



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

Tuesday 12 December 2023
at 1pm

reconvening, if required, on
Wednesday 13 December 2023

Council Chamber
Liardet Street, New Plymouth

Chairperson:	Mayor Neil	Holdom
Members:	Cr Tony	Bedford
	Cr Sam	Bennett
	Cr Max	Brough
	Cr Gordon	Brown
	Cr David	Bublitz
	Cr Murray	Chong
	Cr Amanda	Clinton-Gohdes
	Cr Harry	Duynhoven
	Cr Bali	Haque
	Cr Te Waka	McLeod
	Cr Anneka Carlson	Matthews
	Cr Dinnie	Moeahu
	Cr Marie	Pearce
	Cr Bryan	Vickery

Purpose of Local Government

The reports contained in this agenda address the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to decision making. Unless otherwise stated, the recommended option outlined in each report meets the purpose of local government and:

- Promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.
 - Would not alter significantly the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of Council, or transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from Council.
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OPENING KARAKIA

Kia uruuru mai	I draw in (to my being)
Ā hauora	The reviving essence
Ā haukaha	The strengthening essence
Ā haumāia	The essence of courage
Ki runga, ki raro	Above, below
Ki roto, ki waho	Within, without
Rirerire hau paimarire	Let there be peace



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

Health and Safety Message / Te Whaiora me te Marutau

In the event of an emergency, please follow the instructions of Council staff.

Please exit through the main entrance.

Once you reach the footpath please turn right and walk towards Pukekura Park, congregating outside the Spark building. Please do not block the footpath for other users.

Staff will guide you to an alternative route if necessary.

If there is an earthquake – drop, cover and hold where possible. Please be mindful of the glass overhead.

Please remain where you are until further instruction is given.

APOLOGIES / **NGĀ MATANGARO**

None noted

Elected Members Declaration of Interests (ECM9017076)

as at 25 October 2023
 (please advise the Governance Team of any amendments)

Mayor and Councillors

Name of Member	Interest Being Declared	Nature of Interest/Transaction (includes positional or transactional interests eg funding agreements, proposals and other relationships)
Tony Bedford	Taranaki Electricity Trust Waitara Services and Citizens Club Hurricanes Schools Council Family Trust Taranaki Electricity Trust Hurricanes Alumni Tony and Wainui Bedford Family Trust Methanex Community Advisory Panel	Trustee Member Life Member Member Member

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Register of Interests

Name of Member	Interest Being Declared	Nature of Interest/Transaction (includes positional or transactional interests eg funding agreements, proposals and other relationships)
Sam Bennett	Speaking Made Easy Full Circle Bespoke Life Events Heart of Brooklands New Plymouth Operatic Society Celebrants Aotearoa (CANZ) Celebrants Aotearoa (Taranaki) Residential Property Owner APJ and DM Bennett and PJ Bennett Star Gym Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee Age Concern Justice of the Peace for New Zealand Institute of Directors Taranaki Box Office Boxing Club New Plymouth	Ownership of company and contract with NPDC Ownership of Company Ownership of Company Sponsorship Manager Member Member and Committee Family Trust Council representative Council representative Board member Ministerial duties and Nominated Person Oranga Tamariki Member Member
Gordon Brown	Taranaki Chamber of Commerce New Plymouth Bowls Club Writing Services Ltd	Contracting work Member Director

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Register of Interests

Name of Member	Interest Being Declared	Nature of Interest/Transaction (includes positional or transactional interests eg funding agreements, proposals and other relationships)
Max Brough	Aluminium Imports (NZ) Ltd Edging Systems (NZ) Ltd Redneck (NZ) Ltd Knight Ridge Orchard Ltd Fitzroy Kiosk Ltd Max Brough Family Trust Residential properties TRC Solid Waste Working Party TRC Policy and Planning Committee Institute of Directors	Director Director Director Director Director Alternate Council appointee Alternate Council appointee Member
David Bublitz	New Plymouth Boys' High School New Plymouth Golf Club Residential Property owner Bublitz Family Trust YMCA Taranaki Sport Taranaki	Employee Member Board member
Anneka Carlson	Residential property owner Sutton Road Animal Sanctuary Charitable Trust	

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Register of Interests

Name of Member	Interest Being Declared	Nature of Interest/Transaction (includes positional or transactional interests eg funding agreements, proposals and other relationships)
Murray Chong	ZenVest Adviser Services Ltd Residential Home and Business Port Areas of Mutual Interest (PAMI) TRC Solid Waste Working Party	Council appointee Council appointee
Amanda Clinton-Gohdes	Institute of Directors Residential Property Owner Radar Trust District Licensing Committee Taranaki Biodiversity Trust (Wild for Taranaki)	Member Deputy Chairperson Board member (Council appointee)
Harry Duynhoven	Habitat for Humanity (Taranaki) Ltd NZ Civil Aviation Authority Taranaki Habitat for Humanity NZ Federation of Motoring Clubs Automobile Association (Taranaki) Council NZ Motor Trade Assn Guild Residential Property Air Quality Asia (NGO based in New York) Private trustee TRC Regional Transport Committee	Director Member Board member Member Member Member Trustee and beneficiary Secretary of Board Independent trustee of two private trusts for impaired individuals Council appointee

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Register of Interests

Name of Member	Interest Being Declared	Nature of Interest/Transaction (includes positional or transactional interests eg funding agreements, proposals and other relationships)
Te Waka McLeod	Puna Hau Ltd Residential property interests	
Neil Holdom	New Plymouth Mountain Bike Club Lifestyle Block Owner (Smallholding) TRC Civil Defence Emergency Management Committee WOMAD NZ (Board Member)	Member Council appointee Council appointee
Bali Haque	Residential Property Toi Foundation Trustee Taranaki Regional Council Policy and Planning Committee	Council appointee

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Register of Interests

Name of Member	Interest Being Declared	Nature of Interest/Transaction (includes positional or transactional interests eg funding agreements, proposals and other relationships)
Dinnie Moeahu	Institute of Directors Little Fighters Trust Change is Coming Coaching Ngā Manu Reo Toastmasters TDHB Consumer Council Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Te Korowai o Ngaruahine Te Kahui o Taranaki Puketapu Ngāti te Whiti Ngati Moeahu Ngati Manuhiakai Whatu Ora Taranaki Consumer Council Hillary Institution/ Edmund Hillary Foundation Friends of Pukekura Park	Member Ambassador Managing Director Member Affiliate Affiliate Affiliate Affiliate Affiliate Affiliate Affiliate Board member Directorship Council appointee
Marie Pearce	Rural Property Owner Wakefield Family Trust Inglewood First Trust Inglewood Mini Golf Trust Inglewood District Health Trust Taranaki Arts Festival Trust	Council appointee

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Register of Interests

Name of Member	Interest Being Declared	Nature of Interest/Transaction (includes positional or transactional interests eg funding agreements, proposals and other relationships)
Bryan Vickery	Bryan Vickery Media Taranaki Chamber of Commerce Friends of Pukekura Park Heritage Taranaki	Council Adviser Council Adviser

Community Boards Declaration of Interests (ECM9017076)

as at 25 October 2023

(please advise the Governance Team of any amendments)

Name of Member	Interest Being Declared	Nature of Interest/Transaction (includes positional or transactional interests eg funding agreements, proposals and other relationships)
Mike Baker	Family Residence Waitara Bowling Club FENZ Operational Support New Plymouth Brigade	Member OS Fire Fighter
Jono Burrows	Burrows Lawn Mowing Family Residence Inglewood Bowling Club	
Graham Chard	New Plymouth and Districts Returned & Services Association NPRSA Support Trust NPRSA Poppy Trust North Taranaki Kings Empire Veterans Association Okato Community Trust Chardz Holdingz Ltd Chardz Investmentz Ltd Taranaki Iwi Trust	President Chairman, Trustee Chairman, Trustee Treasurer Vice Chairman, Trustee Managing Director Director Affiliate

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Register of Interests

Name of Member	Interest Being Declared	Nature of Interest/Transaction (includes positional or transactional interests eg funding agreements, proposals and other relationships)
Paul Lobb	Asset Plus Contact Energy NZ King Salmon Sanford Solexin Industries Ltd Residential Properties Oakura Boardriders Club Kaitake Ranges Conservation Trust	Employee Life member
Trevor Dodunski	Nil declared	
Christine Fabish	Dudley District Hall Society Hudson Essex Terraplane Club Family residence	Member Member
Teresa Goodin	Lumen Gallery Teresa Goodin	
Neville Hagenson	Nil declared	

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Register of Interests

Name of Member	Interest Being Declared	Nature of Interest/Transaction (includes positional or transactional interests eg funding agreements, proposals and other relationships)
Renee Hohaia	R & Co Skin and Beauty – Ōākura	Owner
Nick Jones	Indemic Limited Indemic Ventures Limited Rewild Limited Bangers and Mash Limited Taranaki Stadium Trust	Director Director Director / Employee Director
Sarah Lucas	Be Natural Soap Royal Society for Forest and Bird (temporary contract) East End Surf Lifesaving Club The Collaboration, design store and gallery Riding Programme (Inglewood Primary School) Residential Property	Employee
Jonathan Marshall	Private Wealth (Asia Pacific) Ltd – Investments Business 229 Brokers Ltd – Fire and General Insurance	Director Director / Employee Director

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Register of Interests

Name of Member	Interest Being Declared	Nature of Interest/Transaction (includes positional or transactional interests eg funding agreements, proposals and other relationships)
	Veritus Financial Planning Ltd – Financial Advice Business 229 Financial Services – Financial Advice Jakin & Boaz Properties Ltd – Property Investments Sovereign Perpetual Investments Ltd – Investments The Crossroads Foundation Charitable Trust – Charity Kapa Solutions Ltd Naki Labour Hire NZ Labour Hire The New Plymouth Pistol Club Inc New Zealand Antique Arms Association The New Zealand Black Powder Shooters Federation Inc Residential Property Owner	Director / Employee Director Director Director / Employee Employee Employee Employee
Tyla Nickson	Stats NZ	Employee
Jane Parker-Bishop	The Finance Lady Ltd Sport Taranaki Residential Property	Employee

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Register of Interests

Name of Member	Interest Being Declared	Nature of Interest/Transaction (includes positional or transactional interests eg funding agreements, proposals and other relationships)
Joe Rauner	ANZCO Foods (Eltham)	Employee
Murray Seamark	MW & CJ Seamark FamilyTrust Tongaporutu Hall Society Inc Family residence	
Adrian Sole	Red Rabbit Coffee Co Ltd Red Rabbit Group Ltd Squirt Products Taranaki Health Foundation Efinity/Trackitportal.com MA & AE Sole Trust Residential Property	Director Director Director
Tane Webster	Voices for Freedom	Employee

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST / NGĀ ARA KŌNATUNATU

1. People who fill positions of authority must undertake their duties free from real or perceived bias. Elected members must maintain a clear separation between their personal interests and their duties as an elected member. Failure to do so could invalidate a Council decision and leave the elected member open to prosecution and ouster from office.
2. An elected member is entitled to interact with the Council as a private citizen. However, they cannot use their position as an elected member to gain an advantage not available to the general public.
3. Elected and appointed members will:
 - Declare any interest whether pecuniary or non-pecuniary at a meeting where the interest is relevant to an item on that agenda.
 - Exclude themselves from any informal discussions with elected members relating to a matter they have an interest in.
 - Seek guidance from the Chief Executive if they are unclear of the extent of any interest.
 - Seek guidance or exemption from the Office of the Auditor General if necessary.

ADDRESSING THE MEETING

Requests for public forum and deputations need to be made at least one day prior to the meeting. The Chairperson has authority to approve or decline public comments and deputations in line with the standing order requirements.

PUBLIC FORUM / **ĀTEA Ā-WĀNANGA**

*Public Forums enable members of the public to bring matters to the attention of the committee which **are not contained on the meeting agenda. The matters must relate to the meeting's terms of reference.** Speakers can speak for up to 5 minutes, with no more than two speakers on behalf of one organisation.*

- Kyle Beggs, Club President, New Plymouth Mountain Bikers Committee

DEPUTATIONS / MANUHIRI

Deputations enable a person, group or organisation to speak to the meeting on matters contained on the agenda. An individual speaker can speak for up to 10 minutes. Where there are multiple speakers for one organisation, a total time limit of 15 minutes, for the entire deputation, applies.

- **Jacqui Lichtwark (for Pukerangiora Pā Project)** – Interim Decisions on the Long-Term-Plan (Tab 14)
- **Pauline Lockett (Ngāti Te Whiti Marae Project)** - Interim Decisions on the Long-Term-Plan (Tab 14)

PREVIOUS COUNCIL MINUTES / **NGĀ MENETI O MUA**

Recommendation:

That the minutes of the following meeting of the Council, and the proceedings of the said meeting, as circulated, be taken as read and confirmed as a true and correct record:

Council Meeting	31 October 2023	ECM 9092906
Council Extraordinary Meeting	20/21 November 2023	ECM 9121188
Council Extraordinary Meeting	6 December 2023	ECM 9129499

COMMITTEE MINUTES

Recommendation

That the minutes of the following meetings, as circulated be received and:

- a) Decisions made under delegated authority by the committees be incorporated in the minutes of this meeting of the Council.

Strategic Projects Committee	4 October 2023	ECM 9088497
CE Performance Review Committee	01 November 2023	ECM 9106423
Inglewood Community Board	15 November 2023	ECM 9114737
Clifton Community Board	16 November 2023	ECM 9109749
Waitara Community Board	17 November 2023	ECM 9119411
Kaitake Community Board	20 November 2023	ECM 9110318
Puketapu-Bell Block Community Board	21 November 2023	ECM 9129389
Strategic Projects Committee	22 November 2023	ECM 9126349
Te Huinga Taumatua	28 November 2023	ECM 9127486
Finance, Audit & Risk Committee	5 December 2023	ECM 9136109

END

REPORTS

- 1 Collaborating for Open Spaces and Places Framework
- 2 Housing Workstream Update
- 3 Amendment to Len Lye Foundation Constitution
- 4 Future Development Strategy
- 5 Significance and Engagement Policy review
- 6 NPDC Performance Report (1 July – 30 September 2023)
- 7 Health, Safety and Wellbeing Report Q1
- 8 Onaero Reserve Management Plan
- 9 Powerco Easement (step One)
- 10 Powerco Easement (Step Two)
- 11 Adoption of Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan and Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision
- 12 Downtown Carpark Essential Safety Works
- 13 Draft Revenue and Financing Policy
- 14 Interim Decisions on the Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034
- 15 Public Excluded for the Remainder of the Meeting

END

COLLABORATING FOR ACTIVE SPACES AND PLACES STRATEGY AND FRAMEWORK

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is the adoption of the Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Strategy and Framework.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / NGĀ WHAIKUPU

That having considered all matters raised in the report Council, adopt the Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Strategy and Framework as a New Plymouth District Council strategy and delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on behalf of New Plymouth District Council.

STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

2. The Strategy and **Operations Committee endorsed the officer's** recommendation.

COMMUNITY BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

3. The Clifton, Waitara, Kaitake and Puketapu-Bell Block Community Boards **endorsed the officer's recommendation.**
4. **The Inglewood Community Board endorsed the officer's** recommendation and noted the following comments on the framework:
 - a) Consideration be given to inclusion of a geographic equity lens under section 3.0 Taranaki Values and Principles and the Accessibility Value.
 - b) The Taranaki Facilities Consortium consider Community Boards as Stakeholders as they are advocates in their local communities.

TE HUIINGA TAUMATUA RECOMMENDATION

5. Te Huinga Taumatua endorsed the officer's recommendation and noted the following comments:
 - a) That CASP commit to a robust engagement process, which is conducted with the option of face to face, in the development of the Facilities Information tool.
 - b) Consideration be given to inclusion of a geographic equity lens under section 3.0 Taranaki Values and Principles and the Accessibility Value.
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COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Significance	This matter is assessed as being of some importance.
Options	<p>This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt the Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Strategy and Framework 2. Do not adopt the Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Strategy and Framework 3. Provisionally adopt the Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Strategy and Framework with changes
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are Sport Taranaki, Regional and District Councils within the Taranaki Region, Iwi and Hapū, sport and recreation groups and the broader community of Taranaki.
Recommendation	This report recommends option 1 for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	Yes
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOTOTANGA MATUA**

6. It is recommended that Council adopts the Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Strategy and Framework (CASP) in order to facilitate an holistic approach for support and decision making around recreational facilities. Doing this will allow for implementation of current best practice approaches in a manner which works with and complements the activities of neighbouring Taranaki councils and stakeholder and partner organisations to provide an integrated and connected recreational facilities network.
7. In 2018, Council endorsed the Taranaki Regional Sports Facilities: A Strategic Approach to Future Planning (2018). The CASP builds on the work undertaken to date.
8. In particular, with the CASP being developed in a way that has meant more councils and organisations are willing to become formal signatories, there will be an ability to strengthen the advocacy role and more opportunity for powers to influence a complementary network approach within the Region.

9. Adoption of the CASP will not commit Council to any additional funding above what is already provided for within existing LTP budgets and the intent of the CASP is consistent with other Council recreation strategies.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

10. CASP is a strategy and framework for the provision of spaces and places for sport, active recreation and play throughout all of Taranaki. Led by Sport Taranaki, it has been co-developed in collaboration with a number of key partners and stakeholders in the region, including:
- a) Taranaki Regional Council
 - b) New Plymouth District Council
 - c) Stratford District Council
 - d) South Taranaki District Council
 - e) Taranaki Electricity Trust (TET)
 - f) Toi Foundation
 - g) New Zealand Community Trust (NZCT)
 - h) Venture Taranaki Trust
 - i) **Iwi (Representation as per Ngā Iwi o Taranaki Chairs Forum)**
11. The CASP will provide for the provision of recreation across the entire Taranaki region, promoting a collaborative approach between providers (asset owners and funders) and ensuring that all parties are better informed of community needs and a shared vision of best practice provision. It should be noted that recreation and sporting organisations are not required to use the framework, but it is encouraged in order to achieve collaborative outcomes for the region and support coordinated funding.
12. The mechanism for ongoing Council involvement in the CASP will be through the Taranaki Facilities Consortium (TFC). This is a group that provides strategic oversight and includes key stakeholders that are party to the CASP MOU including District Councils, Taranaki Regional Council, Funders (including Toi Foundation, NZ Community Trust, Taranaki Electricity Trust), Sport Taranaki, Sport New Zealand, Venture Taranaki and Iwi (iwi representation at the **discretion of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki Chairs forum**). **The TFC is the successor to the Taranaki Regional Sport and Recreation Facilities Steering Group.**
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13. As at 1 November 2023, Council has been verbally advised that TET has chosen not to adopt the CASP. Taranaki Regional Council have adopted the strategy and Stratford District and South Taranaki District Councils are due to consider adoption in their current meeting cycles.
 14. The CASP builds upon the previous iteration - Taranaki Regional Sports Facilities: A Strategic Approach to Future Planning (2018) that New Plymouth Council approved to support in 2017. Since that time Council officers have been actively involved in the associated Steering Group that was established.
 15. The work the steering group has been doing is considered to be beneficial to the provision of support for our recreation and sporting groups within the District and has provided opportunity to develop multi-use facilities within the District. In addition, support for sporting groups to amalgamate where appropriate to achieve efficiencies in administration and facilities provision has been developed.
 16. The CASP incorporates refinements of a number of elements of spaces and places thinking including:
 - a) Facilities values and principles;
 - b) Best practice planning approaches;
 - c) Te Tiriti partnership development;
 - d) Decision making principles;
 - e) Recognition of the importance of play; and
 - f) Leadership, endorsement and funding frameworks.
 17. Council will have ongoing representation on the TFC through the Planning and Community Partnerships teams. The relationship between the TFC, member organisations and associated obligations and outcomes will be outlined in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
 18. The membership of the TFC is as follows:
 - a) New Plymouth District Council (Manager Planning, Community Partnerships Lead & Planning and Design Lead)
 - b) Taranaki Regional Council (Director Corporate Services)
 - c) Stratford District Council (Director Community Services)
 - d) South Taranaki District Council (Group Manager Community Services and Town Centre Co-ordinator)
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- e) Sport Taranaki (Chief Executive, Spaces and Places Lead)
 - f) Sport NZ (Spaces and Places Consultant)
 - g) Toi Foundation (General Manager Business Operations, Grants Administrator Co-ordinator)
 - h) NZ Community Trust (Chairman)
 - i) Taranaki Electricity Trust (Chairman)
 - j) Venture Taranaki Trust (General Manager Investment, General Manager Destination)
 - k) **Iwi (Representation as per Ngā Iwi o Taranaki Chairs Forum)**
19. The Taranaki Regional Facilities Framework sits as part of the CASP and provides identified guidance and triggers for when a project should be reviewed and assessed by the TFC and go through the CASP processes. The Framework provides much greater clarity on the roles and responsibilities of the CASP for both users and members and will provide surety going forward as to how and when CASP will be involved in projects.
20. A copy of the CASP is provided in Appendix 1.

Collaboration Co-creation Process

21. Council Officers have been involved alongside other Councils and steering group members in the development of the CASP.
22. There has been opportunity through this process to provide guidance on Council ways of working to ensure the CASP is fit for purpose in terms of **integration into Council's existing** programmes of work and community engagement processes. In particular, the following provisions have been included as a response to NPDC and other District Council feedback. As a comparison between what is in place now and what opportunities will be provided by the CASP into the future the following table outlines those key shifts.

<i>Current Situation</i>	<i>New CASP</i>	<i>Benefits</i>
Little acknowledgement of Te Tiriti in Strategy	Acknowledges Te Tiriti and includes recognition of mana whenua consultation in framework	Appropriate inclusion and recognition of Te Tiriti within the CASP and within all aspects of the activities that come out of the CASP
No involvement of hapū and iwi within the strategy development	Involvement of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki Chairs Forum within the development of the CASP	Ensures an appropriate mana whenua lens has been included within the CASP
Not all councils signed up to the last Strategy	All councils have indicated happy to adopt the Strategy and be a member organisation (currently going through formal approvals with respective Councils)	With adoption of CASP with all local Councils, including TRC, there will be more advocacy and more ability for the CASP to have powers to influence improved outcomes for recreation in the region
Lack of clarity on what projects need endorsement of the Regional Facilities group	Recognises Council's LTP, RMP and other consultative processes as being endorsement from the community	Ensures autonomy of Councils to identify community driven projects and enables sharing of information and collaboration without compromising already approved projects at District level
Lack of clarity on when feasibility studies are required for sporting groups	Ensures a realistic budget level of \$200,000 before requirements for feasibility studies are required	Ensures that the expense of feasibility studies is aligned to projects of a particular scale
All projects, irrespective of scale were being brought forward for endorsement	Clear distinction between hierarchy levels for the Regional Facilities Framework i.e. international national, regional, district, local	Recognition that regional level and above facilities are more important for review by the TFC and where the most collaborative advantages can be achieved
No reference to play and other non-formal recreation activities	CASP acknowledges the importance to think about play within facility development and advocates for this	Allows for an increase in understanding about importance of play within all recreational facility development and encourages partner organisations and sporting groups to consider this in their thinking
No reference to inclusive design or accessibility in the strategy	Inclusion of accessibility and universal access considerations in the CASP	Ensures a inclusive design approach within the projects being considered as part of the CASP and advocacy for inclusive design

<i>Current Situation</i>	<i>New CASP</i>	<i>Benefits</i>
No reference to sustainability	Incorporation of sustainability as a key driver within the strategy	Ensures sustainability considerations including whole of life costs and sustainable practice is embedded and advocated for
Funding spread is limited to those that signed up to Strategy	With additional signatories, the funding spread is across more organisations, meaning cost-benefits to all members	Council's funding allocation remains the same, with more benefits as regional strategy contributions are included in existing funding provision
Additional funding requested by Sport Taranaki for Regional Strategies	Funding allocation includes regional strategies provision	Ensures Council's funding commitment is set with no additional funding requirements being requested on ad hoc basis
Basic templates and guidance for sporting groups about the process and aspirations of the Strategy	The CASP has an integrated framework that provides clearer definitions and guidance to sporting groups on how to engage with the process and provides higher quality information and systems for groups	Will enable clearer and more consistent advocacy with sports groups about the purpose of the CASP and provides improved support for groups to work through the process
Focused on built sport facilities and reliant on Sport Taranaki leadership	The future focus fund is an additional mechanism to advance collaborative projects	Provides for facilitated support for recreation groups to assist with collaborating on facilities and mechanisms to achieve that
Limited communication or promotion of the strategy	More simplified and mature framework with adoption of all partners that will enable a co-ordinated communication and advocacy plan to be implemented	Sporting and recreation groups will have a clearer understanding of the CASP and how it can support their aspirations and ways of working

23. The principles of the CASP and an outline of the process being undertaken in the preparation of the CASP was presented to the Mayoral Forum by the consultants preparing the report on the 16 March 2023.

24. Through the development of the CASP the above considerations have been recognised and incorporated, as such Council Officers consider that the CASP can be integrated into **Council's planning and statutory functions and will** provide for added value to the processes that we are already undertaking. The CASP will also provide for support to our District sporting and recreation groups, providing clarity on process and ensuring good practice in planning for facility development and funding application co-ordination.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA **ĀHUARANGI**

25. Best practice approaches to facilities planning, creation and operation will promote a reduction in duplication of infrastructure and use of more sustainable building and operational practices. All of which should reduce the environmental impact associated with the creation of new infrastructure and facilities.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

26. The matter under consideration does not involve any decision relating to, or affecting, the provision of water services.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

27. If Council adopts the CASP it commits to working alongside other partner organisations who adopt the strategy and sign up to the Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Taranaki Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). It permits the TFC to recommend prioritisation of projects within the Terms of Reference for that group.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

28. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being of some importance because it has a potential impact on many areas of the community and will contribute towards the decision making process around potentially high value assets. It does not however commit Council to any irreversible decisions nor does it adopt any positions which commit resources to any significant projects or programmes.

OPTIONS

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

29. Council currently provides annual funding support to Sport Taranaki of \$85,000. This is provided to Sport Taranaki through a Services Agreement contract. As part of this contract Sport Taranaki provide the following services:
- a) A secondment to Council to contribute to the recreation planning being **undertaken by Council's Planning and Design team;**

- b) Provide for sport and recreation for young people in New Plymouth District;
 - c) Deliver age appropriate programmes for older people to keep them mobile, safe and living independently;
 - d) Deliver the Sport and Recreation Facilities strategic approach;
 - e) Continue the Taranaki Different and Better system change and provide for data; and
 - f) Information sharing to support decision-making.
30. The budget required to bring the CASP to life will be delivered through contributions from member organisations. These have been developed by considering the level of investment required to deliver on the values and principles in the strategy including the following:
- The traditional split of Councils based on population size;
 - The aim to include investment in network plans and the next strategy review etc so there won't be the need to come back for more investment for Spaces and Places work;
 - Taking into account an organisation's coverage of the region while balancing whether facilities and active spaces is core business; and
 - Trying to maintain figures in and around previous investment levels.
31. The support for CASP will be covered by **Council's existing annual funding** provision and will not require additional funding. Staff resourcing is provided through existing budgets. Of the current budget provided to Sport Taranaki by Council there is a \$33,000 contribution to the CASP implementation which will include any future regional strategy developments.
32. At this stage all partner organisations (with the exception of TET) have indicated that they will adopt the strategy and contribute their funding allocation on a yearly basis. These approvals are currently being taken to respective Boards and Councils for approval. It is considered a low risk that representation will reduce. If there is a lower number of member organisations the budget allowance for each remaining organisation would adjust. If this was **the case, Council's current allocation to Sport Taranaki can be re-allocated** to accommodate any increase in the proportion required for the CASP implementation without requiring additional funding.
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Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

33. There are no statutory responsibilities associated with the CASP and recognition **of Council's statutory consultative responsibilities are recognised in the document.**

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

34. No options are inconsistent with current policies or plans. **Council's** Open Space Sport and Recreation Strategy adopted in October 2015 recognises the need for great spaces and places that support active and healthy communities. The CASP aligns well with the goals identified in that strategy and will help to reinforce and achieve those goals.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

35. At this stage no broader community engagement has been undertaken to determine their views and preferences on a regional recreational framework, however key stakeholders including sport and recreation groups have been consulted through the development of the CASP.

Option 1 Adopt the CASP

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

36. Council may find it difficult to adopt any facilities decisions which do not align with the strategy framework.
37. The TFC may make recommendations which do not align with desires of decision makers, such as the need for a facility, the most appropriate location for any future facilities, or the wider community implications outside of a sports-centric view of any issues.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

38. Recreational facilities have the capacity to benefit large and diverse areas of the community. Well designed, fit-for-purpose spaces and places can contribute to health outcomes and reflection of unique space and place considerations. Active communities which engage with each other in communal spaces enhance the culture of a place and strengthen the ties and social precepts which allow people to get along together.
39. Taking a regional view of facilities should enable more efficient use of spaces and resources, and having a clear framework for decision making could increase the transparency to the community around how decisions on major facility expenditure is undertaken.
-

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

40. The CASP makes explicit provision for participation of Māori in the TFC decision making group and outlines an approach for inclusion of Māori in the wider framework of the document.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

41. Advantages

- a) Potential to reduce unnecessary duplication of facilities which serve a regional or district user base.
- b) Ability to more easily partner with neighbouring councils, partners and stakeholders.
- c) More focussed decision making within a clear framework.
- d) Greater opportunities to leverage external funding.
- e) A regional approach to provision and decision making enhancing consistency of infrastructure and expectations.
- f) Regional facilities may have a greater chance of receiving support and shared resourcing from all regional councils.

42. Disadvantages

- a) May reduce the decision making autonomy of the elected members, technical and operational staff.
- b) Decisions may not take into account the wider community and organisational contexts if the focus of the decision making group is on sports and recreation provision.

Option 2 Do not adopt the CASP

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

43. Non-participation runs the risk of other councils and organisations taking their **own route to recreation provision which doesn't take into account the New Plymouth District.**
44. Without the support of the TFC it may be more difficult to procure external project funding.
-

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

45. There will be little detriment to community outcomes, but no opportunity to enhance them either.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

46. Participation will be limited to existing protocols and avenues. Which although currently many and varied, will not apply in a specific recreational context as allowed for by the CASP and TFC.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

47. Advantages

- a) Retain complete autonomy of decision making without external influences.

48. Disadvantages

- a) Non-adoption would make it more difficult to take a regional view of facility and opportunity provision.
- b) Could make it harder to get support from external project funders.
- c) The entire strategy could be abandoned. Without the commitment of any of the Taranaki councils a regional approach becomes essentially meaningless.

- Option 3 Provisionally adopt the CASP subject to changes

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

49. Any desired changes may not be acceptable to the other participants who are involved in adopting the shared document.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

50. Dependent on the changes requested.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

51. Dependent on the changes requested.
-

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

52. Advantages

- a) Allows the opportunity to revise the details and framework of the document to reflect specific concerns.

53. Disadvantages

- a) Adoption of the changes will require the agreement of other participating parties who may or may not agree with them.
- b) The process for all parties to approve the changes will take a relatively long time which will delay implementation of the strategy.
- c) If consensus on the changes cannot be reached by all parties the document may have to be abandoned.

Recommended Option

This report recommends option 1 – Adopt the Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Strategy and Framework for addressing the matter.

APPENDICES / NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA

Appendix 1 Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Strategy and Framework (ECM 9059898)

Report Details

Prepared By: Renée Davies (Planning and Design Team Lead) and Callum Williamson (Community Partnerships Lead)
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Ward/Community: District Wide
Date: 29 August 2023
File Reference: ECM 9059900

-----End of Report -----



A place for everyone

COLLABORATING FOR ACTIVE SPACES & PLACES

Taranaki

A strategy & framework for the provision
of spaces and places for sport, active
recreation, and play in Taranaki

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PARTNER ORGANISATIONS



Acknowledgment and thanks to NPDC, SDC, and STDC for supplying photos for this document.



Foreword

This refreshed Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Strategy signals a point of maturity in how partners collaborate and work together in Taranaki.

An updated and agreed approach to spaces and places provision for play, active recreation, and sport that is based on evidence and is pragmatic comes at a time when councils, funders, the sport and recreation sector, and ultimately the participant are feeling the burden of an economic downturn. Fiscally prudent decisions and collaborative solutions to facility challenges are more important than ever.

Along with considering the changing needs of the participant, this iteration of the Strategy considers spaces and places that support active recreation, and play alongside sport, seeks to explore mana enhancing relationships with mana whenua, and considers the role the Strategy can play in advocating for better environmental outcomes.

Sport New Zealand Ihi Aotearoa (Sport NZ) aims to inspire New Zealanders to develop a life-long love of participating in play, active recreation, and sport. Above all, we want to see “Every Body Active”. Sport NZ has long been an advocate for locally-led development of spaces and places for play, active recreation, and sport that provide quality experiences for communities. Working alongside our Regional Sport Trust and National Sport and Recreation Organisation partners, we are committed to supporting local government and others involved in the planning, funding, development, and provision of more affordable, well-utilised, and sustainable spaces and places. We know this is a critical enabler for physical activity and community wellbeing.

We also know that levels of physical activity are in decline and yet people want to be more

active and have access to a broader range of physical activity experiences. This is more marked for some communities and age groups than others. The decline in physical activity levels is due to a range of social, economic, technological, political, and environmental factors, only some of which we can influence. Fortunately, providing quality experiences for people in your communities is something we can influence together.

Taranaki continues to lead the way in having community funders at the table alongside councils as key enablers of spaces and places provision and ensuring a complementary network approach. The alignment with the Taranaki Different & Better project further highlights that quality spaces and places provision sits hand-in-hand with a sustainable play, active recreation, and sport delivery system to ensure the participant can access quality physical activity experiences.

The ultimate goal of the Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Strategy is to ensure all parties are better informed of community needs and have shared vision of best practice provision. It’s encouraging to see this new Strategy is further refined and simplified and provides a high-level strategic approach and decision-making framework for spaces and places provision. It promotes a collaborative approach, both strategically and operationally, and a shared understanding of the system pressures, progress, and priorities to help guide Councils and funding agencies in their decision making.

Sport NZ acknowledges and applauds all the Councils, funders, and Sport Taranaki for their continued leadership in this area and we look forward to continuing to support the Strategy implementation.

Julie Morrison
General Manager Strategy, Policy & Investment
Sport New Zealand Ihi Aotearoa / July 2023



1.0 Introduction

Being active is an important part of healthy lifestyles for young and old alike. While the physical benefits of regular activity are widely recognised, the importance of sport, active recreation and play to mental, social, and spiritual health is increasingly acknowledged as making a significant contribution to the wellbeing of individuals and communities. Taranaki has an opportunity to leverage these benefits through its unique environment (Te Taiao) that embraces our mountain (Maunga Taranaki), land (whenua), rivers (awa) and sea (moana).

32% of adults in Taranaki meet the recommended guidelines of 30+ minutes of physical activity, 5 days per week. This ranks Taranaki as the 5th lowest region in NZ for adult physical activity

(Sport NZ, Active NZ survey, 2021)

44.8% of NZ adults 65+ are physically active, however in Taranaki only 35.2% of adults 65+ are physically active

(MoH, NZ Health Survey, 2017-20)

The provision of appropriate facilities - spaces and places - is a critical component in ensuring that we are all able to realise our physical activity aspirations and ambitions, maintain our health, and strengthen our communities.

Challenges in developing and maintaining fit for purpose, sustainable, and accessible spaces and places necessitate the development of new approaches.

Challenges include:

- The duplication of provision exacerbated by a large number of single use facilities,
- Lack of and increased burden on volunteers.

- Changes in traditional sport participation trends and membership models.
- Increasing costs to build and maintain.
- Changing funding environment.
- Aging network.

The funders and enablers, of sport, active recreation and play are increasingly seeking to ensure that the limited resources available are used effectively and efficiently in providing the best possible outcomes for communities and the greater Taranaki region.

Overcoming the challenges requires everyone to work together for the greater good. Enablers, such as councils and funding organisations are encouraged to work together to share information on parks, reserves, active recreation and sport developments, to discuss and agree aspirations, to set priorities and make decisions. Communities and sector organisations need to consider facility solutions that may include “hubbing” with others and/or repurposing of existing facilities.



Commitment from all stakeholders to the strategy and framework is critical to achieving success. As such, this strategy and framework recognises the mandate of individual organisations and provides for their autonomy, their requirements to comply with statutory regulations and their decision making processes, while promoting the greater good across the region.

The purpose of this strategy is to provide a pragmatic process for funders and enablers to share information, understand needs, set priorities, and make decisions on resource allocation. Additionally, it sets out clear processes and key considerations for communities and applicants to develop quality projects and achieve success in addressing their facility challenges.

The processes outlined in the strategy are intended to become the default “go to”, the point of reference for funders, enablers, and the sector in seeking facility solutions. Through implementing this collaborative approach, we will ensure the limited resource and investment available is more effectively applied. This will deliver a more connected sector in Taranaki, a progressive shift from large numbers of single use facilities towards sustainable, multi-use spaces and places, and better meet the needs of communities across the Taranaki region.

By closely aligning Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Taranaki with the Taranaki Different & Better project, we are in a unique position in Aotearoa New Zealand in being able to deliver an integrated people

and facilities solution for the Taranaki sport, active recreation and play sector.

This review has been developed through input from strategy partners, the sector and wider community in Taranaki. As writers of this strategy we are grateful to all our funders, enablers, sport, active recreation, play and other individuals and organisations for their contribution.

Note: Facilities in the context of this strategy are defined as buildings, spaces and places and environments where sport active recreation and play are planned to occur.

2.0 Background



This strategy, its framework and processes seek to review, refine, and build on the previous iteration - *Taranaki Regional Sports Facilities: A Strategic Approach to Future Planning (2018)*.

The 2018 strategy enabled significant achievements in facility development in Taranaki.

These include:

- Employment of operational resources through the Sport Taranaki Spaces & Places Lead,
- Launching the Taranaki Facilities Steering Group consisting of stakeholder representatives to review and provide feedback on facility proposals
- The development of the Future Focus Fund (through Toi Foundation resourcing) to support sector organisations in exploring the best solutions to their facility challenges.

Note: The 2018 strategy also contains a detailed analysis of specific code needs which remain relevant and are not within the scope of this review. For code by code analysis please refer to the 2018 strategy at <https://sportnz.org.nz/resources/taranaki-regional-sports-facility-strategy/>

Through review and evaluation of existing facility development leadership structures, stakeholder practices, decision making processes and systems, including their alignment to the existing Strategic Approach, this second iteration of a spaces and places strategy for Taranaki seeks to:

- Strengthen spaces and places leadership that engages all stakeholders in collaborating for the greater good of the Taranaki region, while maintaining their organisational autonomy;
- Refine a framework to allow priority projects to be identified and guide decision making to ensure optimal use of resources in providing sustainable sport and active recreation facilities in Taranaki;
- Promote and support sharing of information and development of play strategies across regional, district and local level facilities; and

- Develop processes that are clear, efficient, and effective for funders, enablers, communities, and sector organisations, and ensure support and guidance for these groups.
- Seek to enhance mana whenua partnerships in the provision of spaces and places.

This strategy has been informed by:

- Literature review of local, regional and national documents relating to spaces, places and facility planning and provision for sport and active recreation.
- Interviews with stakeholders, Steering Group members, funders, enablers, and sector organisations;
- Analysis of Taranaki demographics, sport and active recreation sector trends and data,
- Evaluation of current practices, processes and tools; and
- Local knowledge of the consultants.

The scope of this strategy covers spaces and places for sport, active recreation and play and for the purposes of this strategy, the following Sport NZ definitions should be noted;

Sport has institutionalised rules, competition, and conditions of play. It has a formalised structure and a recognised body at a local club, regional, and/or national level. Participation in sport is typically defined by competition between people or teams.

Active Recreation is non-competitive physical activity for the purposes of wellbeing and enjoyment.

Play is intrinsically motivated, personally directed, freely chosen, fun, accessible, challenging, social and repeatable.



Play and active recreation contribute significantly to individual and community wellbeing and, unlike sport, generally occur informally and in particular within parks and open spaces. Many of these settings are the responsibility of councils and schools.

This strategy recognises and acknowledges the role of district and regional councils and schools as owners and/or administrators of the majority of settings in which most play and active recreation occurs and their mandate in delivering positive experiences for their communities within regulatory frameworks. There are other existing community processes that establish aspirations and priorities around sport, active recreation and play developed through Reserve Management Plans, Open Space Sport and Recreation Strategies and the like that will inform this strategy and associated decision-making.

The role of play at regional, district and local level will be considered through active sharing of information as strategies are developed and projects that evolve from those strategies are implemented.

In supporting healthy communities, councils are encouraged to develop Parks and Open Spaces (or similar) strategies that prioritise and plan for social infrastructure which will enable and encourage playful environments and active communities.

Such strategies could include (but are not limited to) a focus on:

- Improving the play and active recreation value of amenities, parks, and open spaces;
- Improving accessibility to play and recreation, including neighbourhood “within a walk” opportunities;
- Linking and connection of active recreation and transport corridors in urban and rural communities such as walkways and cycleways;
- Opportunities for cultural expression and integrating mana whenua values and narratives.

While play and much active recreation is primarily in the environment of and the responsibility of councils, all organisations are encouraged to think about and look for ways to integrate, connect or provide new informal physical activity opportunities when working on existing or future facility projects.





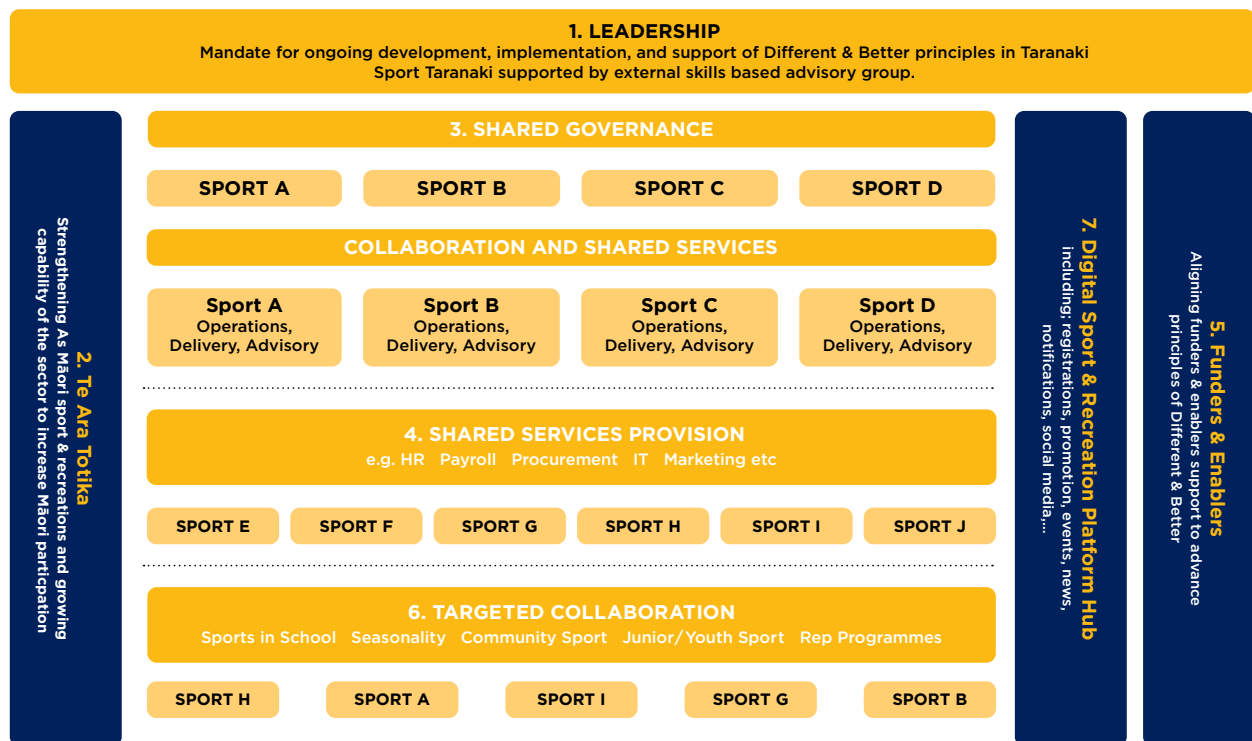
Taranaki Different & Better is a change management project that looks at the 'people systems' in sport and active recreation. The project seeks to increase quality experiences by encouraging collaboration between sports codes and developing participant centred programmes and tools.

It is important that when facilities are built or

upgraded the people structures and management systems that run the facility are considered. Ensuring that effective governance and operational structures are implemented will be critical to ensuring that community use is fully optimised.

Taranaki Different & Better consists of seven related workstreams represented in the diagram below.

Taranaki Different & Better



When applied together, Taranaki Different & Better and Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places, Taranaki, present a powerful opportunity to provide integrated people and facility solutions that will

serve the region and our communities well in the future. For more information about the Taranaki Different & Better framework please visit the Sport Taranaki website.



Quality planning is essential to ensuring life-long sustainability and optimal use of sport and active recreation facilities. Often those with facility challenges skip straight to design and build without fully considering the options and opportunities, the feasibility of initial concepts and the operational models essential for delivering the most viable and achievable outcomes for community participation in sport and recreation.

Sport NZ's Sporting Facilities Framework identifies key facility planning and design elements with the aim of achieving a greater proportion of facilities that are affordable, efficient, effective, and sustainable in delivering more sport, active

recreation and play opportunities for New Zealanders.

This strategy embraces these principles and builds on them in the application of the Framework

Sport NZ's Facilities Principles



For more information about the framework go to:

<https://sportnz.org.nz/media/1411/nz-facilities-framework.pdf>



2.3 Quality Spaces and Places Planning

Sport NZ's Facilities Lifecycle



The Sport New Zealand - Facility Planning Tool

The Facilities Planning Tool is a national digital inventory of facility provision that Regional Sports Trusts, Councils, and planning consultants can have access to for planning or updating purposes. This tool supports the regional planning process by

providing the ability to see information and visual mapping of facilities relevant to your customised search requests. The facilities tool is free to use, and it is recommended that partners to the strategy register to have access to the facilities tool to enable access to visual mapping and to maintain accurate up to date information about Taranaki sport, active recreation and play facilities.



It is critical to identify and engage mana whenua in spaces and places development. The planning process should prioritise the inclusion of Māori perspectives (Te Ao Māori), knowledge (matauranga), practices (tikanga), and wellbeing aspirations as determined by mana whenua.

This can be achieved through:

- From the outset ensuring Māori knowledge is included at every stage of the process. Identifying the right people at the right level(s) and providing for Māori to define for themselves how they want to be involved (which could include not being involved),
- Ensuring the partnership approach is consistently maintained and mana enhancing throughout the project,
- Valuing what mana whenua bring to the project as skilled experts alongside planners, engineers or architects and ensuring their knowledge is sought in good faith.

Note: Councils generally have engagement channels with mana whenua and can provide advice and support to community organisations in this regard.

Consideration should also be given to;

Te Taiao – the natural environment

- Understanding the significance, to Māori, of the relationship between people and land (whenua), water (wai), climate (ahuarangi) and living beings (koiora).
- Acknowledging the significant role that Māori play in the care and protection of the whenua.
- Zero or low impact approaches to energy, water, and waste management,
- Focus on the use of sustainable materials.

Whakapapa – identity and connection

- Recognising and providing for the relationship of mana whenua to mountains (maunga), rivers (awa), and other cultural sites of significance,
- Acknowledging and educating about traditional stories and whakapapa through design, art, and cultural panels,
- Creating spaces that provide for and foster community and whānau togetherness,
- Integrating and making visible mana whenua values and narratives,

Mana Motuhake – Māori self-determination

- Including te reo Māori in names, places, and signage, ensuring they have a deeper meaning beyond a direct translation to ensure the story is reflected in the names.
- Creating spaces that allow for the presence and practice of iwi, hapū, mana whenua.

Manaakitanga – hospitality and mutually beneficial relationships.

- Providing spaces to meet, greet and eat including kitchens and communal spaces,
- Providing defined entrances and gateways.

Wairua – spiritual wellbeing and good health

- Creating an environment that encourages rest and contemplation,
- Providing a space that is spiritually uplifting.

3.0 Taranaki Values & Principles



The values reflected here will guide this strategy towards our common purpose, while the principles guide the way in which partners work to make quality decisions and uphold the integrity of the strategy.

We VALUE processes and facilities that promote:

COLLABORATION

- Engaging early with key stakeholders.
- Seeking partnerships with other organisations.
- Working together in the reduction of duplication and the creation of efficiencies.

ACCESSIBILITY

- Ensuring all people have access to physical activity opportunities.
 - Considering all the demographic and cultural diversities within communities.
- Focusing on programming and activation activities in a way that reduces barriers for users

SUSTAINABILITY

- Understanding of whole of life costs at the outset.
- Implementing environmental sustainability practice.
- Remaining relevant over time as trends and communities change.



The PRINCIPLES that guide our work and inform decision making are:



GREATER GOOD

Greater good drives this mahi.



UNITY IS STRENGTH

Unity is strength, a regional strategy which all funders and enablers endorse and apply in their setting.



COLLABORATION

Collaboration between funders and enablers serves to optimise the use of available resources – the whole is greater than the sum of the parts.



LEADERSHIP

Leadership that supports the sector in the effective development of solutions to spaces and places challenges creates equity and easy pathways for organisations and volunteers.



TE TIRITI PARTNERSHIP

Te Tiriti Partnership Approach recognises the principles by which Māori worldview (Te Ao Māori), knowledge (Matauranga) and tikanga (practices) are included in the planning, design and implementation of Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places - Taranaki.



PRIORITISATION

Prioritisation of spaces and places projects and solutions that:

- address an identified need,
- are well planned,
- environmentally and economically sustainable, and
- accessible to people of all ages, genders, ethnicities, and abilities;
- are well-utilised
- explore repurposing, consolidation, collaboration and sharing with other organisations in developing multi-use facility solutions;
- promote social connection, community resilience and wellbeing through sport, active recreation, and play; and
- contribute to the Taranaki facility network and are aligned to related plans



SIMPLIFICATION

Simplification of the strategy - for funders, enablers, community and sector organisations and their volunteers.



4.0 Leadership

Successful implementation of Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places - Taranaki requires formal leadership at organisational, strategic, and operational levels. It is critical that all stakeholders are committed to, and are engaged in, the leadership of this strategy - its framework and approaches.

4.1 Organisational Leadership. A regional strategy is only effective when all stakeholders, in particular funders and enablers of spaces and places development in Taranaki, endorse and apply the strategy within their individual organisations.

Stakeholders need to adopt the Values, Principles Framework and processes embodied within Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places - Taranaki, and make every endeavour to apply these in their organisational setting and to identify champions / leaders to represent their organisation in the strategy.

4.2 Strategic Leadership. Strategic leadership is a critical factor in achieving the best outcomes for spaces and places development. This function is currently provided by the Taranaki Regional Sport and Recreation Facilities Steering Group (TRSRFSG) which is replaced by the **Taranaki Facilities Consortium (TFC)** in the refreshed strategy.

TFC will comprise of key stakeholders that are party to the Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places Taranaki Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), a position available for iwi representation, at the discretion of Taranaki Iwi Chairs, and a channel for Taranaki Different & Better to inform its work.

Through a terms of reference, TFC will be responsible for receiving Facility Challenge Submissions, the prioritisation of projects and decision making within the framework.

A key component in this strategy is reducing duplication and ensuring the limited funding available is applied sustainably. **The Taranaki Funders Forum (TFF)** will provide greater visibility across projects seeking support throughout Taranaki, in particular for facility challenges that fall outside the triggers for TFC endorsement, and thus further inform the work of TFC.

4.3 Operational Leadership. Many of those charged with meeting facility challenges in the sport, active recreation and play sector are volunteers or administrators with little experience and expertise in facility development. To align with the strategy and achieve best outcomes, they require expert support in navigating the challenges.

The Future Focus Fund, previously resourced by Toi Foundation, administered by Sport Taranaki, and delivered by a network of local consultant expertise, is a good example of successful current practice in addressing the need for practical support of community volunteers and organisations to ensure they are 'fit for facility projects'.

Sport Taranaki, through the Sport Taranaki Spaces & Places Lead, is the organisation best placed to deliver operational leadership and support to funders, enablers, and sector organisations utilising the strategy and framework.



Organisational Leadership

Stakeholder Leads

New Plymouth District Council, Stratford District Council, South Taranaki District Council, Taranaki Regional Council, Toi Foundation, NZ Community Trust, Taranaki Electricity Trust, Sport Taranaki, Sport New Zealand also Venture Taranaki, others as identified



Strategic Leadership

Taranaki Facilities Consortium

New Plymouth District Council, Stratford District Council, South Taranaki District Council, Taranaki Regional Council, Toi Foundation, NZ Community Trust, Taranaki Electricity Trust, Sport Taranaki, Sport New Zealand also Venture Taranaki, Iwi



Taranaki Funders Forum

Toi Foundation, NZ Community Trust, Taranaki Electricity Trust, others as identified

Taranaki Different & Better advisory panel

Operational Leadership

Sport Taranaki

Spaces and Places Lead
Taranaki Different and Better Lead

Partner Organisations





The Taranaki Regional Facilities Framework defines a hierarchy of facilities and provides a template that determines how TFC and the sector may determine the best ways forward in meeting facility challenges. The Framework is designed to deliver greater good for the Taranaki region, avoiding duplication, promoting collaboration and sustainability, while acknowledging and providing for the autonomy of stakeholder organisations to work in supporting their individual mandates and communities.

This Framework provides triggers for TFC involvement and / or endorsement in projects and criteria for optimising developments that can be used to inform TFC decision making and prioritisation.

Taken together with the process diagram for securing support for spaces and places projects, the Framework provides a clear pathway and process for both TFC and the sector in developing optimal solutions when faced with facility challenges.

Taranaki Regional Facilities Framework

Hierarchy Levels	Definition	TFC oversight	Prioritisation Criteria	Identified Taranaki Facilities
International	Capable of hosting international championship and spectator events in one or more sport or activity.	TIER 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires TFC review Independent Feasibility Study recommended for developments over \$200,000 	Essential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified need Landowner engagement Mana enhancing Hapū / iwi engagement Improved Accessibility Partnering with others / hubbing Impact on the environment Multi-use spaces and optimising utilisation 	See Appendix 1: Identified International, National, Regional facilities in Taranaki for guidance.
National	Capable of hosting national championship or spectator events in one or more sport or activity,			
Regional	Capable of hosting inter-regional events in one or more sport or activity,			
District	In the main, provides a sport, active recreation or play facility for participants across a region or within a regional district.	TIER 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triggers for TFC involvement and/or endorsement Scale – projects over \$50,000 and not part of an already approved LTP, RMP already completed community consultation or Codes or activities with declining participation or There is potential for collaborating with other groups. Any project that fit the criteria above, requires TFC visibility via a Facilities Challenge Submission.	Desirable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment with national regional network plan (declining participation) Emerging and growth demographics i.e. Māori youth NSO/ RSO endorsement Grassroots to Elite pathway 	Quality planning for Spaces & Places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key planning steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept Plan Key project steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design Build Operate Improve
Local	In the main , provides a sport, active recreation or play facility for participants in a local setting			





6.0 Securing support, guidance and funding for Spaces and Places projects

Endorsement of your project by Taranaki Facilities Consortium (TFC) may be required by funders considering applications for grants supporting your spaces and places project via a Facilities Challenge Submission.

This process is designed to ensure your project has the best chance of success and provide clarity on:

- i) the expectations of funders;
- ii) how to engage with TFC to obtain endorsement; and
- iii) how to access expert support.

TFC will consider your submission and provide advice on the next steps. There is expert support available through TFC to ensure your facility project has the best chance of success.

Included in the process is a Facilities Information Tool (FIT) which provides easy guidance on the information you need to provide when making a Facility Challenge Submission to TFC.

Note: Landowner engagement: It is critical to engage with the appropriate landowner and/or administrator of the land on which your facility will be located prior to developing detailed plans. In many instances the landowner/administrator will be local and/or regional Council. If the land is a park or reserve the landowner may be hapū/iwi (out of Land Settlement legislation) with administration by Council, DOC or Regional Council. Landowner engagement will be a key criteria for TFC in considering your project for further support.

The process diagram below will help you through the required steps for progressing your project.

Do I need to engage with the Taranaki Facilities Consortium (TFC)?



- Is your project associated with an international, national, or regional sport, active recreation or play facility or
- Does your activity have declining participation numbers or
- Is there potential for collaborating with other clubs or groups in your project or
- Is the total cost of your project greater than \$50,000?

NO

If you answered **NO** to all questions, proceed directly with the planning, design, and funding of your project. (Note that funders will share details of your application with the Taranaki Funders Forum). Remember, the Spaces and Places Lead at Sport Taranaki is still available to help with advice and guidance.

YES

If you answered **YES** to one or more questions, you need to engage with TFC to progress your project with funders and enablers.

If you answered yes to one or more of the above questions, the actions you will need to submit your facility challenge to TFC to access support and endorsement that will give your project the best chance of success with funders and enablers. Use

the Facilities Information Tool (FIT) available through the Sport Taranaki website to do this. The questions on the next page of this section will help you prepare for completing your submission.



After TFC have considered your submission, they will respond outlining the next steps which may:

- ask for more information,
- direct you to the landowner for approval / endorsement of your project,
- require engagement with iwi and/or hapū as mana whenua
- link you with expert advice, to move your project forward,
- require you to undertake more planning (funding may be available on application),
- endorse your project to move to the planning stage with detailed design,
- endorse your project to apply directly to funders,
- not endorse your project and provide reasons for the decision and advise on alternative solutions.

If required, Sport Taranaki, through the Spaces and Places Lead will provide support for you in addressing any of the above requirements from TFC. Once you have appropriately responded to TFC requirements, you will re-submit to TFC who will reconsider your submission and again advise on next steps.

The following questions will help you prepare your initial submission to TFC through the Facilities Information Tool and ensure your submission has the best chance of gaining endorsement.

It's important to note that there are a range of possible solutions to facility challenges that can be explored such as:

Identifying other facilities within the network, partnering or hubbing with schools or other clubs/ activities, modifying delivery models, improving existing facilities, repurposing other facilities, or developing new.

Considering and preparing answers to the following questions will help you provide information required by TFC:

- How have you identified the need for this project? Who will benefit from your project? Have you completed a needs assessment?

- What challenges are you trying to provide solutions for with this project?
- Can you outline the consultation and approval you have received from the appropriate landowner (local or regional authority and/or private landowner)?
- Is your project part of an Adopted LTP and RMP and/or other strategic document - if so reference this?
- Have you identified iwi and/or hapū interest as mana whenua and describe any engagement to date?
- Does your project consider duplication with other facilities or similar organisations nearby?
- What other partners could potentially be involved in benefitting through collaboration, amalgamation, hubbing and repurposing?
- Does your project have the support of any RSO/ NSO or other regional or national body with a mandate for your sport or recreation activity?
- How might you incorporate opportunities for active recreation or play into your facility and this project?
- What opportunities exist for wider community use of your facility that can be included in this project?
- How does your project take into account trends and demographics of your sport, active recreation or play activity in the region?
- What environmental impacts and/or environmental sustainability measures have been considered as part of your project?
- What thinking have you done towards the management and operational models you might implement as part of this project?
- Have you considered the ongoing operational costs associated with your facility and how do you plan to meet these so that the facility is sustainable?

The review outcome does not guarantee funding for the next phase as funders have their own independent funding policies. However, this process allows your project to be seen by local funders simultaneously and your response letter can be used to support funding applications should community funding be needed to progress any stages of the project

7.0 Recommendations



1.0 Organisational Leadership.

It is recommended that;

- 1.1** Key stakeholders, as members of the Taranaki Facilities Consortium, appoint a champion / leader of the strategy within their individual organisations and
- 1.2** This strategy is supported by an MOU / Partnership Agreement between key stakeholders.
- 1.3** Through the MOU, stakeholder organisations adopt and advocate for the Values, Principles and processes embodied in Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places - Taranaki and make every endeavour to apply these in their organisational setting.
- 1.4** Partners to the strategy, register to have access to the Facilities Planning Tool to enable access to visual mapping and to maintain accurate up to date information about Taranaki sport, active recreation and play facilities.

2.0 Strategic Leadership.

It is recommended that;

- 2.1** Taranaki Regional Sport and Recreation Facilities Steering Group (TRSRFSG) be replaced by the Taranaki Facilities Consortium (TFC) consisting of the organisational leaders of individual stakeholder organisations party to the MOU.
- 2.2** TFC members would include; New Plymouth District Council (NPDC), Stratford District Council (SDC), South Taranaki District Council (STDC), Taranaki Regional Council (TRC), Sport Taranaki (ST), Toi Foundation (TF), New Zealand Community Trust (NZCT), Taranaki Electricity Trust (TET), Venture Taranaki (VT) and any other agencies such as Sport NZ as determined by the TFC.
- 2.3** A position on TFC is made available for iwi representation, at the discretion of Taranaki Iwi Chairs Forum.

2.4 TFC establish a formal channel for Taranaki Different & Better to connect to and inform its work and achieve effective integrated people and places solutions.

2.5 TFC be primarily responsible for receiving facility challenge submissions, the prioritisation of projects and decision making within the strategic framework.

2.6 The leadership and implementation of the strategy should be funded through a combination of;

2.6.1 Current and future Sport NZ Spaces & Places investment,

2.6.2 Contributions from partners to the MOU based on a per capita rate to District Councils and set levy to other partners.

2.7 TFC develop Terms of Reference to include;

2.7.1 Election of an independent chairperson, and development of independent branding.

2.7.2 A MOU / Partnership Agreement binding TFC partners to the approaches of Collaborating for Active Spaces - Taranaki,

2.7.3 A communication and education plan for the sector including establishing TFC as the first point of engagement for organisations exploring solutions to facility challenges,

2.7.4 Processes for engaging iwi and hapū as mana whenua where appropriate,

2.7.5 Resourcing the work of TFC,

2.7.6 Meeting protocols including receiving reports from Taranaki Funders Forum (TFF),

2.7.7 Explore future funding models for sport, active recreation and play facilities in Taranaki, including maintaining a regional facility rate (see Far North model).



2.8 TFC adopt the Taranaki Facility Framework embedded in Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places - Taranaki to guide prioritisation and decision making.

2.9 Sport Taranaki provide operational and administrative services as required and resourced by TFC partner organisations. Including the development of the Facilities Information Tool to ensure a streamlined Facility Challenge Submission process for organisations

2.10 Development of a comprehensive communication and education programme into the sector through operational support.

2.11 A Taranaki Funders Forum (TFF) is established to inform the work of the TFC and optimise funding outcomes. TFF to include representatives from Toi Foundation, NZCT, TET and other funders as determined from time to time. The TFF would:

2.11.1 share information on facility projects and grant applications, in particular applications under \$50k that fall outside TFC scope, to avoid duplication and maximise funding outcomes,

2.11.2 report to the TFC,

2.11.3 develop and adapt processes to support its function and improve the experience for volunteers and the sector, including common / shared application models or parts thereof.

2.12 Review this strategy in alignment with the next Councils Long Term Planning cycle.

3.0 Operational Leadership. It is recommended that;

3.1 Sport Taranaki is the organisation best placed to deliver operational leadership and support to funders, enablers, and sector organisations in aligning with the

strategy, including communication and education leadership.

3.2 This operational leadership is delivered through the Sport Taranaki Spaces & Places Lead, including an implementation plan for Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places - Taranaki monitored by TFC.

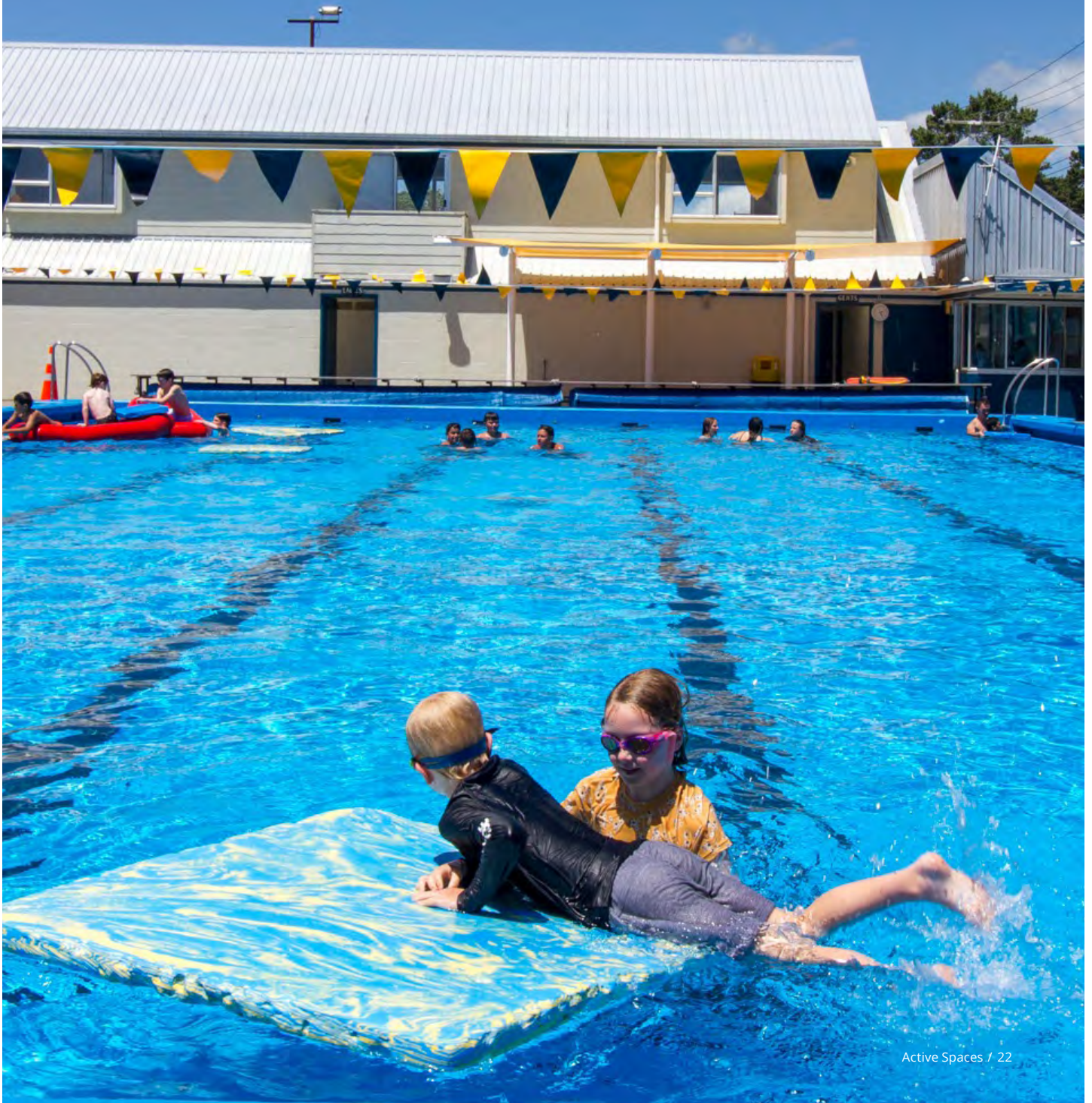
3.3 The strategy is effectively engaged with the leadership and delivery of Taranaki Different & Better, providing collaborative facility and people solutions.

3.4 The Future Focus Fund, or a similar model as determined by TFC, be retained, strengthened, and resourced.





"This document is about strategic alignment, efficiencies for facility providers and better physical activity outcomes for communities."



Appendix 1

Identified International, National and Regional Facilities in Taranaki

In considering the network of facilities in the region it is important to recognise that each facility has a role to play in meeting a range of different needs as part of the network. The following hierarchy has been identified for use within this strategy and future facility planning in the region.

Facility Hierarchy Definitions

Definition	Explanation	Example
International Championships	A facility with the ability to host international competitions/tournaments (i.e. between multiple nations) Eg. World Championships Event	
International Event	A facility with the ability to host international spectacle events (including professional and semi-professional franchise competitions involving single teams from outside New Zealand) – Eg. New Zealand Vs Australia	TET Multi Sports Centre – Hockey Turf Yarrow Stadium
National Championships	A facility with the ability to host National competitions/tournaments (between multiple regions from across the entire country) – Eg. New Zealand Championships event	Ngamotu Links Golf Course
National Event	A facility with the ability to host National spectacle events (including professional and semi-professional franchise competitions involving single teams from within New Zealand) – Eg. Taranaki Airs Vs Wellington Saints, Taranaki A Vs Wellington A	TSB Stadium
Regional	A facility with the ability to host inter-regional competitions and/or serves as a regional high performance training hub for one or more sports codes. Eg. Lower North Island Championships	Waiwhakaiho Netball Courts
District	A facility with the ability to draw significant numbers of teams/competitors from across an individual or adjacent territorial authority boundaries for either competition or training purposes. Eg. Taranaki Championship event	TSB Hub
Local	A facility with the ability to serve a local catchment's basic sporting needs. This catchment will predominantly be drawn from within an individual town or cluster of suburbs within a local authority.	War Memorial Halls

It is important to recognise that levels within the hierarchy are not exclusive and a single facility may meet the needs of different levels, for example a regional facility will also likely meet local needs. However, it is equally possible for a venue suitable for national spectator events not having the ability to cater for regional tournament provision.

Taranaki Facilities within the hierarchy

Regional and above facilities in Taranaki have been identified to assist with planning, prioritisation and scale of future spaces and places projects.

Facility Type /	Location /	Facility	Details	Use
Indoor Courts	New Plymouth	TSB Stadium	Line markings for 3x Basketball Courts, 3x Netball, 9x Volleyball, 2 meeting spaces, office space, event catering space, toilets and change rooms, grandstand seating for 2500. Does not meet FIBA requirements for international fixtures or Netball NZ requirements for International / National fixtures.	National Spectator Event For Basketball
Sports Fields	New Plymouth	Yarrow Stadium	1x Artificial Turf with crowd capacity of 22,000 once East Stand is complete. 2x grass fields with 1 additional field to be reinstated at completion of east stand build.	International Spectator Event for Rugby, Rugby League, Football, Touch
	South Taranaki	The Hub	5x full size fields in winter	Regional for Rugby League
Cricket	New Plymouth	^ Pukekura Park	1x grass wicket, 2x training nets owned by Central Districts Cricket, Changing Pavilion (with structural issues) Crowd capacity of 5000 No longer meets criteria of International Cricket Council for international fixtures.	National Spectator Event
Netball courts	New Plymouth	Waiwhakaiho Park Netball Courts	13x full size netball courts, 1x control tower which houses a medical room, playground, 1x pavilion which houses an umpire's room, toilets and changing room, Tuck shop. Host of the North Island Under 16 tournaments	Regional
Athletics Tracks	New Plymouth	TET Stadium Inglewood	Olympic class mondo athletics track, event control tower, access to toilets and change area, throwing cage, shot put, Disc 2x long jump pits, inner grass surface covered grandstand with 1050 capacity	National Championship
Golf	New Plymouth	New Plymouth Golf Club (Ngamotu Links)	18-hole destination golf course, putting green and with 2 additional practice areas. Clubrooms, bar and café/function space and onsite golf shop.	National Championship
BMX	New Plymouth	Hickford Park, Bell Block - BMX Track	Facility incorporates starting gates, slope, 3 turns and jumps within the straights. Has control tower onsite.	National Championship +

Facility Type / Location / Facility			Details	Use
Bowls	New Plymouth	Paritutu Bowling Club	Paritutu or Westend identified as the headquarters of a national event, alongside other bowls clubs across the region as identified by the national body.	National Championship
Equestrian	South Taranaki	*Egmont A&P Showgrounds	Indoor Arena - 65m x 35m, stabling for 317 horses, 200 under cover and 117 open yards, Outdoor sand arena - 40m x 40m.	Regional
Motor Sport	Stratford	Stratford Speedway	Located within the Stratford A&P showgrounds. 1x Speedway track, access to toilets, parking, Involved in current facility upgrade and collaboration project (Stratford Park)	National Championships
Artificial Turfs	Stratford	TET Multi Sport Centre	1x Full size artificial hockey turf, competition level lighting, access to change and toilet facilities, access to bar and restaurant, open air grandstand seating.	International Spectator Event For Hockey
Roller Sports	New Plymouth	New Plymouth Roller Sport Arena	2x large indoor areas, one 50 x 25 metres plus seating, bathrooms and walkways and another area 18 x 28 metres with a mezzanine floor providing viewing over both areas.	Regional
Motocross	New Plymouth	MACH 1 Motorcycle Park - Taranaki Motorcycle Club	2x Clay based tracks - 1x Junior track, 1x Senior track. Track consists of a combination of tabletop jumps and rhythm sections. The follow facilities onsite: Clubrooms with kitchen and bar facilities, male, female and disability toilets, 2x timing huts, track maintenance storage shed. Host of national ATV and Senior and Junior titles - average one national event per year.	National Championships

* Current as at the time of writing. Still under review as part of the National and Taranaki Equestrian Regional Facilities Strategy.

^ At time of writing Pukekura Park is currently under review for upgrades by New Plymouth District Council.

+ Hickford Park BMX Track have secured hosting rights for the Oceania Championships in 2025

• Aquatic Facilities were excluded due to the intention to deliver a Regional Aquatics plan in 2024.

All other facilities considered to be either providers of District or Local provision.

Information pulled from the following sources:

- Taranaki Regional Sports Facilities: A Strategic Approach to Future Planning (2018)
- National sport facility strategies
- Sports websites
- Conversations with national and regional sports administrators

Appendix 2

For further reference:

Best Practice Case Study:

[Kaitake Community Sports Hub](#)

Sport New Zealand:

[Spaces and Places Resources](#)





“We need to elevate the status of this leadership group. The strategy needs to be understood and the automatic go to for facility challenges”





A place for everyone

COLLABORATING FOR ACTIVE SPACES & PLACES

Taranaki

PARTNER ORGANISATIONS



ADVISORY PARTNER



CONSULTANTS



HOUSING WORKSTREAM UPDATE

PURPOSE/ **TE WHĀINGA**

1. The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the housing workstream.

RECOMMENDATION / **NGĀ WHAIKUPU**

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

STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

2. The Strategy and Operations Committee endorsed the Officers recommendation.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / TOHUTOHU KAI WHAKAHAERE

3. This report is provided for information purposes only, and has been assessed as being of some importance.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

4. On 13 June 2023 Council formally recognised "that there is a current housing crisis and that New Plymouth District Council has a role under the purpose of **local government in the Local Government Act 2002 "to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future" to help solve this crisis"**.
5. The role of Council was outlined as, depending on the initiatives and opportunities identified which may include being a leader, advocate, funder and/or collaborator.
6. **Council approved "up to \$200,000** from the Housing Reserve to resource opportunities to help solve the housing crisis such as the identification of next steps, working with other organisations, and starting the implementation of the Housing Strategy including the investigation of minor dwellings on suitable land".
7. At this time, Council also requested quarterly reports on the progress of this work. Informal reports have been provided and this report is the first formal report.

Work progressed to address the housing crisis

8. A Councillor Housing Steering Group was established to assist with and guide the work, with Crs Clinton-Gohdes and Haque taking the lead.
-

9. A *Strategic Housing Lead* has been recruited - Rachel Lishman begins on 6 November. **This role is responsible for leading Council's efforts to address the housing crisis in Taranaki, including outcomes identified in the Regional Housing Strategy.**
10. An immediate focus for this role is to identify the options for future governance, ownership and/or management of the Housing for the Elderly properties to increase the quantity and quality of the units. This will include considering a regional approach. It will also enable applicable government subsidies to be obtained, recognising the role of central government in housing and the limited resources available for Council to fund this investment alone.
11. The Taranaki Housing Register has increased by more than 500 per cent in the last five years but there has been very little increase in public housing. Multiple one-on-one meetings have been held with developers and non-governmental organisations to discuss housing opportunities and needs in Taranaki and help see more houses (both public and private) built in the region.
12. Council officers and Kainga Ora staff have met monthly to work collaboratively on development projects.
13. Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) staff were invited to Taranaki and met with Councils, various **Iwi and Hapū members, developers,** and not-for-profit groups. This informed MHUD of the work and momentum in Taranaki to help solve the housing crisis and opportunities for government involvement. Previously MHUD has not been particularly focused on Taranaki as the national housing strategy identifies other regions as being a higher priority.

Long-term plan pre-consultation

14. **Housing was included in the Council's pre-long-term plan consultation. Public were asked "how important is it for the NPDC to play a role in housing our population?."** From a representative sample, 57 per cent of people said it was important, 22 per cent had a neutral stance and 21 per cent did not think it was important.
 15. **The question "How supportive are you of the NPDC setting up a Housing Trust so our housing for the elderly tenants can access Central Government rent subsidies and other funds?" was also asked.** 65 per cent of people said they were supportive and 13% were not.
 16. More than half (57%) of the representative **sample of people were "concerned about the state of housing in our district"** (14% were not) and 43% were willing **to pay more in rates to increase Council's role in housing** (57% were not).
-

Minor dwellings

17. The Taranaki Housing Strategy, Toi Foundation research and the Taranaki Housing Register have identified one or two-bedroom affordable rentals as the greatest need in the region. Minor dwellings (up to 80m²) on private residential land are thought to be a good option for helping to provide these.
18. Consultants Egmont Dixon have been engaged to explore options for Council to enable and encourage minor dwellings to be built on private residential land. This will consider current barriers to people doing this, real and perceived, and opportunities for Council to reduce these.
19. The project will also consider the Operative Proposed District Plan and provide advice on whether the plan is permissible to establish minor dwellings and what consenting requirements there are.
20. The minor dwelling project will include an outline of the financial costs of establishing either a one or two-bedroom minor dwellings including construction, consenting and service connections. A design approach and options to incorporate a multi-proof design will also be considered.
21. A pilot project will be considered and presented to Council after this project has been completed.

Build-to-rent

22. Build-to-rent is a type of medium to high-density residential development, specifically built to provide long-term affordable rental housing. MHUD identifies build-to-rent as an opportunity to increase the supply of secure, affordable and quality rental development in Aotearoa.
23. Work has begun by the team on identifying possible providers and opportunities for build-to-rent in New Plymouth District as well as barriers to entry. Initial meetings have been held.

Housing quality

24. Toi Foundation has identified that **Taranaki's housing has higher levels of dampness and mould** than the Aotearoa average, especially in South Taranaki and Stratford districts. **Council's** decision to help solve the housing crisis includes efforts to improve the quality of housing which may include encouraging and incentivising residents to make their homes warmer, drier, healthier and more sustainable and energy efficient.
-

25. Current actions underway or identified:
- a) Keeping watch and preparing for changes to the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003 (CCCFA) which would enable the reinstatement of the Sustainable Homes voluntary targeted rate programme.
 - b) Maximising the benefits of the NPDC Sustainable Homes Advisory Service and consider extending this in the Long-Term Plan 2024-34.
 - c) Collaborating with funders to increase delivery of existing initiatives delivered by community organisations.

What is housing affordability?

26. Councillors have raised the issue of housing affordability in debate – primarily around the rents charged for Council’s Housing for the Elderly (HFTE) units. This section examines the definition of what an affordable home is.
27. Affordable housing is defined as housing for low to moderate income and asset households and priced so that the household is able to meet its housing and other essential basic living costs.
28. Under the current HFTE Policy **rents are “reviewed annually in a way** consistent with providing affordable housing based on market levels and the self-funding requirements across the portfolio.”
29. A common measurement of affordable housing is one that costs up to 30 per cent of gross household income. In New Zealand, most tenants in public housing pay income-related rent which limits the amount of rent low-income tenants pay to no more than 25 per cent of their net income. If HFTE units were managed by a community housing provider (CHP), tenants would be eligible for these income-related rent subsidies through the Ministry of Social Development (MSD).
30. As of 1 April 2023, a single-person living alone receives \$579 gross per week, \$496 net, from government superannuation. For a couple where both qualify for superannuation, this is \$880 per week gross combined, \$764 net.
31. Current NPDC HFTE rents range from \$140 to \$155 per week for a bedsit to \$170 to \$220 per week for a one-bedroom unit.
32. HFTE tenants are generally eligible for accommodation supplements from MSD. Council officers assist tenants with the application process if required. The amount provided is up to \$74 per week although **varies based on the tenant’s** specific situation.
-

Taranaki Housing Initiative Trust

33. Toi Foundation commissioned a project in December 2022 to help understand the current housing situation and ecosystem in Taranaki. They recently established the Taranaki Housing Initiative Trust (THIT) to help enable safe and affordable housing for all who reside in Taranaki. THIT show the Taranaki Housing Ecosystem as below:



34. Toi Foundation worked collectively with others in the region and recognised that housing availability, affordability and quality is a regional priority that needs urgent action.
35. THIT will:
- Support the housing sector by giving housing providers and the development community access to capability, regional housing data and information.
 - Provide access to planning and financial mechanisms that support the development and preservation of affordable housing in Taranaki.
 - Build awareness of the Taranaki Regional Housing Strategy and progress some of its key interventions with leadership, capability, facilitation and investment.
36. THIT has employed three staff, including by seconding NPDC staff member Ben Ingram as its General Manager. The General Manager is supported by a Housing Information Lead and a Community Housing Lead.
37. The THIT team will be working closely with **Council's** Strategic Housing Lead.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA **ĀHUARANGI**

38. There are no climate change considerations in relation to this report. Any efforts to improve the quality of affordable housing stock in Taranaki is likely to contribute to energy usage reduction in the long-term.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

39. There are no implications in relation to Local Government Reform and this update report. There may be implications of reform on the housing situation such as proposed reforms for resource management and land use.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

40. The Strategic Housing Lead will examine options for HFTE management and ownership, including the possible setting up of a regional Council- Controlled Organisation (CCO) and/or registration of a CHP.
41. Work will continue alongside partners to progress various options for increasing the housing stock in Taranaki.
42. A recommendation for a pilot project for minor dwellings and next steps will be presented early in 2024.
43. A further update report will be provided in approximately three months and/or through the development of the Long-Term Plan 2024-34 where possible budget implications will be presented. This may include costs associated with a CCO, build-to-rent opportunities, development of HFTE units outside of the current self-funding model and ongoing resources.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCING IMPLICATIONS / **NGĀ HĪRAUNGA Ā-PŪTEA, Ā-RAUEMI**

44. Council has previously approved up to \$200,000 from the Housing Reserve to resource opportunities to help solve the housing crisis. These funds have been committed for preparation of the report on minor dwellings and remuneration of the Strategic Housing Lead (until June 2024).
45. Any further funding requirements will be reported to Council or included in the Draft Long-Term Plan 2024-34.

IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT / **HĪRANGA AROMATAWAI**

46. 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;
 - Council staff have considered how the matter will promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and the future.
 - 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.
-

Report Details

Prepared By:	Kathryn Scown (Acting GM Strategic Partnerships)
Team:	Strategic Partnerships
Approved By:	Gareth Green (Chief Executive)
Ward/Community:	District Wide
Date:	16 October 2023
File Reference:	ECM 9094879

-----End of Report -----

AMENDMENT TO LEN LYE FOUNDATION CONSTITUTION

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is a request to approve amendment to the Len Lye Foundation Constitution.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / NGĀ WHAIKUPU

That having considered all matters raised in the report, Council approve **the Len Lye Foundation's request** to amend clause 12.1 of the Len Lye Foundation Constitution, to read:

“The trustees shall cause true accounts to be kept in such manner as they shall think fit of all their receipts credits payments and liabilities and all other matters necessary for showing the true state and condition of the Foundation.”

2. STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Strategy and Operations Committee endorsed the Officers recommendation.

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Significance	This matter is assessed as being of some importance.
Options	This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approve the Foundation's request. 2. Decline the Foundation's request.
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are the Len Lye Foundation.
Recommendation	This report recommends option 1 for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	No
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOPOTANGA MATUA**

3. This report recommends Council approve amendment to the Len Lye Foundation Constitution (the Constitution) to remove the requirement for annual audited accounts. **The Foundation's operating expenditure is relatively low** and the requirement for audited accounts is an unnecessary financial cost for the Foundation.
4. The Constitution requires Council approval of any proposed amendment to the Constitution and subsequent unanimous endorsement of all Foundation Trustees.
5. The proposed amendment would not have any impact on the nature or directions of the Foundation and will have no financial impact on the Council.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

6. The Len Lye Foundation (the Foundation) is a Charitable Trust, established in 1980. New Plymouth City Council was a signatory to the original Len Lye Foundation Constitution (the Constitution) which sets out the governance arrangements for the Foundation. Since 1980 there have been two small amendments to the **Constitution, neither of which affected Council's ability to** appoint one trustee to the Foundation (currently Cr Pearce) nor the appointment of the Director of the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery as a trustee.
7. The purpose of the Foundation is set out in Clause 2 of the Constitution and can be summarised as acquiring, conserving, reproducing and promoting the Len Lye artworks including copyright for the public benefit of the people of New Zealand.
8. Clause 16.1 of the Constitution requires the prior written consent of the Council **and the unanimous agreement of the Foundation's trustees before the** Constitution can be varied.

Request for amendment to the Constitution

9. The Len Lye Foundation have requested (Appendix 1) amendment to clause 12.1 of the Constitution which requires an annual audit to be conducted by a chartered accountant. Following receipt of the request, Officers have clarified **with the Foundation's Chairperson that the request is only** for the removal of the requirement for annual audited accounts and not removal of the whole clause.
 10. The Foundation have received advice from their accountants that an annual audit of accounts is not required and is an unnecessary expense for the Foundation. This advice is consistent with the reporting requirements of the Charities Act 2005.
-

11. In 2019/20, and in response to a query from Audit NZ, Officers assessed the level of control the Council held over the Foundation. Officers determined that New Plymouth District Council does not exercise control over the Len Lye Foundation.
12. **Having considered the Foundation's request for removal of the** clause from the Constitution, Officers advise that as the amendment would not alter the charitable nature of the Foundation, or the direction of its activities, it should **not have an impact on Council's non-controlling status**. In addition, removing the annual audit requirement would **not have a flow on effect on Council's level** of exposure to benefits received from the Foundation as Council will not receive financial benefits derived from the savings.
13. **As there is no impact on Council's activities, Officers** recommend Council approve the proposed amendment to Clause 12.1 of the Len Lye Foundation Constitution.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA **ĀHUARANGI**

14. There are no climate change impacts or considerations in relation to this matter.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

15. There are no reform implications in relation to this matter.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

16. Officers **will advise the Foundation of Council's decision**.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHIRAHIRA

17. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being of some importance as it does not impact **on Council's statutory purpose, impact levels of service or have any financial** implications for the Council.

OPTIONS

18. There are two reasonably practicable options:
 - a) **Approve the Foundation's request.**
 - b) **Decline the Foundation's request.**

Both options have been assessed together.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

19. There are no financial or resourcing implications for Council in relation to removing or retaining the clause.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

20. There are no risks for Council associated with this matter. Should the requirement for audited accounts be removed, the Charities Act 2005 will be **the primary determiner of when the Foundation's financial statements must be audited.**
21. Officers note that some funding entities require provision of audited accounts when funding applications are lodged. This would be a consideration for the Foundation should they wish to apply for funding from a third party.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

22. Auditing of accounts is an administrative matter for the Len Lye Foundation and the Community Outcomes are not applicable.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

23. The Charities Act 2005¹ prescribes when the financial statements of charitable entities must be audited or reviewed.
24. **The Foundation's latest annual return**, to Charities Services, list the Foundation as a Tier 4 Organisation as the annual operating payments are under \$125,000 per annum. This is well below Charities Services \$550,000 threshold for medium sized entities which require auditing or reviewing of accounts by a qualified auditor.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

25. Auditing of accounts is an administrative matter for the Foundation. There are no inconsistencies with Council Policies or Plans.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

26. Auditing of accounts is an administrative matter for the Foundation. There has **been no participation by Māori in preparing this report.**

¹ S42C Charities Act 2005

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

27. The work of the Foundation is of interest to the community. However, as this is an administrative matter for a third party, Officers have not sought community views and preferences. Officers consider it unlikely the community would have strong views on this administrative matter.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

28. The advantage of amending Clause 12.1 is that it saves the Foundation (a charitable organisation) unnecessary expenditure.

Recommended Option

This report recommends option 1 - **approve the Foundation's request** for addressing the matter.

APPENDICES / NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA

Appendix 1 Request from Len Lye Foundation (ECM9081759)

Appendix 2 Len Lye Foundation Constitution (showing 2002 and 2005 amendments) (ECM6118423)

Report Details

Prepared By: Julie Straka (Governance Lead)
Team: Governance
Approved By: Joy Buckingham (Group Manager Corporate Services)
Ward/Community: District Wide
Date: 29 September 2023
File Reference: ECM 9078381

-----End of Report -----

THE LEN LYE FOUNDATION

C/- PO Box 8213 New Plymouth New Zealand
Tel (64-6) 769 9400
Email susan@bankchambers.co.nz
(Chair LLF)



19 September 2023

New Plymouth District Council

Attention: Julie Straka

By email: julie.straka@npdc.govt.nz

Dear Madam

Len Lye Foundation

The Constitution of the Foundation provides:

"16. **VARIATION OF TRUSTS**

- 16.1 It shall be lawful by the unanimous resolution of the trustees for the time being of the Foundation and with the prior written consent of the NPDC to revoke, vary or add to any of the provision of these presents so long as such revocation, variation or addition is not inconsistent with the general scope of these present and does not alter the charitable nature of the Foundation."

Clause 12 of the Constitution, requires an annual audit to be conducted by a chartered accountant. The Foundation has received advice from its accountants, that such a provision is not required and is in fact an unnecessary expense for the Foundation. I am keen, to put a motion at the next meeting of the Foundation to delete the requirement for such an annual audit.

As is evident from clause 16, consent of the NPDC is required prior to such a resolution being put.

You will of course be aware that we have successfully separated our banking from the NPDC and now operate our own bank accounts.

I would be grateful, if you would direct this enquiry to whichever officer in the NPDC, you consider appropriate to receive and action this request.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully



SUSAN HUGHES KC
Chair Len Lye Foundation

lenlyel-64.docx

The Len Lye Foundation is supported by Technix Group Limited

“A”

IN THE MATTER of the Charitable Trusts Act 1957

AND

IN THE MATTER of the LEN LYE FOUNDATION (“the Trust”)

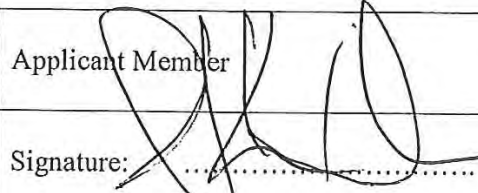

PRESENTED BY The Len Lye Foundation
PO Box 647
NEW PLYMOUTH

TO The Registrar of Incorporated Societies
HAMILTON

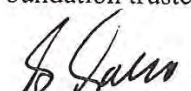
NOTICE TO REGISTRAR OF ALTERATION OF TRUST

TAKE NOTICE that the Constitution of the abovenamed Trust was altered by unanimous resolution of the trustees of the Trust and agreed to in writing by the New Plymouth District Council on 2 August 2005 and such alteration was effected by replacement of the existing clause 3.1, such new paragraph being annexed hereto marked with the letter “B”.

DATED this 12th day of August 2005

Applicant Member	Witness
Signature: 	Signature: 
Full name: Rodger John Kerr-Newell	Full name: Julie Thelma Straka
Occupation: Chief Executive	Occupation: Committee Adviser
Address: C/- New Plymouth District Council Liardet Street New Plymouth	Address: C/- New Plymouth District Council Liardet Street New Plymouth

This is the Notice of Alteration of Constitution marked with the letter “A” referred to in the annexed Declaration of RODGER JOHN KERR-NEWELL of New Plymouth, Len Lye Foundation trustee declared before me at New Plymouth this 12th day of August 2005.


Justice of the Peace

B.M. Rollo, J.P.
Manager
New Plymouth
New Zealand

“B”

- 3.1 The board of trustees shall consist of not more than 10 trustees of whom:
- a) One shall be the director for the time being of the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery in New Plymouth;
 - b) One shall be appointed by New Plymouth District Council (“NPDC”);
 - c) Eight may be appointed by the trustees for the time being. One of the trustees appointed under this paragraph shall be a professional artist.

No. HN/211172

IN THE MATTER of the Charitable Trusts Act 1957

AND

IN THE MATTER of the LEN LYE FOUNDATION ("the Trust")

DECLARATION ON ALTERATION OF CONSTITUTION

I JOHN BRODIE MATTHEWS of New Plymouth, Company Director do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:


- 1 I am the Chairman of the Trust
- 2 The alteration of the Constitution of the Trust as set out in the document annexed hereto marked with the letter "A" has been made in accordance with the Constitution of the Trust, with the requisite majority of the Trustees of the Trust having approved the same by passing resolutions at a general meeting of Trustees held on 31 May 2002 of which due notice was given to all Trustees.

AND I MAKE this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957.

DECLARED at New Plymouth)
 by the abovenamed Declarant)
 this 3rd day of July)
 2002, before me:)




A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand

PAUL FRANCIS ANDERSON
 Lawyer
 New Plymouth


"A"

No. HN/211172

IN THE MATTER of the Charitable Trusts Act 1957

AND

IN THE MATTER of LEN LYE FOUNDATION ("the Trust")

PRESENTED BY: Govett Quilliam
The Lawyers
Private Bag 2013
NEW PLYMOUTH

TO: The District Registrar of Charitable Trusts
HAMILTON

NOTICE TO REGISTRAR OF ALTERATION BY TOTAL REPLACEMENT

TAKE NOTICE that the Constitution of the abovenamed Trust was altered at a general meeting of Trustees of the Trust held at New Plymouth on 31 May 2002 and such alteration was effected by total replacement of the existing Constitution, such new Constitution being annexed hereto marked with the letter "B".

DATED this 3rd day of July 2002

Applicant Member

Witness

Signature: 

Signature: 

Full name: John Brodie Matthews

Full name:

Occupation: Chairman

Occupation


Address: Sutton Road, Omata
New Plymouth

Address:

PAUL FRANCIS ANDERSON
Lawyer
New Plymouth



THIS is the Notice of Alteration of Constitution marked with the letter "A" referred to in the annexed Declaration of JOHN BRODIE MATTHEWS of New Plymouth, Chairman declared before me at New Plymouth this 3rd day of July 2002


A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand

" B "

DATED

31 May

2002

CONSTITUTION
OF
LEN LYE FOUNDATION

GOVETT QUILLIAM
THE LAWYERS
NUMBER 1 DAWSON STREET
NEW PLYMOUTH
pfa



THIS CONSTITUTION dated the 31st day of May 2002

1. NAME

- 1.1 There is hereby established a board of trustees to be known as the LEN LYE FOUNDATION.

2. OBJECTS

- 2.1 The objects of the Foundation shall be:
- (a) The acquisition conservation reproduction and promotion of the works including the copyright therein of Len Lye as the same are described in a deed dated the 24th day of April 1980 and made between Len Lye of the first part, and the New Plymouth City Council of the second part and the Foundation of the third part and upon the Trusts set out in the said deed and for such purpose to enter into and execution the said deed (a copy of the said deed being attached hereto for the purposes of identification);
 - (b) The acquisition by purchase, exchange, gift or any other means of any other works or copyright of the said Len Lye or any other works which in the opinion of the trustees could be conducive to the objects of the Foundation;
 - (c) The acquisition by purchase, gift or otherwise of property for the permanent housing and exhibition of all works of art owned by the Foundation;
 - (d) The acceptance of gifts of any kind;
 - (e) The general development of art in New Zealand.
- 2.2 All such objects shall be carried out for the public benefit of the people of New Zealand.

3. TRUSTEES

- 3.1 The board of trustees shall consist of not more than seven trustees of whom:
- (a) one shall be the director for the time being of the Govett Brewster Art Gallery in New Plymouth;
 - (b) one shall be appointed by the New Plymouth District Council ("NPDC");
 - (c) Five may be appointed by the trustees for the time being. One of the trustees appointed under this paragraph shall be a professional artist.
- 3.2 Any vacancies in the number of trustees shall be filled by the persons or bodies entitled to appoint under the provisions of clause 3.1.
- 3.3 All trustees appointed after the date of adoption of this Constitution shall hold office from the date of their appointment until the conclusion of the third annual meeting following their appointment and all new appointments or re-appointments shall commence office from that time. If there shall be any appointments during a year



between the annual meetings of the Foundation to fill a vacancy, the period from the date of their appointment until the next annual meeting shall not be taken into account for the purpose of calculating their term of office. All retiring trustees shall be eligible for re-appointment.

- 3.4 The trustees shall forthwith notify the NPDC of any vacancy caused by a retirement for any reason of the Trustee appointed by that body.

4. PROCEDURE OF TRUSTEES

- 4.1 At each annual meeting of the trustees the trustees shall appoint a chairperson to act until the next annual meeting or for such longer period as the trustees shall decide at his/her appointment, but not longer than until the third annual meeting following his/her appointment. The chairperson shall have a deliberative and in the case of equality of voting a casting vote.
- 4.2 Meetings, including the annual meeting to be held pursuant to clause 14 hereof, may be convened by the chairperson or by the secretary at the request of any two trustees on not less than five working days notice in writing to all present trustees. The notice of meeting must specify all matters to be considered at the meeting.
- 4.3 The trustees shall have power to:
- (a) appoint and cancel the appointment of sub-committees;
 - (b) delegate to sub-committees and to officers such of the trustees' powers herein and on such terms as they think fit;
 - (c) hold meetings either:
 - by the assembly of a number of the trustees who constitute a quorum at the place, date and time appointed for the meeting;
 - by means of audio, or audio visual equipment by which all trustees participating in forming a quorum can simultaneously hear each other throughout the meeting;
 - by means of email and/or facsimile, by which all trustees participating and forming a quorum can receive the same email/facsimile from other participants;
 - (d) In place of a duly convened meeting pass resolutions in writing, including facsimilies, signed or assented to a majority of trustees at the date of the resolution, whether in one or several documents in like form PROVIDED THAT all trustees have been notified in advance of the resolution(s) to be voted upon and given equal opportunity to participate in any discussion, debate and voting upon the resolution(s);
 - (e) Carry out the day-to-day business affairs of the Foundation in an appropriate commercial manner.
- 4.4 The trustees shall regulate their own procedure for meetings and otherwise.
- 4.5 A majority of trustees shall form a quorum until otherwise determined by the trustees.



4.6 It shall not be necessary for the trustees to act unanimously (except as is herein specifically provided) but all the powers and discretions vested in them may be exercised by a majority of those who are present and voting at any meeting at which a quorum is present.

4.7 The trustees shall be entitled to act notwithstanding a vacancy or vacancies in their numbers provided that if the number of trustees shall drop below 4, then the remaining trustees may only act to ensure that additional trustees are appointed up to the number of not less than 4 utilising their powers of appointment provided in clause 3.1.

5. OFFICERS

5.1 The trustees may from time to time appoint and dismiss a director, executive officer, secretary, treasurer and other proper officers honorary or paid and may define their duties. Any such appointee may be a trustee.

6. MINUTES

6.1 Minutes of all meetings of the trustees shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose by the secretary and shall be signed by the chairperson of the meeting or of the meeting at which the minutes are read and confirmed and every such minute purporting to be so signed shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. Copies of all such minutes shall be forwarded on request to the NPDC.

7. GENERAL GIFTS

7.1 When gifts other than works by Len Lye are accepted or acquired by the Foundation for any or all of the general objects hereinbefore expressed the trustees may apply both capital and income including the proceeds of the sale or mortgage thereof in or towards any of such objects as they may in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion deem fit or they may accumulate such income until the same can in their opinion be usefully applied for any or all of such objects.

8. SPECIAL GIFTS

8.1 Where gifts are accepted by the trustees upon special trusts to be declared by the donor thereof all the powers and provisions of these presents shall be deemed to be incorporated in the deed declaring such special trusts except so far as the same shall be expressly excluded or modified or be inconsistent with such special trusts.

9. TRUSTEES POWERS

9.1 The trustees subject to any express obligations they may have under any other document or special trust or otherwise have the following powers namely:

- (a) To buy sell exchange partition invest or otherwise dispose of or deal with property or any part thereof or any interest therein as fully as if they were the absolute owners thereof;

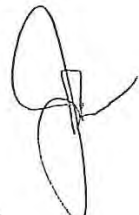


- (b) To raise money on the security of its property or any part thereof or otherwise on such terms and conditions as to the trustees may appear desirable;
- (c) To invest money in any investment of which they approve or in the purchase or improvement of any land or property or any interest in land or property and to vary and transpose any such investment from time to time;
- (d) To pay all expenses and outgoings as may be incurred in relation to the trusts from time to time imposed on them;
- (e) To demise or let any property for such terms at such rents and subject to such provisions as to the trustees shall appear desirable and to accept a surrender of any of such leases upon such terms and subject to such conditions as to the trustees may appear desirable;
- (f) From time to time to make such payments to any charitable body (and the New Plymouth District Council) as may in the opinion of the trustees be necessary or desirable to further its objects and/or to reimburse the New Plymouth District Council for expenditure incurred by the New Plymouth District Council pursuant to the deed attached hereto;
- (g) To make such contracts as the trustees shall from time to time think fit for the reproduction of works and the disposal of the reproductions by sale auction exchange or otherwise;
- (h) To make and from time to time to alter or revoke conditions for the protection of the works;
- (i) From time to time to offer scholarships or grants in furtherance of the objects of the Foundation;
- (j) To seek and maintain incorporation in accordance with the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Act 1957;
- (k) To undertake, carry on and organise any promotional or fund raising activities in New Zealand or elsewhere as the trustees may in their absolute discretion think fit;
- (l) To do all such other lawful acts or things as are incidental to or conducive to the attainment of the general purposes of these presents.

9.2 In addition to the powers expressed and provided in clause 9 hereof the trustees shall have all the powers conferred upon trustees by the Charitable Trusts Act 1957 and the Trustee Act 1956 except insofar as such powers are hereby expressly restricted modified or varied.

10. FINANCIAL YEAR

10.1 The financial year of the Foundation shall end on the 31st day of March in each year.



11. BANK ACCOUNTS

- 11.1 The trustees shall keep an account or accounts at such Bank or Banks as they shall from time to time determine and cheques shall be drawn signed or endorsed by such person or persons as the trustees shall from time to time direct.

12. ACCOUNTS

- 12.1 The trustees shall cause true accounts to be kept in such manner as they shall think fit of all their receipts credits payments and liabilities and all other matters necessary for showing the true state and condition of the Foundation and such accounts shall be audited at least once a year by a Chartered Accountant appointed in that behalf by the trustees.

13. ANNUAL MEETING

- 13.1 The trustees shall, in each calendar year in which the financial year ends, hold an annual meeting at which an annual report and the statement of accounts for the preceding year shall be presented.

14. LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES

- 14.1 No Trustee or Officer acting on the Trusts herein contained shall be liable for any loss sustained by the Foundation unless it is attributable to his or her personal dishonesty or wilful negligence

15. APPLICATION OF INCOME AND INFLUENCE

- 15.1 Any income benefit or advantage shall be applied to the charitable purposes of the Foundation.
- 15.2 No Trustee other than by virtue of an appointment to an executive position with the Foundation shall derive any income benefit or advantage from the Foundation.

16. VARIATION OF TRUSTS

- 16.1 It shall be lawful by the unanimous resolution of the trustees for the time being of the Foundation and with the prior written consent of the NPDC to revoke vary or add to any of the provision of these presents so long as such revocation variation or addition is not inconsistent with the general scope of these presents and does not alter the charitable nature of the Foundation.


17. COMMON SEAL

- 17.1 The Foundation upon incorporation shall possess a Common Seal which shall not be affixed to any document except upon resolution of the trustees and the affixing of the Common Seal shall be witnessed by two trustees.



18. WINDING UP

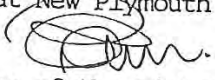
- 18.1 If for any reason the Foundation shall be wound up, the assets of the Foundation shall be applied for such charitable purposes within New Zealand as are within the spirit of this Constitution as the trustees shall resolve and the NPDC shall approve.



Trustee
(Chairman – John Matthews)

This Constitution comprises the original Constitution adopted by the trustees of the Foundation at their inaugural meeting on 15 August 1980 as amended by the trustees on 31 May 2002.

pfallen/ye-cons/jh

This is the Constitution marked with the letter "B" and referred to in the annexed Notice of Alteration by JOHN BRODIE MATTHEWS of New Plymouth, Chairman declared at New Plymouth this 3rd day of July 2002, before me:


A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand

PAUL FRANCIS ANDERSON
Lawyer
New Plymouth 
THE LAWYERS



FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

PURPOSE/ **TE WHĀINGA**

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is the requirement for the New Plymouth District Council to work with the Taranaki Regional Council to jointly develop and implement a Future Development Strategy under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020.

RECOMMENDATION / **NGĀ WHAIKUPU**

That, having considered all matters raised in the report, Council:

- a) Notes that New Plymouth District Council and Taranaki Regional Council have combined obligations to develop a Future Development Strategy (as required under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020) using a special consultative procedure under Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- b) Notes that New Plymouth District Council and Taranaki Regional Council will work collaboratively to develop the Future Development Strategy.
- c) Notes the requirement for a joint decision framework to be developed with Taranaki Regional Council to facilitate the special consultative procedure required and will include consideration of tangata whenua representation on a joint hearing panel. This report will be brought back to Council in February 2024.
- d) Authorises the New Plymouth District Council Chief Executive to work with the Taranaki Regional Council Chief Executive to seek **recommendations from iwi regarding the appointment of an iwi/hapū** representative for a joint hearing panel.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / TOHUTOHU KAI WHAKAHAERE

2. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being significant because the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 requires that New Plymouth District Council and Taranaki Regional Council develop and implement Future Development Strategy that provides sufficient development capacity and **integration of infrastructure decisions to meet the community's housing and business needs for the next 30 years.**

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

Background Information

3. Issued under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), National Policy Statements provide national direction for matters of national significance relevant to sustainable management.
4. An earlier version of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD) was the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016 (NPS-UDC). Under the NPS-UDC, New Plymouth District was identified as a high growth area and required that NPDC and TRC produce quarterly monitoring reports, a Housing and Business Capacity Assessment (HBA) and a Future Development Strategy (FDS) by 31st December 2018.
5. NPDC/TRC produced quarterly monitoring reports and a full HBA in 2018 and started work on a draft FDS. While working on the draft FDS, the NPS-UDC was reviewed by the Ministry for the Environment, and the initial draft requirements of the replacement NPS and advice from the Ministry was that as tier 2 local authorities, NPDC and TRC were no longer required to produce a FDS. As a result, work on the FDS stopped and it was not progressed further.
6. The final NPS-UD was released in 2020 and reintroduced the requirement that tier 2 local authorities must prepare a FDS.
7. This means that NPDC/TRC have a joint responsibility to develop and implement a FDS by utilising a special consultative procedure under Section 83 of the LGA. This must be done in time to inform or at the same time as the local authorities' 2024 LTPs.
8. Through 2019 to 2023 NPDC has focused on progressing its Proposed District Plan (PDP) through the submission, hearings, and decision phase of the plan making process. In tandem, NPDC has continued to produce quarterly monitoring reports (between December 2017 and March 2023) and undertaken a Housing Capacity Assessment (2021), both of which have informed decision making on the PDP. Now that the decisions on the PDP have been released, NPDC and TRC are now preparing the FDS for public consultation.

What is a Future Development Strategy?

9. Using a 30-year horizon, the FDS will indicate the locations where NPDC and TRC will prioritise housing and business development, as well as the infrastructure necessary to support this development. The FDS will inform development and changes to Council plans to support a coordinated and integrated approach to shaping growth and development across the district.
-

10. **Amongst other things, the FDS will be informed by:**
- a) the most recent HBA (currently being updated);
 - b) the advantages and disadvantages of different spatial scenarios;
 - c) development constraints (e.g. natural hazards);
 - d) the LTP and Infrastructure Strategy;
 - e) **iwi and hapū values and aspirations for urban development;** and
 - f) consultation and engagement with the development community, **infrastructure providers, iwi and hapū and the community.**

Developing the Future Development Strategy

11. NPDC and TRC are not starting the FDS work from a blank canvas and will build on the work undertaken through the PDP, which sets out where development capacity can be provided and the policy direction to deliver a well-functioning urban environment. This includes:
- a) extensive opportunity for infill housing through Medium Density Residential Zones (over 400 hectares of land);
 - b) residential greenfield development in five Structure Plan Development Areas;
 - c) nine locations identified as Future Urban Zone; and
 - d) a healthy supply of land zoned for business purposes (industry and retail).

Diagram 1 below summarises other relevant work that will underpin the draft FDS.

Diagram 1: Summary of growth planning 2007-2023



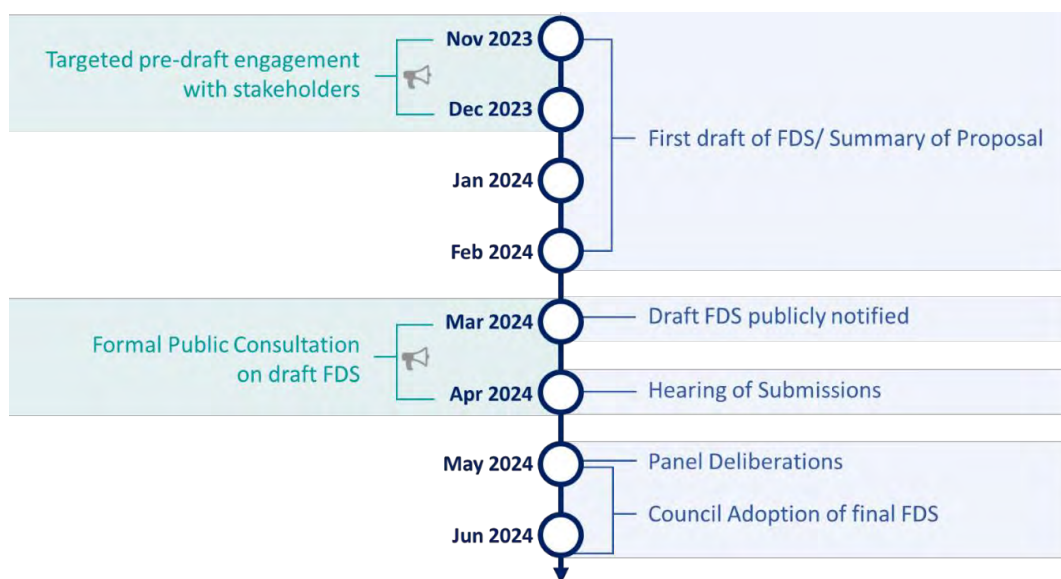
Collaborative development and implementation of the Future Development Strategy

12. Both NPDC and TRC have agreed to work collaboratively on the development and implementation of the FDS.
13. Since NPDC has significant expertise in the delivery of long-term growth planning, it has been agreed by both Councils that NPDC will initially undertake pre-engagement, coordination and drafting of the FDS, with TRC providing review and technical support. Once drafted, both Councils will have joint responsibility for the FDS as it works its way through the draft Long Term Plan 2024 - 2034 (draft LTP) consultation period (first quarter of 2024) and the subsequent submission and hearing processes.

Timeline for delivery of the Future Development Strategy and key milestones

14. Importantly, the NPS-UD requires the first FDS to be published in time to inform, or at the same time, as the draft LTP. The draft LTP for both Councils will be consulted on in the first quarter of 2024, therefore the first draft of the FDS will need to be completed to align with this timing.
15. Whilst a review of the full FDS is only required every six years, a FDS implementation plan must be developed and updated annually, but it does not have the consultation requirements like a FDS does.
16. As work must be completed in a short period of time, the following high level work programme is being implemented as outlined in diagram 2 below:

Diagram 2: Future Development Strategy key milestones



17. Both NPDC and TRC Council officers are having regular weekly meetings to develop and review content that will be released publicly, to ensure that the requirements of the NPS-UD and FDS are adhered to, and to progress the preparation of the FDS for the next stages of formal consultation.
18. The Council teams are currently focussed on the engagement processes and early drafting stages of the FDS. Actions currently underway include:
 - a) engagement with the development community and infrastructure providers to seek feedback on the high-level direction of the FDS. Tools include a pre-draft booklet, online survey, workshop session and one-on-one meetings;

- b) **engagement with Ngā Kaitiaki Roopū to seek guidance and comments** on their views and aspirations for urban development. **Additional iwi and hapū engagement** will be undertaken as required; and
- c) stocktake of all relevant information and requirements to inform the FDS development.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA ĀHUARANGI

- 19. **Under the RMA the Council must recognise and provide for, as a 'Matter of National Importance', the management of significant risks from natural hazards** (RMA Section 6(h)). Council shall also have particular regard to the effects of climate change (Section 7(i)) and the benefits to be derived from the use and **development of renewable energy (Section 7(j))**. **Council's functions under Section 31** also include the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards.
- 20. With respect to the NPS-UD, Objective 8 contains guidance relating to both climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 21. Climate change and resilience matters for consideration in the FDS will include:
 - a) compact urban form which reduces the need for private motor vehicles and considers energy efficiency;
 - b) recognising emerging technologies that offer potential for a transition to a low-emission economy;
 - c) transportation planning that allows for electric vehicles and a reduced need for private vehicles;
 - d) building resilience by managing growth in respect of known risks from natural hazards;
 - e) adaptive management to support communities impacted by natural hazards, including the effects of climate change; and
 - f) protection of Significant Natural Areas and promoting restoration of waterbodies and indigenous biodiversity.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

- 22. New three waters and resource management legislation has been passed in the Water Services Entities Act 2022, the Natural and Built Environment Act 2023 and the Spatial Planning Act 2023. The last two Acts, along with the proposed Climate Change Adaptation Act, will replace the RMA.
-

23. Currently there is a high level of uncertainty arising from the 2023 election result regarding the future of the RMA reforms. Pending any changes from the incoming Government (e.g. the statutory parameters and processes that local authorities will need to follow), phasing and transition for the new legislation will occur over several years.
24. **In the meantime, Council's key statutory obligations under the RMA remain in place.**

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

Special consultative procedure

25. The NPS-UD requires that local authorities engage in a special consultative procedure to inform the FDS. This means that the FDS does not follow an RMA process and instead it must be progressed through Section 83 of the LGA.
26. This requires NPDC and TRC to prepare and adopt a Statement of Proposal (the draft FDS), to seek public submissions, and provide the opportunity for persons to be heard by a joint Hearings Panel. To facilitate the hearing process the appointment of a joint committee, with agreed membership from both NPDC and TRC, will need to be established.
27. Council officers are working together to appoint a joint Hearing Panel. A decision to appoint a joint hearing panel will need to be made at the Council meeting scheduled for February 2024. At the same time the draft FDS will also be publicly released for submissions.
28. Submissions/consultations is proposed in March and April 2024 followed by hearings and deliberations. The FDS and LTP is required to be adopted by 30 June 2024.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCING IMPLICATIONS / **NGĀ HĪRAUNGA Ā-PŪTEA, Ā-RAUEMI**

29. The development of the FDS is being developed through existing operational planning budgets from NDPC and TRC.

IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT / **HĪRANGA AROMATAWAI**

30. 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 officers 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;

- Council staff have considered how the matter will promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and the future;
 - 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.
-

Report Details

Prepared By: Louise Wai (Senior Planning Adviser) and Sarah Edwards (District Plan Lead)
Team: District Plan
Approved By: Renee Davies (Manager Strategic Planning)
Ward/Community: District Wide
Date: 21 November 2023
File Reference: ECM 9121394

-----*End of Report*-----

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY REVIEW – CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS AND ADOPTION

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is to consider the 21 submissions and determine whether to amend the draft Significance and Engagement Policy, and then to adopt the Policy.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / NGĀ WHAIKUPU

That having considered all matters raised in the report, Council:

- a) Notes that:
 - i) On 13 June 2023 Council approved a draft Significance and Engagement Policy for community consultation between 12 July and 14 August 2023 (Minute Number C/2023/43).
 - ii) Council received and has considered the 21 submissions from the community.
 - b) Considers the following changes from the draft Significance and Engagement Policy for community consultation as provided in Appendix 1:
 - i) Remove Part 1 item 6 under “How does Council assess significance” and Appendix B item 6 reflecting that it is already provided for in the requirement to consider consistency with Council strategies, plans, policies and previous decisions.
 - ii) Replace Part 1 item 5 **under “How does Council assess significance”** with alternative text relating to **Māori** contribution to decision making and amend Appendix B.
 - iii) Remove the second sentence of under “How does Council document significance” as it is not necessary to delegated decision-making.
 - iv) Amend the section **“What are Council’s expectations of the community during engagement” to “Council’s requirements from submitters”** and amend Appendix B to retain only references to requirements and processes.
 - c) Subject to any amendments from item (b) above adopt the Significance and Engagement Policy (Appendix 1) and revoke the existing Significance and Engagement Policy (P17-003).
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- d) Approves a transitional arrangement for the next Council meeting cycle round whereby some reports may continue to rely on the previous Significance and Engagement Policy.
- e) Notes that the Significance and Engagement Policy will require amendment when the Water Services Reform occurs in Taranaki, most likely by replacing the Water, Wastewater and Stormwater **strategic assets with Council’s statutory shareholding in the new Taranaki Water Services Entity** (however this will be subject to further advice at the time).

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Significance	This matter is assessed as being significant
Options	This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt the Policy as consulted on. 2. Adopt the Policy with optional amendments. 3. Adopt the Policy with other amendments. 4. Do not adopt a new Policy and continue with the existing policy.
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are all residents and ratepayers of New Plymouth District, and other persons that may be affected or interested in decisions of Council.
Recommendation	This report recommends options 2 or 1 for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	No immediate considerations other than that the level of engagement signalled by Significance and Engagement Policy will need to be reflected in budgets as more community engagement may have increasing cost implications. The Significance and Engagement Policy helps Council to determine the significance of issues and the requirement for engagement in relation to decision making. It will therefore help guide the determination of key issues to consult the community on during the Long-Term Plan (LTP). It will also help guide determination of whether there are significant variations from the LTP to a proposed Annual Plan and whether community consultation is required (material variations are the other trigger for this and are assessed in accordance with accounting standards).
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No. However, by definition, a new policy that replaces an existing policy will be inconsistent with that existing policy. The main changes are outlined in the report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOPOTANGA MATUA**

2. We recommend that Council determine several potential changes to the draft Significance and Engagement Policy consulted on following the consideration of submissions. The potential changes include:
 - a) Recognising that adopted Council strategies, plans and policies are the place to state Council adopted positions on matters negating the need for a climate consideration section.
 - b) Removing the stated expectation of the Council when engaging with the community.
 - c) Removing an unnecessary statement related to delegated decision-making.
3. Taking this approach will show that the Council has considered potential refinement and moderation of the policy in relation to the content of some submissions. There is little risk to making none, some, or all the proposed changes. Following the consideration of the potential changes we recommend that the Council adopt the draft Significance and Engagement Policy and revoke the previous Policy P17-003. The next steps would be to publish the adopted Significance and Engagement Policy on the Council website and for subsequent Council decisions to be made considering the adopted policy.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

4. Council approved a draft Significance and Engagement Policy for community consultation at its 13 June 2023 Council meeting (Minute Number C/2023/43). The report outlined the legal importance of these types of policies within the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002, and how non-compliance (both real and perceived) with these types of policies is increasingly being cited in judicial reviews of Council decision-making. For this reason, Officers have undertaken a first principles-based review with legal assistance.
 5. The main changes from the current Policy to the draft Policy for community consultation were:
 - a) To clarify two of the existing criteria for assessing how significant a matter is relating to the impact on the **district's interest and the impact on the community**.
 - b) Introduce new criteria for assessing how significant a matter is that relates to the issues of known significance to iwi and **hapū**, and including **provision to engage as early as practicable with iwi and hapū**.
 - c) Introduce new criteria for assessing how significant a matter is that relates to the impact on climate change (both mitigation and adaptation).
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- d) Focus the significance criteria assessment on the nature of the impact rather than the quantum of the impact.
 - e) Creating a fourth category of significance (moderate importance) and provide greater clarity as to each category.
 - f) Clarify the relationship between the significance categories and the expected level of engagement.
 - g) Introduce policy provisions on the expectations of Council on the community for submissions, such as not using profanities or making personal attacks.
 - h) Removing unnecessary provisions, such as repeating the law around Annual Plan engagement.
6. Community consultation occurred between 12 July and 14 August 2023. In total, 21 submissions were received.
7. This report assesses the submissions and provides advice for Elected Member consideration. The report assesses the questions asked in the Statement of Proposal in order.

Climate change mitigation and adaption consideration

8. The draft Policy included a proposed new criteria that Council would consider climate change mitigation and adaption when considering how significant an issue is. This would mean, all else being equal, that an issue that addressed climate change mitigation and/or adaptation would become less significant, while an issue working against climate change mitigation and/or adaptation would become more significant. The reason behind this proposal was because of the need to address the forecast impacts of climate change on the community for the future, as well as the implications and precedent arising from a High Court case.¹ The Statement of Proposal asked a question about this.
9. The challenge with “;...need to address the forecast impacts of climate change on the community for the future,...” **is that** such a proposal is assuming a position or action which is not the purpose of a significance and engagement policy. This is discussed further below in response to the submission received.
10. Overall, 18 submitters were in favour of this proposal, two were opposed, and one submitter did not specify if they supported the proposal.

¹ [Hauraki Coromandel Climate Action Inc v Thames-Coromandel District Council \[2020\] NZHC 3228; \[2021\] 3 NZLR 280 \(8 December 2020\)](#)

11. Most submitters (18/21) supported the proposed Policy for Council to consider climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is. Reasons for this included that: climate change is a serious issue, that climate change will impact on the district and that Council should consider climate change adaptation and mitigation and that Council has been slow in its consideration of climate issues in the past.
12. Two of the submitters that supported Council considering climate change wanted Council to go further and consider the environment and sustainability. They wanted biodiversity, urban design and recognition of the interconnectedness of nature and people to be considered by Council when assessing the significance of an issue.
13. Conversely two submitters did not support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is. These submitters stated that cost was the reason for not supporting climate change in assessing the significance of an issue. One respondent said that climate change is a global issue and will not be solved by NPDC policies.

Officers response

14. The submissions reflected views about climate related matters with several submissions expressing that the Council should be doing more in this space, such as expanding the policy to consider wider environmental, biodiversity and sustainability issues. The challenge with this clause as reflected with some submissions is that a significance and engagement policy purpose is to determine significance in relation to decision-making rather than setting direction on matters such as climate for which community views are varied and which should be guided by adopted Council strategies, plans, and policies.
15. The challenge with the reasoning behind the proposal as stated in paragraph 6 above: **“...need to address the forecast impacts of climate change on the community for the future,...”** is that such a proposal is assuming a position or action which is not the purpose of a significance and engagement policy. This is then reflected in the content of climate related submissions requesting action of the Council, rather than considering the significance of a decision.

16. Council has recently adopted an Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP). Therefore, consistency with the adopted position in the ERP is reflected in Appendix B, Item 3 **"Does the matter align with existing Council strategies, plans and policies and previous Council decisions"** such that Item 6 is essentially already provided for consideration in relation to emissions. Further, Council currently considers adaptation through natural hazard management reflected in the New Plymouth District Plan, the Coastal Erosion Strategy and Coastal Strategy.
17. There is also a proposal/requirement to prepare adaptation plans that would then establish Council adopted positions with respect that would again be considered under Appendix B, Item 3. Therefore, the matters covered by this clause can be considered to be already covered by the policy with respect to determining significance and will additionally provide an ability to the significance and engagement considerations to be up to date with new policies, strategies and provisions that are put in place over time in relation to climate. In addition this would also cover any sustainability and biodiversity considerations alongside climate through associated policy and strategy direction.
18. Therefore, the proposed climate position clause could be considered unnecessary given that the Policy requires the Council in determining significance to consider alignment with existing Council strategies, plans, policies and previous decisions.
19. It is recommended that Council consider the removal of this proposed clause as it is considered to be unnecessary to the requirements of the Policy.

Iwi and hapū consideration

20. The draft Policy included proposed new criteria that Council would consider the **known issues of significance for iwi and hapū when Council is considering how significant an issue is**. This would mean, all else being equal, that an issue that helped address a known issue of significance to iwi or **hapū would become less significant, while an issue working against an issue of significance to iwi or hapū** would become more significant. The reason behind this proposal was to reflect **the concerns of iwi and hapū that Council was not considering impacts** on mana whenua concerns. The Statement of Proposal asked a question about this.
21. Overall, 17 submitters were in favour of this proposal, three were opposed and one submitter said they 'did not know' if they were in favour of the proposal.

22. Majority of submitters (17/21) supported the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to consider issues of known significance to the district's iwi and **hapū** when considering how significant an issue is. Submitters comments included that it was timely to engage district-wide with iwi and **hapū** and iwi liaison is a major input required for all decisions. One submitter said that proactive engagement with, and prioritising the views of iwi and **hapū** in decisions, will improve health and social outcomes and reduce inequity for Māori. This **submitter also recommended 'that all engagement is undertaken in a way that recognises Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and supports iwi, hapū and communities to fully participate.**
23. Three of the submitters that supported broadening the scope of the Policy said that it would be necessary to ensure resourcing of iwi and **hapū to be** effective in their consultation. They stated that Council may need to assist iwi to be effective in their consultation and resources should also be provided to ensure **our Māori population has opportunities to participate.**
24. Three submitters did not support the Council proposal to broaden the scope of the Policy to also consider issues of known **significance to the district's iwi and hapū** when considering how significant an issue is. Their reasons given included: **an objection to 'special privilege' being given to particular groups in the community, the belief that there should be 'equality for all' and that this is 'undemocratic'.**
25. One person submitted that they did not know if they supported the proposal to broaden the scope of the Policy to consider the issues of known significance to **the district's iwi and hapū.** They stated that they support consultation with iwi and **hapū** in principle as **long as it doesn't lead to significant cost increases and delays to projects.**

Officers response

26. There was a mix of responses from supporting iwi and **hapū** engagement, to opposition to specific treatment of Māori. There was also a mix of response between ensuring that costs were reasonable to requests that iwi and **hapū** were resourced to enable engagement. It is noted that while costs to the Council are a consideration of significance that a significance and engagement policy does not set policy regarding the costs of engagement.
27. It is noted that the consideration of significance and engagement with respect to Māori does not preclude similar considerations with respect to the rest of the community.
28. The LGA requires Council to maintain and improve Māori contribution to decision-making. It is therefore considered pertinent that Council considers any **known issue of significance to iwi or hapū** to help determine significance.
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29. It is proposed to include provision for consideration of significance to Iwi and **hapū** in relation to this matter. Provision for the consideration of significance includes a series of questions that trigger appropriate engagement.

Balanced approach in engaging with the community

30. The draft Policy provided greater direction on when Council will and will not engage with the community. Issues assessed as being significant or critical would have community engagement (unless there was good reason not to do so), while issues of moderate importance may have engagement depending on the issue at hand (and that engagement may focus on affected or interested parties only). Issues of some importance/administrative would not be subject to community consultation. This provides a balanced approach between Council engaging on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters. The reason behind this proposal was to clarify engagement requirements so that engagement is undertaken appropriately and in a cost-effective manner. The Statement of Proposal asked a question about this.
31. Feedback on this proposal **to have a 'balanced approach to engaging with the community'** was split. Overall, 12 submitters were in favour of this proposal, four were opposed, three 'did not know' and two submitters did not state their opinion on the proposal.
32. A slim majority of submitters (12/21) supported the proposal for Council to take a balanced approach when deciding between when to engage the community on every matter and only engaging on major matters. Reasons for this were that there are numerous minor issues that Elected Members should be trusted to reflect community interests. the potential for endless consultation that could lead to community fatigue, **and that the really important 'stuff' gets lost or people switch off. Submitters who supported the balanced approach did want to be consulted 'properly' and said to 'err on the side of more consultation rather than less' and that it was important that 'any decisions that may affect the environment, health and welfare or may cause hardship to disadvantaged population should be consulted'. There was also a suggestion that Council develop 'strategic and generative thinking spaces where interested citizens can engage in meaningful dialogue with Council' and that this would provide a very different dynamic than the current written submission and oral question and answer sessions.**
33. Four of the 21 **of the submitters did not support the 'balanced approach'**. Reasons for this included that they wanted more engagement and that the balanced approach restricts engagement with the community. There were also concerns that there would be lost opportunities for engaging with the **community and this approach 'reeks of superiority'**.
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34. A further three of the **21 of the submitters** ticked the 'don't know' box to the question 'Do you support taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the major matters'. The reasons for this included that 'balance' will depend on the time and circumstances and that "balanced approach" can be subjective and depends on different points of view. Another reason is that there is acknowledgement that it is not practical to engage on every matter.

Officers Response

35. There was a mixed response from submitters to this issue. A small majority of submitters **(12/21) supported the proposal, a number of submitters didn't know** or did not support this proposal. The reasons for not supporting included concerns about the potential bias in how Council assesses significance and then the level of engagement determined by this assessment. This concern about what was considered important enough to be engaged on was also voiced by **those that supported the 'balanced approach'**. It should be noted that there is (non-exclusive) criteria (in the Proposed Significance and Engagement Policy Part 1: Significance that went out for consultation) that assist with the assessment. In the Proposed Significance and Engagement Policy Part 2: Engagement outlines the different categories of importance and the likelihood of engagement Council will do on an issue.

36. No changes are recommended in relation to this matter.

Council outlining its expectations for the community

37. **The draft Policy provided Council's expectations on how the community will** respond in engagement processes. These expectations include:
- a) Using real names when requested to do so.
 - b) Provide feedback and submissions within set timeframes.
 - c) Provide feedback and submissions in a respective way.
38. The draft Policy provided that Council may reject or redact submissions or feedback if necessary. The draft Policy also outlined that submissions and feedback are official information and may become publicly available. The **reasons behind this proposal were to balance Council's** health and safety obligations and protection from defamatory material, with the right to freedom of expression (as provided for under section 14 of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990). This provision was carefully drafted by legal advisers to be in a manner consistent with the right to freedom of expression. The Statement of Proposal asked a question about this.
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39. Overall, 12 submitters were in favour of this proposal, four submitters were opposed, three 'did not know' if they supported the proposal and two submitters did not state if they were in favour of this proposal.
40. Twelve **submitters answered yes to the question 'Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?'**. Reasons given by those who supported the proposal included that there seems to be a need to protect elected officials from abuse and that the rules need to be clear.
41. One of these submitters stated that Council should also develop a more responsive culture so that it is more responsive to community feedback received in order to enhance community engagement.
42. Two submitters were concerned about the potential lack of transparency and **that this has the potential to 'stop people having their say'**. They supported Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation.
43. This **potential to 'stop people from having their say' was the reason that the two people that replied they 'don't know' whether** Council should outline its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation. One submitter was concerned about the risk of a lack of transparency, particularly in respect of redaction and/or rejection of submissions. **They stated that 'There needs to be a transparent process in who determines whether a submission (or part of it) contains "profanities, defamatory attacks" or "other highly offensive or unacceptable material'**.
44. Three of the 21 submitters did not support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation. Reasons included that it presupposes **the community reaction and that it's a pre-judgement as 'Nobody knows how the community will respond until it is put to them'**. One submitter was concerned about the lack of transparency and prejudice if the right to **redact and reject submissions are abused. 'Who would determine whether a submission (or parts of it) contains "profanities, defamatory attacks" or "other highly offensive or unacceptable material?'**

Officers' response

45. Submissions in response to the question whether Council should outline its expectations on how the community were split. Twelve supported this, four did not support this, three were **saying they 'did not know' and** two did not answer. Some saw the need to protect officials from the rise in abusive material and the need to have clear rules about what is acceptable from the public. There was also concern both from those that supported and opposed that there is the potential for lack of transparency in censoring community feedback and the **potential for this to 'limit people having their say.**
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46. While the Council has an option to include this in the Significance and Engagement Policy, it is not a requirement and could be considered unnecessary to the purpose. Further as reflected in some submissions, the section can be seen as limiting free speech and the ability of the community to provide feedback. There is also the potential for this section to be seen as disconnecting Council from the community in relation to engagement. Council remember serves the community and as such Council decisions can have significant effects on the community, and providing opportunity for community voice for and against proposed recommendations and decisions need to be heard to provide for informed decision making.
47. It is therefore recommended that Council consider amending this section to retain only those components that provide clarity to the community on process.

Other issues and feedback

48. The Statement of Proposal also sought any other feedback that submitters may have.
49. The following table outlines other comments and responses from Officers.

Submitter comment	Officer response
Whether Council is allowed to bring such a document to the table? Legally?	Council is required to have a Significance and Engagement Policy under 76AA of the LGA 2002.
The Policy was pushed through by stealth. This very subject was supposed to be aired at the Council meeting on 13 June 2023, when your Rates Hike become the most important Debated issue!! There was no mention of this policy review - Why? Where did you discuss this policy review?	Council approved the Statement of Proposal for public consultation at 13 June 2023 Council meeting. Officers notified iwi entities of the then upcoming engagement period on 22 June 2023. Council issued a public notice of the consultation on Wednesday 12 July 2023 and Wednesday 26 July 2023 in the <i>Taranaki Daily News</i> and the <i>North Taranaki Midweek</i> and details of the consultation were on the NPDC website. Council also issued a further public notice clarifying the closing date of the consultation as Monday 14 August (not Friday 11 August as per 12 and 26 July public notices) on Saturday 5 August 2023 (Taranaki Daily News) and Wednesday 9 August (North Taranaki Midweek).

50. No other changes are proposed in relation to this feedback.

Other considerations

51. It is also recommended that the second sentence under "How does Council document significance" is removed as it is essentially unnecessary to delegated decision-making.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA
ĀHUARANGI

52. The draft Policy for consultation included new criteria for assessing significance by considering the impact of the issue on climate change mitigation and adaptation. As noted above, this means (if adopted) that all else being equal, that an issue that addressed climate change mitigation and/or adaptation would become less significant, while an issue working against climate change mitigation and/or adaptation would become more significant.
53. This approach reflected the need to address the forecast impacts of climate change on the community, **Council's increasing** work programme in responding to climate change (both mitigation and adaptation), as well as a legal case. The practical effect of the High Court ruling in *Hauraki Coromandel Climate Action Inc v Thames-Coromandel District Council* is that a decision to not act in light of climate change should be treated as a more significant issue than it would otherwise be due to the forecast implications of climate change on the future community. The draft Policy for consultation was considered to align to this judgement.
54. However, as discussed above the clause is essentially unnecessary as it is already provided for in the requirement to consider consistency with Council strategies, plans, policies and previous decisions and there is an option to remove this clause.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

55. The current and draft Policy both identify the Three Water assets as being strategic assets. This limits the ability of Council to decide to divest those assets (except by way of an LTP process). The Water Services Entities Act overrides this limitation on divestment. The Three Water assets can be removed from the strategic asset list once the Water Services Reform is live. They may be replaced **with Council's statutory shareholding in the** Taranaki Water Services Entity. The Statement of Proposal outlined this so that Council could, if it so chose, make this change without further consultation once the Taranaki Water Services Entity is established. Subsequent to Council adopting the Statement of Proposal, the Government introduced the [Water Services Entities Amendment Bill](#) which includes provision for Council to make consequential changes to the Significance and Engagement Policy in response to the Water Services Reform without community consultation.
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56. The [Spatial Planning Act 2023](#) includes an amendment to the LGA 2002 provisions for significance and engagement policies. That Bill provides that despite what a significant and engagement policy says, public engagement on matters provided for in a regional spatial strategy under the Spatial Planning Act 2023 must be limited to options for dealing with those matters in a way that is consistent with the strategy. The Bill does not require Council to amend its Significance and Engagement Policy for this.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

57. If a new Policy is adopted, then this will begin to apply to Council reports and decisions. There is likely to be some transitional period where Officers had undertaken an assessment under the current Policy while they were developing the report. As such the recommended resolution includes approving a transitional period for the next Council meeting cycle round. This provides an appropriate period of time. This approach reduces any risks associated with the change.
58. The new Policy, if adopted, will be used to help determine the keys issues for consultation for the LTP 2024-2034 Consultation Document.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

59. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being significant because it has long-term implication on Council decision-making which will, in turn, impact on all matters in the current significance assessment. It should be noted that this assessment was based on the current Policy and not the draft Policy for adoption.
60. Section 76AA of the LGA provides that when adopting or amending a policy **Council must consult the community "unless it considers on reasonable grounds that it has sufficient information about community interests and preferences to enable the purpose of the policy to be achieved"**. Council noted the advice that this did not apply on 13 June 2023, and therefore undertook community consultation.
61. Community consultation occurred from 12 July to 14 August 2023. Officers notified iwi entities of the then upcoming engagement period on 22 June 2023. Council issued a public notice of the consultation on Wednesday 12 July 2023 and Wednesday 26 July 2023 in the *Taranaki Daily News* and the *North Taranaki Midweek*. Council also issued a further public notice clarifying the closing date of the consultation as Monday 14 August (not Friday 11 August as per 12 and 26 July public notices) on Saturday 5 August 2023 (*Taranaki Daily News*) and Wednesday 9 August (North Taranaki Midweek).
62. In total, 21 submissions were received and considered.
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OPTIONS

Option 1

Adopt the Policy as consulted on.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

63. There are only minimal financial and resourcing implications to this option.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

64. The key risks to this option are essentially two-fold. Firstly, that the Significance and Engagement Policy is seen as taking a position of climate change, when the consideration of adopted Council strategies, plans and policies is already a requirement. Secondly, in setting expectations of the community with respect to engagement the Significance and Engagement Policy is seen as limiting community participation in decision-making and potentially creating an ivory tower separation of the Council and the community it serves.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

65. This option is mostly consistent with the promotion or achievement of community outcomes.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

66. This option is consistent with statutory responsibilities.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

67. This option is consistent with policies and plans.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

68. This option provides for participation by Māori.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

69. This option is consistent with some community views and inconsistent with others as reflected in the consideration of submissions received.

Advantages and Disadvantages

70. The advantage of this option is that no changes are made. The disadvantage of this option is that the Policy might be seen a talking a position of climate change which is not considered to be the purpose of this Policy and unnecessary given that the consideration of adopted Council strategies, plans and policies requires consideration under the policy. Further, creating expectations of the community may be seen as limiting transparency and the consideration of all community views in relation to ensuring informed decision-making.

Option 2

Adopt the Policy with recommended amendments.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

71. There are no financial or resourcing implications.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

72. There is very little risk to this option.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

73. The option is consistent with the promotion and achievement of community outcomes.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

74. This option is consistent with statutory responsibilities.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

75. This option is consistent with policies and plans.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

76. This option provides for participation by Māori.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

77. This option is consistent with some community views and preferences and inconsistent with other as reflected in the consideration of submissions.

Advantages and Disadvantages

78. The key advantage of this option is that it essentially refines and simplifies the Policy. There is no disadvantage with this option.
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Option 3

Adopt the Policy with other amendments.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

79. Any substantive changes that result in increased engagement requirements will require additional resourcing and will therefore have financial implications (whether through the non-achievement of other work or to increase resources). This would need to be addressed in the LTP 2024-2034 process, and would likely require additional budgets in a number of services across Council.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

80. Council will need to assess the risks in making amendments. As noted earlier, significance and engagement policies are increasingly being cited in judicial reviews (whether for real or perceived non-compliance). As such, an amendment needs to consider any potential legal risks that the amendment may create.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

81. Council will need to assess community outcomes in making any amendments.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

82. Any amendments must consider section 76AA of the LGA 2002 which prescribes the legal parameters for the Policy, and other law (both statutory and common) around local authority decision-making.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

83. Council will need to assess the consistency with policies and plans in making any amendments.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

84. Any amendments to the Policy will need to consider the legal requirements around **Māori contribution to decision-making** (under the LGA 2002) and other legal requirements for mana whenua engagement.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

85. Any amendments to the Policy should be made in response to submissions.
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Advantages and Disadvantages

86. Council will need to consider the advantages and disadvantages of any amendments.

Option 4

Do not adopt a new Policy.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

87. There are only minimal financing and resourcing implications from this option.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

88. There is minimal risk as the Council would simply be relying on the existing Policy continuing as status quo.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

89. The continuation of the status quo Policy would continue to promote or achieve the community outcomes.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

90. The continuation of the status quo policy would continue to meet statutory responsibilities.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

91. The continuation of the status quo Policy would continue to be consistent with policies and plans.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

92. The continuation of the status quo Policy would continue to provide for participation by **Māori**.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

93. It is uncertain as to the community views and preferences related to the continuation of the status quo Policy.

Advantages and Disadvantages

94. There is little advantage to this option. The disadvantage of this option is that the resource required to undertake the review could be considered inefficient, and that the proposed changes to the policy that might have been beneficial were not realised.

Recommended Option

This report recommends options 1 or 2 for addressing the matter.

APPENDICES / NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA

Appendix 1 Proposed Significance and Engagement Policy with proposed changes (ECM 9089385)

Appendix 2 Submissions on Significance and Engagement Policy (ECM 9089387)

Appendix 3 **Feedback from Iwi and Hapū** (ECM 9123438)

Report Details

Prepared By: Mitchell Dyer (Corporate Planning and Policy Lead)
Team: Corporate Planning and Policy
Approved By: Joy Buckingham (Designation)
Ward/Community: District Wide
Date: 5 October 2023
File Reference: ECM 9089386

-----*End of Report*-----

New Plymouth District Council's

Proposed Significance and Engagement Policy

Purpose

This policy sets out for the community and Council the framework that Council uses to make decisions about significance (how important an issue is), and then whether to engage the community in the decision-making process.

Structure

There are three parts to this policy:

1. Significance – this part outlines what significance is, and how the assessment of significance is undertaken and documented.
2. Engagement – this part discusses when and how Council will look to engage with communities.
3. Strategic assets – this part identifies which assets Council considers to be strategic, and explains why it matters if something is a strategic asset.

PART 1: SIGNIFICANCE

Significance guides how Council is expected to comply with its decision-making obligations in the **Local Government Act 2002**. At a high level, Council's compliance with its legal obligations needs to be proportionate to the assessed level of significance. Put another way, for highly significant matters, Council will need to be more rigorous in complying with its obligations.

When Council is approaching a possible decision, assessing its significance will be one of the first actions required.

How does Council assess significance?

Significance is assessed on a case-by-case basis. The following (non-exclusive) criteria may be considered as part of the assessment:

1. **How much does the matter promote Council's community outcomes for the New Plymouth district?**
2. Does the matter impact the levels of service for any Council activity (as set out in the Long Term Plan)?
3. Does the matter align with existing Council strategies, plans and policies and previous Council decisions?
4. How are people impacted by the matter? Are particular groups disproportionately impacted (**such as Māori, socio-economic groups, town communities**)?
5. **How has the matter provided opportunities for the involvement of Māori in decision-making? How has any pre-engagement with iwi and hapū helped determine the significance to Māori and would further engagement provide for a more informed decision? Does the matter promote achieving the known issues of significance for iwi and hapū?**
- ~~6. Does the matter mitigate or help the district adapt to climate change?~~
7. How big are the financial costs for the matter? Are they already budgeted for?
8. Is the matter reversible?
9. Are the public interested in the matter?

Having considered all these criteria, Council will make an overall judgement on the level of significance of the matter in each case.

The outcome of an assessment will be designating one of the following significance categories (which go from low to high significance) to the matter:

1. Some importance or Administrative¹.
2. Moderate importance.
3. Significant.
4. Critical.

Each of these categories is described in Appendix A, which provides some indicative examples of the types of matters that usually come within these categories. However, a particular issue may vary from these examples based on the details of the decision being made. The vast majority of matters considered by Council (including those considered by officers under delegated authority) are likely to be Some importance/Administrative or of Moderate importance.

Appendix B sets out a matrix to assist the application of the criteria listed above to each of the different categories of significance.

How does Council document significance?

Where a matter is the subject of a report for Council, or a Committee or Community Board, the outcome of the significance assessment must be documented within the report.

~~Where decisions are made by officers under delegated authority, documentation of the significance assessment is at officers' discretion.~~

¹ The term "some importance" or "administrative" can be used reflective of the nature of the matter. A matter that is of "some importance" is one that focuses externally, while an "administrative" matter is an internal Council matter.

PART 2: ENGAGEMENT

When will Council engage?

Council will always engage when it is required by law.

Council will also engage when it thinks the circumstances of the matter warrant it, based in part on the assessed significance of the matter.

Council will not engage on every decision. To do so would be inefficient and costly.

The relationship between significance and the likelihood of engagement is outlined in the following table:

Category	Likelihood of engagement
Some importance or Administrative	Council will almost certainly not carry out any engagement.
Moderate importance	Council may or may not carry out any engagement. Engagement may be targeted to directly affected individuals or groups, and there is unlikely to be wider community engagement.
Significant	Council will engage with directly affected individuals and groups and some form of wider community engagement is likely, unless there are good reasons not to do so (e.g. urgent timeframe, confidentiality obligations, nature of the decision makes it inappropriate).
Critical	Council will engage with directly affected individuals and groups and some form of wider community engagement is highly likely, unless there are good reasons not to do so (e.g. urgent timeframe, confidentiality obligations, nature of the decision makes it inappropriate).

In addition to the significance of the matter, factors relevant to considering whether engagement is worthwhile in each case include:

1. What, if anything, is already known about the views and preferences of interested and affected persons?
2. Do the affected and interested people expect engagement to happen (e.g. from past practices or promises)?
3. **Are particular groups (such as Māori, socio-economic groups, town communities) disproportionately impacted?**
4. Is the decision of a nature that would impact on rights or interests, such that people would likely want engagement?
5. Would engagement help Council make a better decision?

6. Is there considerable urgency with the issue that does not leave enough time for any engagement?
7. Are there confidentiality issues (which may involve third parties' commercially sensitive information, or negotiations with third parties) that would prejudice ongoing discussions or relationships with other parties? If the relevant information needs to remain confidential, will this prevent any engagement from being meaningful?
8. Are there any other factors that mean engagement may not be feasible or appropriate in the circumstances?
9. What resources does Council have available to carry out the engagement?

If Council determines that it will not carry out any engagement on a decision, it will inform the community about the decision unless doing so would involve disclosing information that should be withheld under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 or the Privacy Act 2020.

If Council decides to engage, what form of engagement is appropriate?

Where Council decides it will engage on a decision, it will then need to determine which form of engagement to use.

Where legislation requires Council to carry out some form of engagement, it sometimes specifies the form of this engagement (e.g. use of the special consultative procedure, consultation in accordance with sections 82 and 82A). Where this occurs, Council will use that form of engagement.

If there is no legislative direction, Council will determine the form of engagement on a case-by-case basis, based in part on the assessed significance of the subject decision. It will consider what form of engagement is most appropriate, while still being feasible, efficient and worthwhile.

The judgement calls on whether to carry out consultation or some other more substantial form of engagement (e.g. binding referenda, citizens panels etc), and if so how, are usually made by the relevant decision-maker. For other lesser forms of engagement, officers do not typically need to obtain approval from the relevant decision-maker ahead of time.

In making its determination on the form of engagement, Council will consider which level of participation, set out in Appendix C, works best for the decision concerned, bearing in mind the significance and nature of the particular decision and the wider circumstances.

When and how will Council engage with **local iwi and hapū**?

Council is committed to maintaining and improving opportunities for Māori to contribute to its decision-making processes.

Council will engage with local iwi and hapū before making a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water. This is so that Council can properly consider the relationship of local iwi and hapū and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.

Council may also engage with local iwi and hapū on other matters as they arise. Council is more likely to engage where the significance assessment indicates that a decision impacts on the known issues of significance for the iwi and hapū.

Council will determine the best form of engagement on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the level of significance of the matter, and any other relevant considerations. Council will engage **with local iwi and hapū as early in the process as is reasonably practicable in the situation.**

~~What are **Council's** requirements from submitters expectations of the community during engagement?~~

Members of the community, when providing submissions or other feedback, are expected to use their real names and contact details when requested to do so. Council may place less weight on, or even reject, submissions and feedback that are anonymous or which appears to have been submitted under a false name or with incorrect contact details.

Members of the community are also expected to provide their submissions or feedback within any set timeframes. Council may, at its discretion, accept late submissions and feedback. It may do this when delay does not unduly affect its timeframes for decision-making, when it expects the submission or feedback to be particularly useful, and/or where there are good reasons why the submitter has not been able to meet the set timeframe.

~~Council expects the community to provide submissions (written and oral) and other feedback in a respectful way. Council recognises it is important for members of the community to be able to **provide genuine submissions and feedback on Council's decision-making**, and that members of the community have the right to freedom of expression in making their submissions and feedback. **Council must, however, balance this against Council's health and safety obligations and other potential legal liability.**~~

Council may redact copies of submissions and feedback going to members, or even reject them, where they include profanities, defamatory attacks on individuals or groups (whether councillors, staff or other members of the public), or other highly offensive or unacceptable material. Council will make every effort to preserve as much of the content of a submission or feedback as possible.

If Council redacts or rejects a submission or feedback, it will advise the submitter of this and, where practicable, provide an opportunity for the submitter to provide a revised submission or feedback. Submissions and feedback are official information, and so can potentially be requested by members of the public under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. Council will also often pro-actively make submissions and feedback public (e.g. submissions may be discussed **or included in reports, which are made available on Council's website**). In doing so, Council will redact any part of a submission where publication might create some legal liability for Council (e.g. **defamatory material, or creating a risk to health and safety, including someone's mental well-being**).

Members of the community should appreciate that their submissions and feedback may become **public (although individuals' contact details will usually be redacted¹)**. **If there is any reason why information should not become public, members of the public should raise this with Council before or at the time of making their submission (e.g. if information is commercially sensitive, if release of an individual's name or contact details could put their safety at risk).**

PART 3: STRATEGIC ASSETS

Why does it matter if something is a strategic asset?

Section 97(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 provides that any decision to transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset must be explicitly provided for in the Long-Term Plan and consulted on in accordance with section 93E of that Act.

Which assets are **determined to be 'strategic assets'?**

The following are Council's strategic assets:

- Govett-Brewster Art Gallery and Len Lye Centre.
- Housing for the Elderly portfolio.
- The equity securities held in Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited (New Plymouth Airport).
- Pukekura Park.
- The Coastal Walkway.
- Parks and reserves network.
- Puke Ariki and District Libraries (Inglewood, Urenui and Waitara, and leasehold interests in Bell Block and Oākura).
- TSB Stadium, TSB Bowl of Brooklands, TSB Showplace, Yarrow Stadium (the aspects of the **Yarrow Stadium's operations under Council's control**).
- **Todd Energy Aquatic Centre and District Summer Pools (Waitara, Inglewood, Okāto and Fitzroy)**.
- Network of formed roadways and paths for pedestrians and/or vehicles.
- The Resource Recovery Facility (the New Plymouth Transfer Station and the Materials **Recovery Facility**), **Transfer Stations (Inglewood, Ōkato, Tongaporutu and Waitara)**, The Sorting Depot, and The Junction.
- Stormwater network and drainage.
- Flood Protection and Control Works.
- Water Supply network and Treatment Plants.
- Wastewater network and Treatment Plant.

For the listed network assets, it is the whole of the network that is the strategic asset. As a result, decisions that involve the transfer of ownership or control of an element or component of a network, where the remaining assets enable Council to still meet its strategic outcomes (including levels of service as stated in the Long-Term Plan), will not trigger section 97(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002.

While section 97(1)(b) may not be triggered where an element or component of a network is transferred or sold, it is possible that this might nonetheless be an important decision. For example, sale of a whole park, while just one element in the overall parks and reserves network, may in some cases constitute a Significant decision.

Some of these strategic assets are leased or co-managed. Where a strategic asset is sited on land owned by someone other than Council, that landowner might make a decision to not renew a lease. If so, Council is not making a decision to transfer ownership or control under section 97(1)(b). However, if Council could renew the lease but wishes not do so (for whatever reason), then that is likely to trigger section 97(1)(b).

APPENDIX A – APPLICATION OF THE SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Some importance/ Administrative	Moderate importance	Significant	Critical
<p>A decision with a minimal or even negligible level of importance. There will be little or no impact on the community. It is often procedural or administrative in nature.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noting Council’s receipt of a consultant’s report. • Noting decisions already made under delegated authority by a committee, community board, or officer. • Revoking or amending a policy or bylaw in response to changes in legislation that require this. • Making a submission to another organisation. • Noting performance reports, including adopting the Annual Report. • Determining committee structures and membership. 	<p>A decision that has a medium level of importance. It is usually substantive in nature, and part of ‘business as usual’.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approving leases and licenses that are consistent with the purpose of the land holding (e.g. consistent with the reserve management plan). • Agreeing to commence a consultation process on a proposed bylaw. • A decision to appoint directors to a CCO, issue a statement of expectations to a CCO, or comment on a statement of intent from a CCO. • Buying land for future infrastructure or service uses. 	<p>A decision with a high level of importance. It will be substantive in nature, and regarded as a ‘big deal’ within Council, occurring only sometimes (e.g. perhaps several times each year).</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of a new bylaw or strategy. • Establishment of a new council-controlled organisation. • Development of a new town library, museum, or sports facility. • Adoption of Council’s Annual Plan. • Decision to request the local MP introduce a local Bill into Parliament. • Decision to alter the levels of service for a significant activity (s97(1)(a) LGA). 	<p>A decision with an unusually high degree of importance. It will be regarded as exceptional within Council, occurring rarely (e.g. perhaps once or twice every triennium).</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of Council’s Long-Term Plan or its District Plan. • Decision to sell a strategic asset. • Decision to stop providing an existing significant activity. • Decision to abandon a settlement due to climate change risks.

APPENDIX B – CATEGORIES OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Some importance/ Administrative	Moderate importance	Significant	Critical
1. How much does the matter impact on Council's community outcomes for the New Plymouth District?	Little to no impact on any of the community outcomes, or some positive impacts on community outcomes.	Moderate impact on one or more of the community outcomes, or more considerable positive impacts on community outcomes.	Substantial impact on one of the community outcomes, including negative impacts.	Substantial impact on more than one of the community outcomes, including substantial negative impacts.
2. Does the matter impact the levels of service for any Council activity (as set out in the Long-Term Plan)?	No impact on levels of service.	Helps achieve current levels of service.	May hinder achievement of current levels of services, or creates minor changes to current levels of service.	Will prevent achievement of current levels of service, or substantive changes to current levels of service.
3. Does the matter align with existing Council strategies, plans and policies and previous Council decisions?	There are no existing Council strategies, plans and policies or previous relevant decisions.	Matter aligns with all existing Council strategies, plans, policies, and with previous decisions.	Matter does not fully align with some aspects of existing Council strategies, plans, policies, or previous decisions.	Matter is a substantial departure from existing Council strategies, plans, policies, or previous decisions. May create new precedent that substantively alters Council's approach.
4. How are people impacted by the matter? Are particular groups disproportionately impacted (such as Māori , socio-economic groups, town communities)?	People are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not impacted; or impacted negatively to a negligible degree; or impacted only positively in a moderate way. And/or no disproportionate impact on particular groups.	People are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacted negatively to a moderate degree; or impacted positively to a high degree. And/or very little disproportionate impact on particular groups.	People are impacted negatively to a high degree. And/or moderate disproportionate impact on particular groups.	People are impacted negatively to a very high degree. And/or substantive disproportionate impact on particular groups.

	Some importance/ Administrative	Moderate importance	Significant	Critical
5. <u>How has the matter provided opportunities for the involvement of Māori in decision-making? How has any pre-engagement with iwi and hapū helped determine the significance to Māori and would further engagement provide for a more informed decision? Does the matter promote achieving the known issues of significance for iwi and hapū?</u>	No impact on known issues of significance, or minor positive impacts.	Positive impact on known issues of significance.	Some negative impact on known issues of significance.	Substantial or notable negative impact on known issues of significance.
6. Does the matter mitigate or help the district adapt to climate change?	<p>Matter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not impact on climate mitigations or adaptations; or • creates a very minor reduction in emissions or very minor help in adapting to climate change in the future. 	<p>Matter may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • result in a reasonable reduction in emissions; or • help in adapting to climate change in the future. 	<p>Matter may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • result in some increase in emissions; or • create some increase in the need to adapt to climate change in the future (e.g. placing infrastructure in coastal hazard zones). 	<p>Matter may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • result in a substantial increase in emissions; or • create a substantial increase in the need to adapt to climate change in the future (e.g. placing infrastructure in coastal hazard zones).

	Some importance/ Administrative	Moderate importance	Significant	Critical
7. How big are the financial costs for the matter? Are they already budgeted for?	Costs are nil or are modest and come within budgeted expenditure.	Costs are more substantial, but come within budgeted expenditure.	Costs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are considerable, but come within budgeted expenditure; or • do not come within budgeted expenditure. 	Costs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are extremely high, but come within budgeted expenditure; or • do not come within budgeted expenditure and are likely to have a notable impact on overall budgets.
8. Is the matter reversible?	Easily reversible.	Reversible, but with some limited hurdles or impacts.	Reversible, but only with considerable difficulties or impacts.	Irreversible.
9. Are the public interested in the matter?	Negligible public interest.	Some limited public interest, but unlikely to prove controversial.	Higher levels of public interest, with the potential to be controversial.	Very high levels of public interest, likely to be controversial.

APPENDIX C – LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION FOR ENGAGEMENT

	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Goal	To obtain public feedback on information provided (typically a proposal), which Council will then take into account in making a decision.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.
Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with particular stakeholders, or seeking their written feedback. • Public meetings. • Formal submissions and hearings. • Surveys. • Non-binding referenda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops. • Focus groups. • Citizens Panels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory committees. • External stakeholder groups. • Project-specific governance groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binding referenda (under section 9 of the Local Electoral Act 2001).
Expected use	<p>This is the most common form of engagement.</p> <p>This is most often used once Council has identified the reasonably practicable options and analysed them, but it can also be used earlier during a decision-making process, e.g. to seek feedback on problem definition or the identification of possible options.</p> <p>Council may use this at a community-wide level, or might do more targeted consultation with particular individuals or groups.</p>	<p>This is used on occasion. It is most often used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when developing a project or proposal in its initial stages, and working alongside the community, or particular stakeholders, to form the problem definition and identify options; and • when Council has already decided to undertake a project, and it works alongside the community, or particular stakeholders, to get input into the detailed design for the project. 	<p>This is used on occasion. It is most often used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when developing a project or proposal in its initial stages, and working alongside the community, or particular stakeholders, to determine the outcomes jointly; and • when Council has already decided to undertake a project, and it works alongside the community, or particular stakeholders, to determine the specific outcomes jointly. 	<p>This is used rarely. A referendum would be used only when an issue can be easily turned into a yes/no type question, and if it is suited to resolution by a majority vote of the community at large.</p>

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 1 **Frank Delaney**

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?
Climate change is a no brainer. Such massive impact on the future of New Plymouth that it should always be front of mind.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?
Yes
Should be consulting properly, not the weird surveys for Gimme 5. Give us real information.

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?
Yes
Yes but needs careful rules around it to make sure it doesn't stop people having their say

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?
Need better quality consultation. Gimme 5 campaign was so light and terrible, ambiguous questions. Get full information out and then produce summary, not just having summary.

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 2 **Michael Raynes**

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?
No

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?
ALL citizens are of equal value and should be treated equally. I oppose any measures where ethnicity/cultural or religious identification is used to provide greater opportunity for input or consideration of an issue, beyond that available for all.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?
Yes

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?
Don't know

Council needs to be careful in that "outlining its" expectations" of response, it does not prevent, diminish or restrict feedback or "intimidate" people from making submissions, particularly when there are controversial matters or issues against current or future council policy.

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 3 **Kathleen**

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?
Climate and social justice should always be considered with any council decisions and policies

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?
Yes

Any decisions that may affect the environment, health and welfare or may cause hardship to disadvantaged population should be consulted

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?
Yes

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 4 **Mike Spencer**

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?

As climate change is an existential threat to humanity and the earth's ecological balance, it is of utmost concern that all decisions take account of this.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?

Yes

Yes, but there needs to be more clarification of what are 'major' matters. The current statement provides little by way of guidelines, aside from the reference to climate change and iwi consultation.

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?

No

I don't understand what this means: surely the reaction of the community can't be presupposed.

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 5

Lyndon DeVantier

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?

Climate disruption will increasingly impact all aspects of humanity's, and our biosphere's future, from water, food and housing security, to energy, and transport, to mass species extinctions. Governance, at local to national levels, has been far too slow in recognizing this inconvenient truth, despite the science being clear for many decades, indeed more than a century in respect of the greenhouse effect. In part, failings of governance can be blamed on the continuing program of predatory delay from powerful vested interests here in Aotearoa and globally. Many community members have asked repeatedly that a climate change lens be put on all decisions Council makes. Matters that may result in "increase in emissions"; or "increase in the need to adapt to climate change in the future" ought to be treated as significant or critical.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?

Don't know

'Balance' is a challenging concept. Where people are impacted negatively or particular groups are disproportionately impacted, there should be genuine engagement to try and minimize such impacts.

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?

Yes

I am concerned of the risk of a lack of transparency, particularly in respect of redaction and/or rejection of submissions. There needs to be a transparent process in who determines whether a submission (or part of it) contains "profanities, defamatory attacks" or "other highly offensive or unacceptable material". Submitters should have the right to appeal or complain to the Ombudsman in such cases.

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

Our District, region and nation are decades behind in our response to climate and ocean disruption. Council needs to elevate the levels of participation from merely "consult" to actually "involve", "collaborate" and "empower" the public, to foster strong, resilient communities which would be better able to deal with the multiple environmental and socio-economic crises we are facing and ensure community wellbeing. Be open and be ready for co-governance with Māori.

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 6 **Colin Bell**

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?

Climate change has been of the utmost importance for at least the past 10 years and the NPDC has been too slow to accept the consequential challenges.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?

Yes

Clearly there are numerous, relatively minor issues which the elected Council should be trusted to reflect community interests and to then make decisions for the long term community benefit.

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?

Yes

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 7 **Urs**

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?

It would be nice if FINALLY council took climate change seriously. Scientists and the community have rallied for years, for decades - and corporations and governments have done nothing. It's time for urgent action!

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?

No

I want more engagement, more discussion, more participation, more grassroots involvement. That's how we make better decisions.

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?

Don't know

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 8

Janice Liddle

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?

With an eroding coastline and future rising sea levels it is important no new build constructions are situated too close to the coast.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?

No

What Council may think is unimportant may be of major importance to the community. The Council must remember it is providing a PUBLIC SERVICE to its ratepayers rather than the other way around. This word "balanced" reeks of superiority.

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?

No

This is a pre-judgement. Nobody knows how the community will respond until it is put to them.

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

This looks like another exercise in public relations which will go nowhere. The public have a right to know what our rates are being spent on and the benefits attached to such expenditure.

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 9

Catherine Cheung

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?

I am very glad that Council is finally acknowledging the significance of climate change mitigation and adaptation in decision-making.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?

No

Because to ignore or severely restrict community inputs would risk decisions being largely influenced by commercial, industry and political interests. It is also a loss of opportunities to tap into the insights, resourcefulness and creativity that the diverse members of the public have to offer. Importantly, what perceived by Council to be a minor matter could still impact on certain groups of people. Moreover there are new ways and tools for public engagement and to foster deliberate democracy. I invite Councilors and all those interested to look at Taiwan where an open source digital platform called Polis is being used to gather public opinions and suggestions. Rather than polarising opinions like commercial social media do, Polis is designed to draw out common grounds, refine ideas and seek consensus. Perhaps Council would consider running a trial as it seems to be a creative way to achieve more broad based engagement, especially amongst the younger generations.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/sep/27/taiwan-civic-hackers-polis-consensus-social-media-platform>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LscTx6Dhh9I>

<https://podcasts.apple.com/nz/podcast/80-000-hours/podcast/id1245002988?i=1000549831095>

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?

Don't know

I am concerned that there is a potential of bias and abuse if Council is able to redact and reject selective submissions.

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

No

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 10 **Kristin D'Agostino**

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?
Yes

I really appreciate the work that the staff, and councillors do and think stronger measures to guard against personal attacks and inappropriate behaviour is needed.

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?
Yes

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?
I support the draft policy. Thank you

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 11 **Freda Woisin**

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?
Depends on who, what and where the matter effects the community, the outcome and if there may be an unintended consequence.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?
Don't know

Will depend whether at the time and circumstance the matter/ issue/ problem is major or minor by definition in relation to what Central Govt policies deliver, Local Govt. constitution/bylaws/limitations, as indicated.

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?
Yes

Sadly there appears to be a bit of a breakdown in respectful (seems certain members of our community do not choose to observe), civility in recent times throughout Aotearoa. Mayors, Councillors, staff, as stated recently by Mayor Stoltz, (RNZ), are subject to increasing abuse, assaults and via modern technology/social media etc, especially since COVID pandemic, then the ongoing disasters. Worrying time for our democracy.

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 12 **Margy-Jean Malcolm**

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?

I support both these changes and the focus on how an issue impacts. I support the inclusion of questions about identifying groups disproportionately impacted by an issue too, and would suggest this could be more specific around equity outcomes. The only thing I don't understand is the statement that an issue assessed as having positive impact will imply less significance. This assumes issues of significance are all about problems rather than opportunities. It feels essential that Council engages with community around significant opportunities to positively mitigate and/or adapt to climate change, and to address equity, decolonisation and wider community wellbeing outcomes. The community holds a lot of wisdom and ideas about such strategies, which can complement Council expertise.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?

Yes

It would be great to see strategic and generative thinking spaces where interested citizens can engage in meaningful dialogue with Council and each other around key strategic issues like food resilience, social housing, climate change. This is a very different dynamic than citizens being able to make written submissions and turn up for oral Q&A sessions. This would be a cost-effective way of engaging around key strategic issues and supporting significant opportunities that the community has interest and energy for

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?

Yes

Yes it is important to outline clear expectations but I would also encourage a whole lot more responsive culture from Council to the many ways that community engagement can be enhanced.

I commend to you two key recent reports that could guide fresh thinking and approaches:

https://inspiringcommunities.org.nz/ic_resource/make-the-move-shifting-how-the-public-sector-works-with-communities/

<https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/economic-development/just-transition/just-transitions-guide/>

At a small scale level, I would love to see a Council culture that welcomes community ideas and opportunities, rather than, in my experience, more often being "no, that doesn't fit with how we do things." What if the default position was "yes, or maybe...let's see how we could make that work. The issues we would need to address as Council are..." ? These small interactions matter, and affect the wider community appetite for engagement. I think it totally appropriate for Council to call out inappropriate behaviour in submissions from the public. How as community can we help Council address what we experience as inappropriate behaviours that we experience too? My intent is not to blame individuals, who are simply doing their job as best they can within a particular organisational culture and constraints. Rather, my intent is to encourage a culture and mandate for staff to be more curious in listening and exploring possibilities what could shift the relationship to a positive outcome for both parties.

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

Overall I think the proposed changes are a positive step forward. I think it still assumes however that community engagement is led by Council as the entity with the primary power to set the agenda. Positive progress seems to be being made in sharing some of that power with iwi and hapÅ« , which is a great priority focus. I would hope that the learning from that step can translate into deeper understanding of different ways to also engage with the wider community.

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 13

David McKay

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?
Yes
2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?
Yes
3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?
Climate change is the major issue council will have to take into account in all its decision making. Iwi liaison is also a major input required for all decisions. Council may need to assist Iwi to be effective in their consultation.
4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?
Yes
Err on the side of more consultation rather than less
5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?
No
6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?
Getting the consultation right is more important than getting the development in place.

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 14 **Sam**

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?
You should also take into account the environment and sustainability more broadly.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?
Yes

Yes, but you should be looking at engaging whenever feasible with at least those directly impacted as much as possible

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?
Yes

This is a sad reality on our current society. The rules need to be clear. The threshold should be high

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?
Too many consultations are loaded on your website and barely advertised. That is the #1 thing you need to change. There should be press releases, social media posts, emails etc etc on everything you are seeking views on.

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 15 **Roland Swift**

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?
No

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?
Don't know

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?
On climate change we have to recognise that this is a global issue and will not be solved by NPDC policies that will likely cost rate payers large sums at a time where we need to fix infrastructure and reduce rates. On consultation for iwi and hapu and I support it in principal as long as it doesn't lead to significant cost increases and delays to projects

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?
Yes

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?
Yes

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 16

Joe Connor

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?
No

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?
No

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?
Is it a necessary item? How much is it going to cost? Anything that falls into a 'want' category needs to be crossed off the list. In these financial times NPDC needs to seriously reign in its spending.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?
No

In our experience the community was engaged, but Council went ahead regardless taking no notice of what the locals had said. Carrington/Huatoki Street works - which is still a total mess.

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?
Yes

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 17 **Climate Justice Taranaki**

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?

We congratulate Council for taking the step to treat climate change seriously. Indeed, many community members have asked repeatedly that a climate change lens be put on all decisions Council makes. We agree that matters that may result in "increase in emissions"; or "increase in the need to adapt to climate change in the future" ought to be treated as significant or critical.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?

No

We would like Council to engage a lot more with the community. Where people are impacted negatively or particular groups are disproportionately impacted, there should be genuine engagement to minimize such impacts. We feel that terms like impacted negatively to a "negligible", "moderate" or "high degree" are too subjective. We also need to make it easier and create more space for public input and participation to help 'balance' the pressures from profit-driven commercial and industry lobbying.

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?

No

But we are concerned about the lack of transparency and prejudice if the right to redact and reject submissions are abused. Who would determine whether a submission (or parts of it) contains "profanities, defamatory attacks" or "other highly offensive or unacceptable material"? We believe submitters should have the right to appeal or complain to the Ombudsman in such cases.

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

We encourage Council to elevate the levels of participation from merely "consult" to actually "involve", "collaborate" and "empower" the public, to foster strong, resilient communities which would be better able to deal with the multiple environmental and socio-economic crises we are facing and ensure community wellbeing. Be open and be ready for co-governance with Māori.

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 18 **Mary Perrott**

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?

Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?

Q2: It is timely to engage with the district-wide iwi and hapu. Resources also to be provided to ensure our Maori population has opportunities to participate. We can all move forward in our collective responsibilities and ambitions for the New Plymouth District.

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?

A partial 'tick' on "Yes". Reason: "Balanced approach" can be subjective depending on different points of view. Acknowledged it is not practical to engage on every matter. The documentation produced for "Have Your Say" - "Introduction" (and) "Major Changes" appear to set out the rationale for Council to consider. It comes down to trusting NPDC (EMs and Officers) to make well-thought-out decisions.

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?

Yes

It is disappointing that some submitters resort to discourteous behaviour.

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?

It is a fine line as to when and how to consult. Generally people show limited interest to engage on Council policies until something directly strikes as unfavourable and that stirs action.

Significance and Engagement Policy

Submission No: 19 **Sarah Foy**

Wish to speak to the Council: No

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

2. Do you support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when considering how significant an issue is?
Yes

3. Do you have any comments on the above questions. Or have other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?
No

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?
Yes

I'm an advocate for engaging the community but also believe, that endless consultation can lead to community fatigue and mean the really important stuff gets lost or people switch off. Also consultation needs to be meaningful and people need to see their feedback made a difference.

5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?
Yes

It's important to respect our elected officers and councillors and not accept defamatory material. A respectable level of discourse helps maintain general standards and ensures the role of local government/civics is valued and understood.

6. Do you have any other comments on the draft Policy?
The review of this policy makes sense and seems well-thought out.

Submission No: 20

Subject: RE: SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY - REVIEW AND EXTENSIVE ENHANCEMENT TO INCLUDE CO-GOVENANCE RULES!

Hello Gareth,

Did you think that we the District Ratepayers would not notice that in trying to pass off a 'Review' of the above policy, we would be BLIND TO THE 'LEGAL' DOCUMENT YOU WERE IN FACT DRAWING UP AND ASKING US, THE NON-MAORI PART OF YOUR RATE-PAYING POPULATION, TO JUST 'RUBBER STAMP' YOUR SHAMEFUL DECEITFUL ACT OF CORRUPTION, THEN THINK AGAIN?

Now you know that we know what you/NPDC are trying to do, **let us PUT A HALT TO THIS PROCESS HERE AND NOW!**

IF YOU STILL WANT TO ADHERE TO A 'DEADLINE' OF SORTS, THEN AT THE VERY LEAST WE WILL ALLOW YOU TO EXTEND IT BY ONE MONTH, TO 14 SEPTEMBER 2023; IS THAT NOW AGREED, Gareth as CEO of NPDC?

We will need that long to Research and Investigate **whether you/NPDC is EVEN ALLOWED TO BRING SUCH A DOCUMENT TO THE TABLE? LEGALLY?**

Having spent the last few days reading up on our NZ Bill of Rights Act (1990) together with the Human Rights Act which interlinks with the former, THEY:

ASSURE ME AND MY FELLOW RATEPAYERS OF NEW PLYMOUTH DISTRICT, THAT WE DO STILL LIVE IN A COUNTRY WHICH IS RUN AS A DEMOCRACY! AND IT IS BASED UPON VALUES INCLUDING EQUALITY FOR ALL!

YOUR POLICY DOES NOT FIT IN WITH OUR BILL OF RIGHTS NOR WITH OUR VALUES, THEREFORE IT CANNOT BE LEGAL.

I have consulted with several NPD Councillors today and over the weekend, who feel the same as I and my fellow Ratepayers do!

ANY COUNCILLORS WHO DO NOT BELIEVE IN DEMOCRACY AND EQUALITY, ARE FREE TO LEAVE THIS COUNCIL, FOR WE DO NOT WANT THEM TO TAINT OUR CITY ANY MORE. THAT INCLUDES THE MAYOR!

We will NOT condone this kind of ANTI-DEMOCRACY LEGALESE DOCUMENTATION WITHIN THE BODY OF OUR LOCAL AUTHORITY ORGANISATION!

IT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH ANY LEGISLATION THAT HAS BEEN FINALISED AND AGREED TO **BY THE WHOLE COUNTY AND THEREFORE IS NOT PART OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, NOR SANCTIONED BY OUR HEAD OF STATE NOR HIS REPRESENTATIVE HERE IN NZ, HER EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**

WE WILL NOT ALLOW YOU TO PUSH THIS KIND OF NONSENSE THROUGH BY STEALTH!

This very subject was supposed to be aired at the Council Meeting on 13 June 2023, when your Rates Hike became the most important Debated issue!! There was NO MENTION OF THIS POLICY REVIEW - WHY? **WHERE DID YOU DISCUSS THIS POLICY REVIEW?? MR CEO? MR MAYOR? Why weren't we invited?? Well, we think you need to invite us now.....**

THAT IS THE PROBLEM NOW - WE THE RATEPAYERS ARE BOMBARDED WITH EXTORTIONATE RATE DEMANDS, FOR ALL THE MONEY THAT NPDC IS OVER-SPENDING..... BUT WHEN IT COMES TO COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION, WE ARE NEVER INVOLVED ANYMORE!

WHY IS THAT? MR MAYOR???

WE CALL THAT DISHONEST! DISHONOURABLE! DISRESPECTFUL! CORRUPT???
AND JUST MAYBE SOME MIGHT FEEL THAT NPDC DOES NOT DESERVE THE RATES TAKE AFTER WE HAVE BEEN SO
SHABBILY TREATED!?

IT's your turn to do some making up and shaking up - ALL OF YOU....
We await your response asap.

Regards,

Heather Pantin-Lewis
Co-Coordinator of N.P. District Ratepayers Action Group

Submission No: 21

Te Whatu Ora Health New Zealand

National Public Health Service Taranaki
Private Bag 2016
New Plymouth 4342

14 August 2023

Submissions
New Plymouth District Council
submissions@npdc.govt.nz

Tēnā koe

Submission on Significance and Engagement Policy

Te Whatu Ora leads the day-to-day running of the health system across Aotearoa New Zealand, and either provides or commissions services at local, regional and national levels. Under the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022, one of the key objectives of Te Whatu Ora is “to promote health and prevent, reduce, and delay ill-health, including by collaborating with other agencies, organisations, and individuals to address the determinants of health.” The National Public Health Service (NPHS) is a division of Te Whatu Ora and leads the delivery of Health Protection, Health Promotion and Prevention services, as well as working with the Public Health Agency and Te Aka Whai Ora on intelligence, population health and policy. As a Tiriti o Waitangi partner, NPHS advocates for equitable health outcomes by striving to eliminate health differences, particularly for Māori, and building towards Pae Ora (healthy futures) for everyone.

National Public Health Service – Taranaki welcomes the opportunity to submit on the proposed **Significance and Engagement Policy**.

It is understood that health is more than the absence of disease or infirmity.¹ The New Zealand Health Strategy includes a broad definition of health for the achievement of Pae Ora (healthy futures) and includes the goals of achieving health equity and improving health outcomes for all New Zealanders. An important part of this is promoting and supporting *mauri ora* (healthy individuals and ways of living), *whānau ora* (healthy families), and *wai ora* (healthy environments). The New Zealand Health Strategy recognises that there are multiple factors that influence health and wellbeing, including our communities and places people live and work. It also notes the influence that non-health sector agencies can have on health.²

Whilst non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as lung disease, heart disease, cancer and diabetes, are the leading causes of chronic disease and premature death

¹ WHO. [Constitution of the World Health Organization \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int)

² Ministry of Health. 2023. New Zealand Health Strategy. Wellington: Ministry of Health. [New Zealand Health Strategy](#)

Te Whatu Ora Health New Zealand

globally and in Aotearoa New Zealand³, they are inseparable from the social determinants of health (the broader conditions, systems, and forces that shape our everyday lives).⁴ These social determinants of health sit beyond the health care system and include factors such as the environment, income, housing, food security and the food environment; they are estimated to account for 30-55% of health outcomes.⁵ Crucially, the local environments in which we live shape the modifiable behaviours (e.g., smoking, physical activity) that influence NCDs, and are key enablers of physical, mental and social wellbeing in our populations.⁶

Health and its many determinants can be influenced by the policy and action of local government. As the level of government that is 'closest' to populations, local government is perfectly positioned to influence population health positively and equitably through policy interventions, provision of infrastructure and 'grassroots' engagement with stakeholders and communities.⁷ The perceived significance of an issue, therefore, plays an important role in equitably achieving community health and wellbeing.

The link between our local environment and health has led the World Health Organization (WHO) to underscore the importance of local government in improving the health of our populations, and alleviating health inequities (differences in health outcomes that are unfair and avoidable) between different groups.⁸ In Aotearoa New Zealand, these groups include Māori, Pasifika, people on low incomes, people living with disability and refugee/migrant populations.

Empowerment is a central factor in the social determinants of health. It comes from societal inclusion and the ability to fulfil the right to access and influence the conditions necessary to achieve the highest achievable standard of health.⁹ Articles II and III of Te Tiriti o Waitangi guarantee tino rangatiratanga (autonomy) and ōritetanga (equity) for Māori. Proactive engagement with and prioritising the views of iwi and hapū in decision making is critical to improving health and social outcomes and reducing inequity for Māori.¹⁰ Community engagement is an opportunity to enable all groups to be fairly represented in decisions affecting their community, health, and wellbeing.

³ Dam, J. L., Nagorka-Smith, P., Waddell, A., Wright, A., Bos, J. J., & Bragge, P. (2023). Research evidence use in local government-led public health interventions: a systematic review [Review]. *Health Research Policy and Systems*, 21(1), Article 67. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12961-023-01009-2>

⁴ Health, C. o. S. D. o. (2008). *Closing the Gap in a Generation: Health Equity through Action on the Social Determinants of Health*.

⁵ WHO. [Social determinants of health \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int)

⁶ Dam, J. L., Nagorka-Smith, P., Waddell, A., Wright, A., Bos, J. J., & Bragge, P. (2023). Research evidence use in local government-led public health interventions: a systematic review [Review]. *Health Research Policy and Systems*, 21(1), Article 67. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12961-023-01009-2>

⁷ Dam, J. L., Nagorka-Smith, P., Waddell, A., Wright, A., Bos, J. J., & Bragge, P. (2023). Research evidence use in local government-led public health interventions: a systematic review [Review]. *Health Research Policy and Systems*, 21(1), Article 67. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12961-023-01009-2>

⁸ Dam, J. L., Nagorka-Smith, P., Waddell, A., Wright, A., Bos, J. J., & Bragge, P. (2023). Research evidence use in local government-led public health interventions: a systematic review [Review]. *Health Research Policy and Systems*, 21(1), Article 67. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12961-023-01009-2>

⁹ Marmot, S., Friel, S., Bell, R., Houweling, T. A., & Taylor, S. (2008). Closing the gap in a generation: health equity through action on the social determinants of health [Article]. *The Lancet*, 372(9650), 1661-1669. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(08\)61690-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(08)61690-6)

¹⁰ Local-indigenous autonomy and community streetscape enhancement: Learnings from māori and te ara Mua—Future streets project. (2021). *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(3), 865. [doi:https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18030865](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18030865)

Te Whatu Ora Health New Zealand

As a key determinant of health, climate change also presents an urgent threat to the health of populations and to equity.¹¹ It is already having an impact on the health of people in Aotearoa New Zealand. These impacts are expected to affect people more often and more severely in the future.¹² It is important to consider issues related to climate change as part of a wider ecological picture and include issues such as biodiversity and urban design (sponge cities/urban canopy etc) in a way that recognises that the health of nature and of people is entwined and interconnected, and that access to and connection with nature plays a role in health and wellbeing (biophilic public health/Wai Ora).

The National Public Health Service – Taranaki

- Supports the increased emphasis on equity in the proposed policy through the requirement to identify groups within the community that will be “disproportionately impacted” (1.4).
- Recommends that all engagement is undertaken in a way that recognises Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and supports iwi, hapū and communities to fully participate.
- Supports the increased emphasis in the proposed policy, when determining the significance of an issue, on matters of importance to iwi and hapū (1.5).
- Recommends an expectation to work closely with iwi and hapū to ensure these issues are comprehensively identified.
- Supports the increased emphasis on climate change adaption and mitigation (1.6).

Ngā mihi,



Sara Knowles
Interim Operations Manager
National Public Health Service - Taranaki

¹¹ New Zealand College of Public Health Medicine (2018). Climate Change Policy Statement. [Climate Change 2018 with Provisos copy URLs \(1\).pdf](#)

¹² Royal Society Te Apārangi (2017). Human Health Impacts of Climate Change for New Zealand. [Report-Human-Health-Impacts-of-Climate-Change-for-New-Zealand-Oct-2017.pdf \(royalsociety.org.nz\)](#)

Significance and Engagement Policy Proposal

Feedback 1 Fay Mulligan, Ngā Mahanga

Wish to speak to Council – Yes

As par of our Maori community and recognising the impact council policy has on our rights as mana whenua I am a sending this response to the opportunity to submit on the proposed changes to the NPDC Significance and Engagement Policy Changes.

I would like to speak to my submission.

Do I support the council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is?

Climate change is an issue that needs consideration, however the significance of an issue may be tagged as a climate change issue by using measures that are not fully outline on the proposed changes. Therefore I do not consider the format of the submission is clear or transparent.

Do I support the proposal to broaden the scope of the policy to also consider the issues of significance to the districts Iwi and Hapu when considering how significant an issue is?

what are the values that council staff will use to measure significance. It is too easy to say the above but there is no detail, and the detail is what really guides how, what action and response is considered and actioned.

Do I support council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters?

I think this is a loaded question and can mean the most broadest interpretation. What balance is used? Does the balance that is used have equity and the mana of Maori values? The most major matters is an easy option for council to push aside Maori values, that is a huge risk.

Do I support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation?

This is a unclear question.

Do you have any comments on the above questions or how other things we should take into account when considering how important an issue is?

Yes, the use of the council assessment criteria is lacking on any Maori values or framework that is equitable. The judgements made by council staff based on the criteria it has and is proposing lacks equity and cultural values.

Significance and Engagement Policy Proposal

Feedback 2 Mitchell Ritai, Ngāti Mutunga

Wish to speak to Council – Not Stated

I received the email below and have looked through it and note that this was only intended for hapu feedback. I have searched for other emails and it seems that this was provided to Iwi for Iwi input in June 23. However, many of the issues noted are issues that we have spoken to NPDC to on many occasions and continue to push for as follows:

- Decisions which trigger consideration of Mana Whenua rohe or boundaries including and question of overlapping interests.
- Place making initiatives that offer opportunities to reflect Mana Whenua connections to ancestral rohe and sites of significance.
- Decisions impacting wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and sites of historic importance to tangata whenua.
- Council reserves Planning and development decision making.
- Decisions impacting mahinga kai, native flora and fauna, coastal environments, waterways and Taranaki Maunga.
- Decisions impacting Māori Freehold Land – for example Rates Remission Policies and easements over Māori Freehold Land.
- Growth Planning and decisions on location.
- Removal of soil from ancestral rohe.
- Moving waste across ancestral boundaries.
- Infrastructure works involving excavation including decisions regarding redundant infrastructure and access to infrastructure for Marae and Māori settlements.
- Decisions impacting Marae.
- Representation decisions (for example, representation reviews, standing committee reviews).
- Climate change adaptation Planning and decision making particularly as it impacts Māori settlements and coastal areas.
- Grants Policy reviews.
- Council submissions on legislation that concern Māori rights and interests.
- Decisions on social procurement policies.
- Long Term Plan Strategic Framework decisions, community and economic development Policy and Strategy Planning.
- District Plan Changes / Reviews.

Could you please record this as feedback from Ngati Mutunga

APPROVAL TO GRANT AN ELECTRICITY EASEMENT IN FAVOUR OF POWERCO ACTING AS ADMINISTERING BODY UNDER THE RESERVES ACT 1977 – OVER PART LOCAL PURPOSE RESERVE (ACCESSWAY AND RECREATION) – JANS TERRACE, OAKURA.

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration is an application for an electricity easement over part of Local Purpose Reserve Jans Terrace, Oakura. The decision is to be made in two parts:
 - a) A decision by the Council acting in its capacity as the administering body under Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 to grant a registered easement in favour of Powerco over a parcel of Local Purpose Reserve – Accessway and Recreation (Section 1 SO Plan 454226, CFR 610866 Taranaki Registry) Jans Terrace, Oakura.
 - b) A subsequent decision by the Council to approve the grant of the easement, acting under the authority that has been delegated to the Council pursuant to **“Instrument of Delegation for Territorial Authorities signed by the then Minister, Hon Dr Nick Smith MP on 12 June 2013”**. This decision is the subject of a separate report on this agenda.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / **NGĀ WHAIKUPU**

That having considered all matters raised in the report, Council

- a) Notes that the Reserves Act 1977 is a two-step statutory process and provides that the administering body of a reserve may grant easements in the case of reserves vested in the administering body with the consent of the Minister of Conservation on such terms as the Minister thinks fit. The Minister has delegated decision-making powers to territorial authorities and that delegation cannot be sub-delegated.
 - b) Notes that the affected reserve land comprising Section 1 SO Plan 454226 was originally stopped road and vested by NPDC as Local Purpose Reserve in 2013.
 - c) Approves, acting in its capacity as the administering body under Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 the grant of a registered electricity easement in favour of Powerco Limited over a parcel of Local Purpose Reserve – Accessway and Recreation (Section 1 SO Plan 454226), subject to:
 - i) An easement being granted in perpetuity but subject to a sunset termination clause condition;
-

- ii) All costs in association with formalising the easement to be paid by Powerco, including (but not limited to) the easement application fee, valuation fees, easement consideration and legal and survey fees
 - iii) A consideration payable to the Council for the easement (easement fee) being assessed at market value.
- d) Delegates to the Property Manager approval of the final terms and conditions of the easement instrument.

STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

2. **The Strategy and Operations Committee endorsed the officer's recommendation.**

KAITAKE COMMUNITY BOARD RECOMMENDATION

3. The Kaitake Community Board endorsed **the officer's recommendation.**

TE HUIINGA TAUMATUA RECOMMENDATION

4. Te Huinga Taumata endorsed **the officer's recommendation.**

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Significance	The matter is assessed as being of some importance.
Options	<p>This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Council acting in its capacity as the administering body approves the grant of a registered electricity easement in favour of Powerco under the Reserves Act 1977 over part of Local Purpose Reserve (Accessway and Recreation), Jans Terrace, Oakura. 2. The Council acting in its capacity as the administering body declines the grant of an easement in favour of Powerco over part of Local Purpose Reserve, Jans Terrace, Oakura.
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are the Oakura Campground lessee, local hapū, Oakura community and Powerco.
Recommendation	This report recommends Option 1 for addressing the matter.

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	No
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA**

5. Powerco has applied for an electricity easement through part of Council vested local purpose reserve at Jans Terrace, Oakura. Granting the easement will enable Powerco to replace and upgrade an existing transformer improving their network and safety.
6. The existing H Structure Pole and overhead power lines are currently located within road reserve and protected under section 22 of the Electricity Act 1992. Powerco wish to remove the transformer and install it and a CFC Unit on the council administered reserve. In order to do this, they require an easement to give them the right to occupy the land and access for maintenance.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

New Ground Mounted Transformer

7. The existing H Structure Pole with transformer located on Jans Terrace (figure 1), is due for scheduled replacement **as part of Powerco’s continuous** improvement process.



Figure 1: Current H Structure Transformer Pole – Jans Terrace, identified for removal.

8. Powerco has a targeted programme to address selected overhead transformers. The transformer pole on Jans Terrace, fits the specific criteria for replacement, for the following reasons:
 - a) it does not meet the current standards/criteria of ECP34 (Electrical Codes of Practice)
 - b) the location on Jans Terrace, proximity to the campground, and high traffic flow in the area contribute to a need for improvement of the safety aspect by replacing and moving the structure. In its current location, in the event of a vehicle vs pole incident, there is a high risk of public harm and interruption of service.
 - c) it provides an opportunity to relocate overhead cabling underground.
9. The existing H pole structure will be replaced with a double busck pole (back to back pole) and the pole mounted transformer will be replaced with a ground mounted transformer and CFC Unit within the reserve.



Indicative position of 500kVa Ground Mount transformer and Switchgear.
Protective bollards positioned each side of equipment to protect against vehicles.
Asphalt around the base of the equipment.

Figure 2: **Artist's** impression showing the proposed location of the new transformer and CFC unit with the reserve.

10. The existing pole mounted transformer does not meet the current standards of ECP34 (Electrical Codes of Practice), it is outdated, and pole mounted transformers are being replaced with ground sited equipment.
-

11. The proposed location of the new transformer is primarily for driver safety reasons. There is not enough room on the road reserve to accommodate the new equipment and the configuration of the road contains a sweeping bend that is not conducive to accommodating a ground mounted transformer.
12. Currently, should a vehicular and pole incident occur it would take significant time to repair and reinstate power, causing significant power supply disruption in the area.
13. Included in the project, is the undergrounding of the Low Voltage distribution cables between the existing H pole and kitchen block (shown in the foreground of Figure 3). If budget allows, Powerco will also underground a section of privately (NPDC) owned distribution cables (shown at the rear of Figure 3). This will be discussed as the project progresses.



Figure 3: Pole Mounted transformer and NPDC owned LV Distribution cables into Campground

14. Undergrounding these lines will:
 - a) Remove the risk of connection interruption in adverse weather
 - b) Aesthetically tidy up the area due to the absence of overhead powerlines
 - c) Increase the supply capacity to the campground kitchen block and reduce the likelihood of fuse tripping due to overloading.
15. The campground lessee is agreeable to the lines being shifted underground.

Jans Terrace Local Purpose Reserve

16. The reserve is Local Purpose Reserve (accessway and recreation). The Record of Title 610866 is listed as having an area of 402m². The total area required to accommodate the installation of the units is approximately 14m². The affected area of the reserve is included in the lease area of Oakura Holiday Park.
17. There is no implication to the lessees as the area, although part of the campground lease area, is not utilised to any great degree and is a mowing strip area at the side of the entranceway. There is no need to vary the lease due to the provision of an easement should the easement be granted. The lessees are agreeable to the equipment being sited on the proposed area.
18. The land adjoins the Oakura Beach Reserve comprising 3.12 hectares of made up of a number of land parcels administered under the Reserves Act 1977 and is leased to Oakura Beach Holiday Park for the purpose of operating a public camping ground.

History of the Land

19. The reserve land was vested in Council in 1948 when the then owner, Oswald Jans subdivided his property. Council officers can trace his ownership of the land to the Cancelled Record of title (reference TN129/73) issued under the Land Transfer (Compulsory Registration of Titles) Act 1924. Titles prior to that, which may provide information on how Mr Jans acquired the property, are contained within Deeds Index 6/551. This is only viewable at Archives NZ.
20. Officers acknowledge that the land would have originally been in **Māori** ownership and may have been confiscated under the New Zealand Settlements Act 1863. On 30 January 1865, the **Governor declared "Middle Taranaki to be a confiscation district and set aside blocks at Oakura and Waitara South as eligible sites for settlements of colonisation"**.



Figure 4: Indicative Easement Plan.

The benefit of the easement

21. An easement for the right to convey power is required by Powerco to locate the transformer and associated cabling within the Local Purpose Reserve and provide the necessary access to the site.

Costs associated with the easement

22. All costs associated with the easement will be met by Powerco. These include, but are not limited to, the easement application fee, valuation fees, easement compensation and legal and survey fees. Consideration for compensation to the Council will be determined by a registered valuer and based on the easement being granted in perpetuity.

Terms of Registered Easement

23. While the easement would be granted in perpetuity, there will be a sunset clause enabling the Council to terminate the easement if it is no longer required for the purpose granted.

24. Other conditions, including Council having the right to maintain the grass **surface in and around the easement area without obtaining Powerco's prior consent**, will be negotiated and approved by the Property Manager.

Statutory Provisions

25. The land is subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and granting services easements is consistent with the provisions of Section 48 of the Act.
26. Current Council delegations do not provide for Officers to grant an easement over reserve land; therefore, **this report seeks Council's approval** to create an easement in favour of the applicant. However, because the Council is acting in both the capacity as the administering body considering and recommending the grant of an easement and in a ministerial capacity to approve the grant of an easement there needs to be a transparent separation in the roles.
27. This report provides a recommendation for the Council acting as Administering Authority. Final decision making will be carried by resolution of Council acting under the Instrument of Delegation noted earlier in this report.

Public Notice Exemption

28. Section 48(3) of the Reserves Act 1977, provides that public notice shall not apply in case where:
- a) The reserve is vested in an administering body and is not likely to be materially altered or permanently damaged; and
 - b) The rights of the public in respect of the reserve are not likely to be permanently affected.
29. The conclusion is that the effects on the reserve based on the location of the easement will be negligible and will not affect the public use of the reserve.

**CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA
ĀHUARANGI**

30. The proposal has little or no effect on climate change. The land will remain to be used for the purpose that it has been used but with the addition of a transformer which is replacing an existing one, albeit in a new location. The ground mounted transformer units are more environmentally friendly as they are less prone to corrosion, leaks and bracket failures and are of less of a seismic risk than the pole mounted transformers.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

31. There will be no implications on expected reforms in relation to Local Government Reforms, including Affordable Water, Resource Management and/or the Future for Local Government report.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

32. If approved by the Council, acting as administering body, Powerco will be advised, easement terms negotiated, works undertaken followed by survey of the final easement area for Land Transfer Easement Plan, the easement will be finalised and registered.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

33. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being of some importance because there is little impact on the district and community.
34. The proposal **does not impact on the NPDC's statutory purpose or obligations** and has no impact on levels of service.
35. The applicant has engaged with the Oakura Campground Lessees, Alan and Jan Rawlinson who have agreed to the Powerco Easement being granted. They do not consider the placement of the generator and CFC Unit within the reserve would hinder their use of the land.
36. The applicant has engaged with **the Ngāti Tāiri consents ropu** who are supportive and have no objection to the proposed works or lodgement of the easement application with NPDC.

OPTIONS

- Option 1 Recommended: The Council acting in its capacity as the administering body grant a registered electricity easement in favour of Powerco Limited under the Reserves Act 1977 over part of Local Purpose Reserve, Jans Terrace, Oakura.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

37. There are no financial implications to Council, Powerco will cover all costs associated with the creation, surveying, registration of the Easement including the Land Transfer Survey Plan.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

38. No risks have been identified. Approval of services easements by the Council ensures that the correct statutory process is followed and creates no risk to the Council.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

39. This option allows the community outcomes to be achieved, ensuring the continued supply of a utility service to the area.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

40. Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 and ministerial delegations provide the statutory means for Council to exercise powers to grant easements through reserves for infrastructure such as power supplies. Public notice is not required as the reserve land will not be materially altered or permanently damaged (section 48 3 (a) Reserves Act 1977).

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

41. The General Policies for Council Administered Reserves adopted 2006, sets the conditions for granting of easements through such reserves which have been considered in the preparation of this report.
42. There is no Management Plan for the reserve that contemplates and provides for the grant of an easement.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

43. The applicant has engaged with Ngāti Tāiri who confirmed via email that they are supportive of the proposal.

"Proposed easement – Jans Tce

Tēnā koe Suzanne,

Thank you for providing a copy of the proposed easement and subsequent works within the Local Purpose Reserve Land that adjoins Jans Terrace in Ōakura.

The Ngāti Tāiri consents ropu have reviewed the information provided and have no objection to the proposed works or lodgement of a Easement Application with NPDC.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Nā Kapoi Mathieson

Secretary, Ōākura Pā Trust”

44. There are no known wahi tapu sites in the area.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

45. The community has not been consulted on the granting of the electricity easement as it is an operational matter that will not permanently damage the reserve or affect the rights of the public.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

Advantages are:

46. Requires the applicant to meet all the costs associated with the granting of the easement.
47. Improves the safety aspects of the placement with the transformer being moved from being pole mounted to ground mounted giving easier access for maintenance and replacing existing equipment that is nearing the end of its life.

Disadvantages are:

48. The granting of the easement may possibly restrict any future development or use of this Reserve Land over this easement area or if the land was disposed **of if not required for use as local purpose reserve. Given the Reserve’s status and use, and the easement’s size and location,** no future limitations are envisaged.

Option 2 Not Recommended: The Council acting in its capacity as the administering body declines the grant of an easement in favour of Powerco over part of Local Purpose Reserve, Jans Terrace, Oakura.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

49. If the electricity easement is not approved, the Council would be creating an unnecessary impediment to Powerco which is committed to upgrading and safety proofing older equipment which is in need of replacement.
-

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

50. Without approval from the Council, the electricity easement and upgrading of equipment cannot proceed.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

51. Without granting easements that are required for the ongoing provision of utilities Community Outcomes would not be met.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

52. There are no statutory responsibilities relating to this option.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

53. This option is not consistent with any Policies or Plans.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

54. There has been no engagement with Māori in relation to this option as it maintains the status quo if not granted.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

55. **The Applicant's preference is the first option.** Community views and preferences have not been sought on this option as it maintains the status quo.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

56. Declining the application may result in the inability to place the equipment in an area deemed safe and with better accessibility for maintenance purposes.

Recommended Option

This report recommends Option 1 for addressing the matter. The Council acting in its capacity as the administering body grant a registered electricity easement in favour of Powerco under the Reserves Act 1977 over part of Local Purpose Reserve, Jans Terrace, Oakura.

Report Details

Prepared By: Janice Caldwell (Property Lease Officer)
Team: Property
Approved By: Catherine Croot (Property Manager)
Ward/Community: Kaitake
Date: 25 September 2023
File Reference: ECM 9023950

-----*End of Report*-----

ARROVAL TO GRANT AN ELECTRICITY EASEMENT IN FAVOUR IF POWERCO UNDER THE RESERVES ACT 1977 – OVER PART LOCAL PURPOSE RESERVE (ACCESSWAY AND RECREATION) JANS TERRACE, OAKURA (ACTING UNDER DELEGATED AUTHORITY THROUGH AN INSTRUMENT OF DELEGATION FOR TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES 2013)

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration is an application for an electricity easement over part **of Local Purpose Reserve (accessway and Recreation) Jan’s Terrace, Oakura.**

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION

That having considered all matters raised in the report, Council:

- a) Notes that all costs associated with the grant of an electricity easement over local purpose reserve will be met by Powerco. These include, but are not limited to, the easement application fee, valuation fees, easement compensation and legal and survey fees.
 - b) Notes that the Reserves Act 1977 is a two-step statutory process and provides that the administering body of a reserve may grant easements in the case of reserves vested in the administering body with the consent of the Minister of Conservation on such terms as the Minister thinks fit. The Minister has delegated decision-making powers to territorial authorities and that delegation cannot be sub-delegated.
 - c) Notes that the affected reserve land comprising Section 1 SO Plan 454226 was originally stopped road and vested by NPDC as Local Purpose Reserve in 2013.
 - d) Approves, acting in its capacity as the administering body under Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 the grant of a registered electricity easement in favour of Powerco Limited over a parcel of Local Purpose Reserve – Accessway and Recreation (Section 1 SO Plan 454226), subject to:
 - i) Easement in perpetuity but subject to a sunset termination clause condition;
 - ii) That all costs in association with formalising the easement are paid by Powerco, including (but not limited to) legal fees and survey fees;
-

- iii) That a consideration payable to the Council for the easement (easement fee) be assessed at market value.
- e) That the Property Manager be delegated to approve the terms and conditions of the easement instrument.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHI RA

- 2. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being of some importance because there is little impact on the district and community.
- 3. **The proposal does not impact on the NPDC's statutory purpose or obligations** and has no impact on levels of service.
- 4. The applicant has engaged with the Oakura Campground Lessees, Alan & Jan Rawlinson who have agreed to the Powerco Easement being granted. They do not consider the placement of the generator within the reserve will hinder their use of the land.
- 5. **Ngāti Tāiri consents ropu** who are supportive and have no objection to the proposed works or lodgement of the Easement application with NPDC.

DISCUSSION / KORERO

- 6. Acting under authority delegated by the Council, Kaitake Community Board (acting in its capacity as the administering body under Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977), has approved granting of the easement pursuant to Section 54 (1)(c) of the Reserves Act 1977. **The officer's recommendation above reflects the Community Board's decision.**
- 7. Once approved by the administering authority (in this instance the Kaitake Community Board acting under authority delegated by the Council), the Council must also formally approve the application acting under the authority that has **been delegated to the Council pursuant to "Instrument of Delegation for Territorial Authorities signed by the then Minister, Hon Dr Nick Smith MP on 12 June 2013". These two processes must be undertaken as discrete resolutions.**
- 8. On the assumption that the administering authority has granted approval, this report recommends that Council (acting under the authority delegated to it), now grants approval to the application.

NEXT STEPS / HĪKOI I MURI MAI

9. If approved by the Council, Powerco will be advised, works undertaken, a survey will be undertaken for Land Transfer Easement Plan, the easement will be finalised and registered.

IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT/AROMATAWAI PĀNGA

10. A full options assessment is included in the report to the Kaitake Community Board meeting of 20 November 2023 (ECM9023950) and appended to this report.

APPENDIX /TĀPIRI

- Appendix 1 Report considered by Kaitake Community Board – Approval to grant an easement to Powerco over local purpose reserve, Jans Terrace, Oakura (ECM9023950).

Report Details

Prepared By:	Janice Caldwell (Property Officer – Commercial Leases)
Team:	Property
Approved By:	Catherine Croot (Property Manager)
Ward/Community:	Kaitake
Date:	25 September 2023
File Reference:	ECM 9030057

APPROVAL TO GRANT AN ELECTRICITY EASEMENT IN FAVOUR OF POWERCO ACTING AS ADMINISTERING BODY UNDER THE RESERVES ACT 1977 – OVER PART LOCAL PURPOSE RESERVE (ACCESSWAY AND RECREATION) – JANS TERRACE, OAKURA.

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration is an application for an electricity easement over part of Local Purpose Reserve Jans Terrace, Oakura. The decision is to be made in two parts:
 - a) A decision by the Council acting in its capacity as the administering body under Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 to grant a registered easement in favour of Powerco over a parcel of Local Purpose Reserve – Accessway and Recreation (Section 1 SO Plan 454226, CFR 610866 Taranaki Registry) Jans Terrace, Oakura.
 - b) A subsequent decision by the Council to approve the grant of the easement, acting under the authority that has been delegated to the Council pursuant to **“Instrument of Delegation for Territorial Authorities signed by the then Minister, Hon Dr Nick Smith MP on 12 June 2013”**. This decision is the subject of a separate report on this agenda.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / **NGĀ WHAIKUPU**

That having considered all matters raised in the report; Council

- a) Notes that the Reserves Act 1977 is a two-step statutory process and provides that the administering body of a reserve may grant easements in the case of reserves vested in the administering body with the consent of the Minister of Conservation on such terms as the Minister thinks fit. The Minister has delegated decision-making powers to territorial authorities and that delegation cannot be sub-delegated.
 - b) Notes that the affected reserve land comprising Section 1 SO Plan 454226 was originally stopped road and vested by NPDC as Local Purpose Reserve in 2013.
 - c) Approves, acting in its capacity as the administering body under Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 the grant of a registered electricity easement in favour of Powerco Limited over a parcel of Local Purpose Reserve – Accessway and Recreation (Section 1 SO Plan 454226), subject to:
 - i) An easement being granted in perpetuity but subject to a sunset termination clause condition;
-

- ii) All costs in association with formalising the easement to be paid by Powerco, including (but not limited to) the easement application fee, valuation fees, easement consideration and legal and survey fees
 - iii) A consideration payable to the Council for the easement (easement fee) being assessed at market value.
- d) Delegates to the Property Manager approval of the final terms and conditions of the easement instrument.

STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

2. **The Strategy and Operations Committee endorsed the officer's recommendation.**

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Significance	The matter is assessed as being of some importance.
Options	<p>This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Council acting in its capacity as the administering body approves the grant of a registered electricity easement in favour of Powerco under the Reserves Act 1977 over part of Local Purpose Reserve (Accessway and Recreation), Jans Terrace, Oakura. 2. The Council acting in its capacity as the administering body declines the grant of an easement in favour of Powerco over part of Local Purpose Reserve, Jans Terrace, Oakura.
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are the Oakura Campground lessee, local hapū, Oakura community and Powerco.
Recommendation	This report recommends Option 1 for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	No
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA**

3. Powerco has applied for an electricity easement through part of Council vested local purpose reserve at Jans Terrace, Oakura. Granting the easement will enable Powerco to replace and upgrade an existing transformer improving their network and safety.
4. The existing H Structure Pole and overhead power lines are currently located within road reserve and protected under section 22 of the Electricity Act 1992. Powerco wish to remove the transformer and install it and a CFC Unit on the council administered reserve. In order to do this, they require an easement to give them the right to occupy the land and access for maintenance.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

New Ground Mounted Transformer

5. The existing H Structure Pole with transformer located on Jans Terrace (figure 1), is due for scheduled replacement **as part of Powerco's continuous** improvement process.



Figure 1: Current H Structure Transformer Pole – Jans Terrace, identified for removal.

6. Powerco has a targeted programme to address selected overhead transformers. The transformer pole on Jans Terrace, fits the specific criteria for replacement, for the following reasons:
 - a) it does not meet the current standards/criteria of ECP34 (Electrical Codes of Practice)

- b) the location on Jans Terrace, proximity to the campground, and high traffic flow in the area contribute to a need for improvement of the safety aspect by replacing and moving the structure. In its current location, in the event of a vehicle vs pole incident, there is a high risk of public harm and interruption of service.
 - c) it provides an opportunity to relocate overhead cabling underground.
7. The existing H pole structure will be replaced with a double busck pole (back to back pole) and the pole mounted transformer will be replaced with a ground mounted transformer and CFC Unit within the reserve.



Indicative position of 500kVa Ground Mount transformer and Switchgear.
Protective bollards positioned each side of equipment to protect against vehicles.
Asphalt around the base of the equipment.

Figure 2: **Artist's** impression showing the proposed location of the new transformer and CFC unit with the reserve.

- 8. The existing pole mounted transformer does not meet the current standards of ECR34 (Electrical Codes of Practice), it is outdated, and pole mounted transformers are being replaced with ground sited equipment.
 - 9. The proposed location of the new transformer is primarily for driver safety reasons. There is not enough room on the road reserve to accommodate the new equipment and the configuration of the road contains a sweeping bend that is not conducive to accommodating a ground mounted transformer.
 - 10. Currently, should a vehicular and pole incident occur it would take significant time to repair and reinstate power, causing significant power supply disruption in the area.
-

11. Included in the project, is the undergrounding of the Low Voltage distribution cables between the existing H pole and kitchen block (shown in the foreground of Figure 3). If budget allows, Powerco will also underground a section of privately (NPDC) owned distribution cables (shown at the rear of Figure 3). This will be discussed as the project progresses.



Figure 3: Pole Mounted transformer and NPDC owned LV Distribution cables into Campground

12. Undergrounding these lines will:
- Remove the risk of connection interruption in adverse weather
 - Aesthetically tidy up the area due to the absence of overhead powerlines
 - Increase the supply capacity to the campground kitchen block and reduce the likelihood of fuse tripping due to overloading.
13. The campground lessee is agreeable to the lines being shifted underground.

Jans Terrace Local Purpose Reserve

14. The reserve is Local Purpose Reserve (accessway and recreation). The Record of Title 610866 is listed as having an area of 402m². The total area required to accommodate the installation of the units is approximately 14m². The affected area of the reserve is included in the lease area of Oakura Holiday Park.
15. There is no implication to the lessees as the area, although part of the campground lease area, is not utilised to any great degree and is a mowing strip area at the side of the entranceway. There is no need to vary the lease due to the provision of an easement should the easement be granted. The lessees are agreeable to the equipment being sited on the proposed area.
-

16. The land adjoins the Oakura Beach Reserve comprising 3.12 hectares of made up of a number of land parcels administered under the Reserves Act 1977 and is leased to Oakura Beach Holiday Park for the purpose of operating a public camping ground.

History of the Land

17. The reserve land was vested in Council in 1948 when the then owner, Oswald Jans subdivided his property. Council officers can trace his ownership of the land to the Cancelled Record of title (reference TN129/73) issued under the Land Transfer (Compulsory Registration of Titles) Act 1924. Titles prior to that, which may provide information on how Mr Jans acquired the property, are contained within Deeds Index 6/551. This is only viewable at Archives NZ.
18. Officers acknowledge that the land would have originally been in **Māori** ownership and may have been confiscated under the New Zealand Settlements Act 1863. **On 30 January 1865, the Governor declared "Middle Taranaki to be a confiscation district and set aside blocks at Oakura and Waitara South as eligible sites for settlements of colonisation".**



Figure 4: Indicative Easement Plan.

The benefit of the easement

19. An easement for the right to convey power is required by Powerco to locate the transformer and associated cabling within the Local Purpose Reserve and provide the necessary access to the site.

Costs associated with the easement

20. All costs associated with the easement will be met by Powerco. These include, but are not limited to, the easement application fee, valuation fees, easement compensation and legal and survey fees. Consideration for compensation to the Council will be determined by a registered valuer and based on the easement being granted in perpetuity.

Terms of Registered Easement

21. While the easement would be granted in perpetuity, there will be a sunset clause enabling the Council to terminate the easement if it is no longer required for the purpose granted.
22. Other conditions, including Council having the right to maintain the grass **surface in and around the easement area without obtaining Powerco's prior consent**, will be negotiated and approved by the Property Manager.

Statutory Provisions

23. The land is subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and granting services easements is consistent with the provisions of Section 48 of the Act.
24. Current Council delegations do not provide for Officers to grant an easement **over reserve land, therefore this report seeks Council's approval to create an easement in favour of the applicant**. However, because the Council is acting in both the capacity as the administering body considering and recommending the grant of an easement and in a ministerial capacity to approve the grant of an easement there needs to be a transparent separation in the roles.
25. This report provides a recommendation for the Council acting as Administering Authority. Final decision making will be carried by resolution of Council acting under the Instrument of Delegation noted earlier in this report.

Public Notice Exemption

26. Section 48(3) of the Reserves Act 1977, provides that public notice shall not apply in case where:
 - a) The reserve is vested in an administering body and is not likely to be materially altered or permanently damaged; and

- b) The rights of the public in respect of the reserve are not likely to be permanently affected.
27. The conclusion is that the effects on the reserve based on the location of the easement will be negligible and will not affect the public use of the reserve.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA ĀHUARANGI

28. The proposal has little or no effect on climate change. The land will remain to be used for the purpose that it has been used but with the addition of a transformer which is replacing an existing one, albeit in a new location. The ground mounted transformer units are more environmentally friendly as they are less prone to corrosion, leaks and bracket failures and are of less of a seismic risk than the pole mounted transformers.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

29. There will be no implications on expected reforms in relation to Local Government Reforms, including Affordable Water, Resource Management and/or the Future for Local Government report.

NEXT STEPS / HĪKOI I MURI MAI

30. If approved by the Council, acting as administering body, Powerco will be advised, easement terms negotiated, works undertaken followed by survey of the final easement area for Land Transfer Easement Plan, the easement will be finalised and registered.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

31. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being of some importance because there is little impact on the district and community.
32. **The proposal does not impact on the NPDC's statutory purpose or obligations** and has no impact on levels of service.
33. The applicant has engaged with the Oakura Campground Lessees, Alan and Jan Rawlinson who have agreed to the Powerco Easement being granted. They do not consider the placement of the generator and CFC Unit within the reserve would hinder their use of the land.
34. The applicant has engaged with **the Ngāti Tāiri consents ropu** who are supportive and have no objection to the proposed works or lodgement of the easement application with NPDC.
-

OPTIONS

- Option 1 Recommended: The Council acting in its capacity as the administering body grant a registered electricity easement in favour of Powerco Limited under the Reserves Act 1977 over part of Local Purpose Reserve, Jans Terrace, Oakura.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

35. There are no financial implications to Council, Powerco will cover all costs associated with the creation, surveying, registration of the Easement including the Land Transfer Survey Plan.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

36. No risks have been identified. Approval of services easements by the Council ensures that the correct statutory process is followed and creates no risk to the Council.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

37. This option allows the community outcomes to be achieved, ensuring the continued supply of a utility service to the area.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

38. Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 and ministerial delegations provide the statutory means for Council to exercise powers to grant easements through reserves for infrastructure such as power supplies. Public notice is not required as the reserve land will not be materially altered or permanently damaged (section 48 3 (a), Reserves Act 1977).

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

39. The General Policies for Council Administered Reserves adopted 2006, sets the conditions for granting of easements through such reserves which have been considered in the preparation of this report.
40. There is no Management Plan for the reserve that contemplates and provides for the grant of an easement.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

41. The applicant has engaged with Ngāti Tāiri who confirmed via email that they are supportive of the proposal.

"Proposed easement – Jans Tce

Tēnā koe Suzanne,

Thank you for providing a copy of the proposed easement and subsequent works within the Local Purpose Reserve Land that adjoins Jans Terrace in Ōākura.

The Ngāti Tāiri consents ropu have reviewed the information provided and have no objection to the proposed works or lodgement of a Easement Application with NPDC.

If you have any questions please let me know.

Nā Kapoi Mathieson

Secretary, Ōākura Pā Trust"

42. There are no known wahi tapu sites in the area.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

43. The community has not been consulted on the granting of the electricity easement as it is an operational matter that will not permanently damage the reserve or affect the rights of the public.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

Advantages are:

44. Requires the applicant to meet all the costs associated with the granting of the easement.
45. Improves the safety aspects of the placement with the transformer being moved from being pole mounted to ground mounted giving easier access for maintenance and replacing existing equipment that is nearing the end of its life.
-

Disadvantages are:

46. The granting of the easement may possibly restrict any future development or use of this Reserve Land over this easement area or if the land was disposed **of if not required for use as local purpose reserve. Given the Reserve's status and use, and the easement's size and location,** no future limitations are envisaged.

Option 2 Not Recommended: The Council acting in its capacity as the administering body declines the grant of an easement in favour of Powerco over part of Local Purpose Reserve, Jans Terrace, Oakura.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

47. If the electricity easement is not approved, the Council would be creating an unnecessary impediment to Powerco which is committed to upgrading and safety proofing older equipment which is in need of replacement.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

48. Without approval from the Council, the electricity easement and upgrading of equipment cannot proceed.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

49. Without granting easements that are required for the ongoing provision of utilities Community Outcomes would not be met.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

50. There are no statutory responsibilities relating to this option.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

51. This option is not consistent with any Policies or Plans.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

52. There has been no engagement with Māori in relation to this option as it maintains the status quo if not granted.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

53. **The Applicant's preference is the first option. Community views and preferences** have not been sought on this option as it maintains the status quo.
-

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

54. Declining the application may result in the inability to place the equipment in an area deemed safe and with better accessibility for maintenance purposes.

Recommended Option

This report recommends Option 1 for addressing the matter. The Council acting in its capacity as the administering body grant a registered electricity easement in favour of Powerco under the Reserves Act 1977 over part of Local Purpose Reserve, Jans Terrace, Oakura.

Report Details

Prepared By: Janice Caldwell (Property Lease Officer)
Team: Property
Approved By: Catherine Croot (Property Manager)
Ward/Community: Kaitake
Date: 25 September 2023
File Reference: ECM 9023950

-----End of Report-----

Report considered by Kaitake Community Board

HEALTH, SAFETY & WELLBEING QUARTERLY REPORT – PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 2023 (Q1) – DUE DILIGENCE OBLIGATIONS

PURPOSE/ TE WHĀINGA

1. This report presents the Health, Safety and Wellbeing Quarterly Report for the period 1 July – 30 September 2023.

RECOMMENDATION / NGĀ WHAIKUPU

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

FINANCE, AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

2. The **Finance, Audit and Risk Committee endorsed the officer's recommendation.**

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / TOHUTOHU KAI WHAKAHAERE

3. This report is provided for information purposes only and has been assessed as being of some importance. The material presented in this report assists the elected members, as Officers, exercise their duty of due diligence to meet their statutory obligations under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.
4. **The matters discussed in this report do not have implications for the Council's level of service or the financial costs for the community.** Public interest in these matters is unlikely to be high.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

*Recordable Events*¹

5. There were no incidents reported to Worksafe New Zealand or Lost time² injuries recorded in Quarter One.
6. Due to manual processing the lost time injuries are not accurately recorded. Purchase of Pinnacle Injury Management module will be considered for inclusion in the Proposed Long-Term Plan 2024-2034. The module would capture the lifecycle of an injury from initial event report date through to the closure of the injury rehabilitation. An update will be provided in Quarter Two reporting.

¹ A Recordable Event is one which requires medical treatment (above first aid), or results in restricted duties or lost time workdays. **Recordable events where a NPDC staff member has been injured and is managed by WorkAon and NPDC's Health, Safety and Wellbeing Lead, alongside the employee and manager, with a return-to-work program implemented.**

² A Lost time injury is where an employee is prescribed (by medical professional) at least one full day or shift as unfit for work the day after the one in which the injury occurred.

Restricted work/medical treatment injury³

7. There are seven restricted work / medical treatment injuries for this quarter:
- a) An employee sustained an elbow and shoulder strain after losing their grip whilst moving a wet log. This was referred for physio treatment.
 - b) An employee strained a knee crouching to look in rock pools whilst assisting an event hosted at the Kawaroa reef. This was referred for physio treatment.
 - c) An employee strained their back whilst climbing banks along Huatoki Walkway to clear weeds. This was referred for physio treatment.
 - d) An employee felt sharp pain in their knee after standing (from crouching). This was referred for physio treatment.
 - e) An employee received a phoenix palm spike in leg which penetrated their work trousers. Phoenix Palm spikes are known to be incredibly sharp. The employee was referred to a GP to clean the wound.
 - f) An employee received a monkey bite to their elbow during pre-transfer to Hamilton Zoo. The employee was referred to a GP to clean the wound and receive prescribed antibiotics.
 - g) A contractor felt pain in their back after dragging a damaged pole from a foot path during an emergency fault response. The Worker saw a GP after the pain persisted and was on light duties for a week post incident.
8. Body positioning has been indicated has the contributing factor for all these incidents.
9. This quarter's **incidences** include several back and knee strains due to body positioning and manual handling. This is not uncommon due to the nature of the work undertaken. As a proactive measure the HSW team and nurses are undertaking an inhouse training session on body mechanics in November which will educate the teams across Council. Training will include body positioning and lifting techniques.
10. The muscular stress (sprains and strains) injuries are consistent with data from Worksafe New Zealand. For the period June 2022 – May 2023 the national data shows 13,923 injuries involving muscular stress resulting in more than one week off work.

³ Restricted work/ medical treatment injury is a work-related illness or injury resulting in the medical practitioner administering special expertise in the management of care of a patient and includes prescribing of any medication.

Critical Risk

11. This quarter saw a similar number of critical risks when compared to last quarter. Vehicle movements trended out of all critical risks and there was one high potential near miss involving a faulty electrical lead. The faulty lead was immediately removed from site.

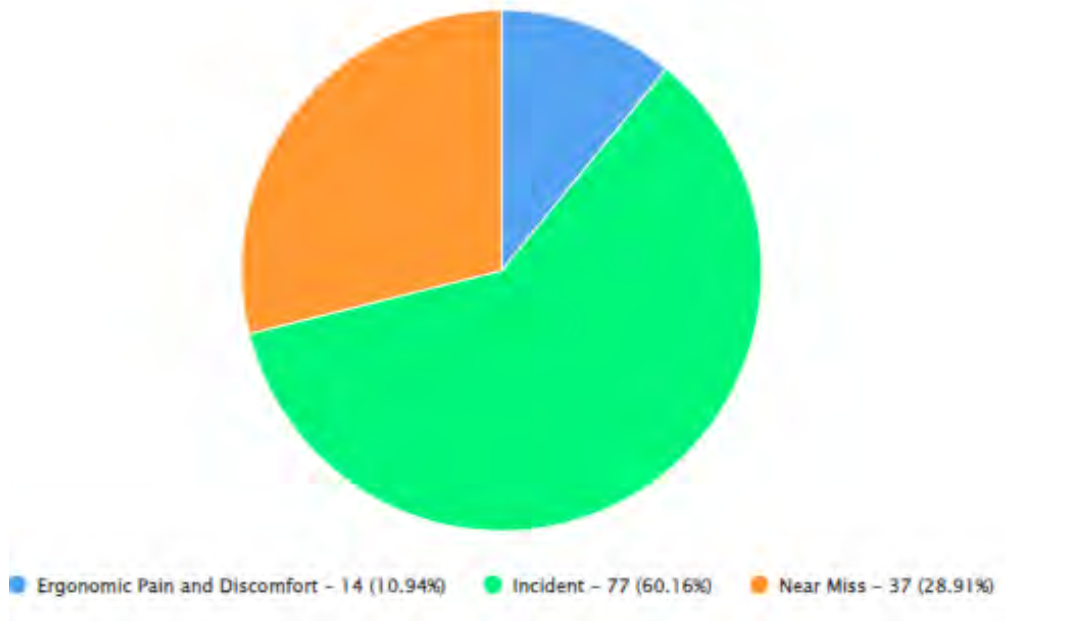
HEALTH AND SAFETY TEAM

12. The HSW team is reviewing Health Safety and Wellbeing overall as part of the organisational realignment, what we do well and where we need to improve. This includes undertaking a refresh, re-set, and re-education project with a focus on simplifying procedures, removing clutter, having clear and consistent language, providing further staff education on NPDC health and safety. The project includes updating the Health and Safety framework to a management system with clear responsibilities and alignment with the international standard of ISO45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management systems. The updated framework will provide better clarity and assurance around the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 with increased accountability for Health, safety, and wellbeing at all levels.

TOTAL NPDC HEALTH, SAFETY & WELLBEING EVENTS

13. This quarter saw an increase in reporting of 77 incidents compared to 31 in Q4. The increase is due to the inclusion of events involving members of the public the majority of which we were unable to prevent or mitigate. However, where Council contributed to an event occurring, corrective actions have been identified and carried out.

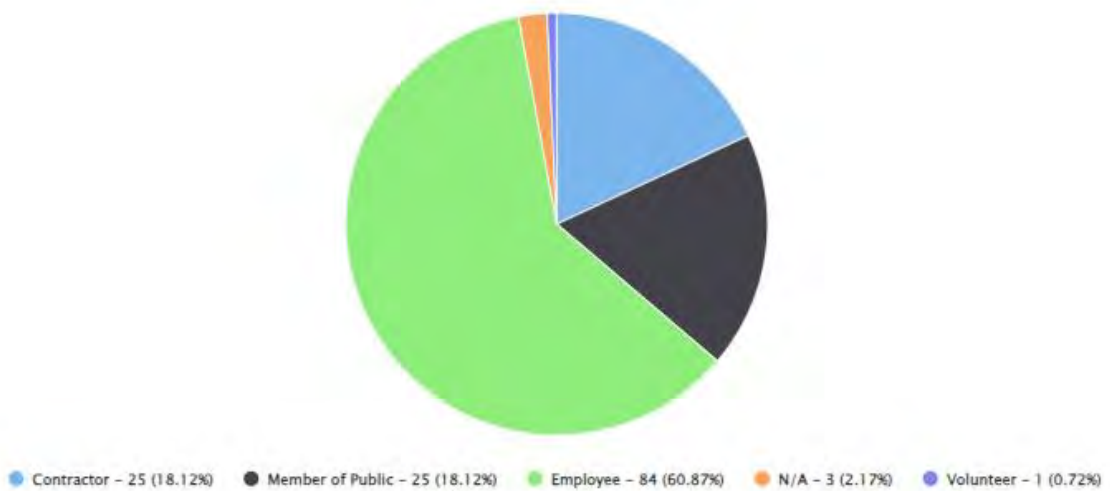
Event reporting – includes contractors.



Event Type	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Injury	43	15	33	35
Illness	7	2	1	1
Security	13	6	8	6
Asset damage	17	8	9	14
Total	80	31	51	56

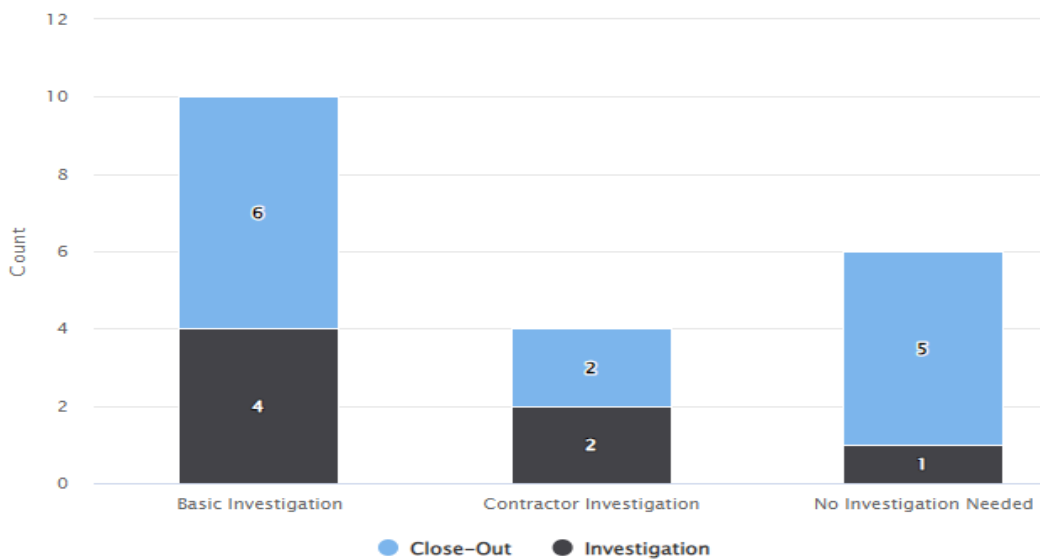
N.B count can be higher in table due to two categories being selected in event category.

People involved in health and safety events.



14. A high number of the events reported are from Parks and Open Spaces and Customer and Community Services. Of the 77 incidents, seven require investigation and thirteen are awaiting close-out (as seen in the graph below). This is due to health and safety maturity across the organisation which is a focus of the refresh project to improve the quality of reporting.
15. There were no ICAMs (Incident Causation Analysis Method) or learning teams conducted for Quarter One. ICAM is Council's preferred form of investigation.

Event Report Active Stage



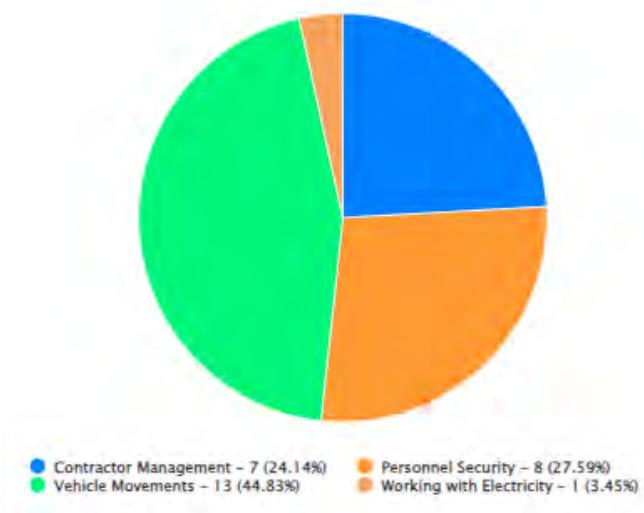
CRITICAL RISK EVENTS

16. Critical risks are things that can seriously harm or fatally injure people in the workplace. Critical risk reporting data enables the Council to identify trends and increase the focus on mitigating these risks to as low as reasonably practicable through investigation and implementation of corrective actions. One incident can associate to more than one risk.
17. Council has 12 critical areas of focus in terms of risk, these are:
 - a) Personnel Security – staff facing aggression from customers.
 - b) Driving & Vehicle movements - use of Council Vehicles
 - c) Psychological harm⁴– psychosocial risk (the environmental, relational, **and operational hazards at work that may affect a person’s psychological** and physical health e.g., high workloads, tight deadlines, lack of autonomy, lack of role clarity, harassment, and workplace conflicts).
 - d) Contractor high risk activities i.e., lifting and rigging, Asbestos removal, excavation, tree felling etc.
 - e) Water Working in, above or over bodies of water.
 - f) Working at height – falls from height (people and materials)
 - g) Confined space entry
 - h) Hazardous substances i.e., certain high-risk substances such as chlorine gas
 - i) Working on road corridor
 - j) Animal handling i.e., livestock, aggressive dogs
 - k) Working with electricity i.e., exposure to live electrical wires etc
 - l) Machinery and equipment i.e., mechanical entanglement, crushing, being hit by moving vehicles etc.

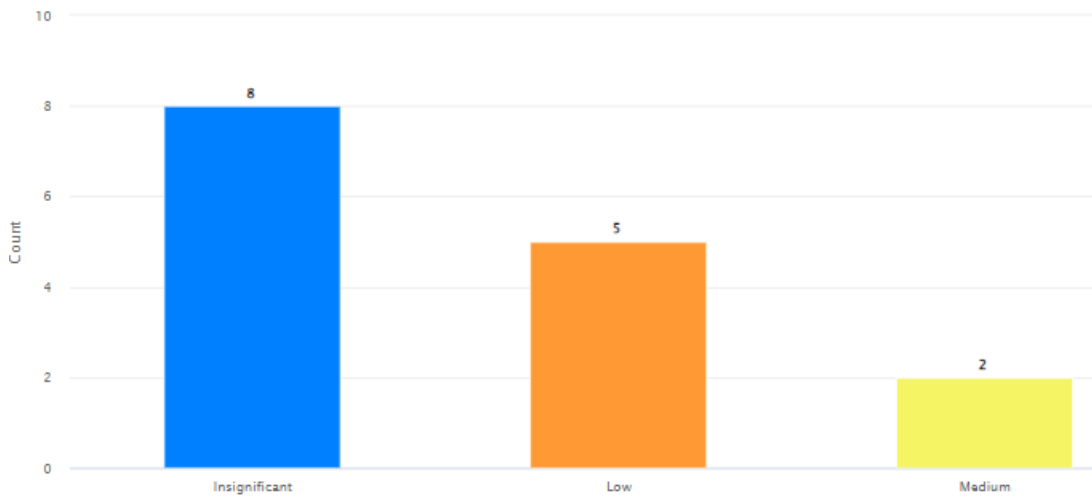
⁴ Psychological harm will be added to the event reporting template in Pinnacle once education and training has taken place.

18. Council Officers are in the process of capturing the effective control measures in place across the organisation to mitigate these risks. This will identify the critical control points that will create the basis of annual assurance plans.

Critical Risk Events



Critical Risk Event Actual Severity



19. The above graph shows that whilst a critical risk was involved in the event, the majority of the actual severity outcome was insignificant. The two medium severity events were:

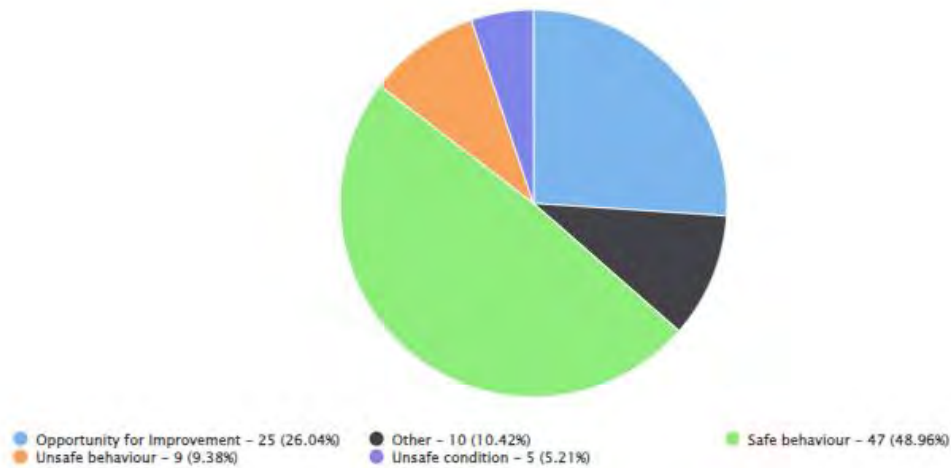
- a) A member of the public unsuccessfully attempting to overtake a **contractor's vehicle resulting in a vehicle impact**. All parties involved were unharmed, however there was damage to the member of the **public's vehicle**.

- b) A Valve Inch plug was removed, whilst the system was still under pressure, resulting in the contractor getting wet. Several factors contributed to this event.
As a result teams have now received fit for purpose, on site, specific isolation, lock out, tag out training. The feedback from participants has demonstrated the practicality and relatability to the workplace.

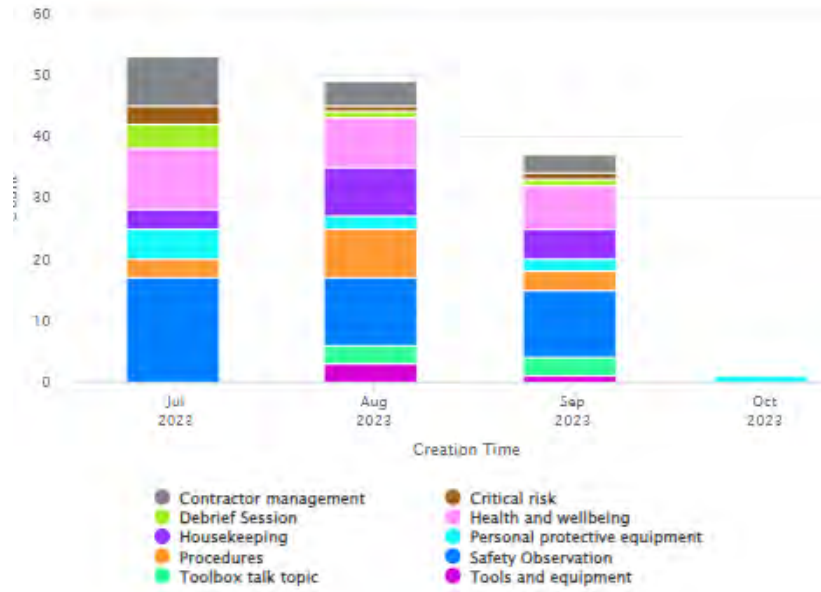
SAFETY CONVERSATIONS

20. The Council has an ongoing focus on logging and sharing safety conversations throughout the wider organisation. These conversations capture both safe and unsafe behaviour or conditions which then require us to praise or correct what we see and identify opportunities for improvement.
21. Having meaningful safety conversations assists in creating a positive safety culture and reporting across the organisation.
22. This quarter shows a high number of positive safe behaviour conversations taking place with a strong focus on physical safety observations.

Safety Conversations Held

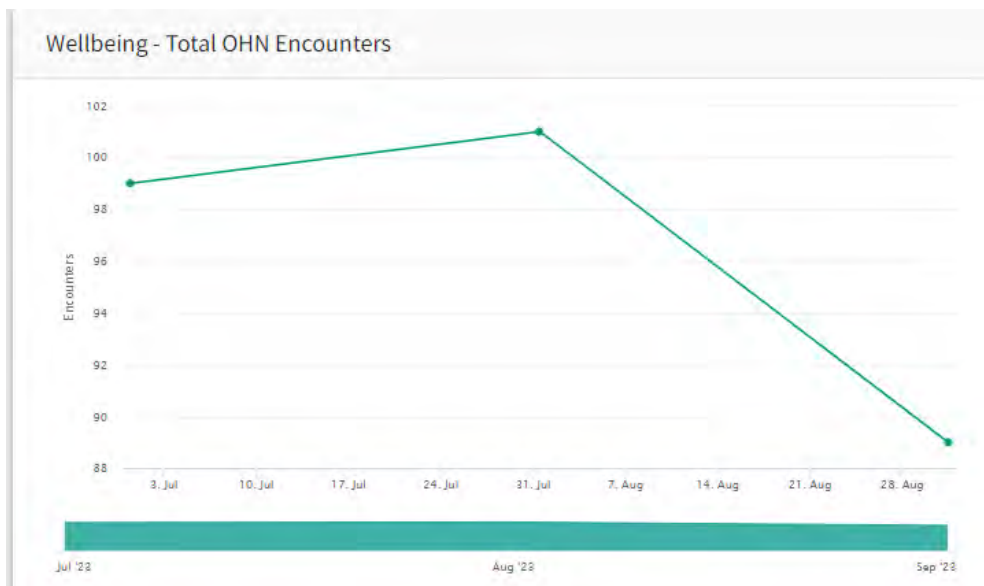


Safety Conversation Topics



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

- 23. Council provides a range of occupational health services, this includes but is not limited to, pre-employment medicals, annual medicals, injury management, blood pressure monitoring, vaccinations, workstation assessments etc.
- 24. In the graph below we see a decrease in the total OHN encounters this quarter, this is due to a lower number of annual health medicals undertaken as we have caught up on the backlog post covid.]

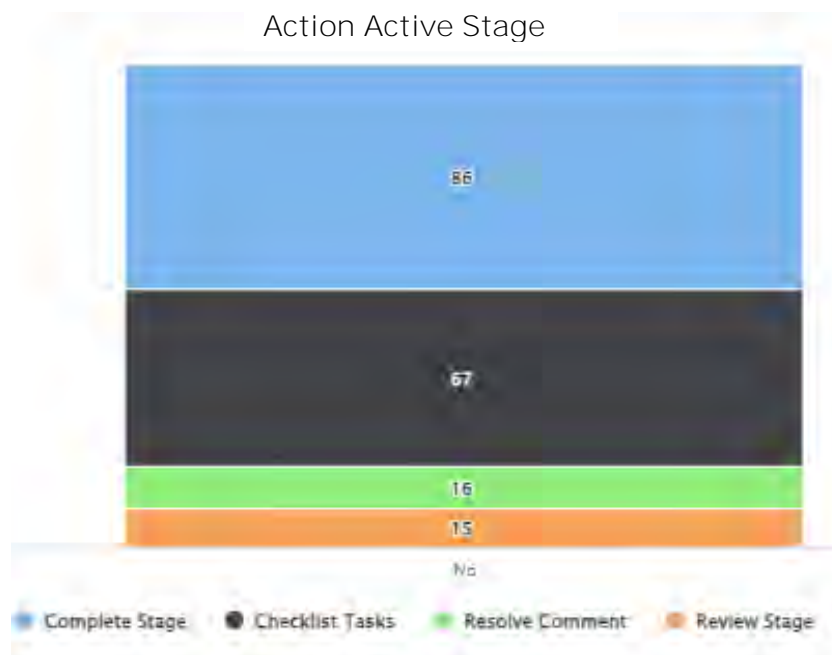


WELLBEING PROGRAMME

25. Council offers Health initiatives through the People Package and Wellbeing programme, this includes Active Travel, team sports registration, gym membership subsidy etc as well as offering of EAP (Employee Assistance Programme).
26. This data will be provided every 6 months due to the information gained from our Employee Assistance provider.

ACTIONS

27. Corrective actions resulting from an event is the best way to prevent recurrence and a way to provide continuous improvement opportunities.
28. Where areas of improvement are identified, actions are assigned to relevant personnel (including contractors) within the online health and safety solution Pinnacle. Assigned actions are completed within a specified time frame and generally require evidence to ensure completion.
29. The below graph is showing there is a total of 83 corrective actions related to an event yet to be implemented and closed out (this is events overall at NPDC not specifically for the reporting period) 4 of which are now overdue and have been escalated to senior staff.



AUDITS COMPLETED

30. Audits are a proactive way to identify areas of improvement or success across the organisation, covering several topics as identified below.
31. Where areas of improvement are identified, actions are assigned to relevant personnel (including contractors) within the online health and safety solution Pinnacle. Assigned actions are completed within a specified time frame and generally require evidence to ensure completion.
32. Of the 41 actions created as a result of an audit, thirty-eight have been completed and only three remain incomplete.

KEY METRIC	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Better work conversation	17	20	0	31
Contractor/staff H&S Audit	25	25	22	20
Housekeeping	8	19	21	28
Permit to work quality audit	3	20	16	14
Hazardous substances in the workplace	0	0	0	0
Emergency exercise	0	0	0	0

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCING IMPLICATIONS / **NGĀ HĪRAUNGA Ā-PŪTEA, Ā-RAUEMI**

33. There are no financial or resourcing implications relating to the report. However, failure to meet due diligence obligations could result in fines and improvement notices.

IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT / **HĪRANGA AROMATAWAI**

34. This report confirms that the matter concerned has no 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;
 - Council staff have considered how the matter will promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and the future.
 - 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 significantly alter 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.
-

Report Details

Prepared By: Fleur Robertson (Manager Health, Safety & Wellbeing)
Team: Health, Safety and Wellbeing
Approved By: Jacqueline Baker (Group Manager Corporate Innovation)
Ward/Community: District Wide
Date: 01 November 2023
File Reference: ECM8721237

-----*End of Report*-----

NPDC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

PURPOSE / **TE WHĀINGA**

1. The purpose of this report is to advise of the Council's performance for the period 1 July to 30 September 2023 of the 2023/24 financial year.

RECOMMENDATION / **NGĀ WHAIKUPU**

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

FINANCE, AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

2. The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee endorsed the **officer's** recommendation.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / TOHUTOHU KAI WHAKAHAERE

3. This report is provided for information purposes only, and has been assessed as being of some importance.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA**

4. *Key performance indicators:* Council has achieved, or is on track to achieve, 75 out of 108 of its non-financial performance measures. Of the remainder 33 measures, seven are behind target and three are not achieved. Data is not yet available for 23 measures. Reasons for non-achievement include higher number of consent applications and footpath conditioning.
 5. *Year to date operating deficit:* Council finished the first quarter with a \$9.2m deficit. This is \$18.7 below the projected \$9.5m Annual Plan 2023/24 surplus. The primary drivers for this variance are explained in the [Statement of Comprehensive and Expense page](#), and by Activity under the [Significant Activity and Expenditure](#) sections of the Appendix.
 6. *Year to date rating deficit:* Several non-cash and ring-fenced items make up the variance between the operating deficit of \$9.2m and the rating deficit of 5.4m. The rating deficit for the first quarter is \$2.1m behind a budgeted deficit of \$3.3m. The reconciliation between operating and rating deficit and explanations for the items that make up the variances to budget are explained under the Significant Activity and Expenditure section of the Appendix.
 7. *Significant capital projects:* Year to date spend is \$22.3m, or 16 per cent of the total revised budget of \$138.8m (including net carry forwards \$3.8m). The lower than expected spend percentage is due to two very large projects, the Thermal Dryer Facility Upgrade and the Transport Choices project, with both having a nonlinear expenditure profile.
-

8. *Treasury report:* Council treasury performance includes the monitoring and reporting on borrowing covenants, interest rate risk and exposure to credit and funding risk. Council is within all Treasury Policy limits.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

9. The Performance Report is presented on a quarterly basis and includes an **assessment of Council's** performance towards its objectives and key performance measures and its financial performance, as set out in its Long-Term Plan (LTP) 2021-2031.
10. The global fiscal downturn has significantly impacted our operational landscape, with government decisions related to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, supply chain disruptions and inflation above the LTP 2021-2031 forecast contributing to a challenging financial scenario.
11. The issue of rates affordability has emerged as a critical concern within our community through the Gimme Five engagement campaign, therefore a delicate balance is needed between community concerns and essential operational needs. To address this, we must explore innovative financial strategies to ensure resilience and sustainability in the face of these challenging economic times.
12. As a response, Management is currently undertaking an organisation wide review of operations in pursuit of efficiencies. Staff are currently preparing the LTP 2024-2034. Both of these activities will help to inform any potential financial implications for the current financial year, which can then be considered alongside the LTP process. Following on from this staff will prepare a forecast to year end that includes phase two of the organisational review.

Key performance indicators

13. The Council has 108 Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of which 75 have been achieved or are on track. Twenty-three KPIs do not have data available yet and will be reported in the annual report.

Seven KPIs are behind target relating to:

- a) Customer and Regulatory Solutions (percentage of dogs registered).
- b) Economic Development (level of annual investment in regional **businesses and in the management capability of Taranaki's small and medium sized businesses**).
- c) Emergency Management and Business Continuity (recruiting, training and maintaining a database of staff and volunteers).

- d) Management of Investments and Funding (annual return from the PIF received by NPDC).
- e) Waste Management and Minimisation (reduction in total landfill waste generated per household).
- f) Water Supply (level of compliance with Part 4 of the Drinking-water Standards – due to a change in laboratory codes).

Three KPIs have not been met relating to:

- a) Customer and Regulatory Solutions (high numbers of building and resource consent applications).
- b) Transportation (footpath length recording as failed).

Year to date operating deficit

14. Council adopted the Annual Plan 2023/24 with a balanced budget and a budgeted operating surplus of \$54.6 million. **Council's Statement of Revenue and Expense** reports an operating deficit for the first quarter of \$9.2m against a budgeted surplus of \$9.5m. The unfavourable variance of \$18.6m is largely explained through the following variances to budget;
- a) Timing of subsidy revenue is \$1.3m ahead of budget for local road operating subsidies, and \$8.1m behind budget for capital subsidies which relates to the timing of capex spend programme. Revenue is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense when the capital works are undertaken.
 - b) Development contribution revenue activity is also behind budget by \$0.4m.
 - c) Other revenue is behind budget due to delays to opening the Commercial Material Recovery Facility resulting in lower operating revenue and revenue receivable from Claims accrued at year end have not yet been received \$0.9m.
 - d) The unrecognised gain on investment revenue is below budget as the PIF has decreased in value for the quarter by \$7.5m. The Waitara Perpetual fund has also decreased in value by \$0.7m for the quarter.
 - e) Waitara freehold sales for the quarter are nil against a budget of \$1.4m.
 - f) Personnel costs are \$0.5m higher than budget, management have undertaken an efficiency review to address this variance.
-

- g) Other expenses are \$2.4m higher than budget primarily due to local road maintenance and partially offset by delays to opening the Commercial Material Recovery Facility resulting in lower operating expenses.
- h) Depreciation and amortisation expense is \$1.0m over budget for the quarter based on 2022 valuations.
- i) Interest expense is favourable to budget \$0.5m as the year to date loan drawdown is lower than budgeted.
- j) The unrealised gain on interest rate swaps of \$1.7m is an accounting entry reflecting the increase in actual interest rates subsequent to **Council's swaps being transacted. These movements are a normal result of implementing Council's treasury strategy.**

Year to date rating deficit

- 15. The first quarter of the financial year shows a current overall rating deficit of \$5.42m against a budgeted deficit of \$3.27m. The variance to budget are explained in detail under each activity graph, included in the Significant Activity and Expenditure section of the Appendix. Noteworthy financial considerations for the quarter include:
 - a) As is to be expected given only three months of the financial year have **passed, timing issues have triggered some variances against Council's** core operating revenue and expenditure budgets. Over and above these timing differences, building and resource consent revenue is behind budget for the quarter \$0.3m as consent applications have reduced.
 - b) A local roads net deficit for the quarter of \$0.7m this is forecast to increase and will be offset by reduced transfer to the renewal reserve and capital expenditure.

Significant capital projects

- 16. Budgeted capital expenditure based on the revised budget (including net carry forwards \$3.8m) for the 2024 financial year is \$138.8m. Year to date spend is \$22.3m representing 16 per cent of the total revised budget.
- 17. Progress to date on the Significant Capital Projects to deliver as outlined in Annual Plan 2023/24 have been summarised in the appendix.

18. The persistence of inflation continues to impact operational spend. Management are currently undertaking an organisation wide review of operations in pursuit of efficiencies. Staff are currently preparing the LTP 2024-2034. Both of these activities will help to inform any potential financial implications for the current financial year, which can then be considered alongside the long-term planning process. Following on from this staff will prepare a forecast to Year End that includes phase two of the organisational review.

Treasury report

19. Council treasury performance, including the monitoring and reporting on borrowing covenants, interest rate risk and exposure to credit and funding risk is reported quarterly. Council is within all Treasury Policy limits.
20. Current external debt stands at \$273.6m against a budget of \$302.2m for 2023/24. Since June, \$10m of short-term debt was undertaken during July for cashflow purposes and \$5m of long-term debt was undertaken in August to replace existing long-term debt maturing. The weighted average term of debt is 3.6 years.
21. **As part of Council's treasury management,** Council also holds bank facility of \$20m, which was unused as at 30 September 2023.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCING IMPLICATIONS

22. There are no financial and resourcing implications associated with performance reporting. The performance report includes financial and resourcing implications against key performance indicators where relevant.

IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

23. 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;
 - Council staff have considered how the matter will promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and the future;
 - 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.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1: NPDC Quarter 1 Performance Report for the period 1 July to 30 September 2023 (ECM 9114720)

Report Details

Prepared By:	Mitchell Dyer (Corporate Planning and Policy Lead)
Team:	Corporate Planning and Policy
Approved By:	Helena Williams (General Manager Strategy and Planning) and Jacqueline Baker (General Manager Corporate Innovation)
Ward/Community:	District-wide
Date:	13 November 2023
File Reference:	ECM 9114719



Performance Report

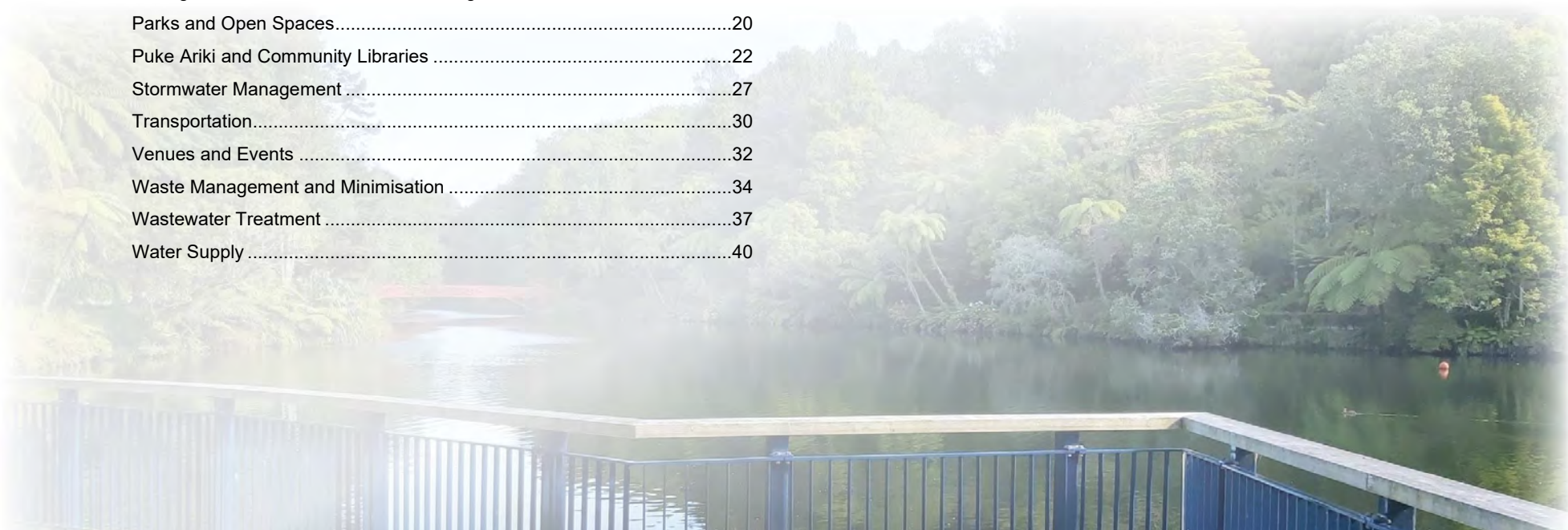
for period 1 July to 30 September 2023



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Year In Review

1 July to 30 September 2023



July 2023

- Public feedback closes on the five-week Gimme Five campaign to inform the draft 10-Year Plan inviting residents to give their views on managing our \$3 billion budget and \$4 billion in assets.
- NPDC begins fluoridating the New Plymouth water supply to homes in Ōmata, New Plymouth, Bell Block, Waitara, Lepperton, Tikorangi, Ōnaero and Urenui at the instruction of the Director-General of Health.
- About 1,000 dance music fans turned out at the TSB Stadium for the Synphony – In the Beginning dance music extravaganza on 9 July.
- Work begins on a permanent sustainable home for NPDC's The Junction – Zero Waste Hub at Colson Road.
- Te Hau Whakatonu - 'A Series of Never-Ending Beginnings,' art collection opened in New Plymouth on Saturday. It exhibits more than 50 years of contemporary Māori art, including various works from Māori artists new to the collection at The Govett-Brewster Art Gallery.
- The TSB Festival of Lights Winter Pop-Up draws 15,000 visitors to the city over the Matariki long weekend, contributing around \$1million to the region's economy.
- NPDC and Venture Taranaki representatives part of Taranaki delegation to Lithuania as part of a European Union-funded work programme to foster partnerships to lower emissions.
- Public feedback opens on proposed future development and management strategies for Pukekura Park and Brooklands Zoo.
- Result from the independently run NPDC Community Survey for 2023 show rising satisfaction with services or facilities such as libraries and events, but lower support in areas including road quality and how rates are spent.
- Completed a new roundabout and footpaths to improve safety at the Parklands/Mangati intersection at Bell Block.
- Pukekura Park's Poet's Bridge reopens after a full repaint, corrosion protection and structural repairs to the steelwork and timber handrails.
- NPDC and Ngāti Tāwhirikura hapū launch a three-year project to restore wetlands and semi-coastal forest at Peringa Park with a community planting day.
- A new playground is opened at the Bromley Place Reserve in Westown.

August

- NPDC enters a new era with North Taranaki iwi by holding its first-ever council meeting at Ōwae Marae.
- Chief Executive Gareth Green announces a review of NPDC internal operations with a focus on transformative change.
- NPDC's draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan opens to public feedback.
- Three Taranaki firms announced as the main contractors as work starts on the \$69million upgrade of the ageing thermal dryer facility at New Plymouth Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- A new all-wheels concrete bike track opens at Marfell School with help from NPDC's Let's Go programme.
- Public feedback opens on the three proposed Waka Kotahi-funded projects to make walking and cycling safer in New Plymouth.
- Judy Tulloch elected to the Clifton Community Board in a by-election.
- Whānau Mārama: the New Zealand International Film Festival opens at the Govett-Brewster's Len Lye Cinema with 31 films from around the world.
- A draft management plan for the reserve areas around Paritūtū, by NPDC Ngā Mahanga a Tairi and Ngāti Te Whiti, opens for public feedback.
- Recruitment drive started for qualified lifeguards ahead of the summer season for our seasonal pools and the Todd Energy Aquatic Centre outside pool.
- NPDC's Draft Integrated Transport Framework to guide development of our transport network over the next 30 years opens for public feedback.
- Storm, an ensemble of sculptures by Len Lye never previously exhibited in New Zealand, opens at NPDC's Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre.
- A second concert is lined up for the Bowl of Brooklands 2023-24 summer with the announcement of Rock the Bowl on 29 December.
- Twelve local legends recognised for their mahi in the community at NPDC's annual Citizens' Awards.

Year in Review

September

- NPDC's Fresh Air Challenge ended with the district's carbon emissions cut by 12 tonnes. Sixty-two workplaces took part and recorded more than 7,000 sustainable travel journeys.
- New Plymouth is one of two finalists for New Zealand's most beautiful small city in the Keep New Zealand Beautiful annual Beautiful Awards.
- A third big concert is lined up for the Bowl of Brooklands 2023-24 summer with the announcement of Dire Straits Legacy and Nazareth on 3 January.
- NPDC's Vote 22 campaign for the local body elections wins takes the top award for Best Marketing Campaign on a Shoestring Budget at the national TVNZ-NZ Marketing Awards.
- A week of activities at Puke Ariki and community libraries and Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre to mark Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori.
- NPDC reminds people to keep batteries out of kerbside bins after a series of battery-related fires across Taranaki, including New Plymouth.
- Puke Ariki celebrates 10 years of the Migrant Women Meet group with 70 women gathering for the occasion.
- NPDC's Draft Speed Management Plan proposing lower speed limits in busy urban areas and two high-risk rural areas, opens for public feedback.
- Puke Ariki Museum invites local artists to submit works inspired by the Maunga for its exhibition Home Work Maunga Auaha: Taranaki Art 2024.
- NPDC and Maia Developments agree to build a public footpath alongside a new development in Highlands Park to connect Ainslee Street and Mangorei Road and resolve a longstanding boundary issue with neighbouring properties.
- About 1,500 people gave feedback on three proposals to improve safety for cyclists and walkers on some of our busiest streets.
- NPDC's new commercial waste sorting facility, The Sorting Depot, opens on Colson Road, making it easier, cheaper and greener for local businesses to dispose waste.





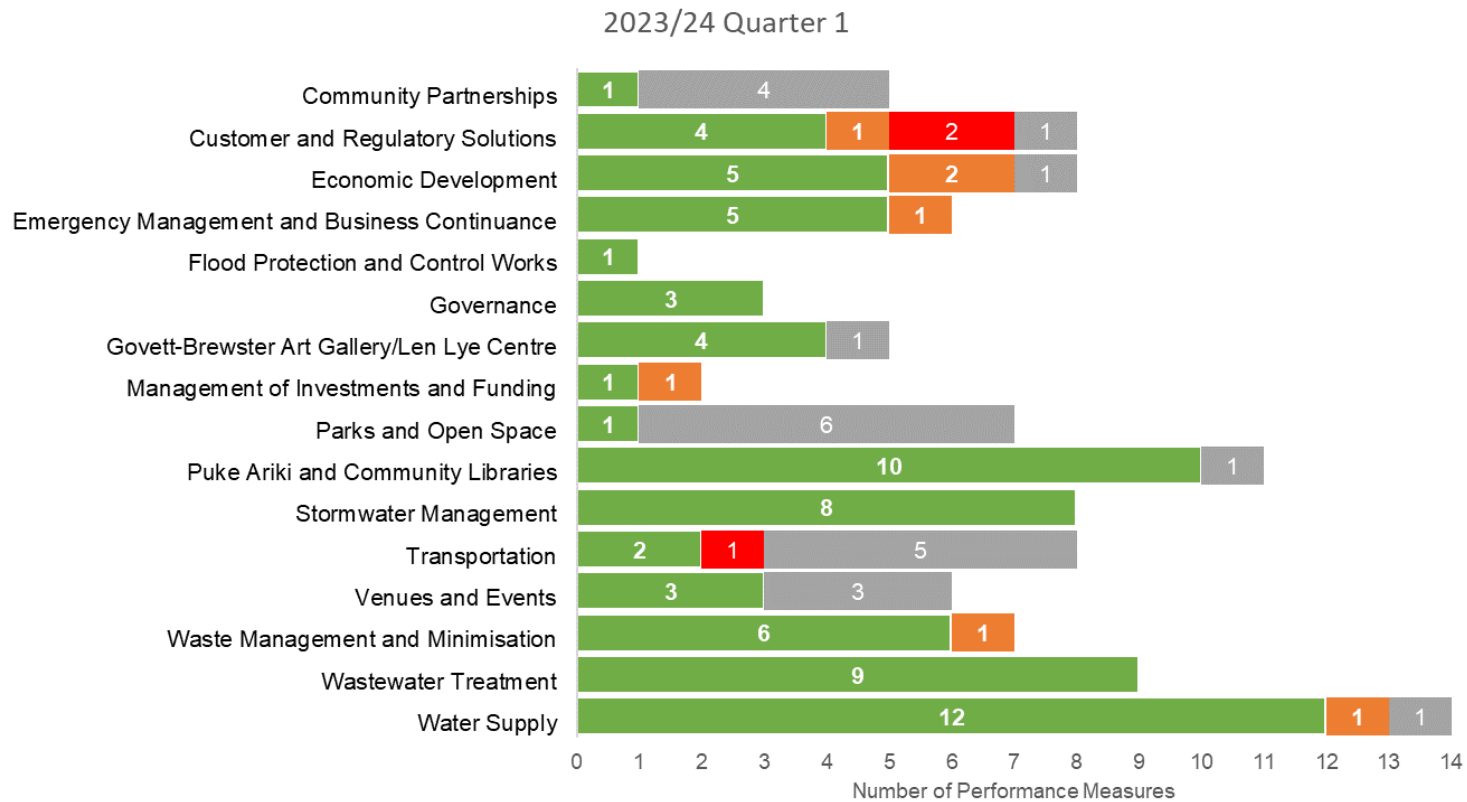
Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 Performance Measures



Overview

Performance measures help us report back on our service performance. Targets are set for the full financial year. The graph below gives an overview of how we're tracking on performance measures across NPDC for 2023/24 Quarter 1 (108 performance measures). A summary comparison is shown for the same period last year.

2023/24 Q1 (108)	75 Achieved or on target	7 Behind target	3 Target not met	23 Data not yet available
2022/23 Q1 (108)	76 Achieved or on target	3 Behind target	5 Target not met	24 Data not yet available





Community Partnerships

Build strategic relationships that support collaboration, capability and capacity in the community sector.		Provide a 'start-up' fund to support creativity and collaboration in new community initiatives.
<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of partners satisfied with NPDC's advice and involvement in community initiatives.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 95%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's advice and support to community groups (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 90%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target - 0</p> <p>The number of initiatives receiving 'start up' financial support.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 3</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. The Community Partnerships Team are currently negotiating with three possible initiatives to start in Q2. Start-up initiative targets will be met by the end of the financial year.</p>
Provide effective funding support for community organisations and initiatives.		Effectively coordinate and administer the Housing for the Elderly service.
<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of key performance indicators achieved by recipients of the NPDC's grants (as set out in funding contracts).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 95%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of tenants satisfied with the service.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 90%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	

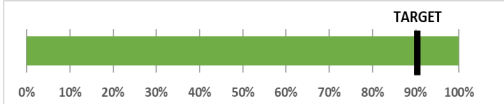
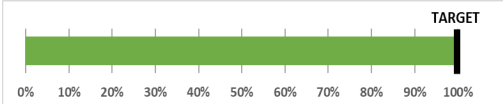
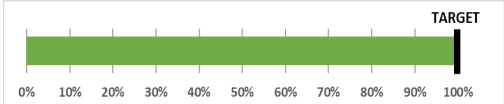


Customer and Regulatory Solutions

Animal control processes contribute to a safe and healthy community.		
<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 100%</p> <p>The percentage of animal control emergency situations¹ responded to within two hours.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 100%</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year (100%). All emergencies responded to within two hours.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Behind target – 80%</p> <p>The percentage of known dogs registered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 95%</p> <p>A decrease from same period last year (83%). As a result, geographical areas across the district have been assigned to the Animal Control Officers to dedicate resourcing to this measure. It is anticipated this target will be met.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with animal control activities (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 90%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>

¹ Animal control emergency situations: assisting emergency services, attacks by dogs, stock on roads and injured animals.

Customer and Regulatory Solutions

<p>Respond to logged complaints in a timely manner.</p>	<p>Process requests for official information within timeframes set under Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (1987).</p>	<p>Conduct licensing inspections in accordance with statutory requirements.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 100%</p> <p>The percentage of formal complaints that receive an interim reply or are resolved within five working days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 90%</p>  <p>An increase from same period last year (81%). 38 formal complaints received this quarter, compared to 83 for same period last year. Various operational units across all Council services are involved in meeting this target. A cross-organisational focus on improving performance in responding to formal complaints within the timeframe is showing results.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 100%</p> <p>The percentage of requests for official information completed within statutory timeframe.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 100%</p>  <p>An increase from same period last year (96%). 84 official information requests received this quarter, compared to 82 for same period last year. Various operational units across all Council services are involved in meeting this target. A cross-organisational focus in improving performance in meeting the statutory timeframe is showing results.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 100%</p> <p>All businesses required to be licensed are inspected in accordance with statutory requirements.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 100%</p>  <p>Consistent with same period last year (100%). We have a total of 220 licensed premises in the district. All premises are inspected when new or renewal applications are received, or on a report of non-compliance. All licensing requirements have been met.</p>

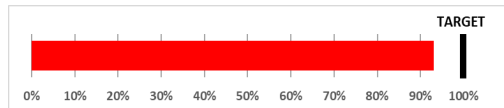
Customer and Regulatory Solutions

Process consent applications within statutory timeframes.

Target not met - 93%

The percentage of building applications processed within statutory timeframes (consents and code compliance certificates).

Target: 100%

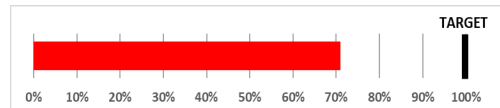


An increase from same period last year (88% of 873 building applications). 648 building applications were processed within statutory timeframes in this quarter (273 building consent applications at 90% and 375 code compliance certificates at 95%, Both metrics adversely affected by a protracted processing system slow-down, since resolved.

Target not met – 71%

The percentage of non-notified resource management consents processed within statutory timeframes.

Target: 100%



A decrease from same period last year (80%* - 118 non-notified consents). 77 non-notified consents were processed in this quarter, 22 resource consents exceeded timeframes – 15 land use and 7 subdivision.

The implementation of the Proposed District Plan (PDP) adds complexity to consent processing. Application numbers have stabilised and the PDP has now progressed so that a number of provisions within it can be treated as Operative. The outcome of this is that consenting will become less complicated moving forward.

* 2022/23 Q1 result reported was 87% - 100 non-notified consents. Results were re-evaluated for Audit NZ at the time of the Annual Report 2022/23.

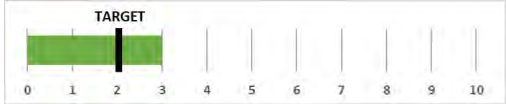



Economic Development

<p>Promote the New Plymouth District and the Taranaki region as a vibrant and desirable place to work, live, learn, play and invest.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Achieved - 6</p> <p>The number of major events attracted or retained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 4</p> <p>An increase from same period last year (3). The events contracted in this quarter were: Festival of Lights (FOL) Summer, FOL Winter, WOMAD, Bowl of Brooklands concerts one and two and NZ Breakers.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On Target - 1</p> <p>Undertaking initiatives to support investment in Taranaki.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 5</p> <p>A decrease from same period last year (4). The investment initiative in this quarter was the launch of a one-to-one investment clinic to help entrepreneurs develop their confidence and capability to attract investment.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target - 446</p> <p>The number of engagements¹ with visitor industry operators.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 1,000</p> <p>An increase from same period last year (329). Engagement with operators varies throughout the year depending on campaign and project activity.</p>

¹ Engagement is defined as a significant interaction made with an external party.

Economic Development

<p>Promote the New Plymouth District and the Taranaki region as a vibrant and desirable place to work, live, learn, play and invest.</p>	<p>Facilitate, promote, and support sustainable business growth, innovation, investment and employment opportunities in Taranaki</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Achieved - 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The number of talent initiatives².</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 2</p>  <p>Consistent with same period last year (3). The talent initiatives were: partnered with the Chamber of Commerce to organise a Tech Step Event in Hawera targeted educators and career advisors working in the technology space to provide insight from their experiences, career pathway, and future in Tech industry; designed and provided a Find your Career in Taranaki Career handout for the Taranaki Careers Expo; and partnered with the Chamber of Commerce, Mobile Relocations, and Auld Brewer Mazengarb & McEwen to host an Immigration Event for businesses discussing the process of attracting and retaining international talent.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Behind target - \$119,600</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The level of annual investment in regional businesses (subject to central government policy).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: \$1,000,000</p>  <p>A decrease from same period last year (\$205,798). These amounts vary during the year depending on the timing of funding rounds and grants available.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The annual percentage of clients satisfied with Venture Taranaki business support services.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: >85%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>

² Talent initiatives are those that facilitate the retention, growth or attraction of talent (i.e. human resources) in/into Taranaki.

Economic Development

Facilitate, promote, and support sustainable business growth, innovation, investment and employment opportunities in Taranaki

Behind target - \$40,211

The level of annual investment³ in the management capability of Taranaki's small and medium sized businesses.

Target: \$240,000

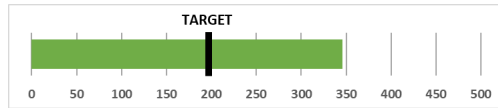


A decrease from the same period last year (\$105,915). The amount is down significantly in this quarter due to the current uncertainty in economic climate and election outcome. Clients are reluctant to commit to spend on training despite enquiries and engagement levels being maintained.

Achieved - 346

Number of enterprise referrals and connections made by Venture Taranaki staff.

Target: 200



An increase from the same period last year (191). The enterprise team continues to provide support to the local businesses.

³ Investment includes capability development and voucher funding as part of the nationwide Regional Business Partner Network.



Emergency Management and Business Continuance

Ensure NPDC is ready for, can respond to, and can recover from emergencies.

On target

Emergency processes and plans are reviewed and updated annually.

Target: Emergency plans are reviewed and updated as per exercise schedule

Emergency plans are currently being reviewed. Crisis Plan has been updated and Business Continuity Plans are being updated for 2022/23.

Behind target - 137

Recruit, train, and maintain a database of staff and volunteers capable of responding to an emergency.

Target: Maintain 150 recruited and trained staff and volunteers

Metric	Value
Current Count	137
Target	150

Volunteers database has been reviewed and updated. All volunteers have been contacted regarding upcoming training. We are now including the EOC as part of the staff familiarisation tour to recruit new volunteers. It is anticipated target will be met.

On target

Ensure the NPDC Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is fit for purpose.

Target: Complete monthly system checks and an annual EOC capability audit

Monthly checks completed. Next scheduled annual EOC capability audit will take place in May 2024.

On target - 0

Develop and implement an NPDC emergency exercise programme.

Target: Undertake two emergency exercises

Emergency exercise schedule is in development for 2024. Shakeout exercise to be completed 19 October 2023 and a transportation tabletop exercise scheduled for November 2023.

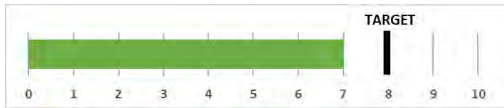
Emergency Management and Business Continuance

Assist the New Plymouth community in becoming ready for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies

On target - 7

Civil Defence centres are identified, assessed and formalised with Memorandum(s) of Understanding.

Target: 8



Seven Civil Defence centres identified, assessed and formalised with MOUs. Another three centres have been identified and are going through the assessment process. All identified centres will be receive a new revised MOU by December 2023.

On target

Engage with key community groups, and stakeholders (particularly iwi and hapū) to develop community emergency response capability.

Target: Establish a team that can deliver a community-based emergency response capability

Engagement continues in this area with community groups, iwi and stakeholders. A new training programme is being developed that will focus on community members assisting in emergency responses.

Flood Protection and Control Works



Effectively maintain NPDC's flood protection and control works.

On target

Major flood protection and control works are maintained, repaired and renewed in accordance with the asset management plans and annual works programme.

Target: Achieved



Governance

<p>Effectively manage local elections in accordance with statutory requirements.</p>	<p>Ensure NPDC processes comply with statutory requirements.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Achieved</p> <p>Elections and polls comply with the provisions of the Local Electoral Act 2001 and are without successful petitions for inquiry into the conduct of elections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No triennial elections in this year</p> <p>Clifton Community Board By-election completed 11 August 2023.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target</p> <p>The Long-Term Plan, Annual Plan and Annual Report are each adopted within statutory timeframes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: Full compliance</p> <p>Preparatory work on the Annual Report 2022/23 and Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 continued.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target</p> <p>Meeting agendas are available as specified by legislation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: Full compliance</p> <p>Meeting agendas provided online within statutory timeframes. Hard copies available to members of the public on request.</p>



Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre

Provide access to an engaging range of contemporary art from New Zealand and around the world.

On target - 3

The annual number of exhibitions on offer.

Target: 7

A decrease from the same period last year (6). The Gallery opened three exhibitions during the quarter: *Te Hau Whakatonu – A Series of Neverending Beginnings*, *Open Window - George Watson*, and Len Lye's *Storm*.

On target – 22,237

The annual number of visitor entries.

Target: 70,000

An increase from same period last year (18,956 – target 65,000). The Gallery received a total of 22,237 visitor entries during the first quarter – 8,028 in July, 6,844 in August and 7,365 in September.

On target - 44

The annual number of audience engagement events.¹

Target: 60

An increase from same period last year (26 – target 55). The Gallery delivered 19 audience engagement events in July, 13 in August and 12 in September as well as 26 recurring events during the quarter.

¹ These include formal ticketed events such as the Monica Brewster evenings, free and paid gallery and exhibition tours, targeted free events such as Sense Art tours, Gallery Babes and Gallery Seniors, education programmes including Young Visionaries, family art and workshops, and other public talks, lectures, tours and workshops.

Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre

Provide access to an engaging range of contemporary art from New Zealand and around the world.

Not yet available

The percentage of residents satisfied with the service (satisfaction survey).

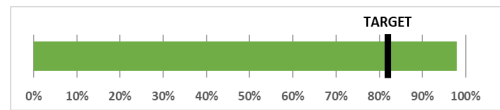
Target: 65%

Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.

On target – 98%

The percentage of customers satisfied with their overall experience at the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre (in-house surveys).

Target: 82%



An increase from same period last year (89%). During the first quarter 83 visitors were surveyed, who reported to be very satisfied (86%) or satisfied (12%).

Management of Investments and Funding



Manage the Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) to provide sustainable NPDC revenue.	Manage NPDC’s borrowing programme in accordance with the Liability Management Policy ¹ .
<p style="text-align: center;">Behind target</p> <p>The annual return from the PIF received by NPDC.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 3.3% + CPI + management fees and costs</p> <p>The fund has an unrealised loss of \$5.4m for the first quarter to 30 September 2023.</p> <p>NPDC have received \$3.1m from the PIF for the year to date.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target</p> <p>Debt levels comply with limits set by policy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: All measures met</p> <p>Net debt as at 30 September 2023 was \$212.2m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net debt of total revenue is 81.1% - TMP maximum limit is 135%. • Net interest expense on external debt is 2.9% of total revenue – TMP maximum limit is 10%. • Net interest expense on external debt of total annual rates income is 4.9% - TMP maximum limit is 20%. • Liquidity is 114% over existing debt – TMP target is to be greater than 110%.

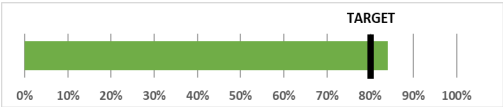
¹ The Liability Management Policy is incorporated within the Treasury Management Policy (TMP) which was updated and approved by the Council on 2 June 2020.

Parks and Open Spaces



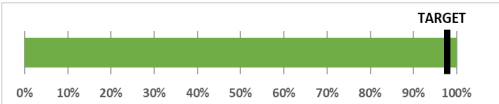
Maintain quality district parks, reserves and open spaces.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's parks and reserves, including the Coastal Walkway and Pukekura Park (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 95%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's urban landscapes and streets (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 95%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's sports parks (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 90%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's playgrounds (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 95%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of Brooklands Zoo visitors satisfied with the zoo (in-house survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 90%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q3.</p>	

Parks and Open Spaces

Maintain access to the district's parks, reserves and open spaces.	Provide quality public toilets across the district.
<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 84%</p> <p>The percentage of households in the district that are within 500 metres of a park, reserve or neighbourhood open space.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 80%</p>  <p>Consistent with same period last year (84%). Additional esplanade reserves and park land was acquired during 2021/22. Further refinement of the PedShed mapping will provide a finer grained assessment of walkability and new processes for asset data collection on land acquired is being developed.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of the community satisfied with the quality of the district's public toilets (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 80%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries



Provide an accessible and informative point of contact and booking service for visitors to New Plymouth District.	Ensure library collections, including digital resources, are available to meet the needs of the community.	Number of annual physical visits across Puke Ariki libraries (except during times of closure).
<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 100%</p> <p>The percentage of customers satisfied with the i-SITE Visitor Information Centre (in-house survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 98%</p>  <p>Consistent with same period last year (100%). Customer feedback is ongoing throughout the year.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 3.2</p> <p>The number of items per capita is maintained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 3 to 3.5 items</p> <p>A decrease from same period last year (3.4). The revised population numbers by Stats NZ for New Plymouth District increased from Q2 last year to 87,700 which resulted in a lower per capita result in comparison to Q1 of 2022/23.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 10,532</p> <p>Average customers per week.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: > previous year</p> <p>The previous year's result was 9,896 per week (Annual Report 2022/23). Compared to the previous year this figure shows a 1,462 reduction in visits per week across Puke Ariki libraries (except Urenui and the Mobile). This could be attributed to reduced events and programming figures.</p>

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

Provide access to online information using public computing devices.



On target

Free WiFi available and access to online information using public computers and customer devices is available.

Target: Free access at all libraries

Free WiFi and access to free public computers and printing services across all libraries continues to be well used.

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

Offer widely accessible and engaging education programmes and public and community programmes.		
<p style="text-align: center;">On target - 658</p> <p>The annual number of programmed learning opportunities on offer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 1,200</p>  <p>A decrease on the same period last year (781).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 12,177</p> <p>The number of participants attending.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 29,000</p>  <p>A decrease on the same period last year 14,102).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of participants satisfied with programmes (in-house survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 95%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

Provide new, dynamic exhibitions regularly to ensure visitor engagement and repeat visits.		
<p>On target - 0</p> <p>Refresh of permanent galleries.</p> <p>Target: 1</p> <p>Consistent with the same period last year. The refresh to parts of the Geology section of the Taranaki Naturally Gallery is progressing and is expected to be delivered/installed by Q4.</p>	<p>On target - 0</p> <p>Temporary exhibitions annually.</p> <p>Target: 2</p> <p>A decrease from the same period last year (1). <i>State of Nature</i> remains open until 5 November 2023. Due to increased funding costs, the exhibitions are on show for a longer period of time.</p> <p>Planning and development of <i>Kount 5 Plus 2</i> is progressing and is due to open 9 December 2023.</p>	<p>On target - 0</p> <p>Additional exhibitions per year in other Gallery spaces.</p> <p>Target: 4</p> <p>Consistent with the same period last year. Two additional exhibitions are opening in Q2.</p>


Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

Provide online access to the heritage collection through a variety of platforms.

On target - 1

Addition of digital product/experiences and other digital platform exhibitions per year.

Target: 4



Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Actual		█				
Target					█	

Consistent with the same period last year.
Successful development and production of three digital touch-screen interactives for *Te Kitenga o Hina* exhibition.



Stormwater Management

Provide a stormwater management system that protects people and property.	
<p>On target – 0</p> <p>The number of flooding events in the district per financial year.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. There have been no flooding events in the district.</p>	<p>On target – 0</p> <p>The number of habitable floors affected in each flooding event (per 1,000 properties connected to NPDC's stormwater system).</p> <p>Target: 1 or less</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year (0). No flooding events which have flooded habitable floors.</p>

Stormwater Management

Comply with all resource consents for discharges from our stormwater system.		
<p>On target – 0</p> <p>The number of abatement notices received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No abatement notices received.</p>	<p>On target - 0</p> <p>The number of infringement notices received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No infringement notices received.</p>	<p>On target - 0</p> <p>The number of enforcement orders received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No enforcement orders received.</p>

<p>On target - 0</p> <p>The number of convictions received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No convictions received.</p>

Stormwater Management

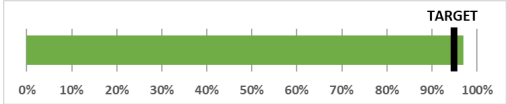
Respond to service requests in a timely manner.	Ensure customers are satisfied with the performance of our stormwater system.
<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 0.45 hours</p> <p>The median response time to a flooding event (from the time that NPDC receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: One hour</p> <p>A decrease from same period last year (0.58 hours).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 1.02</p> <p>The number of complaints received about the performance of NPDC's stormwater system (per 1,000 properties connected).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 8 or less</p> <p>A decrease from same period last year (1.44). The measure allows for 63 or less complaints for each quarter. For Q1 there were 33 complaints from 32,205 connections to the wastewater system.</p>

Transportation



<p>Provide a local roading network that is safe for all road users.</p>	<p>Provide good quality district roads.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatality and serious injury crashes on the district's local roading network.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: Reducing</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The average quality of ride on the district's sealed local road network, as measured by smooth travel exposure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 90%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with the overall quality of the district's roads (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 85%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>
<p>Appropriately maintain the district's sealed roads.</p>	<p>Provide a high quality and safe footpath network.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The minimum percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 4%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Achieved - 93.5%</p> <p>The percentage of footpaths that meet the levels of service and service standards in current condition surveys, as set out in the Transportation Asset Management Plan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: More than 90% of footpath length surveyed in good or excellent condition</p> <p>The footpath condition rating survey was completed in 2022/23. This survey is measured every three years with the next condition survey due in 2025/26. An increase from the 2019/20 survey (88%).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Target not met – 3%</p> <p>Footpath length recorded as failed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: Less than 1% of footpath length recorded as failed</p> <p>The footpath condition rating survey was completed in 2022/23. This survey is measured every three years with the next condition survey due in 2025/26. An increase in the footpath length recorded as failed from the 2019/20 survey (0.3%).</p>

Transportation

Respond to service requests in a timely manner.	We provide a quality and safe cycle network.
<p style="text-align: center;">On target - 97%</p> <p>The percentage of roading and footpath related customer service requests responded to within target timeframes¹.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 95%</p>  <p>A decrease from same period last year (98%). For Q1 there were 1,038 customer service requests, of which 32 were responded to late.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality and safety of the district's cycle network (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 85%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>

¹ Service request timeframes:

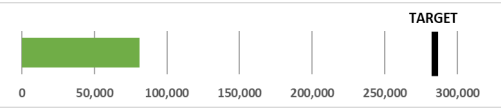

- One day for an electrical fault with traffic signals, flooding, diesel spills, chemical spills or a slip to be cleared.
- Three days for street lighting faults and potholes.
- Five days for traffic counts, bus shelter repairs, road marking enquiries, culvert maintenance, rubbish bins, reinstatement of footpaths and debris in the roadside channel.
- Ten days for road surface faults, kerb and channel repairs, new kerb and channel, missing road signs and vegetation clearing.



Venues and Events

Provide high quality pools that encourage community participation in aquatic activities.							
<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's swimming facilities (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 95%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">On target – 80,784</p> <p>The number of pool patrons per year.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 390,000</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1"> <caption>Pool Patrons per Year</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Measure</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Current Pool Patrons</td> <td>80,784</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Target</td> <td>390,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>An increase from the same period last year (74,589). Quarters 2 and 3 will see an increase in numbers due to the opening of the seasonal pools.</p>	Measure	Value	Current Pool Patrons	80,784	Target	390,000
Measure	Value						
Current Pool Patrons	80,784						
Target	390,000						

Venues and Events

<p>Provide a range of appealing events at high quality venues.</p>		<p>Provide a network of high quality venues that create opportunities for the community to attend arts, cultural, sporting and recreation activities.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's events (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 95%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's events venues (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 94%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p>The number of attendees and events/bookings across all venues.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">On target – 81,322</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 280,000 attendees</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">On target - 253</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 1,000 events</p>  <p>There has been an increase in attendees from the same period last year (68,948) and a decrease in events (313). The increase in attendees is due to Yarrow Stadium picking up additional NPC Rugby matches and a large Taranaki Māori Pacific day. The decrease in events is mainly due to the New Plymouth Operatic Society holding their season earlier (May 2023) resulting in less events this quarter. Q4 2022/23 broke records in terms of turnover and frequency of ticketed events. This also impacted on a slightly lighter Q1 result.</p>

Waste Management and Minimisation



Encourage district-wide waste minimisation.	
<p>On target – 22% reduction</p> <p>The reduction in total landfill waste generated per capita in the district (measured as a year on year percentage).</p> <p>Target: 10%</p> <p>A total of 64kg per capita of waste was landfilled in the district during July to September 2023 compared to 84kg for same period last year.</p>	<p>Behind target – 2% reduction</p> <p>The reduction in landfill waste generated per household (measured as a year on year percentage).</p> <p>Target: 5%</p> <p>Waste collected at the kerbside reduced by 2% (62kg per household) compared to same period last year (63kg per household).</p>

Waste Management and Minimisation

Comply with all resource consents related to solid waste collection and management.		
<p>On target – 0</p> <p>The number of abatement notices received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No abatement notices received.</p>	<p>On target – 0</p> <p>The number of infringement notices received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No infringement notices received.</p>	<p>On target – 0</p> <p>The number of enforcement orders received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No enforcement orders received.</p>

<p>On target – 0</p> <p>The number of convictions received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No convictions received.</p>

Waste Management and Minimisation

Ensure customers are satisfied with our waste management and minimisation service.

On target – 0.36

The number of complaints about NPDC's waste management and minimisation service received (per 1,000 customers).

Target: 2 or less

A decrease from same period last year (0.89). The measure allows for 17 or less complaints for each quarter. For Q1 there were 11 complaints from 33,131 customers.

Wastewater Treatment



Provide an effective wastewater treatment and disposal system.

On target – 0.07

The number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1,000 connections to the wastewater system.

Target: 1.5

An increase from same period last year (0.03). For Q1 there were two overflows from 30,856 connections to the wastewater system.

One dry weather overflow was due to trees blocking a manhole outlet on Pioneer Road and the second overflow due to a pipe blockage of fat and gravel on Dawson Street.

¹ Based upon the sum of the following: Sewer Drainage Charges Commercial/Industrial + Half Charge + Residential, Farm, Small Holdings as per Audit NZ instruction.

Wastewater Treatment

Comply with all resource consents for wastewater discharge from our system.		
<p>On target – 0</p> <p>The number of abatement notices received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No abatement notices received.</p>	<p>On target – 0</p> <p>The number of infringement notices received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No infringement notices received.</p>	<p>On target – 0</p> <p>The number of enforcement orders received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No enforcement orders received.</p>

<p>On target – 0</p> <p>The number of convictions received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No convictions received.</p>

Wastewater Treatment

Respond to customer and maintenance requests in a timely manner.		Ensure customers are satisfied with the wastewater treatment and disposal service
<p>On target – 0.62 hours</p> <p>The median response time to sewerage overflow callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site).</p> <p>Target: 1 hour or less</p> <p>An increase from same period last year (0.59 hours).</p>	<p>The median resolution time for sewerage overflow callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption)</p> <p>On target – 2.03 hours</p> <p>Target: 4 hours or less for sewers <250 dia</p> <p>On target – no callouts</p> <p>Target: 8 hours or less for sewers ≥ 250 dia</p> <p>A decrease from same period last year (2.28 hours) for <250 dia, with no callouts for ≥250 dia.</p> <p>dia = diameter</p>	<p>On target – 1.41</p> <p>The total number of complaints received about sewerage odour; system faults or blockages; or NPDC’s response to issues with the sewerage system (per 1,000 connected properties).</p> <p>Target: 13 or less</p> <p>A decrease from same period last year (1.46). The measure allows for 100 or less complaints for each quarter. For Q1 there were 39 complaints from 27,731 connections to the wastewater system.</p>

Water Supply



Provide water that is safe to drink.		Maintain the reticulated water network in good condition.
<p>Behind target</p> <p>Our level of compliance with Part 4 of the Drinking-water Standards (bacteria compliance criteria).</p> <p>Target: Full compliance</p> <p>Due to a change in laboratory codes the detection limits for E.Coli and Total Coliform samples taken on 3 July 2023 were not low enough. This was reported to Taumata Arowai and no remedial action was deemed necessary. Final compliance will depend on end of year audit by external third party.</p> <p>(2022/23: Substantially achieved)</p>	<p>On target</p> <p>Our level of compliance with Part 5 of the Drinking-water Standards (protozoal compliance criteria).</p> <p>Target: Full compliance</p> <p>Full compliance for all Water Treatment Plants - New Plymouth, Inglewood, Ōākura and Ōkato.</p> <p>(2021/22: Full compliance - Achieved)</p>	<p>Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of real water loss from NPDC's networked reticulation system¹.</p> <p>Target: 20% or less</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>

¹ We calculate water loss following the method contained within Water New Zealand's Benchmarking of Water Losses in New Zealand Manual.

Water Supply

Respond to faults and unplanned interruptions to the water supply network in a timely manner.	
<p>On target – 0.62 hours</p> <p>The median response time to urgent callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site).</p> <p>Target: 1 hour or less</p> <p>An increase from same period last year (0.58 hours).</p>	<p>The median resolution time for urgent callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification, to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption)</p> <p>On target – 1.62 hours</p> <p>Target: 4 hours or less for mains <250 dia</p> <p>On target – no callouts</p> <p>Target: 8 hours or less for mains ≥ 250 dia</p> <p>An increase from same period last year (1.30 hours) for <250 dia, with no callouts for ≥250 dia.</p> <p>dia = diameter</p>

Water Supply

Respond to faults and unplanned interruptions to the water supply network in a timely manner.		Ensure customers are satisfied with our water supply service.
<p>On target – 22.55 hours</p> <p>The median response time to non-urgent callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site).</p> <p>Target: 70 hours or less</p> <p>A decrease from same period last year (44.73 hours).</p>	<p>On target – 72.01 hours</p> <p>The median resolution time for non-urgent callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption).</p> <p>Target: 116 hours or less</p> <p>A decrease from same period last year (77.56 hours).</p>	<p>On target – 3.46</p> <p>The total number of complaints (per 1,000 connections) received about any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drinking water clarity, taste, or odour; • drinking water pressure or flow; • continuity of supply; and • NPDC’s response to any of these issues. <p>Target: 16 or less</p> <p>An increase from same period last year (1.86). The measure allows for 116 or less complaints for each quarter. For Q1 there were 96 complaints from 27,766 connections to the water system.</p>

Water Supply

Manage demand to minimise the impact of water supply activities on the environment.		
<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 288 litres per day</p> <p>The average consumption of drinking water per day, per resident, within New Plymouth District.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 300 litres per day</p> <p>Based on quarterly read of 8,000 unbilled meters installed under the Universal Water Meter Project.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target - 0</p> <p>The number of abatement notices received.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 0</p> <p>One abatement notice received same period last year.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target - 0</p> <p>The number of infringement notices received.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No infringement notices received.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">On target - 0</p> <p>The number of enforcement orders received.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No enforcement orders received.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target - 0</p> <p>The number of convictions received.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 0</p> <p>Consistent with same period last year. No convictions received.</p>	



Financial Performance

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the period ended 30 September 2023

New Plymouth District Council		Actual	Budget	Variance	
		(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(%)
Operating revenue					
Rates		33,101	33,118	(17)	0%
Subsidies and grants	(a)	8,206	14,961	(6,755)	-45%
Fines and levies	(b)	461	363	98	27%
Development and financial contributions	(c)	369	798	(429)	-54%
Other revenue	(d)	7,292	8,942	(1,650)	-18%
Interest revenue	(e)	775	401	374	93%
Investment revenue	(f)	(2,822)	5,556	(8,378)	-151%
Waitara Lands Act revenue	(g)	190	1,569	(1,379)	-88%
Total operating revenue		47,572	65,708	(18,136)	-28%
Operating expenditure					
Personnel costs	(h)	16,908	16,430	(478)	-3%
Other expenses	(i)	25,574	23,217	(2,357)	-10%
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(j)	13,379	12,380	(999)	-8%
Interest costs	(k)	2,386	2,830	444	16%
Unrealised gain on interest rate swaps		(1,669)	-	1,669	n/a
Waitara Lands Act distributions	(l)	155	1,368	1,213	n/a
Total operating expenditure		56,733	56,225	(508)	-1%
(Deficit) / Surplus before tax		(9,161)	9,483	(18,644)	n/a
Tax refund/(expense)		-	-	-	
(DEFICIT) / SURPLUS AFTER TAX		(9,161)	9,483	(18,644)	n/a

The Council's deficit of \$9.2m for the three months ended 30 September 2023 was \$18.6m below the budgeted surplus of \$9.5m for the same period. Key variances to budget include:

(a) Subsidies and grants: Lower than budget due to the following:

- +\$1.3m NZTA Local Roads Operating subsidy (timing offset Other expenses)
- -\$2.4m NZTA Transport choices Capital subsidy (timing of Capex spend only)
- -\$5.6m TDF milestone claim (timing of Capex spend only)

* Permanent variance

(b) Fines and levies:

- +\$0.1m Animal Penalties (timing only)

(c) Development and financial contributions: -\$0.4m below budget

(d) Other revenue:

- -\$0.6m Commercial MRF operating activity below budget
- -\$0.9m Proceeds from the settlement of Tasmania Land Company Limited accrued at year end but not yet received.

(e) Finance revenue: +\$0.4m as actual investment interest rates are higher than budget

(f) Investment revenue:

- Decrease in the value of the PIF from \$350.8m at 30 June 2023 to \$345.4m year to date [\$5.4m or -1.5% YTD (vs Budget \$2.1m growth)]. The quarterly PIF release payments of \$2.9m remain in line with budget.
- -\$0.7m decrease in the value of Waitara perpetual fund year to date.

(g) Waitara Lands Act revenue: Freehold sales activity is lower than budget

(h) Personnel costs: \$0.5m higher than budget, management have undertaken an efficiency review to address this variance.

(i) Other expenses: Exceeding budget due to the following:

- -\$2.4m increased local road maintenance (offset with subsidies)
- +\$0.5m Commercial MRF operating activity below budget (offset Revenue)

(j) Depreciation and amortisation: Depreciation based on 2022 revaluation

(k) Finance Costs: Interest costs is lower than budget due to lower than budgeted year to date drawdowns

(l) Waitara Lands Act distributions: Freehold sales activity is lower than budget

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 September 2023

New Plymouth District Council		2023/24 Actual 30 Sep 23 (\$'000)	2022/23 Actual 30 Jun 23 (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000)	%	2023/24 AP Budget 30 Jun 24 (\$'000)
Non-current assets						
Perpetual Investment Fund	(a)	345,382	350,781	(5,399)	-2%	379,442
PRIP advance		15,099	15,099	-	0%	14,450
Investment in CCOs and similar entities		54,761	54,761	-	0%	46,389
Other financial assets	(f)	4,698	4,754	(56)	-1%	-
Intangible assets		1,201	1,201	-	0%	10,005
Forestry assets		4,790	4,790	-	0%	5,976
Derivative financial assets	(b)	5,534	7,245	(1,711)	-24%	760
Property, plant and equipment	(c)	3,405,187	3,395,400	9,787	0%	3,517,208
Total non-current assets		3,836,652	3,834,031	2,621	0%	3,974,230
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	(d)	30,990	45,939	(14,949)	-33%	6,263
Trade and other receivables	(e)	27,474	20,961	6,513	31%	18,998
Inventory		149	149	-	0%	150
Intangible assets		9	9	-	0%	-
PRIP advance		-	-	-	0%	-
Other financial assets	(f)	27,060	29,389	(2,329)	-8%	73,841
Derivative financial assets		3,536	190	3,346	0%	-
Non-current assets held for sale		-	-	-	0%	454
Total current assets		89,218	96,637	(7,419)	-8%	99,706
TOTAL ASSETS		3,925,870	3,930,668	(4,798)	0%	4,073,936
Non-current liabilities						
Employee entitlements		507	502	(5)	-1%	520
Derivative financial liabilities		-	34	34	100%	21,630
Provisions		1,784	1,784	-	0%	2,689
Public debt and other loans	(g)	224,500	189,500	(35,000)	-18%	249,142
Total non-current liabilities		226,791	191,820	(34,971)	-15%	273,981
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	(h)	27,261	36,090	(8,829)	24%	54,975
Waitara Lands Act		17,386	17,480	(94)	1%	-
Public debt and other loans	(g)	49,142	74,142	(25,000)	34%	53,050
Employee entitlements		6,786	5,744	(1,042)	-18%	4,768
Provisions		1,091	1,092	(1)	0%	1,020
Derivative financial liabilities		-	-	-	0%	300
Total current liabilities		101,666	134,548	32,882	32%	114,113
TOTAL LIABILITIES		328,457	326,368	(2,089)	-1%	388,094
Public equity						
Accumulated funds		1,615,895	1,612,683	(3,212)	0%	1,751,012
Other reserves		1,981,518	1,991,617	(10,099)	1%	1,934,830
TOTAL EQUITY		3,597,413	3,604,300	6,887	0%	3,685,842

The Statement of Financial Position is a snap shot of the Council's financial position at a particular point in time.

Total assets are \$4.8m (0.1%) lower compared to 30 June 2023. The increase is predominantly due to:

- a) PIF has decreased by \$5.4m since year end due to investment market fluctuations.
- b) Derivative financial assets (current and non-current) comprise interest rate swap agreements - these have increased in value due to floating interest rates moving higher since year end. Timing change from non-current to current due to agreements expiring within the next 12 months.
- c) Property, plant and equipment has increased by \$9.8m due to CAPEX spend for the 2023/24 year to date.
- d) Cash and cash equivalents have decreased since year end; primarily due to timing of payment and receipts (i.e. trade receivables have increased since year end and trade payables have decreased, resulting in net cash outflows for the year to date).
- e) Trade and other receivables have increased by \$6.5m, primarily due to rates receivable as at 30 September 2023.
- f) Other financial assets have decreased since year end, primarily due to reductions in the value of the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund investments due to investment market fluctuations, and term deposits which have matured since year end but not yet been reinvested.

Total liabilities are \$2.1m (1%) higher compared to June 2023. The increase is predominantly due to:

- g) Total Public debt and loans is \$273,642. An additional \$10.0m was undertaken from the LGFA since June.
- h) Trade and other payables are \$8.8m less than 30 June 2023 due to a large number of contractor payments received prior to year end.

The Council's **current ratio** (the ratio of current assets to current liabilities (a measure of liquidity) stands at 1.05 to 1 as at period end (2022: 0.84:1). This reflects a satisfactory current position for the council.

A significant amount of the current liabilities balance relates to accruals. These are not immediately payable, and the council has significant "stand by" facilities, there are no liquidity concerns.

Statement of Reserves

As at 30 September 2023

	Balance as at 1 July \$'000	Transfers into Fund \$'000	Transfers out of Fund \$'000	Balance at 30 September \$'000
Revaluation Reserve	1,928,619	-	-	1,928,619
Renewal Reserve	24,333	5,039	(311)	29,061
Disaster funds	1,597	-	-	1,597
Restricted reserves, Trust and bequest funds	841	162	(37)	966
<i>Sale of Junction Road properties fund</i>	7,936	-	(299)	7,637
<i>Waitara Perpetual Community Fund</i>	20,271	-	(90)	20,181
Operating Reserve*	5,160	-	(127)	5,033
Development funds*	1,083	370	-	1,453
<i>Solid Waste Development fund</i>	1,992	-	-	1,992
Accumulated Funds	(215)	482	(15,288)	(15,021)
Total Reserves	1,991,617	6,053	(16,152)	1,981,518

Renewal reserve

The Council sets aside funding to meet the renewal of its infrastructural and operating assets. Funds are transferred out at Year End to fund current year CAPEX Renewal programme.

Disaster funds

The Council maintains a disaster fund as part of its insurance strategies, which can be made available for specific unforeseen events.

Restricted reserves, Trust and bequest funds

These reserves have been created for funds which are restricted for a particular purpose such as bequests or operations in trust. Includes Waitara Perpetual Community Fund, and Sale of Junction properties fund.

Operating Reserve (see breakdown)

Reserves for different areas of benefit are used where there is a discrete set of rate payers. Any surplus or deficit relating to these separate areas is applied to the specific reserves.

Development funds

These arise from development contributions levied by Council to contribute to growth related capital expenditure. Funds are transferred out at Year End to repay debt. Includes Waste management and minimisation fund which was set up for works associated with Districts solid waste disposal system.

Accumulated funds

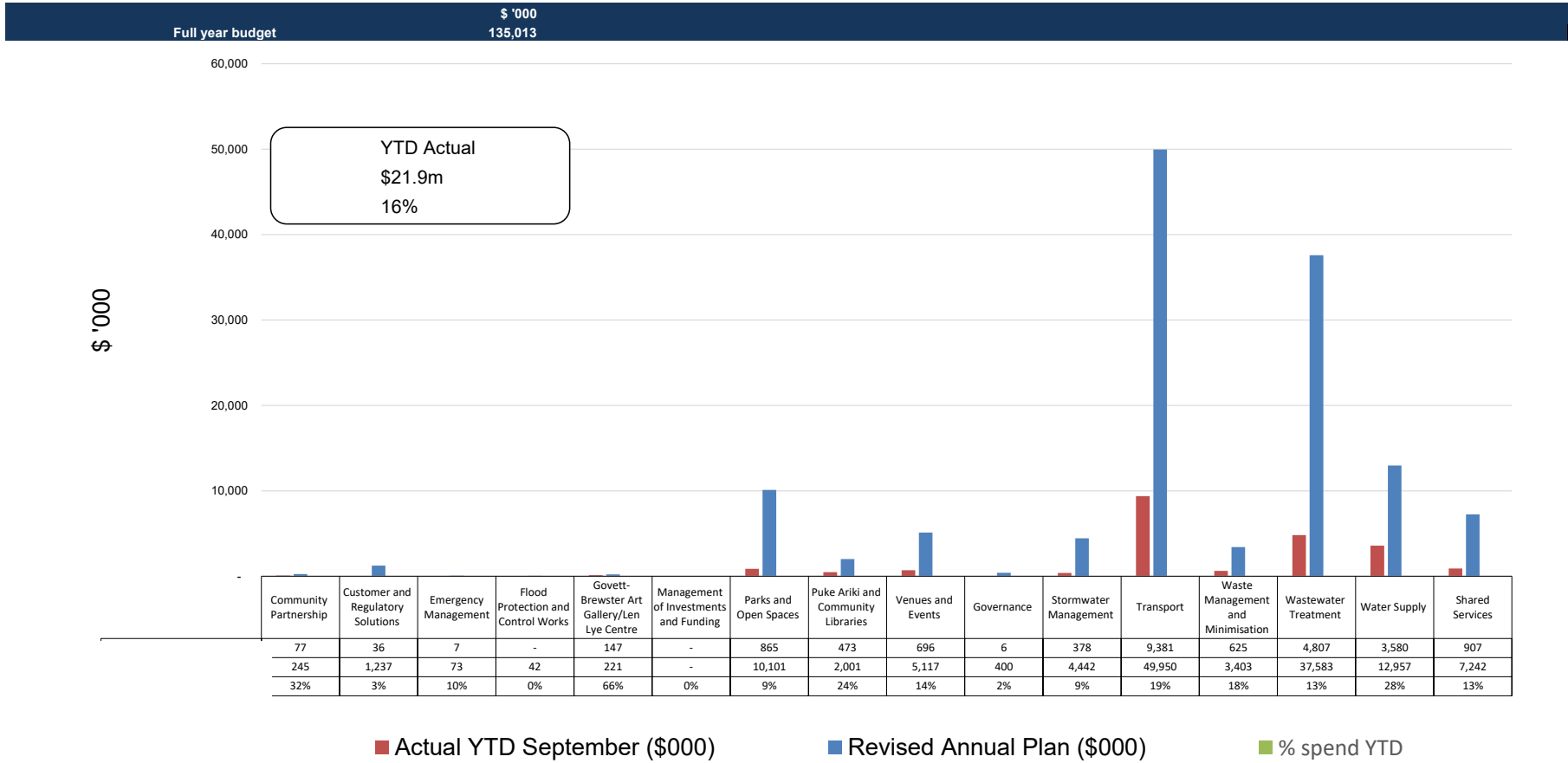
This reserve relates to YTD depreciation, funds are offset with to Accumulated funds at year end. Reserves exclude deficit from 2022 & 2023.

Operating Reserves breakdown	Balance at 30 September \$'000	Approved commitment	Forecasted Remaining	Commitment details
Agility Reserve Fund	(133,836)	10,000	(123,836)	\$200k Annual Top Up, less Police CCTV (26 Apr Agenda) \$60k, Food Security Issues \$150k
Digitisation of Council Reserve	0	0	0	Project Pakiaka/Greenfields Remaining: \$1,190k
Economic Development and Covid-19 Reserve	(493,344)	834,495	341,151	Central City Support through to 30/6/24 \$1M; CBD Strategy - Reimburse SP100 Project (\$206k); Womad - Host City Agreement 21/22 \$100k
Esplanade Strips	370,462			
Events Underwrite Reserve	(1,900,000)	0	(1,900,000)	Womad
Forestry Reserve Fund	(47,223)	2,214,872	2,167,649	Forestry harvest less operating costs. Planting our parks (\$300k). Spatial plans \$350k).
GARF Unallocated funds reserve	(355,535)	700,000	344,465	VTR Interest: \$600k Transportaton Workplace Travel Planning as per ELT \$100k
General Accounting Reserve Fund - GARF	(525,117)	424,179	(100,938)	Downtown Carpark Painting \$51k; TSB Stadium Painting \$71k; TRC Funding - Puke Ariki Theatre Refresh\$50k; Parks Bridge Stock Repairs \$71k; Gbag Exhibition Publicaton \$30k; Riskpool Call \$127k
NP Partners Minor Co-Funding Opportunities Reserve	(50,000)	50,000	0	Destination Play, Marine Park
Kerbside Collection Operating Surplus	848,160			Targeted rate
TEMO Operational Fund	(87,597)	0	(87,597)	Regional fund
Waste Levy Operating Surplus	(1,049,173)			Targeted rate
Water Operating Surplus	0	0		Targeted rate
Community Housing reserve	(752,000)	0	(752,000)	Housing feasibility
Community Board Discretionary Fund	(858,786)	322,384	(536,402)	Various per Community Board
Total Operating Reserve	(5,033,989)	4,555,930	(647,508)	

Notes:

- Reserves with shading have restricted use.
- Reserve balances should be negative (i.e. in Credit)

Capital Expenditure Summary
As at 30 September 2023



Most Significant Capital Projects to deliver in 2023/24

● On track and no issues ● On track with issues ● Off track with issues ● Not started/ On hold/ Completed

Project	Mgmt. Target (\$000)	YTD Actual (\$000)	Variance Actual v Management Target (\$000)	% Complete	FY Forecast (\$000)	Overall health	Schedule	Cost	Resources	Scope	Commentary - Progress to Date
Parks & Open Spaces											
Kawaroa to Belt Road cliff erosion and seawall	150	108	42	72%	140	●	●	●	●	●	Draft business case completed, which has been reviewed and a preferred option for protection of the cliff and cliff top has been chosen.
Te Kohia Pa	102	-	102	0%	100	●	●	●	●	●	This is a project which Te Atiawa are responsible for. NPDC has provided \$100k of funding to date. We have and will continue to follow up with Te Atiawa to better understand progress.
Parks and Open Spaces - Strategies & Planning											
Brooklands Zoo Strategic Implementation	205	8	197	4%	205	●	●	●	●	●	Consultation for Pukekura Park RMP, of which the zoo was part of, has now closed and 66 submissions received of which 24 mentioned the zoo. Majority were strong positives for the concept.
Playground Equipment Renewal - Kawaroa Park	4,371	140	4,231	3%	4,090	●	●	●	●	●	Developed Design is 95% complete, requires input into water play design. Road map prepared for project and communications strategy and plan under development. Budget review/assessment and procurement plan have commenced to proceed to next stage of delivery.
Accessible Toilets - Accessibility Strategy	450	1	449	0%	292	●	●	●	●	●	Permaloo are developing their detailed drawings in preparation for building consent. Manufacturing is on hold until Kawaroa Destination Play's work programme is established.
CBD Strategy Projects - Implementation	650	68	582	10%	540	●	●	●	●	●	The key stakeholder engagement phase of the two green links projects have received a good level of participation to inform the concept plans for the Pukaka and Pukekura to city links. A series of interventions will follow which can be costed as part of the planning and prioritisation process. The western entrance to the city has been identified as having the potential for the broadest impact and private investment opportunities.
Taranaki Traverse Land Acquisition	87	75	12	86%	107	●	●	●	●	●	The primary focus of the project at this stage is engaging with hapū to establish iwi and hapū connections to the project and confirm the vision and priorities. The first few hui with hapū have been completed, with a further hui planned for October 2023. The aim for the next month is to sign off the scope for the first phase of the project.
Kaitake Trail	32	1	31	3%	1	●	●	●	●	●	A project review summary document has been prepared, which will go to the PGB for approval of the recommendation.
Stormwater											
Waitara stormwater upgrades	1,942	308	1,634	16%	2,440	●	●	●	●	●	Scope of programme to be review with available budget. Delay to construction of inlet structure at Owae Marae.
Waiwaka Terrace Stormwater Renewals	-	59	(59)	92%	61	●	●	●	●	●	Project completion and handover documentation is continuing.
Transportation											
Coastal Walkway extension to Waitara	6,560	878	5,682	13%	6,735	●	●	●	●	●	The Single Staged Business Case (SSBC) has been approved by Waka Kotahi (NZTA), securing their contribution of \$18 million to the project. The cost estimates have been refined and now sit at \$42 million, with the \$18 million dollar contribution the project is still short approximately \$6.2 million on the Council funding side. Investigations, consenting, and design are underway for Stage one with works schedule to start February 2024. Assurance review is planned to enable this project to move to the "deliver" stage.
WC341 W&C Waiwhakaho Pedestrian Bridge to The Valley	200	0	200	0%	965	●	●	●	●	●	Synergies have been identified with the Taranaki Traverse project. Engagement with mana whenua has commenced and this allows for a separate piece of engagement on this smaller project to take place. Consultation with TRC is required in relation to flood detention to ensure the location of the bridge is optimised. This work will enable an outline business case to be produced.
Urenui swing bridge renewal and erosion protection	200	143	57	72%	311	●	●	●	●	●	Team have continued work on the concept design and costing.
Te Rewa Rewa bridge repaint	446	205	241	46%	429	●	●	●	●	●	Works completed.
Venues and Events											
TSB Stadium - Toilet Block	1,279	423	856	33%	1,265	●	●	●	●	●	As part of the Tuparokino Sports Hub vision this project will change to 'TSB Stadium Internal Toilets and Changing Room' project. The project is currently in the construction phase. We are working towards completing the construction in December 2023.
Tuparokino Active Community Hub (Externally Delivered)	968	302	665	31%	1,317	●	●	●	●	●	The Hub project initial re-framing session was held in August 23. In September 23, the Steering Group recommended the construction of the hockey and community turf this summer and proposed to bring funding forward to FY24 to execute this part of the project. This was voted against. Option 3 was voted for which included bringing forward a smaller amount of funding to continue progressing the project planning. Work over the last couple of months have been towards firming up the budget for the LTP which has involved an EOI / RFP process to Design and Build contractors.

Most Significant Capital Projects to deliver in 2023/24

● On track and no issues ● On track with issues ● Off track with issues ● Not started/ On hold/ Completed

Project	Mgmt. Target (\$000)	YTD Actual (\$000)	Variance Actual v Management Target (\$000)	% Complete	FY Forecast (\$000)	Overall health	Schedule	Cost	Resources	Scope	Commentary - Progress to Date
Waste Management and Minimisation											
Establish commercial and industrial material recycling facility	157	163	(6)	104%	163	●	●	●	●	●	Project completed.
Construction of The Junction permanent building	2,330	573	1,757	25%	1,801	●	●	●	●	●	Pre Tender Market Briefing and Tender release for main building was due in October. The assurance review planned to move this project to the "Deliver" stage.
Historic landfill erosion protection	252	69	183	27%	464	●	●	●	●	●	Battiscombe Tce landfill containment options being explored for the site report and LTP.
Wastewater Treatment											
Thermal Drier Facility Crown Infrastructure funded	26,753	5,082	21,671	19%	23,387	●	●	●	●	●	Enabling works are complete. Contracts are in place for the supply, delivery and construction of a new thermal dryer. Due to be completed in Spring 2025.
Wastewater network modelling	1,223	(93)	1,232	-1%	485	●	●	●	●	●	The project is in good health. The model has being used for root cause analysis and problem definition in the Inglewood and Waitara networks. Inglewood Inflow and infiltration investigation pilot study is underway. New Plymouth model results are being verified.
Mangati SPS Emergency Storage	480	66	414	14%	355	●	●	●	●	●	Feedback from iwi/hapū about the geotechnical investigations consent application has been received. The consent applications for both NPDC and the TRC are being updated for final review. Once accepted, these consents will be applied for and geotechnical investigations can be carried out which will allow the design to progress further.
West Quay Pump Station upgrade	150	145	5	97%	291	●	●	●	●	●	Working on deliverables for design drawing, detail design, P&ID and others. Workshop with TRC about accepting pump station next to the stop bank will be arranged once information is received.
Waitara wastewater pumping system upgrade	142	114	28	80%	136	●	●	●	●	●	Steering group meeting was held on the 30th of June to separate projects to enable one project to continue with the short term improvement measures at the Waitara Transfer Pump Station with a further project to investigate the longer term solutions.
Urenui and Onaero sewer system	669	450	219	67%	777	●	●	●	●	●	The overall project is expected to cost around \$40M (class 5 estimate, allowing for purchase of the preferred site) against a current LTP 2021-2031 budget of \$29M. The additional funds will be requested as part of the LTP 2024-2034 process, totalling \$34M. Council has purchased the preferred site for the project at 944 Main North Road Onaero.
GROWTH - Patterson Road Development	4,107	309	3,798	8%	4,331	●	●	●	●	●	Land acquisition taking longer than planned due to slow communications between lawyers and land owners. This could delay the start of construction works and cascade on to other parts of the programme.
Shared Services											
Downtown Carpark Earthquake Strengthening	1,000	12	988	1%	12	●	●	●	●	●	Expressions of interest for a "third party" were completed with one interested party expressing interest in leasing and refurbishing the building to safety standards before opening as a car park. Negotiations have commenced. Schedule, cost and scope have all been rebaselined to align with council resolution passed on the 12 September 2023 but project remains yellow due to schedule and resourcing.
Kahuku - TechOne Replacement Project	-	1	(1)	0%	1	●	●	●	●	●	To be closed and replaced with Tech 1 Upgrade project (BT4013).
Pakiaka - Refresh of IT Infrastructure	1,748	528	1,219	30%	1,879	●	●	●	●	●	Device rollout continuing through sites outside of Civic Centre. Complexities in rolling out edge sites have required more input from technical team this month. A solution has been found for TechOne issue and change is scheduled for October. The project is receiving great support from the business as this rolls out.
Water Supply											
Water Supply Planning and Consents	460	94	366	20%	400	●	●	●	●	●	The Water Master Planning Project is an evolving project with different workstreams that are defined and scoped simultaneously as results and information are acquired. The project encompasses eight distinct but inter-related workstreams: Water conservation, Distribution, Treatment, Source water, Resilience, Consenting, Renewals and condition assessment and Decommissioning. The main outputs are recorded in technical documents and reports and define the outcomes and priorities that then will be incorporated into a set of integrated business cases and the consent applications.
NP WTP Intake Fish Screen	1,670	92	1,579	5%	940	●	●	●	●	●	Design and consenting work ongoing.
Universal water metering	6,448	2,457	3,991	38%	7,757	●	●	●	●	●	On track to complete ~70% meters installations with approved budget by end of FY24. Forecast \$6m additional budget required in FY25 to complete 100% meter installations by end of FY25. 8,884 of 25,500 meters (35%) installed to 30 September (95% of target). 2,335 of 8,504 new boxes/manifolds (28%) installed to 30 September (90% of target).

Treasury Report
As at 30 September 2023

Compliance summary

Current external debt stands at \$273.6m. Since June, \$10m of short-term debt was undertaken during July for cashflow purposes and \$5m of long-term debt was undertaken in August to replace existing long-term debt maturing.

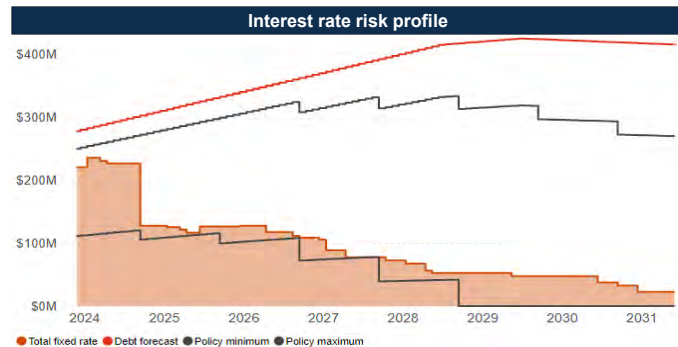
- The weighted average borrowing rate is 3.84%. The elements that contribute to this weighted average are outlined in the graph below.
- Council holds bank facilities of \$20m. The facility was unused as at 30 September 2023.
- The Council is within all Treasury Policy limits as reported below.
- The weighted average term of debt is 3.6 years.
- As per the Annual Plan NPDC can borrow a further \$28.6m by the end of June.

Current year borrowings - movement			
	Long-term	Short-term	Total debt
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Opening balance at 1 July 2023	189.5	74.1	263.6
New borrowing	5.0	10.0	15.0
Repayment of debt	(5.0)	-	(5.0)
Gross debt	189.5	84.1	273.6

Limits on borrowing				
Benchmark ratios	Policy limit	Actual	Forecast	Compliant?
Net debt as % of total revenue to not exceed ¹	135%	-	81%	✓
Net interest as % of total revenue to be less than	10%	3%	-	✓
Net interest as % of annual rates to be less than	20%	5%	-	✓
Liquidity ² over existing debt to be greater than	> 110%	114%	-	✓

¹ Revenue is forecast to be \$261.6m therefore under the debt to revenue ratio there is an allowance to undertake \$196.6m of extra debt by the end of the year.
Based on forecast figures, the net debt as % of total revenue benchmark is compliant. This measure cannot be based on actual figures due to the timing of revenue recognition throughout the year.

² external debt + committed loan facilities + liquid funds.



Performance Report for the period ended 31 March 2023

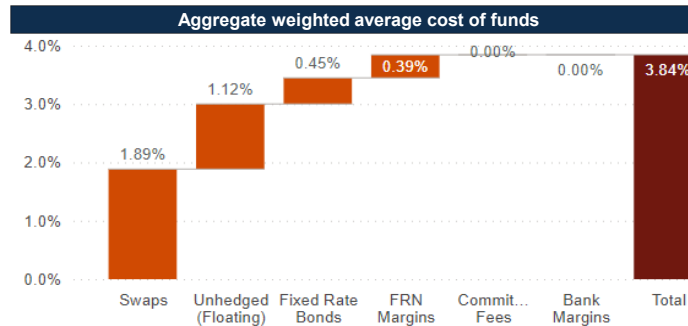
Liquidity risk		
Policy requirement	Actual	Compliant?
Council to have committed bank facilities and cash and term deposits (with a term of less than 60 days) totalling \$24 million.	\$39.8m	✓

Funding risk		
The maturity profile of the total committed funding in respect to all loans and committed bank facilities is to be controlled as follows:		

Bucket (years)	Policy	Actual
0 - 3	15% - 60%	46%
3 - 7	25% - 85%	47%
7 - 15	0% - 60%	7%
Total		100%

Interest rate risk limits				
Council's interest rate risk on projected gross external debt should be managed within the following limits:				
#	Bucket	Min	Max	Actual
1	0 - 12	40%	90%	79%
2	12 - 24	35%	90%	39%
3	24 - 36	30%	90%	35%
4	36 - 48	20%	85%	24%
5	48 - 60	10%	80%	16%
6	60 - 72	0%	75%	12%
7	72 - 84	0%	70%	11%
8	84 - 96	0%	65%	6%

Counterparty credit risk exposure			
Counterparty	Total exposure	Total limit	Compliant?
ANZ	\$5,432,197	\$35,000,000	✓
BNZ	\$21,134,533	\$35,000,000	✓
Kiwibank	\$5,000,000	\$20,000,000	✓
Westpac	\$6,746,694	\$35,000,000	✓



Waitara Perpetual Community Fund Report

For the period ended 30 September 2023

Asset Class	SAA	Rebalancing Ranges:		30/09/23 Value	Sector Allocation	Heat Map
		Lower	Upper			
Global Equities - Developed	38.5%	25.5%	60.5%	\$7,012,236	37.1%	
Global Equities - Emerging	4.5%			\$903,614	4.8%	
Trans-Tasman Equities	14%	2.5%	25.5%	\$2,599,760	13.7%	
Real Assets	13%	3.5%	26%	\$2,660,127	14.1%	
Alternatives	0%	0%	10%	\$0	0.0%	
Total Growth Assets	70%	40%	90%	\$13,175,736	69.6%	
Global Fixed Income	20%			\$3,843,436	20.3%	
New Zealand Fixed Income	7.5%	7%	48%	\$1,522,424	8.0%	
Cash	2.5%	0%	20%	\$382,262	2.0%	
Total Income Assets	30%	10%	60%	\$5,748,122	30.4%	
Total	100%			\$18,923,858	100.0%	

Green = Between the SAA level, and half-way to the rebalancing range, either side of the SAA.

Orange = Between half-way to the rebalancing range (either side of the SAA), and the rebalancing range itself.

Red = Outside of the rebalancing range.

Gross Returns – Before fees & taxes	3 Months (%)	1 Year (%)	3 Years (% p.a)	Since Inception (% p.a)
Waitara Perpetual Community Fund	-2.4	8.5	-	0.9
Benchmark	-2.4	8.2	-	0.7
Excess	-0.0	+0.2	-	+0.2

Notes:

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Excess: this is the excess return (either + / -) relative to the benchmark, before investment fees and taxes.

* Since inception is from the Fund's initial investment date of 15 February 2021.

Where applicable returns include, and assume the full utilisation of, tax credits.

The table below details compliance with various documents during the quarter ending 30 September 2023

Document	Breaches
MITNZ SIPO	There were no breaches reported in the quarter.
Investments held in MITNZ	Breaches
Segregated mandates	There were no breaches reported in the quarter.
Mercer Managed Funds	There were no breaches reported in the quarter.
External Managed Funds	There were no breaches reported in the quarter.

Significant Activity and Expenditure

NET OPERATING RATES SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		Year-to-date September 2023			
Page	Activity	Actual (\$000)	Budget (\$000)	Variance (\$000)	%
56	Community Partnerships	(1,755)	(1,454)	(301)	21%
57	Customer and Regulatory Solutions	(173)	831	(1,003)	-121%
58	Economic Development	(2,382)	(2,593)	211	-8%
59	Emergency Management and Business Continuance	(319)	(326)	7	2%
60	Flood Protection and Control Works	(106)	(151)	45	-30%
61	Governance	(1,217)	(1,161)	(56)	5%
62	Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre	(1,312)	(1,314)	2	0%
63	Management of Investments and Funding	(1,840)	4,119	(5,960)	145%
64	Parks and Open Spaces	(5,577)	(4,398)	(1,179)	27%
65	Puke Ariki and Community Libraries	(3,493)	(3,271)	(222)	7%
66	Stormwater Management	(2,482)	(2,176)	(305)	14%
67	Transportation	(2,451)	354	(2,804)	-793%
68	Venues and Events	(2,563)	(2,849)	286	-10%
69	Waste Management and Minimisation	(3,149)	(3,067)	(82)	3%
70	Wastewater Treatment	(7,255)	(1,077)	(6,177)	573%
71	Water Supply	(3,693)	(3,375)	(318)	9%
	Other Operating ¹ (including Rates)	32,740	32,524	216	1%
	Shared Services Respread Allocation	(2,135)	(1,131)	(1,003)	89%
NET OPERATING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS		(9,161)	9,483	(18,644)	n/a
Accounting adjustments:					
Add:	Unfunded depreciation	8,291	7,341	950	-13%
Less:	Unrealised gain on investments (PIF and Interest swaps)	3,730	(2,095)	5,825	n/a
Less:	Capital grants and subsidies	(5,172)	(13,630)	8,458	62%
Less:	Waitara freehold sales transferred to reserves	0	(688)	688	n/a
Less:	Gain on disposal / Add: Cash sales	(272)	0	(272)	n/a
Funding entries:					
Less:	Debt repayments	(3,691)	(4,201)	510	12%
Less:	Appropriations / Add: Reserve drawdown	851	517	334	-65%
RATES (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS		(5,423)	(3,273)	(2,150)	n/a

¹predominantly gains/losses on asset sales/disposals and unrealised gains/losses on revaluation of derivatives.

Key:

On target
variance less than \$100k and below 5%

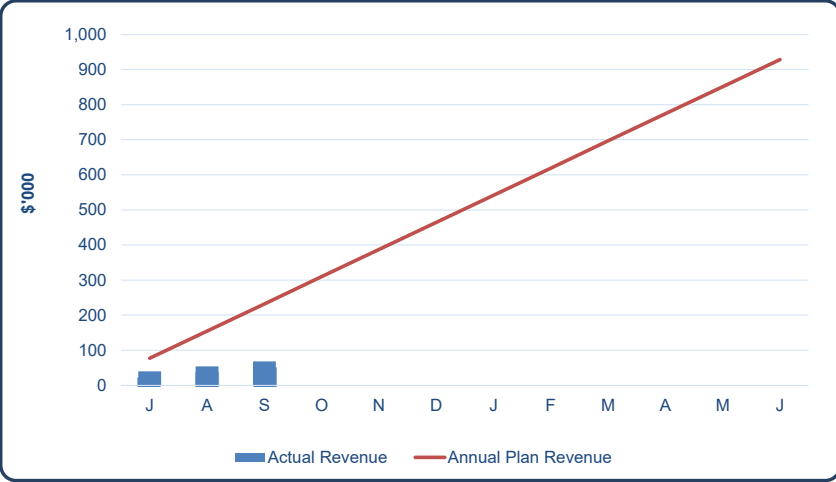
Minor variance to budget
variance more than \$100k and below 5%

Significant favourable variance to budget
variance greater than \$100k and 5%

Significant unfavourable variance to budget
variance greater than \$100k and 5%

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

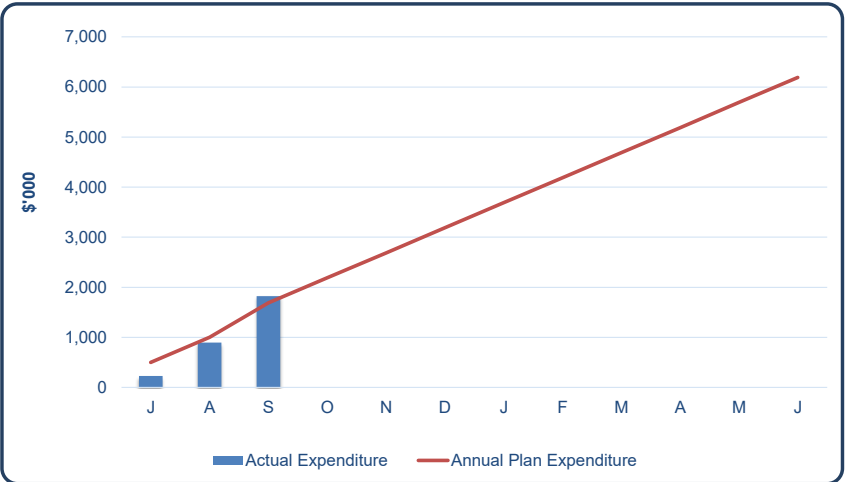
Revenue is \$164k (71%) less than budget



Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$69k Rates remissions higher than budgeted (full year impact \$0.3m)
- -\$66k WPCF release budgeted quarterly still to be drawdown (timing only)

Expenditure is \$137k (8%) more than budget

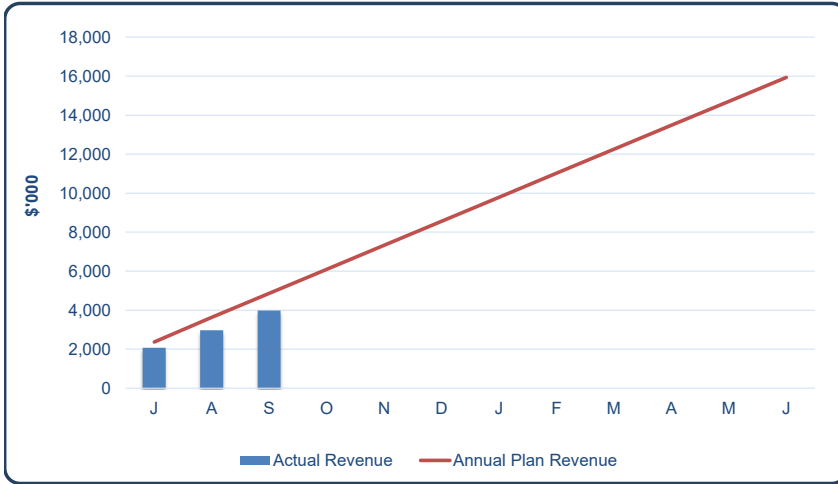


Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$109k Grant Funding paid out per approved FY23 carry forward

CUSTOMER AND REGULATORY SOLUTIONS

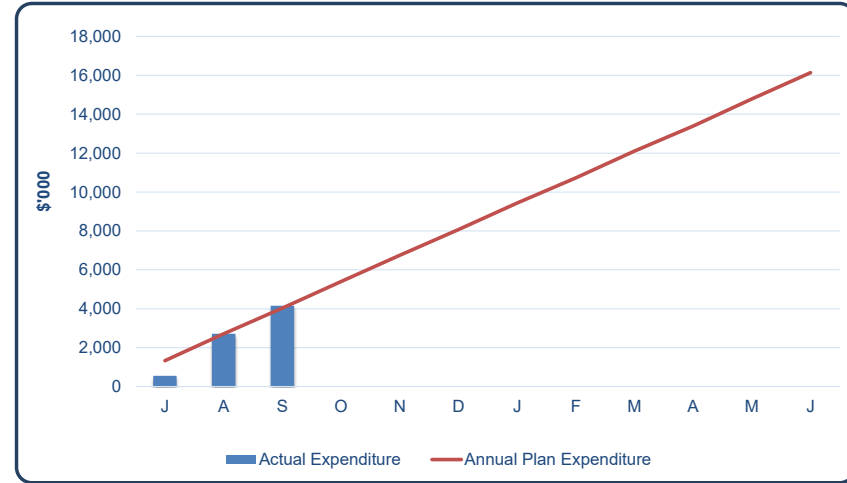
Revenue is \$887k (18%) less than budget



Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$429k - Development contributions activity lower
- -\$274k - Building Consents activity lower
- -\$164k - Resource Consents (Includes Subdivision, Land Use & Other)
- -\$170k - On-street parking income lower activity
- -\$61k - Building Accreditation Levy (consents down)
- +\$45k - Leased Carparks fees and permits (full year impact)
- +\$75k - Animal Control fines dog penalties applied (timing only)

Expenditure is \$116k (3%) more than budget



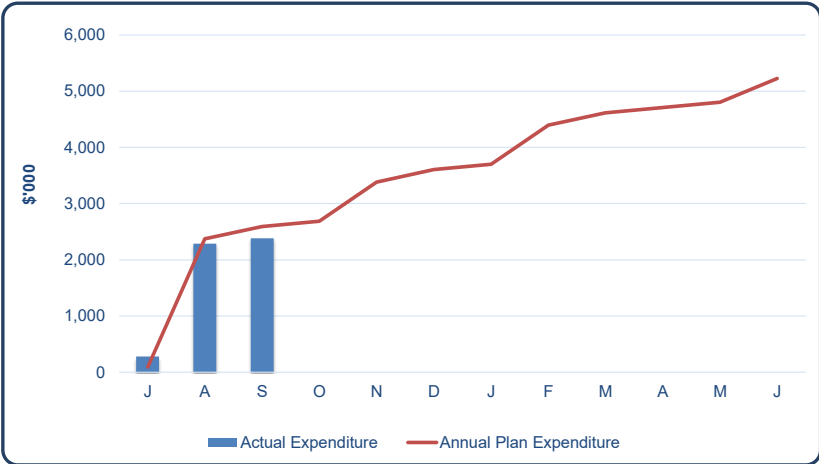
Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$150k Personnel costs higher than budgeted

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

No budgeted or actual revenue

Expenditure is \$211k (8%) less than budget

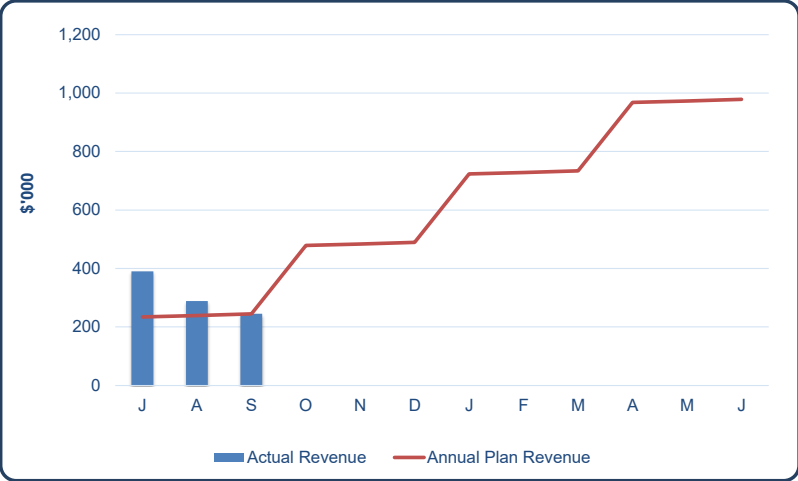


Expenditure is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- \$211k Quarterly release to VTT (timing only)

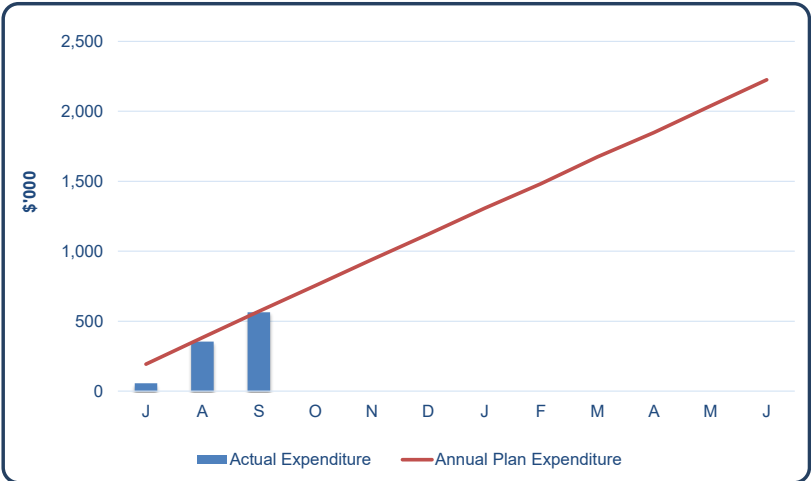
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS CONTINUANCE

Revenue is inline with budget



Revenue is inline with budget year-to-date due to:
No material variances

Expenditure is inline with budget

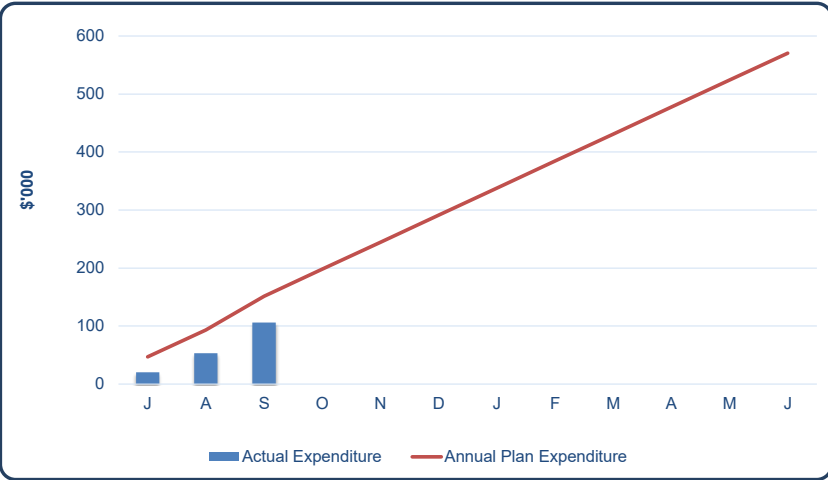


Expenditure is inline with budget year-to-date due to:
No material variances

FLOOD PROTECTION AND CONTROL WORKS

No budgeted or actual revenue

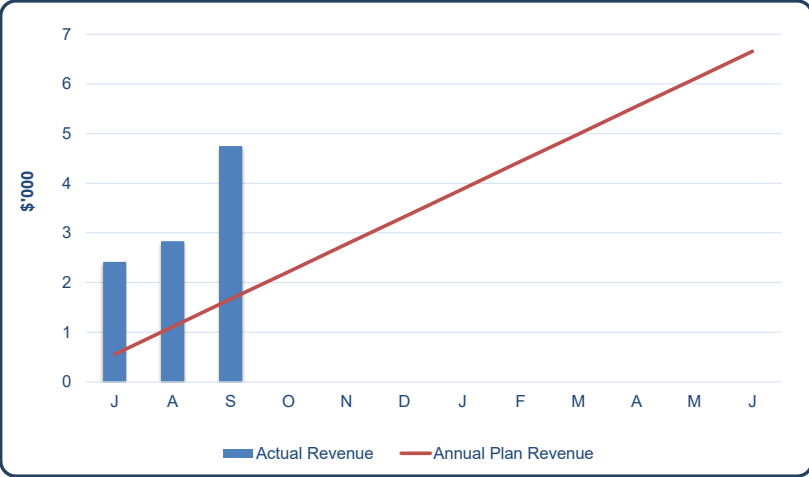
Expenditure is inline with budget



Expenditure is inline with budget year-to-date due to:
No material variances

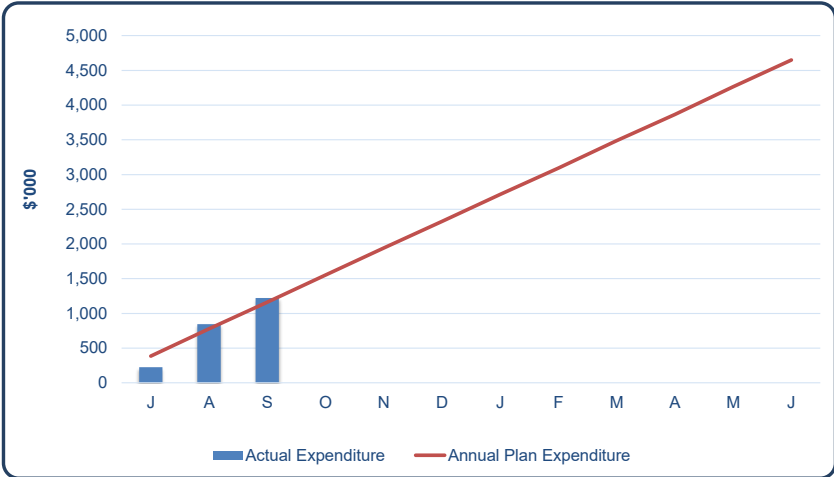
GOVERNANCE

Budget and variance are immaterial



Budget and variance are immaterial
 • In line with Budget

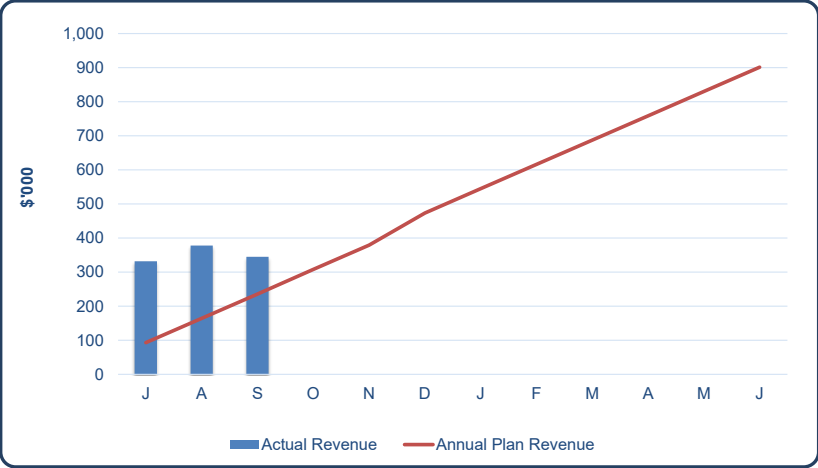
Expenditure is inline with budget



Expenditure is inline with budget year-to-date due to:
 No material variances

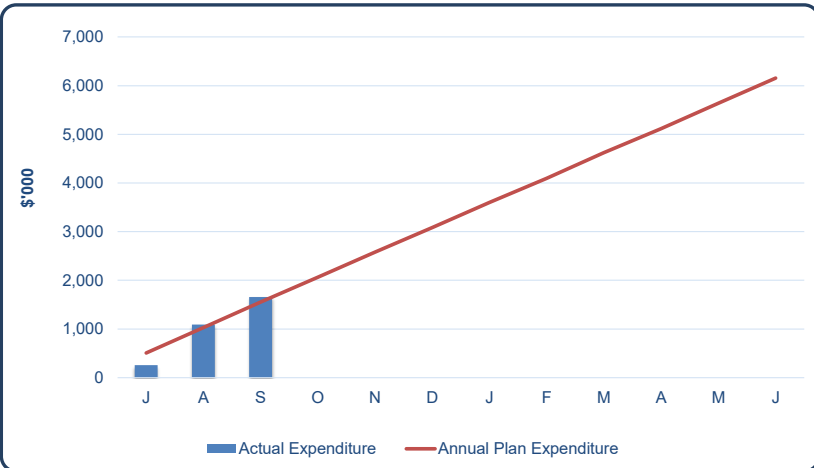
GOVETT-BREWSTER ART GALLERY/LEN LYE CENTRE

Revenue is \$109k (46%) more than budget



Revenue is more than budget year-to-date due to:
 • +\$150k Acquisitions grant

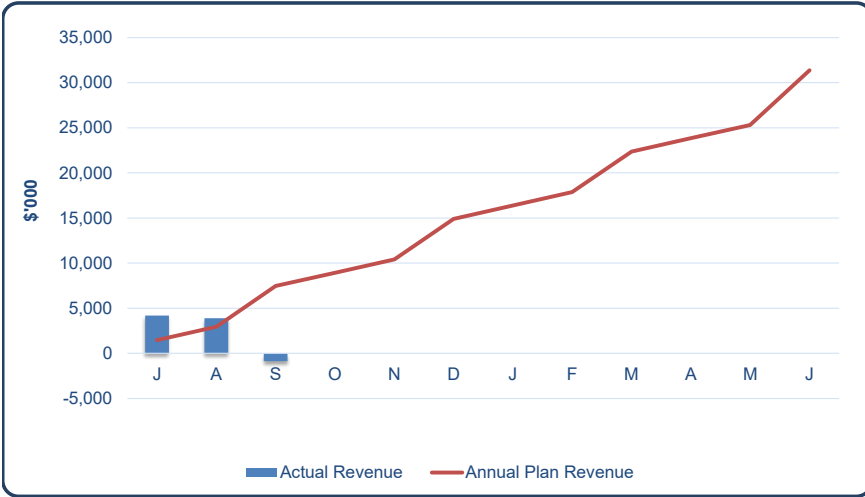
Expenditure is \$107k (7%) more than budget



Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:
 • -\$44k Personnel costs higher than budgeted
 • -\$76k Exhibition Costs (timing only)

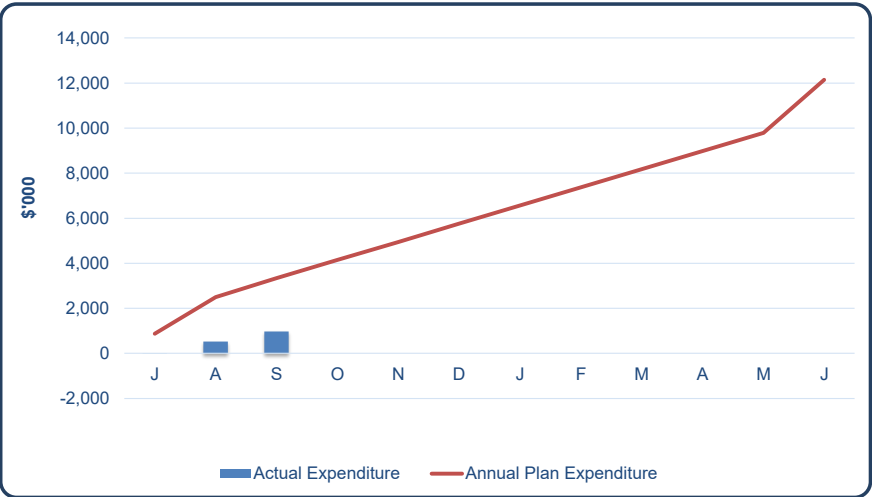
MANAGEMENT OF INVESTMENTS AND FUNDING (excl unrealised gains/losses on investments)

Revenue is \$8,323k (112%) less than budget



- Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:**
- -\$1.4m YTD Waitara freehold sales activity less than budgeted.
 - -\$5.4m YTD decrease in the value of the PIF (-1.5%) (vs Budget \$2.1m growth)
 - +\$0.3m YTD Interest revenue earned higher due to interest rates

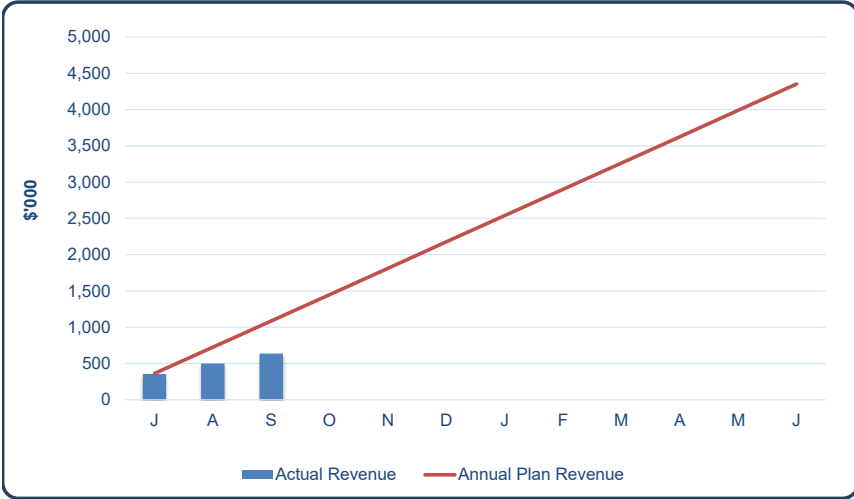
Expenditure is \$2,363k (71%) less than budget



- Expenditure is less than budget year-to-date due to:**
- +\$1.3m Waitara freehold sales release due to lower activity.
 - +\$0.8m Forest road construction for harvest (timing only).
 - +\$0.4m YTD interest expenses below budget (timing only).

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

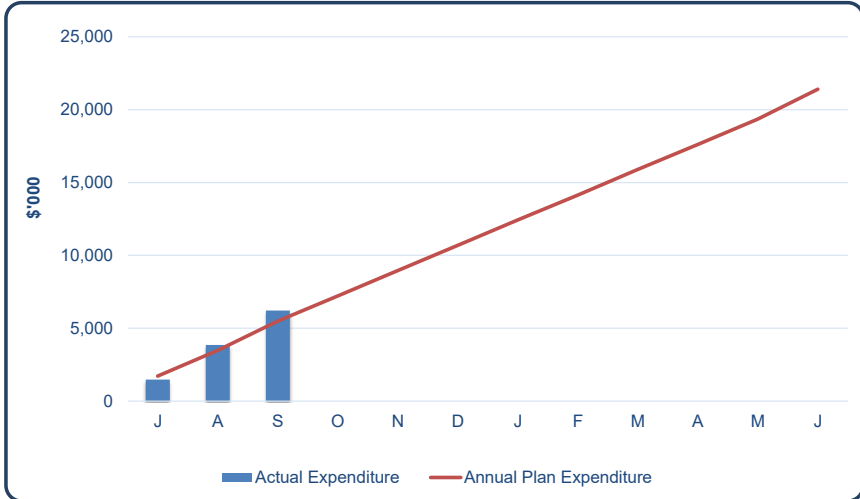
Revenue is \$449k (41%) less than budget



Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$250k Kawaroa Destination Play Grants (timing only - as held in RIA)
- -\$250k Marine Park Grants (timing only - as held in RIA)
- +\$77k Inglewood community notice board grant received
- -\$42k Cemetery Plot Sales, Burial fees & Crematorium fee

Expenditure is \$730k (13%) more than budget

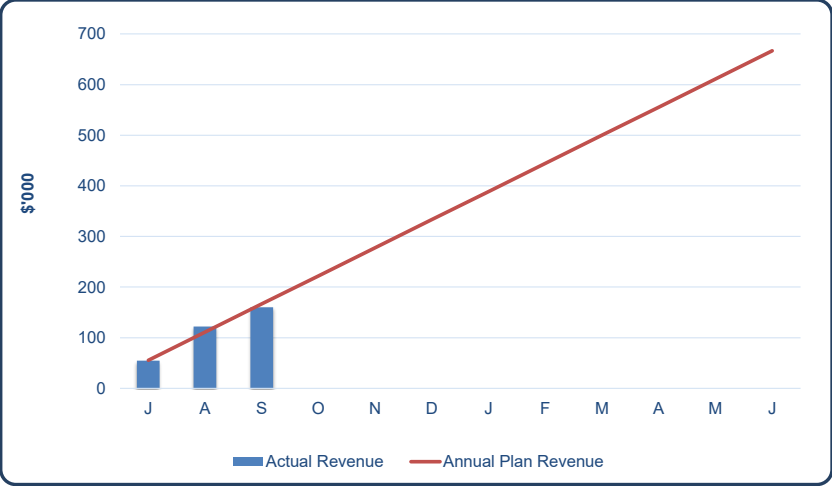


Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$150k Personnel costs higher than budgeted
- -\$190k Treework unbudgeted
- -\$84k Lepperton Hall works
- -\$56k Storm Damage clean up
- -\$37k Rubbish & Waste Removal - Litter Bin Maintenance
- -\$17k Illegal Rubbish Dumping

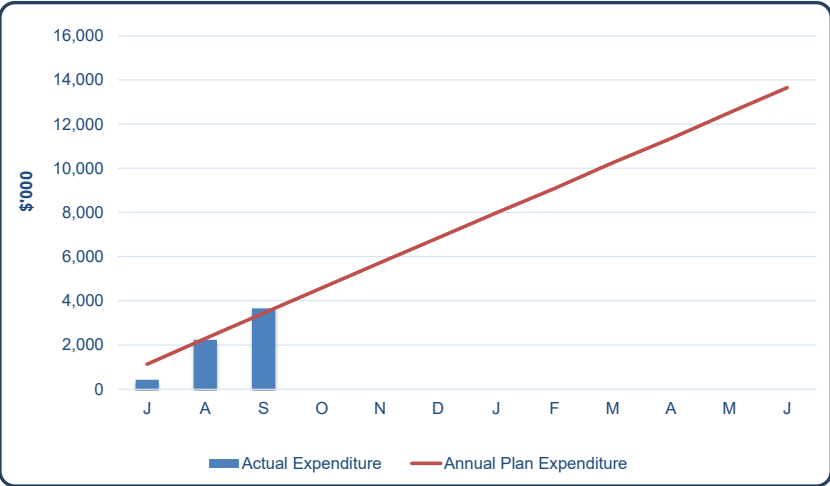
PUKE ARIKI AND COMMUNITY LIBRARIES

Revenue is inline with budget



Revenue is inline with budget year-to-date due to:
 No material variances

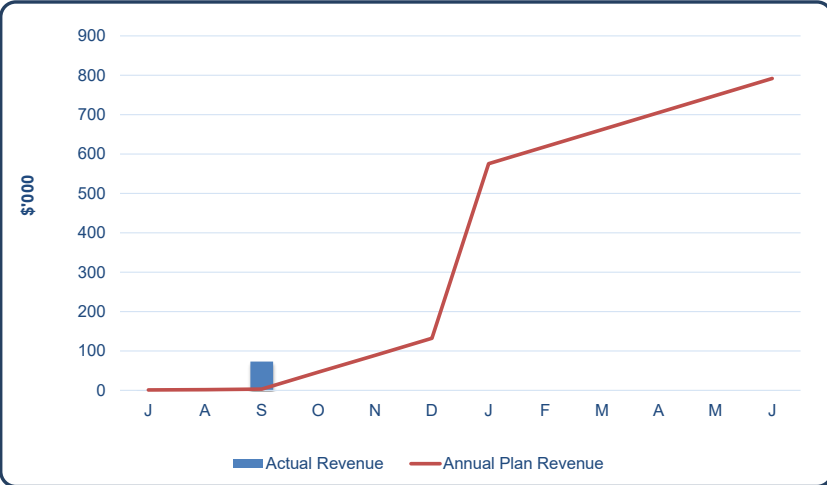
Expenditure is \$216k (6%) more than budget



Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:
 • -\$120k Personnel costs higher than budgeted

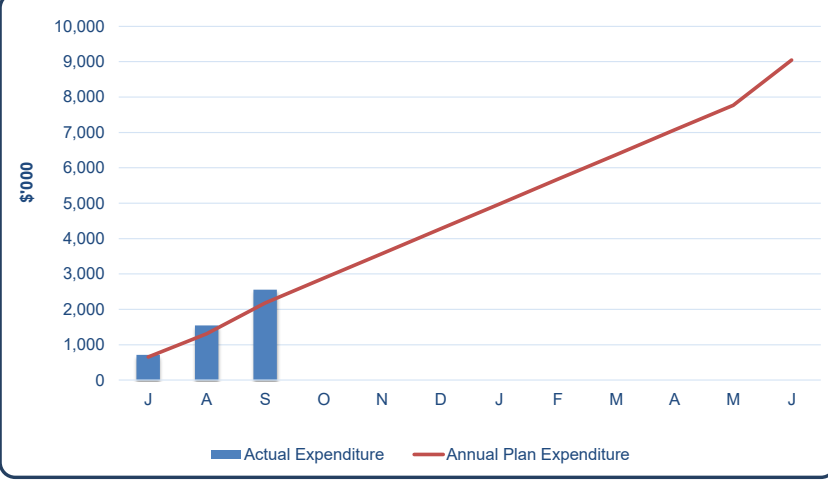
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Revenue is inline with budget



Revenue is inline with budget year-to-date due to:
 No material variances

Expenditure is \$376k (17%) more than budget

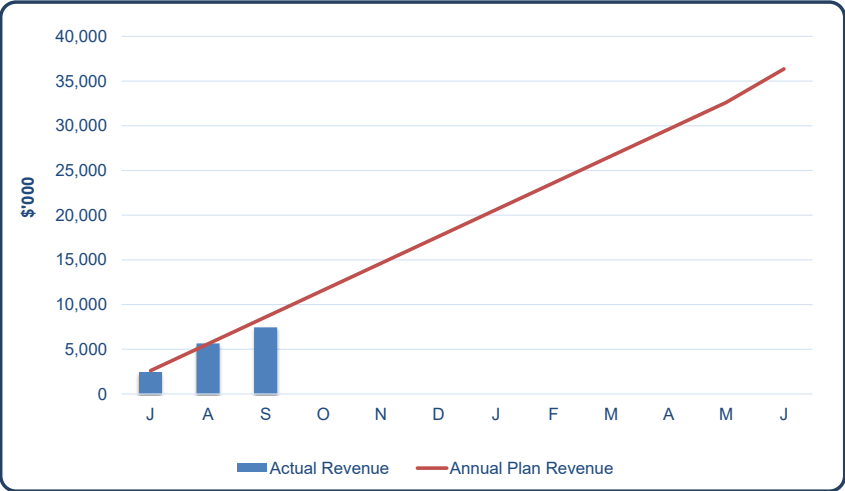


Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$150k Depreciation is more than budgeted (no rates impact)
- -\$266k Maintenance recode to CAPEX (timing only)

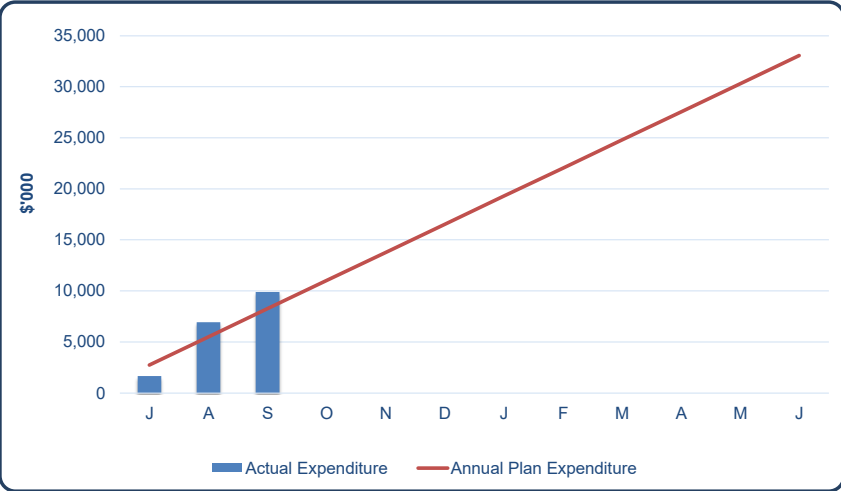
TRANSPORTATION

Revenue is \$1,167k (14%) less than budget



- Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:**
- +\$1.3m NZTA Local Roads Operating subsidy (offset opex) - (timing only)
 - -\$2.68m NZTA Local Roads Capital subsidy - timing of Capex spend
 - -\$70k Community Road Safety recovery (offset Direct costs)

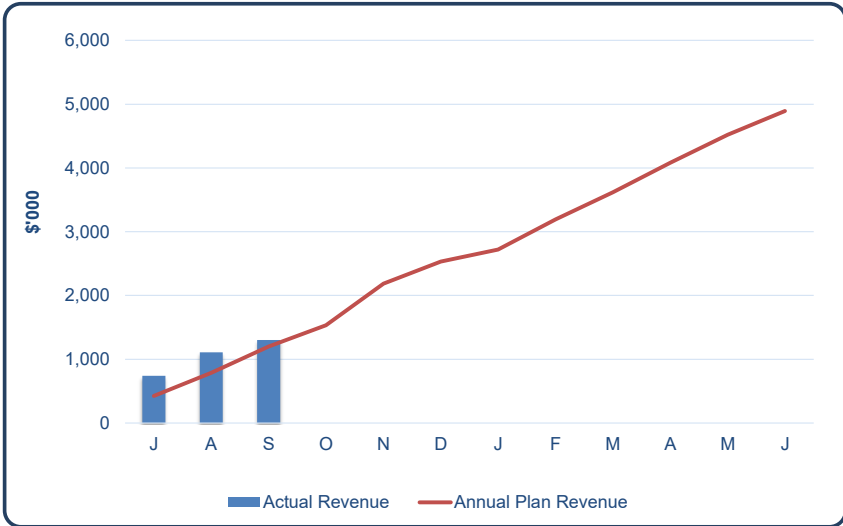
Expenditure is \$1,637k (20%) more than budget



- Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:**
- -\$0.7m Local Roads Routine drainage maintenance
 - -\$0.2m Local Roads Environmental maintenance
 - -\$0.3m Integrated transport strategy (approved carry over from FY23)
 - -\$320k Depreciation is more than budgeted (no rates impact)
 - +\$70k Community Road safety programme (offset Revenue)

VENUES AND EVENTS

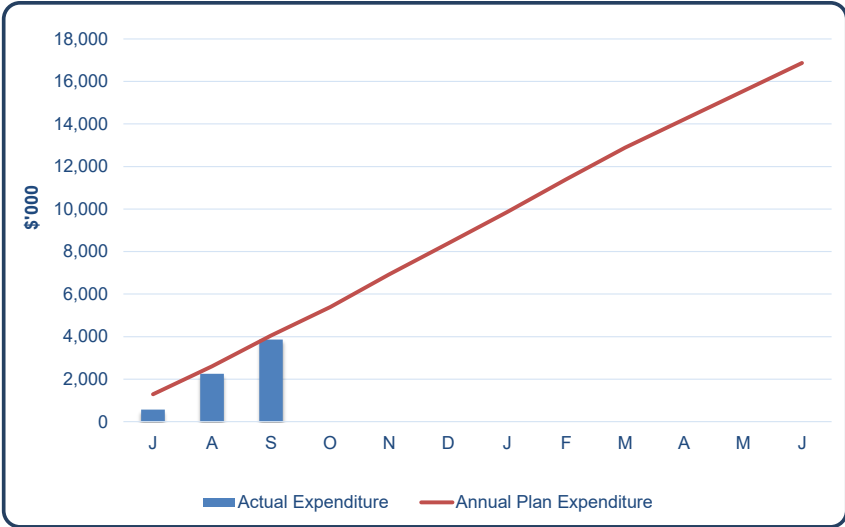
Revenue is \$102k (9%) more than budget



Revenue is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- +\$110k TSB Stadium events (timing only)

Expenditure is \$184k (5%) less than budget

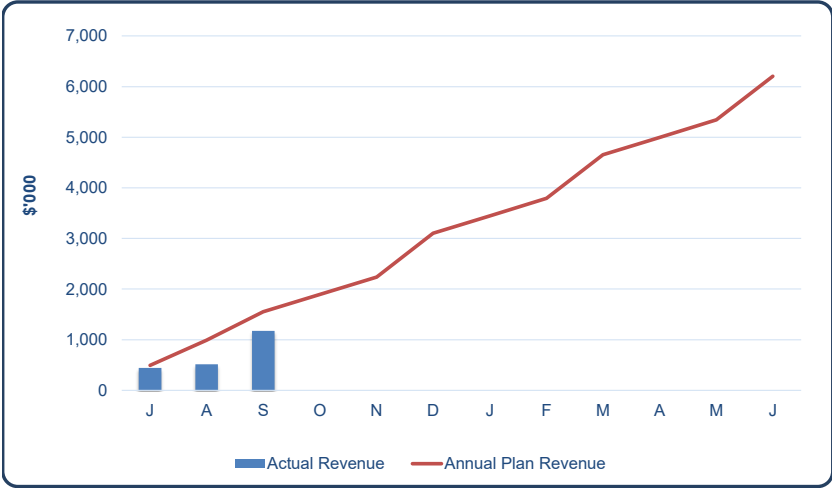


Expenditure is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- +\$145k TSB Stadium events (timing only)

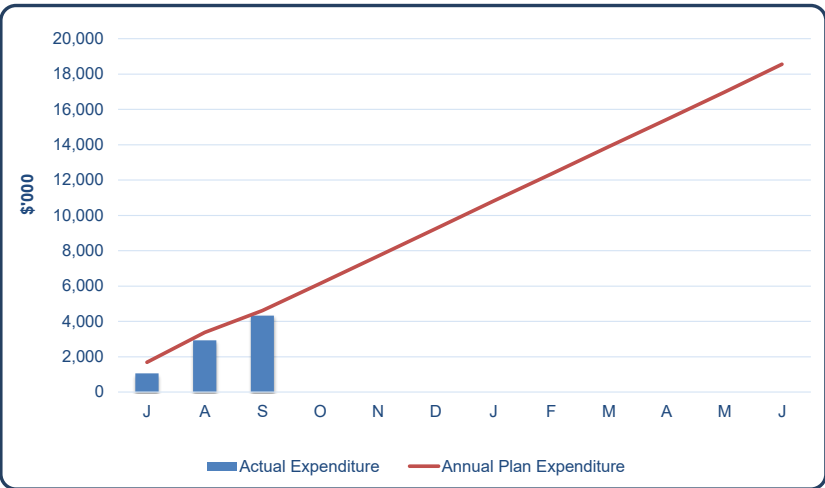
WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION

Revenue is \$378k (24%) less than budget



- Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:**
- -\$620k Commercial MRF operations behind budget due to delayed opening (offset expenses)
 - +\$324k Colson Road Landfill Logging (offset expenses)

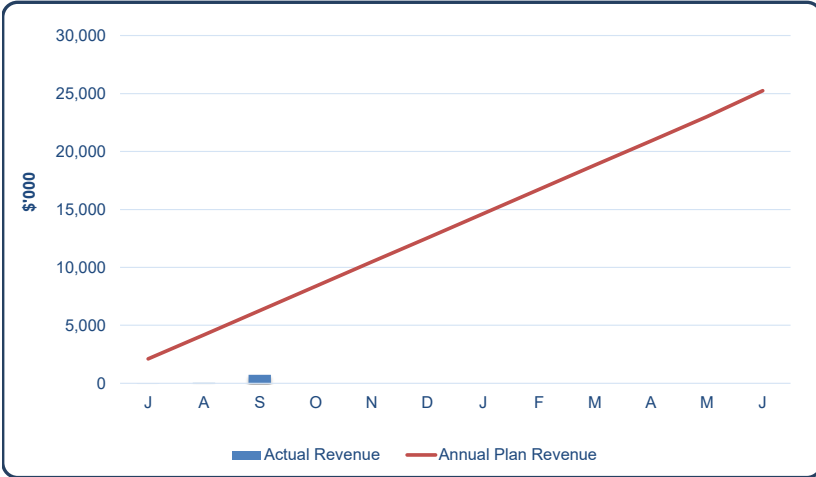
Expenditure is \$296k (6%) less than budget



- Expenditure is less than budget year-to-date due to:**
- +\$570k Commercial MRF operations behind budget due to delayed opening (offset revenue)
 - -\$339k Colson Road Landfill Logging (offset revenue)

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

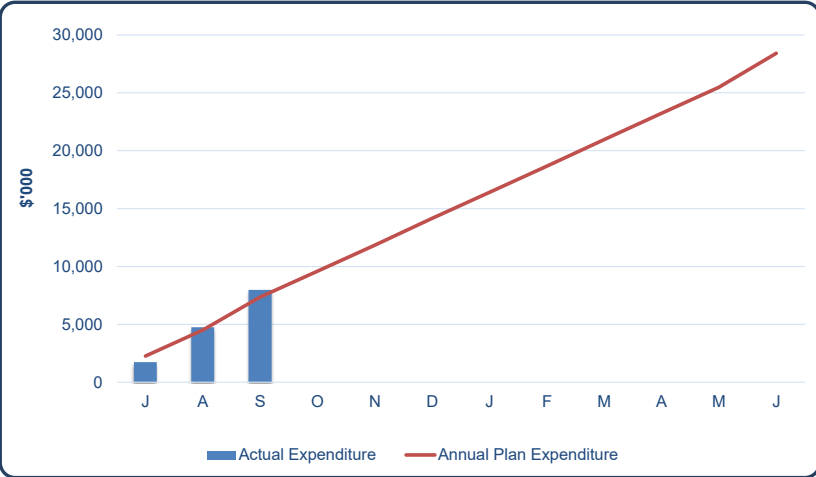
Revenue is \$5,552k (88%) less than budget



Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- +\$5.6m TDF milestone claim (offset CAPEX)
- +\$63k Additional tradewaste revenue

Expenditure is \$626k (9%) more than budget

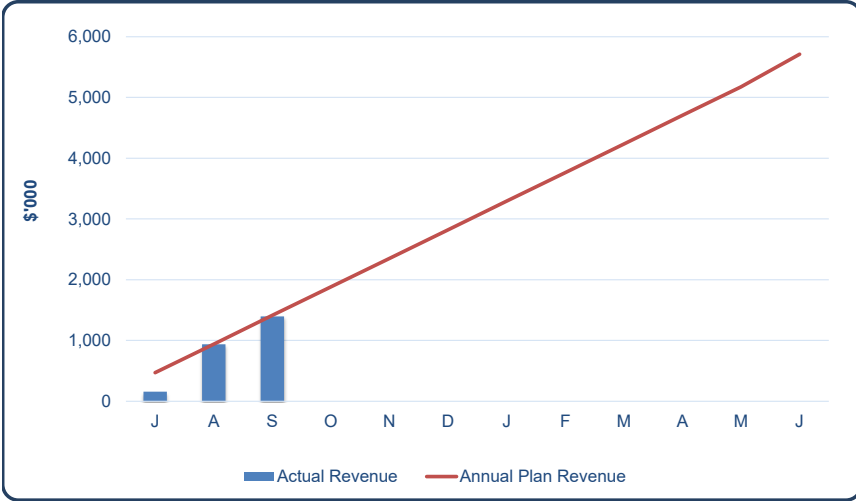


Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$266k Maintenance recode to CAPEX (timing only)
- -\$180k Wastewater modelling (timing only)
- -\$120k Sludge disposal costs due to TDF breakdowns

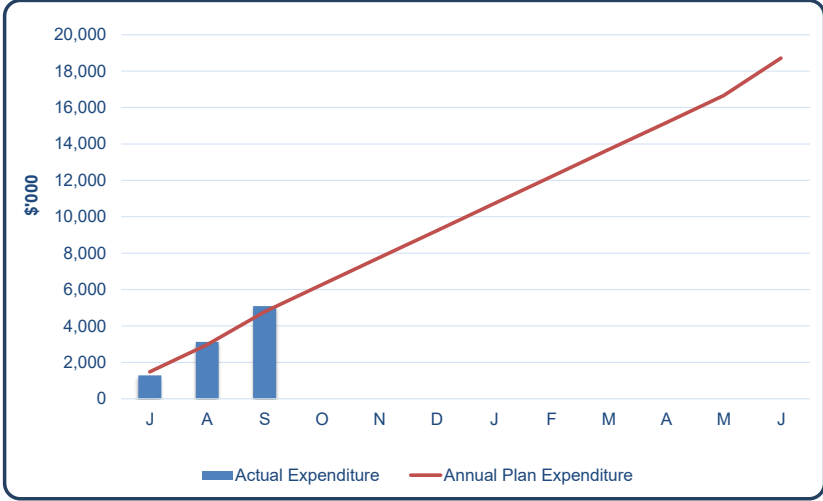
WATER SUPPLY

Revenue is inline with budget



Revenue is inline with budget year-to-date due to:
No material variances

Expenditure is \$303k (6%) more than budget



Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$180k Water reservoir urgent maintenance
- -\$50k UV servicing at small plants (timing only)
- -\$50k Leak detection activities (timing only)
- -\$50k Chemical costs increase in Carbon dioxide

ONAERO RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The Onaero Reserve Management Plan is a visionary piece mapping out the future for the next 30 years with residents via several iterations of public consultation which is required under the Reserves Act 1977. There is budget in the 2023/2024 Financial Year to implement a select number of projects identified in the RMP, any additional projects beyond those able to be achieved this year are not budgeted for. The RMP will have to be weighed up against **competing priorities from across Council's work programme in the next draft Long Term Plan.**

2. Projects may also change through the normal business case development process as additional information is developed. This information may either reinforce the case for a project or show obstacles that were unforeseen during concept development and consultation. **All projects will go through Council's project management process and be subject to all applicable approval gates where decisions are made to either proceed or halt every project.**

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / NGĀ WHAIKUPU

That having considered all matters raised in the report, Council:

- a) Adopt the Onaero Reserve Management Plan.

- b) Approve all necessary operational procedures outlined in the Reserves Act 1977 to enable implementation of the Reserve Management Plan identified in recommendation a).

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Significance	This matter is assessed as being of some importance as it relates to assets identified within the Parks and Reserves Network.
Options	This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt the Onaero Reserve Management Plan. 2. Do not adopt the Onaero Reserve Management Plan.
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are Ngāti Mutunga, the lessees of Onaero Bay Campground, lessees of the baches, users of the reserve and the general public.
Recommendation	This report recommends option 1 for addressing the matter.

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	Budget has been allocated to Onaero Reserve improvements for Financial Years 2024-2025. There are a number of proposed projects that could form part of future Long-Term Plans.
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA**

3. It is recommended that Council adopts the Onaero Reserve Management Plan (the Plan). It is important that the reserve has an up to date management plan that meets the needs of the community, as well as to comply with requirements of the Reserves Act 1977.
4. Onaero Reserve is currently one of the reserves included in the Coastal Reserves Management Plan 2015. With the ownership of the reserve land being returned to **Ngāti Mutunga** through the land settlement, there was a need to undertake an update of the plan for Onaero Reserve in partnership with **Ngāti Mutunga** and the community.
5. Officers have held discussions with a range of stakeholders and carried out a comprehensive consultation with the general public and key stakeholders of the Reserve. Feedback from this consultation has informed the final plan.
6. The next steps are to include Marine Park and associated information as part of the online mapping portal for NPDC Reserves Part B (currently in development). In addition to this the established working group with **Ngāti Mutunga** will progress the detailed design of the concept plan to enable progression of stage 1 construction.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

7. The Council adopted a new roadmap for Reserve Management Planning (**RMP's**) for the Districts suite of parks and reserves. This roadmap includes a revised approach to parks planning and management moving from a typology alignment (the type of reserve) to a geographical alignment (the location of the reserve).
8. This means that the primary driver for our RMPs will be how the reserves will serve their surrounding community rather than how they function as a particular type of reserve. The reserves are therefore grouped and managed around a community of interest. Eleven distinct communities have been identified as suitable for community based RMPs. Waitara has been identified as one of these communities of interest.

9. **The lands within this reserve are owned in fee simple by Ngāti Mutunga.** It forms part of the Cultural Redress Properties identified in the Deed of Settlement between the Crown and Ngati Mutunga, signed in July 2005.
10. Approval for the review and preparation of the Plan was provided at the Council meeting of 2 May 2023.
11. Given the intention and provisions of the Deed of Settlement, Council officers **established a working group with Ngāti Mutunga to partner in developing co-management arrangements** and associated Reserves Act planning for the Onaero reserve.
12. The working group identified a range of issues and opportunities, and these were used to develop a draft Plan. Following Council approval, this document was publicly released, and a two month consultation period was undertaken during May, June and July 2023. A full summary of this feedback received during this period is contained in Appendix 1.
13. This feedback from **Ngāti Mutunga, Onaero Bach lessees, stakeholders**, the community and operational staff have been used to update the Plan presented in this report for adoption. A copy of the proposed final plan for adoption, including concepts is included as Appendix 2.

Onaero Reserve

14. Onaero Reserve (and Domain) consists of 6.19ha of land adjacent to the coast and provides for a mix of recreation provisions, a public campground, open space, private bach leases and river access.
 15. The Onaero campground provides for public camping for tents and motorhomes with kitchen, laundry and toilet facilities. To the east of the park seventeen private holiday baches sit along the riverbank on land leased from the council.
 16. The conditions of the Settlement are that the Reserve will remain a Recreation Reserve and Council remains the administering body with an MOU between **Ngāti Mutunga and Council that guides the co-management relationship between Council and Ngāti Mutunga.**
 17. The area is administered by the Council in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977. Council manages the campground currently **through the Council's Coastal Reserve Management Plan** (amended and adopted in June 2015) and Campground Policy.
 18. Any changes to the management approach for Onaero Reserve requires public notification and consultation. The draft Plan went out for public consultation on 29 May (as approved by Council on 2 May 2023).
-

19. A minimum approach to consultation is required in preparing a Reserve Management Plan. This is outlined in Sections 41 and 119 of the Act. This process is summarised below. We are now at the final stage of the process.

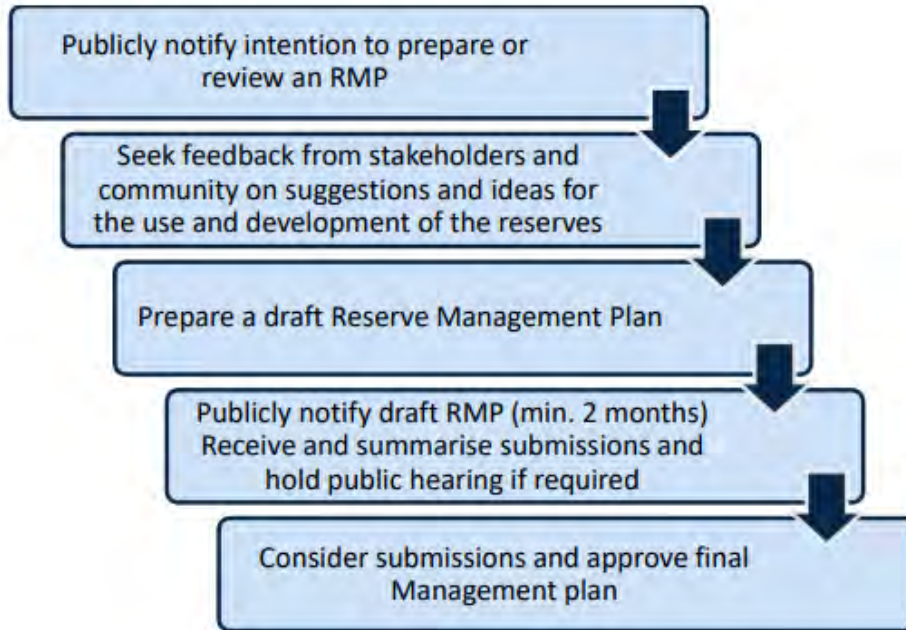


Figure 1 – Management Plan consultation process

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

20. The draft design was made available by NPDC and **Ngāti** Mutunga as part of an online survey and then the working group reached out to various stakeholders from the early consultation process, including the local bach owners/lessees and campground. This then allowed the community of Onaero and beyond to provide feedback on the draft concept and to ensure that the values and requests from the early comments had been considered.
21. A full summary of the results of the Have your Say page survey and consultation process is provided at Appendix 1.
22. Through the consultation process the community raised a number of points in relation to the draft Plan that have informed a range of changes to the Plan to better reflect community feedback and aspirations for the Onaero reserve. The working group then reviewed these and Ngati Mutunga is supportive of these the proposed amendments put forward for the Plan.
23. The amended Plan is included as Appendix 2.

24. In summary, the key adjustments made to the plan are as follows:
- a) Entry Zone: Reduce in size the central planted area at entry to fit with turning circles required with the turning circles and sightlines designed **by Council's transport team. The seating areas at the entry have been removed** and the walking track to the old bridge has been moved to the outside area. In general, the entry area has been pared back in terms of the design and there has been a zone for rubbish collection included.
 - b) Eastern Awa: This has retained the existing gravel access track with intention for it to be used for boat and vehicle access (as currently) and for this to be self-monitored. A short piece of boardwalk has been retained to the side of this track that provides a cue to users that this is the entry down to the beach and this then links into the existing track. Bollards have been relocated to the edge of the campground zone to define that and the rest is left open as currently.
 - c) Western Awa: This area now includes a vehicle and pedestrian crossing over the proposed day-lighted stream to allow for picnicking and informal parking in this area (cars and utes only, not caravans etc **as this isn't a camping zone**) and has therefore allowed for vehicle access to this area.
 - d) River and Jetty Reserve Area: This area has been included. It is a small area of land at the corner of the river. This includes allowing for exploration of the jetty to be retained and made safe and for a new set of stairs to access the lower reserve area adjacent to the river. The existing track would be closed off and restoration planting put in place. The concept is to keep the existing character and retain as a bit of a **'secret spot'** but make it safer for access and easier for maintenance and with some planting help mitigate any further erosion.
 - e) Policies. Inclusion of policies under management to provide opportunity **for Ngāti Mutunga to have a kaitiaki presence on the whenua.**

Final Management Plan

25. The plan and associated concept plan for Onaero Reserve is provided at Appendix 2.

26. The plan for Onaero Reserve was influenced from four design and management principles that came from the community consultation:
- **Wāhi Tapu.** The cultural and spiritual significance of Onaero will play a key role in the design response for the area. **Ensuring that iwi, hapū and community ideas are explored to ensure that visitors to Onaero will experience local values. Onaero and the Urenui areas have a rich Māori history through Ngāti Mutunga and drawing inspiration from this will ensure appropriate story telling.** Ecology and biodiversity is an important consideration to ensure sustainable design practices.
 - People. Onaero has been a place of human activity and resource for **the Ngāti Mutunga people for generations. Visitors regularly flock to the area during holiday months with some calling it home yearly.** It is an area that allows for differing activities such as swimming, fishing, play and camping and is home to an abundance of flora and fauna. Having such a strong presence of activity is a key **part to Onaero's characteristic** and ensuring that this essence is maintained is extremely important.
 - Landscape. The landscape at Onaero is evident in the exposed cliffs that rise from the ground. These highlight the differing geological layers and history of the earth, millions of years in the making. Drawing inspiration from these flowing forms with contrasting materials that reflect the landscape can help to inform the design. Reflecting the local character and appearance of the site defines a strong character that will sit naturally within the environment.
 - Management. Through this process and design response it is important that future management of the reserve through its programs and principles align with the RMP and local values. Pulling through strong values and principles will ensure that future management programs are built from a strong foundation.
27. From these design principles a concept plan was developed that adhered to these key points, ensuring that the values and priorities of the Onaero community were followed.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA **ĀHUARANGI**

28. Onaero reserve is located at the edge of a dynamic coastal and river environment. Active erosion is occurring at the coastal edge. As such, consideration has been given to ensuring development proposals have a light touch and that structures are located at higher elevations and/or as far away from coastal edge as possible within the reserve. Developments to the outer edges are generally smaller in scale (such as picnic tables and seats) and relatively easily moved (if required).
-

29. Albeit that the site is located on the coast, this is one of the main attractions of the park and has significant cultural and recreational significance that means a balance between coastal hazard considerations and access to the coast will need to be managed.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

30. The outcomes of the Urenui and Onaero wastewater project will inform future provision of wastewater services to Onaero reserve and may include changes to the existing wastewater services ie. Disposal field and septic tanks. The plan has considered these **potential scenarios and officers have liaised with Council's** three water team to ensure that potential infrastructure can be accommodated within the site as required.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

31. The next steps would be as follows:
- Include the concept as part of the new web portal for Part B Reserves **on Council's website;**
 - Progress detailed design for the reserve based on the approved concept; and
 - Construction of the reserve that can be delivered with the approved budget starting June/July 2024.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHI RA

32. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being of low significance as it is focused only on a single reserve.
33. There will be some impact on all residents with an interest in Onaero Recreation Reserve as the plan is rolled out in their community. For most this will only be minor, but for some people the matter will be quite important to them if it potentially affects their use and enjoyment of the reserve.
34. The preparation and delivery of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan is of **significance to Ngāti Mutunga**. This has been demonstrated through the co-management approach and establishment of the working group to design the plan.
35. Those people most directly affected by the Reserve Management Plan, in particular the bach lessees and campground, have been provided opportunities to engage on key issues and to refine the approach taken for the Reserve Management Plan.
-

36. The Onaero Reserve Management Plan contains proposals that might require decisions on financial resourcing from Council and which will be reported and considered through future Long-Term Plans if required.

Land History

37. The long association of Ngāti Mutunga with the land at Onaero reserve is described and recognised within the Plan, as summarised following:
38. **The traditions of Ngāti Mutunga illustrate the cultural, historical and spiritual association to the Onaero River. For Ngāti Mutunga, traditions such as these represent the links between the world of the gods and present generations. These histories reinforce tribal identity, connection and continuity between generations and confirm the importance of the Onaero River to Ngāti Mutunga.**
39. **The Onaero River was important to Ngāti Uenuku (also known as Ngāti Tupawhenua). Ruaoneone had Ruawahia and from Ruawahia came Uenuku, the ancestor of Ngāti Uenuku. Kaitangata also has a strong association with the Onaero River.**
40. **Puketapu and Pukemiro pā are situated at the mouth of the river. Other pā along the banks of the Onaero River include Pukemapou, Moerangi, Te Ngaio, Tikorangi, Kaitangata and Ruahine which are all located upstream. Pukemapou was the home of Uenuku's two grandsons Pouwhakarangona and Poutitia. Pourangahau was the name of their famous whata kai.**
41. **Ngāti Mutunga utilised the entire length of the Onaero River for food gathering.** The mouth of the river provided a plentiful supply of pipi, pupu (cats eye), patiki (flounder), kahawai and other fish. Inanga (whitebait) were caught along the banks of the river. Tuna (eel) and piharau (lamprey eel) were caught in the upper reaches of the river. Piharau (lamprey eel) were caught using whakaparu, which was a technique developed by placing rarauhe (bracken fern) in the rapids of the river in times of flood.
42. **Ngāti Mutunga people have used the Onaero River to access sacred sites along its banks. The Onaero River and its banks have been occupied by the ancestors of Ngāti Mutunga since before the arrival of the Tokomaru and Tahatuna waka. The Onaero River was a spiritual force for the ancestors of Ngāti Mutunga and remains so today.**
43. The tupuna had considerable knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails and tauranga waka, places for gathering kai and other taonga, ways in which to use the resources of the Onaero River, the relationship of people with the river and their dependence on it, and tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation **of resources. All of these values remain important to the people of Ngāti Mutunga today.**
-

44. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force and all forms of life **are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngāti Mutunga whanui to the Onaero River.** The Onaero River has always been an integral part of the social, spiritual and physical **lifestyle of the Ngāti Mutunga people. There are specific areas of the Onaero River that Ngāti Mutunga people** would bathe in when they were sick. The river was also used for baptising babies.
45. Post European Settlement, the land was a mix of purchased and confiscated land that passed into Crown ownership, the known history of which is outlined, as following:
- a) Northern block - The reserve land to the north of the Onaero River was purchased in 1905 as an outcome of subdivisions A and B of Sections 1, 2 and 3 Urenui District Blocks II and IV Waitara Survey District. The land was purchased by the Crown under the Land Act in 1950. In 1953 the Crown subdivided additional land and combined it into Sections 80, 81, 82 and **83 Urenui District for the purposes of "Kaipikari Farm Settlement and proposed scenic reserve and domain". In 1958, the** land was declared to be a public domain pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953. The land was vested in Clifton County Council in 1979. In 1989 all CCC land was vested in NPDC.
 - b) Southern block (southern bank of the Onaero River) - The reserve land to the south of the Onaero River was confiscated by the Crown in 1864 – 1865 during the Taranaki confiscation. The first notice of confiscation was given by Proclamation dated 17 December 1864. The area was proclaimed as eligible for settlement for colonisation in 1865. The land was reserve for the purposes of a public road in the late 1800s. It was reserved from sale for the purpose of a recreation ground in 1907.
 - c) Cottage leasehold land - Eighteen holiday cottage sites were leased in 1970 under a 10 year term with perpetual right of renewal. The most recent renewal was in 1999. The leases limit the period of occupation in the cottages to eight calendar months in any one calendar year, with no ability to sublet. The leases also limit what can be done on the sites and impose a number of obligations onto the lessees related to the use and maintenance of the properties and cottages. These leases were developed prior to the Reserves Act 1977.

46. Ngāti Mutunga Deed of Settlement - A Deed of Settlement was signed between the Crown and Ngati Mutunga on 31 July 2005. Once the 2005 Deed of Settlement between the Crown and Ngāti Mutunga was given effect through legislation, in 2006, the vesting of the reserve in NPDC was cancelled and the land was vested as a fee simple estate in the Governance Entity to be established by Ngāti Mutunga as an outcome of the settlement. Under the conditions of the settlement, the reserve remains a recreation reserve subject to Section 17 of the Reserves Act and the council will remain the administering body, with all of the functions, obligations, and powers of an administering body in which a reserve is vested under the Act, with some exceptions as set out in the Deed. The transfer of the Onaero Domain to the Governance Entity preserves public access and all the rights of the existing private leaseholders on the reserve.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

47. The Plan has been co-designed with Ngāti Mutunga. Ngāti Mutunga is working in partnership with Council.
48. **The preparation and delivery of the Plan is of significance to Māori. With the co-management approach with Ngāti Mutunga this process will appropriately reflect Council's goal of partnership with tangata whenua and the stewardship or kaitiakitanga of the whenua that Reserve Management planning embraces.**
49. **The relevant Iwi and associated hapū have been consulted in regards to specific reserve areas that fall within their rohe. Onaero Recreation Reserve is taking a co-management approach with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga and a working group with associated Terms of Reference has been meeting and working alongside Council officers on the delivery of this co-management plan. The working group has been responsible for developing and undertaking the consultation process. The working group then reports through to the Ngāti Mutunga Trust Board for decisions before reporting to Council any recommendations pertaining to the development of the co-management for Onaero Reserve.**
50. The working group presented the draft concepts to the broader iwi group at their Annual General Meeting on the 11th of February and received feedback. The working group since met and confirmed some minor adjustments based on that feedback and has endorsed the Plan put forward for adoption by Council.
51. **Ngāti Mutunga as mana whenua will be visible throughout the plan implementation through various cultural design elements and interpretive signage.**
-

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

52. The Reserves Act 1977 is the primary legislation outlining the powers and responsibilities of a local authority as the administering body of a reserve.
53. Administering bodies controlling, managing or administering land classified as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 (except local purpose and government purpose reserves) are required to prepare a management plan for the reserve.
54. In order to comply with these requirements, Council must ensure the Plan continues to be relevant to the community that it services. The current plan does not comply with these requirements.
55. The Councils statutory responsibilities are to ensure that the Act provisions for co-management are put in place.
56. In addition, Council and **Ngāti Mutunga** have a responsibility as administrator and owner of the reserve respectively, to ensure the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977 are met as outlined in Sections 41 and 119 of the Act.
57. Option 2 would mean the retention of the existing provisions under the Coastal Reserve Management Plan that does not have an up to date vision prepared in **partnership with Ngāti Mutunga for the Onaero reserve.**

OPTIONS

Option 1

Adopt the Onaero Reserve Management Plan.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

58. There are no immediate financial or resourcing implications. All planning work for the Plan is being undertaken within existing Council operational budgets and with staff resources.
59. A budget of \$829,000 has been allocated for years 2023-25 of the current LTP to develop the Onaero Reserve. The intention being that the updated concept work prepared through the consultation as part of the Plan will inform the work implemented through this capital project budget.
60. Implementation of the plan can occur within current LTP budget.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

61. **Reputational risk of spending money on a project that community don't see value in.**
-

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes

62. The Onaero Reserve Management Plan is important in delivering a thriving **community's** outcome. Parks and reserves are a core element **to a community's** wellbeing and sense of pride in place.

63. This option provides **outcomes under all of Council's Sustainable Lifestyle Capital** goals as follows:

Goal	Contribution to Goal
Trusted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced environmental outcomes as identified by iwi and tangata whenua environmental management plans. Positive opportunity for educational links with tangata whenua and kura. Governance opportunities through partnership agreement for the development of the site. Co-design opportunity and cultural narrative integration.
Thriving Communities and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced recreational and community outcomes for Onaero with enhanced areas, picnic zones and environmental restoration. Educational and active opportunities for local and nearby childcare, kura and schools. Opportunity for local activation in Council's climate mitigation goals through Planting Our Place and additional planting on site. Provides for a planned and community driven vision for a community asset.
Environmental Excellence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate mitigation through Planting Our Place and other planting on site.
Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and tourism opportunities for the area.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

64. The current LTP has budgeted for the implementation of this plan for years 2023 and 2024.

65. This option is consistent with Council policies and plans, in particular it is consistent with the NPDC Open Space Sport and Recreation Strategy 2015. Specifically, **the Plan provides for the vision of 'great spaces and places for an active and healthy community'**. Goals supported by the concept include:

- a) Spaces that are easy to exercise, play, socialise and relax in;
- b) Recreation and open spaces contribute to community identity, vibrancy and sense of place;

- c) Facilities encourage ease of participation and maximise spectator enjoyment; and
- d) Our biodiversity and cultural heritage is protected and valued as an experience.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

66. The following table summarises the assessed advantages and disadvantages of this option:

Advantages	Disadvantages
Providing improvements and enhancements to an already well-loved public space in the community.	Cost of development
Community engagement and consultation ensures a well thought out and accepted design solution.	
Additional extended recreation and conservation outcomes for Onaero.	
Increase opportunity for tourism and visitors to the area.	

Option 2

Do not adopt the Onaero Reserve Management Plan.

Financial and Resourcing Implications

67. The financial and resourcing implications of this option will be relevant if additional staff resourcing is required to undertake additional work. If the concept is not approved, then any future implementation of the concept will no longer require funding, or the previous concept would remain as a guide for development and associated funding consideration.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

68. The main risk associated with this option would be reputational as the community are expecting, through their input into the plan, support for the concept and its implementation over time. In addition, there is loss of opportunity for improvements to Onaero reserve and addressing a number of functionality issues at the site.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

69. This option limits the outcomes under Council's Sustainable Lifestyle Capital goals as follows:

Goal	Contribution to Goal
Trusted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This option would not see any contribution to this goal as an established partnership with the Ngāti Mutunga would be put at risk.
Thriving Community and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community input into the outcomes sought would not be achieved. Would delay any planned vision for this community asset.
Environmental Excellence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status quo situation would result in reduced material use.
Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and tourism opportunities in Waitara would not be enhanced.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

70. The Council's statutory responsibilities in relation to this option in regards to the provisions for co-management under the Act would not be met.
71. In addition, Council and **Ngāti Mutunga** have a responsibility as administrator and owner of the reserve respectively, to ensure the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977 are met as outlined in Sections 41 and 119 of the Act.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

72. This option is consistent with Council policies and plans as the current reserve provides for many of the outcomes identified in the NPDC Open Space Sport and Recreation Strategy 2015. However, achievement of those outcomes would be less successful in terms of meeting community expectations and current needs of the Onaero community.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

73. The following table summarises the assessed advantages and disadvantages of this option:

Advantages	Disadvantages
No cost for development or reduced cost based on original concept plan.	Reputational risk associated with expectations of community having been engagement in the design solutions.
	Improvements and enhancements would not reflect community views or needs.
	Additional extended recreation outcomes for Onaero would not be achieved.
	Increase opportunity for tourism and visitors to Onaero would not be achieved.

Recommended Option

This report recommends option 1 Adopt the Onaero Reserve Management Plan for addressing the matter.

APPENDICES / NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA

Appendix 1 Consultation Summary (ECM 9096281)

Appendix 2 Onaero Reserve Management Plan (ECM 9096278)

Report Details

Prepared By: Renee Davies (Planning and Design Lead)
 Team: Planning and Design
 Approved By: Helena Williamson (GM Strategy and Planning)
 Ward/Community: Clifton Community Board
 Date: 17 October 2023
 File Reference: ECM 9095560

-----End of Report -----

Appendix 1: Onaero Masterplan Engagement Summary

The community engagement began with initial consultation with the stakeholders of Onaero Reserve. A working group was established between Ngāti Mutunga (as landowners and Tangata Whenua of the reserve) and New Plymouth District Council (NPDC), this group was mandated to guide the process of development of the Co-Management Plan. Ngāti Mutunga and hapū was the first step in the consultation process and from there a draft concept package was prepared and presented to local stakeholders, in particular the bach (holiday cottage) owners and campground manager of Onaero Reserve. This informed the basis for the concept package that was made available for public consultation and was uploaded to the NPDC website and physical copies printed and distributed to members of the public that were interested.

As part of the community consultation an open day was also held at Onaero Campground to further allow for comprehensive input. The public consultation and events were advertised through Midweek advertisements, a Facebook advertisement, a Facebook event listing, Have Your Say council page and letter drop to residents of the Onaero Reserve. The community were encouraged to provide feedback through the online Have Your Say portal, through email and also printed forms that could be filled out and returned to NPDC.

In total we received feedback responses from 33 online surveys, seven direct emails or drop off forms and 15 feedback forms and comments from in person events and workshops.

Total responses	Online Survey	Direct ⁽¹⁾	In person events ⁽²⁾	Total
	33	7	15	55

⁽¹⁾ This includes emails, phone calls and written submissions.

⁽²⁾ This includes group workshops with key stakeholders and the open day

Overall, there was a clear consensus in the responses that some of the proposed changes to certain areas needed to be reevaluated whilst other suggestions were favoured among the community. The areas ranked in order of importance were:

Area	Rank
Entry Zone	1
Western Awa	2
Bridge Design	3
Eastern Awa	4

The most common feedback responses for each area were:

Entry Zone

- Safety concerns turning into Onaero Reserve (Entry Zone) and that the design does not allow for safe and accessible turning of the various vehicles used.
- Responses don't believe there is a need to have a central gathering space.
- Connecting to old bridge and introducing a walking track will be a positive.

Western Awa

- Most of the responses were in strong support of the Western Awa proposals.
- Daylighting the stream will be a positive for the area.
- Elevated viewing area with learning boards is also a positive.
- Preventing vehicle access will hinder users ability to enjoy the space.

Bridge Design

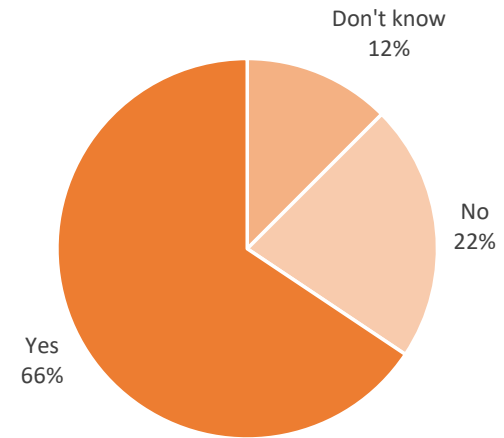
- Almost all responses supported the bridge design with a few comments wanting to ensure that current use (fishing/jumping) won't be hindered.

Eastern Awa

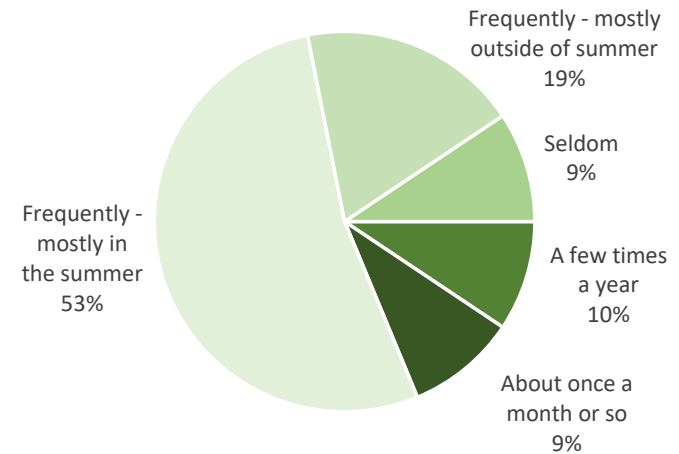
- Preventing vehicle access to the beach wasn't supported.
- Boardwalk down the slope will be affected by extreme weather events.
- Proposal lacks direct pedestrian access to the beach from the slope.
- Preventing parking for vehicles and introducing bollards will prevent access for a lot of users.

All responses have been evaluated with changes made to the management plan, these have been outlined in the recommendations below.

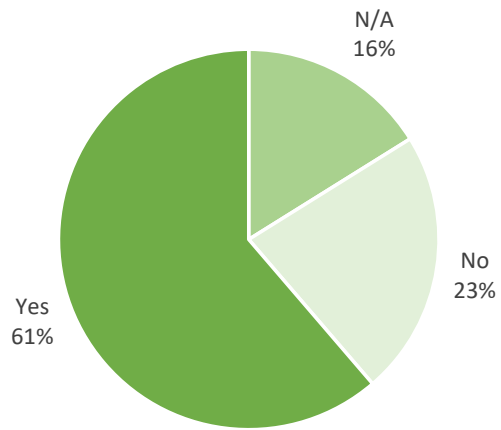
Do you support the vision of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan?



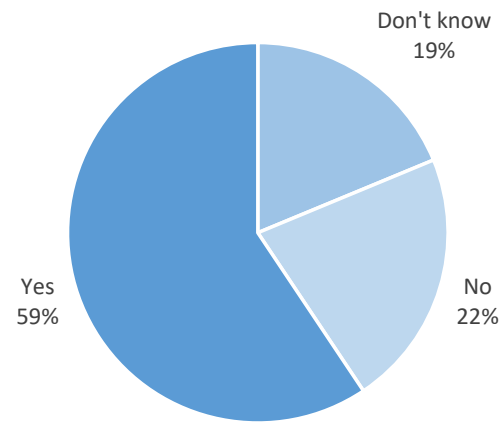
How often do you visit Onaero Reserve?



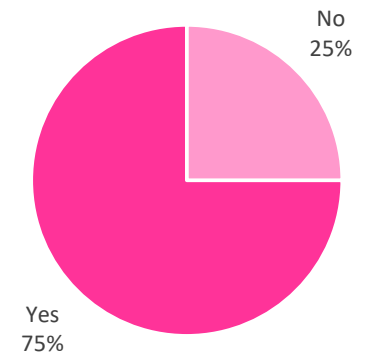
Does Onaero Reserve meet your accessibility requirements?



Do you support the design principles of Wāhi Tapu, Landscape and People?



Do you want NPDC to make improvements that will better protect and attract more native species to Onaero Reserve?



Onaero Masterplan Submission Recommendations

Response ID	Form	Issues	Officer Comment	Recommendation
26	Online	Safety Issues when turning from the main road into the carpark.	NPDC and Ngāti Mutunga are working closely with Waka Kotahi to investigate safer measures when entering and exiting from SH3.	Continued work with Waka Kotahi to explore safer measures, including potential signs that give indication of the reserve prior to people turning off the SH.
		Riparian plantings along river bank & sea front needs improving.	NPDC and Ngāti Mutunga are aware of the need for improving local ecosystems and are working to implement restoration initiatives.	Refer plans identifying stream daylighting and riparian and coastal planting restoration to help enhance local ecosystems.
		Bridge strengthening with less emphasise upon design.	The bridge project is separate to the Onaero Masterplan and work is being carried out for strengthening and maintenance, however there is opportunity to incorporate artistic components into the design.	Continue to keep the bridge strengthening project and the design of the bridge separate and ensure a component of cultural design within the project.
		No cats or dogs. Educational board explaining local protected native species.	As part of the wider project, there is intention to implement educational boards throughout the site to educate users on the local ecosystems. NPDC are also reviewing Dog Bylaws for the area.	Refer to page 15 of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan document for learning opportunities and policy pathways for reserve management and ecology concerns. There is an opportunity to ensure this education is included through this.
		Financial commitment expected from rate payers? Expected Financial Contribution by private house owners? Financial Implications for camping community?	The budget for the implementation of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan was approved as part of the long term plan process. There is no expected financial contribution from any other party.	Continue with the project and deliver within the approved project budget.
27	Online	Area needs a liquor and dog ban, like it used to have.	NPDC are reviewing Dog bylaws for the area. The review and update of regulatory policies are outside the scope of this project.	Covered by separate policy work.
		No consideration for people with limited mobility, no wheelchair access. All concepts are ableist in their design.	During the concept phase we have explored improving access to the beach and awa for all users by replacing materials and looking to	Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan V2 policy pathways and investigated further in detail design.

			improve existing conditions that are better suited to people with limited mobility. All final proposals will be in conjunction with accessibility standards.	
		Significant reservations about the ability of the council to deliver this proposal, the drainage has been an utter stuff up from wo to go, and the design is completely inappropriate for the location and will absolutely cause erosion where the pipeline comes out, the engineer had zero understanding of the location or the fragility of the soil, incompetence to the point of negligence. Support Ngāti Mutunga, want the best for them, can't see the council being able to do anything other than mess it up.	<p>Council had experts undertake the design for the stormwater and due to weather conditions the final finishing has yet to be completed.</p> <p>The reserve work identified through the co-management plan is of a nature that is similar to other parks and reserves work that Council has delivered successfully previously.</p>	Detailed design processes for any future work can consider the comments here around understanding of soil and local conditions.
28	Online	Perhaps a trail for horse riders and access to the beach.	At this stage no exploration has been done to include horse rider access to the beach, further investigation needed.	Further investigation needed around feasibility and ecology.
29	Online	The access to the beach in the north eastern awa has been blocked off.	Access to the beach from the northern edge of the coast has been identified as a safety concern. Access has been closed off to prevent further erosion to the coastal edge and avoid accidents occurring from use.	Current proposal is to keep temporary fencing along the beach edge to deter people from accessing from this side. Concept plan includes design principles that will help guide people to the proposed access way and improve condition for ease of use.
		I think people are less likely to use the picnic tables on the other side of the stream if they aren't able to drive up to them. Now and the large logs and drift wood are dumped by the sea on the "kick about lawn", just like happened on 27th May 2023. How would tractors and trucks be able to be used to clear the logs and driftwood?	Consideration into allowing vehicles access across the proposed daylighted stream has been allowed for in the design.	Design has been adjusted to allow for separate vehicle and pedestrian access across the daylighted stream. Changes identified in proposed final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.

30	Online	Bollards around the tar sealed driveway would not work as cars would go around them on the grass. People like to drive closer to the beach and park under the trees for shade. Bollards would ruin the natural state of the reserve.	Introducing bollards may cause problems for users and access so has been removed.	Changes identified in proposed final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		I don't think the boardwalk is necessary. I like the entrance to the beach as it is. I think the boardwalk would get slippery and dangerous in time.	Investigations into the boardwalks feasibility down the existing access way did not meet the necessary requirements, its extent has been reduced and separated from vehicle track.	Changes identified in proposed final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		I'm concerned about the extra work involved in keeping the gardens weeded and tidy and also keeping under the trees and around art tidy. I am concerned that the natural beauty of the reserve will be affected by all the changes.	As part of the management plan there will be work done to identify areas for maintenance and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works. One of the design principles is to ensure that the existing character is not affected by any changes but builds upon what makes Onaero great.	Ongoing work with Parks Department and Campground Manager to work through a maintenance plan. Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan policy pathways.
		Ensure dogs are on leashes down the beach so they don't attack penguins.	NPDC are reviewing Dog Bylaws for the area.	
		Entry zone: don't have a seating wall as it will not be used. Leave the entry as it is and put the art by the big sign or by the surf canoe.	Seating wall has been removed. We have made changes to the updated concept to better align with the existing treatment, this is to allow for safe use and sufficient space for larger vehicles while still allow for safe use for walkers wanting to access the old bridge and proposed walking tracks.	Changes identified in proposed final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Western Awa: change the foot bridge to accommodate vehicles so the lawnmower can cross it and also vehicles, including trucks and tractors to clear logs and drift wood dumped by the sea.	Consideration into allowing vehicles access across the proposed daylighted stream has been allowed for in the design.	Design has been adjusted to allow for separate vehicle and pedestrian access across the daylighted stream. Changes identified in proposed final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Eastern Awa: Leave the access to the beach as it is in its natural state. A boardwalk would get slippery and dangerous over time. Allow	There are proposals to continue to allow vehicle access to the beach for maintenance, beach rescue and recreational use. A boardwalk would	Changes identified in proposed final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.

		vehicles to launch boats on the beach. Let me walk down the steps in the north eastern awa.	<p>require significant structural work so scope has been revised to allow vehicle access while still proposing a boardwalk experience for walking visitors.</p> <p>Access to the beach from the northern edge of the coast has been identified as a safety concern. Access has been closed off to prevent further erosion to the coastal edge and avoid accidents occurring from use.</p>	Current proposal is to keep temporary fencing along the beach edge to deter people from accessing from this side. Concept plan includes design principles that will help guide people to the proposed access way and improve condition for ease of use.
31	Online	More parking, sea wall and perhaps picnic table/toilets.	<p>More parking and picnic opportunities have been allowed for in the current proposal.</p> <p>Any coastal protection would have to be consistent with Council's coastal erosion strategy. This currently identifies protection only of significant public assets.</p>	Identified in proposed final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		We would like to maintain access to ride horses on the beach. As was customary for Māori too. We only need parking and approx. 1mtr width of bridle path in the grass/dirt/verges. Please don't overlook us as this area and Urenui is full of people with horses and little kids riding their ponies in a safe environment. If anything I would exclude motorbikes for the simple reasons of noise, speed and danger to wildlife. Horses and ponies do not have this issue. Perhaps the occasional fully organic poo, but better than dog poo. Riding at water's edge is safe and pleasurable.	Horse riding will be guided by Council's animal bylaws. There is provision for parking at the reserve.	No change proposed.
32	Online	Erosion protection i.e. rock wall.	Any coastal protection would have to be consistent with Council's coastal erosion	No change. Further investigation would be required.

			strategy. This currently identifies protection only of significant public assets.	
		To close in the front entrance is very unsafe, when turning in you need plenty of room to get in quickly.	Ongoing work with roading team and Waka Kotahi is being carried out to ensure that any proposal is safe for use and appropriate for all vehicles that use the space. We have identified some safety improvements from our last concept and update for version 2.	Changes identified in proposed final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.and ongoing work through detailed design.
33	Online	Little maintenance and upkeep, just looks unloved.	As part of the management plan there will be work done to identify areas for maintenance and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works.	Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan policy pathways.
		Improved toilet facilities, more native planting.	As part of the management plan there are proposals to improve existing public facilities and introduce more native planting.	Identified in proposed final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
34	Online	Limited tent sites.	The number of campsites are currently managed under the lease agreement with the Holiday Park. The terms and conditions of this agreement and the ability to include additional tent sites will be guided by the outcomes of the Urenui and Onaero wastewater project as campsites are currently limited due to wastewater constraints.	Future considerations of any increase in camping opportunity would be discussed in partnership with Ngati Mutunga in lease renewal for the Campground.
		Improved beach access, Improved public toilets.	As part of the management plan there are proposals to improve existing public facilities and access to the beach. However, direct access to the beach from the northern edge of the coast has been identified as a safety concern. Access has been closed off to prevent further erosion to the coastal edge and avoid accidents occurring from use.	Identified in the final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.

		Better beach access.	Direct access to the beach from the northern edge of the coast has been identified as a safety concern. Access has been closed off to prevent further erosion to the coastal edge and avoid accidents occurring from use.	Current proposal is to keep temporary fencing along the beach edge to deter people from accessing from this side. Concept plan includes design principles that will help guide people to the proposed access way and improve condition for ease of use.
35	Online	The entry least favourite part of Onaero.	The management plan proposes to enhance the entrance while working to make use safer for vehicles and visitors.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
36	Online	The bridge and the often tricky entry and exit to the park are my least favourite parts of Onaero.	The management plan proposes to enhance the bridge and the entrance while working to make use safer for vehicles and visitors.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		More acknowledgement of the iwi history and improved infrastructure- especially for those not staying e.g. toilets etc. Security at night to not allow people not camping in at certain times.	The management plan proposes to introduce a number of interpretive signage and learning board opportunities to enrichen iwi and local history. Toilets are also proposed to be improved.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Restricted access or defined area access to cars on the beach, especially back dune areas or breeding areas. Dogs on control i.e. leads.	The proposal looks to maintain the current status quo of vehicle access to the beach and allowing for user reporting and monitoring for any damage or illegal use. However, through the management plan we are looking to improve access and better direct users through non-sensitive areas.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
37	Online	Bad entrance and turn off from main road. Not enough day facilities for BBQs etc.	As part of the management plan there are proposals to improve existing public facilities and enhance the entrance while working to make use safer for vehicles and visitors.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		BBQ facilities. Easy river and beach access. More activities or amenities for day visitors and campers.	As part of the management plan there are proposals to improve existing public facilities and access to the beach. However, direct access to the beach from the northern edge of the	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.

			coast has been identified as a safety concern. Access has been closed off to prevent further erosion to the coastal edge and avoid accidents occurring from use.	
38	Online	Don't spend money we don't have.	The budget for the implementation of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan was approved as part of the long term plan process that has undergone community consultation and subsequently approved by Council.	No change.
39	Online	River/beach access.	As part of the management plan there are proposals to improve existing access to the beach and river. However, direct access to the beach from the northern edge of the coast has been identified as a safety concern. Access has been closed off to prevent further erosion to the coastal edge and avoid accidents occurring from use.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Access ways, landscaping tidied up.	As part of the management plan there are proposals to improve existing access to the beach and river. Also work will be done to identify areas for maintenance and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Bridge That you can still see over it to look up and down the river. We watch our kids swim and kayak from the bridge.	The design proposal for the bridge will not hinder its current use or extend higher than the necessary balustrades requirements. Visibility will still be open from either side and also allow for fishing over the edge.	Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan V2 (September 2023). final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Needs steps/paths /walkways onto river and beach.	As part of the management plan there are proposals to improve existing access to the beach and river. However, direct access to the beach from the northern edge of the coast has been identified as a safety concern. Access has been closed off to prevent further erosion to	Current proposal is to keep temporary fencing along the beach edge to deter people from accessing from this side. Concept plan includes design principles that will help guide people to the proposed access way and improve condition for ease of use.

			the coastal edge and avoid accidents occurring from use.	
40	Online	Drainage... a lot of flooding out here when it rains.	There is a separate project being managed by NPDC to address this issue.	
41	Online	Lack of parking.	More parking opportunities have been allowed for in the current proposal while still maintaining the informal feel.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Parking space, rubbish bins better beach access.	More parking opportunities have been allowed for in the current proposal and better public facilities. As part of the management plan there are proposals to improve existing access to the beach and river. Also work will be done to identify areas for maintenance and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Waste of money when people can't even afford food anymore.	The budget for the implementation of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan was approved as part of the long term plan process and supported by community consultation.	Council officers are working alongside Ngāti Mutunga to ensure that cost effective design responses are delivered with the available budget.
		Widened entry way.	The management plan proposes to enhance the entrance while working to make use safer for vehicles and visitors.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
42	Online	Better amenities.	As part of the management plan there are proposals to improve existing public facilities.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Don't need better road access.	Access from SH3 is a constant issue and has the potential for accidents to occur. Work is being carried out closely with Waka Kotahi and the roading team to investigate safer measures when entering and exiting from SH3.	Continued work with Waka Kotahi to explore safer measures.
		How will this affect entry and exit for campers with large vehicles.	As part of the design process we are working with the roading team to ensure that all	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.

			vehicles will be able to safely and effectively enter and exit the site. Further investigation has been carried out to show vehicle tracking paths and adjustments made to accommodate all types of users.	
		Pest control.	Pest control is covered in the existing policies proposed for the reserve.	No change required.
		Make sure there is thought put in for campers as this is the main use for a lot of people.	Investigations have been carried out for all vehicle users to ensure safe and suitable use.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		If there is going to be camping areas taken away then is there a possibility to establish more campsites say around the main lawn.	Any potential removal of campsites will be relocated to ensure a neutral number of campsites remains.	Ongoing work with Campground Manager.
43	Online	That you want to make changes, leave it as it is.	We have a fortunate opportunity to improve and build upon what Onaero has to offer, as part of the design process and principles we have identified that it is of utmost importance that what we propose will not hinder the existing character and experiences of the site.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Putting up the panels on the bridge do not agree with. Children & Adults have been fishing off that bridge for years and the kids jump off it. If you put those up they cannot do either anymore.	The design proposal for the bridge will not hinder its current use or extend higher than the necessary balustrades requirements. Visibility will still be open from either side and also allow for fishing over the edge.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Complete waste of tax payers money.	The budget for the implementation of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan was approved as part of the long term plan process and associated community consultation.	
44	Online	The drainage and flooding means infrastructure has not been maintained.	There is a separate project being managed by NPDC to address this issue.	No change needed.
		Pot holes and flood prone areas improved and maintained.	There is a separate project being managed by NPDC to address this issue.	No change needed.

		Good education and awareness programme.	As part of the wider project, there is intention to implement educational boards throughout the site to educate users on the local history and ecosystems.	Refer to page 15 of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan document for learning opportunities and policy pathways for reserve management and ecology concerns.
45	Online	<p>As a ratepayer I do not want any further rate increase and need rates to go back down so I can afford to eat and keep a roof over my head and afford petrol to get to work whilst I still have one and I disagree with all these council vanity projects that are not able to be paid for from within the current budget without asking or in reality stealing further from a rate payers mouth.</p> <p>How much have the council paid to the design team already before even commencing this project that won't be tendered and the cost will be double and rates will yet again be increased so no one will be able to afford to even drive to Onaero let alone do anything else so STOP rate rising projects that are luxuries not vital to existence.</p> <p>Stop these nice to have projects that are not within budget and can't afford to live after paying current rates due to rises to pay for projects like that are total rip off of our wages.</p> <p>Stop all projects apart from essential ones that fall within our budget and reduce rates no further increases so I can afford to eat and keep my home that I have renovated and worked hard for otherwise what is the point.</p>	The budget for the implementation of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan was approved as part of the long term plan process and associated community consultation.	Council officers are working alongside Ngāti Mutunga to ensure that cost effective design responses are delivered with the available budget.

46	Online	The dirty river.	The project has identified a range of restoration approaches that should help to improve water quality of the awa.	No change.
		More power sites.	Camping sites are currently constrained by the wastewater facilities on site. Future opportunity can be explored dependent on outcome of the Urenui and Onaero wastewater project.	To be determined through future campground leases.
		Wider entry.	NPDC and Ngāti Mutunga are working closely with Waka Kotahi to investigate safer measures when entering and exiting from SH3.	Continued work with Waka Kotahi to explore safer measures.
		Keep bush areas intact.	No works proposed will impact local bush areas but look to protect and enhance.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
47	Online	The area is not clean.	As part of the management plan there will be work done to identify areas for maintenance and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works.	Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan policy pathways.
		Picnic areas upgraded, walkways, clean river.	As part of the management plan there are proposals to improve existing public facilities, walkways and ecological considerations.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan..
48	Online	The bridge. While working there, there was multiple instances where there was large numbers of pedestrians as well as cars, quite a few near misses.	As part of the design process we have worked with structural engineers to implement greater safety measures for the bridge design and create better separation between vehicles and pedestrians.	Ongoing work through detailed design.
49	Online	All the driftwood.	As part of the management plan there will be work done to identify areas for maintenance and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works.	Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan policy pathways.
		More native planting.	As part of the management plan there are proposals to introduce more native planting.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan).
		safety of traffic entering site	As part of the design process we are working with the roading team to ensure that all	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan..

			vehicles will be able to safely and effectively enter and exit the site. Further investigation has been carried out to show vehicle tracking paths and adjustments made to accommodate all types of users.	
		More predator traps Lizard protection.	Ngāti Mutunga have an active programme of pest management within the reserve.	Council will look to further support the pest management responses within the reserve through their operational pest management programme.
50	Online	Camping area to be more private. Reserve to be separate from the camp.	The plan identifies a range of small interventions that will provide some further clarity between the reserve and campground. The intention has been for the area to remain open and accessible to all, so there is a balance with this.	No change.
		Overall like the idea, but I also think it is important to ensure the abilities for families to fish off the main bridge are retained. The design looks very high and as such might prevent that.	The design proposal for the bridge will not hinder its current use or extend higher than the necessary balustrades requirements. Visibility will still be open from either side and also allow for fishing over the edge.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
51	Online	That the lower part of the campground has been closed for camping these past years. It was a lovely peaceful area compared to the main camp area up top, and allowed for lovely views over the river.	Camping sites are currently constrained by the wastewater facilities on site. Future opportunity can be explored dependent on outcome of the Urenui and Onaero wastewater project.	To be considered in future campground leases as appropriate and in partnership with Ngāti Mutunga.
		I would like to make sure the proposed roundabout will NOT have bollards. It's tight enough as it is to turn a car and caravan around, so to jazz up the roundabout will likely disable the use of it, due to it being too tight.	Bollards have been removed, it was deemed unnecessary.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		I'd like to see the main tracks widened, to make turning in and out of the campsites easier for longer vehicles.	Ongoing work with roading team and Waka Kotahi is being carried out to ensure that any proposal is safe for use and appropriate for all	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan and ongoing work through detailed design.

			vehicles that use the space. We have identified some safety improvements from our last concept and update for version 2.	
		The area is lovely and wild, which is great for the kids. Don't cultivate the soul out of it.	One of the design principles is to ensure that the existing character is not affected by any changes but builds upon what makes Onaero great.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Id scrap the walkways and fancy entrance, there is no reason to spend money on that, you're better to put that towards upgrading the old toilet block.	Improving the safety of the entrance is an ongoing issue for Onaero as it poses a significant risk for vehicles entering and exit SH3. There is also the need for pedestrian access to be safe to the old bridge and proposed walking tracks. Proposed work is to formalise and improve the safety of the entrance into Onaero.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Also I would like to see the lower part of the campground reopened, since it's pretty darn packed in summer and we could do with the additional sites, as opposed to an area that won't be used for much other than... what???	Camping sites are currently constrained by the wastewater facilities on site. Future opportunity can be explored dependent on outcome of the Urenui and Onaero wastewater project.	No change.
		The bridge, yes it needs upgrading but just make it a sturdy, wide bridge. Saves an awful lot of money and keeps the current wholesome character in place.	There is a separate project that is addressing the structural integrity of the bridge. Part of this work will determine what the best option is to ensure the safety of the community.	No change.
		The current beach and bush is, it's good for the penguin. I'm not sure if cultivating the area as per your proposal will do any good to the native birds.	No proposed work will impact local fauna ecosystems and any works will be in collaboration with select specialists.	Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan V2 policy pathways.
		Just go back to the basics and find a more creative solution to cover the education on the history, such as a flyer upon arrival. In my opinion the current campground is great because it's not cultivated, and I'd love to see	The design responses have been pared back through the consultation process and provide for a light touch for the reserve.	Council officers are working alongside Ngāti Mutunga to ensure that cost effective design responses are delivered with the available budget.

		some practical upgrades as mentioned in my feedback, but other than that, please don't waste rate payer's money. Thank you for your time.		
52	Online	Camp management. Access to river is impacted by poor placement of public access via allocated camp sites. Public area is grassed area without beach our river access. Public have to walk between camp sites. It is an easy fix with removal of two sites of reallocation to other side of road. Public toilets are on the other side of the river from the public access. Camp management do not make public access easy. Ill conceived.	As part of the management plan access has been investigated to better direct public users to key identified points, this will help to better guide people away from campsites.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan..
		Clear public access. Which side of the river is it? Public toilet access on the same side as public access. Removal of camp sites to the side of beach access if the northern side is deemed 'public'. Camp management clear on public access rights.	Public access to the river and beach is on both sides of the river where the reserves area, we are not proposing to only have public access from one side. Working with the campground manager has identified relocation of camp sites to better open up the access to the beach without people walking through campsites.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		As stated. Access for public should have barriers removed, specifically, two camp sites at river access point, and education of management of public access rights.	See above for answers around access, also there is a proposal to improve wayfinding signage to better educate visitors of access to the river and beach.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan..
		I support Ngāti Mutunga involvement in the plan. I feel it is vital to protect public access to this unique spot which should not be impacted on by campsite. Which side of the river is public access? Pick a path, and make it clear, accessible, and with public toilet access on the sand side as river access.	As above, public access will be both sides of the river where the reserves are.	No change.

53	Online	No suitable wash off shower by the river.	The project can consider the need for wash off shower either through detailed design for the project and/or in collaboration with the campground.	To be considered during detailed design.
		The bridge does not require cosmetic changes.	The current bridge does not meet engineering or code requirements and needs improvements and at that time there is an opportunity to improve the visual presence of the bridge. The designs are being kept low key.	No change.
		It needs to be inclusive NOT exclusive.	All works proposed will meet all accessibility standards, our intention is to make Onaero as inviting and accessible to all manner of users.	Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan V2 policy pathways and investigated further in detail design.
		I'd like to see a dog friendly area at this campsite.	NPDC are reviewing Dog Bylaws for the area.	
54	Online	Gas BBQ need to be there.	There may be opportunity for this however there is a desire to keep the reserve low in infrastructure.	To be considered in detailed design.
		Better parking.	More parking opportunities have been allowed for in the current proposal.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Make free camping.	Council's camping policy does not support free camping when campground leases are in place.	No change.
55	Online	The way I can no longer go down the steps cut into the bank on the north end of the Eastern awa, and that I am unable to lie on the bank above the steps and look at the sea.	As part of the management plan there are proposals to improve existing access to the beach and river. However, direct access to the beach from the northern edge of the coast has been identified as a safety concern. Access has been closed off to prevent further erosion to the coastal edge and avoid accidents occurring from use.	Current proposal is to keep temporary fencing along the beach edge to deter people from accessing from this side. Concept plan includes design principles that will help guide people to the proposed access way and improve condition for ease of use.
		I would like to see something down with the public toilets. I don't think they need to be	As part of the management plan there is a proposal to improve the existing public facilities.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.

	replaced. I think that they need a good clean, a fresh coat of paint on the inside, and a new roof. There is no need to go to all the expense of replacing the toilets.		
	The foot bridge isn't acceptable, as trucks and tractors get to the logs and driftwood the tide occasionally dumps there. I don't think it is worth re-turf the surface because of the driftwood and logs that get dumped there. And I don't think it would be used as a kick about area. Or even a picnic area, if cars aren't able to drive closer to the river. To my knowledge no penguins nest in the Western awa. Children use the 2 big fields as kick about areas.	Consideration into allowing vehicles access across the proposed daylighted stream has been allowed for in the design.	Design has been adjusted to allow for separate vehicle and pedestrian access across the daylighted stream. Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
	Please let people access the beach down the bank on the northern area of the eastern awa.	As part of the management plan there are proposals to improve existing access to the beach and river. However, direct access to the beach from the northern edge of the coast has been identified as a safety concern. Access has been closed off to prevent further erosion to the coastal edge and avoid accidents occurring from use.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
	Put more signs up about keeping dogs under control. Maybe they should be told to keep dogs on a lead when going down the beach. Dogs are the biggest threat to the penguins.	Current dog bylaw being considered for the reserve.	This can be implemented when the dog bylaw for the area has been finalised.
	Page 18 1.4 says to allow and encourage continued use of the public areas for the community to continue to enjoy and protect for generations. A number of people enjoy taking their boats and launching them off the beach. Please allow this to continue.	We have updated the proposal to allow vehicle access to the beach for maintenance, beach rescue and recreational use. A boardwalk down the slope would require significant structural work so scope has been revised to allow vehicle access while still proposing a boardwalk	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.

			experience at the top for walking visitors, separate to vehicle track.	
		Page 20 entry zone: you say you want to improve vehicle access and provide a safer turn into/exit. I'm concerned the changes will made it more dangerous.	As part of the design process we are working with the roading team to ensure that all vehicles will be able to safely and effectively enter and exit the site. Further investigation has been carried out to show vehicle tracking paths and adjustments made to accommodate all types of users.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Western awa: A timber foot bridge is unacceptable, as I have mentioned a foot bridge isn't acceptable. The bridge need to allow trackers and trucks to access the area where occasionally, logs and driftwood are dumped by the sea, so the logs and driftwood can be removed. Improve the existing public toilet facilities by cleaning, painting and replacing the roof.	Consideration into allowing vehicles access across the proposed daylighted stream has been allowed for in the design.	Design has been adjusted to allow for separate vehicle and pedestrian access across the daylighted stream. Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Eastern Awa: don't introduce a timber boardwalk. It won't improve access when it been there a while and gets slippery and dangerous. The beach access as it is quite acceptable.	We have updated the proposal to allow vehicle access to the beach for maintenance, beach rescue and recreational use. A boardwalk down the slope would require significant structural work so scope has been revised to allow vehicle access while still proposing a boardwalk experience at the top for walking visitors, separate to vehicle track.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Who would keep the coastal planting areas weed free and tidy? Who would keep the area tidy under the planted trees?	As part of the management plan there will be work done to identify areas for maintenance and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works. One of the design principles is to ensure that the existing character is not affected by any changes but builds upon what makes Onaero great.	Ongoing work with Parks Department and Campground Manager to work through a maintenance plan. Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan policy pathways.

56	Online	The entrance of SH 3. Turning bays/ lanes to facilitate easy entry into the reserve. There needs to be turning bays & lanes on SH3 to reduce the potential of a serious vehicle smash.	NPDC and Ngāti Mutunga are working closely with Waka Kotahi to investigate safer measures when entering and exiting from SH3.	Continued work with Waka Kotahi to explore safer measures.
		The disposal of sewage appropriately as this is currently limiting the number of people who can stay in the area.	Being explored as part of the Urenui and Onaero wastewater treatment project.	
		Stopping vehicle access to the beach via the eastern awa bears no thought to need to have vehicular access in times of need, which I have personally observed, over the years. EASY vehicle access must be maintained. Also people with young families often park under the trees for shade on the grass level on the eastern awa and this should not be restricted in any way.	We have updated the proposal to allow vehicle access to the beach for maintenance, beach rescue and recreational use. A boardwalk down the slope would require significant structural work so scope has been revised to allow vehicle access while still proposing a boardwalk experience at the top for walking visitors, separate to vehicle track.	Changes identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Development of the entrance way by restricting vehicle entrance/ exit space is fraught with danger. If the plan proceeds as currently, there will inevitably be a vehicle smash.	As part of the design process we are working with the roading team to ensure that all vehicles will be able to safely and effectively enter and exit the site. Further investigation has been carried out to show vehicle tracking paths and adjustments made to accommodate all types of users.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Please ensure gorse is eradicated from the WHOLE reserve - control of it has dropped off the radar in recent times. It's not a good look. I think there is an inference that vehicles are a major problem in the reserve as far as protecting native species is concerned, when in fact it is predators, such as feral cats, stoats and rats. Concentrated trapping of these predators needs to be implemented on the eastern awa.	As part of the management plan there will be work done to identify areas for maintenance and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works.	Ongoing work with Parks Department and Campground Manager to work through a maintenance plan. Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan policy pathways.

		I believe the focus should first be placed on renewing the public toilet facilities, as they have the most direct impact to the public visiting the reserve. I also think that the area around the public toilets (north eastern side) is where the majority of the explanation of the history of Onaero Bay should be placed.	As part of the management plan there is a proposal to improve the existing public facilities and introduce a cultural hub.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
57	Online	Gorse and flax area to left of track to beach. Clearing of above area to especially allow access to river for young family to swim, learn to kayak etc.	As part of the management plan there will be work done to identify areas for maintenance and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works.	Ongoing work with Parks Department and Campground Manager to work through a maintenance plan. Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan policy pathways.
		The plan needs to link with climate change and future erosion The plan needs to link to the other Onaero plans e.g. Bridge maintenance, sewage disposal.	The plan has considered the climate change impacts for the reserve.	No change.
58	Online	Secure in future storm events.		
		Education, restrictions at breeding times, limit amount of tuna and enanga taking. Seasonal.	As part of the wider project, there is intention to implement educational boards throughout the site to educate users on the local ecosystems.	Refer to page 15 of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan document for learning opportunities and policy pathways for reserve management and ecology concerns.
Anon	Paper Form	More cultural narrative.	As part of the wider project, there is intention to implement educational boards throughout the site to educate users on the local history and ecosystems.	Refer to page 15 of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan document for learning opportunities.
		More monitoring of native species.	Ngāti Mutunga has an active pest management and monitoring programme at the reserve for taonga species.	Council will continue to support this programme of work.
Anon 2	Paper Form	Entering from the main road, quite dangerous. Entry from main road is dangerous, particularly turning right from Urenui. There needs to be better traffic control.	NPDC and Ngāti Mutunga are working closely with Waka Kotahi to investigate safer measures when entering and exiting from SH3.	Continued work with Waka Kotahi to explore safer measures.

		Improvements to the entrance and a general refresh of the grounds and the facilities. Everything is looking tired and dated. In some cases grounds are in a state of disrepair.	As part of the management plan there will be work done to identify areas for maintenance and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works.	Ongoing work with Parks Department and Campground Manager to work through a maintenance plan. Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan policy pathways.
		Access to the beach should be maintained for vehicles as required. Vehicles on the beach has always been very trusted and has never been an issue. Removing access could pose an H+S risk.	We have updated the proposal to allow vehicle access to the beach for maintenance, beach rescue and recreational use. A boardwalk down the slope would require significant structural work so scope has been revised to allow vehicle access while still proposing a boardwalk experience at the top for walking visitors, separate to vehicle track.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Bridges main priority should be that it is structurally sound and allows parallel safe access for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles.	As part of the design process we have worked with structural engineers to implement greater safety measures for the bridge design and create better separation between vehicles and pedestrians.	Ongoing work through detailed design.
Dr Neil de Wet	Paper Form	Review of the plan and design elements in terms of universal design principles so as to enhance access and use by all regardless of age, ability or disability - this may include, for example, design of car parking areas, walkways, toilet block / public facilities, and access to the proposed viewing area in the eastern awa.	All works proposed will meet all accessibility standards, our intention is to make Onaero as inviting and accessible to all manner of users.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan policy pathways and investigated further in detail design.
		Include the planting of native trees that are good for providing shade and so provide more shade in areas of recreational use.	Increasing native planting across the site has been proposed to better improve ecosystems within Onaero. Key locations have also been identified for tree planting to help provide shade opportunities.	
		Include the provision of drinking water fountains to increase access to freely available drinking water.	There may be an opportunity to consider this in the western awa area.	This will be considered through detailed design.

Grant Sarten	Paper Form	<p>Entry and exit to the main road is quite dangerous. The entry area to the domain and camp needs to be kept open and with as few obstructions as possible. Sometimes it necessary to get off the road quite quickly and the current open area allows for plenty of space to avoid other vehicles coming and going. Turnoff area on the main road itself widened if possible. I recommend leaving it as a large open area. Much safer and less expensive than what is proposed.</p> <p>The old bridge is a nice touch of heritage. It would be good to retain access to this. At the moment it can become quite a bog around it. Needs a bit of drainage and some bollards or something to stop vehicles driving on the grass area.</p>	<p>Ongoing work with roading team and Waka Kotahi is being carried out to ensure that any proposal is safe for use and appropriate for all vehicles that use the space. We have identified some safety improvements from our last concept and update for version 2. Including allowing pedestrian access to the old bridge.</p>	<p>Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan and ongoing work through detailed design.</p>
		<p>Lots of people use the western end of the camp to park and access the river. The creek can be opened up but I think it would be better to have a bridge over it and retain access to that area. Recently rough seas and high tides pushed a lot of driftwood up onto the riverbank in that area. That was subsequently cleared with a digger. It's going to be an ongoing issue and probably get worse with climate change. Rather than continuously throw money at it consider letting nature take its course.</p>	<p>Consideration into allowing vehicles access across the proposed daylighted stream has been allowed for in the design.</p>	<p>Design has been adjusted to allow for separate vehicle and pedestrian access across the daylighted stream. Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.</p>
		<p>I think it's important to retain access to the beach to launch boats. A number of people use quad bikes etc. to launch and it a long way up</p>	<p>We have updated the proposal to allow vehicle access to the beach for maintenance, beach rescue and recreational use. A boardwalk down</p>	<p>Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.</p>

	<p>the main road towing a boat with a quad bike. Dangerous and illegal too probably.</p> <p>The alternative to go to Onaero beach or Urenui doesn't really work.</p> <p>Good idea to keep vehicles off the top of the bank. This area is eroding but with the surf club gone I don't think there's any point in spending money on trying to slow it down. There's plenty of reserve area left and it's much better to keep the beach looking natural.</p>	<p>the slope would require significant structural work so scope has been revised to allow vehicle access while still proposing a boardwalk experience at the top for walking visitors, separate to vehicle track.</p>	
	<p>The bridge design looks unnecessarily expensive. Needs to allow for kids to fish off the side. Looks good but priority should be on making sure the bridge is safe.</p>	<p>The design proposal for the bridge will not hinder its current use or extend higher than the necessary balustrades requirements. Visibility will still be open from either side and also allow for fishing over the edge.</p>	<p>Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.</p>
	<p>The domain in front of the bach area needs to be finished off. Seems to have been a huge expense to solve relatively minor problem with ponding. The leach field to the north is going to become a major problem but I understand that that is going to be resolved.</p>	<p>The stormwater project is still in progress and will continue with this until the work is complete.</p> <p>The Urenui and Onaero wastewater project. This project is to resolve issues with Wastewater in the Urenui and Onaero townships and campgrounds. The project includes reticulation of wastewater from the Urenui and Onaero townships and domains, construction of a new local wastewater treatment plant and discharge of treated wastewater to land.</p>	
	<p>Keep the area looking as natural as possible especially the beach and river.</p>	<p>One of the design principles is to ensure that the existing character is not affected by any changes but builds upon what makes Onaero great.</p>	<p>Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.</p>

Ian Street	Paper Form	Least favourite merging of the carpark onto the state highway. Safety must be a priority where the carpark is currently situated.	Ongoing work with roading team and Waka Kotahi is being carried out to ensure that any proposal is safe for use and appropriate for all vehicles that use the space. We have identified some safety improvements from our last concept and update for version 2.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan and ongoing work through detailed design.
		A safe spot for children to fish off the bridge, very popular over summer.	The design proposal for the bridge will not hinder its current use or extend higher than the necessary balustrades requirements. Visibility will still be open from either side and also allow for fishing over the edge.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Blue penguins must be catered for at river mouth. I place nesting boxes here a number of years ago. Native trees that our native birds can feed from.	Ongoing work with ecological considerations will be part of the overall management of Onaero, protection of local ecosystems is important to the users and area.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
Rob Gooderidge	Paper Form	The entrance from SH3 when driving west. Try to educate travelling public to avoid entering when travelling west on SH3.	Ongoing work with roading team and Waka Kotahi is being carried out to ensure that any proposal is safe for use and appropriate for all vehicles that use the space. We have identified some safety improvements from our last concept and update for version 2.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan and ongoing work through detailed design.
		Try to keep as natural as possible.	One of the design principles is to ensure that the existing character is not affected by any changes but builds upon what makes Onaero great.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		“Daylight” the creek may lead to further maintenance problems.	As part of the management plan there will be work done to identify areas for maintenance and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works.	Ongoing work with Parks Department and Campground Manager to work through a maintenance plan. Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan policy pathways.
		Leave eastern awa as it is, as it is quite natural. Beach access will always be problematic because of erosion.	Proposed Eastern Awa works is to improve access to the river/beach while protecting the coastal edge. Mitigation measures has been	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.

			proposed (improve existing track, stabilisation planting) to help protect the site.	
		A bridge is a bridge, who will pay the fancy upgrades? Rate payers?	The budget for the implementation of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan was approved as part of the long term plan process in xxxx. The bridge design is included within this project budget, and the structural upgrades required will be addressed as part of the separate Onaero Domain bridge repair project.	
		Some attempt to control predators, such cats and dogs.	Ongoing work with ecological considerations will be part of the overall management of Onaero, protection of local ecosystems is important to the users and area.	Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
Colin Smith	Email	Entry: Whilst the graphics look good, this design is unrealistic for traffic entering and exiting the Onaero Reserve. I believe the proposed changes to the entry would make it more dangerous than what it already is. Also the large volume of traffic plus massive trucks passing would make it an impossible place to enjoy. I know this because I have attempted to talk many times, to a whitebaiter from the old bridge (the whitebaiting spot on page 3) and you just can't be heard. It is very noisy. I cannot see people parking there as it is a long walk to the beach. Hardly anyone parks there now, so why would that change? People come to Onaero to experience the beach, not sit out by the road and get blasted by big trucks thundering past. Also note some trucks use their air brakes to slow for the bridge. I read recently that there were approx. 700+ truck movements a day on	Ongoing work with roading team and Waka Kotahi is being carried out to ensure that any proposal is safe for use and appropriate for all vehicles that use the space. We have identified some safety improvements from our last concept and update for version 2.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan and ongoing work through detailed design.

		<p>this part of SH3. On average that is one truck going past every two minutes.</p>		
		<p>The boardwalk over the stream must be able to be accessed by vehicles. The lower area has flooded many times in the 68 years I have been going to Onaero and the grass has been littered with wood from the beach, sometimes big logs - a tractor is needed to remove them. A point I would also make is that the proposed turning bay at the end of the roadway is impractical as the shape is wrong to enable cars to turn easily. I can tell you now that in winter, if the turning bay stays like it is planned you can expect to see a lot of turf churned up by vehicle tyres.</p>	<p>Consideration into allowing vehicles access across the proposed daylighted stream has been allowed for in the design.</p>	<p>Foot bridge to be constructed to allow for vehicle access across daylighted stream. At this stage priority will be given to maintenance vehicles.</p>
		<p>There must be vehicle access to the beach itself for safety reasons. I personally know of two heart attacks that have occurred when people have been whitebaiting. I am against installing removable bollards as I just know when an emergency occurs there will be a problem locating the padlock(s).</p>	<p>We have updated the proposal to allow vehicle access to the beach for maintenance, beach rescue and recreational use. A boardwalk down the slope would require significant structural work so scope has been revised to allow vehicle access while still proposing a boardwalk experience at the top for walking visitors, separate to vehicle track.</p>	<p>Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.</p>
		<p>Regarding the concern about people causing erosion, I mentioned on the day that the sea is doing most of the damage and really, unless boulders are installed (like Urenui), the measures proposed to inhibiting erosion by people are close to being pointless. Most beach goers use this informal access to the beach as it is quick and avoids the hot sand in the summer time. Please don't stop pedestrian access to this area.</p>	<p>Direct access to the beach from the northern edge of the coast has been identified as a safety concern. Access has been closed off to prevent further erosion to the coastal edge and avoid accidents occurring from use.</p>	<p>Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.</p>

		The access track to the public area where bach no.17 used to be, has been fenced off due to subsidence. As a result members of the public are precluded access. There is a safe older track that just needs to be opened up to allow access to this lovely spot.	This area has been added to the management plan where we plan to introduce measure to make access safer than currently.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		One basic thing that needs to be done is the eradication of gorse on the eastern ridge up from the camp bridge. Every now and again a bit gets sprayed but it continues its march down the ridge. The same comment applies to the Northern hill (cabbage tree) which has rampant gorse.	As part of the management plan there will be work done to identify areas for maintenance and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works.	Ongoing work with Parks Department and Campground Manager to work through a maintenance plan. Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan policy pathways.
Wanda Smith	Email	The draft Onaero Reserve Management Plan shows coastal stabilization planting near the board walk. This is where people would park their car to be closer to the access to the beach, plus they could park on the left side of the beach access. People would want to park close to the trees to be in the shade, which is right where the coastal planting is. Other tree planting could be in the way. When whitebaiting season is on, cars park on the left and right side of the access to the beach. When people could access the beach by going down the steps in the bank at the northern end of the Eastern awa cars would be parked nearby, under the shade of the trees if possible. Once people know that the access down the steps is blocked I expect they will want to park close to the only beach access where the coastal planting is proposed.	Proposed planting for this area is only on, or above, the exposed dunes when no cars would drive onto. We have regarded feedback from people about the bollards and removed from scope to allow for informal parking on the grass under the existing trees.	
		I don't think the council should be forking out to keep the coastal stabilization planting areas	As part of the management plan there will be work done to identify areas for maintenance	Ongoing work with Parks Department and Campground Manager to work through a

		weeded and tidy. It would be an ongoing cost to the rate payers. I don't think the coastal stabilization planting is necessary. Grass is easy care.	and a plan put in place to include in ongoing maintenance works.	maintenance plan. Identified in Onaero Reserve Management Plan policy pathways.
		I don't think a shortened boardwalk is necessary. In time it would get slippery and dangerous. Surely good signage would be sufficient to show people where to go.	Investigations into the boardwalks feasibility down the existing access way did not meet the necessary requirements, its extent has been reduced and separated from vehicle track.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
Michelle Kennard	Campground Manager	Erosion in the river bank closer to the powered sites. How can we try to mitigate against this?	Best way to respond?	
		Safety at the entrance is paramount!	Ongoing work with roading team and Waka Kotahi is being carried out to ensure that any proposal is safe for use and appropriate for all vehicles that use the space. We have identified some safety improvements from our last concept and update for version 2.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan and ongoing work through detailed design.
		There are a few boats that launch off the beach. There's one guy that has his boat here so we may come up against a lot of resistance for shutting off vehicle access to the beach.	We have updated the proposal to allow vehicle access to the beach for maintenance, beach rescue and recreational use. A boardwalk down the slope would require significant structural work so scope has been revised to allow vehicle access while still proposing a boardwalk experience at the top for walking visitors, separate to vehicle track.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
Alistair Watkins	Phone Call	Real reservation is the stuff out on the waka Kotahi point of view, the entryway – a lot of people use that paved area a lot, 40 foot volvos parked. Old Mitsubishi buses, few areas that you can turn a large vehicle on that state highway. Not uncommon for guys to park here and wait for the gorge. Really urge to work around it, don't not do anything grassed area is all good, grass an area to	Ongoing work with roading team and Waka Kotahi is being carried out to ensure that any proposal is safe for use and appropriate for all vehicles that use the space. We have identified some safety improvements from our last concept and update for version 2.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan and ongoing work through detailed design.

		<p>Bridge needs to be strong. Just as long as anything that goes on there is solid, and easy to clean, and maintain. People get photos and wedding photos. Need to be able to fish off the bridge.</p>	<p>The design proposal for the bridge will not hinder its current use or extend higher than the necessary balustrades requirements. Visibility will still be open from either side and also allow for fishing over the edge.</p>	<p>Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.</p>
		<p>Doesn't support paying for it.</p>	<p>The budget for the implementation of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan was approved as part of the long term plan process in xxxx.</p>	
<p>Pauline & David Cruickshank</p>	<p>Email</p>	<p>Although I applaud the concept of a one way entry and exit from the domain and campground I do not believe that there is sufficient room on the existing area to allow for the design concept especially without making turning from the campground area to the domain, or vice versa practical. As a frequent user of my bach during the week I often notice the existing tar sealed area used as a rest area for large vehicles especially trucks. Looking at the new design it would seem there may be insufficient room for the parking of even smaller vehicles who are seen parking in the area and walking to both the domain and beach areas.</p>	<p>Ongoing work with roading team and Waka Kotahi is being carried out to ensure that any proposal is safe for use and appropriate for all vehicles that use the space. We have identified some safety improvements from our last concept and update for version 2.</p>	<p>Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan and ongoing work through detailed design.</p>
		<p>I have further concerns that the proposed plantings will grow tall and impede vision on the exit to the main road that is already precarious at best.</p>		
		<p>My concern is the limited access to the "kick about lawn with picnic tables" I have seen the sea dump an amazing amount of debris & drift wood as far up as the existing cottage that necessitated large machinery access to remove it.</p>	<p>Consideration into allowing vehicles access across the proposed daylighted stream has been allowed for in the design.</p>	<p>Design has been adjusted to allow for separate vehicle and pedestrian access across the daylighted stream. Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.</p>

		<p>Would the proposed foot bridge be suitable for any vehicle access let alone large vehicles? I am also aware that both ambulance and fire service vehicle have been needed in the area and again I don't think they would be able to access the area over a foot bridge. Currently there is access to the area for day visitors/picnickers but I have yet to see anyone use the existing picnic tables so have concerns that visitors will not park above the western Awa and walk to the picnic area although the addition of the proposed information and design may be just what is needed to encourage visitors to the area.</p>		
		<p>Although I totally understand the challenge of the erosion at the beach front and how pedestrian access to the beach is an ongoing issue I do not believe that blocking off the existing vehicle access and installing a boardwalk will encourage beach access at the expense of vehicle access. One of the bach holders fishing boats has often been used as a rescue vehicle for those in trouble at sea and again there have been several occasions where unfortunately an ambulance a fire engine has been needed on the beach.</p>	<p>We have updated the proposal to allow vehicle access to the beach for maintenance, beach rescue and recreational use. A boardwalk down the slope would require significant structural work so scope has been revised to allow vehicle access while still proposing a boardwalk experience at the top for walking visitors, separate to vehicle track.</p>	<p>Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.</p>
		<p>The pictorials provided look great and as long as there is still plenty of room for the many children who fish off the bridge to continue to do so I am sure will be a nice addition.</p>	<p>The design proposal for the bridge will not hinder its current use or extend higher than the necessary balustrades requirements. Visibility will still be open from either side and also allow for fishing over the edge.</p>	<p>Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.</p>
		<p>I believe the money allocated could and should be put to better purpose especially when we look at the weather related destruction across</p>	<p>The budget for the implementation of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan was</p>	

		the country, the failing infrastructures seen in many areas and the proposed rate rises that NPDC have recently confirmed as 12.5%. This increase alone will put many families and households under further pressure at a time of marked inflation.	approved as part of the long term plan process in xxxx.	
Steve & Marlene Burmester	Email	We don't agree with seating walls as nobody will want to sit there, with traffic whizzing by at 100kmph.	Seating wall has been removed. We have made changes to the updated concept to better align with the existing treatment, this is to allow for safe use and sufficient space for larger vehicles while still allow for safe use for walkers wanting to access the old bridge and proposed walking tracks.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		We're worried about the safety of entry and exit, and especially turning right into the campsite with the proposed design, when coming from North, i.e. heading south.	Ongoing work with roading team and Waka Kotahi is being carried out to ensure that any proposal is safe for use and appropriate for all vehicles that use the space. We have identified some safety improvements from our last concept and update for version 2.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan and ongoing work through detailed design.
		Where would our rubbish bins go.....there are 16 of us putting out either one or two bins, and during the summer break, there can be quite a few bins out front.	An area has been identified for rubbish collection that was talked through with the bach owners. It was agreed that this was the best place and was where they were previously collected.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Where do picnic-goers who drive to Onaero for the day, park their cars. Picnic areas are less likely to be used if they are unable to drive up to them.	Consideration into allowing vehicles access across the proposed daylighted stream has been allowed for in the design.	Design has been adjusted to allow for separate vehicle and pedestrian access across the daylighted stream. Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		We are owners of a Sealegs (amphibious) boat. The boat has its own wheels (no trailer) and we presently drive it down the beach. We have been told that the possible closure of this track is because of the protection of the penguins	We have updated the proposal to allow vehicle access to the beach for maintenance, beach rescue and recreational use. A boardwalk down the slope would require significant structural work so scope has been revised to allow vehicle	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.

		<p>nesting in nearby foliage. We have never in 15 years seen any penguins on this track, and if we did, we would fully respect this, as of course we want to nurture and protect this wildlife.</p> <p>Our boat has been asked to be used in the involvement in a few rescue operations over the years when kayakers or swimmers have been in danger. If this track was removed and replaced with a boardwalk, how would rescue vehicles get to the beach?</p>	<p>access while still proposing a boardwalk experience at the top for walking visitors, separate to vehicle track.</p>	
		<p>A lot of people drive and visit Onaero beach and park under the trees and have a picnic near the beach. This will not be possible with the current proposal.</p>	<p>Bollards have been removed, it was deemed unnecessary.</p>	<p>Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.</p>
		<p>Happy with the look of the bridge design, but as part of the “camping experience” many camping families for generations, bring their kids to the bridge to fish for herrings. Would this still be possible? And also, the motorhomes and caravans still need to be able to cross the bridge with plenty of width either side, for pedestrians, as at present.</p>	<p>The design proposal for the bridge will not hinder its current use or extend higher than the necessary balustrades requirements. Visibility will still be open from either side and also allow for fishing over the edge.</p>	<p>Identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.</p>
<p>Ngāti Mutunga AGM</p>	<p>Workshop 11 Feb 2023</p>	<p>The awa needs cleaning, and we need to check the septic tanks as they’ve been leaking into the awa.</p>	<p>The septic tanks will be addressed through the Urenui and Onaero wastewater programme of works. Council does regular monitoring of the septic tanks.</p>	
		<p>‘Kia māori ai te whenua’ – make the space Māori. Ensure that narratives/stories are reflected in design</p>	<p>As part of the wider project, there is intention to implement educational boards throughout the site to educate users on the local Māori history. Working alongside Ngāti Mutunga will also ensure that appropriate design principles</p>	<p>Refer to page 15 of the Onaero Reserve Management Plan document for learning opportunities.</p>

			and strong cultural connections are pulled through the design.	
		Access to drinking water	There is opportunity to consider a water fountain.	This will be considered during detailed design.
		There have been some extreme weather events – design to keep these in mind.	The design has ensured any structures are away from coastal edge and climate considerations have been taken into account in the design.	No change.
Bach Owners	Workshop 18 Feb 2023	Absolutely want the entry to be made safer and the roads leading into the entry. Need a big turning arc for caravans/buses/boats to get into the domain. If bigger vehicles are coming from the North, not sure they'd be able to get into the entry with it like this.	Ongoing work with roading team and Waka Kotahi is being carried out to ensure that any proposal is safe for use and appropriate for all vehicles that use the space. We have identified some safety improvements from our last concept and update for version 2.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan and ongoing work through detailed design.
		Entrance into the bachs is full of pot holes, would be good to get this sorted.	This is being dealt with as part of the stormwater upgrade project.	No change.
		Concerns raised around access to the Beach and questioned the need for bollards. Noted that the boats owned by the bach owners are used as the rescue boat when needed.	We have updated the proposal to allow vehicle access to the beach for maintenance, beach rescue and recreational use and remove reference to bollards. A boardwalk down the slope would require significant structural work so scope has been revised to allow vehicle access while still proposing a boardwalk experience at the top for walking visitors, separate to vehicle track.	Changes identified in final Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan.
		Make sure the clearances from the bridge are ok for caravans etc. So that the vertical elements don't hit the vehicles.	As part of the design process we have worked with structural engineers to implement greater safety measures for the bridge design and create better separation between vehicles and pedestrians.	Ongoing work through detailed design.



ONAERO RESERVE CO-MANAGEMENT PLAN

VERSION 2 - OCTOBER 2023

VISION

Onaero Reserve has been a place of activity and resource for the Ngāti Mutunga people for generations. It will remain a place for community and visitors to appreciate, experience and enjoy in a safe and meaningful way.



*Whiria te tangata
Whiria te kaupapa
Whiria nga taonga tuku
iho o Ngāti Mutunga*

NGĀTI MUTUNGA



NGĀTI MUTUNGA
E KŌRE E HĪMITI TE PUNA KŌRĪPUPŪ

Mai Titoki ki Te Rau o Te Huia karapotia nei e te ia o Waiau. Te wai o Mihirau ki te wai o Kuranui koia tērā ko te whakararunga taniwha, nō runga nō raro.

The traditional rohe of Ngāti Mutunga is permanently etched into both the physical and historical landscapes. From the northernmost pā site Titoki, to the southernmost pā site Te Rau o Te Huia and encompassing Waiau Stream. The land between Mimitangiatua River and Urenui River is known as a strategic stronghold to resist incursions.

The concentration of Ngāti Mutunga pā sites demonstrates that our ancestors were some of the most prolific builders of pā in Aotearoa. Pā were often strategically placed along rivers or streams, while large numbers were also built inland on plains and steep hill country.

The Urenui River was referred to as 'He wai herenga taniwha' or the monsters' lair, as the strategic location of pā sites along the river helped to trap enemies

Ngāti Mutunga descend from a number of ancestors who lived in the area occupied today by their descendants and the ancestors who arrived on the waka. These ancestors who lived in the area include Tokauri, Tokatea, Mihirau, Heruika, Pūrakino, Rakaupounamu, Uenuku (son of Ruawahia), Hineweo, Hineno, Te Hihiotū, Kahukura and Mutunga.

Ngāti Mutunga also descends from ancestors who arrived on

the Tokomaru, Tahatuna and Okoki waka such as Taitaawaro, Manaia and Ngānganarūrū. Over generations the descendants of these tūpuna intermarried and became generally known as Ngāti Mutunga.

It is difficult to determine how many Ngāti Mutunga people there are. Our Taranaki rohe was once densely populated with many kāinga and pā. A number of factors such as warfare and migration, loss of land through wrongful Crown confiscation, and urban migration led to a decline in the population identifying as Ngāti Mutunga during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Today our sole remaining marae is located in Urenui, a small seaside village located approximately 32 km north of New Plymouth and 20 km north of Waitara.

Like most Iwi, Ngāti Mutunga now has members spread far and wide. The main concentrations of Ngāti Mutunga populations are located within Taranaki, Christchurch and Wellington. The majority of Ngāti Mutunga descendants (approximately 73%) live outside Taranaki.

Ngāti Mutunga and the New Plymouth District Council have been working together to co-manage the Onaero Reserve. Part of this co-management has been to develop a reserve concept for the reserve site and look for opportunity to improve select areas and incorporate important iwi values through any proposed designs.



Te Urenui Pā - Image by Vaughan Flannagan



Maruehi Pā - Image by Vaughan Flannagan



HISTORIC PĀ SITES ALONG ONAERO RIVER

ONAERO HISTORY

The traditions of Ngāti Mutunga illustrate the cultural, historical and spiritual association of Ngāti Mutunga to the Onaero River. For Ngāti Mutunga, traditions such as these represent the links between the world of the gods and present generations. These histories reinforce tribal identity, connection and continuity between generations and confirm the importance of the Onaero River to Ngāti Mutunga.

The Onaero River was important to Ngāti Uenuku (also known as Ngāti Tupawhenua). Ruaoneone had Ruawahia and from Ruawahia came Uenuku, the ancestor of Ngāti Uenuku. Kaitangata also has a strong association with the Onaero River.

Puketapu and Pukemiro pā are situated at the mouth of the river. Other pā along the banks of the Onaero River include Pukemapou, Moerangi, Te Ngaio, Tikorangi, Kaitangata and Ruahine which are all located upstream. Pukemapou was the home of Uenuku's two grandsons Pouwhakarangona and Poutitia. Pourangahau was the name of their famous whata kai.

Ngāti Mutunga utilised the entire length of the Onaero River for food gathering. The mouth of the river provided a plentiful supply of pipi, pupu (cats eye), patiki (flounder), kahawai and other fish. Inanga (whitebait) were caught along the banks of the river. Tuna (eel) and piharau (lamprey eel) were caught in the upper reaches of the river. Piharau (lamprey eel) were caught using whakaparu, which was a technique developed by placing rarauhe (bracken fern) in the rapids of the river in times of flood.

Ngāti Mutunga people have used the Onaero River to access sacred sites along its banks. The Onaero River and its banks have been occupied by the ancestors of Ngāti Mutunga since before the arrival of the Tokomaru and Tahatuna waka. The Onaero River was a spiritual force for the ancestors of Ngāti Mutunga and remains so today.

The tupuna had considerable knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails and tauranga waka, places for gathering kai and other taonga, ways in which to use the resources of the Onaero River, the relationship of people with the river and their dependence on it, and tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation of resources. All of these values remain important to the people of Ngāti Mutunga today.

All elements of the natural environment possess a life force and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngāti Mutunga whanui to the Onaero River.

The Onaero River has always been an integral part of the social, spiritual and physical lifestyle of the Ngāti Mutunga people. There are specific areas of the Onaero River that Ngāti Mutunga people would bathe in when they were sick. The river was also used for baptising babies.

Onaero Reserve is still a place of community gathering and socialising that now hosts hundreds of visitors to the region each year through the campground and holiday park. It offers facilities for public and campground use and boasts a playground and open spaces for users to enjoy.



CHARACTER

Onaero Bay Holiday Park and reserve is a riverside, coastal location with an abundance of biodiversity. Lush native planting covers the land with local birds and aquatic life appearing throughout the seasons. An idyllic setting that thrives on its natural character and peaceful isolation. Cliff faces along the river highlight the differing textures and forms of the earth which is contrasted with the green, planted hills. Native birds can be seen daily with kororā (penguins) nesting here seasonally.

Onaero has been a place of resource and gathering to Ngāti Mutunga people for generations. The adjacent Pukemiro pā and urupa are examples of the rich cultural history of Onaero and the significance of the site to iwi and hapū.

The Holiday Park offers spaces for tent camping and cabin stays with facilities to support this activity. There are private batches located adjacent to the river in the Domain area that have perpetual leases. During holiday periods Onaero can be filled with people enjoying the many natural values it has to offer. Aquatic activities such as swimming, kayaking and fishing along the river and coast, with low-tide beach walks and a small playground for children.

Some of the facilities and building structures within the reserve are due for upgrades and/or replacement with the bridge across the river being a key asset that requires renovation. Coastal erosion poses a significant problem along the north eastern side of the river creating a constraint to beach access and a need to allow for change over time and safety for visitors and campers. Consideration is needed to preserve coastal elements with opportunity to introduce a consistent design style across Onaero that reflects its unique natural and cultural values.



CONTEXT PLAN



SCALE: 1:8000 @ A4
ONAERO CONTEXT PLAN

DESIGN APPROACH

Ngāti Mutunga and NPDC will follow the design approach outlined below to ensure that design outcomes that arise from this project will fully align with mana whenua and community values. Following the three step process will allow for community led design guidelines and ensure all perspectives are explored.

1. RESERVE CONCEPT

A reserve concept has been developed in partnership between Ngāti Mutunga and NPDC. Design influences and inspiration has been outlined in this document and explores opportunity for the Onaero Reserve. This is not the final design, but the first run at exploring design opportunities that could be implemented.

2. ENGAGEMENT

With the reserve concept and Reserve Co-Management Plan Ngāti Mutunga and NPDC will conduct stakeholder and community engagement through various workshops and public forums to ensure an informed design approach is achieved through the RMP consultation process. Consideration and input from the active users of Onaero Reserve, awa and campground will help to strengthen the design and policy outcomes while ensuring the voice of the locals is considered.

3. DEVELOPMENT

After engagement and consultation from stakeholders and community a final design will be developed for construction and implementation, funded through NPDC's current Long Term Plan. Taking on board comments about what does or doesn't work from the reserve concept will inform the final development of the design.



DESIGN & CO-MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES



WĀHI TAPU

The cultural and spiritual significance of Onaero will play a key role in the design response for the area. Ensuring that iwi, hapū and community ideas are explored to ensure that visitors to Onaero will experience local values. Onaero and the Urenui areas have a rich Māori history through Ngāti Mutunga and drawing inspiration from this will ensure appropriate story telling. Ecology and biodiversity is an important consideration to ensure sustainable design practices.

PEOPLE

Onaero has been a place of human activity and resource for the Ngāti Mutunga people for generations. Visitors regularly flock to the area during holiday months with some calling it home yearly. It is an area that allows for differing activities such as swimming, fishing, play and camping and is home to an abundance of flora and fauna. Having such a strong presence of activity is a key part to Onaero's characteristic and ensuring that this essence is maintained is extremely important.

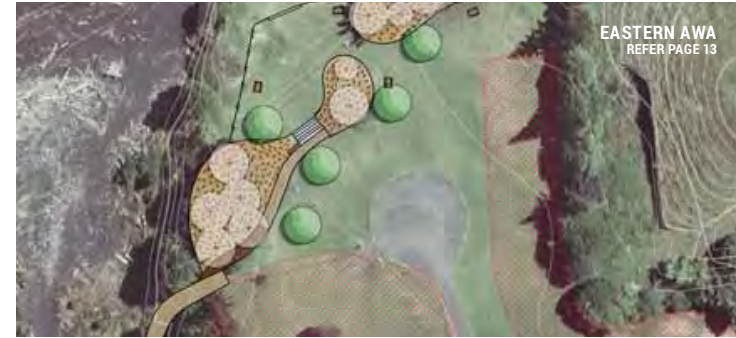
LANDSCAPE

The landscape at Onaero is evident in the exposed cliffs that rise from the ground. These highlight the differing geological layers and history of the earth, millions of years in the making. Drawing inspiration from these flowing forms with contrasting materials that reflect the landscape can help to inform the design. Reflecting the local character and appearance of the site defines a strong character that will sit naturally within the environment.

CO-MANAGEMENT

Through this process and design response it is important that future management of the reserve through its programs and principles align with the RMP and local values. Pulling through strong values and principles will ensure that future management programs are built from a strong foundation.

RESERVE CONCEPT



SCALE: 1:4500 @ A4
ONAERO MASTERPLAN



ENTRY ZONE

CONCEPT PLAN

The entry into Onaero Reserve is a key point to communicate to visitors that they are entering a significant area important to Ngāti Mutunga and hapū. It sits at the mouth of Onaero River that has served Māori people for generations.

This concept uses materiality, organic forms and planting to emphasize the relationship Ngāti Mutunga and hapū have to the awa and whenua of Onaero.

Wide access at the entry creates an open entrance to visitors to allow for safe transition from the highway. A single roadway creates a prominent path connecting entrances and exits with pullover spaces for visitors.

An entry experience path flows along the boundary like an awa, with earthy tones and planting representing the coastal features of Onaero. Each of the 14 bands symbolise one of the 14 pā that originally sat along Onaero river (Puketapu, Pukemiro, Pukemapou, Oparinga, Putahi, Moerangi, Te Ngaio, Tikorangi, Kaitangata, Ruahine, Tuahu, Tumutumumu, Takapuiaaka & Tanepapaki). With a 15th band representing the several site names that have been lost to history.

Signage will be important to direct visitors and will sit at key points marking entrances. An interpretive sign and artistic components (carvings) will represent Onaero, Ngāti Mutunga and hapū history.

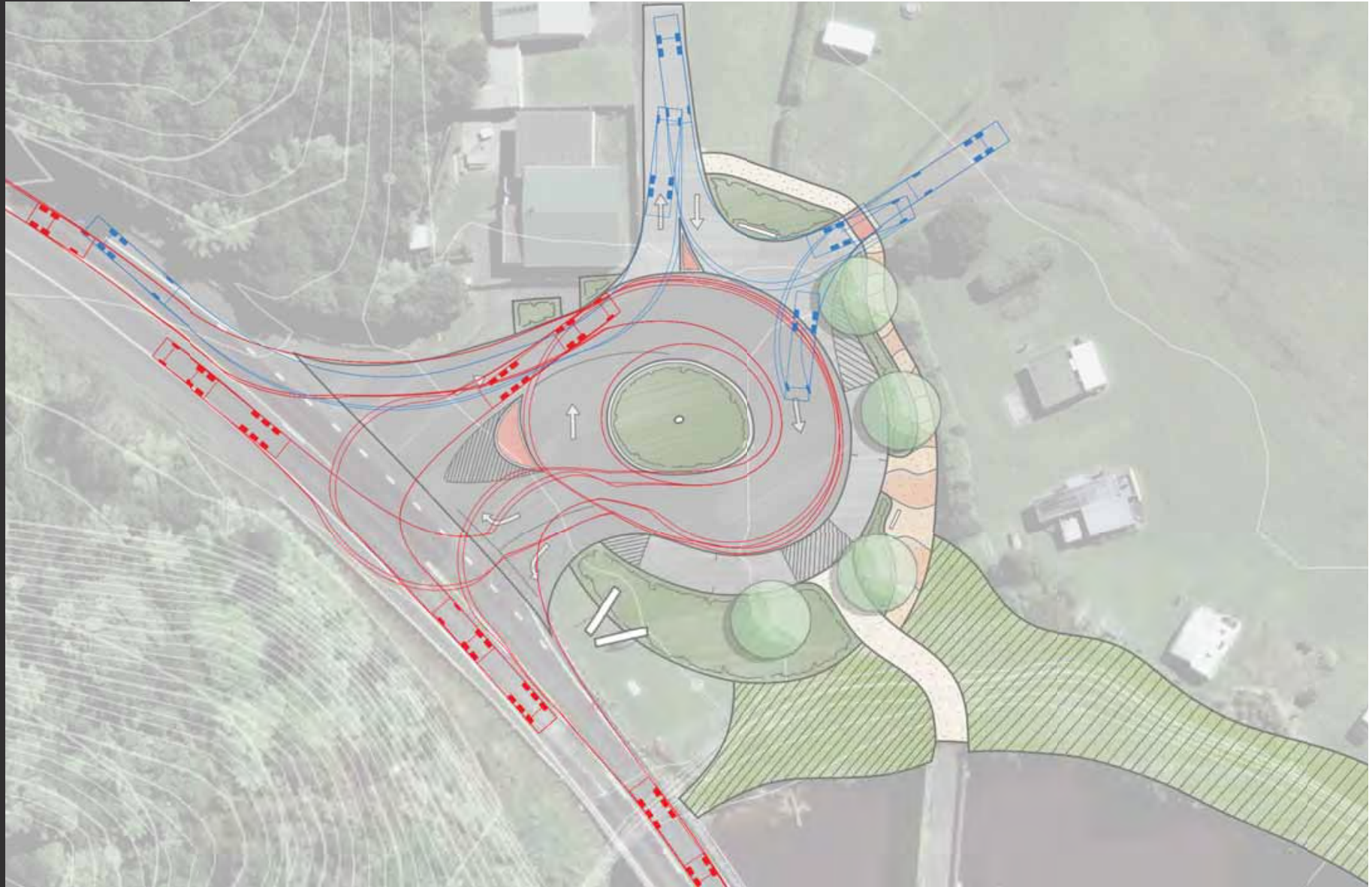
The planting palette will reflect low height coastal plants native to the area with stream restoration planting taking place at key, identified points. Any planting near SH3 will be low height, coastal grasses to maintain sight-lines.

Interpretive Signage Content:

- Welcome Sign
- Reserve Information
- Holiday Camp
- Content significant to mana whenua

DESIGN INSPIRATION IMAGES





ENTRY ZONE - TRACKING CURVES

The above plan is to show the tracking curve of the largest vehicles that will use the space, these being a semi-truck and a large rigid truck. Designing to these dimensions means that all vehicles up to and including semi and rigid truck can comfortably navigate in and out of the site. Further investigation will be undertaken during the detailed design stage to again ensure that all vehicles can safely enter/exit the site and other opportunities along SH3 to better improve safe access to Onaero.

- SEMI-TRUCK
- RIGID TRUCK

SMALL RESERVE

CONCEPT PLAN

Hidden away to the south-east of the reserve where Onaero Awa turns north towards the ocean is a small, inviting reserve space that has the opportunity for enhancement.

Currently access to the river bank is unsafe, removing the existing path and introducing steps further away from the rivers edge will help to prevent erosion to the path and stabilise access for users.

There is an existing boat launch platform that is currently used for jumping and access into the river, investigation can be done into it's structural integrity and work carried out if improvements are needed. Also propose to clean out some of the leftover structures along the river bank and introduce a ladder to make access in and out of the water a lot safer for users.

Introducing a couple of picnic tables will also help encourage visitors to use this space for gathering, eating and play.



DESIGN INSPIRATION IMAGES



EASTERN AWA

CONCEPT PLAN

The current reserve on the eastern side of the awa sits below the old site of Puketapu pā and struggles to delineate between the Holiday Park and public reserve. Creating spaces that encourage visiting and adding signage will be key to ensuring that people are encouraged to use the reserve.

Creating clear boundaries by realigning existing bollards along the campsite lease extents will help to guide people away from campsites and into public spaces.

A timber boardwalk frames the beach access to help guide people in. Formalising the entrance to the beach will provide a unique welcome experience while also helping to mitigate the coastal erosion impacts by keeping visitors off the dunes and confined to a single safe entry point. Improving the existing dirt track with gravel will help increase its durability while still allowing for vehicle access.

Providing access stairs to a viewing point will draw visitors to the high point that overlooks the beach and cliffs. Protection fencing that can be responsive to changes in the eroded edge will keep visitors safe from the edge. The high point looking over the beach and river mouth will be a key location to introduce interpretive signage about coastal erosion and the ecology of Onaero awa. Coastal stabilization planting introduced at key points may help mitigate future coastal erosion.

Interpretive Signage Content:

- Reserve Information
- Ecology Boards (e.g. penguins)
- Coastal Preservation
- Content significant to mana whenua



DESIGN INSPIRATION IMAGES

WESTERN AWA

CONCEPT PLAN

The existing reserve sits at the base of Pukemiro pā and provides access to the awa through informal paths and parking. Keeping that informality while ensuring people are aware that they can access the reserve is important to highlight.

A small stream feeds into Onaero Awa and is currently running through underground pipes. Daylighting this stream and restoring it to its original state will be a significant feature to the reserve and natural values.

Adding seating, palisade style fencing and interpretive signage at the high point will be a way to create a more appealing user experience overlooking the awa and allow for learning opportunities. Upgrading/replacing the public toilet block will improve visitor experience.

Access to the reserve and awa will lead from the high point via the stairs or existing asphalt road and will cross a single lane vehicle bridge to allow for pedestrian and vehicle access across the daylighted stream.

Re-turfing the surface will allow for improved reserve experiences by opening the space to allow for picnic settings, group play and fitness activities for whanau and visitors.

Feature fencing will define the area of the urupa and protect by controlling access while also allowing for an artistic element suitable for the area.

Interpretive Signage Content:

- Reserve Information
- Ecology Boards (e.g. penguins)
- Content significant to mana whenua



DESIGN INSPIRATION IMAGES



BRIDGE

CONCEPT SKETCH

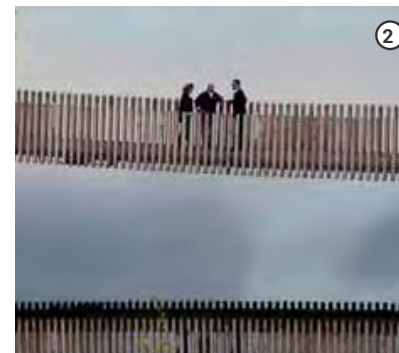
The bridge across Onaero awa is a focal point for the whole site. It provides vehicle and pedestrian access to the eastern side while also allowing for views of the awa.

Ten streams feed into the Onaero Awa that the bridge crosses; Kokohiko, Poukekewa, Punetotara, Pouri, Pukemai, Mangahewa, Mangatiti, Mangapoua, Whangairari and Kakapo. These streams are the lifeblood of the awa and are significant in their history of providing for the people of Ngāti Mutunga and hapū. The proposed design attempts to draw from these ten streams in a symbolic style by creating ten different vertical elements, with an eleventh representing Onaero Awa itself. Each element is a separate representation of a stream, with interpretive artwork incorporated to communicate that narrative. This is a subtle way of paying respects to the streams that make the Onaero awa, while allowing for artwork to tell the story of Ngāti Mutunga and hapū.

Improving the balustrade with a timber batten style is to pull through more natural materials while also creating a palisade style effect representative of traditional pā fencing.

A natural and darker colour palette will ensure the bridge sits naturally within the landscape and not disturb the views of the surrounding landscape. The subtlety of the design is to intrigue not dominate.

This aspect of the project will only cover the design of the existing bridge, restrengthening of the bridge structure and other structural improvements will be undertaken by a separate project.



LEARNING & ART



SCALE: 1:4500 @ A4
ONAERO LEARNING LOCATIONS



INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE

Interpretive signage and artwork will weave cultural and community values through the site. Learning and information boards on the history, significance and way finding for the area will be communicated to visitors.

Currently with the existing signs it is difficult to differentiate between the more public spaces and camp ground, introducing clearer way-finding will help to encourage visitors to the reserve and ensure there is interaction with other interpretive signage.

ZONE 1 OPPORTUNITIES

- Welcome Sign
- Reserve Information
- Campground
- Ngāti Mutunga History and Pā sites

ZONE 2 OPPORTUNITIES

- Reserve Information
- Ecology Boards (e.g. penguins and flora)
- Pukemiro and Puketapu Pā information
- Content significant to mana whenua

ZONE 3 OPPORTUNITIES

- Ecology Boards (e.g. awa fish)
- Onaero awa and stream information

ZONE 4 OPPORTUNITIES

- Reserve Information
- Ecology Boards (e.g. coastal flora and fauna)
- Coastal Preservation
- Content significant to mana whenua

POLICY PATHWAYS - OVERVIEW

All objectives and policies outlined in this document will give effect to the Values outlined in this plan. The policies and objectives are those that guide activities specific to Onaero Reserve.

The Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan provides opportunity for tangata whenua to heighten connection to this whenua whilst recognising the reserve status of the land and retaining opportunities for public access and recreation.

This reserve concept and Co-Management Plan aims to provide an opportunity for tangata whenua to re-establish their important relationship with the whenua, namely the Onaero Awa.

Policies represent the actions and rules that guide how activities will take place at the reserve. These policies are the implementation of all of the higher level visions, goals and objectives on the ground.

General policies covering all reserves can be found in The General Policies for Council Administered Reserves 2006 (currently being updated as Caring for our Parks, Part A of the district's management plan suite).

Should there be any ambiguity or inconsistency between Part A and Part B, the policies in Part B (this management plan) will take precedence.

The day-to-day use, protection and development is also guided by other regulatory documents including the District Plan, Regional Plan, and Council's Bylaws. Funding is determined through the Long Term Plan (LTP).

In 1970, the Clifton County Council leased eighteen holiday cottage sites with perpetual rights of renewal. The leases limit the period of occupation per calendar year and impose a number of obligations onto the lessees related to the use and maintenance of the properties and cottages.

- **On-going partnership lead by Tangata Whenua**
NPDC and Ngāti Mutunga have partnered to prepare the Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan outlined in this document and will co-manage the reserves mentioned. Tangata whenua will have authority over the whenua spiritually and the responsibility as kaitiaki.

POLICY PATHWAYS

OBJECTIVE 1 Identity

Onaero Reserve has been a place of activity and resource for the Ngāti Mutunga people for generations. It will remain a place for community and visitors to appreciate, experience and enjoy in a safe and meaningful way.

What makes Onaero special is it retaining its character as a place of resource and cultural significance for centuries. It must be able to thrive without changing what makes it great.

POLICY PATHWAYS

1.1 Identity	Ensure that the processes of whanaungatanga, manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga are central in the implementation and co-management of the Onaero Reserve . This recognizes and establishes the partnership with Ngāti Mutunga as Tangata Whenua and their ongoing role in kaitiaki and co-governance of the reserve alongside Council. This will be supported by an MOU between Council and Ngāti Mutunga
1.2 Identity	Ensure that any process or action undertaken in relation to the Onaero Reserve Co-Management Plan is appropriate to the natural character of the site and is reflective of the concept plan for the reserve that provides for more recognition of the values and kaitiaki of Ngāti Mutunga as Tangata Whenua and not impact its existing character.
1.3 Identity	Improve and enhance the connection between Ngāti Mutunga and the whenua by highlighting the rich history of the site while protecting culturally sensitive areas.
1.4 Identity	Maintain the reserve status and establish greater amenity for people to continue to enjoy the site while continuing to strengthen Ngāti Mutunga identity for the area that incorporates cultural influences and welcomes visitors of all cultures to appreciate, experience, and protect the Onaero Reserve.

OBJECTIVE 2 Co-Management

Ngāti Mutunga will have authority over the whenua spiritually and the responsibility as kaitiaki.

- Onaero Reserve and Campground will be managed in an integrated way where tangata whenua initiatives and regulatory agencies coordinate their efforts to enhance and improve visitor experiences at Onaero Reserve.
- The partnership is way forward to ensure Ngāti Mutunga's continued connection to the land and to ensure works align with the values and principles of tangata whenua.

POLICY PATHWAYS

1.1 Co-Management	Implement an ongoing working group between Council and Ngāti Mutunga that approve any work to be delivered within the reserve. This will include cultural training to ensure quality engagement is maintained and sensitivity of cultural values for anyone undertaking work on the reserve is embedded.
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POLICY PATHWAYS

OBJECTIVE 2 - CONTINUED Management

POLICY PATHWAYS

1.2 Co-Management	Ensure tangata whenua cultural values and historical relationship to the site are interwoven throughout any design and that learning opportunities are introduced to further develop tangata whenua connection the land. A co-design process will be undertaken for any design work that occurs for the reserve.
1.3 Co-Management	Provide for a campground lease in specified areas of the Reserves and ensure future campground leases align with the values of tangata whenua and Council to be included in campground leases.
1.4 Co-Management	Provide opportunities for Ngāti Mutunga to have a presence on site to provide Kaitiaki of the reserve. a) This might be through use of an existing building or development of a new building. This opportunity is to be explored at the time a new campground lease is tendered. Alternatively, when any of the privately leased bachs are sold, NPDC may assist Ngāti Mutunga to explore acquisition of the bach for use by Iwi to reconnect to the whenua and awa.
1.5 Co-Management	A high priority will be placed on protecting wāhi tapu and other areas of historical heritage within the reserve. Ngāti Mutunga and Council will identify a range of operational measures for their protection and prohibit any further disruption or disturbance in these areas.

OBJECTIVE 3 Whanaungatanga – the relationship the community has with Onaero Awa

- Onaero Reserve and campground is realised as a place for people of all cultures to come together and share common aspirations for the use, protection and restoration of the area.
- Tangata whenua are empowered to maintain a living relationship with these areas, and the strong historical, cultural, traditional and spiritual connections with these places.
- People are inspired to affirm respectful conduct within the reserves and campground and are aware of their responsibility to actively protect the health and wellbeing of the lands, waters, flora and fauna and other natural resources in the area to hand forward to the next generation for safeguarding.

POLICY PATHWAYS

1.1 Whanaungatanga	Introduce learning boards to communicate to visitors within the reserves and awa to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. highlight a cultural narrative that ensures respectful conduct; and 2. highlight tangata whenua significance to the site; and 3. highlight local ecosystems to help protect fauna breeding locations and natural features; and 4. improve wayfinding to encourage safe visits to the area
1.2 Whanaungatanga	Require all and any design work to be co-designed with tangata whenua, to the extent to which they wish to be involved.

POLICY PATHWAYS

OBJECTIVE 3 - CONTINUED

Whanaungatanga – the relationship the community has with Onaero Awa

POLICY PATHWAYS

1.3 Whanaungatanga	Protect wāhi tapu and other areas of historic heritage from any further disruption or disturbance .
1.4 Whanaungatanga	Allow and encourage continued use of the public areas for the community to continue to enjoy and protect for generations.
1.5 Whanaungatanga	Protect and encourage activities that do not harm the whenua or ecosystems and that retains the character of the site.

OBJECTIVE 4

Kaitiakitanga - the guardianship and protection of the whenua

Onaero Awa has a wide range of ecosystems and landscape features that need protection to ensure it remains a place of joy for future generations.

- Ecological values will feed through any design to ensure protection of natural environments and tangata whenua principles.

POLICY PATHWAYS

1.1 Kaitiakitanga	Protect all natural features and ecologies through sustainable design and well-thought out processes of construction methods and materiality. Ensure that all enhancement projects, such as planting, infrastructure improvements, and vehicle access, prioritise sustainability and ecological preservation.
1.2 Kaitiakitanga	Introduce learning boards to communicate to visitors within the reserves and awa to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. highlight local ecosystems to help protect fauna breeding locations and natural features; and 2. increase awareness around natural environment impacts and preservation (e.g. coastal erosion, stream/ river restoration, planting); and 3. help ensure a "light-footed" approach to visiting the area. 4. create awareness among visitors about the importance of protecting the environment, including fauna breeding locations, natural features, and ecological preservation.
1.4 Kaitiakitanga	Introduce fencing and barriers to help protect sensitive areas from visitors and vehicles.

PROJECTS

RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS	
PROJECT / ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY (WHAT TO DO, NOT WHAT NOT TO DO)
Entry Zone into Onaero Reserve	<p>Improve vehicle access into Onaero Reserve and provide a safer zone to turn into/exit.</p> <p>Provide formal carparking spaces for visitors and introduce a nicer welcome experience through materiality and layout.</p> <p>Incorporate cultural influences to heighten mana whenua presence and create a local identity to the area.</p> <p>Introduce additional signage to improve wayfinding while also allowing for learning opportunities that explore site history and context.</p> <p>Introduce restoration planting along the awa and throughout the reserve to enhance biodiversity and strengthen river edge.</p> <p>Explore walkway connections along the awa to improve visitor experience through walking tracks.</p>
Western Awa Zone (existing reserve west side of the awa and public toilet blocks)	<p>Restore the underground stream to its original condition and introduce restoration planting throughout the reserve to enhance biodiversity and strengthen stream edge.</p> <p>Introduce a footbridge and vehicle bridge over the stream to allow visitor access to the reserve.</p> <p>Introduce seating and picnic opportunities to encourage and improve visitor experiences.</p> <p>Introduce fencing to protect culturally significant areas.</p>

PROJECTS

RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS - CONTINUED	
PROJECT / ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY (WHAT TO DO, NOT WHAT NOT TO DO)
Eastern Awa Zone (existing reserve east side of the awa and beach front)	Introduce timber boardwalk and improve vehicle track to enhance access to beach and protect the coastal edge.
	Introduce seating and picnic opportunities to encourage and improve visitor experiences.
	Incorporate cultural influences to heighten mana whenua presence and create a local identity to the area.
	Introduce additional signage to improve wayfinding while also allowing for learning opportunities that explore site history and context.
Small Reserve and Awa Restoration (reserve area at southern end of bachs)	Introduce restoration planting throughout to enhance biodiversity and strengthen coastal edge.
	Introduce formal access steps and remove unsafe, existing track (s).
	Undertake structural investigations for boat platform (safety and access for swimming use).
	Introduce additional picnic tables for visitor use.
Bridge Strengthening/Design	Introduce restoration planting along throughout the reserve to enhance biodiversity and strengthen river edge.
	Implement strengthening measures for existing bridge to ensure it meets current standards and can support future capacities.
	Incorporate cultural influences to bridge design to heighten mana whenua presence and create a local identity to the area.
	Introduce additional signage to improve wayfinding while also allowing for learning opportunities that explore site history and context.

PROJECTS

ADMINISTRATIVE PROJECTS	
PROJECT / ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY (WHAT TO DO, NOT WHAT NOT TO DO)
Provide for a campground lease	Provide for a campground lease in specified areas of the Reserves and ensure future campground leases align with the values of tangata whenua and NPDC.
Manage Holiday Cottage Leases	Continue to administer the 17 perpetual holiday cottage leases, including management, renewal and transfer of ownership when required.

LEARNING & ART PROJECT	
PROJECT / ACTION	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY (WHAT TO DO, NOT WHAT NOT TO DO)
Zone 1 (Site Entrance)	Introduce welcome signs, reserve and campground information (wayfinding) and history significant to Ngāti Mutunga.
Zone 2 (Western Awa)	Introduce reserve information (wayfinding), ecology boards (e.g. penguins, stream restoration and flora) and history significant to Ngāti Mutunga.
Zone 3 (Bridge)	Introduce ecology boards (e.g. awa fish) and Onaero Awa and stream information.
Zone 4 (Eastern Awa)	Introduce reserve information (wayfinding), ecology boards (e.g. coastal flora and fauna), coastal preservation and history significant to Ngāti Mutunga.

APPENDICES - LAND PARCELS

Onaero Domain Recreation Reserve

Reserve Type:	Coastal Reserve
Reserve Location:	To either side of the Onaero River
Area:	6.91ha
Land Ownership:	Ngāti Mutunga Custodian Company Limited
Reserve Status:	Reserve
Physical Description:	<p>The Onaero River winds through the middle of this picturesque reserve, which is bounded on its northern side by Onaero Beach. Much of the reserve land is leased as a public camping ground by the Onaero Bay Holiday Park. The holiday park provides public camping for tents and motor homes with kitchen, laundry and toilet facilities. To the east of the holiday park eighteen private holiday cottages sit along the river bank on land leased from the council. These cottages are accessible by a separate entrance across an open area of land. The Onaero River and beachfront is accessible to the general public through the camping ground and across a bridge, where there is a large area of public open space, only some of which is used by camping ground patrons. There is a playground on this area of open space and a surf lifesaving building above the foreshore. There is evidence of severe erosion along the beachfront, including the loss of steps to the beach, which is only accessible now from the river side.</p>
Primary Functions:	<p>This sizable open space area accessible to Onaero Beach and River provides facilities for a variety of activities in an attractive coastal setting. The area is used for public camping, swimming, surfing and other water-based activities. The river is popular for white baiting</p>
Legal Description:	<p>Sections 19, 20 and 23 Block III Waitara Survey District / Section 82, Urenui District, situated in Block III Waitara Survey District</p>



Ngā mihi maioha

ADOPTION OF PUKEKURA PARK RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND BROOKLANDS ZOO STRATEGIC VISION

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is the adoption of the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / NGĀ WHAIKUPU

That having considered all matters raised in the report, and the submissions received, Council:

- a) Approve the proposed changes to the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan (as outlined in Table 2 and shown in Attachment 1).
- b) Approve the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan.
- c) Approve the Strategic Vision for Brooklands Zoo (as shown in Appendix 3).
- d) Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to confirm any final minor edits prior to public distribution.

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Significance	This matter is assessed as being significant as it relates identified Strategic Assets; Pukekura Park and Bowl of Brooklands.
Options	<p>This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan and Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision. 2. Do not adopt the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan and Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision 3. Adopt the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan and Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision with changes.

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Affected persons	<p>The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngāti te Whiti and Tuparikino hapū • The general public and users of the park and zoo • Lessees at Pukekura Park • The Friends of Pukekura Park • Sports groups (notably Taranaki Cricket Association) • Event promoters
Recommendation	This report recommends option 1 for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	Yes
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA**

2. It is recommended that Council approves the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan (RMP) and Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision (Zoo vision) provided at Appendices 1 and 3.
3. The current RMP was created in 2004 and has been reviewed and updated to reflect changes to the park, society and community over the last 19 years.
4. **As the district's premier park, it is important that the park has an up-to-date management plan to guide future development and operational management, as well as to comply with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977.**
5. Concurrently to the consultation on the RMP, Council asked for input from the community on the Zoo vision. This Zoo vision is needed to ensure proposed themes, animal collections and new facilities meet Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) containment standards and high quality zoo environments for the animals in care.
6. Officers have held discussions with a range of stakeholders and carried out two comprehensive phases of consultation with the general public and park users to help inform the RMP and Zoo vision.

7. The RMP is a visionary piece mapping out the future for the next 30 years with residents via several iterations of public consultation which is required under the Reserves Act 1977. Medium – large projects identified in the RMP are currently not budgeted for. The RMP will have to be weighed up against competing **priorities from across Council’s work programme in the next draft Long Term Plan.**
8. Projects may also change through the normal business case development process as additional information is developed. This information may either reinforce the case for a project or show obstacles that were unforeseen during concept development and consultation. All projects will go through **Council’s** project management process and be subject to all applicable approval gates where decisions are made to either proceed or halt every project.
9. The next step is to adopt the 2023 RMP and Zoo Vision. At this point it would immediately replace the 2004 RMP; becoming operational to be implemented by operations and planning staff. Consideration may then be given to the content of the plan within the scope of the 2024 Long Term Plan (LTP) process.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

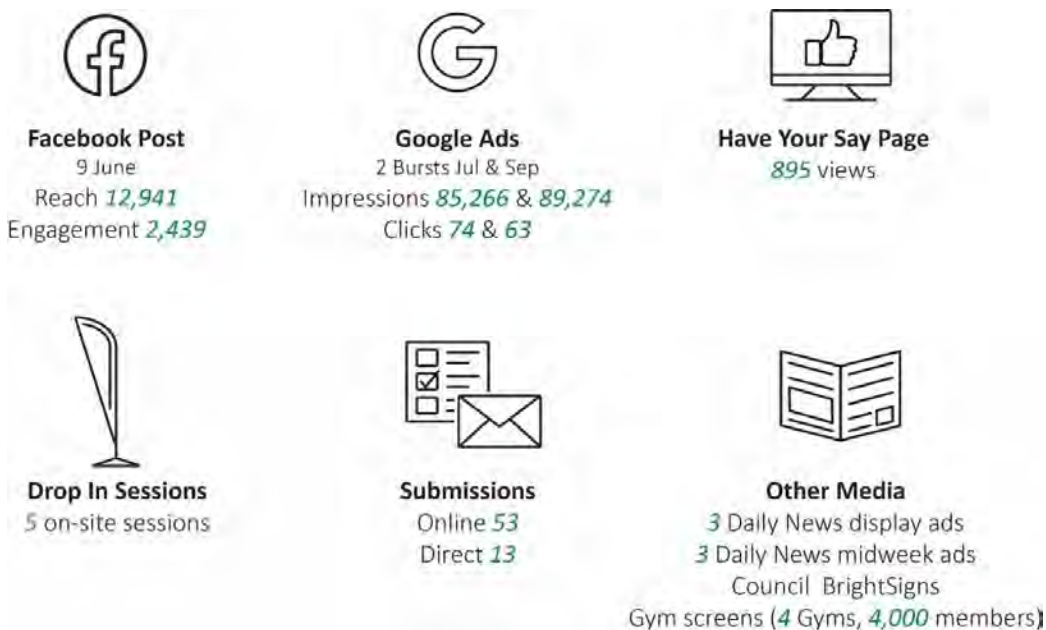
10. Approval for the review and preparation of a number of Reserve Management Plans, including Pukekura Park, was provided at the Council meeting of 17 August 2021 (ECM 8554607).
 11. Following early stakeholder engagement and research a set of issues and opportunities were identified which were compiled into a Discussion Document (*Our Pukekura Park Guiding the Next Chapter*). Following Council approval, this document was publicly released and a two month, Phase 1 consultation period was undertaken during June, July and August 2022 (ECM 8776243).
 12. Phase 1 inputs from the public, partners, stakeholders and operational staff were used to inform a draft Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan.
 13. Following approval at the Strategy and Operations Committee meeting of 21 March, the draft Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan was released for Phase 2 public consultation during July, August and September 2023 (ECM 8937226).
 14. Phase 2 consultation included more detailed information around Brooklands Zoo, which had been developed in a concurrent project in anticipation of the release of the draft RMP. This work was primarily around a strategic vision and master planning to provide a strategic direction for the zoo which meets MPI standards for zoo security and animal welfare. This vision was created with the understanding of the retention of the zoo as previously directed by Council.
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15. During Phase 2, submitters who wished to be heard in person had the opportunity to address elected members in person on 3 October 2023. A full copy of the raw data of submissions was circulated separately to Elected Members and is available on request.

16. For Phase 1 consultation, 717 responses were received either directly or via survey responses. Ninety seven percent of those respondents live in New Plymouth with the remainder from Taranaki. The primary focus of this phase of consultation was the identification of a number of key issues and ideas for the park, and to request feedback from the community on these, as well as asking if there were any other concerns or ideas that people wished to share. The consultation was separated into different areas to help with organising the discussions, and to allow and encourage people to submit on topics that they were interested in without having to go through all the issues. This discussion and exploration stage included:
 - Weekly advertisements in the Daily News
 - Online advertising
 - NPDC Have Your Say website page
 - Dedicated submissions email address
 - Online survey
 - **Physical 'drop-in' sessions at the park**
 - Meetings with identified stakeholder groups
 - Digital and physical copies of the Discussion Document
 - Large display in Council reception

17. The focus of the Phase 2 consultation was on gaining feedback on the full draft RMP including vision, objectives and policies, and then as a secondary topic, the consideration and prioritisation of some of the projects identified as responses to key issues. The same range of engagement opportunities as Phase 1 were provided.

18. The following diagram outlines a summary of the engagement outcomes achieved through the Phase 2 consultation.



19. The following table provides a high level overview of the range of consultation undertaken in the preparation of the various phases of the RMP.

Phase	Work
Preparatory 1 May '20 – May '22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Pukekura Parks staff to review and identify issues May '20 Meeting with Friends of Pukekura Park (FOPP) Committee to outline RMP process and input opportunities June '20 Background research from FOPP July '20 Council approval to start preparation Meeting with FOPP Committee Jul '20 FOPP Internal survey Bellringer Pavilion and Brooklands Bowl working group workshops x 4 each Consultation with Ngāti Te Whiti Events analysis workshop Sept '20 Parks staff analysis workshop Sept '20 Meeting with FOPP Committee April '21 Meeting with FoPP Jul '21 Meeting with FoPP Committee Feb '22 Meeting with FoPP Committee Mar '22 Meeting with Pukekura Park Manager Aug '22

<p>Phase 1 Jun, Jul, Aug '22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOPP Presentation Jun '22 • Presentation NP Partners • Bellringer Drop-in Days x 4 • Positive Aging Forum • Age and Accessibility Committee workshop/presentation • Meeting with new President of FOPP to brief on the management plan process and involvement/engagement with FOPP • Consultation with Ngāti Te Whiti • Pukekura Ops team • Brooklands Zoo team • Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) TRC – Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) discussion
<p>Preparatory 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bellringer Pavilion and Bowl Working Groups x 1 meeting each • Main lake dam operational inputs • Greypower newsletter article • Elected Member workshops x2 • Meeting with FOPP x 1 • Heritage policies with District Plan team • Content input provided from Ngāti Te Whiti
<p>Phase 2 Jul '23 – Sep '23</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOPP presentation full group June '23 • FOPP Presentation full group July '23 • FOPP Presentation full group • Update to Age and Accessibility Committee • Bellringer Drop-in Day x 1 • Submissions hearing • Workshop with Pukekura Park Lead on policies and submissions. • FOPP workshop on submission recommendations x 2

Table 1 - Consultation Summary

Submissions Summary and Recommended Changes

20. A total of 56 submissions were received during the Phase 2 consultation and of those, 15 requested to be heard at the Hearing. Of the submissions, 13 were written submissions via email and/or hard copy with the remainder being online submissions through the Have Your Say page survey.

21. The following graph provides an overview of the online submission responses in relation to the question of whether they support the draft Pukekura Park Management Plan.

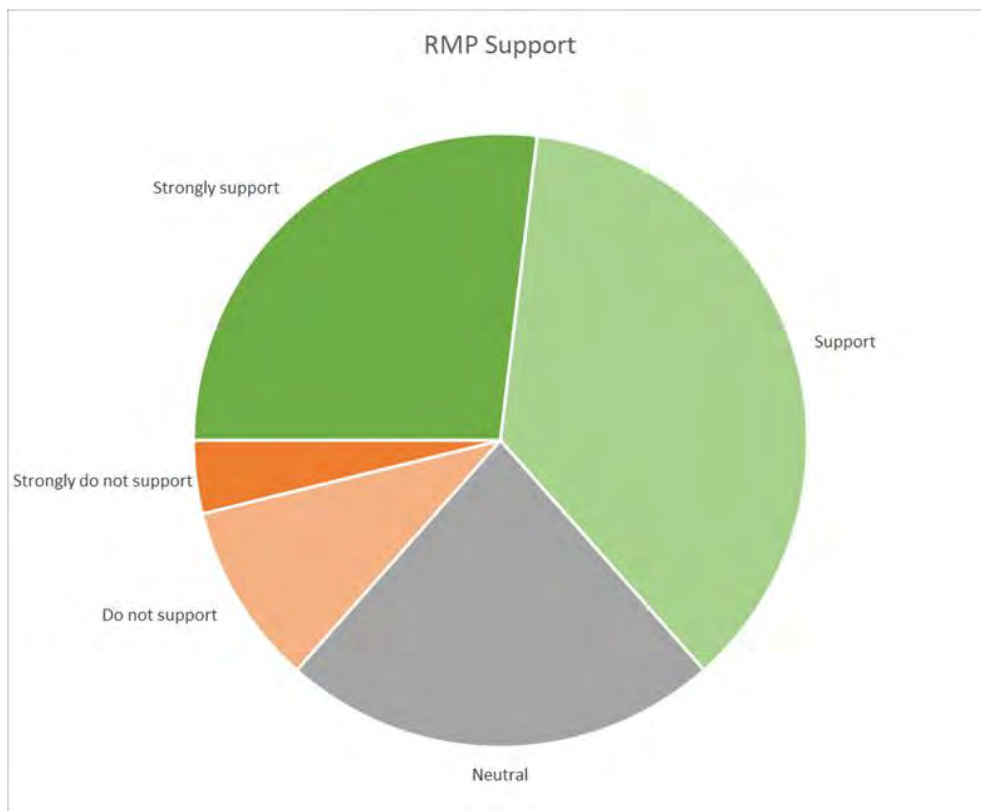


Figure 1 - RMP Support Phase 2 Consultation

22. The following graph provides an overview of the online submission responses in relation to the prioritisation of projects within the draft Pukekura Park Management Plan.

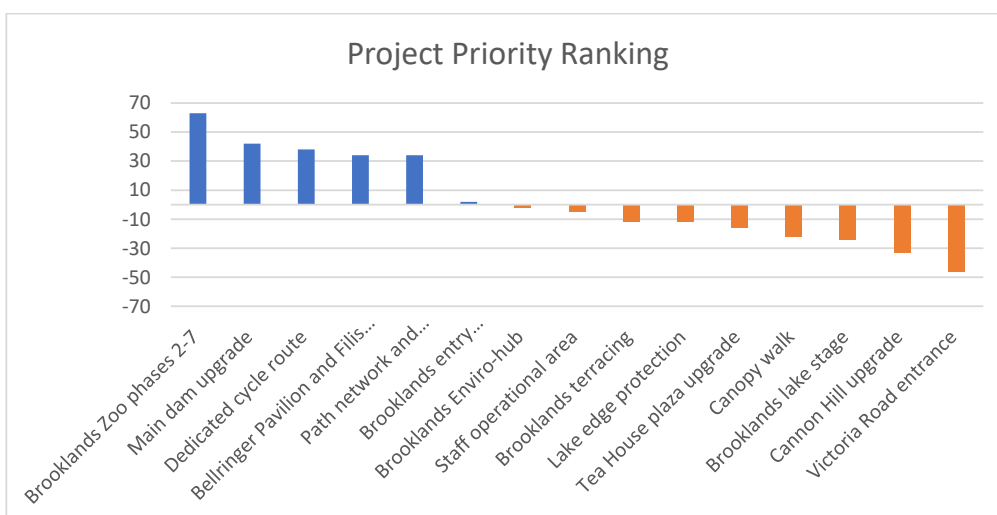


Figure 2 - RMP Projects Prioritisation Phase 2 Consultation

23. This graph shows the weighted prioritisation of the rankings received within online submissions. Submitters were asked to rank their perceived priority for each project on a scale from 1-10, where 1 was the highest priority.
24. This graph gives an indication of rankings which includes both highly regarded and less valued projects in one calculation instead of a simple count which may not necessarily capture both ends of the ranking spectrum successfully.
25. The weighting calculation gives each ranking a score from +5 to -5, where the highest ranking (1) is +5, and the lowest ranking (10) is -5. The number of submitters who gave an individual ranking for each project is then multiplied by the weighting, and the results added together to give a final number (which could be positive or negative). Thus, an average rating of 5.5 would result in a score of zero. An example calculation is presented below.

Priority	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Score	5	4	3	2	1	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
Count	9	5	7	0	5	2	3	1	2	11
Weighted Score (Priority x Count)	45	20	21	0	5	-2	-6	-3	-8	-55
Total Score (Sum of Weighted Scores)	16									

Table 2 - Example Project Scoring

26. Submissions received during Phase 2 have been reviewed by officers and where considered suitable, recommended modifications have been made to the RMP to recognise this community contribution. These changes are summarised below. A full list of the issues raised through submissions, including officer responses and recommendations is included at Appendix 2. It should be noted that there were no recommendations for changes to the Zoo vision.

Proposed RMP Amendments	Reference to Proposed Change in Document
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into account community feedback to re-evaluate project prioritisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 61
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide better guidance on dog control areas and more enforcement controls if needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 38 Policy 2.4(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow for the possibility to implement a park donation/fundraising programme for the park. Such as in association with Festival of Lights (FOL) or a patron programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 51 Policy 4.8 Implementation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a project to replace the existing solid boundary wall along the southern side of Fillis with a more visually permeable option that complements the park and the existing Sanders Gates and seek to work with the Roding Team to upgrade the road and footpath along Fillis St. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 87
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the effects on wildlife within the park when contemplating changes to vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 45 • Policy 3.5(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider existing heritage values in developed designs. • If the existing pavillion is slated for removal, seek to retain some or all of the underlying 1924 structure to incorporate into the developed open space design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 54 • Policy 5.2(f) • Page 67
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement changes affecting heritage items in conjunction with heritage specialists to advise on best outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 34 • Policy 1.1(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain the concrete foundations on Cannon Hill and the Main Lake pier within future designs if they can be easily accommodated, otherwise remove. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 70
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy features at Tier 1 and 2 shall require independent expert advice before modification, or shall have a management plan prepared for council to follow which has been prepared by an independent expert. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 34 • Policy 1.1(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independently investigate if the current cricket nets are fit for purpose. And if not, and the likelihood of them ever being able to be made compliant is small, to consider other uses for this space and alternative locations for the nets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 50 • Policy 4.6 Implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify the view shaft map to ensure that the protected viewing area encompasses the space from the Rotunda to the Tea House path. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 81
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify applicable references in the plan to include animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include Botanical and Key Native Ecosystems (KNE) appendices if available, but do not hold up adoption of the plan waiting for them to be finalised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pages 110 – 125 Appendices D & E
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add information to Appendix C clarifying pre-1900 archaeological requirements for landform excavations or modifications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 109 Appendix C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work alongside people with specialist expertise to assist with managing areas of sensitive habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 45 Policy 3.5 Implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify policy to state that drones and RC vehicles anywhere in the park require prior council permission before use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 41 Policy 2.9(d)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain the current plan content. But include any such clause (ashes and placenta disposal) into the Part A RMP currently in development to cover all NPDC administered reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider attempting pest fish eradication if it aligns with other projects such as dredging or dam upgrades. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 44 Policy 3.4(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced number of changes to proposed path surfacing schedule. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 63
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify vision wording slightly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Character Area boundaries and provide more detailed descriptions including addition of Fernery Character Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pages 28 - 31
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include an implementation sector within each applicable policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pages 34 - 54
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add reference to including fish passages where suitable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 46 Policy 3.6(e)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add policy and criteria for making decisions on new items not anticipated by the RMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 54 Policy 5.2(e) • Pages 126 – 127 Appendix F
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move Brooklands Ticket Office and Main Lake Steps Legacy Features from Tier 3 to Tier 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 107 Appendix C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert reference to new staff and contractor induction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 48 Policy 4.3(b)

Table 3 – RMP Changes Overview

- 27. Officers have wherever possible considered the needs and opinions of the community in considering proposed amendments to the RMP. There are some submissions which directly contradict each other, or that do not align with **Council’s approach to parks management**. At times it has been necessary to moderate some community expressed desires through the lens of experience, technical knowledge, what is realistically achievable, on-the-ground conditions and the operational and management environments. Where this is the case, the officer responses outlined in Appendix 2 show the thinking and associated recommendations for inclusion or not in the RMP.
- 28. The final RMP, including changes made following the Phase 2 public consultation is included as Appendix 1.
- 29. The final Zoo vision is included as Appendix 3.

Relationship between RMP and LTP Budgets

- 30. The financial implications of projects and programmes are not defined by the RMP. A high level indication of project priorities has been sought through Phase 2 consultation. **Budgets and ongoing costs are considered as part of Council’s wider financial policy and LTP planning processes.** The RMP is aimed at documenting community aspirations for development and management of the park, and as such provides the opportunity for projects and programmes to occur *if* funding is subsequently provided. The following diagram provides a summary of these relationships.

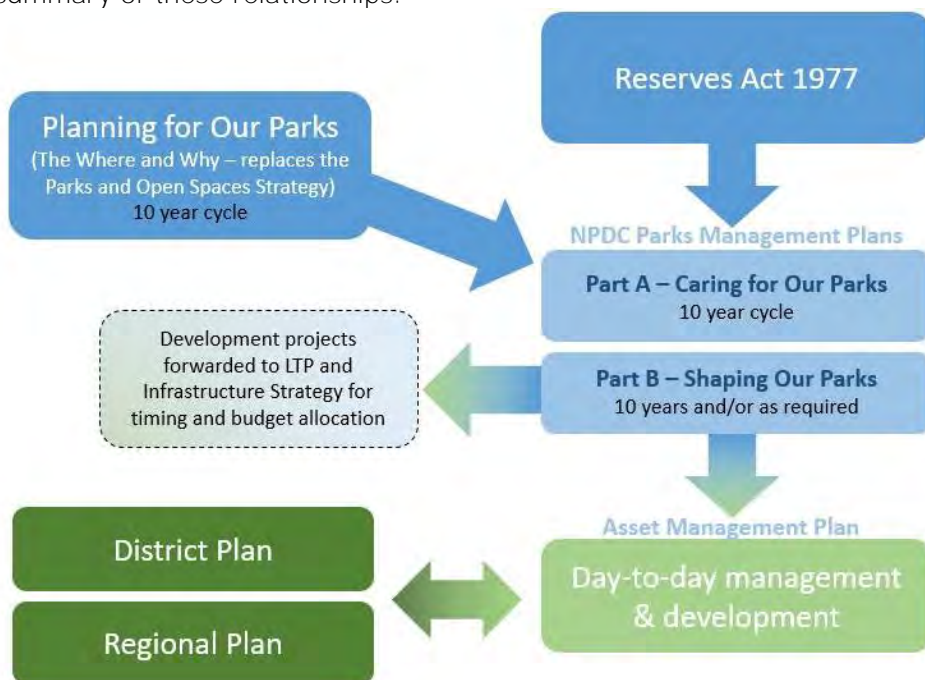


Figure 3 - Relationship between RMP planning, LTP, Infrastructure Strategy and Asset Management

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA **ĀHUARANGI**

31. The RMP gives consideration to minimising non-renewable resource inputs into the operational management of the park. An attempt has also been made to anticipate the impacts of likely climate change scenarios on the park and how these can be mitigated and adapted to. Of primary concern is **how the park's vegetation may adapt to increasing temperatures; and how the park's waterways will cope with more frequent, higher intensity weather events.**
32. Thought has been given to the role the park plays as a link in the alternative transport network for pedestrians and cyclists and how it connects to existing and proposed adjacent pathways.
33. Already underway, and proposed to be incorporated in the RMP, is a drive to replace petroleum powered implements and vehicles with electric alternatives where feasible.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

34. There are no implications relating to Three Waters Reform. Discussions with Three Waters managers has indicate that the dams within the park are not considered stormwater assets and there are no anticipated impacts on other three waters infrastructure running through the park.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

35. If adopted, the RMP will immediately replace the existing 2004 RMP and become an operational document for implementation. The Zoo vision will become a guiding document for Brooklands Zoo and is referenced in the RMP policies.
36. Projects and significant costs within the RMP and Zoo vision which are not covered by existing resources and budgets will be considered during the 2024 LTP process **and/or future LTP's**. Budgets and timing (if any) will be determined during the LTP process.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

37. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being significant as it relates to assets identified as Strategic Assets, those being Pukekura Park, Bowl of Brooklands and Brooklands Zoo.

38. **As New Plymouth's premier park**, significant consultation has taken place to ensure that the community has had every opportunity to engage with the RMP process and present their views. This has included multiple stakeholder meetings, two rounds of public consultation, multiple open days and the opportunity to present views in person to elected members at a formal hearing.
39. The RMP and Zoo vision contain proposals requiring decisions on financial resourcing from Council, and these will be reported through future Long Term Plans (LTP).
40. RMP development includes a minimum prescribed legislative process for public consultation which council has followed. In addition, targeted consultation with stakeholders, partners and other interested parties was undertaken to ensure that all relevant views were collected and incorporated into the RMP.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

41. Under the Reserves Act 1977 most reserves must have an associated RMP **which "shall** be kept under continuous review, so that the plan is adapted to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge".
42. RMP preparation processes must comply with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977. This is outlined in Sections 41 and 119 of the Act which is summarised below. We are now at the final step in the process where elected members are required to consider submissions and decide on the approval of the RMP.



Figure 4 - Management Plan Preparation Process

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

- 43. The preparation and delivery of the RMP and Zoo vision is of significance to Te Atiawa iwi, Ngāti te Whiti and Tuarikino hapū. Discussions and input from both iwi and hapū were undertaken in the development of both documents.
- 44. Despite the 2004 RMP not identifying any cultural considerations; conversations prior to Phase 1 consultation indicated a greater Māori history and connection on the site than previously understood. Ngāti te Whiti have provided input and comment on the RMP and Zoo vision and policies within the RMP have identified opportunities for future partnerships and ongoing involvement supported by Ngāti te Whiti and recognising Tuarikino hapū.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

- 45. Preparation of the plan has been completed within existing budgets.
- 46. There are no further financial considerations associated with adopting or not adopting the plan.

47. Any significant costs associated with implementing identified potential project opportunities through the RMP will be put forward during subsequent LTP processes for a decision by Elected Members.

OPTIONS / KŌWHIRINGA

Option 1

Adopt the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan and Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

48. Some parties may not understand that information in the RMP does not need to be reconsulted on if and when the time comes for a project or action to be implemented.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

49. The RMP and Zoo vision both achieve a range of community outcomes as identified in the RMP and Brooklands Zoo vision, these include but are not limited to:
- a) providing a place of relaxation and respite that caters for public events and entertainment while representing our rich cultural, botanical and historical environment and reinforcing community ties; and
 - b) providing a safe, fit for purpose, accessible and pleasant environment encouraging public access for a diversity of experiences in a natural setting; and
 - c) Brooklands Zoo will be an inspiring, fun and safe place to champion interest and love for the natural environment and support conservation efforts both locally in globally.

50. **These visions link to Council's community outcomes through being a trusted partner with Ngāti te Whiti in the development of the RMP.** Providing recreation spaces and experiences that are inclusive, safe and engage our communities through education and recreation, providing environmental excellence through advocacy for conservation and biodiversity.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

51. This proposal is consistent with existing Council plans and policies. The review of the RMP and Zoo vision is guided by the strategic approach identified in the Open Space Sport and Recreation Strategy.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

52. Due to the extensive, multi-phase consultation process it is considered that the community has had every opportunity to contribute and be heard with regard to the RMP and Zoo vision. All submissions have been considered and given equal consideration. Many views have been incorporated into the plan, however not all contributions can (or should) be included in the final document.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

Advantages	Disadvantages
The 2004 plan will be replaced with a newly revised, up-to-date plan which reflects the changes which have happened over the last few decades since the last plan was adopted.	Some members of the community who prefer the status quo or who disagree with recommendations will be disappointed.
A clearer, more coherent and consistent approach to park matters and development.	
Provides a better picture of the likely development and management of the park with community input into those proposals.	
Operational management of the park can be guided by an up to date set of policies reflective of our current environment.	
Includes and addresses some matters that had not been of such importance at the time of the development of the previous plan.	

Option 2

Do not adopt the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan and Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

53. The previous 2004 RMP will continue to be the operational document. This does not address many aspects of importance which have arisen over the previous few decades which affect the park, users and staff. The current zoo direction will not have an updated guidance and continued ad hoc decision making in relation to the zoo may reduce opportunities for efficiency or improved outcomes.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

54. This option will maintain two assets that still provide for a range of community outcomes, however the community outcomes may not be reflective of the current aspirations of the community as identified through the RMP consultation process and as such be out of date or misaligned with the community.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

55. This option is inconsistent with existing Council plans and policies, and prior Council resolutions as there is an expectation that the 2023 RMP and the consultation which contributed towards it, will be reflected in the ongoing management of Pukekura Park.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

56. The existing plan, being so old, is not likely to include the contributions of many of the current residents who chose to make submissions during the consultation on the RMP. Many people have taken the time to make considered, thoughtful submissions on the park, and all of this will be wasted if the proposed 2023 RMP is not adopted.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Some members of the community who prefer the status quo may be satisfied.	Current issues that are not included in the old RMP will not be addressed.
	Reputational risk as community that have contributed to the RMP will feel they haven't been listened to if the RMP update is not completed.
	Operational management of the park and zoo will not reflect guidance from an up to date set of policies.

Option 3

Adopt the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan with changes

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

57. Depending on any changes required and if it is necessary to resubmit the plan for Council approval next year; there is a high chance that projects proposed in the 2023 RMP will not be able to be considered in the upcoming 2024 LTP process.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

58. This option will still result in an updated RMP and as such both the RMP and Zoo vision both achieve a range of community outcomes as identified in the RMP and Brooklands Zoo vision, these include but are not limited to:
- a) providing a place of relaxation and respite that caters for public events and entertainment while representing our rich cultural, botanical and historical environment and reinforcing community ties; and
 - b) providing a safe, fit for purpose, accessible and pleasant environment encouraging public access for a diversity of experiences in a natural setting; and
 - c) Brooklands Zoo will be an inspiring, fun and safe place to champion interest and love for the natural environment and support conservation efforts both locally in globally.

59. **These visions link to Council’s community outcomes through being a trusted partner with Ngāti te Whiti** in the development of the RMP. Providing recreation spaces and experiences that are inclusive, safe and engage our communities through education and recreation, providing environmental excellence through advocacy for conservation and biodiversity.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

60. This option may be consistent with existing Council plans and policies, and prior Council resolutions. So long as the changes reflect the consultation and feedback which has been received in contributing towards a better understanding of the park and zoos current issues.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

61. Anticipating that any changes are primarily driven by specific community views, it is likely that the preferences of one section of the community will be substituted with those from another sector.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Will reflect the desires of the elected members and/or specific sectors of the community.	Depending on the scale of change, and if the RMP needs to be resubmitted there will be significant delays as the matter cannot be considered until 2024.
	Changes may not reflect best-practice park management.
	Changes may have unanticipated negative consequences in practice as it is possible they not have been subjected to the scrutiny of the rest of the document.

Recommended Option

This report recommends option 1 Adopt the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan and Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision for addressing the matter.

APPENDICES / **NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA**

Appendix 1 Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan 2023 (ECM 9123579)

Appendix 2 Submissions Phase 2 Summary & Responses (ECM 9123830)

Appendix 3 Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision 2023 (ECM 8945312)

Report Details

Prepared By:	Nathan Mourie (Open Spaces Planner)
Team:	Planning and Design
Approved By:	Renee Davies (Manager Strategic Planning)
Ward/Community:	District wide
Date:	20 th November 2023
File Reference:	ECM 9122296

-----*End of Report*-----



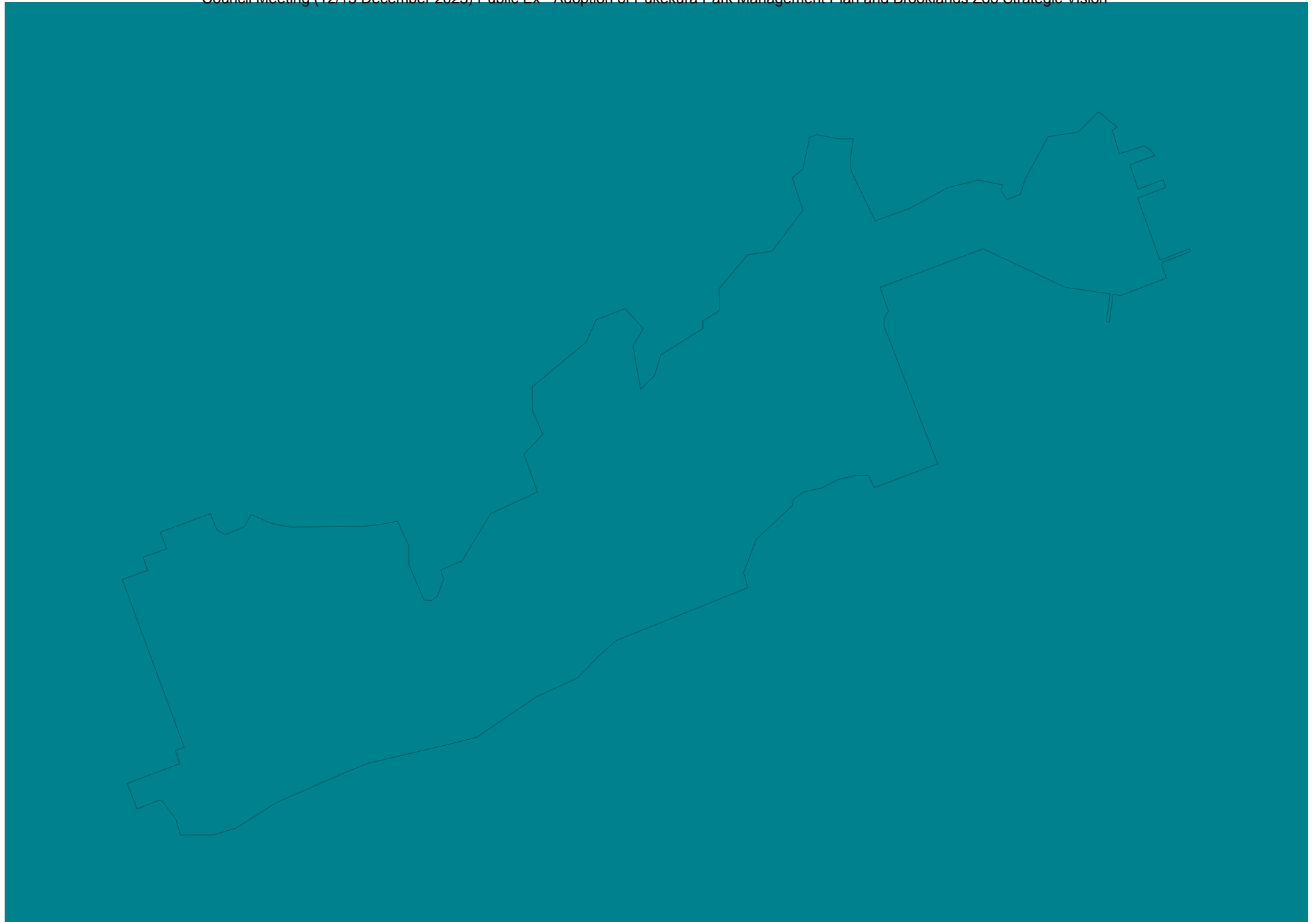
DRAFT

Pukekura Park

Reserve Management Plan

2023





New Plymouth District Council administers a wide range of public open spaces within our communities. This plan provides specific management guidance for the 52 hectares of Pukekura Park, our only districtwide park.

This plan should be read in conjunction with *Caring for Our Parks - Reserves Management Plan Part A*, which covers common matters relating to all reserves across the New Plymouth District.

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, and with the valuable input of other council teams, stakeholders and the New Plymouth - Ngamotu community.

Special thanks go to the Pukekura Parks operational staff and the Friends of Pukekura Park whose contributions have demonstrated the special place Pukekura Park plays in our community.



Preface

Introduction

Purpose

Public open spaces are critical to the well-being, character and sense of pride in place of a community.

Reserve management plans prepared under the Reserves Act provide strategic direction for the management of parks and reserves, and identify policies and plans for the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, preservation and development of parks assets. Reserve management plans are prepared with community involvement and as such are a statement of the community's expectations for the way council manages their parks and reserves.

Format

New Plymouth District Council's reserve management plans are split into two parts. An overarching 'Part A' which covers the whole New Plymouth district, outlining the background and aspects relating to all reserves administered by council. It includes high level principles and policies which apply to all reserves regardless of their type or location. This approach allows the prefacing and common information relating to all reserve management plans to be contained within Part A instead of being repeated in each individual plan.

Individual plans for parks of significance, and omnibus plans for community precincts form a suite of Part B management plans. With Part A dealing with higher level districtwide and governance direction, this format leaves Part B free to concentrate on community based, park specific issues.

The general information each part contains is outlined below.

Part A

Governance direction
Parks network overview

Districtwide goals, objectives and principles for the overall parks network
Policies which cover all parks and reserves
Strategic, policy and legislative background and context
District mana whenua background and considerations
District partner and stakeholder context

Part B

Specific park description
Location specific considerations
Reserve classifications
Location specific goals objectives and principles
Management aims
Location specific policies
Concept plans
Prioritised action list

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2.10 Key & Specific Park Activities		D – Pukekura Park Botanical Information	
		E – Key Native Ecosystem Summary	
		F - New Initiatives Decision Process	

THE PARK



4 Poet's Bridge

Pukekura Park has provided public open space in the heart of New Plymouth since 1876. The park has been added to and developed over the years; and now comprises around 52 hectares of tranquillity and entertainment for the city's residents and visitors.

The park has evolved along with its community to now represent a unique amalgam of historic character, local conditions and contemporary influences. A distinctly Taranaki park, loved by generations of locals and admired by visitors.

Originally managed by a board of trustees, the park was handed over to the then New Plymouth Borough Council in 1929, and the park was administered by a committee of citizens until the mid-1960s.

Over the years the park has steadily increased in size with the addition of Brooklands and the Maranui Gully in the 1930s and a further 2.5ha bought from the Ministry of Education in 2004. Through years of waxing and waning fortunes and a changing city, the park has been a constant in the lives of generations of locals and deservedly celebrated, enjoyed and loved.

Admiration of the park led to Pukekura Park receiving the most votes in deciding which of 56 nationwide landmarks would be placed on the New Zealand version of Monopoly in 2007 – receiving the most votes and garnering the prominent 'Mayfair' spot on the board.

The park has also been granted the prestigious Green Flag award for the last eleven years in a row.

The park currently provides, amongst other attractions:



52 hectares of park



20 kilometres of pathways



playgrounds



1 premier sportsground



1 glasshouse fernery



1 concert venue



1 zoo



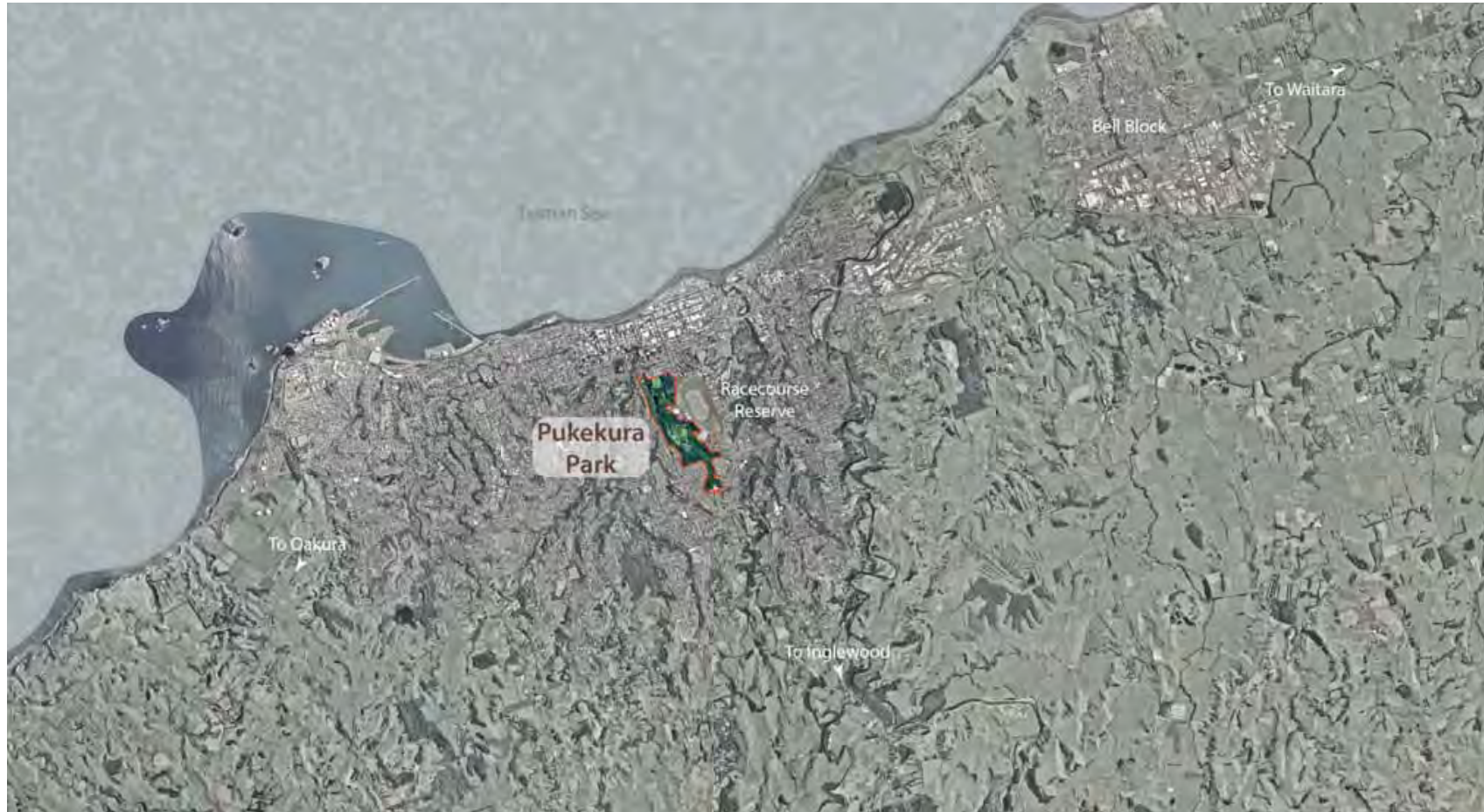
1 public tea house

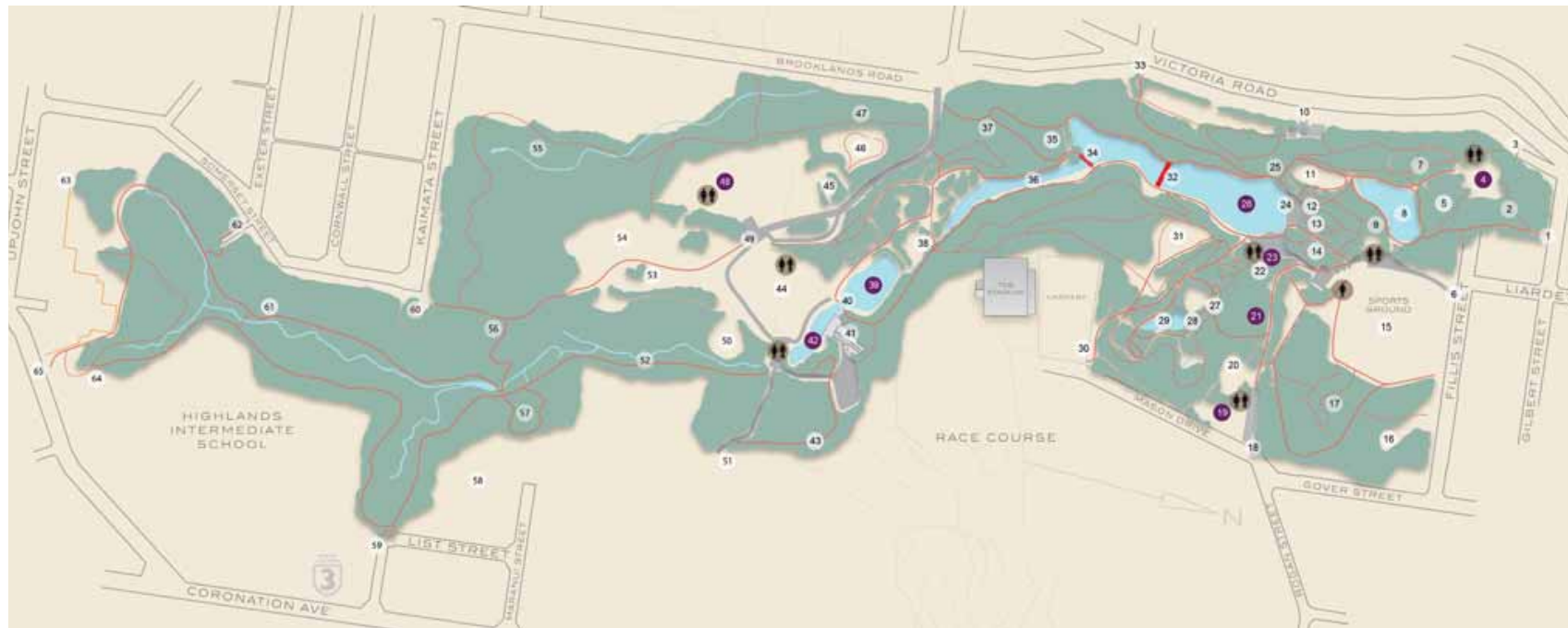
Location

Pukekura Park is made up of around 52 hectares of parkland located in the centre of New Plymouth City.

This accessibility and welcoming environment makes the park a major visitor attraction with many different spaces and activities available for a range of uses.

Located alongside the 38 hectare Racecourse Reserve, Pukekura Park is within 500m of the central city and surrounded by residential homes and schools.





- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Gilbert St Entrance | 14 Sunk en Dell | 27 Fred Parker Lawn | 40 Bowl Lake Bridge | 53 Brooklands Chimney |
| 2 Water Wheel | 15 Sports Ground | 28 Curators Office | 41 Brooklands Stage | 54 Brooklands Lawn |
| 3 Victoria St Entrance | 16 Cricket Nets | 29 S tainton Dell | 42 Bowl Lake | 55 Ambush Gully |
| 4 Playground | 17 King Fern Gully | 30 Stadium Entrance | 43 Scanlan Lookout | 56 Ancient Puriri Tree |
| 5 Palm Lawn | 18 Rogan St Entrance | 31 Eastern Lookout | 44 Bowl of Brooklands | 57 Large Ginkgo |
| 6 Sanders Gates | 19 Playground | 32 Poet's Bridge | 45 The Gables | 58 Maranui Homestead |
| 7 Japanese Torii | 20 Band Building | 33 Shortland St Entrance | 46 Kunming Garden | 59 List St Entrance |
| 8 Fountain Lake | 21 Fernery | 34 Boat Shed Bridge | 47 Kauri Grove | 60 Kaimata St Entrance |
| 9 Bellringer Pavilion | 22 Wisteria Pergola | 35 Monument Hill | 48 Brooklands Zoo | 61 Upper Maranui Gully |
| 10 Victoria Rd Entrance | 23 Tea House | 36 Upper Lake | 49 Old Curators House | 62 Exeter St Entrance |
| 11 Hatchery Lawn | 24 Rotunda | 37 Godwin Dell | 50 Pinetum | 63 Upjohn St Entrance |
| 12 Cannon Hill | 25 Waterfall | 38 Rhododendron Dell | 51 Racecourse Entrance | 64 Chinese Collection |
| 13 Jubilee Fountain | 26 Main Lake | 39 Lily Lake & Cloud Sculpture | 52 Lower Maranui Gully | 65 Coronation Ave Entrance |

Mana Whenua Values - Placeholder Draft narrative in development with tangata whenua

Titiro whakamuri, haere whakamua.

We look to the past, as we move forward into the future.

Ngāti Te Whiti alongside Tūparikino hapū are mana whenua over the area of Pukekura Park, located within the Ngāti Te Whiti rohe. Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tūparikino are hapū of the Te Atiawa Iwi.

“Our right of occupation is based on continuous occupation by generations of connected ancestors from the earliest kinship groups of Ngā Motu. We regard New Plymouth as our tūrangawaewae – our paepae, our footstool, the land on which we alone might stand.

Our rohe was historically occupied and utilised to sustain our people and contains a wealth of occupation such as marae (meeting house), kāinga nohoanga (dwelling place), umu (oven), wāhi mahi kōhatu (quarry sites), ara tawhito (traditional travel routes), māra kai (gardens), tauranga waka (canoe landing sites), tauranga ika (customary fishing grounds), mahinga kai (customary freshwater fishing grounds), wāhi pakanga (battle sites), pā (fortified villages), papakāinga (village) and urupā (cemetery)”.

Features in the immediate vicinity of Pukekura Park include:

- A number of pā, papakāinga and former settlements including:
 - Te Arakete
 - Pukewārangi
 - Puketarata
 - Parihāmore
 - Wharepapa
 - Waimanu
 - Te Kawau
 - Te Ngāhere
 - Tūpare
- Awa (rivers)
 - Huatoki
 - Pukekura
 - Te Hēnui
 - Waiwhakaiho and their tributaries

- Historic reserves including:
 - Hawehawe
 - Kaimata
 - Rua-o-Mohu
 - Te ikanga
 - Murangai
 - Huatapatapa
 - Pārapara
 - Kapuanui
 - Pāraite
 - Wangoangoa
- Paiare – a toka representing the boundary of the Ngāti Tūparikino fishing grounds Te Tai-o-Rēhua (Tasman Sea)
- Māra kai (food gardens), historic ara (pathways)
- Approximately 60 puna (springs)

The interaction between these areas, actions of prominent Ngāti Tūparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti people, and the community that lived here (including associated events, mātauranga, maramataka etc.) contributed to the character of this area.

One well known Tūparikino kōrero is that of Uru-kinaki, the daughter of Kahu Tairaoa, one of the chiefs of the Ngāti Tūparikino Parihāmore Pā, being sent to be the wife of Pōtaka Taniwha, of Ngā-Puke-Tuarua. This only occurred after negotiations between Whakamoumourangi, the principle chief of Parihāmore Pā following the siege of the pā by Pōtaka and his taua (war party). Though it is unclear what Uru-kinaki thought of the agreement for her to be the wife of Pōtaka, her people dressed her in the finest mats, adorned her hair with plumes and anointed her with the famous titoki oil of Parihāmore. This story is depicted in the carved waharoa (entrance) at the New Plymouth District Council Civic Centre, particularly the pare (lintel, carved slab) above the door.

The highly fertile soils of the area and easy access to wai (water) and tangaroa (sea), made a good location for occupation and māra kai (food gardens). There was a known abundance of māra kai between the Huatoki and Te Hēnui rivers.

Pre-European Historical Timeline

Pre 1840



The people of Te Āti Awa have both mortal and immortal origins. Ūni (descendants) of Rongoupea and Tamarū and their son Awahurirangi.



Mahinga kai (food gathering sites) and mara (gardens) supported the Pa

Arrival of Taranaki Mounga

c.1000

1800



Te Āti Awa ancestors precede the coming of Taranaki mounga. The original inhabitants of Taranaki known as the Kāhui people. They occupied Mōiwi Maungani (the mountain preceding Te ranaki), Huatuzua (Pouakai), and Huatawhiri (Kaikake) ranges.



The journey of Taranaki from the central plateau has been recounted for centuries. An account that describes cataclysmic volcanic activity.



Ngān Te Whiri alongside Tupākiriri hapū lived in the area and thriving settlements including Pā and wāhi kāinga were located across the landscape in which Pukekura park is now located.

Post 1840 General Historical Timeline

Post 1840



c. 1840 60 European settlers arrive on the barque *Brougham* out of Plymouth

c. 1840 *Te Arawa* came under significant pressure to sell their land. In the 1840s and 1850s, Crown agents sought to purchase *Te Arawa* land, despite being aware of disagreement among Māori over land sales



1865 The Crown proclaimed 1.2 million acres of Taranaki land confiscated, including all of the Taranaki *hei rohe* not already purchased

Arrival of Europeans

1840

1870

1861 Peace negotiated in 1861, Crown forces remained in occupation of the disputed block

c. 1860 In 1860, the Crown's purchase of land at Waitara, despite strong opposition, led to war. During the war, Crown forces shelled coastal Taranaki *hei* settlements destroying Taranaki *hei* kanga, cultivations and foodstores



Post 1840 Park Historical Timeline

1840-1900

Botanical History

1840-60

Some of the largest exotic trees that exist today in Brooklands Park were planted
Timber for St Mary's Church was obtained from the Pukekura valley

Two Norfolk Island pines planted in what is now Brooklands Park



1875

Vineyard and strawberry garden established on an area of hillside on southern side of what is now Stanton Dell.



1876
Carrington's daughter Jane planted the first trees on the hill at the formal opening. The spade used is held at Puke Ariki

Christchurch Botanic Gardens donated 2000 trees and shrubs, including ash, elm, chestnut, and pine. 300 young puni trees were sent in exchange

Captain W.B. Messenger sent 320 pohutakawa trees from Pukearuru

Many native plants were collected from Raglan by the Park Custodian and shipped free of charge by the Union Steamship Company



1877
Poplar slips (large cuttings) are planted all around the Grounds

1880
Planting of the first giant redwoods near the old Custodian Office at the foot of the Horton Walk

1881

Maze developed in what is now Rhododendron Dell using box thorn hedges. Abandoned late 1890's

1881
The development and planting of a large island ('Manhattan Island') at the south end of the Main Lake. The plants came from the Meeting of the Waters Reserve.



Native trees planted where the maze used to be

Built History



Captain Henry King RN allocated land he calls 'Brooklands' and develops it into a farm



1860
The house at Brooklands was abandoned as a result of the land wars
Fort Herbert established on the ridge above the Sports Ground southern terraces
Fort Carrington block house and redoubt built on the ridge that is now the northern end of Victoria Road



All buildings, including the house were burnt down



1878
Main Lake formed by damming the stream
Permanent Custodian hired at 20 Shillings a week and a rent free cottage on half an acre

Park called Victoria Park Reserve

T.E. Skinner surveyed and laid out park plan
Path from main Carrington (later Victoria) Road entrance to the west side of the stream

Formal park opening on Cannon Hill

1876
Track (Highes Walk) constructed with the intention of making a Vegetation tram line
Voluntary public work on 'half-holidays'

1875
Five pounds offered for the best design, with Reginald Bayley's design accepted



Park created by the Botanical Garden and Public Recreation Ground Bill



1879
Tender to remove soil from the surrounding hills to the swamp and form sports ground

Skimming club formed with a bathing house and spring located near the (current) Tea House

First cricket match on the Recreation Ground

Band Rotunda roof completed in time for the Taranaki Jubilee Celebrations

1881
Newton King demolishes Outfield's house and builds a two storey house overlooking the valley (now the Bowl of Brooklands)



Mr Newton King purchases Brooklands lease

Bandstand foundations damaged by vandals

1881
Fireworks display raised ten pounds ten shillings toward the Bandstand

Chew Chung's flagstaff erected

1881
First use of the Recreation Ground (Football)



Drinking fountain unveiled to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee

1881
Mr Newton King purchases Brooklands after lease finishes

1887
Fountain Lake dam construction, with the assistance of prison labour



1897
Fettis and cannons installed on Cannon Hill
Construction of the Boatshed and Bridge

1960-2020

Botanical History

1964 Development and planning of the Brooklands Pine Dell

A large collection of cymbidium orchids are donated to the Fernery and house two is converted to house them

Arbour day- trees planted on Western Hillside above main lake, many being re- placements for rapidly aging pines

1965 Arbour day- ridge to the south of Stanton Dell repainted with the same range of trees as the the previous year, also Arbor Day plantings at Brooklands and the Zoo.

1968 Arbor Day- plantings at western end of Kaimata Street following removal of some of the 1942 Lawson cypress trees

1969 The original Fernery Begonia House is replaced with a structure four times its size, a gift from Mr and Mrs G. Eddy.

Arbor Day- plantings in Ambush Gully and Zoo deer pen (now fernery)

1976 Centennial commemorative plantings take place in May, around Fountain Lake and on Cannon Hill

The last remaining pine and macrocarpa trees removed from Western Hillside

Arbor Day- plantings on western hillside where pines had been removed

First stage of Japanese Hillside plantings after pines were cleared from the site

Rhododendron Dell extended onto bank below the Brooklands Traffic Island

1999 125th anniversary of the opening of the Park, commemorative plantings by Mayor Claire Stewart, at Palm Lawn

Iron gate installed on Japanese Hillside, a gift from New Plymouth's sister city Mishima, and the development of the lower section of Japanese Hillside

2004 One of the two Torii pines at the Children's Playground removed (remaining tree is the sole survivor of 1888 Torrey pines planting)

Torrey pine by Bellinger Pavilion removed

2007 Centennial of the naming of the park Pukekura Park, commemorative plantings took place on eastern hillside

2016 Removal of the pine tree planted by Robert Clinton Hughes on the opening Day in May 1876

2018 Removal of the last two 1876 pines in Goodwin dell

March, Myrtle rust found in the Park for the first time

An oymet fic, which had been planted in 1965 blown over in a storm

Removal of two of the 1876 pine trees on Eastern Hillside

2019 Large American elm removed from the garden

Scarlet guth toppled by storm on the sports ground southern terrace

Built History

1964 New Plymouth Jaycees organised the completion of the original Brooklands Zoo

1976 Waterwheel built using the iron frame of the wheel that had powered the Omata Dairy Factory until the 1930's

The waterfall was completed, and formally opened on 21 October

The Gables restored by the City Council and the Historic Places Trust

Development of the Rogan Street car park

1996 Redevelopment of the Bowl of Brooklands stage

First use of Festival of Lights for the annual summer decorative lighting display

2001 Brooklands Bowl remodeling and contouring

Highlands Block (formerly part of Highlands Intermediate) land purchased from the Ministry of Education

2003 First New Zealand WOMAD (World Of Music, Arts and Dance) festival at Brooklands Park

Scenian Lookout developed amongst Bowl Skyline pines

Padding pool and "Cats" sculpture in the children's playground removed

2005 Parks Nursery dismantled and buildings demolished

2007 Victoria drinking fountain vandalised

"Woterra" sculpture installed in the Brooklands Bowl Lily Lake

Teahouse renovated and refurbished

Summer Garden officially opened

New waterwheel installed

2013 Redevelopment and landscaping of the Filds Street frontage

Third and final stage of Fernery redevelopment completed including new administration offices

Redevelopment of the Children's Playground and the installation of a replica of the Don Driver "Cats" sculpture. The original was restored and is now housed in the Govett Brewster Art Gallery collection

Refurbishment/renovation of the Band Rotunda

Redevelopment of the Kaimata Street Entrance at Brooklands



KIOSK PUKEKURA PARK NEW PLYMOUTH A.H.B. 838

Tea House on the Lake ca. 1931

UNIQUE PARK CONSIDERATIONS



Special Interest Elements

In addition to the general requirements expected of all reserves, there are a number of considerations which relate exclusively to Pukekura Park. These planning and physical considerations are integrated within this plan through site specific responses, policies and objectives.

As with any large, well used park there are a range of unique issues that have been considered through the development of the plan. Some of these relate to the park's popularity, others are a result of the age of the park and some relate to its infrastructure and changing social and recreational needs within the community.

Key issues have been identified from experiences of the park staff in their daily management and operational work alongside feedback from stakeholders and users. Key issues have been identified, along with approaches to address them.

Plant Collections

While not managed as a formal botanic garden, the park has a botanical garden heritage and is home to noteworthy plant collections. Retaining this aspect of the park to promote horticultural values is a key part of the park management and an ongoing reflection of the park's heritage and historical management. Retaining key, high value plant collections and developing new collections which reflect the priorities of the contemporary community will remain important.



Heritage Items

Being a public park since 1875, there are a number of features and sites which represent parts of New Plymouth's history. While many of these are useful and attractive in their own right, they are also links in the story of the city and help to narrate the history of the park. Retaining these where possible is a major part of the multi-layered experience of the park.



Event Hosting

The park is a critical district venue for hosting events across a range of scales, including private gatherings, sporting events, concerts and multi-day festivals. These events bring vibrancy, economic benefit and pride to the district, but the events must fit the park in a suitable manner. Catering for event needs without damaging the park, diminishing the character, or detracting from the everyday visitor experience is a crucial management task.



Bowl of Brooklands

The Bowl of Brooklands site is specifically set up for concert activities. While the entire park is a modified environment, the Bowl in particular has been physically transformed by human intervention more than most areas. While surrounded by a naturalised environment, the scope for physical evolution in the Bowl is likely greater than other park areas. There are matters to be considered around ensuring the ongoing provision of quality facilities for large events.



Sportsground

The sportsground is a distinguishing feature of the park, created in its earliest development stages. The surrounding landscape restricts the playing surface size, which has not kept pace with the evolution of some sport's preferences. It nevertheless remains an integral part of the park, and an important high level district sports facility. There is potential for the sportsground to be developed to take advantage of new opportunities which arise as traditional uses become less practicable.



Brooklands Zoo

The park is home to Brooklands Zoo. Opened by the local Jaycees in 1964. It is a small zoo which is home to a limited number of exotic and native animals. There is a need to provide a strategic vision for the zoo that fits with the park environment and use, and which elevates and secures its purpose for conservation advocacy within the region. This includes an updated concept plan for zoo renovation to meet best practice habitat and education outcomes.



Green Flag/NZGT

As a respected garden of national significance, the park participates in programs run by Green Flag and the New Zealand Gardens Trust. Pukekura Park has received a Green Flag award and been awarded five-star status by the New Zealand Gardens Trust. Maintaining the park to retain these standards is a valuable way of recognising the value and quality of the park; and is a readily identifiable way to inform visitors of the park's outstanding characteristics.



Friends of the Park

The park has an active and passionate friends group which was set up in 1996. They act as advocates for the park, run public information tours and an electric buggy. They are general watchdogs whose constitutional aims "are to safeguard the special nature of the park, to disseminate information and act as a channel for public opinion, as well as to enable and encourage support and promotion of the park". As unofficial guardians with a wealth of knowledge concerning the park it is important to respect and acknowledge their contribution to the park.



Fernery

The fernery is another distinguishing park feature. Upgraded a number of times since its initial opening in 1928. It is now home to an extensive display of native and exotic plants housed within three large glasshouses and is a key park attraction. The ongoing relevancy of the fernery to the park and the community needs to be assured. Ensuring that the fernery has a clear purpose and is able to be managed efficiently are key to its success.



Waterways

The Pukekura Stream originally ran through the valley which defines much of the park. Development works created a series of artificial lakes and waterways. The input of stormwater into the gullies from surrounding neighbourhoods as they have been developed has made the park an integral part of the local stormwater system. Management of water quality and flows, and improvements to the waterways and lake maintenance is a major part of the park's management.



Special Statutory Functions

Taranaki Botanic Gardens Act 1876

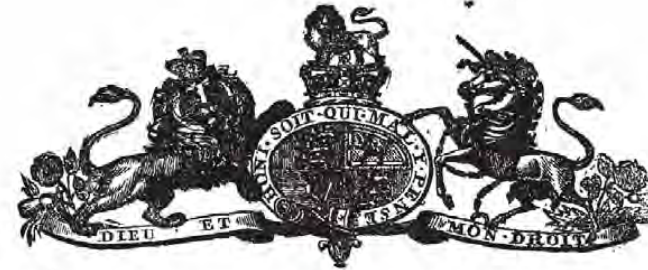
The Act by which the park was first formed and managed by a Board of Trustees until 1929, at which point the park was vested in the New Plymouth Borough Council.

This legislation is still in effect, having never been repealed. Therefore, under Section 5 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Reserves Act is to be read subject to the Taranaki Botanic Garden Act, as it is a currently active piece of legislation in force at the time of adoption of the Reserves Act.

Although most of the content of the Taranaki Botanic Gardens Act is largely irrelevant today, and cannot be applied to the contemporary park and community, it is an important historical document outlining the formation of the park as a public space and the rationale for doing so. These aspects should be noted when making decisions about the park.

Previous iterations of the Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan have advised that Council should seek a repeal of this legislation as the Reserves Act (being subsequent to the Taranaki Botanic Gardens Act, and more relevant to the nature of today's public open spaces) has sufficient powers and breadth to support the ongoing management of the park. This should still be considered in order to clean up the management considerations, and minimise the potential for conflicting or outdated legislative requirements.

NEW ZEALAND.



QUADRAGESIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. XXIV.

ANALYSIS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Title. | 9. Powers of Board. |
| Preamble. | 10. By-laws. |
| 1. Short Title. | 11. Application of moneys. |
| 2. Land in First Schedule vested in Board of Trustees. | 12. Board may lease land. |
| 3. Lands in Second Schedule vested in Board of Trustees. | 13. Offences. |
| 4. Constitution of Board of Trustees. | 14. Penalties. |
| 5. Board a corporate body. | 15. Penalties how recovered and applied. |
| 6. Disqualification of members. | 16. Annual statement to be forwarded to Governor. |
| 7. Members may resign. | 17. Board may exchange lands with the consent of the Governor. |
| 8. Vacancies. | 18. Governor may dissolve Board. Schedules. |

AN ACT to constitute a Board of Trustees, and vest ^{Title.} in it certain Public Reserves at New Plymouth, for the purposes of a Botanic Garden and Public Recreation Grounds. [29th September, 1876.]

Key Issues

1. User Conflict

With so many people wanting to enjoy the park there are a number of activities which don't always work well together; primarily pedestrians, cycles and vehicles.

2. Confusing Path Network

Many paths criss-cross the park leading to a number of destinations, or even no destination at all. This confusing network, with signage that isn't fit for purpose, makes it hard to easily navigate the park.

3. Maximising Key Features

The park has a number of key features and characteristics which should be formally identified and supported.

4. Water Management

At times the water quality in the waterways can become compromised. Climate change and increasing extremes of weather also need to be accommodated.

5. Park Vegetation

As park vegetation grows, it naturally matures and eventually dies. This is a particular issue for some exotic species that aren't used to Taranaki's amenable growing climate. This means that some species don't last as long as they do in their native climates.

6. Brooklands Zoo Purpose

Zoos have changed a lot since Brooklands Zoo was established in the 1960s. The current zoo doesn't have a clear purpose, or relate to modern zoo philosophy. Conflict between animal welfare and Brooklands events such as WOMAD and concerts needs addressing.

7. Development Consistency

As a large park developed over nearly 150 years, the park has seen a lot of different styles and quality of interventions. These don't always fit well together within the park nor have they been subject to consistent oversight.

8. Suitability for Events

Needs and expectations for sporting and event facilities continue to increase. At times the park does not fit the requirements or desires of event holders. Some infrastructure is past its best and needs renewing.

9. Meeting Modern Standards

Due to the age of the park, some older features and developments may not meet modern needs, standards, rules and expectations at times.

10. Interaction with Racecourse

The proposed multi-sports facility (TACH - Tuparikino Active Community Hub) at Racecourse Reserve will almost certainly impact the way people approach, enter and use the park.

Issue	Proposal
User Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the number of motor vehicles entering the park • Make cycle prohibitions clearer • Provide separate commuter paths for cycles
Confusing Path Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a complete review of the path network • Implement a wayfinding strategy which implements a clear path hierarchy and provides clear, suitable signage
Maximising Potential of Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrades to Cannon Hill • Upgrades to the Tea House and surrounds • Renew lakeside pathways and provide a sealed loop route from Fillis St/Tea House/Around Main Lake
Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seal or consolidate paths next to waterways to reduce gravel and sediment runoff • Upgrade dam and spillway of main lake • Aerate still or slow moving water • Create wetlands in appropriate locations to manage stagnant areas
Park Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a succession planting scheme to remove vegetation that is dead, dying, diseased or in decline; and plant species with the best chance of long term success which fit in with the park's botanical character
Brooklands Zoo Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the Zoo with a clear direction and rationale • Ensure this direction is compatible with Brooklands events
Development Consistency and Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a design guide for the park which presents guidelines for materials, consistent design approaches and reflection of character spaces

Issue	Proposal
Suitability for Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement suitable options for Bowl of Brooklands to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Increase capacity to be nearer to 20,000 o Mitigate cost and performance issues around staging over the lake o Streamline accessibility and venue management infrastructure • Implement a suitable option for the Sportsground to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Replace the compromised Bellringer pavilion with a facility suitable for park events, public use and first class sport
Meeting Modern Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain features need upgrading or renewing to meet contemporary needs, rules and requirements such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Main Lake dam and spillway o Pathway lighting and security o Bellringer pavilion o Brooklands and Fillis St entrances o Staff operational areas
Interaction with Racecourse Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider options to maximise connectivity with Racecourse Reserve and identify likely impacted areas of the park for development to complement the anticipated increased use of the park from the eastern side associated with the Tuarikino Active Community Hub (TACH)

STRATEGIC DIRECTION



Park Vision and Goals

This part of the plan sets out issues and the related policies and implementation actions in terms of the objectives for managing Pukekura Park.

The purpose of the park is the starting point for every decision affecting the park in this plan. Each objective, policy and project undertaken should aim to support the overall reserve vision and the objectives derived from that purpose.

Pukekura Park is a naturalised, historic refuge in the city’s heart. It provides an escape from the ‘hustle and bustle’ of city life, as well as an opportunity for people to come together to experience events, entertainment and friendship.

Pukekura Park is a personal touchstone for many, and there is a need to respect this importance. Many people from the district and beyond cherish fond memories of the park and it is the feelings that these experiences elicit that provide the basis for the park’s vision and goals, which are built on the reasons that people love, visit and support the park.

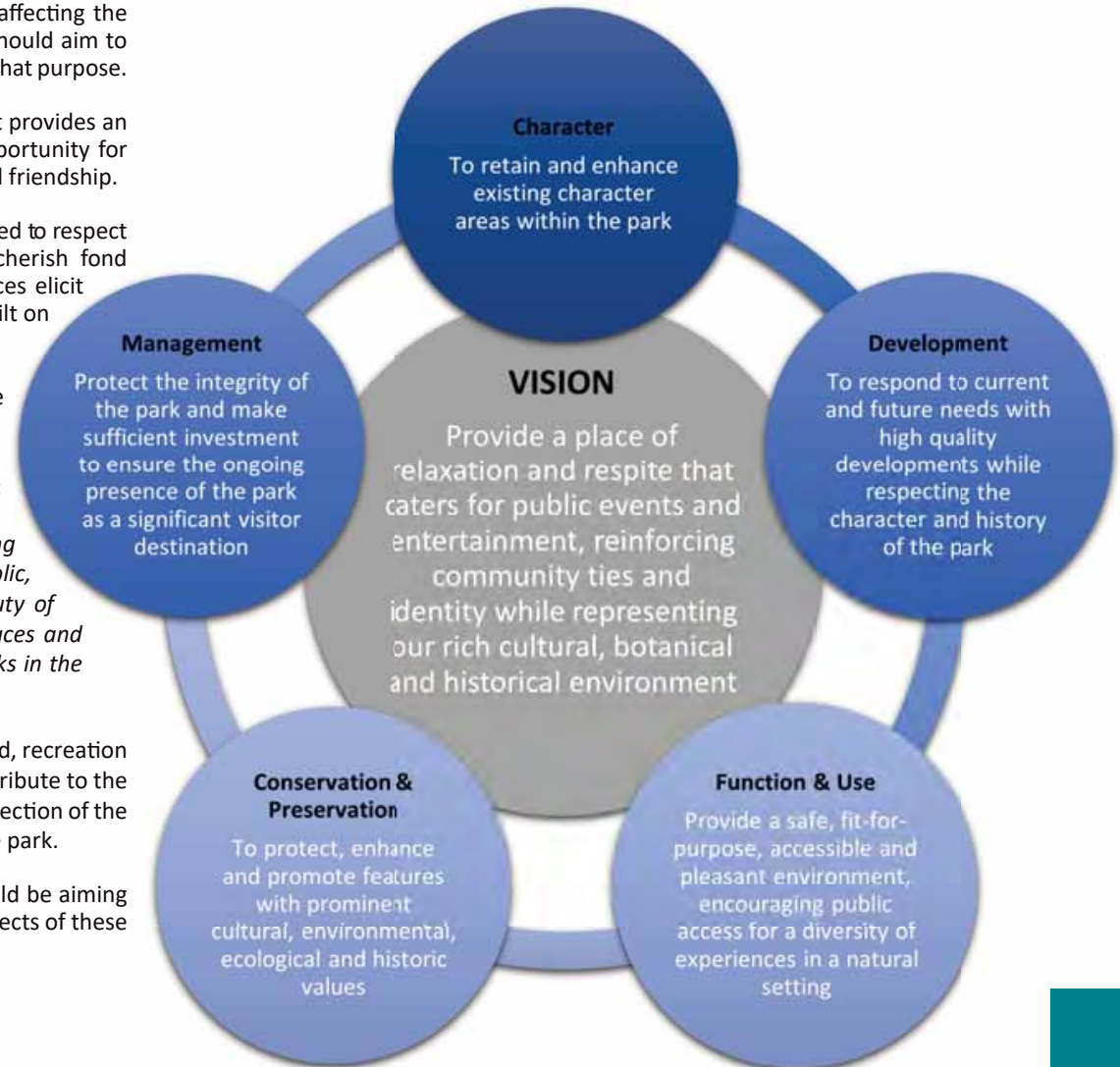
Pukekura Park is primarily a Recreation Reserve as defined under the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act) with three small Local Purpose Reserve areas set aside for community buildings at the Kindergarten, Brass Band and Scout Hall. The Act defines Recreation Reserves as being:

for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.

Apart from this legislative definition, the park serves many nuanced, recreation and community specific purposes. These purposes ultimately contribute to the legislative requirements of public welfare and enjoyment, and protection of the natural environment and its beauty. These provide a vision for the park.

Objectives are identified goals which our parks and reserves should be aiming for to support the vision. Spaces should either be able to show aspects of these objectives, or be managed so as to achieve them.

The following diagram provides the over-arching vision and goals for Pukekura Pukekura Park. (note: vision wording re-shaped)



SPATIAL LAYOUT



The history and evolution of the park has resulted in a number of distinct areas within the park that have unique and identifiable character.

These areas each have a discrete look and feel which reflect their environment, location, history and use.

The combination of qualities which make up a character area can indicate what an area is like. It can also help inform what types of management may be best suited to maintain successful character locations, or what may be needed to enhance less successful areas.

An assessment of these traits enables Pukekura Park to be subdivided into relatively distinct areas which each have their own management priorities.

Each character area will be managed to maximise their existing traits and to minimise any dilution of the identified character. That is, only activities, features and developments which suit the identified character of a space will generally be allowed.

This helps protect the history and aesthetics of the park and ensures that what people love about the park is recognised and celebrated.

The following images provide examples within the park for each of the identified character areas.



Formal Entry



Formal Sports



Informal Native



Lawn Parkland



Built Public Facilities



Community Leases

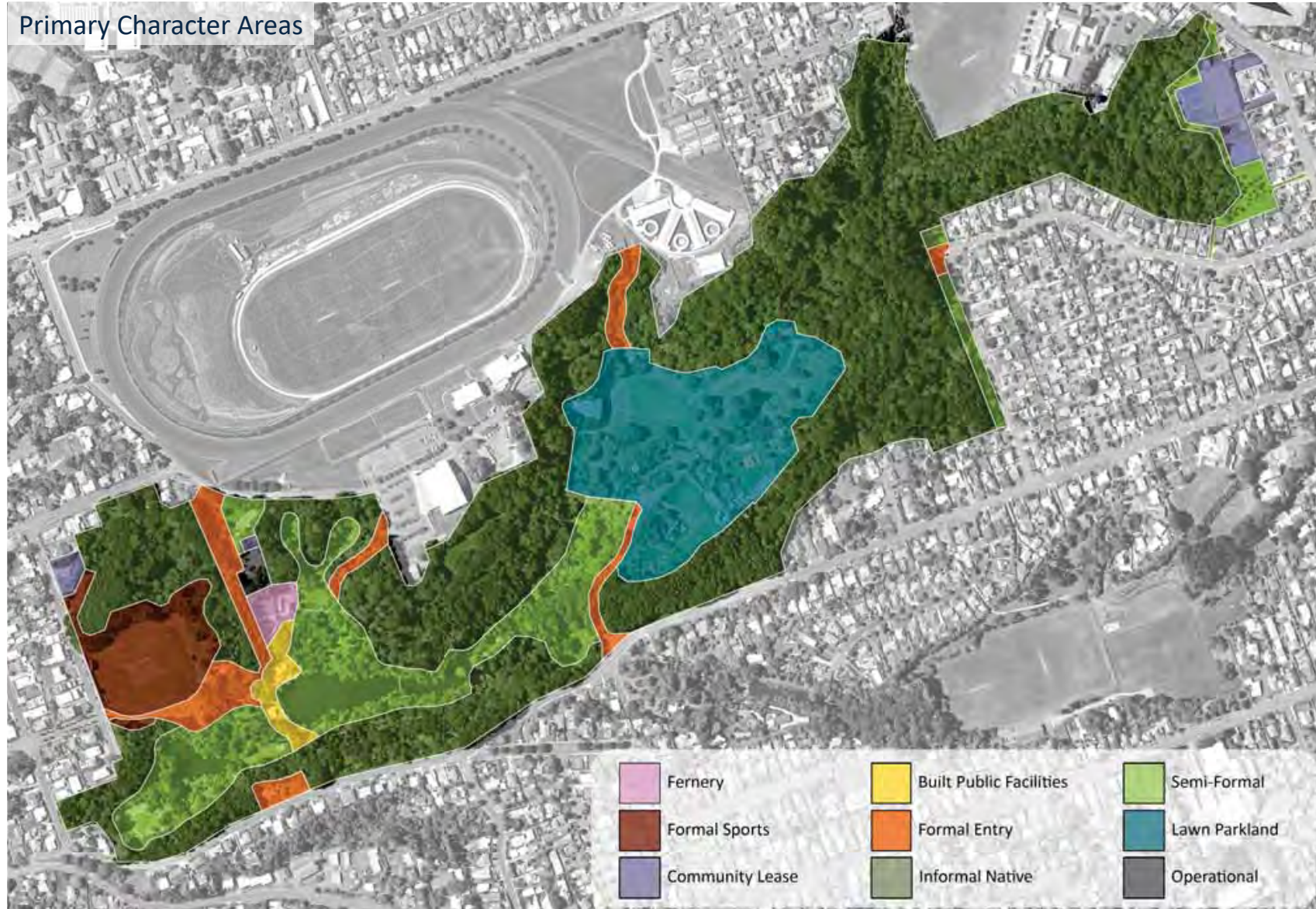


Operational



Semi-Formal

Character Areas



Primary Character Area	Characteristics	Description
Community Lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten building and activity • Self-contained – does not interact with the park 	<p>Areas set aside for the exclusive use of approved community groups. These areas should still have safeguards which ensure that the activity and development on site complement the surrounding park.</p>
Built Public Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary, formally laid out public spaces • Location for built items of historical significance • Traditional forms, materials, colours and activities • Low physical intensity activities, mostly passive/neutral areas • Multiple areas for sitting, rest, refreshment • Highest quality fixtures, features, furniture, materials and maintenance • Clear and obvious wayfinding and thoroughfares which do not interrupt passive activities 	<p>High quality locations which many people visit and pass through and which have a higher concentration of built forms. These forms and features are representative of the parks overall character and history, and allow for larger numbers of people to relax and congregate in more passive types of activities.</p>
Formal Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary park entry points • Vehicles may be present but pedestrians are prioritised • Highest quality fixtures, features, furniture, materials and maintenance • Bespoke park welcome signage with clear and distinct wayfinding features • Edges of spaces ideally diffuse gradually into surrounding environment • Capable of catering to high numbers of users without hastened degradation of infrastructure or experience • All weather surfaces and amenities whose form and materials are in keeping with immediate surrounds. Surface materials should not be typical roading construction • Multiple opportunities for pause, orientation, waiting, conversation and reflection 	<p>Main entry points which are readily identifiable as welcoming, significant and primary entrances for all users, and especially those who are new to the park.</p>

Primary Character Area	Characteristics	Description
Formal Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest quality user and spectator experience • Natural vegetated surroundings, primarily native vegetation except for specimen trees or purpose specific plantings • Associated buildings complement the natural environment and landforms, sitting lightly on or being integrally embedded into the landscape 	<p>Areas set aside for formal sporting activities with a park backdrop and facilities which complement the park's character.</p>
Informal Native	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of operational interference with natural, native processes • Maintained to minimise weed and pest incursion and to maintain visitor and infrastructure safety • Ongoing replacement of exotic vegetation with native species as plants reach the end of their natural life, become unsafe or are in a planned succession area • Promotion of ecological typologies such as wetlands (and associated plant species) which are best suited for the underlying landform and local environmental conditions, which minimise the need for ongoing operational intervention • Paths of natural surface materials in keeping with the surrounding environment. Areas vulnerable to erosion or sediment runoff may be more actively managed and incorporate more durable materials and active designs 	<p>Areas of existing or regenerating native bush which is only managed to the extent needed to maintain the health of the plants and the safety of visitors and integrity of essential infrastructure.</p>
Lawn Parkland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly open lawn with significant specimen trees (exotic or native) and managed garden beds • Defined by open view shafts framed by noteworthy vegetation and generously proportioned open areas • Meandering pathways and multiple pause, rest or reflection locations • Open spaces may be used for informal recreation, destination events or public facilities requiring large, uninterrupted spaces 	<p>Lawns within the park which are regularly maintained and mown as areas which allow for relaxation and informal and formal uses. These areas may also have large, individual specimen trees and formally maintained garden beds with annual and perennial displays.</p>

Primary Character Area	Characteristics	Description
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working and storage space for operational staff Easy vehicle and staff access Inconspicuous and well-maintained External features complement adjoining character spaces 	Areas set aside exclusively for staff use to support the management and maintenance of the park.
Semi-Formal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of mixed management which include; grassed dells, high use paths and their surrounding vegetation, informal botanic collections and themed plantings, large waterbodies, community facilities and managed perennial garden beds Spaces managed to maintain a tidy appearance while still retaining natural park character and intimate vegetation proximity where possible Vegetation managed to maintain appearance, health, safety, view shafts, botanic values and to retain space for existing activities Vegetation may be exotic or native depending on the purpose of the space Spaces are largely prioritised towards visitor ease of use and access, providing undemanding, enjoyable experiences Most pathways are able to accommodate visitors passing in both directions; and are durable and easily navigated by visitors of all abilities 	Locations which have attractive vegetation in close proximity to paths and places. This vegetation is managed for attractiveness and can be of any type which fits the character of the space.
Fernery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly formalised structure with carefully curated plant selections Intensively maintained with exceptional plant health and appearance Glass greenhouse environment with traditional appearance 	Collection of connected, themed areas within an attractive, controlled environment glasshouse environment in order to showcase plants which would not otherwise be able to thrive within the external park environment.

Note that these are broad areas typically covering large parts of the park.

- There will be sub-areas within each character area that have their own unique characteristics within the broader description.
- The boundary interface between character areas will be transitional spaces where there is likely to be a combination of characteristics which reflect aspects of both areas.
- There may also be isolated pockets which don't necessarily fit in with the surrounding character area. This is perfectly acceptable provided there is a strong rationale behind the differences.

POLICIES - MANAGING ACTIVITIES



Policies represent the actions and rules that guide how activities will take place at the park. These policies are the implementation of all of the higher level visions, goals and objectives on the ground.

These policies reflect the strategic thinking of the Council, as well as addressing anticipated operational issues. They primarily provide a basis for decision making around activities and developments.

General policies covering all reserves can be found in *Caring for our Parks*, Part A of the district's management plan suite.

In the occurrence that there is any ambiguity or inconsistency in policies between Part A and Part B, the policies in Part B (this management plan) will take precedence.

Policies, being the documented rules for reserves, are the most critical part of any management plan as, at their most basic level, they state what can and cannot occur on a reserve.

Policies have been drafted to be as clear and unambiguous as possible and aim to either clearly state a position or provide guidelines for rational decision making on each issue.

In the event of any incongruity between what is written in the body of a plan, and a policy, the policy will take precedence.

Where a management aspect is covered by a statutory process it is not specifically referred to with a policy unless the intent is to go beyond the minimum statutory requirements. This includes matters such as compliance with the Reserves Act 1977 and consultation obligations with iwi and the community.

The day-to-day use, protection and development is also guided by other regulatory documents including (but not limited to) the District Plan, Regional Plan, and Council's Bylaws. Funding is determined through the Long Term Plan (LTP).



Royal Tour 1954

1.0 Character

1.1 HERITAGE & CULTURE

OBJECTIVE		
To protect meaningful park heritage items from unconsidered development or disposal while still allowing for appropriate development and management.		
POLICIES		
1.1 (a)	Legacy Features	<p>Legacy features that hold value to the local community and park shall be protected, except where impacted by identified development projects approved through this Management Plan. Management of legacy features will be guided by a tier system that acknowledges the different intensity and type of management and maintenance required to protect the feature. Identified legacy features and associated management tiers are outlined in Appendix C.</p> <p>Any Tier 1 or Tier 2 legacy items impacted by development proposals shall require independent expert advice before modification beyond simple maintenance, or shall have a management plan prepared for Council to follow which has been prepared by an independent expert.</p> <p>Other legacy items may be assessed by an independent expert as to value and approach required as part of any park development.</p>
1.1 (b)	Assessment of Historic Features	Historic heritage of any legacy feature is assessed according to the District Plan heritage criteria. Within the Pukekura Park Management Plan they will be managed according to the management tier they fall under and this will be informed also by their heritage criteria.
1.1 (c)	Character Protection and Development	The park shall be managed so as to protect, reflect and complement identified character areas. Developments within the park shall be fitting for the character area within which they are located.
1.1 (d)	Interpretation	Recognise and provide for the appropriate interpretation of any site or place of historical significance associated with the park.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage management plans will be prepared for Tier 1 legacy items by independent experts. A list of legacy items will be prepared and maintained. This list will be made publicly available on the council's Pukekura Park website page. 		

1.2 INFORMATION & EDUCATION

OBJECTIVE		
To maximise learning potential about the park, and to make best use of the space for complementary activities in keeping with the parks purpose and character.		
POLICIES		
1.2 (a)	Complementary Education Activities	Educational activities complementary to the primary purpose of the park may be permitted where they can be suitably accommodated.
1.2 (b)	Information Opportunities	Where appropriate, opportunities may be pursued to provide information about the park to users which is intended to enhance their experience.

1.3 FURNITURE & BUILT FORMS

OBJECTIVE		
To ensure new infrastructure is fitting, suitable, fit-for-purpose and consistent within the park area it is to be introduced into.		
POLICIES		
1.3 (a)	New Infrastructure Requirements	New infrastructure such as furniture, signage, power outlets, pathways and buildings shall be of a consistent, considered and high quality form, material and construction to avoid the appearance of an unmatched assortment of unrelated features within the park. There may be variations within the different character areas of the park to best reflect those locations, but all features throughout the park shall be recognisably complementary to each other.
1.3 (b)	Approval of New Infrastructure	New infrastructure shall conform as closely as possible to the specifications outlined in the Pukekura Park Design Guide. Where this is not feasible, an item is not identified in the guide, or there are other reasons for a non-conforming structure, the design shall be approved by a suitable parks planning officer in association with the Pukekura Park Lead (or similar position in the event of an organisational structure change). In the instance of a specialised, sponsored, or one-off construction, the design shall consider, reflect and be respectful of the character area and specific location within which it is located.

2.0 Function & Use

2.1 A CCESS

OBJECTIVE

The park should be open for appropriate public use whenever possible. Users should feel safe and welcomed without threat of conflict with other users.

POLICIES

2.1 (a)	Openness	The park shall generally be open to public pedestrian use at all times unless in exceptional circumstances relating to public safety or park management.						
2.1 (b)	Access Restrictions	Areas may be set aside excluding public access either permanently or temporarily for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public health and safety 2. Parks operational activities including, but not limited to; storage, offices, maintenance, repair and development 3. Events requiring payment or other necessary restrictions to entry 						
2.1 (c)	User Right of Way	Right of way for different user types on paths and roads within the park shall adhere to the following priority: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Parks operational vehicles</td> <td style="width: 50%;">4. Bicycles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Pedestrians</td> <td>5. Other human-powered vehicles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Mobility scooters</td> <td>6. Other motorised vehicles</td> </tr> </table>	1. Parks operational vehicles	4. Bicycles	2. Pedestrians	5. Other human-powered vehicles	3. Mobility scooters	6. Other motorised vehicles
1. Parks operational vehicles	4. Bicycles							
2. Pedestrians	5. Other human-powered vehicles							
3. Mobility scooters	6. Other motorised vehicles							
2.1 (d)	Wayfinding	The parks path network shall be supported by a wayfinding strategy and suite of signage that enhances the visitor experience and enables clear identification of routes and destinations throughout the park; as well as clearly identifying active prohibitions and other regulatory matters such as where bicycles are permitted.						
2.1 (e)	Accessibility	The park shall include accessible pathways along suitable routes, such as from carparks to significant destinations, which cater for a wide range of abilities.						
2.1 (f)	Usability	Appropriate lighting shall be provided along primary pathways for the safety and convenience of park users.						
2.1 (g)	Path Management	Pathways may be created, upgraded, downgraded or removed to best enable their use, enjoyment of the park, access suitable park locations, ensure user safety and support pragmatic maintenance.						
2.1 (h)	Exclusions	Specific user types may be excluded from any path or park area at council's sole discretion where their presence may unduly affect the enjoyment or safety of themselves or other users, or be detrimental to a park character area (e.g. cyclists, dogs, vehicles, scooters etc.)						

2.2 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

OBJECTIVE		
Commercial activity may be considered where it enhances the park user experience and is in keeping with the character and existing uses of the park.		
POLICIES		
2.2 (a)	Character & Enjoyment	Commercial activities may be permitted and shall be in keeping with the character area of the park within which they are located, and must not hinder the public enjoyment of the park.
2.2 (b)	Event Vendors	Vendors associated with council approved events not exceeding six days are permitted, provided they directly support the event and are not in conflict with park principles or character. Event organisers shall be responsible for ensuring vendor compliance with any conditions imposed on the event.
2.2 (c)	Tea House on the Lake	Council may grant an agreement for operation of the Tea House. This shall be limited to providing food and beverages to visitors in the immediate vicinity of the Tea House, and potentially other existing self-contained venues within the park such as the Bellringer Pavilion. Council may choose whatever procurement process it sees fit to select a vendor.
2.2 (d)	Main Lake Boats	Council may grant an agreement for a vendor to operate a boat rental service on the Main Lake.
2.2 (e)	Friends Buggy	The Friends of Pukekura Park may operate an electric 'buggy' service until such time as council considers it unsuitable.
2.2 (f)	Zoo Refreshments	An agreement may be granted for provision of non-alcoholic refreshments within or straddling the zoo boundary.
2.2 (g)	Sponsorship	Council may permit sponsorship within the park. Sponsorship shall be limited to naming of specific events, locations or structures, be subject to any conditions council sees fit, and for a period not exceeding five years. Sponsorship will only be considered where there is a significant investment of benefit to the park. Any investment less than the cost of permanent advertising in similar high profile locations will not be considered significant. Sponsorship signage may be permitted where appropriate. Such signage shall be unobtrusive and complement existing park signs. All permanently installed signs shall require the approval of a parks Planning Officer and the Pukekura Park Lead or Parks Manager.

2.3 C AMPING

OBJECTIVE		
Camping is generally not a suitable activity to take place in Pukekura Park and should only be considered in exceptional circumstances where no other feasible options are available and potential damage to the park is negligible.		
POLICIES		
2.3 (a)	Camping Locations	Camping is not permitted in any part of the park without prior council permission, and only under exceptional circumstances such as in association with a major event where no other feasible options are available.

2.4 DOMESTIC ANIMALS

OBJECTIVE		
While Pukekura Park is a popular dog-walking location; this pleasure for some parts of the community must be balanced with the needs of other park users. Not all people are comfortable around dogs and other animals, and provision should be made to ensure that animals are only allowed in locations where they are least likely to cause conflict with other users. This is particularly important in confined locations and around locations of high public physical interaction.		
POLICIES		
2.4 (a)	Dogs	Dogs are permitted within the park provided they are always on leash and under control. There are no off-leash areas.
2.4 (b)	Dog Exclusions	Dogs are not permitted within any playground area or on any sports field, and may be excluded from other park areas for specific events or purposes. Dogs (with the exception of certified disability assist dogs acting within the limits of the Dog Control Act 1996) are specifically excluded from Brooklands Zoo, the Fernery, the interior of any park building or from entering any waterbody or waterway in the park.
2.4 (c)	Other animals	No domesticated animals other than dogs (including livestock and horses) are permitted in the park without prior council approval.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear signage will be erected at key locations to reinforce regulations relating to dogs in the park. 		

2.5 EVENTS

OBJECTIVE		
Pukekura Park is a popular events location - particularly the sports ground and bowl areas. The ongoing use of these areas for events which promote the park and community should be supported; but only if they are in keeping with the park character, and do not detract from the park. Facility development needs to be carefully managed to ensure that event desires do not overwhelm the primary day-to-day use of the park.		
POLICIES		
2.5 (a)	Public Events	The park shall be available to host temporary public events with prior council permission, under any conditions that council sees fit to impose. Such events shall not permanently hinder public access or enjoyment of the park, or result in significant and/or unresolvable damage to the park.
2.5 (b)	Event Suitability	Events shall be of a type which fit in with the existing character and environment of the park. Events should not cause damage to the reputation of the park or council, or result in reasonable and justifiable complaints from the public.
2.5 (c)	Event Facilities	Facility capacity (primarily toilets and waste) will be tailored to typical parks usage and not event peak capacity. Facilities required to accommodate peak event numbers in excess of typical park user numbers shall be provided on an as-needed basis by the event organiser, subject to approval from the Pukekura Park Lead or Parks Manager. Service ports may be provided to accommodate 'plug-in' transportable units (e.g. portacoms temporarily plumbed into water, waste and electricity).
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular preparation and debriefing sessions will be held with events, operations and planning teams with a focus on event impacts on the park and users and their suitability for being located within the park. 		

2.6 RECREATION & USE

OBJECTIVE		
A minority of users should not lessen the enjoyment of the park by other users. Smoking and vaping do not fit in with the natural environment, the family focused nature of the park or the wider character or purpose of the park.		
POLICIES		
2.6 (a)	Benefits Prioritisation	The entire park is smokefree and vapefree.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear signage will be erected at key locations to reinforce applicable council policies. 		

2.7 SAFETY

OBJECTIVE		
Park design should attempt to mitigate any physical factors which may contribute to an unsafe environment. The park is also full of mature vegetation and large trees which need to be suitably managed to minimise opportunities for harm coming from any failure of large trees etc.		
POLICIES		
2.7 (a)	Environmental Design	The park shall be managed and developed with CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) and IPTED (Injury Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles in mind. Where incidents occur, or a matter of concern is brought to council's attention, the matter shall be investigated and appropriate actions taken if considered necessary. Any actions taken may result in physical changes or remediation, or a change in management or accessibility approach.
2.7 (b)	Park Vegetation	Park vegetation shall be regularly assessed and managed so as to maintain the physical integrity of the vegetation and minimise the possibility of injury or harm to any person or property resulting from any reasonably foreseeable park vegetation failure outside of extreme weather events.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular, documented inspections of key vegetation and structures will take place, including implementation of a formal tree monitoring program. 		

2.8 UTILITIES

OBJECTIVE		
The park, being in the centre of town, is a place where multiple services exist. While it is understood that use of the park for these is necessary, their impacts on the park should be minimised and future management of services should be simplified as much possible.		
POLICIES		
2.8 (a)	Service Routes	Where feasible, any utilities (power, three waters, telecoms etc.) running through the park should follow a shared route and use a common trench.

2.9 VEHICLES

OBJECTIVE		
The park is primarily a pedestrian space, and is one of the few large-scale open spaces that walkers can enjoy without conflict with cyclists or vehicles. This unique aspect of the park should be retained as much as possible and other modes of transport should not adversely impact walking activities within the park.		
POLICIES		
2.9 (a)	Permitted Vehicles	With the exception of council staff or approved contractors carrying out park related work; motorised vehicles are not permitted in any part of the park without prior council permission, with the exception of Brooklands Park Drive and any other area specifically set aside for vehicles. Motorised vehicles include all non-human powered vehicles (including drones) of any size with the exception of mobility scooters and e-bikes less than 300W capacity. Exceptions may be granted to service vehicles associated with events, leases or licenses.
2.9 (b)	Bicycles, E-Bikes, E-Scooters	Bicycles, e-bikes, e-scooters and similar types of transport are only permitted in areas specifically set aside for their use such as dedicated and shared paths, Fillis St Entrance, Brooklands Park Drive and specific cycle parking locations.
2.9 (c)	Speed	The maximum permitted speed of any vehicle or bicycle within the park is 15kph unless otherwise signposted.
2.9 (d)	Remote Control Vehicles	All types of remote control vehicle are prohibited from the park without prior council permission. This includes drones, RPAS, RC cars etc.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear signage will be erected at key locations to reinforce applicable council regulations and policies. 		

2.10 KEY & SPECIFIC PARK ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE

The park is well used for existing activities. These have shown to be largely compatible with the park, and should continue to be accommodated so long as they don't adversely impact the park. New activities may be considered where they use existing infrastructure and/or are inherently compatible with the park.

POLICIES

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|----------|---------------------|--|
| 2.10 (a) | Existing Activities | The following existing park activities (or their natural successors which continue without interruption) shall continue to be permitted until they naturally end, or council makes a resolution to cease their activity: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Festival of the Lights2. WOMAD3. Concerts and similar activities in the Bowl of Brooklands and immediate surrounds |
| 2.10 (b) | Future Activities | Council may permit community use of council administered buildings and assets under any conditions council sees fit where there is demonstrable benefit to the park or community. This shall only occur where council retains control over all decision making around an asset and its use, and where an agreement does not constitute a lease or licence. |

3.0 Conservation & Preservation

3.1 BIODIVERSITY & ECOLOGY

OBJECTIVE		
The park caters for a wide variety of uses, but is primarily a green refuge in the urban environment. This aspect should be a primary consideration and the ecological values of the park should be protected and maximised.		
POLICIES		
3.1 (a)	Local Biodiversity	The park shall be managed so as to maximise native biodiversity within the restrictions of its public, sporting, event and botanical values.
3.1 (b)	Local Ecosystem	The park shall be managed so as to maximise ecological values (those factors that make up the natural park ecosystem which provide support to native life forms) within the restrictions of its public, sporting, event and botanical values.
3.1 (c)	Values and Promotion	The park shall be managed so as to promote the values of natural biodiversity and ecology and enable visitors to learn about their function.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen science initiatives such as bird counts will be supported. 		

3.2 CLIMATE CHANGE

OBJECTIVE		
Expected climate changes have the potential to significantly impact the park through more extreme weather events, particularly wind and rainfall, and increasing temperature effects on vegetation. Reserves management should try to anticipate any changes and take steps to mitigate, minimise or adapt to these effects.		
POLICIES		
3.2 (a)	Inputs	The park shall be managed such that external inputs resulting in increased carbon emissions or energy use (such as burning of fossil fuels, vegetation cover reduction and fertiliser application) are minimised to the extent that the park levels of service are still maintained in a viable and achievable manner.
3.2 (b)	Adaptation	The park shall be managed to anticipate and adapt to the best-practice projected effects of climate change. This may result in changes to vegetation and water management strategies within the park.

3.3 BROOKLANDS ZOO

OBJECTIVE		
Brooklands Zoo has a defined purpose which is in line with contemporary society outlooks on wild animals and conservation; and achieves positive outcomes for the individual animals it cares for as well as the species they represent alongside recreational and conservation education.		
POLICIES		
3.3 (a)	Use	Events and activities held within the zoo will only be permitted if they are of a scale and intensity that will not be detrimental to the welfare of the zoo animals.
3.3 (b)	Development	Development of the zoo shall be consistent with the adopted Strategic Vision and associated concept plan.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The zoo strategic vision will provide the guidance for any zoo projects and operational decisions. Work will align with the strategic vision. 		

3.4 PEST PLANTS, ANIMALS & DISEASES

OBJECTIVE		
Pest plants and animals negatively impact reserve use and ecological values. The park, being densely vegetated, can also be susceptible to plant diseases. Where pests and diseases are causing unwanted issues a control program should be implemented where feasible.		
POLICIES		
3.4 (a)	Pest Management	Pest plants, animals and diseases shall be managed to the extent necessary to maintain the health and integrity of the natural environment. Pest fish eradication may be considered, particularly if it aligns with other projects such as lake dredging or dam upgrades.
3.4 (b)	Methods	Methods used shall be those deemed most suitable by parks operational staff.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular reviews will be carried out to look at which pests and diseases are present in the park, their potential effects, suitable management approaches and to review if existing control activities are meeting acceptable goals and standards. Volunteer works targeting pests and diseases will be supported. 		

3.5 FLORA & FAUNA

OBJECTIVE		
Vegetation is the defining characteristic of the park. Where possible significant vegetation should be retained and the overall planted environment enhanced. Where appropriate the natural ecosystems in the park will be protected and enhanced to increase opportunities for people to enjoy nature in the park.		
POLICIES		
3.5 (a)	Plant Succession	A succession and replacement plan shall be developed and implemented for vegetation within the park which is coming to the end of its natural life. Vegetation need not be replaced 'like for like' but should be planted with a specific purpose in mind which benefits park ecology, character and users, and that reflects the historic variety of tree species within the park.
3.5 (b)	Vegetation Outcomes	Where vegetation is no longer achieving the desired outcomes, it may either be upgraded to a fit standard or replaced with a more suitable range of plants for a different purpose. These should be complementary to the character area they are within and consider effects on wildlife who may use it as a habitat.
3.5 (c)	Vegetation Suitability	Vegetation shall be fit-for-purpose and suitable for the climate and environment of the park. Vegetation shall be managed to be 'self-sustaining' as much as possible.
3.5 (d)	Significant Vegetation	Vegetation identified as significant (refer to information in Appendix D) shall be retained where possible unless: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is dead, dying, in major decline, unsafe or diseased, with no realistic chance of recovery or survival; or 2. Is in a location identified for approved development and cannot be accommodated within the design.
3.5 (e)	Plant Collections	Plant collections may be managed for their landscape values, conservation role, education potential and community enjoyment. Collections may be changed where they are no longer suitable or fit with the park purpose.
3.5 (f)	Plant Records	Planting and removal of significant plants or areas shall be recorded.
3.5 (g)	Native Species	Existing indigenous, endemic flora and fauna and their habitats shall be retained and protected within the overall management and development goals and objectives of the park. Where appropriate native biodiversity will be enhanced.
3.5 (h)	Mature Trees	Trees of significance shall continue to be a defining feature of the park for their aesthetic, amenity and botanical benefits, and planning should be carried out to ensure an ongoing stock of mature specimen trees of suitable species. Maturing specimen trees will be maintained in accordance with the standards and techniques of approved arboriculture practice.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council will explore the procurement and support of a publicly accessible plant database such as IrisBG. • Council will explore the procurement and support of a publicly accessible GIS tree map database. • A plant collections strategy for the park will be established which identifies collections of value and ways to maintain and enhance identified collections. • Non-binding advice will be sought from external experts (e.g. ecologists) and agencies on topics which council may not have suitable levels of internal expertise to address. 		

3.6 WATER MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE		
Water is an integral feature of the park. The health of waterways should be maintained, as well as the effectiveness and safety of waterways infrastructure.		
POLICIES		
3.6 (a)	Water Health	Water within the park shall be managed to maximise water quality and promote the health of the aquatic environment including living native organisms within existing constraints. Where possible, natural and preventative processes shall be used to maintain water quality.
3.6 (b)	Stormwater Runoff	Stormwater runoff shall be managed so as to minimise sediment intrusion into the park waterways and lakes.
3.6 (c)	Dams	Dams and spillways shall be managed and maintained to maximise their effectiveness, safety and attractiveness. Earth dams shall be managed so that vegetation and erosion does not undermine the physical strength and integrity of the dam.
3.6 (d)	Waterway Clearing	A waterways monitoring and maintenance plan shall be implemented to ensure that lakes and other waterways are managed adequately and cleared periodically to maintain water health, depth and flow.
3.6 (e)	Fish Passages	Where suitable and reasonably achievable, fish passages may be installed to encourage the natural migration and movement of native species.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of water quality will be carried out to assist with early identification of potential issues. 		

4.0 Management

4.1 MANA WHENUA INVOLVEMENT

OBJECTIVE

Recognise, protect and as appropriate promote the Māori cultural and historical values of the park and work in partnership with hapū on the management of sites of significance in the park and enhancement of visibility of a cultural presence within the park.

POLICIES

4.1 (a)	Protection	Recognise and provide protection for the Māori cultural significance of any site or place associated with the park.
4.1 (b)	Use	Provide for the customary use of native flora by Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tuparikino in locations where it can be accommodated without compromising the character and integrity of the park.
4.1 (c)	Development	Involve hapū in the design and management of the park.
4.1 (d)	Development	Develop an interpretation strategy that may include but not be restricted to signage, artworks and planting that recognises Māori relationships to the park and surrounding environment.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Proposed works which may be of interest to local iwi and hapū will be proactively raised with them.
- Relevant iwi and hapū shall be kept up-to-date around relevant park issues through existing regular catch-ups.

4.2 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE

The park should be planned and managed with regard to adjacent uses and the overall park, transport and infrastructure network.

POLICIES

4.2 (a)	Adjacent Uses	Planning and management shall take into account the impacts of any adjacent developments or land use changes; and in particular any development on Racecourse Reserve associated with a multi-sports facility.
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4.3 OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE		
Views are critical to enjoyment and understanding of the park; and iconic or special views need to be protected. The park needs adequate staff operational areas to ensure ongoing high-quality park outcomes. Staff and contractors working in the park need to understand the unique nature and requirements of working in this environment.		
POLICIES		
4.3 (a)	Viewshafts	Priority viewshafts shall be retained to maintain key views within and looking out from the inside the park. This may include vegetation trimming or removal and the restriction of built infrastructure which impinge on these viewshafts. Priority viewshafts are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Japanese Hillside across Fountain Lake 2. Eastern Lookout towards Band Rotunda 3. Cannon Hill towards Mountain 4. Scanlan’s Lookout over Bowl and beyond 5. Fountain Lake towards Torii Gate 6. Brooklands Arrival towards Lily Lake
4.3 (b)	Staff Outlook	Staff and contractors shall be educated to understand and respect the unique qualities of the park and the appropriate manner of self-conduct within the park.
4.3 (c)	Operational Areas	Areas may be set aside within the park which exclude the public for the purposes of park operational activities such as storage and staff areas.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an induction programme for new staff and contractors specific to the requirements of Pukekura Park. 		

4.4 GRAZING

OBJECTIVE		
To make it clear that the park is not a suitable location to be managed by livestock grazing.		
POLICIES		
4.4 (a)	Grazing	Grazing of any kind is not permitted in the park with the exception of zoo animals within the zoo boundaries.

4.5 LEASES, LICENCES & EASEMENTS

OBJECTIVE										
Existing users will be accommodated while current agreements are valid. All proposed uses should be fitting to the park, its character and purpose. The public should have the opportunity to comment on exclusive use of park areas by groups or individuals.										
POLICIES										
4.5 (a)	Existing	<p>Existing long-term, exclusive use agreements for community purposes of specific park locations shall be retained until such time as Council determines otherwise. These agreements are:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Pukekura Kindergarten</td> <td>5. Pukekura Tennis Club</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Pukekura Scout Group</td> <td>6. Taranaki Cricket</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. New Plymouth Brass</td> <td>7. Lions Club "Train"*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Taranaki Society of the Arts</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>* The vehicle is stored in a council building on Racecourse Reserve, but takes tours through the park</p>	1. Pukekura Kindergarten	5. Pukekura Tennis Club	2. Pukekura Scout Group	6. Taranaki Cricket	3. New Plymouth Brass	7. Lions Club "Train"*	4. Taranaki Society of the Arts	
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2. Pukekura Scout Group	6. Taranaki Cricket									
3. New Plymouth Brass	7. Lions Club "Train"*									
4. Taranaki Society of the Arts										
4.5 (b)	New	New community agreements requiring exclusive use of a park area shall be considered on a case-by-case basis and be subject to public consultation. They are not encouraged though, and shall generally be refused if they do not fit the character of the park, impact public use and enjoyment, are of marginal community benefit or have a viable alternative location.								
4.5 (c)	Residential	No new private residential agreements shall be entered into within the park. Upon termination or expiration of the current residential tenancy for the Victoria Rd house no new agreement shall be entered into unless the tenant is a council employee who works within the park. In any such situation, if the tenant no longer works within the park the tenancy shall be terminated. If untenanted the building may be used for any other activities associated with the park.								

4.6 FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES & AMENITIES

OBJECTIVE		
To ensure that facilities are well-used and maintained to an appropriate standard; and to ensure that only useful facilities which are fit-for-purpose are retained to avoid escalating maintenance costs and neglected buildings.		
POLICIES		
4.6 (a)	Sportsground	Maintain the sportsground as a premier sporting facility capable of hosting suitable international, national and regional events.
4.6 (b)	Sportsground Use	Allow casual use of the sportsground when not in use, or being prepared, for a booked event.
4.6 (c)	Maintenance	Maintain existing buildings to a safe and secure standard, such that their appearance continues to reflect the character and heritage of the time they were constructed and/or the character area of the park within which they are situated.
4.6 (d)	Retention	Only retain such buildings and structures which contribute to the public enjoyment, use and appreciation of the park.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independently investigate if the current cricket nets are fit for purpose and determine a suitable future for that space. Review existing infrastructure and remove, renew or replace dilapidated or unsafe items such as old fences around the sportsground and through the surrounding bush as resources permit. 		

4.7 TOOLS & VEHICLES

OBJECTIVE		
To promote operational activities in the park to be as low-impact as possible while still retaining suitable levels of service and park standards.		
POLICIES		
4.7 (a)	Operational Use	Tools and vehicles used by the parks team within the park should be as quiet and unobtrusive as possible where viable. Electric and/or low-impact items should be considered when tools and vehicles come up for renewal if suitable and economic options are available.

4.8 VOLUNTEERS & STAKEHOLDERS

OBJECTIVE		
To enable interested parties to be involved with, and contribute to the park in a safe and effective manner; and to take on board the feedback and experiences of people intimately interested in the park without compromising the feasible operation of the park.		
POLICIES		
4.8 (a)	Volunteers	Council shall permit volunteers to carry out minor park maintenance such as weeding and pest control within the limits of current health and safety obligations and legislation.
	Stakeholders	Council shall consider the opinions of recognised park stakeholders when making decisions about significant changes to the park or park management. For the avoidance of doubt, the Friends of Pukekura Park are considered a recognised park stakeholder. Council shall make reasoned decisions based on all available information, but is not required to follow the recommendations or preferences of any external agency or stakeholder outside of any mandated or voluntary obligations.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate alternative park resourcing options such as donations/fundraising in association with the Festival of the Lights or a patron initiative. 		

4.9 ENCROACHMENTS

OBJECTIVE		
Private appropriation of public land is not acceptable. Where council becomes aware of an encroachment, steps should be taken to remove it and restore the land back to public use. Existing or historical use does not justify ongoing occupation.		
POLICIES		
4.9 (a)	General	Encroachments into the park from adjoining properties is not permitted. Council shall not enter into any agreement to approve or allow any encroachment into the park, regardless of any previous use or undocumented agreement.
4.9 (b)	Existing Encroachments	Existing encroachment approvals (if any) shall be terminated within one year of this plan being approved by council.
4.9 (c)	Removal Timeframe	All identified encroachments shall be removed within four (4) weeks of written notice being given to the encroaching party.
4.9 (d)	Council Removal	Council may remove an encroachment upon the expiration of the written notice period in any way council sees fit. The offending party may be charged for any work which council carries out to remove any such encroachments.

4.10 COMMEMORATIVE ITEMS (inc. Trees and Furniture)

OBJECTIVE		
Commemorative items should be carefully considered, and where implemented should be inclusive. They should not favour individuals or societal groups, nor should they in any way make park users feel uncomfortable or unwelcome. Memorials in particular need careful consideration and should be avoided where possible.		
POLICIES		
4.10 (a)	Circumstances	New commemorative items within the park shall generally not be permitted unless in exceptional circumstances where a person, group or event has been shown to have a meaningful and significant impact on the New Plymouth district. Commemorative items and plaques shall not resemble memorials such as those found (and more suitably located) within cemeteries. They shall not specifically imply that a person is deceased or have dates noting date of birth and/or passing.
4.10 (b)	Management	Where an acknowledgement of a particularly valuable contributor to the park is desired, a small plaque recognising their contribution may be installed at the entrance to the park offices below the fernery with prior council approval.
4.10 (c)	Tenure	Council makes no covenant implied or otherwise that any commemorative item shall be in place in perpetuity, nor that it shall be replaced upon its removal. Council may remove, rename, repair or modify any commemorative item at its sole discretion without any requirement for consultation with the public or any group or person associated with the item.

5.0 Development

5.1 ACQUISITION & DISPOSAL

OBJECTIVE

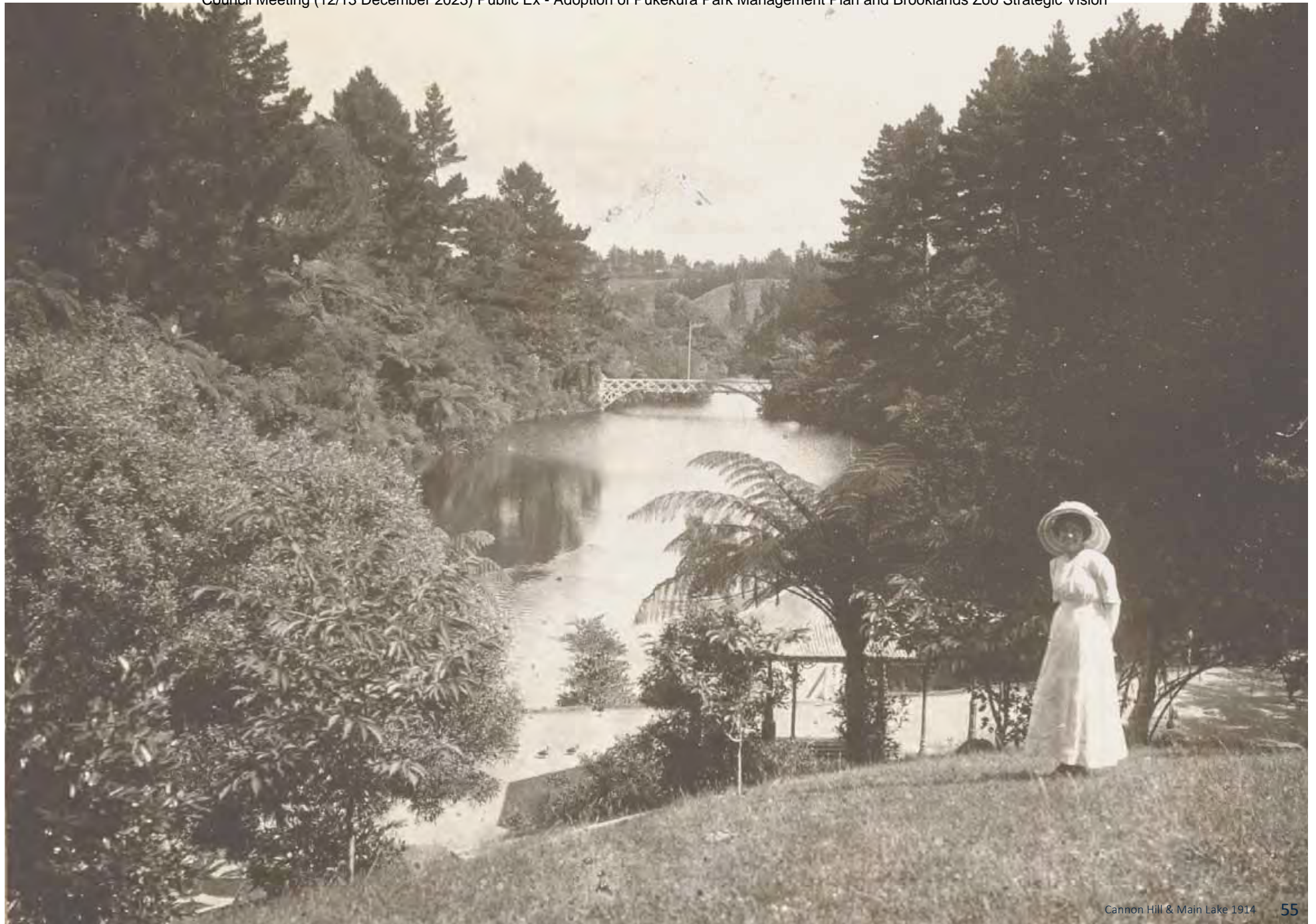
Retain all of the existing park land; and where appropriate, add adjacent land to the park if it becomes available.

POLICIES

- | | | |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 5.1 (a) | Land Retention | No land currently identified as part of the park shall be disposed of, alienated or sold. |
| 5.1 (b) | Land Addition | Where land adjacent to the park becomes available, council shall consider the value and merits of adding the land to the park, and may seek to obtain any such land to add to the park. |

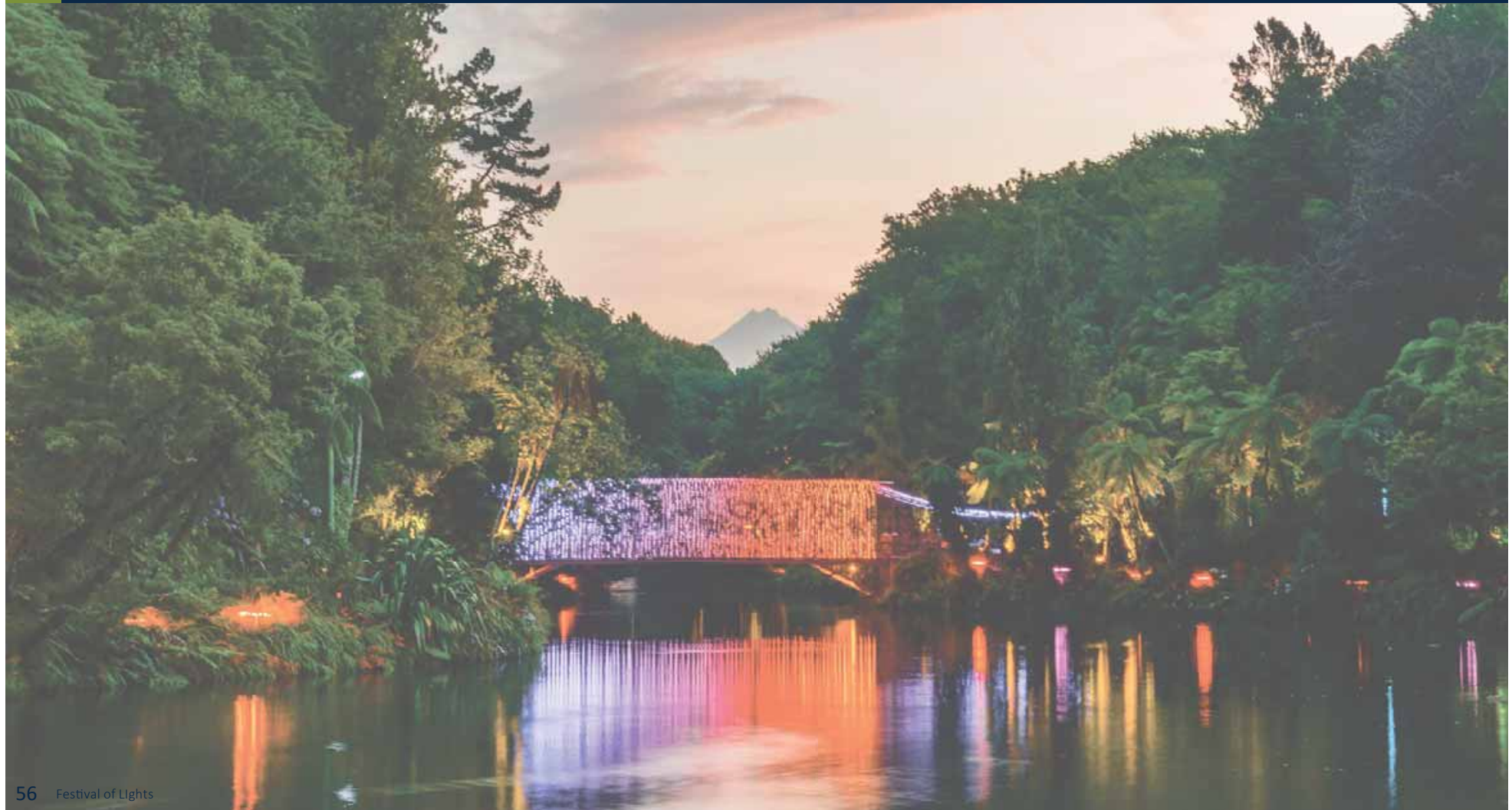
5.2 DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE		
To allow for ongoing review of feasibility and appropriateness of projects; and to provide for proposals which have existing community and Council approval through this management plan to progress from concept stage through to implementation without further consultation on the design or merits of the project.		
POLICIES		
5.2 (a)	Future Development	The park may be developed so as to give effect to the policies within this management plan.
5.2 (b)	Consultation	Where developments will have a significant impact on the existing character and/or use of the park, and are not already explicitly anticipated for in this management plan; consultation may be carried out with the community and/or parties of interest, commensurate with the level of change proposed.
5.2 (c)	Plans Only Indicative	Any development and/or concept plans provided within this management plan are indicative only. They are likely to evolve as time elapses and more detailed planning stages are undertaken. These plans may be altered to achieve their anticipated outcomes without further consultation, provided the amended/detailed plans are still in line with the objectives and principles of the original plans and the changes are relatively minor.
5.2 (d)	Implementation	All projects shall be reassessed for suitability immediately prior to a commitment being made to physically progress with them. Projects may be delayed or cancelled if circumstances have changed such that the prevailing conditions at the time of a project's proposed implementation means that a project is no longer appropriate to carry out.
5.2 (e)	New Initiatives	Where new projects and programmes are proposed which are not anticipated for in this RMP, they shall be subject to a level of investigation and consultation commensurate with the level of change proposed and the likely interest of and impact on users of the park.
5.2 (f)	Existing Values	Where a development has the potential to impact existing character and heritage values, those values shall be considered as part of the design.
IMPLEMENTATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular reviews of proposed work programmes and projects against the RMP shall be undertaken. Proposed projects will follow approved Council project management procedures and be assessed against the decision making flowchart in Appendix F. 		



Cannon Hill & Main Lake 1914

PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES



With the changing needs of the community and some required updates to existing infrastructure within the park, there are some key projects and programmes of work identified to be provided for within the plan.

Projects in this section are important as they provide for the future vision for the park and have been confirmed by the community as being of importance to the park.

All of the projects which follow aim to improve the park in some way in response to the following considerations:

- Issues that have arisen since the previous management plan was adopted in 2004
- Historic matters of interest and maintenance items
- Worthwhile ideas which have been unable to be implemented to date
- Changes in community and user group expectations and needs relating to the park
- Ways to help management and decision making around the park
- Improvements to existing uses and activities which have shown themselves to be of value to the park
- New uses and activities which fit in with the purpose and rationale of the park



Project Prioritisation and Cost Bands

Strategic Documents Relationship

A reserve management plan provides long-term, best-case-scenario approaches to development and operational management. These approaches may not always be practical to implement immediately upon adoption of a plan, and could be subject to changing priorities and circumstances over the life of a plan.

Projects may also change through the normal business case development process as additional information is developed. This information may either reinforce the case for a project or show obstacles that were unforeseen during concept development and consultation. All projects will go through council's project management process and be subject to all applicable approval gates where decisions are made to either proceed or halt every project.

Projects within this plan have been proposed as they represent contemporary best-practice, required or desired changes to the park. The ultimate decision to move forward and implement a project with specifically allocated timing and budget is made through the council's Long Term Plan process.

The diagram on the following page shows the broad relationships between the major strategic documents that council deals with when planning and managing the community's reserves. It shows that decisions on budget allocation and project implementation are encompassed within the LTP in a process entirely separate from the development of other planning documents.

Costs Subject to Change

All costs contained within this plan are indicative only and are based on the information known at the conceptual stage of project development. These costs will be subject to change if and when business cases are developed for individual projects.

Project Banding

In order to assist in prioritisation of project timing the identified projects have been categorised in cost bands to indicate whether they are:

- Small-scale projects (<\$100,000 or able to be staged over time as discrete components of this scale) that can be implemented from existing Reserve Management Plan implementation budgets allocated yearly for Pukekura park
- Medium projects (\$100,000 - 1 million) that would be required to be funded through the LTP as separate projects
- Large projects (>\$1 million) that would be required to be funded through the LTP as separate projects
- Partner projects (large or small) that would only proceed with external partner funding and/or are eligible for offset funding (e.g. Waka Kotahi)

Project Spread

In addition to project banding the timing of large projects will need to be spread over a longer period of time. The priority score that the community places on the projects identified will help to inform the overall project spread across a thirty year time period.

Costs may change as more detailed information is obtained which refines, amongst other things, the needs, end benefits, materials, construction and site conditions. Estimated budgets are also based on known costs at the time of the management plan drafting. These costs will change over time due to inflationary, environmental, social, legislative and other pressures.

Strategic Overview



Programmes

The programmes in this section are proposed to be implemented for the foreseeable future, subject to available resources and prevailing council and community circumstances at the time of proposed implementation.

Some programmes are already in existence and they are identified here alongside any new programmes to provide assurance of their ongoing relevance. Others are new, with fixed outcomes.

Programme	Description
Water Body Improvements	Ongoing interventions and maintenance to ensure the best health of the park's lakes and streams
Pest Control	Ongoing control of pest plants, animals and diseases
Succession Planning	Ongoing replacement of mature vegetation reaching the end of its natural life and other non-thriving vegetation with species suitable for the current and future park environment
Design Guide	A guide to ensure consistent and appropriate infrastructure and landscape development
Viewshaft Protection	Ensure selected viewshafts within park are kept open
Lighting Upgrades	Ongoing upgrades to lighting within the park and along pathways to improve safety and efficiency

The projects in the following table are proposed to be implemented over the life of this plan, subject to available resources and prevailing council and community circumstances at the time of proposed implementation. Some projects are more developed than others due to their importance, necessity or complexity.

Less developed projects will undergo business case development during their project management which may or may not result in further public consultation.

Projects

Project	Band	Description	Priority
Brooklands Zoo Phases 2 - 7	Large	Renovation of animal habitats and public education spaces including playspace n.b. Phase 1 included in 2021- 2031 LTP	1
Main Dam Upgrade	Large	Upgrades to the main lake dam and spillways to meet modern safety standards and anticipated climate change effects n.b. Safety considerations with new (2022) dam guidelines	1
Bellringer Pavilion & Fillis St Upgrades	Large	Renew Bellringer pavilion and update Fillis St entrance area including new dugout and scoreboard nb. Bellringer replacement driven by safety considerations	1
Path Network & Wayfinding Review	Small	Upgrade selected path surfaces and renew park signage suite	2
Dedicated Cycle Route	Partner	Dedicated path for commuter cycling	2
Brooklands Enviro-Hub	Small	Development of the former Brooklands house as a community environmental and park learning and advocacy facility for council and community groups	3
Staff Operational Area	Large	Develop an easily accessible staff operational area for storage of equipment and resources and works associated with the park	4
Brooklands Entry Improvements	Medium	Update Brooklands Rd entrance and parking	5
Tea House Plaza Upgrade	Large	Upgrade the Tea House, dock and immediate surrounds to improve the overall visitor experience	6
Brooklands Terracing	Large	Increase Bowl of Brooklands capacity nearer to 20,000 and improve performer/audience connectivity	6
Lake Edge Protection	Medium	Work around lake edges to retain embankments and protect pathways	6
Fillis St Boundary Treatment	Medium	Replace existing solid boundary wall along Fillis St with a more visually permeable option	6
Canopy Walk	Partner	Develop a canopy walk that connect the zoo to the surrounding native forest and provides educational canopy experience	7
Cannon Hill Upgrade	Medium	Upgrade Cannon Hill as a more inviting visitor location	8
Brooklands Lake Stage	Large	Increase Bowl of Brooklands capacity and create quicker and more cost effective temporary stage infrastructure over lake	8
Victoria Road Entrance	Medium	Removal of Victoria Rd house and upgrades to public entry and car parking in this location	9

Path Network & Wayfinding

The park experience is in part defined by the journey you are able to take through the park. One issue for park users, particularly first time visitors, is that it's not always easy to make your way around.

With around 20 kilometres of paths in the park, the amount of maintenance needed and the amount of gravel renewed every year is very large.

There are some issues with cyclists in the park. While cycling is currently prohibited, many cyclists still use the park; and it is clear that there is a desire from some parts of the community to be able to use the park for cycling.

How motor vehicles use the park has also been under review. Some areas of the park are not fully compatible with cars and some changes are proposed.

Path Surfaces

Some key pathway surfaces will be changed. Where pathway surfaces are changed the intent is to improve the experience and accessibility and to reduce maintenance requirements. More popular paths will gain increased durability. Paths next to the lakes will be upgraded to reduce the amount of gravel and sediment entering the waterways as this will improve water quality and reduce the amount of dredging needed.

Wayfinding

A wayfinding strategy will be prepared which identifies key routes and proposes a new signage system which better fits into the park; making it easier to know where you are and where you might like to go.

Cycling

While there is a desire from some people to use the park for recreational cycling, it is not considered that this is a compatible activity within the majority of the park. The predominance of narrow pathways with multiple routes and intersections does not lend itself to safe use of the majority of the park by both pedestrians and cyclists in the same space. Cyclists would continue to be prohibited from most areas of the park.

That said, there is an increased impetus for alternative modes of transport; and the likely development of the Multi-Sports Hub on Racecourse Reserve is likely to increase the desire for cycle travel across the park.

There is potential for a cycling commuter route, using some lesser frequented paths along the edge of the park, Brooklands Drive, the Bowl roads and the broad flat path to the south of Brooklands. This would be a wide, durable surface designed for transit of both cyclists. This would come in conjunction with bike racks at key locations such as at the current Bellringer Pavilion site and Brooklands Zoo.

Restrictions on cycle use will be made much clearer and there is likely to be a firmer line taken with people who thereafter continue to refuse to comply with management plan rules around cycling in the park.

Vehicles

A major change to how the park is currently used will be modifying how vehicles access the park. With increasing numbers of users, it is not tenable to continue to allow vehicles priority access to the park interior. For many people it also detracts from the beauty and enjoyment of the park. Conflicts between vehicles and other park users are common with pedestrians needing to avoid and move out of the way of moving vehicles.

With this in mind, public vehicles will no longer be permitted to enter the park from Fillis Street through the main park gates with the exception of disability permit holders, and disability parking will no longer be provided at the Tea House. As a primary entrance to the park it is felt that there are better ways to present and use this space than as a carpark.

Increased carparking could be created along Fillis St and additional disability parks could be instituted at the main gates to the sportsground. Only service vehicles for the park such as those for deliveries, events and operations and disability permit holders would be allowed.

Brooklands Drive would be reformatted as a shared surface, making it more of an equal priority for pedestrians, vehicles and cyclists. Vehicles would still be allowed to enter the road and park next to Brooklands Zoo, but there would be equal rights to the space for walkers and cyclists.

• Note: PLAN UPDATED



Path Network Changes

Brooklands Enviro-Hub

Over the years council has received a number of requests to support a centre promoting sustainability and the environment which could be available for community groups to use.

There are a large number of groups (approximately 40) that have expressed interest and it appears that this type of facility has the potential to be very well used and provide a number of community benefits.

One proposal is repurposing the old house next to Brooklands Zoo. This would open up a part of the park currently not used for public benefit, and may present opportunities for people to further engage with the park and environment.

A trial implemented from May 2022 will determine how the concept works, and to gather information on what the community thinks of this activity in this location. If the trial period is successful, a more permanent scenario will be implemented with more investment in the building and grounds to make them fit-for-purpose for the activity. The surrounding gardens will nevertheless be thinned to allow public access and interaction with the building.



The proposed outcomes for the space include:

- An inclusive place which acts as a catalyst for local groups and individuals to carry out and learn about appreciating, enhancing and protecting the local environment.
- A space where people from these groups can operate and concentrate on their main goals without worrying about securing and maintaining a physical facility to work from.
- A hub for working together, sharing resources and learning from each other. Building upon each other's strengths to build a stronger community environment.
- A visible, accessible location to engage with people; showcasing achievable, everyday interventions which make a positive contribution to the local environment.
- A positive space promoting a future where people can live sustainably as part of a healthy, flourishing local ecosystem.
- Encouraging and helping everybody to learn about their local environment and contribute to a sustainable future.



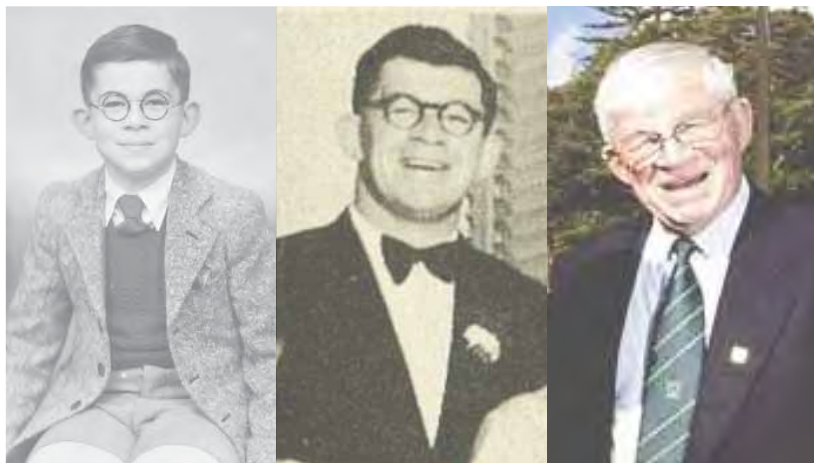


Conceptual Layout

Pavilion & Fillis St Entrance

In 1892 the first cricket match was played on the grounds after extensive work filling the existing swamp and creating the terrace seating. In 1918 the first pavilion was constructed as a cottage at the main entry into the park. The cottage was set back into the bush and stood for more than 30 years before being demolished in the early 1950's to make way for the current pavilion.

This pavilion was built to cater for the greater needs of the park and cricket. In 1988 the pavilion was extensively modified and dedicated to Councillor Brian Bellringer, QSM to recognise his services to cricket and the district.



Brian Bellringer 1944, 1961 & 2009

The 1988 alterations have compromised the structural integrity of the building. It has seismic issues, does not meet current building standards and the sub floors on the ground floor are deteriorating rapidly. There are accessibility and capacity issues with the current building; and it no longer meets the requirements for first class cricket.

The old curator's office behind the sports dugout was built in 1952 following a bequest from Mr & Mrs Walter Graham. The adjacent women's dressing room and toilets were constructed separately in 1948. Unfortunately both of these facilities are no longer fit for purpose.

Council has looked at various options for these areas and facilities over the years but no resolutions have ever been reached. With the impending loss of first class cricket status due to the facilities no longer complying with sports code requirements, and the recent assessment showing the full extent of the compromised structure of the pavilion; it is time to reassess this entire area of the park as part of the management plan review.

The proposal introduces a new pavilion incorporating the needs of the park and sports ground users. The pavilion would incorporate:

- New public toilets
- An adaptable, bookable pavilion space for up to 100 people
- Facilities and changing rooms fit for first class cricket and other sports
- A park information 'kiosk'
- Low impact design such as water recycling, green roof and insulation
- Accessible options to the second storey and terraces (ramp and lift)

The entrance area to the park through the Sanders gate up to the new pavilion would incorporate:

- An open plaza area with new planting, furniture and signage
- Upgrades to the western terraces and sportsground fencing
- Upgrades to ground surfaces
- Enhancement of the bank to the west of the gates facing Fillis St
- Ability and infrastructure to host stalls etc. for events such as games and festival of the lights
- Opening up and enhancement of the area occupied by the current pavilion through planting and maximising potential of the stream
- Exclusion of most public motor vehicle access

In addition this option would also require a new dugout to be constructed. This would be located on the north-east corner where the current scoreboard is. This would be built into the slope and the design would incorporate a new digital scoreboard. Access from this corner would be retained.

Fillis St Entrance

Removing the majority of public vehicles from this space is a priority to enhance the experience of what is considered to be the primary park entrance.

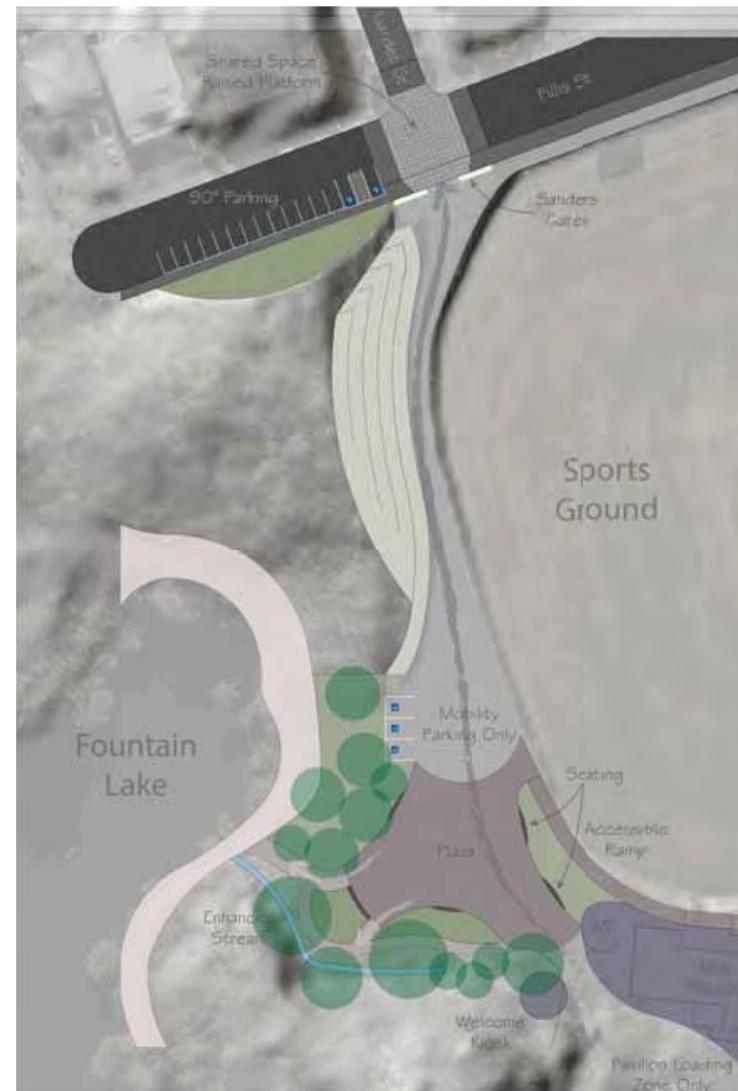
- Mobility parking would still be permitted, and space availability could be indicated by an automated, electronic sign at the main entrance.
- Users of the pavilion would be permitted entry to drop off items and materials at any time. Other users would not be permitted entry to the park during peak (daylight) hours. However, after dusk, vehicles of pavilion users could be permitted within the park.
- Deliveries to the Tea House and operational vehicles would still be permitted at any time.

Upgrades to the surfaces and other materials would further reinforce the change in nature of the space, and provide a more welcoming entry experience which makes wayfinding opportunities much clearer for visitors.

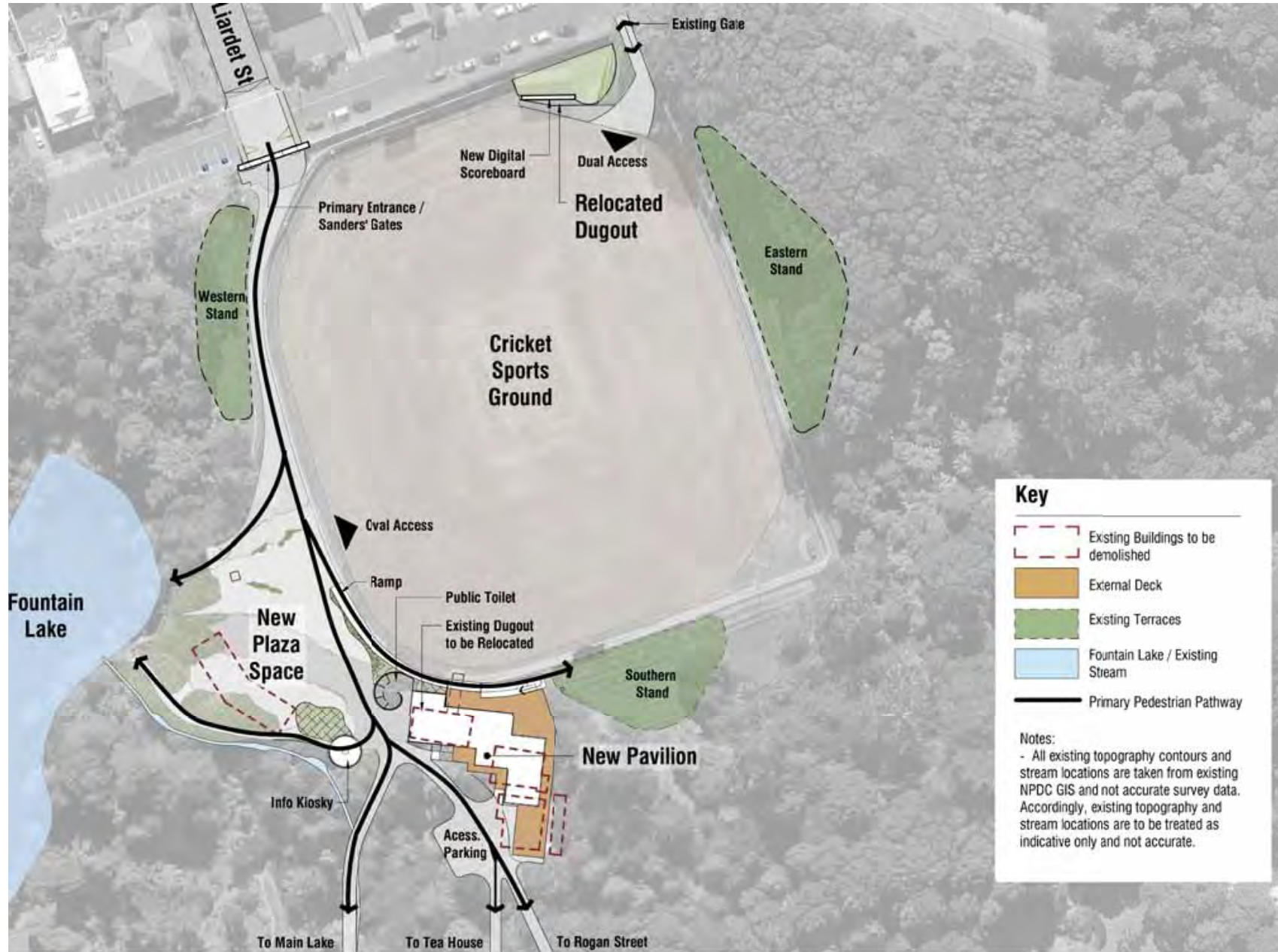
The space would continue to be usable for a variety of activities associated with events such as sports, festival of lights and other suitable activities.

The road area in front of Sanders gates could be modified to reprioritise vehicle and pedestrian movements. There is the potential to change levels and surface treatments to encourage pedestrian activity and slow down and/or reduce vehicle movements within the immediate vicinity of the main gates.

If there is any significant, stable portion of the original 1924 building remaining under the subsequent additions, the design will seek to retain some or all of the 1924 structure into the developed open space design. The detailed design will be subject to what is discovered under the existing materials and the level of its structural integrity.



Conceptual Layout



Conceptual Layout



Pavilion from Main Entry Path



Pavilion Looking North



Scoreboard and Dugout on NE Corner



Pavilion Frontage

Conceptual Visualisations

Cannon Hill

The central plaza area including the rotunda, fountain and Cannon Hill is a critical park location. It is a 'pivot point' for people using the park as it is a welcoming pause point, and leads off to a number of other locations.

Cannon Hill in particular has one of the best, and least known, views in the entire park. Looking out from an elevated position over the main lake towards the mountain.

The area has received a few modifications over the years, at various points being home to Chew's Flagpole and Dickie Barrett's cannon. Currently an underdeveloped lawn space with unfitting planting, it could be developed as a much more appealing space.

Alongside Cannon Hill is the dock. This area is also showing its age, and is in need of refreshing. There is an opportunity to bring people down to the water edge here by providing a wider dock and seating. This would provide an experience not available anywhere else in the park.

Changes would seek to retain legacy features where possible.

Cannon Hill

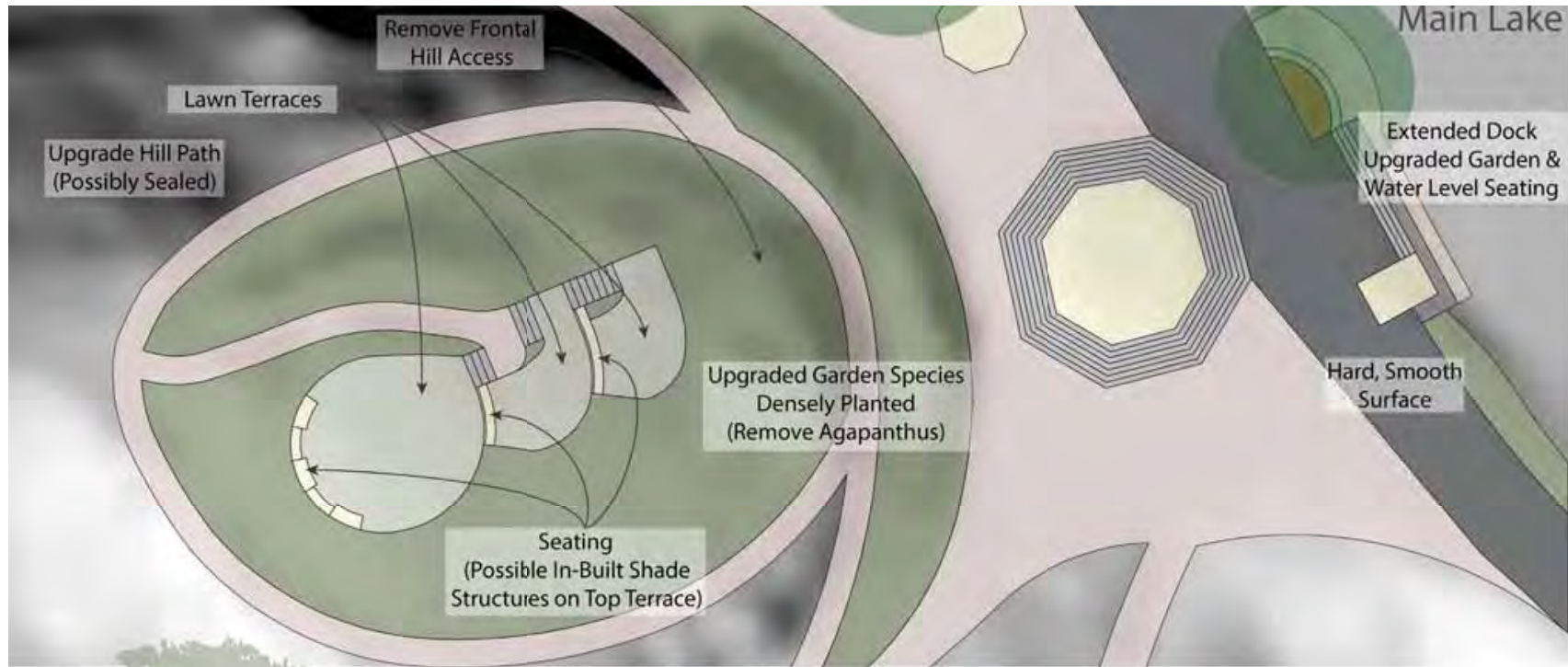
- Upgrade the paths leading up to the hill to make them more durable, welcoming and obvious
- Create terraced areas, seating and look-out spots on top of the hill to make the most of the outlook and accommodate multiple people
- Adapt the hill vegetation to be more natural and fitting, as well as enabling vegetation to shade some seating areas as they mature

Dock

- Upgrade the existing garden bed edging on either side of the dock to be more fitting to the space
- Widen the dock slightly to make it more secure and welcoming to get down to the water edge
- Create a small seating area by the dock, at water level, to provide a different experience and viewpoint of the lake and surrounds



Cannon Hill 1914



Conceptual Layout

Brooklands

The Brooklands part of Pukekura Park became part of the wider park in 1934. Development of what was to become the Bowl of Brooklands was first mooted in 1954, and physical work started in 1957. Further modifications to the area have occurred over time, with a major remodelling project occurring in 2001.

As one of New Zealand's premier large event venues the Bowl has seen a number of notable performances over the years; with the most notable performance likely being The Seekers, who played before 37,000 people over three nights in 1968 (that number being greater than the entire New Plymouth population of the time). In recent times acts such as Six60 and L.A.B. have also played before large and enthusiastic audiences.

While the Bowl has done its best to keep up as a modern venue capable of hosting top level performers; there are some drawbacks to the venue which may be considered detrimental for some performers. The primary aspects of concern are the overall capacity and the lake in front of the stage.

The lake can cause health and safety concerns as well as engendering a sense of separation for the performers from the audience. The most common remedy at this time is to erect temporary staging over the lake. This comes at considerable cost to council. This takes the audience closer to the performance as well as providing a temporary capacity increase.

The current maximum capacity for the Bowl is around 15,000. In today's event environment, most larger acts prefer to perform at venues with a minimum capacity of 20,000. At times this means that New Plymouth will miss out on performers who would otherwise have likely held concerts at the venue.

These events lend vibrancy to the town and come with some economic benefits for businesses in New Plymouth.

To test what some of these upgraded facilities may look like for the park, council has investigated options to increase the capacity of the Bowl, and to provide a more cost effective solution to the lake staging.

There is a balance between providing a facility which meets modern promoter needs, while still retaining everything that makes the Bowl such a special venue for performers and audiences alike.

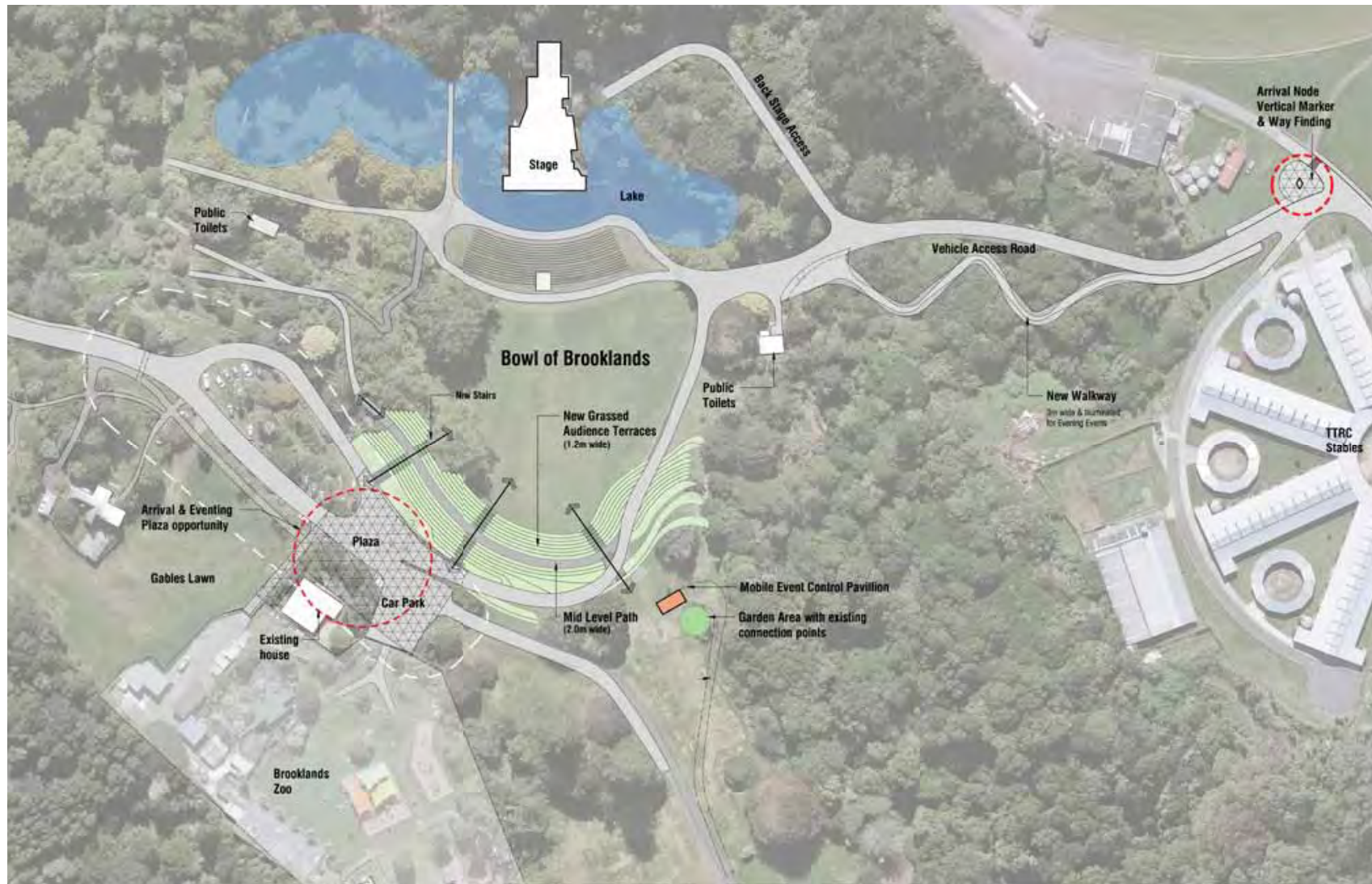
Therefore, what council has looked at is to see if there is a way to keep abreast of contemporary event requirements while still keeping the essence of the Bowl, such as the amphitheatre landscape and natural park setting. The primary changes would be:

- A narrowing of the lake in front of the stage to facilitate prefabricated staging panels to be installed over the lake during events
- Grassed terracing on the steeper parts of the amphitheatre which are currently difficult to occupy

It is worth noting for the last 75 of the 88 years since Brooklands became part of the park, that it has been an event venue and has been continually updated to meet event needs. An upgrade of the Bowl would be in keeping with its purpose and how the Bowl has been managed by previous generations.



Split Enz at the Bowl 1983



Conceptual Layout



Bowl Terraces From Stage



Stage With Modified Edge



Stage And Bowl Terraces



Stage With Temporary Platform



Conceptual Layout

Brooklands Zoo



Brooklands Zoo

Brooklands Zoo, located within Brooklands park, was officially opened to the public in 1965. Jack Goodwin, a former Director of Parks, envisaged a collection of aviary birds and small animals for the community to enjoy.

The New Plymouth Jaycee Chapter and the New Plymouth Cage Bird Club were key partners that contributed to the construction of the original habitats and the acquisition of birds and animals. Since its opening over half a century ago the zoo has undergone multiple transformations as infrastructure and animal husbandry practices and requirements have evolved.

The long-term vision for Brooklands Zoo is to enhance connections between the zoo and the broader Pukekura Park and Brooklands environments. By doing this the zoo will feel more embedded within the landscape setting and build a basis for a more cohesive thematic concept that will make sense to visitors.

The zoo will retain its smaller-scale, intimate size while enhancing visitor experiences through habitat immersion opportunities which elevate learning and conservation messaging. Animal habitats will be improved in line with best practice animal welfare, and more efficient animal husbandry and keeper movement and servicing will be provided for.

The zoo's animal collection will be rationalised around the core flora and fauna characteristic of social species. This provides an opportunity for the zoo collections to be populated with species that are more adept at coping with the noise and activity which occurs in this location within the park.

Animal habitats will focus on elevating the link between the public and the habitat landscapes represented within the zoo environment; to give an impression to the visitor of the interwoven nature of the world.

Due to its size, the main role of Brooklands Zoo within the regional context will be of advocacy and education. To spark the interest of visitors to then move beyond the zoo to explore other wild places within the region such as the proposed Inglewood Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility, Purangi and Lake Rotokare.

The key direction provided for within the draft Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision are as follows:

- To rationalise animal collections around core themes that enable a clearer story to be told to visitors
- To reduce the range of species held at the zoo and to focus on social species that are more adept at coping with the surrounding multi-use venue that is located at Brooklands Park/Bowl
- To upgrade current exhibits that are deteriorating and not likely to meet Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) requirements in the short term
- To invest in best practice zoo design animal habitats that provide for high quality animal welfare through naturalistic exhibits
- Provide for updated education and learning spaces, including learning through naturalistic play that complements the animal habitats
- Continuation of support for local and global conservation initiatives
- Partnering with East Taranaki Environment Trust (ETET) in the Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility proposed for Inglewood on council land



Conceptual Layout

Tea House Plaza

Most people visiting the park will at some point encounter the Tea House; and will likely pause to take in the surrounds, views and refreshments. Given the importance of the location to the park experience, opportunities have been looked at to enhance the area for visitors while still retaining the character of this space. What has been investigated is if there are added experiences we can provide, upgrades to existing facilities which would be fitting and any other enhancements to improve the appearance and management of the area.



Charles & Ann Burgess, both M.B.E.

The Tea House building is of historical importance to the park, being gifted to the park in 1931 by former New Plymouth mayor C.H Burgess (1915-19) and his wife Ann on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary. In addition to the Tea House, the Burgess' also donated a playground in Wallace Place, and five hectares of land and a family home which would become Burgess Park.

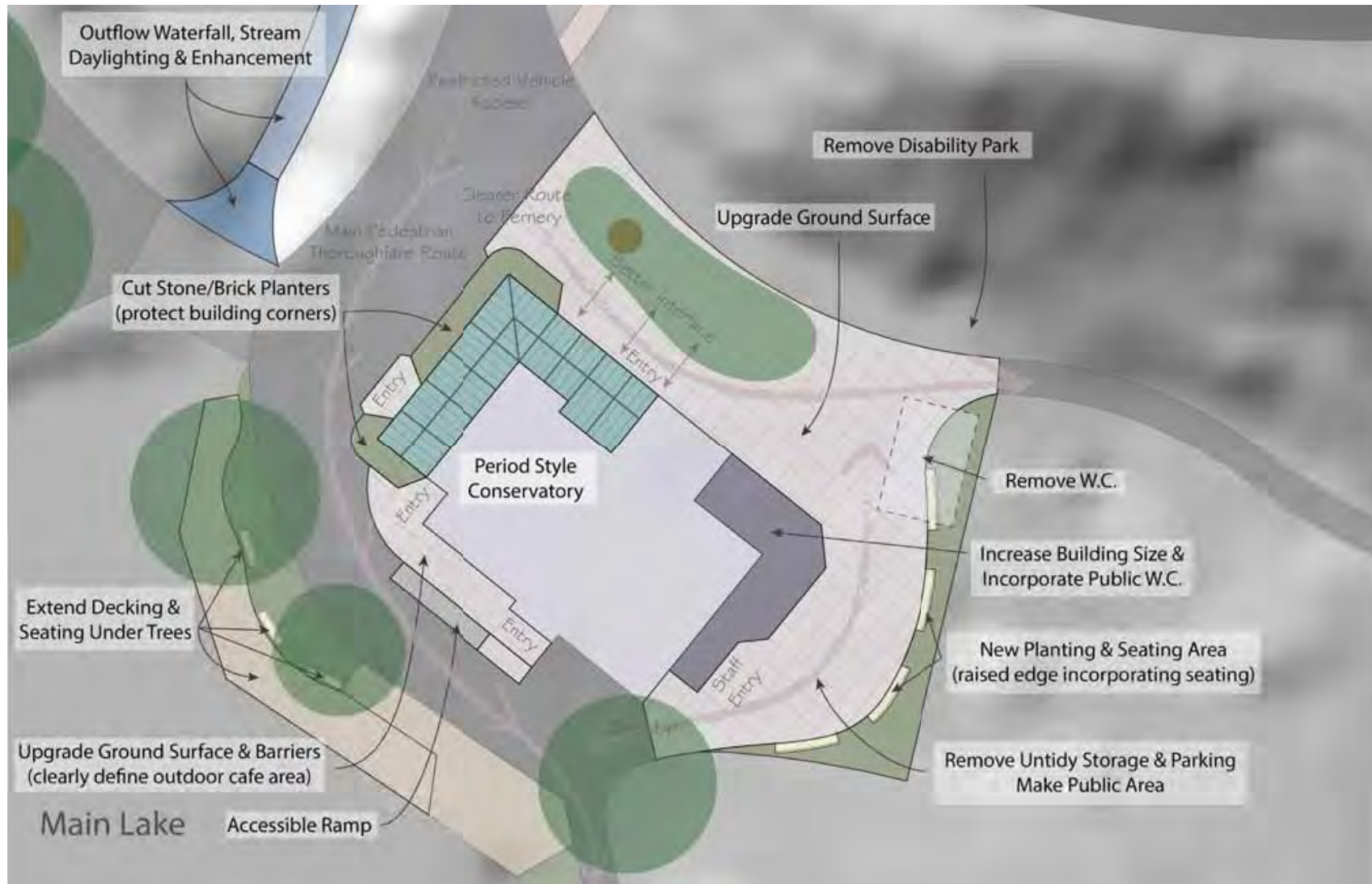
The Tea House has been modified a number of times over the years to meet evolving demands. Changes include internal refurbishments and the addition of a toilet block; as well as numerous external landscaping changes.

Tea House & Surrounds

- Create an all-weather dining option by building a period conservatory onto the north side of the building
- Expand the building footprint (in its current exterior style) to create more storage and kitchen space for operators
- Open up the entire surrounding area of the tea house to the public and creating another seating area to the south of the building
- Remove the existing public toilets and incorporating them into the expanded tea house footprint with external access
- Expand the wooden deck further around under the trees and install seating which faces the lake
- Various ground surface treatments to upgrade the feel and further define individual spaces



Conceptual Layout



Conceptual Layout

Staff Operational Area

Currently, operational equipment and working areas for park staff are spread throughout the park. There is no easily accessible location for materials delivery, or a single, dedicated space for staff operational activities.

- Secure, accessible location for FoPP electric buggy and mobility scooters
- Secure storage of supplies, hazardous materials, tools and machinery
- Maintenance and charging areas for tools and equipment
- Green waste and rubbish storage and pick-up

To alleviate these difficulties and consolidate equipment and activities into a single, accessible location it is proposed to upgrade and expand the staff operational area by Band Building at the end of Rogan St. This will enable:

- Drying area for wet weather gear
- Wash down area for machinery
- Easier access for deliveries
- Bulk material bays



Conceptual Layout

Viewshaft Protection

One of the key experiences when visiting the park is enjoying the vistas within the park and towards the mountain. It is important that these viewshafts are identified, and that we are able to ensure that they stay open for everyone to enjoy.

- **Note: PLAN UPDATED**

This means that developments within viewshafts will need to be considerate of the view, and that vegetation encroaching on the viewshafts may be trimmed or removed to retain the views.



Priority Viewshafts



Viewshaft 1 - From Japanese Hillside Lookout



Viewshaft 2 - From Eastern Lookout



Viewshaft 3 - From Band Rotunda



Viewshaft 3 - From Tea House



Viewshaft 4 - From Scanlan's Lookout



Viewshaft 5 - From Fountain Lake



Viewshaft 6 - From Brooklands Carpark Entry

Water Body Improvements

Water plays a key role in the park, with most of the waterways and lakes in the park being man-made; the lakes having been formed by a series of dams across the original streams which flowed through the area. The park is based on a series of gullies, and much of the stormwater from surrounding roads, neighbourhoods and the racecourse finds its way into the park. This runoff contains sediment, excess nutrients and other materials; and also picks up a lot of gravel from paths throughout the park. It is estimated that sediment loading from upstream catchments is in the order of 80 tonnes per year, with 75% of this left in the lakes. Leaf litter and waterfowl droppings also build up on the lake beds, which further contributes to water shallowing and degradation.

Particulates which end up in the lakes eventually have to be dredged to maintain sufficient depth to keep the lakes healthy. Reducing contamination and sediment, increasing oxygen in the waters and planting suitable vegetation can all help to improve waterway health, and reduce ongoing maintenance needs. Other aspects affecting the waterways are climate change and increased safety standards.

Higher dam engineering standards and the increasing frequency and intensity of adverse weather events means that the dams need to be upgraded to meet standards and future requirements. In order to meet these, the main dam in particular needs some modifications to improve its integrity.

Plans are in place for the following interventions:

- Aeration of the Lily Lake outflow
- Wetland planting in stagnant areas of the Main Lake
- Upgrades to the Main Lake outflow and construction of a spillway
- Improving the stream area between the Main and Fountain lakes

Others options that could be explored include:

- Pest fish eradication (Rudd and Perch)
- Fish passage improvements
- Monitoring and maintenance (desilting) programme
- Silt catching forebays and wetlands
- Remove grass clippings from bowl



Flooding at Waterwheel



Natural Overflow Example



Potential Wetland Locations



Main Lake Top End



Lily Lake Outflow



Egmont Restoration Planting Guide recommends the following native species:

Trees	Cabbage Tree	Shrubs	Karamu, Swamp Coprosma
Grasses	Toetoe, Swamp Millet	Rushes	Giant Rush, Auncus plumifolius
Herbs	Rauupo, Harakeke	Ferns	Swamp Kikorangi
Sedges	Mochaering, Pukio, Swamp Sedge, Coastal Cutty Grass, Sharp Spike Sedge, Kuta, Kuaia, Isoplepis distigmatisa		



Cabbage Tree <i>Cordyline australis</i>	Harakeke <i>Phormium tenax</i>	Swamp Kikorangi <i>Parablechnum minus</i>	Isoplepis <i>Isoplepis distigmatisa</i>	Rauupo <i>Typha orientalis</i>	Pukio <i>Carex secta</i>	Kiawa <i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Machaerina <i>Machaerina rubiginosa/tenax</i>	Swamp Coprosma <i>Coprosma tenuicaulis</i>	Giant Rush <i>Auncus pallidus</i>
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Fillis St Boundary

The existing solid wall which makes up the park boundary along Fillis St adjacent to the sportsground could be considered lacking in aesthetic merit, and creates an impermeable physical and visual barrier between the beauty of the park, and the street and surrounding residential environment. It also creates a stark tunnel effect while travelling along the street and makes the footpath experience rather despondent.

Replacing the wall with a boundary treatment more in keeping with the style of the park and the welcoming atmosphere that the park should engender would improve the experience of those approaching the park, as well as improving the general surrounding feel of the neighbourhood.

While there are a number of permeable boundary options, a traditional style metal fence or a modern reinterpretation would recognise the heritage of the park and harken back to the original wrought iron fence which existed in much of this location prior to the erection of the solid block wall. It may also tie in better with the 1937 main gates which could be considered to look slightly incongruous with their surroundings as they currently sit.

The conceptual option shown replicates the panels used in the current Sanders Gates and extends them along the proposed affected boundary.

It is recognised that at times there are paying events held at the sportsground which would benefit from an opaque barrier to prevent passers by from being provided a free experience. These however are relatively infrequent, happening at most less than a dozen times a year at the current time. There is also the potential while designing the panels to allow for temporary screens to be attached to any boundary fence through discrete mounting points incorporated into any boundary treatment. Such screens would also present the opportunity to display promotional material printed onto the screening which could be mounted during events or specific times on some or all of the boundary.



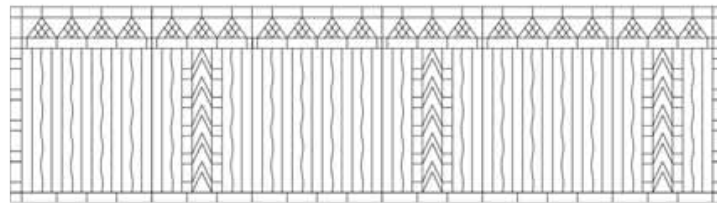
Circa 1900-1920



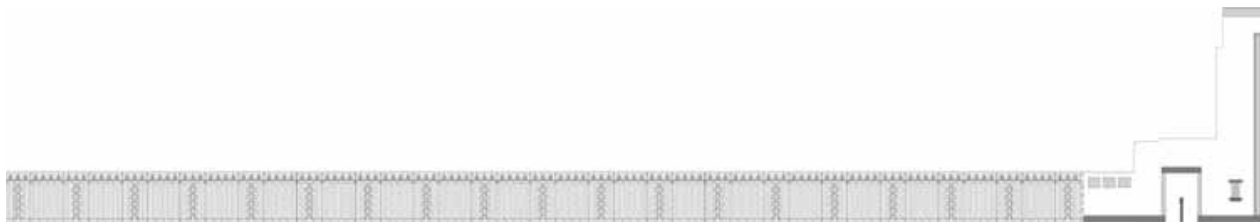
1935



Wall Area Affected



Left Gate Pillar & Panels



Sanders Gates and Extended Fence

Main Lake Dam & Edge Protection

The main lake holds a significant amount of water which could cause significant damage to the park and downstream infrastructure if it was ever to fail.

Under the *Building (Dam Safety) Regulations 2022* a classifiable dam is one which:

- a. has a height of four or more metres and stores 20,000 or more cubic metres volume of water or other fluid; or
- b. has a height of one or more metres and stores 40,000 or more cubic metres volume of water or other fluid.

It is likely that the main lake dam is a classifiable dam. The dam has been measured at between 4.0 - 4.3m high, and is estimated to have a volume of 35,000m³ (including 8,400m³ of sludge).

Neither Fountain Lake nor Bowl Lake dams reach the thresholds for classifiable dams, both of them having a volume of around 5,500m³.

Dams should comply with *NZSOLD Dam Safety Guidelines 2015* (New Zealand Society on Large Dams) which outline appropriate practices to consider during the investigation, design, construction, commissioning, assessment, rehabilitation and operation of dams.

Main Lake Dam

In order to meet modern engineering and safety standards and to stay abreast of forecast climate change impacts; upgrades to the main dam, its main outflow and overflow spillway are required.

Council has procured a number of studies over the previous years (2001, 2009 and 2015). The catchment areas of the four main tributaries to the water flowing into the park totals 164 hectares, with the catchment being relatively short, impervious and steep. With a large amount of stormwater being piped or directly running off ground surfaces, there is little opportunity for water to infiltrate the ground. This results in high, fast peak flows during events, and a less consistent and reliable flow at other times.

Initial recommendations from engineers for the main lake dam are for a higher capacity main spillway, and an auxiliary overflow for extreme weather events.

No design is currently proposed and work will continue to define an acceptable, fit-for-purpose, future-proofed solution. It is likely however, to require a change to the current dam spillway, including its size and extent. This will require work at the spillway adjacent to the Tea House and new infrastructure.

Council will procure suitable expertise from recognised engineering firms to work alongside and come to the best solution. There is still a major process to go through to study the existing and future site conditions, potential failure modes and the projected impacts of any dam failures.

The final design outcome will be determined through a thorough study of the site conditions, and which design solution will best accommodate the recommended flow allowances, safety considerations and fits the site character and future projections.

It is intended that any design would follow a naturalistic aesthetic to best align with the character of the area and become an integrated and attractive water feature within the park environment.

Lake Edges

Parts of the main lake edge are in need of reinforcing as they are beginning to slump. This is of particular concern where the pathways have been cut into ledges alongside the lake edge

This project will look at the retention of lake edges along vulnerable spots - especially along pathway shelves on east side of main lake where the asphalt path is being affected by ground movement down towards the lake.

Specific solutions have not been identified yet, and specific locations may require the use of different techniques depending on their circumstances. This project will investigate areas of concern, and determine the best solution to remedy any issues. Following these determinations, a plan will be developed and implemented on a priority basis.

Design Guide

The wide range of uses, large physical area, and accessibility means that Pukekura Park needs to provide a wide range of infrastructure to cater for all types of visitors. The park, being nearly 150 years old, has also been developed over a long time; with different parts of the park representing quite different eras of design and social thinking.

It is easy in this circumstance for the park to present a disjointed appearance unless care is taken to ensure that all of the elements within the park work well together.

The park's character is defined in part by the design of the elements and infrastructure contained within it. The facilities and design of the park should present an image that we want the park to portray.

It is proposed to implement a design guide for the park which will provide a development approach which maintains consistent, high quality interventions in keeping with the character of the park.

A documented set of design principles and implementation guidelines should help to ensure that interventions in the park represent consistent thinking no matter who is responsible for implementing them.

A design guide would include how to approach different character areas within the park, as well as the types of park infrastructure that be suitable for different purposes. A design guide would address the following park aspects.

Priority Themes

- Quality
- Accessible & Inclusive
- Legacy & History
- Fit-for-Purpose
- Sustainability

Parkwide Areas

- Brooklands
- Pukekura

Character Areas

- Community Lease
- Formal Entry
- Formal Plaza
- Formal Sports
- Formal
- Informal Native
- Lawn Parkland
- Operational
- Semi-Formal

Design Elements

- Art
- Fittings
- Furniture
- Infrastructure
- Landscape Features
- Park Edges
- Paths, Tracks and Trails
- Play Features
- Signage
- Structures
- Surface Materials

APPENDICES



Appendix A – Land Parcel Descriptions

Appendix B – Detailed Modern History

Appendix C – Legacy Feature Details

Appendix D – Botanical Appendix

Appendix E – Key Native Ecosystem Summary

Appendix F – New Initiatives Criteria

A - Pukekura Park Land Parcels



Title Plan - LT 416954

Survey Number LT 416954
 Surveyor Reference 4820.nzt
 Surveyor Colin Robert Jackson
 Survey Firm Bland & Jackson Surveyors Ltd
 Surveyor Declaration

Survey Details

Dataset Description Lot 1 being Lot 2 DP 5439, Lots 1 and 2 DP 6095, Lots 2 and 3 DP 335457, Lot 1 DP 9521, Lot 1 DP 1361, Lot 2 DP 19071, Lot 27 DP 4443, Lot 1 DP 15913, Parts Lot 1 DP 5670; Sections 1066, 1084, 1086, 1087, 1104, 1106 to 1108, 1110 to 1116, 1124 to 1126, 1130 to 1136, 1143 to 1157, 1161 to 1177, 1185 to 1195, 1203 to 1212, 1218 to 1226, 1234 to 1243, 1257 to 1262, 2380, 2381, 2415 and 2416; Part Sections 1064, 1065, 1085, 1105, 1140, 1180, 1227, 1244, 1254, 1255, 1256 and 1263, Part Sections 1109 and 1129, Part Section L and Parts Section M, and Part Closed Street, Town of New Plymouth; Part Section X New Plymouth Town Belt; Sections 2, 207 and 238 Parts Sections 34, 35 and 48 Fitzroy District and Section 1 SO 414215.

Status Initiated
Land District Taranaki **Survey Class** Class I Cadastral Survey
Submitted Date **Survey Approval Date**
Deposit Date

Territorial Authorities
 New Plymouth District

Comprised In

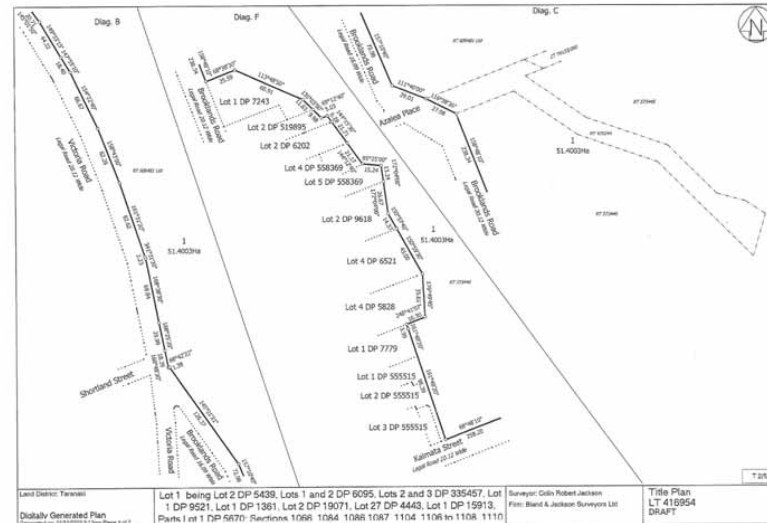
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- RT TN139/179
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- RT TN133/280
- RT 145298
- RT TNH2/621
- RT 606481 Ltd
- RT 475244

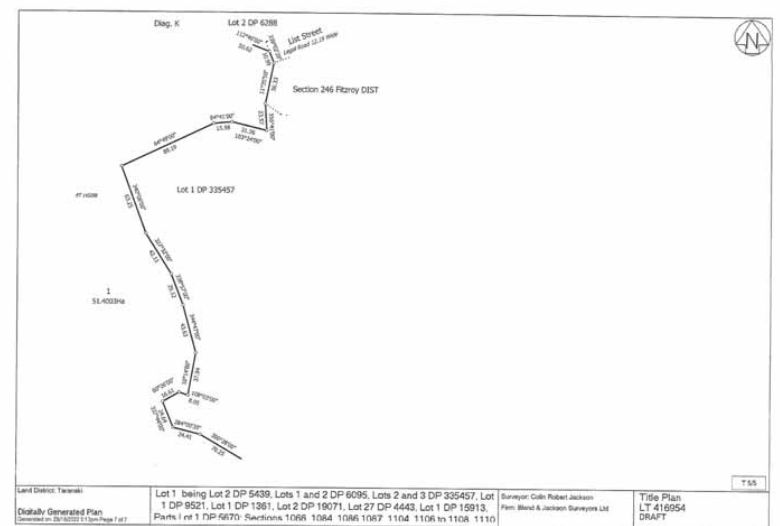
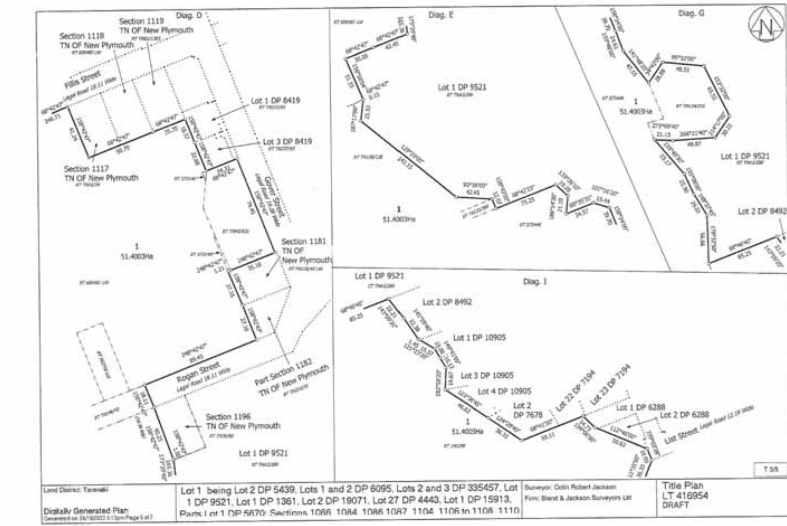
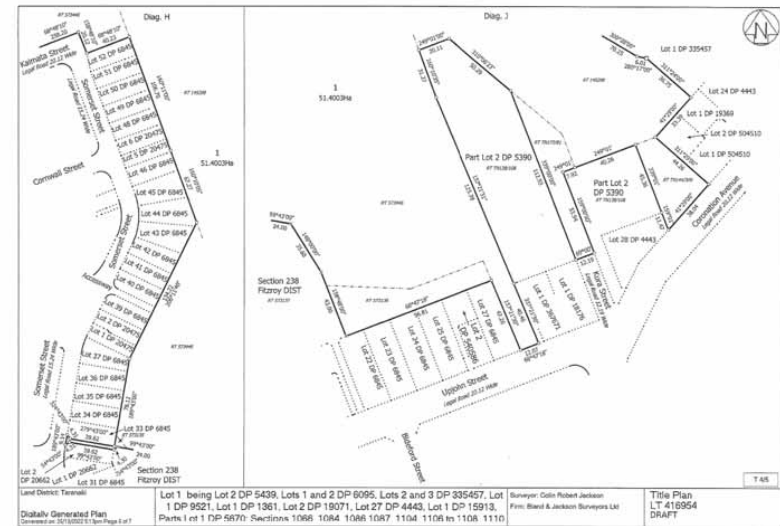
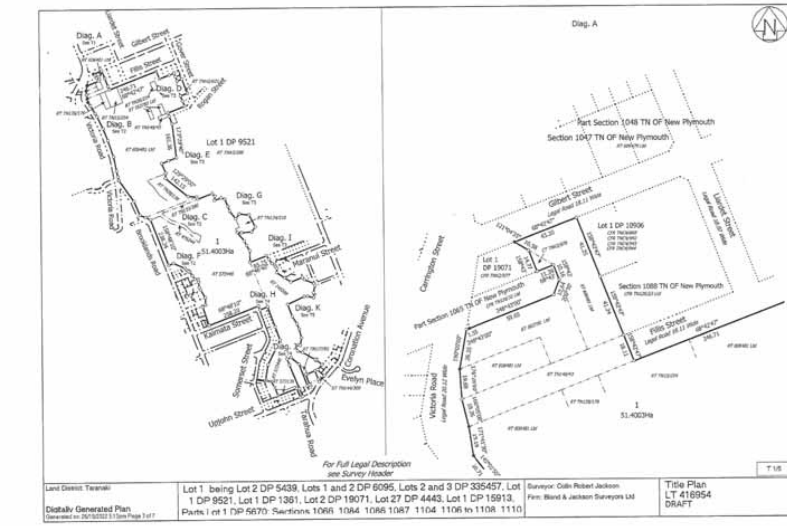


Title Plan - LT 416954

Created Parcels

Parcels	Parcel Intent	Area	RT Reference
Lot 1 Deposited Plan 416954	Fee Simple Title	51.4003 Ha	465182
Total Area		51.4003 Ha	





Placeholder

Insert relevant land details once surveying completed.

B - Pukekura Park Detailed Modern History

Full Modern History of the park (Courtesy Ken Davey)

1841	Captain Henry King RN allocated land he calls 'Brooklands' Brooklands developed into a farm and it is said that the first butter produced in Taranaki probably came from here
1842	September to March 1843, possible dates of house building
1845	Brooklands farm well established
1840s	Some of the largest exotic trees that exist today in Brooklands Park were planted At some time in this period timber for St Mary's Church was obtained from the Pukekura valley
1851	Two Norfolk Island Pines (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>) planted in what is now Brooklands Park
1860	The house at Brooklands was abandoned as a result of the land wars, as it was outside the safe boundary of the fledgling town. On August 11 the house was ransacked Fort Herbert established on a Pa (?) site on the ridge above the sportsground southern terraces, some of the gun pits are still visible It was manned by militia and/or volunteers, and also to protect those Māori who felt they needed protection At the same time a block house and redoubt, Fort Carrington, was built on the end of the ridge that is now the northern end of Victoria Road, this was also possibly a Pa site as there are several (kumara?) pits still to be seen
1861	February, Captain King's only son, a Captain in the Volunteer rifles, was ambushed and killed while riding alone to his farm at Woodleigh
1861	All buildings, including the house were burnt down (another house was built after the cessation of hostilities) Shortly after the fire in March, a 17 year old member of the Rifle Volunteers, Edward Messenger was killed in an ambush while out with a party raiding an abandoned peach orchard, the area is today known as Ambush Gully At some time in this period, probably before 1860, a 550 metre rifle range was built with the target butts and the escape trench still visible on the hillside above the eastern end of the Poets Bridge
1874	Captain Henry King dies
1874	George Cutfield, his brother in law lives at Brooklands
1875	Robert Clinton Hughes and Thomas Kelly promoted and moved the creation of the park as the Botanical Garden and Public Recreation Ground Bill on 30 June, (it was to be the last bit of legislation passed by the Provincial Government, and was then validated by the Colonial Government on 18 September of that year) July 30, first meeting of the Recreation Ground Board
1875	August 6, Board meeting, a five pound premium offered for the best design for laying out and ornamentally planting the grounds In August of that year two Germans, Heinrich Biedecker and his son Johann, leased an area of hillside in what is now the southern side of Stainton Dell to establish what may have been New Plymouth's first vineyard. They also grew strawberries
1875	Board meeting discussed the layout of the grounds with the natural features to be utilised and other conditions set, including entrances, cricket grounds, an archery lawn and an ornamental pond
1875	September 2, Reginald Bayley's design for laying out the grounds was accepted

1875	October 8, tender let to Newell and James to clear furze (gorse)
1875	December, Malony's tender for a ditch and fence accepted
1876	February 24, Malony's tender replaced with one from Hugget
1876	T.K. Skinner surveyed and laid out a park plan gratis
1876	March, path from the main entrance at Carrington (later Victoria) Road formed on the west side of Pukekura Stream, as far as the flat near the Cutfield property boundary
1876	The custodian was given authority to impound straying cattle
1876	May 29, the formal opening took place on Cannon Hill, Mr F.A. Carrington made the appropriate speech and his daughter Jane planted the first trees on the hill. The spade she used is held in the museum at Puke Ariki
1876	September, Christchurch Botanic Gardens donated 2,000 trees and shrubs, including ash, elm, chestnut, and <i>Pinus radiata</i> (known in those days as <i>P. insignis</i>) The seed for these trees probably came from the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew in London, as it is known that Dr (later Sir) Julius von Haast had been exchanging and purchasing seed from there in the 1860's 300 young Puriri trees were sent in exchange Captain W.B. Messenger sent 320 Pohutakawa trees from Pukearuhe Later many native plants were collected from Raglan by the park custodian and shipped free of charge by the Union Steamship Company
1876	A track, now known as the Hughes Walk, was constructed; its grade was carefully formed with the intention of constructing a tram line to serve Vogeltown At some time in 1876 voluntary work from the public on the 'half-holidays' becomes the order of the day and continues for at least the next 20 years
1877	By now vandalism had become a problem, and bylaws were put in place in an attempt to control it
1877	July, poplar slips (large cuttings) are planted all around the grounds Main Lake dam construction proposed The Board now controlled Victoria Park Reserve, and the reserve known as The Botanical Gardens, under the name of the Recreation Board September 22, the board received plans for the proposed dam from Kelly December, tenders called for the dam construction (excavation of the foundations and the construction of the dam) Planting of the two <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> near the old curators office at the foot of the Horton Walk, donated by J.T. Davis
1878	January, James Niel's tender for the partial construction of the dam accepted Concerns were voiced about safety of the proposed work Hursthouse's recommendations meant a better job was done
1878	Main Lake formed by damming the stream that flowed down from what is now Brooklands Park The lake only extended back to where the Poets Bridge is now, with the upper end of the lake being dug out by hand over a period of later years

1878	September 13, a permanent custodian was appointed at 20 shillings a week with a rent free, three roomed cottage on half an acre A pleasure boat was presented by Mr Hirst Fundraising continues December, Fookes donated some swans
1879	January, a swimming club is formed January 18, permission is given to build a bathing shed, but no bathing until after the bathing shed is built Bathing was to be free before 8am each morning Later in April 1879, with the aid of public subscriptions, a bathing house was built in front of where the Tea House is today, a spring board was also put up
1879	George Cutfield dies
1879	John Boulden becomes resident caretaker at Brooklands
1881	Well's tender for the removal of earth from the surrounding hills to fill in a swamp to form a cricket ground, was accepted (the current Sportsground)
1882	O'Carroll and Furlong donate fountains to the park; the latter also gave some statuary October, new tenders called for filling in the swamp, three received, Thompson successful
1883	Lily pond created on what is now Hatchery Lawn
1883	February 23, heavy floods damage Hugh's ornamental pond, and a large number of russian carp were lost Ladies committee held a fancy dress ball, the funds from which paid for finishing the cutting through the ridge in front of the present main gates, all spoil was used to help fill in the swampy area that is now the Sportsground
1883	April 24, J.T. Davis makes a proposal for building a bridge (Poets Bridge) using some of the winnings on the horse 'Poet', winner of the 1883 Auckland Autumn Handicap Sweepstake June 18, J.T. Davis offers to erect an iron bridge across the upper end of the lake from any design approved by the Board July, Barclay's design accepted August 7, tender from Hooker and Campbell accepted
1883	November 19, work started on building Poets Bridge The lake was lowered to allow foundation work to begin
1884	February, bridge work completed March 11, At 7pm the first Poets Bridge opened by the Mayoress Mrs Bayly September, grass seed sown on the Sportsground October, Barrett's cannon mounted on concrete in the park December, original cast iron double entrance gates donated for the 'Rec' as the Recreation Grounds were known, gift of Mr Rhind (new main entrance to park)

1885	February, Chew Chong offered to present a flagstaff to the park March 14, the last of the alabaster nymphs (sylphs) toppled into the lake April, Chew Chong's flagstaff erected First use of the Sportsground for football practice June 15, two cast iron (name?) plates arrived from Auckland
1885	December, Band Rotunda project started with a gift of 25 pounds from Mayor J. Paul
1886	March, Scott Bros. of Christchurch were sent the plans for the bandstand to be built near Flagstaff Hill for cost estimates
1886	April, in those times public swimming was supposed to be segregated, therefore the Board resolved that "Women and Girls should bathe in the lake between 8am and 1pm, Sundays excluded" July, after seven weeks of hand excavation, the main lake had been extended to the south of Poets Bridge by more than an acre October 25, the flagstaff was hit by lightning
1886	November, fireworks display raised ten pounds ten shillings toward the bandstand, giving the Board sufficient money to start the project
1887	March 1, bandstand earthworks completed and building started by contractor Mr H. Hooker Stand for a cannon presented by W. Skinner April, large portions of the bandstand foundations damaged by vandals
1888	Mr Newton King purchases lease for Brooklands
1889	Richard Cock, S. Avann, and B. Tooke buy up most of Brooklands estate Newton King demolishes Cutfield's house and builds a two story house overlooking the valley with a swamp at the bottom - now the Bowl of Brooklands First major development of the Sportsground underway, and called The Recreation Grounds October, park custodian Darby Claffey works on Sportsground turf establishment, including turfing of the terraces
1890	Robert Hughes Snr. obtains money for completion of the main gates at the Sportsground entrance (addition of side wing fences and turnstiles). Hughes and Roy at their own expense help complete the Liardet St entrance. (These gates were shifted to the start of Hughes Walk to enable construction of new main gates in 1938)
1891	March, Band Rotunda roof completed in time for the Taranaki Jubilee Celebrations September, J.T. Davis found dead in the lake, opposite the bathing shed
1892	Maze developed using boxthorn hedges in what is Rhododendron Dell by Mr A. Hood. The maze was abandoned by the late 1890's as the upkeep was too expensive December 15, the first cricket match held on The Recreation Ground
1893	Fountain Lake dam construction, with the assistance of prison labour An island used to exist where the fountain is today, on this island W.W. Smith, the park custodian from 1908-1920, successfully researched the behaviour of kiwi (especially their ability to swim) raised in captivity in the park. The cutting of the paths and installation of cannon's on Cannon Hill. The construction of the original Boatshed Bridge and boatshed

1896	Mr Newton King purchases Brooklands after lease finishes
1897	June 22, drinking fountain constructed to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee unveiled by Mayor Mr H. Brown
1899	The development and planting of a large island (aka 'Manhattan Island') at the south end of the Main Lake. The plants came from the Meeting of the Waters Reserve
1900	Sportsground improvements undertaken Native trees planted where the boxthorn maze used to be
1903	Clement Wiggins Memorial built on monument hillside
1904	The Gables, originally built as a hospital in 1848 and situated on Mangorei Road having survived the Lands Wars, was purchased by Mr Newton King. It was carefully demolished on site in the grounds of the present New Plymouth Girls High School, transported by horse and wagon and rebuilt on its present site at Brooklands
1905	First Tea House built in the park
1907	The name Pukekura Park becomes official
1908-1920	W.W. Smith was custodian of the Park Somewhere in that time he had water piped from the Main Lake to a trout hatchery built at the southern end of The Hatchery Lawn The Main Lake extended to the southeast, creating the 'serpentine'
1909	Planting of the margins of the Main Lake serpentine
1910	Public appeal for funds to run the park
1910	June 6, Pukekura Tennis Club granted use of land on the Victoria Road boundary. Along with other clubs the tennis club relocated to its present site in 1953
1911	First Kauri, <i>Agathis australis</i> , planted in the park, near the boatshed bridge
1912	Public fundraising to raise funds for park maintenance through street appeals etc.
1914	Rose garden planted on the site that is now called Palm Lawn
1916	The Sportsground handed back to the park Board
1917	The first palms planted on what is now called Palm Lawn. The palms came from Clement Lindley Wragge in Auckland and include the cliff date palm, <i>Phoenix rupicola</i> and the cabbage palms <i>Livistona australis</i>
1918	Fernery development discussed
1918-1920	The largest trees in Truby King Dell were planted They include <i>Juniperus chinensis 'Alba Picta'</i> , <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> , <i>Sequoiadendron gigantean</i> , <i>Abies nordmaniana</i> , and <i>Picea smithiana</i>
1920s	The bathing shed falls into disuse and the spring board is removed
1924	W.W. Smith retires and Thomas Horton becomes park curator, remaining until 1949
1925	Most of the kauri, rimu, and totara trees along Horton Walk planted
1926	July 4, a letter was sent to all New Plymouth residents appealing for funds for Pukekura Park
1926	Fernery construction begins

1926-1928	Thomas Horton supervises the excavation and construction of the original three Fernery houses
1927	Fernery roofs with ponga supports constructed
1927	July, Mr Newton King dies
1928	January 28, Mayor H.V.S. Griffiths opens the Fernery and dells As the result of vandalism the cannons on Cannon Hill were removed to the Taranaki Museum
1929	October 17, Mayor H.V.S. Griffiths accepts park for the Borough Council, and plants commemorative kauri on lawn Hugh's appeal asking the Mayor "To treasure the Park for New Plymouth, to regard it as a sacred trust and never to part with an inch of it"
1931	The bathing shed is moved to a site on the path to the Fernery, this makes way for the construction of the Tea House
1931	November 14, Tea House opens It was a gift to the people of New Plymouth from former Mayor Mr and Mrs C. H. Burgess. (1915-1919) to mark their golden wedding anniversary
1933	Brooklands bequeathed to the Borough Council
1934	March 10, Brooklands Park officially opened and The Gables gifted to New Plymouth
1934	List's Garden, about half way up the Maranui Gully was given to the Borough Council, the first part coinciding with the bequeathing of Brooklands, and a further area being given in the 1940's To be found in this garden is a very large <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> probably planted in the 1880's and a North American Shaggy Bark Hickory, <i>Carya ovata</i> Land also gifted by Mr C.A. Wilkinson including the remainder Maranui gully and the Welbourn area where the tennis courts are
1934	April, Robert Clinton Hughes planted a kauri next to the pine tree he planted on the opening day in 1876 to commemorate his nearly 60 years of service to the park Saunders Rhododendron Dell planted from Saunders bequest
1934-1935	The planting of the Fillis Street Botanical Reserve (Kindergarten Gully) using native timber trees
1935	Robert Clinton Hughes dies
1936-1938	The area now occupied by the kauri grove on the corner of Brooklands Park Drive and Brooklands Road was stripped of its turf and planted under the supervision of Thomas Horton, with the range of native timber trees that you see there today
1936	Brooklands two storied house demolished
1937	Poets Bridge rebuilt
1938	New main gates erected to commemorate the benefactions of Charles Score Sanders, and the old gates re-erected at the Victoria Road entrance
1939	First begonia house built at the Fernery, using timber and glass salvaged from the grape house at Brooklands
1942	Lawson cypress shelter belt planted at Kaimata Street
1943	Mr T.C. List dies, and a further part of his property known as Maranui was gifted to the Borough Council

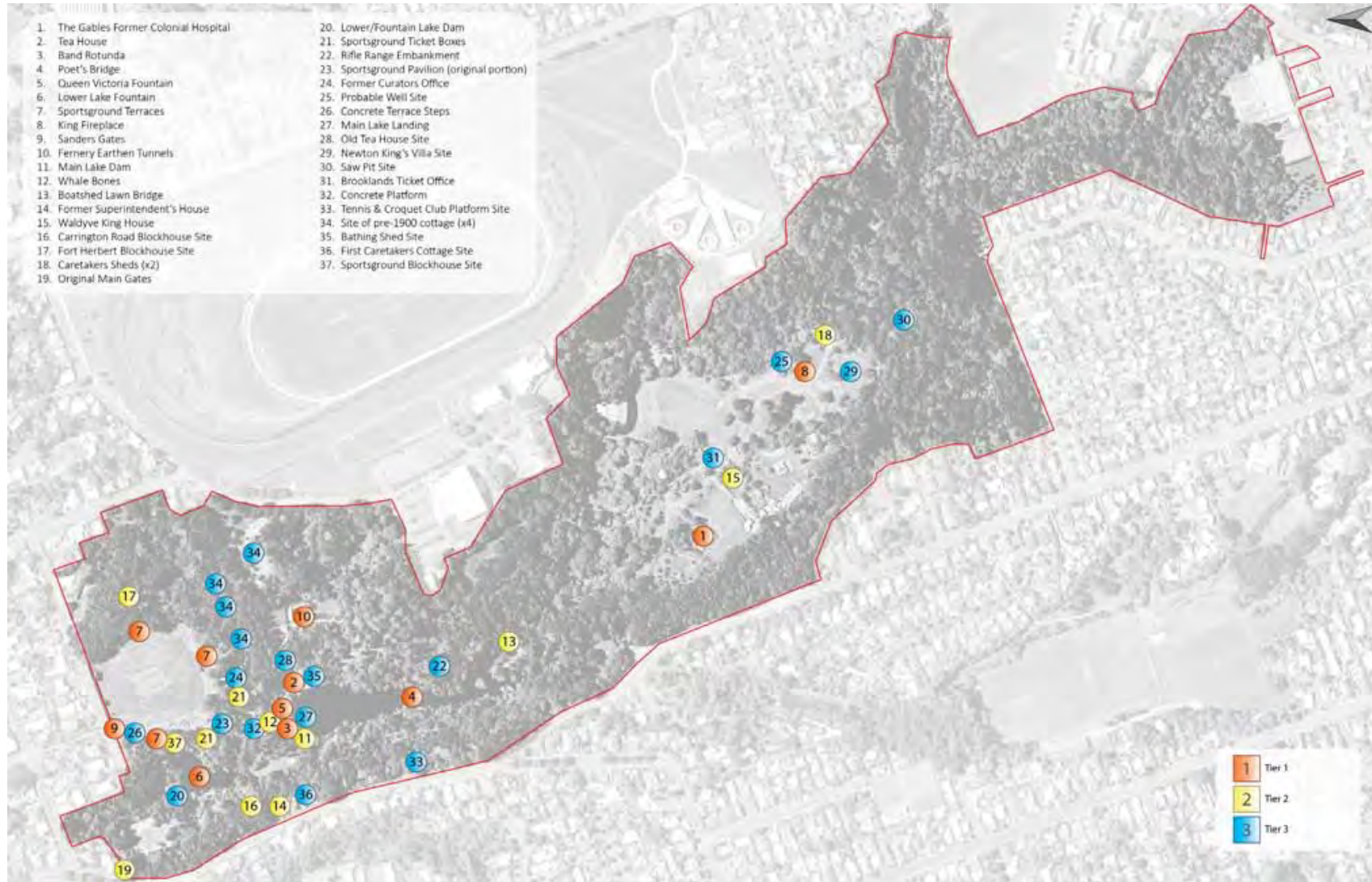
1949	January 27, New Plymouth becomes a city Jack Goodwin starts work in the Park
1949-1951	Children's playground site cleared of macrocarpa trees and initial developments take place
1951	Mr and Mrs W. Graham left money for park buildings: the ladies pavilion, administration building/curators office as well as a rebuild of Boatshed Bridge
1954	January, HRH Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip visited the park December, first year of lights over the summer period
1955	The lake fountain completed, commemorating the Queens visit the previous year The spoil removed from the lake, and its small island when the fountain was constructed was used for the final filling of the small pond situated where the Hatchery Lawn is today
1957	Development of The Bowl of Brooklands commences. The large copper beech, <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , at the bottom of the bowl hill is shifted from the middle of the bowl to its present site
1958	February 25, first Festival of the Pines held Old bathing shed demolished
1960	Bowl of Brooklands committee established (1987 Bowl of Brooklands trust established) Paddling pool in the children's playground constructed by the local Jaycees and the installation of the original Don Driver 'Cats' sculpture
1961	Development and planting of the Brooklands pine dell
1964	Fred Parker, a well-known horticulturalist and member of the Pukekura Park committee donates a large collection of <i>Cymbidium</i> orchids to the Fernery and house two is converted to house them
1964	Stainton Dell named for Percy Stainton, secretary to the board for 44 years. At this stage it is the whole gully
1964	Arbour day on the western hillside above main lake, many of the trees planted were to become replacements for the rapidly aging pines that were becoming dangerous and needed felling
1964-1965	New Plymouth Jaycees organised the completion of the original Brooklands Zoo. It was officially opened in March 1965
1965	George Fuller starts work at the park
1965	Arbour Day, the ridge to the south of Stainton Dell was replanted with the same range of trees as the western hillside had been planted with the previous year, also Arbor Day plantings at Brooklands and the Zoo
1966	Silt removal from the Main Lake by sluicing
1968	Arbor Day plantings at Kaimata Street, western end, following removal of some of the 1942 lawson cypress trees
1969	At the Fernery, the original begonia house is replaced with a structure four times its size, and was known as The Kibby House, a gift from Mr and Mrs G. Kibby Arbor Day plantings in Ambush Gully and Zoo deer pen (now farmyard)

1970	The waterfall was completed, and formally opened on 21 October; it is 10.7m high and circulates approx 182,000 litres of water per hour
1976	The waterwheel was dedicated, it was built using the iron frames of the wheel that had powered the Omata Dairy Factory until the 1930's Centennial commemorative plantings take place in May, around Fountain Lake and on Cannon Hill
1978	January, Fernery marks its 50th Jubilee, special lighting features installed to celebrate the occasion Silt removal from the Stainton Dell ponds
1979	Silt removal from the Main Lake using a dragline
1980	Traffic island at Brooklands created using silt dredged from the Bowl Lake
1982	The last remaining pine and macrocarpa trees removed from western hillside
1983	Arbor Day plantings on western hillside where pines had been removed
1984	The Gables restored by the City Council and the Historic Places Trust
1987	Development of the Rogan Street car park Children's playground remodelled (named at this time 'TSB Children's Play Area', TSB bank being a key sponsor of the project) Viewing deck opposite the Tea House constructed
1989	Planning for a major redevelopment of Fernery begins George Fuller retires as curator of Pukekura Park
1990	Anthony Joines takes over role of curator, and is in the role till April 1994
1993	The first stage of plantings on Japanese hillside after pines were cleared from the site Silt removal from the Stainton Dell ponds Annual summer decorative lighting established/branded as 'Festival of Lights' (the concepts/origins for summer lighting in the park date back to the illuminated fountain installation)
1994	April, Ian McDowell appointed as park curator and holds this role until June 1999
1995	Silt removal from the Main Lake using a suction dredge. The dewatering plant was located to the north of Brooklands traffic Island near the path into Rhododendron Dell
1996	Development of the Victoria Road car park Redevelopment of the Bowl of Brooklands stage New outlet culvert for the Pukekura Stream created to reduce flooding risk
1997	The redevelopment of the Zoo deer pen to become a farmyard feature
1998	Stage one of Fernery redevelopment, new roof structure for houses two and three (includes 2A and annex) completed
1999	Rhododendron Dell extended onto bank below the Brooklands traffic island Bryan Gould appointed as park manager and is in this role till the end of 2006

2001	<p>May, 125th anniversary of the opening of the park, commemorative plantings by Mayor Claire Stewart at Palm Lawn</p> <p>Second stage of Fernery redevelopment, the rebuild of Kibby House completed</p> <p>Remodelling and re contouring Brooklands Bowl</p> <p>Torii gate installed on Japanese hillside, a gift from New Plymouth's sister city Mishima, and the development of the lower section of Japanese hillside</p> <p>Highlands Block land purchased from the Education Department (formerly part of Highlands Intermediate), to become part of the park</p>
2002	<p>Plans for the final stage of the Fernery rebuild, drawn up, but put on hold</p>
2003	<p>Filming of parts of the movie 'The Last Samurai' on the sports ground</p> <p>The first New Zealand WOMAD festival at Brooklands Park</p> <p>Scanlan Lookout developed amongst Bowl Skyline pines</p> <p>Paddling pool and 'Cats' sculpture in the children's playground removed</p>
2004	<p>October, construction of Kunming Garden begins</p> <p>One of the two torrey pines at the childrens playground removed (remaining tree is the sole survivor of plantings of torrey pines in 1888)</p>
2005	<p>February 27, Kunming Gardens officially opened</p> <p>October/November, new waterwheel installed</p> <p>Park nursery disestablished and buildings demolished</p>
2006	<p>Torrey pine by Bellringer Pavilion removed</p> <p>Tea House renovated and refurbished</p>
2007	<p>January Chris Connolly takes over as park manager. Victoria drinking fountain vandalised (lions faces and bowls), restoration undertaken to repair the damage</p> <p>Michael Smither sculpture 'Aotearoa' installed in the Bowl Lily Lake</p> <p>Centennial of the naming of the park 'Pukekura Park', commemorative plantings took place on eastern hillside</p>
2008	<p>Dead top removed from the northern most of the two norfolk pines at Brooklands</p>
2009	<p>March, 75th anniversary of the gifting of Brooklands to New Plymouth City</p> <p>Revamp of The Gables garden with the assistance of the 'Friends of Pukekura Park'</p> <p>Wisteria arbor by the Tea House rebuilt by Tenix Robert Stone to commemorate their 60th anniversary</p>
2011	<p>Introduction of new fibreglass boats into the Main Lake boat fleet</p>

2013	<p>Third and final stage of Fernery redevelopment completed including new administration offices</p> <p>Redevelopment of the Children’s Playground and the installation of a replica of the Don Driver ‘Cats’ sculpture. The original was restored and is now housed in the Govett Brewster Art Gallery collection</p> <p>Refurbishment/restoration of the band rotunda</p> <p>Redevelopment of the Kaimata Street Entrance at Brooklands</p> <p>Installation of ‘geotech’ bags as revetments for the Main Lake and Fountain Lake, silt removal undertaken in the Main Lake</p>
2015	<p>Redevelopment and landscaping of the Fillis Street frontage</p> <p>New retaining walls installed on Racecourse Walk and the sealing of Racecourse Walk</p> <p>New administration office built at the Zoo</p>
2016	<p>New signage installed at park entrances and track intersections throughout park</p> <p>Rogan Street entrance remodelled</p> <p>December, removal of the pine tree planted by Robert Clinton Hughes on the opening Day in May 1876</p>
2017	<p>Redevelopment and landscaping of the Shortland Street entrance</p> <p>Lighting on waterfall upgraded with new LED lights installed</p>
2018	<p>February 27, removal of the last two 1876 pines in Goodwin Dell</p> <p>March, myrtle rust found in the park for the first time (plant disease first found in New Zealand in May 2017)</p> <p>April 10, <i>Abies religiosa</i>, which had been planted in 1965 blown over in a storm. The storm coincidentally occurred on the 50th anniversary of the storm that caused the inter-island ferry Wahine to sink at the entrance to Wellington Harbour and was of similar intensity</p> <p>June – August, landscape redevelopment of the Victoria Road frontage</p> <p>September – December, redevelopment of the Tea House external landscape, new viewing deck and paving</p> <p>November 23-30, removal of two of the 1876 pine trees on eastern hillside</p> <p>New arbor frame installed for climbing rose ‘<i>American Pillar</i>’</p>
2019	<p>January Chris Connolly retires as park manager</p> <p>Kristian Davies takes over as park lead</p> <p>February, Large American elm removed from the gables garden</p> <p>Sports Ground Eastern and Southern terraces new timber retaining walls installed</p> <p>May, A storm topples a scarlet gum on the sports ground southern terrace</p>
2022	<p>August Kristian Davies resigns as park lead</p> <p>Sheryl Clyma appointed as park lead</p>

C - Legacy Feature Details



Legacy Feature Locations

Feature			Physical		Management
Item	District Plan ID	HNZPT	Construction	Description	Tier
The Gables Former Colonial Hospital & Morgue	SCHED1 #56a #56b	Cat 1 #29	1847-48 1904	One of four hospitals planned by Governor Sir George Grey. Frederick Thatcher was commissioned to design the building and it was built by George Robinson. Originally located on the site of New Plymouth Girls High School, Mangorei Road, it was purchased by Newton and Mary King in 1904 and relocated to its present site at Brooklands.	1
Tea House	SCHED1 #41	Cat 2 #897	1931	Completed during 1931 as a gift from former Mayor Mr C.H. Burgess and his wife on their golden wedding anniversary.	1
Band Rotunda	SCHED1 #1	Cat 1 #882	1887	The concrete foundations for the rotunda were completed in 1887. Steel work was completed during the 1890s as funds allowed.	1
Poet's Bridge	SCHED1 #39	Cat 1 #7238	1884 (abutments) 1937 (remainder)	The first bridge was completed in 1884 using £150 of winnings from the 1883 Auckland Autumn Handicap Sweepstake donated by J.T. Davis. The winning horse was called 'The Poet'. Rebuilt in 1938 and at some point the colour changed from white to red, with its colour said to be inspired by the red-lacquered Shinkyo Bridge at Nikko, Japan.	1
Queen Victoria Fountain	SCHED1 #42	Cat 1 #908	1897	Completed to mark the Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897.	1
Lower Lake Fountain			1955	Constructed to commemorate the visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Second and the Duke of Edinburgh in 1954. Construction of the fountain was enabled following a bequest from the estate of Leah and Walter Graham.	1
Sportsground Terracing			1900s-1920s	First terraces completed during the 1880s-90s, although most of the present terraces date from the first decades of the twentieth century.	1
King Fireplace	SCHED1 #29		1842-43	Chimney breast made of local andesite. Part of Henry King's first homestead constructed 1842-43, and destroyed during the First Taranaki War. The surviving chimney was likely integrated into King's second house erected on the same site following the War, surviving until the late 1800s. Following removal of the house, the chimney was retained by Newton King as a garden feature.	1
Sanders Gates (Liardet St)			1938	Completed during 1938 following a bequest from the estate of Charles Score Sanders, designed by New Plymouth architects Griffiths & Stephenson.	1
Fernery Earthen Tunnels			1924-	A series of display houses cut into the hillside and linked by earthen tunnels, completed in stages from the 1920s onwards.	1

Feature			Physical		Management
Item	District Plan ID	HNZPT	Construction	Description	Tier
Main Lake Dam			1878-	Earthen 'puddle core' dam constructed 1878 to create Main Lake. Recent work on the concrete outlet uncovered cut andesite stone blocks associated with the original dam outlet.	2
Taonga (Cannon Hill)			1892-93	Remnants of a baleen whale stranded at the mouth of the Katikara Stream in early December 1892. The bones were taken to the Recreation Grounds to be displayed in March 1893.	2
Boatshed Lawn Bridge			1953	Construction of the bridge was enabled following a bequest from the estate of the Leah and Walter Graham. It replaced an earlier bridge.	2
Former Superintendent's House (Victoria Rd)			1930	Constructed 1930, home to park curators from completion until 1990.	2
Waldyve King House (Brooklands)			1925	Californian bungalow constructed for Newton King's son Waldyve in 1925. Later occupied by park staff. Designed by architect T. H. Bates.	1
Carrington Road Blockhouse Site	SCHED3 #163		1860	One of nine blockhouses put up around New Plymouth in winter 1860 during the First Taranaki War, maintained until at least 1869.	2
Fort Herbert Blockhouse Site	SCHED3 #162		1860	One of nine blockhouses put up around New Plymouth in winter 1860 during the First Taranaki War.	2
Terraces Blockhouse Site	SCHED3 #731		1860	One of nine blockhouses put up around New Plymouth in winter 1860 during the First Taranaki War.	2
Caretakers Sheds (x2), Brooklands			1920s-30s?	Probably constructed 1920s-30s, either for Newton King or New Plymouth Borough Council.	2
Original Main Gates (Victoria Rd)			1886-1890 1938	Original main (Liardet St) entrance gates constructed between 1886 and 1890. Relocated to Victoria Road entrance prior to construction of Sanders' Gates in 1938.	2
Sportsground Ticket Boxes			1931	Two ticket boxes constructed during 1931 at the request of the Sportsground Committee.	2
Brooklands Ticket Office			1965	Donated by the New Plymouth Lions Club in 1965.	2
Main Lake Landing Steps and Platform			1917	Completed December 1917, designed by architect Frank Messenger.	2

Feature			Physical		Management
Item	District Plan ID	HNZPT	Construction	Description	Tier
Lower/Fountain Lake Dam			1893	Earthen dam constructed 1893 to create lower/fountain lake.	3
Site Only - Rifle Range Bank (Main Lake East)			1864	Earthen embankment constructed during 1864 to protect neighbouring properties from stray bullets associated with a rifle range that existed in the Pukekura Stream gully between 1863 and 1868.	3
Sports Pavilion (original portion)			1923-24	Completed early 1924, designed by New Plymouth architect T.H. Bates, replaced earlier timber and corrugated iron buildings. Extended 1950s and 1980s.	3
Former Curators Office			1951-52	Constructed following a bequest from the estate of Leah and Walter Graham.	3
Site Only - Probable Well			?	Possible nineteenth century well, located beneath the copper beech, east of the chimney.	3
Concrete Steps (Sportsground West Terrace)			Circa 1910s-20s	Probably constructed during the 1910s-20s to provide better access to the western sportsground terraces.	3
Site Only - Old Tea House			1917	Remnants of concrete building constructed next to the timber tea house in 1917 to house hot water apparatus, designed by New Plymouth architect Frank Messenger.	3
Site Only - Newton King's Villa			Late 1880s Early 1890s	Newton King constructed a large two-storey villa near the north end of the Brooklands lawn during the late 1880s or early 1890s, this survived until it was deconstructed and sold during the 1930s.	3
Saw Pit, Brooklands			Circa mid 1800s	Nineteenth century saw pit.	3
Cannon Hill Concrete Platform			1904	Remnants of a platform on which cannon(s) were mounted when they were shifted from the base to the summit of Cannon Hill in 1904. The cannons are now housed in Puke Ariki.	3
Site Only - Old Tennis & Croquet Platforms			1910	Level platforms created for the lawns of the Park Tennis and Croquet Club, which operated on this site from 1910 until 1953.	3
Site Only - pre-1900 cottage (x4)			Pre-1880	Site of pre-1900 cottage. Building indicated on T.K. Skinner's 1880 Map of New Plymouth.	3
Site Only - Bathing Shed			1879	The bathing shed was completed in 1879 and originally located near the site of the present Tea Kiosk, it was later relocated at least once. Building indicated on T. K. Skinner's 1880 map of New Plymouth and pre-1900 photographs.	3
Site Only - First Caretaker's Cottage			Circa 1875	The first caretaker's cottage was constructed in the vicinity of the present building circa 1875. Building indicated on T.K. Skinner's 1880 map of New Plymouth.	3

Legacy Features Management Overview

Management Tier	Tier Description	Management Principles
1	Significant built features that require ongoing maintenance and management to retain their integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be actively managed to prolong its life and retain as much of its original appearance as possible • All reasonable and feasible attempts will be made to retain the item or place in its original form and location unless exceptional and irredeemable circumstances dictate that it is necessary to assess with an appropriate expert (also considering any associated heritage status) the removal or relocation due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Becoming a threat to people or property o Its integrity and safety becoming threatened in its current location (e.g. vandalism, erosion, deterioration, natural disaster etc.)
2	Built features and/or sites that require periodic or infrequent maintenance to retain their integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be reactively managed if required • Will be left in-situ until such time as the item or place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Becomes a threat to people or property o Deteriorates to such a point that it is no longer sound or recognisable in its original form o The area in which it is located is required for park development or upgrades, in this instance the item will be assessed with an appropriate expert (also considering any associated heritage status) to inform any decision on removal and/or relocation
3	Features and/or sites that don't require or warrant any ongoing maintenance to retain their integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be unmanaged • Will be left in-situ until such time as the item or place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Becomes a threat to people or property o Deteriorates to such a point that it is no longer sound or recognisable in its original form o The area in which it is located is required for park development or upgrades

Landscape features and man-made landforms (e.g. pits, platforms, terraces, hills, lakes etc.) which are unable to be relocated may disappear if developed, or through natural environmental processes. This may be acceptable depending on the management tier, site age and surrounding circumstances.

It is noted that authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 in order to modify or destroy the whole or any part of a site which is known, or could reasonably be expected to be associated with human activity before 1900, or provides, or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, significant evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

For clarity, the items that are identified in this management plan to be impacted by proposed development are all post-1900 sites with the exception of the dams.

D - Botanical Information

Pukekura Park has a rich heritage of botanic achievement and values. The scale and vision of the park has enabled the creation of varied collections of plants and the opportunity to experiment with the propagation of many different varieties and species.

As the park has evolved and matured, and has experienced varying levels of resourcing, management and investment, as well as external pressures and influences, these collections have been subject to different levels of interest, care, maintenance and renewal.

This RMP intends to reinforce the importance of the parks botanic heritage and bolster the intent to celebrate the wide variety of plant species and collections able to be enjoyed within the park.

Existing collections are to be reviewed and those of value are intended to have comprehensive succession and management planning to ensure they remain healthy, viable and celebrated. There will also be opportunities to create new collections which reflect new aspirations for the park alongside those collections which reinforce the park's botanic heritage.

Some aspects of the park such as vegetation and significant trees are also represented in the District Plan which creates a further level of recognition and protection for these features.



Horse Chestnut in the Bowl at the end of its natural life.



Tui feeding in the park

Plant Collections	Plant Types	Description
Generic Park Collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acer • Alder • Azalea • Camellia • Hydrangea • Magnolia • Nymphaea (Water Lily) • Pinus • Rhododendron • Vireya 	Species of plants distributed throughout the park in appropriate habitats that are specifically recognised for their botanical and/or historical values that they contribute to the park.
Fernery Collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begonia • Chrysanthemum • Fern • Fuchsia • Gesneriads • Insectivorous • Orchids • Palms & Cycads 	Species present in the fernery which represent a variety of plant types which are of particular interest and can be relatively easily grown in the conditions present in the fernery.
Thematic Collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Bedding • Conifer • Herbaceous Perennial • Indoor • Mediterranean • Native • Sub-tropical • Trees (Notable Specimens) • Woodland & Bog 	Groups and types of plants distributed throughout the park in appropriate habitats that are specifically recognised for their botanical and/or historical values that they contribute to the park.
Thematic Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese • Japanese • Kauri Grove • Palm Lawn • Pinetum • Vireya Bank 	Identified areas within the park which contain species of plants representative of a style, environment or other theme which relates to botanical, social, environmental or historical values.

Significant Plants of Pukekura Park, David Medway 2018

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Ferns & Club Mosses	Cyatheaceae	Cyathea	dealbata	Silver Fern, Ponga	Y		New Zealand
			medullaris	Mamaku	Y		New Zealand
			smithii	Soft Tree Fern	Y		New Zealand
	Dicksoniaceae	Dicksonia	fibrosa	Wheki-Ponga	Y		New Zealand
			squarrosa	Wheki	Y		New Zealand
	Dryopteridaceae	Lastreopsis micr	osora	Creeping Shield Fern	Y		New Zealand
	Gleicheniaceae	Sticherus	cunninghamii	Umbrella Fern	Y		New Zealand
	Marattiaceae	Ptisana	salicina	King Fern	Y		New Zealand
	Osmundaceae	Todea	barbara	-	Y		New Zealand
	Psilotaceae	Tmesipteris	elongata	Fork Fern	Y		New Zealand
Lycopodiaceae	Huperzia	varia	-	Y		New Zealand	

Gymnosperms

Ginkgo & Cycads	Ginkgoaceae	Ginkgo	biloba	Maidenhair Tree		Y	China
	Cycadaceae	Cycas	revoluta	Sago Palm		Y	Japan
			thouarsii	Madagascar Cycad		Y	Madagascar
	Zamiaceae	Lepidozamia	peroffskyana	Pineapple Zamia		Y	Australia
		Macrozamia	miquelii	Burrawang		Y	Australia
			communis	Burrawang		Y	Australia
		Ceratozamia	latifolia	-		Y	Mexico
		Encephalartos	altensteinii	Breadtree		Y	South Africa
			natalensis x woodii	Wood Cycad		Y	South Africa
			transvenosus	Modjadji's cycad		Y	South Africa
			umbeluziensis	Umbeluzi Cycad		Y	Swaziland, Mozambique
	villosus		Poor Man's Cycad		Y	South Africa	

Conifers	Araucariaceae	Agathis	australis	New Zealand Kauri	Y		New Zealand
			macrophylla	Pacific Kauri		Y	Southwest Pacific
			robusta	Queensland Kauri		Y	Australia
			araucana	Monkey Puzzle Tree		Y	Chile, Argentina
			bidwillii	Bunya-Bunya Pine		Y	Australia
			cunninghamii	Hoop Pine		Y	Australia
			heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine		Y	Norfolk Island

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Conifers	Araucariaceae	Agathis	hunsteinii	Klinki Pine		Y	Papua New Guinea
		Callitris	rhomboidea	Oyster Bay Pine		Y	Australia
	Cupressaceae	Calocedrus	decurrens	Incense Cedar		Y	North America
		Chamaecyparis	formosensis	Formosan Cypress		Y	Taiwan
			lawsoniana	Lawson Cypress		Y	North America
			obtusa	Hinoki Cypress		Y	Japan
		Cryptomeria	japonica	Japanese Cedar		Y	Japan, China
		Cunninghamia	lanceolata	Chinese Fir		Y	China, Taiwan, Vietnam
		Cupressus	arizonica	Smooth Arizona Cypress		Y	North America
			cashmeriana	Kashmir Cypress		Y	Himalayas
			macnabiana	Mcnab Cypress		Y	North America
			macrocarpa	Macrocarpa		Y	North America
			sempervirens	Mediterranean Cypress		Y	Mediterranean, Southwest Asia, Middle East
			torulosa	Bhutan Cypress		Y	Himalayas
		Glyptostrobus	pensilis	Chinese Swamp Cypress		Y	China, Vietnam
		Libocedrus	plumosa	Kaikawaka	Y		New Zealand
		Metasequoia	glyptostrobooides	Dawn Redwood		Y	China
		Sequoia	sempervirens	Coastal Redwood		Y	North America
		Sequoiadendron	giganteum	Giant Sequoia		Y	North America
		Taiwania	cryptomerioides	Taiwan Cedar		Y	Taiwan
		Taxodium	distichum	Swamp Cypress		Y	North America, Mexico
			distichum var. imbricatum	Pond Cypress		Y	North America, Mexico
	huegelii		Montezuma Cypress		Y	Mexico	
	Thuja	occidentalis	White Cedar		Y	North America	
		plicata	Western Red Cedar		Y	North America	
	Thujopsis	dolabrata	Hiba Cypress		Y	Japan	
	Pinaceae	Abies	balsamea	Balsam Fir		Y	North America
			fargesii	Farges Fir		Y	China
			grandis	Grand Fir		Y	North America
			holophylla	Manchurian Fir		Y	China, Korea
			nordmanniana	Caucasian Fir		Y	Caucasus, Greece, Turkey
religiosa			Religious Fir		Y	Mexico, Guatemala	
Cedrus		atlantica	Atlas Cedar		Y	Algeria, Morocco	
		deodara	Deodar Cedar		Y	Himalayas	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Conifers	Pinaceae	Keteleeria	evelyniana	Yunnan Youshan Pine		Y	Laos, Vietnam, China
		Larix	kaempferi	Japanese Larch		Y	Japan
		Picea	abies	Norway Spruce		Y	Europe
			omorika	Serbina Spruce		Y	Serbia, Bosnia
			sitchensis	Sitka Spruce		Y	North America
			smithiana	Himalayan Spruce		Y	Himalayas
			armandii	Chinese White Pine			China
		Pinus	ayacahuite	Mexican White Pine		Y	Mexico
			canariensis	Canary Island Pine		Y	Canary Islands
			chiapensis	Chiapas Pine		Y	Mexico, Guatemala
			coulteri	Coulter Pine		Y	North America
			caribaea	Caribbean Pine		Y	Central America, West Indies
			densiflora	Japanese Red Pine		Y	East Asia, China
			flexilis	Limber Pine		Y	North America, Mexico
			mugo	Mugo Pine		Y	Europe
			nigra	European Black Pine	nigra	Y	Europe, Turkey, North Africa
			nigra var. laricio	Corsican Pine		Y	Corsica
			palustris	Longleaf Pine		Y	North America
			patula	Mexican Weeping Pine		Y	Mexico
			peuce	Macedonian Pine		Y	Balkans
			pinaster	Maritime Pine		Y	Mediterranean
			pseudostrobus	False Weymouth Pine		Y	Mexico
			radiata	Monterey Pine		Y	North America
			szemaoensis	Chinese Pinyin		Y	China
			taeda	Loblolly Pine		Y	North America
			thunbergii	Japanese Black Pine		Y	Japan
			torreyana	Torrey Pine		Y	North America
	uncinata	Mountain Pine		Y	West Europe		
	yunnanensis	Yunnan Pine		Y	China		
	wallichiana	Bhutan Pine		Y	Himalayas		
	Podocarpaceae	Dacrycarpus	dacrydioides	Kahikatea	Y		New Zealand
		Dacrydium	cupressinum	Rimu	Y		New Zealand
Halocarpus		biformis	Yellow Pine	Y		New Zealand	
Manoao		colensoi	Silver Pine	Y		New Zealand	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin	
Conifers	Podocarpaceae	Phyllocladus	alpinus	Mountain Toatoa	Y		New Zealand	
			hypophyllus	Malesian Celery Pine	Y		New Zealand	
			trichomanoides	Tanekaha, Celery Pine	Y		New Zealand	
		Podocarpus	brassii	-		Y		Indonesia, Papua New Guinea
			cunninghamii	Mountain Totara	Y			New Zealand
			elatus	Plum Pine		Y		Australia
			henkelii	Henkel's Yellowwood		Y		South Africa
			macrophyllus	Kusamaki		Y		Japan, China
			totara	Totara	Y			New Zealand
		Prumnopitys	ferruginea	Miro	Y			New Zealand
	taxifolia		Matai	Y			New Zealand	
Sciadopityaceae	Sciadopitys	verticillata	Japanese Umbrella Pine		Y	Japan		
Taxaceae	Taxus	baccata	English Yew		Y	Europe, North Africa, Southwest Asia		

Angiosperms

Monocotyledons	Alstroemeriaceae	Bomarea	multiflora	Climbing Alstroemeria		Y	South America
	Arecaceae	Archontophoenix	cunninghamiana	King Palm		Y	Australia
			purpurea	Mount Lewis King Palm		Y	Australia
		Butia	capitata	Jelly Palm		Y	Brazil, Uruguay
		Caryota	mitis	Fishtail Palm		Y	Southeast Asia
			obtusa	Giant Fishtail Palm		Y	Himalayas
			ochlandra	Chinese Fishtail Palm		Y	China
		Ceroxylon	ventricosum	Andean Wax Palm		Y	South America
		Chamaedorea	elegans	Parlour Palm		Y	Mexico, Guatemala
			microspadix	Hardy Bamboo Palm		Y	Mexico
		Chamaerops	humilis	European Fan Palm		Y	Mediterranean
		Dypsis	baronii	Madagascan Cane Palm		Y	Madagascar
		Geonoma	undata	Red Crownshaft Palm		Y	Ecuador
		Hedyscepe	canterburyana	Umbrella Palm		Y	Lord Howe Island
		Howea	belmoreana	Curly Palm		Y	Lord Howe Island
			forsteriana	Kentia Palm		Y	Lord Howe Island
		Linospadix	monostachya	Walking Stick Palm		Y	Australia
		Livistona	australis	Australian Fan Palm		Y	Australia
		Parajubaea	cocoides	Quito Coconut Palm		Y	Ecuador, Colombia

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Monocotyledons	Arecaceae	Parajubaea	torallyi	Bolivian Mountain Coconut Palm		Y	Bolivia
		Phoenix	reclinata	Sengal Date Palm		Y	Africa
			roebelenii	Pygmy Date Palm		Y	Southeast Asia
			rupicola	Cliff Date Palm		Y	Himalayas
			Rhapis	excelsa	Miniature Fan Palm		Y
		Rhopalostylis	baueri	Kermadec Nikau		Y	Kermadec Islands
			sapida	Nikau	Y		New Zealand
		Sabal	minor	Dwarf Palmetto		Y	North America
		Syagrus	romanzoffiana	Queen Palm		Y	South America
		Trachycarpus	fortunei	Chinese Windmill Palm		Y	China, Burma
		Trithrinax	acanthocoma	Brazilian Needle Palm		Y	Brazil
	Washingtonia	robusta	Mexican Fan Palm		Y	Mexico	
	Asparagaceae	Agave	attenuata	Foxtail Agave		Y	Mexico
			victoriae-reginae	Queen Victoria's Agave		Y	Mexico
		Cordylina	australis	Cabbage Tree, Ti Kouka	Y		New Zealand
			banksii	Mountain Cabbage Tree	Y		New Zealand
			obtecta	Three Kings Cabbage Tree	Y		New Zealand
		Dracaena	draco	Dragon Tree		Y	Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Madeira, Morocco
	Collospermum	hastatum	Perching Lily, Kahakaha	Y		New Zealand	
	Bromeliaceae	Puya	alpestris	Puya		Y	Chile
	Cyperaceae	Carex	testacea	New Zealand Sedge	Y		New Zealand
	Doryanthaceae	Doryanthes	palmeri	Giant Spear Lily		Y	Australia
	Musaceae	Ensete	ventricosum	Abyssinian Banana		Y	Africa
	Orchidaceae	Earina	autumnalis	Easter Orchid	Y		New Zealand
			mucronata	Hanging Tree Orchid	Y		New Zealand
	Philesiaceae	Lapageria	rosea	Chilean Bellflower		Y	Chile
	Poaceae	Bambusa	spp.	Bamboo		Y	China
	Restionaceae	Chondropetalum	tectorum	Cape Thatching Reed		Y	South Africa
	Strelitziaceae	Strelitzia	nicolai	Giant Bird of Paradise		Y	South Africa
			reginae	Bird of Paradise		Y	South Africa
	Typhaceae	Typha	orientalis	Bullrush, Raupo	Y		New Zealand
	Asphodelaceae	Aloe	arborescens	Krantz Aloe		Y	Southeast Africa
			capitata	-		Y	Madagascar
			cryptopoda	Crown Aloe		Y	South Africa

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Monocotyledons	Asphodelaceae	Aloe	ferox	Cape Aloe		Y	South Africa
			maculata	Soap Aloe		Y	Southern Africa
			plicatilis	Fan Aloe		Y	South Africa
			striata	Coral Aloe		Y	Southern Africa
			thraskii	Dune Aloe		Y	South Africa
	Phormium	cookianum	Mountain Flax, Wharariki	Y		New Zealand	
	Xeronemataceae	Xeronema	callistemon	Poor Knights Lily	Y		New Zealand

Angiosperms

Dicotyledons	Acanthaceae	Justicia	aurea	Yellow Jacobina		Y	Central America
	Altingiaceae	Liquidambar	acalycina	Chang's Sweetgum		Y	China
			orientalis	Oriental Sweetgum		Y	Mediterranean
			styraciflua	American Sweetgum		Y	North America, Central America
	Anacardiaceae	Cotinus	obovatus	American Smoketree		Y	North America
		Pistacia	chinensis	Chinese Mastic		Y	China
	Aquifoliaceae	Ilex	aquifolium	English Holly		Y	North Africa, West Asia, West Europe
			pernyi	Perny Holly		Y	China
	Araliaceae	Hedera	canariensis	Canary Island Ivy		Y	Canary Islands
		Meryta	sinclairii	Puka	Y		New Zealand
		Pseudopanax	crassifolius	Lancewood, Horoeka	Y		New Zealand
			ferox	Toothed Lancewood, Horoeka	Y		New Zealand
			laetus	Large-Leafed Five-Finger	Y		New Zealand
	Schefflera	"Condor"	-		Y	Ecuador	
	Argophyllaceae	Corokia	macrocarpa	Hokataka	Y		Chatham Islands
	Atherospermataceae	Laurelia	novae-zelandiae	Pukatea	Y		New Zealand
			sempervirens	Chilean Laurel		Y	Chile
	Berberidaceae	Berberis	thunbergii	Japanese Barberry		Y	Japan
		Mahonia	lomariifolia	Lily of the Valley Bush		Y	China, Burma
	Betulaceae	Alnus	cordata	Italian Alder		Y	Italy, Corsica
			coburgii	-		Y	China
			glutinosa	Common Alder		Y	Europe, Southwest Asia
			inokumae	-			China, Japan
nepalensis			Nepalese Alder		Y	Himalayas	
rubra			Red Alder		Y	North Africa	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Dicotyledons	Betulaceae	Alnus	rugosa	Speckled Alder		Y	North America
		Betula	pendula	Silver Birch		Y	Europe, North Africa, North Asia
	Bignoniaceae	Handroanthus	chrysotrichus	Golden Trumpet Tree		Y	Venezuela
		Radermachera	sinica	Canton Lace		Y	China, Taiwan
		Tecomanthe	speciosa	Three Kings Vine, Akapukaea	Y		New Zealand
	Campanulaceae	Lobelia	physaloides	Colensoa, Koru	Y		New Zealand
	Casuarinaceae	Allocauarina	torulosa	Forest She-Oak		Y	Australia
			equisetifolia	She-Oak		Y	Pacific
	Celastraceae	Euonymus	lucidus	Spindle Tree		Y	Himalayas
			myrianthus	Evergreen Spindle Tree		Y	China
		Maytenus	boaria	Mayten Tree		Y	Chile, Argentina
	Cercidiphyllaceae	Cercidiphyllum	japonicum	Katsura		Y	China, Japan
	Chloranthaceae	Ascarina	lucida	Hutu	Y		New Zealand
	Clethraceae	Clethra	mexicana	Mexican clethra		Y	Central America
	Compositae	Olearia	argophylla	Musk Daisy Bush		Y	Australia
		Senecio	grandifolius	Giant Groundsel		Y	Central America
	Cornaceae	Cornus	capitata	Himalayan Strawberry		Y	Himalayas
			florida	Flowering Dogwood		Y	North America
			kousa var. chinensis	Japanese Flowering Dogwood		Y	Japan, China, Korea
			nuttallii	Pacific Dogwood		Y	North America
		Davidia	involuta	Handkerchief Tree		Y	China
		Griselinia	littoralis	Broadleaf, Kapuka	Y		New Zealand
			lucida	Puka	Y		New Zealand
		Nyssa	sinensis	Chinese Tupelo		Y	China
	sylvatica		Tupelo		Y	North America	
	Corynocarpaceae	Corynocarpus	laevigatus	Karaka	Y		New Zealand
	Cunoniaceae	Ackama	rosaefolia	Makamaka	Y		New Zealand
		Callicoma	serratifolia	Black Wattle		Y	Australia
		Weinmannia	racemosa	Kamaha	Y		New Zealand
			silvicola	Tawhaero	Y		New Zealand
	Elaeagnaceae	Elaeagnus	x reflexa	Elaeagnus		Y	Japan
Elaeocarpaceae	Aristotelia	serrata	Wineberry, Makomako	Y		New Zealand	
	Elaeocarpus	dentatus	Hinau	Y		New Zealand	
		reticulatus	Blueberry Ash		Y	Australia	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Dicotyledons	Ericaceae	Agapetes	serpens	Himalayan Blueberry		Y	Himalayas
		Dracophyllum	latifolium	Neinei	Y		New Zealand
			strictum	Totorowhiti	Y		New Zealand
		Enkianthus	campanulatus	Red-Veined Enkianthus		Y	Japan
		Oxydendrum	arboreum	Sorrel Tree		Y	North America
		Pieris	formosa	Lily of the Valley Bush		Y	Southwest Asia, Himalayas
	Rhododendron	spp.	Rhododendron, Azalea		Y	East Asia, Himalayas	
	Escalloniaceae	Escallonia	bifida	White Escallonia		Y	Brazil, Uruguay
	Fagaceae	Fagus	sylvatica	Copper Beach		Y	Europe
		Quercus	ilex	Holm Oak		Y	Mediterranean
			oblongata	Himalayan Oak		Y	Himalayas
			palustris	Pin Oak		Y	North America
			robur	Common Oak		Y	Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor
			rubra	Northern Red Oak		Y	North America
	Hamamelidaceae	Corylopsis	spicata	Winter Hazel		Y	Japan
		Fothergilla	major	Mountain Witch Hazel		Y	North America
		Loropetalum	chinense	Chinese Fringe Flower		Y	China
		Parrotia	persica	Persian Ironwood		Y	Iran
	Hydrangeaceae	Hydrangea	heteromalla	Himalayan Hydrangea		Y	China, Himalayas
		Philadelphus	mexicanus	Mock Orange		Y	Mexico, Guatemala
	Iteaceae	Itea	ilicifolia	Holly Leaf Sweetspire		Y	China
			yunnanensis	Chinese Sweetspire		Y	China
	Juglandaceae	Juglans	ailantifolia	Japanese Walnut		Y	Japan
			regia	Common Walnut		Y	Southeast Europe, Temperate Asia
		Pterocarya	fraxinifolia	Caucasian Wingnut		Y	Caucasus Mountains
	Lamiaceae	Vitex	lucens	Puriri	Y		New Zealand
	Lauraceae	Beilschmiedia	tarairi	Taraire	Y		New Zealand
		Beilschmiedia	tawa	Tawa	Y		New Zealand
		Laurus	nobilis	Bay Laurel		Y	Mediterranean
		Litsea	calicaris	Mangaeo	Y		New Zealand
Neolitsea		sericea	Neolitsea		Y	Japan, Korea, Taiwan, China	
Sassafras		albidum	Sassafras				North America
	tzumu	Chinese Sassafras				New Zealand	
Leguminosae	Acacia	melanoxyton	Australian Blackwood		Y	Australia	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Dicotyledons	Leguminosae	Argyrocytisus	battandieri	Pineapple Broom		Y	Morocco
		Ceratonia	siliqua	Carob Tree		Y	Mediterranean
		Cercis	canadensis	Eastern Redbud		Y	North America
			chinensis	Chinese Redbud		Y	East Asia
			siliquastrum	Judas Tree		Y	East Mediterranean
		Clianthus	maximus	Kaka Beak	Y		New Zealand
		Erythrina	crista-galli	Cockspur Coral Tree		Y	South America
		Genista	stenopetala	Sweet Broom		Y	Canary Islands
		Gleditsia	triacanthos	Honey Locust		Y	North America
		Robinia	pseudoacacia	Black Locust		Y	North America
		Sophora	chathamica	Coastal Kowhai	Y		New Zealand
			microphylla	Kowhai	Y		New Zealand
			molloyi	Cook Strait Kowhai	Y		New Zealand
			tetraptera	Kowhai	Y		New Zealand
	Wisteria	floribunda	Japanese Wisteria		Y	Japan	
		sinensis	Chinese Wisteria		Y	China	
	Magnoliaceae	Liriodendron	chinense	Chinese Tulip Tree		Y	China, Vietnam
			tulipifera	Tulip Tree		Y	North America
		Magnolia	spp.	Magnolia		Y	China, Himalayas
	Malvaceae	Abutilon	x hybridum	Chinese Lantern		Y	Brazil
		Chiranthodendron	pentadactylon	Monkey Hand Tree		Y	Mexico, Guatemala
		Hoheria	populnea	Hoheria	Y		New Zealand
		Lagunaria	patersonii	Norfolk Island Hibiscus		Y	Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Islands
	Meliaceae	Dysoxylum	spectabile	Kohekohe	Y		New Zealand
		Melia	azedarach	Indian Bead Tree		Y	Southeast Asia, Australia
		Toona	sinensis	Chinese Toon		Y	East & Southeast Asia
	Monimiaceae	Hedycarya	arborea	Pigeonwood	Y		New Zealand
	Moraceae	Ficus	elastica	Indian Rubber Tree		Y	Tropical Asia
			macrophylla	Moreton Bay Fig		Y	Australia
			pumila	Creeping Fig		Y	East Asia
		Morus	alba	White Mulberry		Y	Northern Hemisphere
		Streblus	banksii	Large-Leafed Milk Tree	Y		New Zealand
smithii			Smith's Milkwood	Y		New Zealand	
Myrtaceae	Agonis	flexuosa	Willow Myrtle		Y	Australia	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Dicotyledons	Myrtaceae	Backhousia	citriodora	Lemon Myrtle		Y	Australia
		Callistemon	salignus	Willow Bottlebrush		Y	Australia
		Eucalyptus	ficifolia	Red Flowering Gum		Y	Australia
			pulchella	White Peppermint		Y	Australia
			spp.	Eucalyptus		Y	Australia
		Eugenia	uniflora	Surinam Cherry		Y	Tropical America
		Kunzea	ericoides	Kanuka	Y		New Zealand
		Luma	apiculata	Chilean Myrtle		Y	Central Andes
		Metrosideros	bartlettii	Bartlett's Rata	Y		New Zealand
			carminea	Crimson Rata Vine	Y		New Zealand
			collina	-		Y	French Polynesia, Cook Islands, Pitcairn Island
			elegans	-		Y	New Caledonia
			excelsa	Puhutukawa	Y		New Zealand
			fulgens	Red Rata Vine	Y		New Zealand
			kermadecensis	Kermadec Pohutukawa		Y	Kermadec Islands
			nervulosa	Mountain Rose		Y	Lord Howe Island
			perforata	White Rata Vine	Y		New Zealand
			robusta	Northern Rata	Y		New Zealand
		Syzygium	anisatum	Aniseed Tree		Y	Australia
			maire	Swamp Maire	Y		New Zealand
	paniculatum		Australian Brush Cherry		Y	Australia	
	smithii		Lilly Pilly		Y	Australia	
	Nothofagaceae	Nothofagus	cunninghamii	Myrtle Beech		Y	Australia
			fusca	Red Beech	Y		New Zealand
			menziesii	Silver Beech	Y		New Zealand
			solandri	Black Beech	Y		New Zealand
			truncata	Hard Beech	Y		New Zealand
Nyctaginaceae	Pisonia	brunoniana	Parapara	Y		New Zealand	
Oleaceae	Fraxinus	sieboldiana	Japanese Flowering Ash		Y	Japan	
	Nestegis	cunninghamii	Black Maire	Y		New Zealand	
		lanceolata	Maire	Y		New Zealand	
	Olea	europaea	Olive		Y	North Africa, Mediterranean	
Osmanthus	delavayi	Tea Olive		Y	China		
Onagraceae	Fuchsia	arborescens	Lilac Fuchsia		Y	Central America	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin		
Dicotyledons	Onagraceae	Fuchsia	excorticata	Tree Fuchsia	Y		New Zealand		
	Pennantiaceae	Pennantia	baylisiana	Three Kings Kaikomako	Y		New Zealand		
	Phytolaccaceae	Phytolacca	dioica	Ombu Tree		Y	Argentina		
	Pittosporaceae	Hymenosporum	flavum	Frangipani			Y	Australia	
			eugenioides	Lemonwood, Tarata	Y		New Zealand		
		Pittosporum	umbellatum	Haekaro	Y		New Zealand		
	Platanaceae	Platanus	orientalis	Oriental Plane			Y	Eurasia	
			x hispanica	London Plane			Y	Europe	
	Polemoniaceae	Cantua	buxifolia	Sacred Flower of the Incas			Y	Peru, Bolivia, Chile	
	Proteaceae	Alloxylon	pinnatum	Dorrigo Waratah			Y	Australia	
		Grevillea	hilliana	White Silky Oak			Y	Australia	
			robusta	Silky Oak			Y	Australia	
		Knightia	excelsa	Rewarewa, NZ Honeysuckle	Y			New Zealand	
		Macadamia	tetraphylla	Macadamia			Y	Australia	
		Stenocarpus	sinuatus	Fire Wheel Tree			Y	Australia	
		Toronia	toru	Toru	Y			New Zealand	
	Rhamnaceae	Colletia	paradoxa	Anchor Plant			Y	South America	
		Pomaderris	apetala	Tainui	Y			New Zealand	
	Rosaceae	Eriobotrya	japonica	Loquat			Y	China, Japan	
		Malus	coronaria	Sweet Crab Apple			Y	North America	
		Photinia	beauverdiana	Photinia				Y	Taiwan, Bhutan, Vietnam, China
			x fraseri	Photinia				Y	Temperate Asia
		Prunus	avium		Wild Cherry			Y	Europe
			campanulata		Formosan Cherry			Y	Taiwan, Japan
			laurocerasus		Cherry Laurel			Y	East Europe, Southwest Asia
			serrulata		Mt Fuji Cherry			Y	Japan, Korea, China
			subhirtella		Winter Flowering Cherry			Y	Japan
			x yedoensis		Yoshino Cherry			Y	Japan
		Pyrus	canadensis		Shad Bush			Y	North America
	Rubiaceae	Alberta	magna	Natal Flame Bush			Y	South Africa	
Coprosma		repens	Taupata	Y			New Zealand		
Rutaceae	Citrus	x paradisi	Grapefruit			Y	Barbados		
	Flindersia	brayleyana	Queensland Maple			Y	Australia		
	Melicope	ternata	Wharangi	Y			New Zealand		

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Dicotyledons	Salicaceae	Carrierea	calycina	Goat Horn Tree		Y	China
		Idesia	polycarpa	Wonder Tree		Y	China, Japan
		Poliiothyrsis	sinensis	Chinese Pearl-Bloom Tree		Y	China
		Populus	canadensis var. eugenei	Carolina Poplar		Y	North America
			nigra	Lombardy Poplar		Y	West Asia
			yunnanensis	Yunnan Poplar		Y	China
	Sapindaceae	Acer	buergerianum	Trident Maple		Y	China
			capillipes	Red Snakebark Maple		Y	Japan
			cappadocicum	Cappadocian Maple		Y	Caucasus, Turkey, Southwest Asia
			caudatifolium	Kawakami Maple		Y	Taiwan
			davidii	Hers's Maple		Y	China
			laurinum	Indonesian Maple		Y	Indonesia
			negundo	Box Elder		Y	North America
			palmatum	Japanese Maple		Y	Japan
			pentaphyllum	Star-Like Maple		Y	China
			platanoides	Norway Maple		Y	Europe
			pseudoplatanus	Sycamore		Y	Central Europe
			saccharinum	Cut-Leaf Silver Maple		Y	North America
			sikkimense	-		Y	China
			Aesculus	hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut		Y
		indica		Indian Horse Chestnut		Y	Himalayas
		Alectryon	excelsus	Titoki	Y		New Zealand
			subcinereum	Australian Quince		Y	Australia
		Dodonaea	viscosa	Akeake	Y		New Zealand
		Koelreuteria	paniculata	Golden Rain Tree		Y	China, Korea
		Sapotaceae	Planchonella	costata	Tawapou	Y	
	Scrophulariaceae	Isoplexis	canariensis	Canary Island Foxglove		Y	Canary Islands
	Solanaceae	Brugmansia	aurea	Golden Angel's Trumpet		Y	Ecuador
		lochroma	cyanea	Blue Cestrum		Y	South America
	Styracaceae	Styrax	japonicus	Japanese Snowball Tree		Y	China, Korea, Japan
	Theaceae	Camellia	hiemalis	Camellia		Y	East & Southeast Asia
japonica			Camellia		Y	East & Southeast Asia	
reticulata			Camellia		Y	East & Southeast Asia	
sinensis			Tea Plant		Y	East & Southeast Asia	

Group	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Native	Exotic	Origin
Dicotyledons	Theaceae	Camellia	x williamsii	Camellia		Y	East & Southeast Asia
		Gordonia	axillaris	Fried Egg Plant		Y	China, Vietnam
			chrysantra.	-		Y	China, Burma
			yunnanensis	Crepe Camellia		Y	China
			Schima	spp.	-		Y
		Stewartia	ovata	Mountain Camellia		Y	North America
	sinensis		Chinese Stewartia		Y	China	
	Tiliaceae	Sparmannia	ricinocarpa	African Linden		Y	Africa, Madagascar
		Tilia	x euchlora	Caucasian Linden		Y	Crimea
	Thymelaeaceae	Dais	cotinifolia	Pompom Tree		Y	Southern Africa
		Daphne	bholua	Himalayan Daphne		Y	Himalayas
		Edgeworthia	gardneri	Nepalese Paper Bush		Y	Nepal
		Tetracentron	sinense	Spur Leaf		Y	Himalayas
	Ulmaceae	Ulmus	glabra	Scots Elm		Y	Europe
			parvifolia	Chinese Elm		Y	China, Korea, Japan, Vietnam
			procera	English Elm		Y	England
	Urticaceae	Cecropia	albida	Snake Tree		Y	Ecuador
		Debregeasia	longifolia	Orange Wild Rhea		Y	China, Indo-Malaysia Region
		Elatostema	rugosum	Parataniwha	Y		New Zealand
	Verbenaceae	Rhaphithamnus	spinosus	Arrayan Macho		Y	Chile
Violaceae	Melicytus	ramiflorus	Mahoe	Y		New Zealand	
Vitaceae	Vitis	vinifera	Grape		Y	Europe, Mediterranean, Southwest Asia, Morocco	

E - Key Native Ecosystem Summary

Key Native Ecosystems (KNE) are identified by Taranaki Regional Council (TRC). There are no associated legislative or regulatory requirements.

The purpose of the KNE programme is to provide information on sites with indigenous biodiversity values of regional significance. This assists TRC in its decision making and delivery of management programmes which seek to maintain and enhance indigenous biodiversity values.

Protecting the region’s KNEs primarily involves TRC working with landowners to prepare and implement Biodiversity Plans. The plan for Pukukura Park is due to be reviewed by TRC in 2024. Information from the TRC KNE inventory is provided below.

At A Glance

TRC Reference:	BD/9578	National:	Priority 4 – Threatened Species
Ecological District:	Egmont		Priority 1 – Threatened Land Environment
Land Tenure:	District		Priority 2 – Sand Dunes and Wetlands
Area(ha):	46.1	Regional:	Potential KNE
GPS:	1693579X & 5675126Y		State of Environment Site
Biodiversity Plan:	108, #1912927	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	Chronically threatened 10-20% left
Activity Number:	BD/9578	Protection Status:	Local Government
Bioclimatic Zone:	Semi-Coastal	Catchment:	Huatoki (389)
Habitat:	Forest Remnant/Wetland	Ecosystem Type:	WF13: Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest
LENZ:	F5.2b Acutely threatened		

Ecological Values

Sustainability:	Positive
Rarity & Distinctiveness:	High
Representativeness:	High
Ecological Context:	High

Other Management Issues

Possum:	Self-help
Habitat Modification:	Medium
Herbivores:	Low
Predators:	High
Weeds:	Medium

F - New Initiatives Criteria

There will be occasions where requests are made concerning the park which aren't anticipated by the current RMP. In these cases it is necessary for Council to have a clear decision making process to consider these requests, ideas and proposals.

Decision making should follow a fair, consistent and repeatable process which can be easily followed. Decisions need to be:

- Clearly understood
- Consistent
- Fair
- Transparent
- Forward Thinking

The following process aims to ensure that proposals are suitably considered, and decisions are made which meet the goals of the park and achieve meaningful benefits.

A staged approach which differentiates between initial and developed ideas allows for proposals to be more loosely defined in early stages. More time can then be spent refining and defining a proposal if it first meets the initial criteria. This process allows for an appropriate level of effort at each stage.

There are two main levels of evaluation:

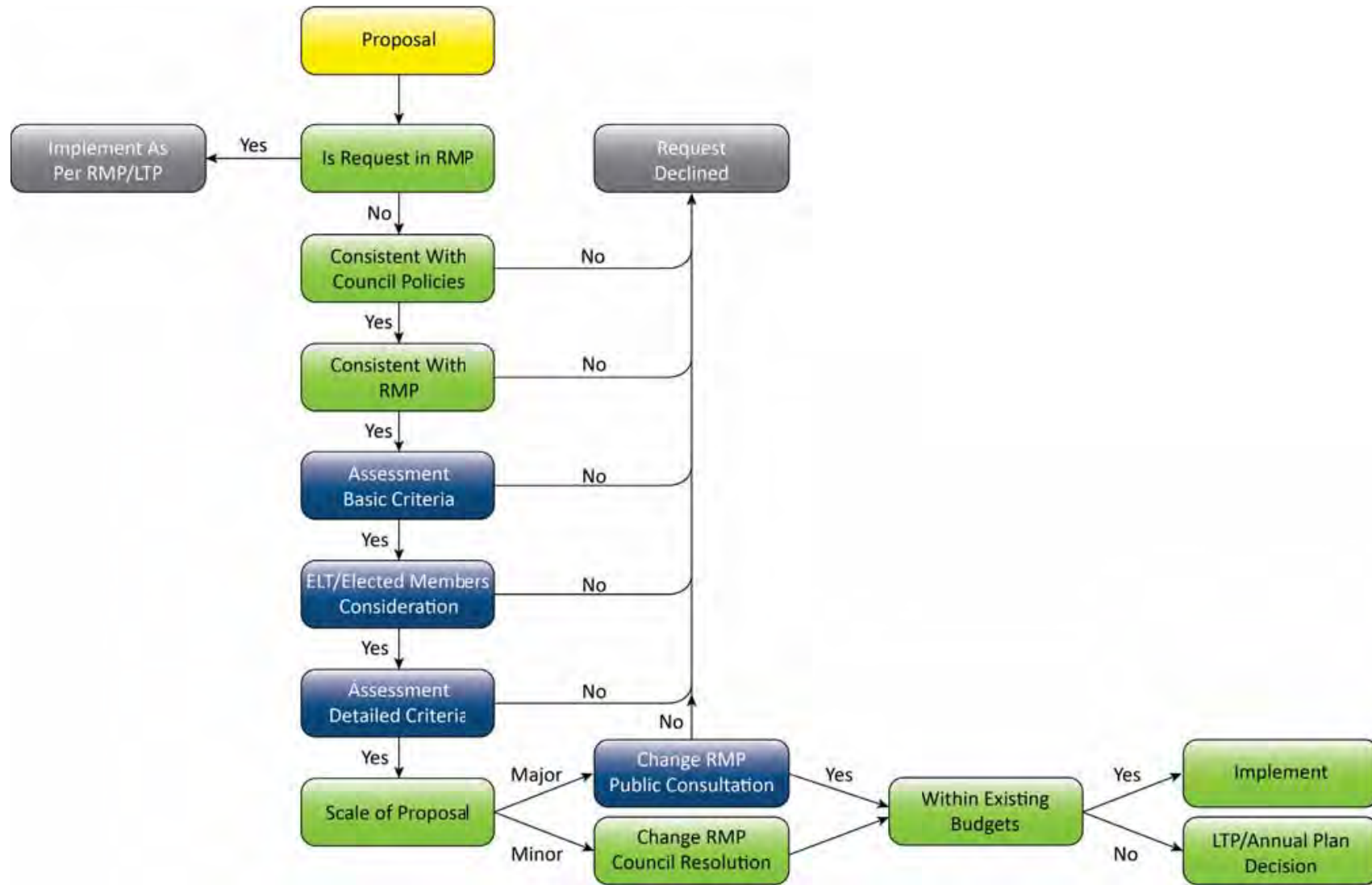
- The first, basic criteria stage allows for a relatively quick assessment of a proposal against high level measures. This removes clearly unrealistic projects at an early stage, and gives an early indication of the likelihood of a proposal being worth pursuing. If a proposal passes the basic criteria, then further work may be carried out to develop or consider more detailed information.
- The second, detailed criteria stage provides more detail on the benefits and reality of a proposal against more specific evaluation measures. This stage tests assumptions made about the project and confirms the validity of continuing with a proposal.

Ultimately, most ideas which pass this stage will be presented to Council's decision makers who will make a final decision.

It is understood that in specific circumstances there may be valid reasons outside of the evaluation criteria for pursuing a proposal. In these instances having a final decision lie with elected members allows them to make a judgement call on proposals which may not otherwise meet the evaluation criteria.

The purpose of the process is to ensure that a transparent and repeatable process is in place to evaluate proposals; and that any exception decisions are clearly documented and the reasons for making those decisions are clearly understood.

The guiding principle is that each proposal be evaluated fairly and impartially against a known set of criteria; so that no individual proposal is unduly supported or compromised by external or unrelated influences, or unconscious or deliberate bias.



Decision making flowchart for proposals not considered by the RMP

Assessment Criteria

Basic Criteria

- Basic criteria are scored yes or no
- A proposal must answer yes to all the criteria to proceed

Basic Criteria	
1	Is there a significant, clearly identified benefit
2	Is there a suitable location in the park (which would not be better utilised in other ways)
3	Would the request result in demonstrable community benefits
4	Is the park the best location for the request
5	Is the request compatible with the park
6	Is the request realistic, affordable and achievable
7	Are the foreseeable effects acceptable

Detailed Criteria

- The criteria cover four major categories
- All criteria are to be evaluated
- If a proposal is evaluated lower in one category, or that category is not considered relevant to the proposal, it will generally be expected to score more strongly in other categories. This is meant to ensure that suitable consideration is given to very specific or narrow proposals which may have a more limited range of potential effects. That is, if there are a limited range of benefits, those benefits must be more strongly expressed.

Detailed Criteria	
Need	Is the purpose of the request desirable within the park
	Is there a demonstrable, significant demand for the request
	Are the stated benefits, use or needs realistic and can they be independently verified
	Is it the best use of the proposed location
	Does the request meet any official standards, guidelines, benchmarks or best-practice
Sustainability	How much does the proposal rely on volunteers, external funding etc. to be successful
	Will the proposal duplicate or compete with other similar planned or existing items
	Is there existing capital and/or operational funding
	Are there other existing locations that could host, or be modified to host the request
	Is the request viable in terms of lifespan, affordability, viability, adaptability, user base etc.
Integration & Inclusivity	Does the proposal duplicate similar existing activities and organisations
	Who benefits from the request (multiple sections of the community or a small interest group)
	Are there multiple benefits to be realised or multiple potential users/beneficiaries
	How many people will benefit/use the proposed idea
	Will the proposal provide measurable economic benefits to the local community
Effects & Compatibility	Is the request compatible with the park management plan and design guide
	<p>Are the identified potential effects on the following environmental, physical and abstract park aspects acceptable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco system • Water Quality • Physical Integrity • Vegetation • Infrastructure, Objects, Features & Facilities • Visual Integrity • Historical & Archaeological Sites • Accessibility • Neighbouring Sites • Pathways • Infrastructure, Objects, Features & Facilities • Health & Safety • Character • Community & Iwi/Hapū Values • Historical & Archaeological Values • Visitor Experience • Park & Council Reputation



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu
**New Plymouth
District Council**

New Plymouth District Council
Pukekura Park
Reserve Management Plan
Version 1.0
2023

To be reviewed no later than 2033

PUKEKURA PARK

Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan Submissions Summary

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of the projects seem very expensive. 	<p>These costs can appear extravagant in relation to typical costs of private, residential improvements. Unfortunately the costs for providing public infrastructure, and the associated increased needs and responsibilities for planning, compliance, resilience and durability come with an associated increase in costs. There are also large contingency allowances in project concept phases due the greater variation of unknown costs. Contingency allowances are generally narrowed down and reduced as project plans becomes more developed.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of the pavilion is too much. 	<p>Alongside the higher magnitude of costs for public infrastructure and the large contingency allowed for at the concept phase, the pavilion concept proposed is one which allows for the greatest amount of potential use and future resilience. It is also believed that this would be a cornerstone feature of the park in the most frequented and visible location at the main park entrance; and it is felt that any infrastructure in this location requires greater thought and impact than more conventional or utilitarian constructions in less prominent locations.</p>	<p>Retain the scope and integrity of the current pavilion concept. Ensure that if funded that developed design puts a value engineering lens over the concepts.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cricket should pay a significant proportion of the costs of any pavilion and sports ground development. 	<p>It is understandable, particularly given the historic use and development of the current pavilion and the predominant current use of the sports ground, that there is a widespread perception that the pavilion is essentially a cricket facility. The pavilion is available for public bookings and is well utilised, even though it is currently limited in its use. Any new pavilion would continue to be accessible for public use and events which provides greater rationale for council investment. The greater scope of use is anticipated to be accompanied with an objective to encourage wider use of the sportsground for other sporting, event and civic uses to maximise the potential and investment of the sports ground and associated facilities. Cricket organisations have acknowledged that if they desire these facilities, they will need to contribute in some form, although this has not been defined at this stage.</p>	<p>Primary users of facilities, particularly those who are key drivers for upgrades and development should be encouraged to contribute as much as they are able towards facilities which are being created in their best interests.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park should be kept as a pedestrian only space. It is the only space in the city free of bicycles which allows pedestrians to walk without undue concern for cycles and should remain so. 	<p>There is an acknowledgement of the unique pedestrian experience which the park offers, particularly at the western end around the lakes. It is felt that the majority of the park is not suitable for cycles and pedestrians on the same paths from experiential and safety viewpoints, and there is an understanding of the conflicts present in other public spaces around the district. However, certain, limited parts of the park such as the wide open spaces around Brooklands may be able to entertain pedestrians and cyclists in the same space. A new, dedicated path for cycles is also unlikely to result in conflict with pedestrians on existing park paths.</p>	<p>Consider allowing cycles in a few, strictly controlled locations and place greater emphasis on restricting cycles from other areas of the park.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need and desire for a safe and connected cycle route in this part of the city and a dedicated route through the park is a good idea. 	<p>Being a large park right in the middle of the city, some people are required to navigate all the way around the perimeter in their travels. In other spots alongside the park there is very little space for cyclists on road which makes some feel unsafe. Providing options to traverse across the park in a safe manner may encourage more people to participate in alternative transport activities. This needs to come in conjunction with upgrades to the wider on-road network.</p>	<p>Consider allowing cycles in a few, strictly controlled locations and place greater emphasis on restricting cycles from other areas of the park.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a cycle route goes ahead it needs to be crystal clear that these are the only places they are allowed. 	<p>If the cycle route is adopted as part of the plan it is anticipated that this will come with supporting signage, information, design and enforcement to ensure that cyclists only ride in permitted locations. There should be scope for a review following implementation to consider the success of the project and reconsider the best approaches to any situations which have arisen – be they modification, expansion, reduction or exclusion of the scope of cycling.</p>	<p>Ensure that any plan for cycling is fully supported with appropriate controls and information. Ensure an appropriate review is carried out with clear standards for measuring success or failure.</p>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Like some aspects but not all of them. 	<p>Without further detail it is difficult to consider potential modifications to the plan</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too much investment in the financial context of the council. The park is awesome the way it's now. Minimal upgrades (needed due to safety, buildings could be closed even if necessary) or maintenance should be the focus. 	<p>Resources are currently limited. However the plan is a long term document which provides recommendations and opportunities for future management and development which is believed to be in the best interests of the park. The plan does not commit to carrying out any major spending which would be decided upon during LTP deliberations in a completely separate process.</p>	<p>Retain the programmes and projects deemed to be of benefit to the park and that address issues and consider them through the LTP process.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biking should be allowed in the park. Pedestrians and bikes should be able to use the same paths. 	<p>This has been considered, but is considered that the majority of paths in the park are not suitable or safe to have both pedestrians and cyclists on them at the same time due to the extensive and linked path network made up of many different types of paths.</p>	<p>Do not allow biking outside of designated locations.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoo is too aspirational. 	<p>The role of the plan is to promote the best outcomes for the park. The zoo concept is one that is felt would maximise the zoo's appeal and outcomes and has been based on expected current zoo practice. It would be unreasonable to suggest a plan which did not strive to achieve these outcomes. The concept is a vision and is proposed to be able to be staged and it allows for aspects to be pared back in the future to fit available resources.</p>	<p>If council is in the business of providing a zoo, the vision represents efficiencies and expected animal containment outcomes alongside education and visitor experiences.</p>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A shame to hear that the disability car park by the tea house will be removed. The tea house is a very popular spot for the elderly and unfortunately the walk from the carpark to the tea house will be too far for many people. My grandmother loves the tea house and we use the parking spot when I take her as she can't walk very long distances. I understand the tea house upgrade is very needed but this will have a very big impact. 	<p>It is acknowledged that a small proportion of visitors use the one accessible park next to the tea house on occasion. Drop off opportunities will be provided for and An increase in accessible parking spaces are proposed next to the current Bellringer which are only 100m from the Tea House along accessible paths.</p>	<p>Remove accessible and staff parking from directly adjacent to the Tea House vicinity and provide for this in the Bellringer area with close access to the Tea House.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I agree the Zoo is long overdue for a rethink. Other zoos around the country have a great educational focus which our one is lacking. 	<p>While the current zoo does the best it can within its current limitations, the goal is to greatly expand the educational focus and offerings available to make the zoo more relevant.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater adoption of cycling (& provision of safe cycle routes) needs to be better encouraged as part of council's climate change response. Please fund a cycle commuter network with connections from the surrounding suburbs to schools and the city centre. 	<p>The cycle route has been proposed in part to support council's wider emission reduction strategy by increasing alternative transport options.</p> <p>The plans for the commuter network are part of the transport and Let's Go planning remit. Parks are committed to working with these teams to help develop suitable connections.</p>	<p>Implement a dedicated cycle route.</p> <p>Continue to work with other council teams to facilitate alternative transport connections.</p>
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree with most of the proposed projects, though the prioritisation is a bit skewed. 	<p>Each person will have their own views on the relative importance of projects. Projects are being consulted on to get the widest community view of the merits and importance of the projects to assist with getting the most appropriate prioritisation rankings.</p>	<p>Take into account community feedback to re-evaluate project prioritisation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The document doesn't state whether the Fillis street/Bellringer improvements will increase the size of the cricket pitch and so make it use-able for cricket. Kind of an important bit of information. 	<p>The pitch size will not be increased. The limitations of the geography do not allow for any field increases without massive and unfeasible earthmoving that will negatively impact the character of the park. The pitch is able to be used for international and first class cricket at its current size due to the 'grandfather' clauses in current regulations. The issue for usability at this time are the substandard support facilities associated with the pavilion.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tea House does need an upgrade but the main issue of the tea house is the lessee. The food is terrible, the coffee is terrible, the staff are terrible. Such an awesome location and opportunity for a top notch cafe, and unfortunately it's the worst cafe in the district. Surely we can fix this? 	<p>It is beyond the remit of the plan to comment on the quality of the offerings or lease holder for the Tea House. However, it is hoped that providing any Tea House operators with better facilities would enable a commensurate increase in quality.</p>	<p>Upgrade Tea House facilities to best enable the provision of quality offerings.</p>
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I strongly support some of the proposals, including developing a commuter cycleway, and ongoing maintenance of plants and the zoo habitats. However I am strongly against other proposals, including the modifications to the cricket ground which are currently ranked at priority 1. I do not support the proposed upgrades of the Bellringer Pavilion and I do not support the terracing of the Bowl of Brooklands. These are huge wastes of rate payer money and risk damaging the existing aesthetic as well as established vegetation. I do not support spending large amounts of money to build a new dugout and pavilion, I believe if the old Bellringer Pavilion is not fit for purpose then a new building should be constructed in that space, with no impact to existing trees or other vegetation. The Bellringer pavilion should be re-built on its current site with less expense, and without the excess of building a new dugout. I am also strongly against modifications to the bowl to put terraces in, this should remain as it is. Creating a larger concert venue than we have is not a priority at all- the bowl we have now is already a great venue and does not need to be changed. When the bowl was modified some years ago, this was done poorly and damaged the natural slope, this should be left alone and not made less appealing. Children should be able to roll down the hill and families have picnics there. Grass terraces clearly won't work on the steep slope, and will erode (as has happened with the cricket terraces which have now been reinforced), this will completely ruin the character of the bowl. We already have a great venue which attracts international acts, we don't need it to have a capacity of 20,000 people, and I am completely opposed to this suggested change. 	<p>Acknowledge support for maintaining existing assets and implementing a cycle route.</p> <p>There is a risk of developments not fitting into the park properly and there have been proposals in the past which have not respected the existing environment. This is why any future developments will be carefully designed with the existing character of the park at the forefront. No budgets are committed as part of the plan, and the decision on what is a worthwhile investment is made by elected members as part of the LTP process.</p> <p>The proposed pavilion design has developed through a comprehensive series of workshops which included key stakeholders including FoPP, Facilities & Events Team, Parks Operations, Taranaki Cricket and the Planning & Design Team. They were assisted by qualified architects and landscape architects. All possible locations and remedies were looked at (including rebuilding on the existing site) and the location and development contained in the plan were unanimously chosen as the best solution. Rebuilding on the existing site would have similar costs to building in the proposed location (which has other issues to overcome such as periodic flooding from the stream).</p> <p>The upper reaches of the bowl are essentially unusable for the majority of people due to the steep gradient. Terraces would enable more people to use the bowl more often, and not just during events. The design and materials would have to be carefully chosen to retain the essential character of the bowl. Whether New Plymouth needs a venue with a capacity of 20,000 is up for debate, but it has been demonstrated that some larger acts have chosen not to appear in New Plymouth due to the capacity limitations at the bowl.</p>	<p>Retain proposed developments with the understanding that funding is a separate LTP process.</p> <p>Retain the current proposal for the pavilion and sports ground development.</p> <p>Retain the plans for terracing the bowl in the plan and prioritise it accordingly in comparison to other projects.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am also opposed to sealing large areas of the park as this will take away from the natural character of these spaces. I support this being done around the lake if necessary to prevent sediment entering waterways and provide an accessible route. However, the majority of paths should remain unsealed. I agree with the policies listed. In regard to my comments above, I believe the following policy is relevant: "the ongoing use of these areas for events which promote the park and community should be supported; but only if they are in keeping with the park character, and do not detract from the park. Facility development needs to be carefully managed to ensure that event desires do not overwhelm the primary day-to-day use of the park." Please remember that the park is primarily there to be enjoyed day to day by the people of this region, by families and those who enjoy being able to walk in a beautiful green space in the heart of the city, and don't let this be overwhelmed or ruined by a desire to cater for events which are not the primary purpose of this space. I strongly support changes to enhance animal welfare. 	<p>There is no intent to seal large areas of the park. The goal is to increase durability and accessibility of the most frequented paths, but to retain the natural materiality of the vast majority of paths within the park. It is recognised that ensuring the gravel and natural character of the pathways is desirable. As such there is an opportunity to adjust the number of proposed sealing to key loop pathways for accessibility.</p> <p>The primary purpose of the park is as a space for community use and enjoyment. Different areas of the park have different purposes and characteristics, and contribute to community enjoyment in different ways. Much of the community enjoy the events that are held at the park, and there is a place in the park for such suitable activities. There is however, an understanding that development and management need to be carefully managed so as not to detract from the park environment which is the major factor in the park being a popular events venue.</p> <p>If council is in the zoo business there is a necessity and moral obligation to provide the best possible welfare for captive animals.</p>	<p>Amend the proposed path upgrade plans to reduce proposed sealing to core loop track around the main lake.</p> <p>Continue to be mindful of the most appropriate use, management and development of different park areas so as not to lose the special characteristics of each space.</p> <p>Nil – observation.</p>
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong no to terraces in the Bowl. It would destroy its character that makes the Bowl special. 	<p>There would be some change to the appearance, and possibly to some character aspects, but it is a matter of personal opinion if this would constitute destruction of character. Others may see the terraces as a character enhancement, particularly if they increase the use public use of the space. The proposed response for the Bowl has been developed to retain the over-arching character of the Bowl with the terracing restricted to the upper steep slopes of the Bowl.</p>	<p>No change proposed.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a comprehensive plan for development, perhaps unprecedented in the parks history if undertaken in its entirety. One has to ask which communities suffer as a result of what appears to be \$10s of millions of dollars spent inside this recreational reserve, on top of extraordinary amounts being proposed for the TSB Stadium Sports hub, the CBD redevelopment and another high end playground near Kawaroa baths. The introduction of the plan states "Public open spaces are critical to the well-being, character and sense of pride in place of a community" yet this does not seem to come across equitably across the district. Certainly Public Open Spaces are of the highest quality and receive the most attention nearest the CBD, but as one traverses further from the city this principal becomes increasingly hollow. New Plymouth City recreational amenities have seen an extraordinary amount of resources over the past 20 years, yet outlying communities appear highly stagnated comparatively. Some outlying communities have the luxury of natural features such as beaches and coastal reserves to bolster their community 'character and pride of place', yet others are seemingly forgotten. Entire towns where residents live every day and have to navigate safety and very poor quality, or non-existent recreational amenities, don't receive 1/100th of the attention this one park constantly garners from council. Whilst I can see some benefit to improvements in this park in some areas, a wholesale development such as this comes at a high cost to those who can't access it daily. It adds to people's real estate values in the immediate vicinity, and improves the health and wellbeing of a very privileged part of our society. It is selfish and unfair in the face of other communities in the district which don't have such luxury bestowed upon them. 	<p>It is beyond the remit of this project to comment on the relative merits of other council projects and the distribution of resources decided upon by elected members.</p> <p>The focus of the plan is on what will provide the best outcomes for Pukekura Park moving forward in response to known issues and recommending management, programmes, activities and projects that are believed to contribute positively to the park.</p> <p>The same principles will apply to subsequent management plans for other parks in the district when they are reviewed.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the scale of proposals within the park are commensurate with the scale, use and perceived importance of Pukekura Park, and that the proposals are likely to be somewhat more substantial than for many other, less prominent parks in the district.</p>	Nil – observation.
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly support parts of it- preserving its beauty and investing in care, but disagree with upgrading Zoo, pathfinding, and strongly disagree with views on bikes. The zoo feels extra, nice but not needed. 	<p>Cycles are referenced elsewhere. If the zoo does not receive upgrades then it is likely that there will be no zoo at all. The existing zoo does not meet MPI standards nor does it provide the best experience for the animals or visitors.</p>	No change proposed.

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the joy of the winding paths is getting lost, don't over sign it! the main paths are all obvious and viewable. 	<p>Visitor experiences vary wildly depending on their familiarity with the park. What may seem obvious to some is confusing to others, and there aren't many people who enjoy getting lost in an unfamiliar place with no idea how to get back to a recognisable place. With over 20kms of paths and unclear and inconsistent signage there is an overwhelming necessity to provide clear a clear wayfinding experience. There are currently over 1,000 individual signs (including information signs), so a rationalisation and clear directive for signage will likely reduce the overall number of signs within the park.</p>	<p>Implement a comprehensive wayfinding strategy which replaces all outdated signage with a consistent suite of park appropriate signs.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If going to be stricter on bikes in the park, then work with others to make the roads around it much safer. Victoria Rd is terrible for cycling. 	<p>The roading network is beyond the scope of this plan, but teams work together to try and achieve good outcomes.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some I like, some not, some stuff not well enough explained to give me an opinion. Way too overwrit en. Would hate to see it be prescriptive rather than a guide. 	<p>This illustrates the tricky balance between providing too much and not enough information. Officers have made a concerted effort to reduce the amount of unnecessary information contained in the plan and to increase the readability of the document. The plan tries to strike a balance between providing enough controls in the policies to enable the smooth, uninterrupted operational management of the park while allowing enough leeway to allow for future and unforeseen planning circumstances. It is clear that people will have different views on where this balance lies. At some point in each process there is a need to put faith in technical staff to understand the needs of the space that they work in, and the future needs of working with the plan.</p>	<p>Retain the scope and format of the draft plan recognising proposed amendments as a result of submissions for improvement.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't get rid of the farm animals. Kids love them. 	<p>Unfortunately the farm animals are those which require the greatest amount of staff care and input. As domesticated animals they are not evolved to be as self-sufficient as wild animals, even though the captive environment would seem to be better suited to them. Our location within a largely rural environment also provides greater opportunities to see domestic farm animals in the surrounding environment which makes their presence at the zoo even less necessary.</p>	<p>Move forward with the proposal to remove farm animals from zoo display as per the zoo vision.</p>
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paths need sealing, for all the reasons given in the plan, so glad to see that's going to happen. 	<p>Thank you for the acknowledgement. It is believed that the changes will far outweigh any detrimental outcomes from surface changes.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff facilities and easy access for deliveries/pickups. This is important to help the day to day running of the park is more efficient, time/labour/cost saving. e.g. easy access areas for green waste collection, and product deliveries/storage. (Bark/mulch/gravel/potting mix). 	<p>It will be much easier for staff to manage the park with a centralised depot, which would include some facilities which are currently missing such as areas for wet weather gear etc. It should also somewhat reduce the number of vehicle trips through to multiple areas of the park where items are currently stored.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm concerned the Brooklands entrance upgrade hasn't allowed enough carparks. It gets incredibly busy up there with all the families going to the zoo. 	<p>Space in this area is very limited and the design constraints are quite severe. The design actually includes more sealed parks than the current layout, although it is known that many people park on the grass (some in preference to using the marked, sealed parks). There is also a small conflict in the area between staff and visitor parking. Peak parking numbers would continue to be catered for by opening up the lawn, but investigations would continue into the best use and development of this space to accommodate all the uses without causing damage to the grounds.</p>	<p>Continue to seek ways to manage peak visitor numbers by allowing spillover parking on the lawns and looking at the best surface treatments to prevent ground damage.</p>
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A few years ago council was threatened by Cricket unless nets were put in. Here we go again more threats to take cricket away. Bellringer pavilion is not that old I hope NZ cricket put up some money for these facilities. 	<p>The development of the current Bellringer and cricket nets is a matter of historical record. It is hoped that lessons have been learnt from these previous experiences and that a more fit-for-purpose outcome has been proposed.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrance from Fillis street needs to be safer especially with some cars and walkers. 	<p>This conflict has been identified as an issue with multiple users in this confined space. The proposed development of the entrance and reduction of public vehicles is anticipated to improve this situation.</p>	<p>Retain the Fillis St entry development plan and restrict public vehicles in the park. Amend the entry proposal to provide for accessible parking and after hours parking management.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This council is a jewel in the crown for the district. It has to be people friendly. 	<p>People are at the heart of the park. A public park like this is only successful when people love and use it. Almost every proposal has been thought of with the goal of making the spaces better for people, with some leeway granted for native biodiversity (which should also be considered of benefit to people).</p>	<p>Ensure people are at the centre of decision making for the park.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More animals not less. 	<p>There is a limit to the amount of animals that can be realistically housed and adequately cared for at this free zoo. Particularly if animal welfare is the main priority.</p>	<p>Retain the existing plan for a rationalisation of zoo species.</p>
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Really like to see further enhancement of the Park. Some fantastic ideas in there. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Path network. Need to make sure there is a pathed link between playground and tea house for prams. Cycle path- yes to concept but not sure the northern end of the selected route is the right path. 	<p>Connections between major park areas is very important. The connection between the playground and the Tea House should be looked at to ensure that it meets user needs. If the cycle routes are approved for inclusion in the plan, more detailed investigations will take place to ensure an optimal route.</p>	<p>Review the links between major park locations. Carry out further cycle route investigations if approved.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need a stronger policy on removing non-native trees in the natural bush areas and also removing some of the weird gaps in native bush areas. Remove the non-native trees and do more weeding 	<p>Part of the intent of formalising character areas is to codify the approaches to each area. The identification of the informal native areas should lead to a greater focus on gradual replacement of exotics with natives in these areas. Control of invasive weeds in a park in the middle of the urban environment surrounded by private gardens is very tricky, and there are only a certain amount of resources available to be deployed (which are decided through the determination of LTP operational budgets).</p>	<p>Ensure that the right plants are in the right places. Consider providing greater resources for weed control in the parks operational budgets. Addition of implementation actions in relation to weed and pest control will be proposed for inclusion.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While I support it, I think you've missed the bigger questions about whether New Plymouth should have a zoo and location. having a zoo that closes in march each year for several weeks for WOMAD is not really good enough let alone the impact of concerts on animal welfare. Is there a better site? 	<p>A decision on the relative merits of council providing a free zoo were not part of the scope for this plan. The directive was that a zoo would be included and to provide the best practice outcome for the zoo.</p>	<p>Review if a council desires to provide a public zoo now that best practice concepts and high level budgets have been provided.</p>
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the nice to haves cost too much, what's the cricket worth to local economy? Not much in comparison to the cost of a new pavilion probably. 	<p>Budgets are determined and provided for in a separate LTP process. The relative merits of subsidising first class cricket through provision of a first-class cricket ground and facilities, or the economic benefit of half a dozen games a year has not been investigated as part of the management plan. Council regularly evaluates the costs and benefits of providing and maintaining first class sports grounds through the LTP process.</p>	<p>Nil - observation.</p>
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some ambitious improvements but also some great focus on making the best of the current park. A) Dogs in the park need better regulating. Too often dogs are off leash- I would say the MAJORITY of dogs in the back end of the Park are off leash. There are constantly dogs in the main playground. There is a real lack of signage of dog restrictions and a real lack of enforcement of the rules. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p> <p>It has become apparent over the last few months that there is an issue with dogs off-leash in the park, particularly at the Brooklands end of the park. Some of this may be attributable to erroneous information on the council website.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p> <p>Provide better guidance on dog control areas and more enforcement controls if needed.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B) There needs to be a focus on making sure the areas identified for native bush are kept native bush. There are so many Chinese Fan Palms popping up and left to grow, alongside older pines, gums etc throughout the native areas. I think you need a project to go through and clear those areas of non-native trees. I also think you should only be planting native trees in the park other than in specific areas for botanical gardens. 	<p>The park has a lot of different plant styles, including natives and exotics. Character areas have been defined to try and identify the types of vegetation which are most suitable for each area, be they exotic, native or a mix. The style of park and its urban setting means that an exclusive or even a primarily native setting is not really feasible.</p>	<p>Make sure that the character areas identify the right vegetation mixes for their locations and the boundaries are correct. Additional policies and implementation actions are proposed to enhance outcomes for botanical and ecological outcomes.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C) While I support the sealing of limited new tracks, you need to choose the right track surface. The newly concreted area of the lower lake is horrible as it gets slippery from the leaves and mud. There needs to be a policy to seal appropriately and not use concrete. 	<p>Choosing the right surface for the desired outcome is important. There are a variety of variables which go into choosing the right materials. In some cases concrete may be most appropriate, but we will always seek to choose the least impactful material to achieve the desired goals.</p>	<p>Make sure that materials are the most suitable for the purpose through the operational plan and design guide identified to be developed as part of the RMP.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D) Weeds weeds weeds. Please remove the weeds throughout the Park. And start thinking about climate change by removing things that will become weedy in the future. 	<p>Pest plant management will always be a challenge in a large urban park, and resources are scarce for operational matters in the current financial climate. While a pest free environment is desirable, weeds are managed to the best of our ability with the provided resources.</p>	<p>Provide additional implementation actions within policy on weed eradication.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I love Pukekura Park. It is a spot of tranquillity in the City. Be really careful in upgrading it to make sure that tranquillity stays. Don't invest in things for economic development reasons only to destroy the reason the Park is what it is. 	<p>We have to be careful not to 'kill the goose that laid the golden egg' so to speak, and are aware of not taking advantage of the park to its detriment such that we lose the things that make it special.</p>	<p>Make sure developments are in keeping with the park and make the park a better place, not just take advantage of it. This is provided for by including policies in relation to character areas.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal welfare is paramount, and the current zoo is quite limiting for some animals. 	<p>Agreed.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
<p>20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While we need to review the park and its use and some of the proposals are great there are a number of very high cost items we simply cannot afford until infrastructure projects are complete and rates come down. 	<p>The plan does not set budgets. These are set through a separate LTP process. Elected members will decide if and when the time is right to invest in the park.</p>	<p>Retain projects as opportunities that respond to key issues and set budgets through the LTP.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I do not support the Enviro Hub at this time, we simply cannot afford projects like this until infrastructure is sorted out and rates come down. In general I think some of the proposals risk reducing the unique character of the park, specifically: I would not support any upgrades on Cannon Hill, it is a bit of an adventure to get to the top and it doesn't need to be changed Terracing the Bowl would change its character a lot and has minor benefit in terms of larger concerts, leave the slope for children to play on. 	<p>The Enviro Hub is currently being trialled, and has been run within existing budgets. While some changes to the building are desirable to make the most of the opportunity, the costs to date have been minimal and the Hub can continue to run at very low cost to council.</p> <p>Cannon Hill was previously a significant park feature which has lost its prominence over the years to the point that most people don't even know they can climb it. It may be preferable to restore its status and allow more people to enjoy what is one of the best views in the whole park. The top is also very underwhelming for a feature in this area of the park and could be much nicer. Terracing the bowl could potentially change its character, and would need to be done sympathetically. There is little evidence of children regularly using the slope to play on. The bowl has been modified multiple times over the years with changes to form, seating and terracing lower down.</p>	<p>Confirm the Enviro Hub within the plan given the successful trial to date.</p> <p>Retain the intent to upgrade Cannon Hill, although there may be an opportunity to look at the scale of the development planned. Retain terracing as a Bowl option with the understanding that detailed design would seek to resolve aesthetic issues.</p>
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are aspects I agree with, and aspects I disagree with. Lots of these projects seem unnecessary to me. I am a regular park user and though things like signage are not perfect, they are adequate. Given that the signage was renewed recently, the council should not be spending more money on it. The park does not need more signs- people will always complain they can't find their way regardless of how many signs there are. Part of the charm of the park is its intricate network of paths- ideal for walking and running yet keeping a sense of the park as a wild place. Creating a sealed loop around the main lake will reduce that sense of nature and wildness.. The Brooklands area of the park is beautiful because of its wildness, and recent efforts to tidy it, in my opinion, detract from its unique beauty. Domestic animals should be on leads, I am one of those people who are not happy around dogs, and find most dog owners unbelievably insensitive to the need of keeping their dogs away from other park users. 	<p>Without further detail it is difficult to consider potential modifications to the plan.</p> <p>It is accepted that many regular users do not see the need for improved wayfinding. However, there is ample evidence that many users find the path network and inadequate signage confusing. The recent renewals were not fit-for-purpose, and although it is disappointing to have spent money on something deficient, that should not preclude considering investing in something that will fix the original problem which still exists. This is also regularly raised as a concern from the Green Flag awards assessors. The park is big enough to have areas of different character, some 'wild' and some more curated, and areas of greatest use are planned to have more resilient infrastructure.</p> <p>There is always a balance to be reached in natural areas of urban parks between letting nature carry on uninterrupted and managing aspects of it to create a safe park atmosphere which people enjoy.</p> <p>Council's bylaw states that all dogs in Pukekura Park should be kept on-leash. If there is an issue with dogs off-leash that is a compliance and education issue.</p>	<p>Nil – Observation.</p> <p>Retain the wayfinding and path upgrade proposals.</p> <p>Ensure that character areas are correctly identified and that their management is suitable for their goals.</p> <p>Put more effort into compliance and education regarding dogs in the park.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I use the park 4-5times a week, and find the ever increasing time periods it is closed for paying events, irritating and inconvenient. 	<p>There has not been a review of events to see if there is a trend towards greater restricted entry events in the park, so it is hard to comment on the validity of this assertion. It is noted that most events take place either at the Bowl or at the Sports Ground. No events close off all of the park, and the majority of the park is always accessible to free public use.</p>	<p>Review event use of the park with the events team and ensure that there is an acceptable balance of restricted and all access times.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannon hill should be left as it is, it is a charming natural small hill, and provides a sense of secret and childlike beauty, it does not need to be sanitised and tourist-ised. 	<p>Cannon Hill has been highly modified over the years, and in the past was a very prominent location in the park. In this proposed character area it feels like a missed opportunity for park visitors to enjoy one of the best views in the entire park. The area on top of Cannon Hill is not well known and is poorly developed and may be considered unattractive. While there are opportunities to allow for aspects of discovery within the park, it is not considered that this is one of those locations that benefits from that approach.</p>	<p>Retain development of Cannon Hill as a project.</p>
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific bike signage and bike routes is absolutely key! This is already a very used commuter route because it is safe, and there are not many safe cycling options in New Plymouth. But it isn't safe for walkers. 	<p>Yes, unfortunately there are a significant proportion of cyclists who traverse the park despite the restrictions that have been in place since the park's inception (cycles have never been permitted in the park). There either needs to be greater education and enforcement, or a specific allowance for cyclists as the current situation is untenable and likely to escalate even further with more conflicts occurring.</p>	<p>Continue inclusion of and investigation for a dedicated commuter cycle route and continue to restrict cycles from the majority of the park.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "To reduce the range of species held at the zoo and to focus on social species that are more adept at coping with the surrounding multi-use venue that is located at Brooklands Park/Bowl" I don't agree with the first part, reducing the range of species, as this is already very limited, but agree that more social species and perhaps more local, or farm, species should be considered. 	<p>In order to provide the best outcome for animals in the zoo, it is necessary to have the right species and amount of animals that can be best cared for. The scale and location of Brooklands Zoo dictates that taking greater care of fewer animals is preferable to having more animals which would dramatically stretch the available resources. Unfortunately farm species require too much upkeep, and local species often require permits from DOC to keep which can be extremely difficult to come by, especially for a small zoo like Brooklands.</p>	<p>Implement the proposed zoo development plan.</p>
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think the kaupapa (having an urban green space that is quiet and protected) is sooo important and admirable. 	<p>Having a refuge in the middle of urban spaces has demonstrable benefits for community health and wellbeing, and Pukekura Park is a space that we should all be proud of.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cycle area needs more priority I think. Cycling infrastructure in New Plymouth is poor and obviously creates conflict with pedestrians. Please prioritise this higher. 	<p>Projects will be reprioritised with the input of the community through consultation.</p>	<p>Reassess priorities in light of consultation outcomes.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I support fully. Animal welfare is a priority. More focus on native planting etc. 	<p>The plan does its best to focus on these positive outcomes alongside other demands.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park needs a refresh to keep it at the forefront as one of New Plymouth's key assets. 	<p>The park has a considerable depth of history, and many aspects of the park are of varying ages, quality and relevance. The park needs to be maintained to a high standard and keep evolving to keep its relevance.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It appears to respect and retain the things we love about the park while acknowledging that it has to evolve (in a thoughtful way) to meet current and future needs. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please keep Pukekura Park pedestrian-only. It's one place where walkers/runners can immerse themselves in nature without (usually) having to keep an ear open for cyclists. If there is a cycle path developed, it needs to be abundantly clear that bikes may only be on that path and anyone found riding elsewhere in the park is fined. But if possible, keep bikes outside the park please. 	<p>The proposal is to retain the vast majority of the park as pedestrian only with increased education and enforcement for the dedicated cycle routes. The value of a calm, safe pedestrian only space is well recognised by council.</p>	<p>Continue to consider a dedicated cycle route and more education and enforcement around cycle restrictions.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let's get the new sports/events pavilion built. Bellringer Pavilion is far beyond fit for purpose, and Pukekura Park would be lessened considerably if we end up not having any cricket matches in summer. Please find a way to keep the park accessible during the day to those who rely on their cars for access. The elderly/less mobile should be able to rock up to the park at any time of day, without having to pre-book a mobility scooter. 	<p>Plans have been modified to allow for some mobility permit holder access into the existing carpark area. Able-bodied motorists would be required to park outside the gates.</p>	<p>Implement the plans which include limited private vehicle access for mobility card holders only and afterhours access for public through managed approach.</p>
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The zoo makes sense, from both an educational and an animal welfare perspective. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unnecessary expenditure on the Pavilion. Fine as it is. Do not agree with Bowl modification of reducing lake and terrace seating. It will ruin the aesthetics of the Bowl just for some monetary gain. Bowl desperately needs more toilets!!!! Ridiculous that for a place that hosts concerts that there's only 2 toilets on either side. Do not agree with the removal of toilet at Lake house cafe, where else can you go toilet? These get used all the time. Agree that cyclists shouldn't be allowed to use main tracks and be provided with alternatives. Security in the park is a concern, often see a guy there sitting on park bench drunk when I'm out walking a pram with my baby. Suspect he sleeps there. 	<p>The pavilion is not adequate for its desired purpose. If this purpose needs to be reviewed then it may be that the pavilion could continue along for a little while longer. There is more to the terracing proposal than monetary gain, particularly as most benefit from events is not realised by the council but by community businesses. Aesthetics are a personal consideration and there are those who may consider well designed terraces to enhance the space. Management of events can be tricky, as it is not absolutely desirable to provide permanent infrastructure to cater for peak numbers which may only occur a few times a year and not get optimally used the rest of the time. The proposal is to replace the toilets next to the Tea House, not remove them. Council is becoming aware of a number of 'rough sleepers' inhabiting the park and is looking into options for this issue.</p>	<p>Further investigate issues with itinerant people sleeping in the park. Continue to include the terracing option which maximises aesthetic appeal.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided on first page. There's no comment or consideration for the absolute requirement of more toilets. Needed at the Bowl and the tea house ones are needed too. No consideration of security/safety in the park. Many young mum's take their babies for a walk and there's drunk men sleeping on park benches where we don't feel safe. 	<p>It is undesirable for anyone to feel unsafe in any of our public spaces. One ongoing goal is to continue to improve security and lighting etc. on the most frequented paths and locations. Provision of toilets in the vicinity of Brooklands Zoo is being looked at as part of the zoo concept and it is hoped that public conveniences will be able to be provided for this area of the park.</p>	<p>Continue with the path safety upgrade programme and toilet investigations at Brooklands. Perhaps consider accelerating the path safety programme to allow quicker results to be obtained alongside better wayfinding.</p>
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I like the idea of the Canopy walk and commuter pathways. I appreciate that something needs to be done to Art & Sporting venues in the park. And I am willing to accept that the zoo will change. I am keen to accommodate any changes to keep cricket in the park, it's a world class icon, we are lucky to have this asset. If staff operations require changes, just do them. If natural environment of the park requires at ention, dam, lake edge, etc. just do them. The population of the district is growing... the City needs to have a venue for events that holds a fixed % of the district population. I believe the Bowl is a boutique venue and since it is at capacity, then Council need to start planning for the next venue location to support the City through its next 100 years of growth. I'm a once a year user of the tea house, so it seems fine to me. I understand that parking and access to the park is a challenge, I like the idea of removing the house for Victoria St and making this an entrance to the park. I am unclear on the cycle route proposed alongside Victoria street... it appears to go up hill to the Victoria St car park, which would be inappropriate as this is a very steep track. When my children were small we regularly at ended the zoo and appreciated that it was free. I believe the target market for zoo's is young families and therefore keeping it free to use is essential for making Taranaki a lifestyle capital. 	<p>A canopy walk would provide another special experience in the park that doesn't already exist, and maintaining infrastructure to acceptable standards and meeting regulations is important.</p> <p>The historic significance of cricket in the park is recognised, and council are keen to keep some form of the sport active at the park. Other responses to the natural environment changes need to be done to keep up levels of service and respond to new challenges.</p> <p>Dictating the maximum venue size as a percentage of the resident population is an approach that we haven't thought of. We are reacting to information regarding current trends in the event space. This is something worth looking at, particularly if New Plymouth should be looking at creating a new venue space to accommodate larger events.</p> <p>Perhaps some users would frequent the Tea House more than once a year if the space and offerings were more attractive. The house on Victoria St is not used for any council or public purpose, and with the increased pressures on the park from higher population and user numbers, another venue or main entrance could reduce the pressure on other park entrances. It is acknowledged that the identified cycle route is not currently suitable and would require some work and investment to bring it up to an acceptable standard.</p> <p>It is understood that the zoo holds special memories for a few generations of park users, and that being free allows more people (especially families) to access this form of entertainment. It is believed that Brooklands is the only free zoo in the country.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p> <p>Continue to investigate how best to accommodate high level sport at the park.</p> <p>Investigate with the events team if there are other future needs beyond the park that could necessitate a larger, future venue.</p> <p>Retain plans for Tea House, Victoria Rd and cycle projects.</p> <p>If council retains the zoo, continue to make it free to enter for as long possible.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most issues are ok. Our recommendations centre upon the interface between Fillis St and the primary entrance to Pukekura Park. The pavilion upgrade/replacement is of lesser importance in our opinion. 	<p>It is difficult to consider the pavilion in isolation, as any changes to the pavilion have a flow on effect to the park entrance and the interface with Fillis St. It is possible however, to make changes to the entrance without looking at the pavilion, although this seems a bit like a missed opportunity to improve one aspect while still retaining other things of detriment in the same area.</p>	<p>In order to maximise the benefit of any entry improvements, the pavilion should be considered as part of the same wider project/precinct.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading the sportsground pavilion should only be undertaken when all requirements of national sports bodies are met, e.g., NZ Cricket. 	<p>It is not clear if this refers to the size of the ground? If a new pavilion is constructed it will ensure that the ground meets all existing code requirements. This is because there are clauses in the international and national cricket codes which allow for grounds which were used for international and first class cricket prior to the new size standards being introduced to still be used for those purposes.</p>	<p>The pavilion would allow the ground to meet current standards so should be retained in the plan.</p>
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation and natural environments, that have been 'adapted' especially with extreme weather/climate conditions, need constant monitoring for health and safety of park ,visitors, workers/volunteers. 	<p>The plan acknowledges that climate change will potentially affect the vegetation within the park, and that the most appropriate species for the park environment may change as climatic conditions evolve. This will include monitoring the existing situation to ensure that the vegetation remains safe and healthy as things change.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear directive signs, alternative route diagrams. Keep cyclists and e-scooters separate. 	<p>The proposed wayfinding strategy and implementation should remedy any concerns about signage and information.</p>	<p>Implement a wayfinding programme once the strategy is finalised.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree with best practice. 	<p>Best practice is what the park always aspires to.</p>	<p>Continue to carry out best practice planning and operations whenever possible</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive of positive changes to our iconic 'jewel'. Are there fundraising events held at the park to help with the park's upkeep? 	<p>There are no current fundraising initiatives which are directly associated with park donations. In the past however (early 1900s) the public were asked to donate to the park in its establishment phases as the available public funds were very small. Other festivals (such as festival of the pines) were used partly as fundraising exercise too.</p>	<p>It may be possible to implement a park donation/fundraising programme for the park. E.g. in association with FOL or a patron programme. Include as an addition to the RMP policies.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the creatures that have to be kept in public viewing enclosures, are not exposed to noise or handling by public or Brooklands bowl activities, Maybe move the Zoo? 	<p>Reducing the stress experienced by zoo animals has become a high priority. There have been provisional investigations into other potential locations but nothing has resulted. The Zoo vision has considered the species housed at the zoo to align with species that can cope best with the events that occur at the Bowl.</p>	<p>No change proposed.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please see our hardcopy submission, which concerns the Fillis St frontage to the Park. Our priority rating for the first project in number 4 below relates to Fillis St upgrade rather than the pavilion which should only proceed once all other planning relating to the sports ground complies. 	<p>The face of the park is hugely important and the submitter raises some possibilities that hadn't been fully considered but have definite merit. (removing the solid wall)</p>	<p>Introduce a plan to replace the solid wall along Fillis St with a more visually permeable option and seek to work with roading to upgrade the road and footpath along Fillis St.</p>
34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is one of New Plymouths shining lights and needs to be kept well maintained to attract people to the area. 	<p>Agreed.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is extremely important the Bellringer pavilion and Filis streets get upgrades the Bellringer is an important Council building and is used by a lot of public groups. 	<p>Agreed.</p>	<p>Retain the pavilion upgrade as a high priority project.</p>
35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pukekura Park is the number 1 tourist attraction in New Plymouth city itself so it has to be at a very high standard. 	<p>Agreed.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brooklands zoo has huge potential but is very low quality at the moment so should be an ultimate priority. The zoo needs to be started as soon as possible but must also be completed to a very high standard as it will be a long term attraction. 	<p>It is acknowledged that the zoo needs to be better, and upgraded for long-term benefits rather than merely fire-fighting existing issues. This is why the concept has taken a holistic approach and been prepared in conjunction with zoo design experts with great experience and knowledge to prepare a plan that encompasses a wide range of best practice approaches to animal care, education and sustainability.</p>	<p>Continue to look at the zoo as a long-term proposition that needs to meet high quality standards.</p>
36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can see some merit in some of the projects at the park, and I can see a lot of time, effort and money has already been spent on concepts but at no stage have any costings associated with the project been forthcoming, surely this should be made public as part of the consultation process. As a rate payer I am sick and tired of the increases to rates and it is about time the council put a lid on spending. As far as cricket is concerned with all the money spent at rugby park it should have been combined at the updated facility as is the case with most other sports grounds around the country. Does the council receive any funding from the professional sporting codes that the rate payers are providing or just a wish list for what they want in these venues? 	<p>As all projects are at concept stage, the associated costings are very preliminary at this stage. This is why they have been identified in cost bandings at this time to try and avoid setting cost expectations that may be unrealistic. Budgets will be allocated through the LTP process and be refined if and when projects become more refined. Decisions around making Yarrows a more multi-purpose venue is beyond the scope of this plan. Council typically receives funding based on ground hireage costs and leasing arrangements. At times sports codes may contribute towards infrastructure but this is rare and typically only a fraction of the overall costs.</p>	<p>Do not base decisions on the merits of including projects based on costs, but on their contribution to the park. Budget and cost discussions can be held during the LTP process.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No need to fix what's not broken leave the park alone. 	<p>No reasonable person considers the park to be broken. It is a well-loved and used space. However, we are looking at ways that the park experience could be enhanced, and making sure that what already exists is well looked after. There are also some things which are definitely broken such as the pavilion, and others which will soon be broken if they aren't looked at such as the dam and female toilets by the sports ground.</p>	<p>It is unfeasible to have a plan which retains the status quo given the challenges faced with ongoing changes to the space and social environments.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This council is very good at spending. Time to close the purse. 	<p>It is not the place of this plan to make decisions around council spending, that is the LTP process.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some good things in it, some bad things in it. 	<p>Without further detail it is difficult to consider potential modifications to the plan.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think the sportsground and the pavilion need upgrading. 	<p>Agree.</p>	<p>Retain the pavilion and sports ground plans.</p>
38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because I believe the park does not need to be a sports venue! Bellringer pav upgrade for small functions BUT not sport!!!! Bowl events yes! Sports events in Park NO!!! Council should just develop racecourse area asap.... Cricket is meant to be at Yarrow Stadium, all that \$\$\$ spent! read your own promo material please. Rethink the park as a limited sport venue!!! No sports venues or events.... Use the turf area for bigger playground and short term exhibitions and installations. 	<p>The sports ground has been an integral part of the park nearly since its inception. To remove sports from the park would be a significant decision that would have a major impact on the character of this park area. The correctness of the decisions made around Yarrows are beyond the scope of this plan to comment on. If sports were removed however, there would be scope to create something new in the space left behind and the scope of requirements for a pavilion would be significantly reduced. It is an interesting proposition, but it is hard to believe that such a decision would garner much in the way of public approval given the historic connections sport has with the park.</p>	<p>Retain the plans for improvements to the pavilion and sports ground.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's a park with a notable plant collection, please leave it that way. It's for an outdoor natural environment experience not an amusement area! 	<p>The park is a large space with scope for a variety of different activities. The natural environment and plant collections are hugely important, but so are the event spaces and activities in the park. There is room for all the functions of the park to co-exist, although it is acknowledged that care must be taken to keep the balance manageable so that one doesn't have a detrimental effect on the other.</p>	<p>Continue to allow multiple uses, but retain an awareness of the impacts of activities on the park and users.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZOO has a limited appeal so good to widen the experience. 	<p>Although the zoo does seem to be very popular with young families, it is agreed that there are limitations with the current offering which could be expanded to create a wider experience which is more relevant to more people.</p>	<p>Retain the proposed zoo strategy and plans.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To me it seems that older people's needs when visiting the park etc. have been over shadowed, when they are significant users of the park. 	<p>One of the great things about the park is that it appeals to a vast array of people regardless of their backgrounds. It is hard to see how any of the management and project proposals diminish the needs of any group. Of course some proposals are targeted to specific outcomes, but they do not detract from existing uses or users. Some proposals in particular include the needs of older people, such as retaining mobility parking within the park and seeking to ensure that there are paths which cater to easy walking and access.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have some concerns about the parking that will be available on Fillis St. Liardet is full with workers cars during the week. Some days there are no parks outside the Bellringer pavilion. I doubt there will be adequate parking if this parking is removed. 	<p>This is a complex situation, and it is always tricky to deal with peak parking numbers in any circumstance. However, if changes are enabled on Fillis St there is the opportunity for significantly more parking spaces to be created than would be lost within the park. It should also be understood that there are multiple main access points to the park which have parking spaces associated with them which aren't regularly full such as Rogan St, Victoria Rd, Brooklands and Kaimata St.</p>	<p>Retain existing parking proposals but ensure accessible and after hours parking opportunities at the Bellringer location.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes I think giving more access to the park by bicycles, just for commuting purposes, is not in keeping with the concept of our park. Suggestions that improved signage etc will stop use of other tracks by cyclists is wishful thinking on planners part. The other day a guy on a mountain bike went whistling past me near List gardens. No warning, plus he had a four legged friend that wasn't on a lead. The talk of the development of the area at the racecourse will need more bike access to the park is another red herring. Just paint a cycle lane down Mason Drive etc and job done. Our park is not for a quick way to work etc. To reiterate, if you 'give' some access to bicycles you will get creep into other tracks. I prove that by my example above. That chap on his bike by List St gardens could have gone down the main Brooklands asphalt drive, but clearly he wanted a quicker way to get where he was going. This is not an isolated incident! 	<p>Unfortunately there will always be those who regard their own convenience and purpose as paramount over others. It is unlikely that people such as this (who already have no respect for the existing no cycle rules) would comply in any circumstance. If there is a cycle route or not would make no difference to these inconsiderate individuals. At some point we have to put faith in the majority of people to do the right thing, otherwise we would never create anything for the community. The plan has done its best to anticipate potential problems and to create a balance between the evolution of the community and retaining the unique places in the park.</p>	<p>Retain the concept of limited, dedicated cycle routes to enhance the alternative transport network.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I feel the need to increase the capacity of Bowl of Brooklands to 'nearer' 20,000 is unnecessary. How many times a year do big acts come to NP these days? I have been to Fleetwood Mac & the Shadows concerts there and there was plenty of room at both. These are big name groups. If you were able to get someone to partner to pay for the cost of the terracing, that would be a different story. 	<p>The 'Catch 22' is that big acts won't come to town without the increased capacity, and we can only infer from background information what events are overlooking New Plymouth due to capacity issues. Presumably the Fleetwood Mac concert referenced was the 2009 event when the Bowl was overflowing with nearly 18,000 people on consecutive nights. It is hard to imagine there being 'plenty of room' at this event from both the sheer numbers involved and looking at images of the concert. Partner funding is a possibility to look at if the project provokes philanthropic interest.</p>	<p>Retain options to look at increased capacity with terracing on the steep slopes.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There needs to be more information on Significant Natural vegetation clearance. There should be more information on monitoring and implementation of this especially with regards to our native Gold stripe Gecko This species is declining. 	<p>Unsure what information on vegetation clearance is desired. Species in the park are not confined to strictly native vegetation, so care has to be taken at all times when considering vegetation changes. The gold striped gecko is nationally threatened (at risk) and is understood to be present in the park, although Taranaki is a stronghold for the species and it is not particularly under threat in our district.</p>	<p>Consider the effects on wildlife within the park when contemplating changes to vegetation and include additional policies and implementation in regards to this within the plan.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would be interested to see displays of NZ native lizards for people to view. 	<p>The zoo has investigated options for displaying native lizards to promote understanding and education. It can be difficult however to procure the appropriate permissions from DOC which enable the legal collection and display of some of these species.</p>	<p>Continue to investigate ways for the zoo to promote suitable Taranaki species.</p>
41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Taranaki is supportive of many aspects relating to the protection of Pukekura Park heritage/Legacy Features contained within the Draft Pukekura Park RMP. However, we do offer some suggested amendments to improve heritage outcomes in some areas. 	<p>It is gratifying to have the broad support of the heritage community with regard to the plan, with the understanding that there are aspects of the submission which include further suggestions for perceived increased heritage outcomes.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pavilion and Fillis Street Entrance. Heritage Taranaki is still concerned that the redevelopment of the Sportsground area will result in the loss of the original portion of the Bellringer Pavilion and the former curator's office. Heritage Taranaki would like to see further consideration given to the retention of these buildings as planning for the redevelopment of this area continues. 	<p>Plans for the areas including the Bellringer and Graham building are still in concept phase and there is scope to look at ways to integrate heritage values in these spaces with the overall plans.</p>	<p>Consider existing heritage values in the developed designs for these spaces.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to the Bellringer Pavilion, as discussed in our initial submission to 'Our Pukekura Park: Guiding the next chapter', Heritage Taranaki proposes that, following removal of later additions, this is restored and adaptively reused as a heritage/information centre for Pukekura Park. When returned to its original form the original portion of the Pavilion would complement the character of the sportsground area and enhance the historic context for the two nearby ticket boxes constructed in 1931. The original Pavilion, once stripped of its later additions, would provide a centrepiece for activities based on the proposed new plaza area. The earliest portion of the current Sportsground/Bellringer Pavilion, which survives largely intact beneath the 1950s and 1980s additions, was completed during early-1924. This is a reinforced concrete structure, with timber window joinery; it is in a cot age style, with bungalow and Arts and Crafts features. The building was designed by noted New Plymouth architect Thomas Herbert Bates, who was responsible for, amongst other buildings, the New Plymouth Opera House (TSB Showplace) and Collier's Buildings. With regard to the structure of the existing Sportsground/Bellringer Pavilion, Heritage Taranaki would like to see: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The removal of 1950s and 1980s additions; ○ Surviving elements of the 1924 Pavilion retained and protected from any demolition works; ○ Restoration of the exterior of the building to its original 1924 form, especially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The eastern facing front elevation; ○ Side elevations; and ○ Main roof structure, especially where visible from front and side elevations. ○ Reconfiguration of the interior to accommodate a heritage and information centre for Pukekura Park. 	<p>There is some conjecture around what is lying underneath the 1980s additions to the Bellringer Pavilion, and it is impossible to know the extent of what original structure remains given the subsequent additions and changes to the building and the ongoing degradation of the building.</p> <p>It is unlikely that there would be enough building remaining, nor the motivation, to restore the building (if any significant portion remains) to its 1924 state.</p> <p>There may be opportunities if this space is developed to retain and restore aspects of the original building. Incorporating it into any design of a new public space which both protects any remaining structure and celebrating the history of the space.</p> <p>As a post-1900 site there are no specific regulations to treat the area as an archaeological site.</p>	<p>If the existing pavilion is progressed as a project for removal, seek to retain some or all of the underlying 1924 structure to incorporate into the developed open space design.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage Taranaki is aware that there are plans to potentially open up the space to the rear of the existing pavilion to the culvert, and, in principle, is open to alterations to the original layout of the rear (western façade), of the 1924 structure, in order to facilitate these works and to activate this space. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tea House Plaza Heritage Taranaki is, in principle, not opposed to the proposed Tea House upgrades as described in the Draft RMP. However, any works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Should not detract from heritage and character values of the original building; ○ Should not interfere with the fabric of the original building and are reversable; ○ Be undertaken following best practice guidelines and with reference to the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value; and ○ Be undertaken following consultation with appropriate heritage professionals 	<p>Agreed. There may however be some requirements to alter some of the existing structure to accommodate any development, particularly around the toilets and kitchen. This should be done as minimally and non-invasively as possible. This may not be entirely reversible.</p>	<p>Implement any changes in conjunction with heritage specialists to advise on best outcomes.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannon Hill/Dock Whilst Heritage Taranaki does express some concern over modification to the form of Cannon Hill, we recognise the need to improve the functionality and useability of this area and are supportive of these plans so long as they do not interfere with the identified whale bone and concrete cannon platform Legacy Features. 	<p>The whale bones are not a well-known feature of the hill, and have been kept deliberately obscured so as to reduce the potential of theft or deliberate damage. All care would be taken to ensure minimal effects on them during any works. There may be a discussion to be held about what the best ultimate outcome for them is. Over time, undisturbed, they will eventually just become a part of the hill overgrown with vegetation which could be the best resting place for them. Whether they should be left in-situ and covered up, or if they might benefit from being removed and displayed elsewhere in the park or district is something worth discussing.</p> <p>The crumbling concrete platform is of debatable heritage value depending on your point of view. The cannon which originally sat on it is long gone to Puke Ariki and the merits of a generic concrete foundation are up for discussion. If possible the pad could be incorporated into any design, but it should not compromise any improvements to improve the public enjoyment of the space.</p>	<p>Discuss with heritage experts and hapu the best outcome for the whale bones.</p> <p>Retain the concrete foundation within a future design if it can be easily accommodated, otherwise remove.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage Taranaki is not, in principle, opposed to plans to extend the boat landing platform/dock at the northern end of the main lake. However, any upgrade/extension works should not interfere with the original 105-year-old concrete landing platform and steps, completed during 1917 and designed by noted New Plymouth architect Frank Messenger. 	<p>It is not intended to remove the existing concrete dock, but to extend it to allow greater, safer access to water level. Investigations are still needed to determine the ultimate feasibility of this proposal, but there is likely to be some need to anchor to the existing structure which would have minor effects on it.</p>	<p>Retain the existing plan with the understanding that the ultimate outcome will minimise effects on the existing structure and will rely on more detailed investigations.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brooklands Heritage Taranaki would like to see further consideration given to the retention of the mid-century modern style Bowl of Brooklands ticket office and that this be retained and incorporated into development plans. 	<p>These ticket offices are not considered to be of significant merit to the park, and their location and design are a hindrance to the function of this space both in everyday use and during events. They are no longer fit for purpose for events nor do they serve any other function at the park at any other time. They are not considered desirable to retain.</p>	<p>Retain the potential for removal of the existing Brooklands ticket office but ensure that there is appropriate documentation of the facility prior to any potential demolition.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brooklands Enviro Hub Heritage Taranaki is very supportive of the adaptive reuse of the historic former Waldyve King/Staff Residence, Brooklands, as an Enviro Hub. This is seen as an appropriate use for the building and will enable greater public interaction with a heritage building that has been largely hidden from public view for some time. During any alterations or upgrade works to the building it should be ensured that all exterior and interior heritage/character elements are retained, works are undertaken in consultation with appropriate heritage professionals, and that these are guided by the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value. 	<p>Agreed. Often, the best way to protect and enhance heritage features is to find a valuable, current use for them – which has been done with the Enviro-Hub trial. Any future plans for the space would seek to protect and enhance any heritage features within the house and retain the period appearance of the building.</p>	<p>Ensure any changes to the building are in keeping with the period character of the time it was built and that key features are retained.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Heritage Taranaki strongly supports the inclusion of policies to protect cultural heritage features within Pukekura Park. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 (a) Heritage Taranaki largely supports this policy and the inclusion of the tier system. However, we believe stronger protection for Legacy Features would be obtained if paragraph one was rewritten as follows: "Legacy features that hold value to the local community and park shall be protected. Management of legacy features will be guided by a tier system that acknowledges the different intensity and type of management and maintenance required to protect the feature. Identified legacy features and associated management tiers are outlined in Appendix C". Where development activity is to impact a Legacy Feature it is the view of Heritage Taranaki that independent expert advice should always be obtained. A decision to modify, remove, or demolish a Legacy Feature is not a decision that should be taken lightly and full information should be available to decision makers. It is thus suggested that paragraph three be rewritten as follows: "Any legacy items impacted by development proposals will be assessed by an independent expert as to value and approach required as part of the project development". 	<p>The position of the submitter as a heritage advocate is acknowledged. There does however need to be a balance between suitable protection and the allowance of ongoing operational and developmental work. There may be a compromise position where anything tier 2 and above 'shall' require the input of an independent expert, and tier 3 'may' require the input of an independent expert.</p> <p>It may also be suitable to engage an independent expert to assist council with aligning legacy features into the appropriate tiers.</p> <p>Council may benefit from procuring management plans for significant legacy features such as the Gables, Tea House, Main Gates etc.</p>	<p>Make some minor adjustments as identified by the submitter with placing legacy items and features into appropriate tiers.</p> <p>Legacy features at Tier 1 and 2 may require independent expert advice before modification, or shall have a management plan prepared for council to follow which has been prepared by an independent expert.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 (b) Heritage Taranaki supports this policy. 	Acknowledged.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 (c) Heritage Taranaki supports this policy. 	Acknowledged.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 (d) Heritage Taranaki supports this policy. 	Acknowledged.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Heritage Taranaki supports these policies and the aspirations of mana whenua as outlined in the Plan. 	Acknowledged.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.6 (c) It should be ensured that this policy does not result in the Victoria Road house remaining vacant as this could lead to negative outcomes (squatting, vandalism etc.) for a significant built heritage item and Legacy Feature within Pukekura Park. 	Acknowledged.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.7 (c) Heritage Taranaki supports this policy as regular maintenance of heritage buildings and items (including Legacy Features) carried out in a way that reflects their heritage and character is important to ensure they survive into the future. 	Acknowledged.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Taranaki would like to congratulate the NPDC for developing a Draft RMP for Pukekura Park that overall recognises the vital role that heritage and character (Legacy) features play in making Pukekura park such a special place for locals and visitors alike. 	Acknowledged.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Taranaki strongly supports the inclusion of all Legacy Features within Appendix C. We largely support the tiers within which each Legacy Feature has been placed, however, we request consideration be given to making some changes as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports Pavilion (original portion) be shifted from present Tier 3 to Tier 2. Former Curators Office be shifted from present Tier 3 to Tier 2. Main Lake Landing Steps and Platform be shifted from present Tier 3 to Tier 2. Brooklands Ticket Office be shifted from present Tier 3 to Tier 2. 	<p>While legacy items have been placed within tiers that staff believe are most appropriate for the overall management of the park in conjunction with key stakeholders; there could be further value in revisiting the allocation of features into tiers with the assistance of an independent expert if required.</p> <p>The referenced items were placed into Tier 3 for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Brooklands ticket office and former curators house are post 1950 items that are inhibiting further development key spaces. Main Lake landing steps and platform are generic concrete structures with no obvious merit above and beyond any other generic concrete structure in the park. It is unknown how much of the original 1924 pavilion remains and how compromised it may be by the 1950s and 1980s additions. Considering that any original structure may be unable to be saved depending on how the additions were tied into the underlying materials it did not seem apposite at this time to assign a higher tier to such an unknown quantity. 	<p>Make some minor adjustments as identified by the submitter with placing legacy items and features into appropriate tiers.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate, consideration should be given to protecting further identified Legacy Features through District Plan scheduling and recognition on the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List. 	<p>It is not clear which further identified legacy features are being referenced. Placing legacy features within the District Plan is beyond the remit of this plan. Council are open to discussion with Heritage Taranaki about identifying potential items to put forward for recognition on the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List. Currently the Band Rotunda, Victoria Fountain, Tea House, Poet's Bridge and The Gables are on the list.</p>	<p>Hold future discussions with Heritage Taranaki about potential items to put forward for the Heritage NZ list.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Taranaki is open to further discussions with the NPDC regarding heritage matters pertaining to Pukekura Park. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall I do support the plan, however there are some things I do not support, such as tar-sealing pathways, and allowing cyclists into the park. I do not wish to see the footpaths sealed as the current surfaces are easy to walk on, where tar seal is hard on feet and knees. Cyclists should be kept out of the park completely because they have the rest of the city to cycle and it is pleasant to be able to walk in the park without having to avoid cyclists who think they own the tracks. Leave the zoo as it is, as children love it, and there is no call for expensive development. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p> <p>Only primary paths are proposed to have surface changes. While it is acknowledged that harder surfaces can be less comfortable on joints (primarily an issue for runners) it is felt that the accessibility and sediment reduction benefits from this change outweigh the potential drawbacks. Cycling is not proposed in the majority of the park, especially not on the paths which are the quietest and most frequented by pedestrians.</p> <p>Unfortunately the current state of the zoo does not allow for ongoing compliance with MfE regulations. Nor does it allow for the easiest management of animals, nor for their best future welfare despite the incredible efforts of a dedicated zoo team.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p> <p>Adjust the plans for path upgrades to reduce the number of sealed pathways and retain provision for a dedicated cycle path.</p> <p>Retain plans for zoo upgrades..</p>
43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think that because the routes that have been chosen for cycling are mostly very steep, it's unlikely that it will have the impact of reducing cycling on other paths in the park. 15km/h is very slow, so why not allow cycling everywhere in the park at that speed or choose routes that have less steep gradients for example following the top and bottom lakes. 	<p>If cycling is introduced there will be work to be done on the routes to make them more suitable for cycling. It is likely unavoidable to have the steep slope around the Bowl. While a speed limit is likely unfeasible to police, 15kph has been deliberately chosen as a speed that will restrict potential conflicts and indicate that the park is a peaceful space where people come to relax and find tranquillity – not to have the stress of a faster pace. Locations around the lakes have been excluded from consideration due to likely conflict with pedestrians and other users who are not compatible with cyclists in these spaces. If cycling is introduced it will come with increased enforcement, so those who do not comply will quickly find that they are not welcome in other parts of the park, and habitual non-compliance may ultimately result in complete exclusion from the park.</p>	<p>Retain the cycling routes proposed with the understanding that work will need to be carried out and that there will need to be some compromise on ideal slopes in some locations.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I do not want cyclists in Pukekura Park and any cycle way should be only along the perimeter of the park. The current signage banning cyclists in the park is a joke and there are many cyclists who completely ignore the 'no cycling' signs. I do not support any plan to cover the lake at Brooklands Bowl, temporary seating for specific concerts excepted. Does a path network and wayfinding review mean some paths would be closed to the public? I am not in favour of this. 	<p>Cycling views are acknowledged. It is agreed that the current signage is less than adequate – particularly in relation to informing people of the cycling restriction within the park. There are no plans to permanently cover or fill the lake in front of the Brooklands stage. The wayfinding review is a mechanism to recommend the best way to facilitate navigation through the park and to determine the right level of path development for different areas. The overwhelming majority of the more than 20km of paths would remain, however, it may be that some paths may be closed where they duplicate other paths or are in very close proximity to another path which leads to the same place.</p>	<p>Retain the proposed cycling routes. Retain the option to remove paths which serve no real purpose if identified as part of the wayfinding strategy.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hasn't there already been a large sum already spent on the outdoor area at the Tea House? As mentioned above, any dedicated cycle route should be well away from the paths inside the park. The paths are for all people to walk on and no one should feel the need to look out for cyclists while enjoying a walk in our wonderful park. 	<p>Around \$450k was spent in 2018 on the exterior landscaping. The outcome however, is not universally considered successful, nor did it consider or remedy the issues and constraints with the Tea House building. It is proposed to retain the vast majority of the park as pedestrian only.</p>	<p>Retain plans for Tea House and cycling.</p>
45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think most of the ideas are really cool. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I really like the idea of a canopy walk. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think there are some great ideas in here, and particularly support the focus on adding a cycle route and upgrading the path network. For such a major asset, it's really important to have a plan, and this one seems to cover off a lot of important areas. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I would really enjoy a cycle track through the park as a way to get between park amenities as well as a safe alternative to riding on the road. I think an additional cycling link between Rogan and Fillis Streets would be a great addition to improve the cycling provision. 	<p>Consideration has been given to a link between Rogan and Fillis St. The path here is however very steep and would bring cyclists out right into the main entry point for the park which may contribute to the pedestrian conflict that we are trying to avoid. The roading team has identified an on-road route from Rogan along Gover and Fillis to connect to Liardet which is being proposed as a primary route with associated upgrades which could mitigate any 'need' for cyclists to use this shortcut through the park.</p>	<p>Retain the existing cycle plans.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I strongly support the policies to reduce cars within the park boundary. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With respect to cycling, I think we could allow a little more, while still maintaining a great walking environment. I support both the priority rule and the speed limit proposed in the Management Plan with pedestrians having priority over cyclists and a speed limit inside the park of 15km/h. 	<p>Cycling in the park is a sensitive subject for many. An approach has been taken which tries to allow for the minimum amount of cycling to accomplish specific network objectives without intruding too much into the park. At this stage there is no desire to expand the cycle offering proposed.</p>	<p>Retain the current scope of the cycling plan.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I love having a green space near the city, and think the park is a real taonga. I am pleased to see that active transport is being considered during the planning of its future and am excited to see how it develops in the future. 	Acknowledged.	Nil – observation.
47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park in its current state works well with a few exceptions. The way the economy is and the fact the impact on rates is hurting a large number of the population it isn't time to spend money on luxuries as this is. The concepts in the plan don't stack up financially for a small town such as New Plymouth. The parks as they are work without trying to copy things that other areas have. The idea of terracing the Bowl of Brookland's is a very short sighted vision. The bowl will never be big enough to attract the massive entertainers, so increasing the seating capacity to accommodate a few thousand more to the detriment of the park for the other 98% of the year is foolish let alone the ongoing maintenance costs. Taranaki does not have the accommodation available to host big shows. A better attitude towards events from the park management would assist in this. If this plan was compiled by talking to a few people that are involved with the area might have given a more realistic proposal. The zoo should be closed and a bus run to Pouakai zoo. The land used to enhance the operation of events like WOMAD that actually bring money in rather than a cost. 	<p>There are no budgets associated with the plan. This is determined through a separate LTP process which may or may not allocate funding for items within the plan.</p> <p>The plans for the Bowl were produced in conjunction with the events team in council, operations and spatial planners. It is considered that these personnel have a fairly comprehensive understanding of what is required and desirable for events planning and provision. How many larger acts would attend is a matter of educated conjecture, but it is known that some acts bypass New Plymouth due to the current maximum capacity, and that 20,000 is an audience number that is used as an industry standard. Whether terracing would be of detriment to the park is a matter of personal estimation which may be seen differently by other parties.</p> <p>Staff were led to understand in the preparation of the plan that the zoo would be retained. If council wishes to consider the suitability of having a zoo in this location, or providing any sort of zoo at all that is a separate decision that can be made by elected members.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p> <p>Retain the scope for terracing the upper, steep reaches of the bowl.</p> <p>Nil – observation.</p>
48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It appears to be a considered effort to manage the many pressures and priorities for users of the park. The Zoo and Envirohub areas provide a strong opportunity to educate our community, particularly families. As a community it is important to adapt to our changing environment and the zoo area is well visited and provides a focus point for this to happen. I acknowledge the tension that comes with pedestrians and cyclists sharing the same spaces. However if we want to reduce vehicle use and increase cycling, there could be more compromise. Allocating specific tracks/ pathways as Share with Care cycling/ pedestrian areas (e.g. from Brooklands Rd, along western side of main lake) would reduce the cost of adding more tracks and enable the many cyclists who already use the area to commute to/from school and town to continue to do so. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p> <p>Acknowledged.</p> <p>It is considered, given the history of the space, that the proposal is already a considerable compromise to what has always been designated a cycle free location. Options for alternative routes through the park, including through the centre alongside the main lakes, have been considered and deemed to be unsuitable for safety, character and primary purpose reasons. There is also a strong argument that the park is one of the very few locations that pedestrians can use without having the concerns of other types of users being present and the conflicts which go along with those interactions.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p> <p>Nil – observation.</p> <p>Retain the plan which proposes a minimal intervention to achieve alternative transport network goals.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pest plant control is mentioned in the plan, however the current levels of investment and control is insufficient. As a region, increasing awareness of the importance of pest plant control is important. Controlling pest plants, particularly in the bush areas of the park provides a great example of what can be achieved and what great looks like. <li>The bird rehab facility at Inglewood is unlikely to be feasible. Providing a space at Brooklands for birds to rehab would be more useful. 	<p>Controlling pest plants in an urban environment surrounded by residential gardens and visited by tens of thousands of people a year is a challenge, particularly with limited resources. Operational budgets are considered as part of the LTP process and could be re-evaluated at that point at the discretion of elected members.</p> <p>The scope of other projects unconnected to the park is beyond the remit of this plan. Rehabilitation services at the zoo have limited scope due to differing purposes of the facilities, space limitations and the need for recovering animals to be kept off-display in quiet, undisturbed spaces which minimise stress.</p>	<p>Continue to support ongoing pest plant controls within the existing and future operational budgets and include additional policy and implementation actions in relation to pest plant control.</p> <p>Work with other facilities to maximise animal health within the scope of the existing zoo purpose.</p>
50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I am very much in support with a few additions to the cycle plan. I strongly support a dedicated cycleway through the park. <li>Thank you for the opportunity to submit my thoughts on the proposed Draft Pukekura Park 2023 Management Plan. I am excited to see the thought that has gone into the next steps for this wonderful community asset. This is only focused on the impact of the proposed plan on cycling, either as recreational, commuter or park-destination based. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p> <p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p> <p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I live between the Brooklands road roundabouts and run a loop of the park ~ 3 times a week. My family makes use of the full range of park facilities. I have kids who love the playground. run a large loop 3 times a week after my kids head off to school between the hours of 8-9:15am. In the last 3-4 months I have been counting park users. There are usually 2-4 dog walkers, 2-3 other runners and occasional slow and respectful bikers. The most people I have ever counted at this time is 10. Being able to cycle through the park would make my visits more frequent, and would be a convenient transport connection for me and my family. The route down Brooklands road is the natural path to town for us and I would use that constantly. I am strongly in favour of creating the proposed safe and connected cycling routes through the park, albeit I would love to extend it with one more spur route to provide links both North to South and East to West. The park cuts off a large chunk of the Vogelstown community from the high schools and WITT and the lack of east/west cut through makes biking much harder. I am worried that the currently proposed east/west cut through near the bowl is too steep a gradient and passes very close to bathrooms. I think that cyclists may end up going too fast and hurting someone exiting the bathrooms. I would propose shared pathways open before 9am and after 3pm that cross the park from the zoo road or Victoria carpark – exiting at Rogan playground or at the cricket ground. I believe any cycle shared paths would have to have strict speed restrictions. 	<p>The proposed routes are a compromise to connect the networks around the park and maintaining the integrity, character and feel of the park. While an optimised cycle network would likely include more linkages across the park this is not something that is deemed acceptable at this time due to the detrimental impacts it would likely have on the user experience of the majority of visitors. The steep slope at Brooklands is problematic, but should hopefully be able to be mitigated with appropriate design measures.</p>	<p>Do not include any additional cycle paths at this time.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I support both the priority rule and the speed limit proposed in the Management Plan with pedestrians having priority over cyclists and a speed limit inside the park of 15km/h. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
<p>51</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We live on the border of the Park next to the Band room and have looked very closely at all the draft proposals. We fully support the proposed plans in their concept and their aesthetics. We would strongly oppose any substantial changes to these due to cost pressures. We expect the plans to be fully costed and budgeted for. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tea House and Pavilion plans are adhered to. 	<p>Agreed. It would a shame to change or dilute any proposals to the extent that they no longer meet the purposes for which they were created. At times there is a justified desire to implement a lesser project due to time or resource constraints in order to solve an immediate problem. To do so with regards to the Tea House and Pavilion would be a huge missed opportunity to maximise the potential of these spaces. In the event that any projects or programmes are changed to the extent that they are significantly different to the ones proposed in the plan, they will require a new round of public consultation to ensure that the community is aligned with the new proposed outcomes.</p>	<p>To the extent possible, ensure that the concept and purpose of projects is seen through completely. Do not implement a lesser version for expediency without renewed public support.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policing bikes. The cycle path plans are good but keeping it monitored is a worry. 	<p>Agreed. There will need to be a comprehensive implementation, monitoring and enforcement programme to ensure that cyclists are behaving in the desired fashion and sticking to the rules.</p>	<p>Ensure comprehensive monitoring and enforcement are a part of any cycle path opening.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As long as you stick with the plan and have the staff to support it. 	<p>Agreed. There is little point in promoting a plan without the will or resource to see it through.</p>	<p>Ensure that enough resources are allocated through the LTP.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We think the zoo concept is very clever. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a Management Plan and the focus should be on how the previous Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan worked and what needs changing in that. A RMP is not where projects and concept drawings are approved- or not- through a public survey. A RMP is a Governance document to direct staff operations and ensure that structures and events are in keeping with the Park, and sound in structure and function. We have confidence that the best staff are employed and will follow the plan. As staff will be recording and assessing the 'Implementations' in the Plan they will have suggestions about what is required in terms of adapting the Plan to new circumstances, revisions, repairs of infrastructure etc. Other RMPs around the country focus on management, not Projects. General Objectives and Policies explain the intended methods for the overall management, operation, development, protection, and public use of the Park. Requirements for new projects will arise, of course, and then be developed through proper procedures and business plans with concept diagrams. e.g. Bellringer and Cricket Ground development, or the Zoo. 	<p>With respect to the submitter, staff are technical experts with multiple years of experience working in local government reserve planning. They are best placed to understand the needs of an administering body planning document to enable the best operational and planning management of reserves. There appears to be an assumption that the existing RMP was not comprehensively reviewed and assessed prior to the preparation of the draft RMP.</p> <p>There is no regulated prescription for the format or content of a reserve management plan. Administering bodies are free to create them however they wish so long as (according to the Reserves Act 1977) they:</p> <p><i>“provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body’s resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purposes for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in section 17, section 18, section 19, section 20, section 21, section 22, or section 23, as the case may be, for a reserve of that classification”.</i></p> <p>The sections referenced above relate to the specific reserve classification of a reserve under the Act. This clause specifically references development, which projects may be considered to reflect. Policies are also a significant part of the plan, and it is stated that the policies (which guide management) are the primary consideration for use of the park.</p> <p>Other RMPs around the country do not necessarily have to guide the form of new plans, and indeed there is no single theme or template amongst them, and there are a huge variety of RMP designs and formats even within individual councils. It is noted however that the overwhelming majority of RMPs do indeed include projects and/or development plans which outline physical developments in their respective parks. This plan is not an exception, although the way the plan is presented may be different to many of the older plans which are still predominant in many districts which haven’t updated their plans for some time.</p> <p>Concepts will indeed be progressed according to council’s internal P3M project management process to meet all applicable council. Business and auditing requirements at the appropriate juncture.</p>	<p>Maintain the format and content of the draft plan.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I will not take a survey on the list of projects. I do not object to them- but this PPRMP is about management- not projects. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have many comments and suggest that the NPDC convenes a working party to properly assess how well the previous PPRMP worked. Many of the items in the previous Plan have not been acted upon. They are still necessary and need to be included in the 2023 PPRMP. I am sure that the staff have carried out many evaluations, and it is important to hear these. There is a tendency for council departments to work in silos- quite logically, as it is difficult to see the issues if one is not aware, or have access to information, or the other staff. For example- fixing storm water problems- in the past there have been issues, with other departments being unaware of the PPRMP requirements. I am sure that the IT and GIS teams can provide dashboard systems and interlink all the information from document repositories so that everyone- from contractors to planners are alerted and informed. 	<p>During the development of the draft plan, many internal and external stakeholders were involved and consulted, including internal teams from operations, property, roading and three waters. There is little to nothing to be gained from revisiting the review process of the 2004 plan which has already been undertaken.</p> <p>The issues which have been raised in this point are largely internal operational matters beyond the scope of this management plan. It is also feared that the submitter may be overstating the ease and underestimating the complexities of collecting, curating, interpreting and disseminating the information from the many and varied sources available to council.</p>	<p>Do not convene a working group to review the 2004 RMP. Include additional implementation actions within the policies that provide for surety around operational activity and public access to information.</p>
53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cycle paths are long overdue. It is ut erly horrible cycling up Coronation Ave!! We have desperately needed an alternative route for cycling for decades. I'm not too bothered about any other aspect.. the park is usually managed very well and I trust it will continue to be. I just want the cycle paths so we can continue to grow a reasonable cycling network. It would be great to see more students cycling to polytech and Boy's high. It helps to link the west of New Plymouth with the polytech and boys high. I just wish I'd had the option to cycle through the park 20+ years ago when I studied nursing and Graphic Design at WITT. As I've said the project that really affects me or at least my desire to see less cars on New Plymouth streets are the cycle paths. Due to climate change and our need to all reduce our emissions, and improve public health, cycling should be given priority. It should have been considered decades ago so let's not delay any longer. Cycling, cycling, cycling!!!!!! Get the paths in asap. Signpost them well! Advertise and educate the public on the expected etiquet e. Let's get more legs pedalling to school, tech, work and shops. 	<p>One of the primary drivers for looking at options for an off-road cycleway within the park was to alleviate the stress and safety considerations for users of Brooklands/Victoria Rd and to a lesser extent Coronation Ave. It was also a way to facilitate a more direct route across the park that didn't require users to skirt all the way around the boundaries of what is a considerable sized area.</p> <p>See above.</p> <p>See above.</p>	<p>Retain the plans for an off-road cycleway in the park.</p> <p>See above.</p> <p>See above.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
<p>54 Individual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration for wheelchair access in park and buildings (current Bellringer and new pavilion). 	<p>Accessibility is a key component of many parts of the park development. Being a natural space, it is not always possible to have all parts of the park accessible due to aspects of terrain and immovable infrastructure. Any new buildings will definitely meet accessibility standards, and accessibility will always be a consideration whenever changes are proposed to physical park elements.</p>	<p>Ensure that accessibility remains a key consideration during physical developments within the park.</p>
<p>55 Individual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One way Fillis St heading east and slow down traffic plus on-road parking considerations (Submit ers have lived on Fillis St since 1957 and 1970). Remove concrete wall on Fillis St frontage and replace with a dark metal fence but retain heritage main gates. Better landscaping between sports ground and cricket cage including removal of old fences. 	<p>Potential road changes have many moving parts. While the plan has identified preferred outcomes to facilitate the removal of the majority of private vehicles from the Fillis St entry, this needs approval and support from the roading team who manage the roading assets. There is also a concurrent project to improve the cycle network and Fillis St all the way down through the CBD which is considering changes to this area.</p> <p>This had not previously been considered, but the proposal has definite merits. It would likely improve the appearance of Fillis St, enhance the entry experience into the park for people stopping on Fillis St and using the footpath (which is currently a very underwhelming and lacklustre route) and make this area of the park feel much more open. This side of the park was originally open wrought iron fencing and was subsequently changed to a solid wall. While there would be matters to be addressed to take into account restricting visual access to paid events at the sportsground, these could be relatively easily overcome with good design and working alongside sports ground users. It is considered that the benefits from having a more open appearance for the park would greatly outweigh any inconvenience caused during the few paying events held in the space every year.</p> <p>It is agreed that some parts of the park have not been addressed in recent memory and could benefit from being looked at. Around the sportsground in particular there are remnants of old landscaping which has become somewhat dishevelled, overgrown and/or unnecessary such as crumbling old walls, overgrown farm style fences to prevent unpaid entry to events etc.</p>	<p>Continue to work with the roading team to support positive outcomes for accessibility to the park through the Fillis St entry.</p> <p>Include a project to replace the existing solid boundary wall along the southern side of Fillis with a more visually permeable option that complements the park and the existing Sanders Gates.</p> <p>Look at the areas around the sportsground to remove old, unwanted infrastructure and replace with more suitable/less worn items where necessary.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three pohutukawa trees overhanging Fillis St are a danger to parked cars. 	<p>Council's in-house arborist regularly assesses significant trees in the park with regard to health and safety. If technical specialists consider that the trees are not a risk then there is no need to intervene. It is understood from previous conversations that another driver for this submission may be that debris from the trees are blown onto the roofs of neighbouring properties which necessitates increased maintenance of gutters and stormwater pipes that some neighbours find irksome.</p>	<p>Continue to have technical specialists monitor the trees for health and safety, with particular regard to the risk to vehicles parked below the overhanging limbs and include additional policy implementation actions in relation to this.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove lonely palm on Fillis St. 	<p>It is agreed that this sole specimen looks somewhat out of place within the street and entry context. It is understood that there were previously a series of 4-6 palms along the footpath which were transplanted into place. Over time the rest of the palms have succumbed to vandalism and environmental pressures which has resulted in there being only one left.</p>	<p>Remove the last remaining palm tree along Fillis St.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If cricket cage is not fit-for-purpose consider using some of the land to enlarge the (at capacity) kindy. Proposed developments and city centre intensification will likely lead to greater demand. 	<p>While there are different opinions on the exact value of the current nets depending on peoples affiliations, it is understood that their value is limited due to the requirements for first class cricket. In order to meet standards, the grass pitches in the nets must be largely similar to the playing pitch that they serve. The nets in this location make it nearly impossible to replicate the conditions of the main sportsground pitch, which therefore mean that they do not meet requirements. It is considered that if indeed the nets are not fit for purpose that there are likely better uses of the space, which may include options for the Pukekura Kindergarten to expand if considered suitable through the appropriate processes. If the TACH goes ahead, there are opportunities to revisit the location of cricket nets within this development. Despite some assertions that the nets would be too far away from the ground in this location, this may need to be a compromise which is considered.</p>	<p>Independently investigate if the current nets are fit for purpose. And if not, and the likelihood of them ever being able to be made compliant is small, to consider other uses for this space and alternative locations for the nets.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect viewshaft over lake to maunga. 	<p>This is identified in the current plan, but could be modified to include a wider viewing area which goes from the rotunda to the 'left hand side' path to the Tea House rather than a single point based at Cannon Hill.</p>	<p>Modify the view shaft to ensure that the protected area encompasses the space from the rotunda to the Tea House path.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
<p>56 Taranaki DHB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the value of Pukekura Park and the overall strategic direction, vision and goals are supported. Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accessibility, wayfinding and place making improvements ○ Active commuting cycle path ○ Increased emphasis on native biodiversity while retaining existing collections ○ Development of Enviro Hub ○ Water management improvements ○ Biophilic design such as the green roof on the proposed pavilion replacement ○ Climate change adaptation and mitigation ○ Park being smoke and vape free ○ Increased use of CPTED principles, particularly for commuter paths and event areas ○ Commitment to Mana Whenua involvement 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Explore and develop how park can contribute to wider biodiversity outcomes and connections in the city ○ Development of signage to inform and celebrate plant species, ecology, cultural history and significance of place, nature, history and culture to people ○ Review plan and design elements to take account of universal design principles for accessibility etc ○ Retain mobility parking within the park (as the only parking) ○ Proposed cycle route includes clear signage, crossing points and a safety focused speed limit ○ Provision of drinking fountains ○ Review provision of shade in playgrounds and open areas ○ Increasingly realigning the zoo with modern conservation and zoo management objectives such as rehabilitation to support a sense of nurturing nature as part of the park and community identity. 	<p>Many of these suggestions are included within the plan and other council initiatives, although they may not be as fully evolved in the plan as they will be once the projects are further developed. Some aspects are also expected to be addressed in the overarching Part A RMP which addresses common themes across all reserves.</p> <p>The park wayfinding strategy is expected to include many elements of signage which address not only directions, but also education, advisory, history and regulatory information for all paths, cycleways and locations.</p> <p>Provision of drinking fountains can be problematic. They require permanent water supplies which aren't always available and require high levels of ongoing maintenance to ensure cleanliness, reliability and to combat vandalism. There would have to be very good drivers in specific locations to justify further drinking fountain installation.</p> <p>Shade is always a consideration in open spaces, with the preferred long term solution being natural shade in the form of trees. Artificial shade should be very judiciously used as it comes at great expense in capital and ongoing maintenance and renewals. The shade provided is also limited to small areas, and shifts around significantly over the course of the day as the sun location changes. It should also be noted that playgrounds and open spaces in the park are all directly adjacent to areas of mature vegetation which provide shade which is very easy to seek out. Part of the essence of a large park like this is different experiences as you travel through the park which includes open and shaded spaces. Without open spaces the experience becomes much less interesting.</p>	<p>No change required.</p>
<p>57 Taranaki Cricket Assn</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the plan, particularly in relation to the sportsground and community pavilion redevelopment and believes there is community support for the proposals. • Believe that it's possible for Pukekura Park to become a major home base for the White Ferns (NZ Women's Cricket Team) and low-tier international cricket e.g. U19s. This would align with the growth and exposure of women's sport nationally and internationally e.g. recent FIFA and Rugby world cups. • Anecdotal evidence to the TCA suggests that the ground is favoured for broadcasts due to the views and vistas despite the drawbacks or geography and limited broadcast facilities. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p> <p>Informal conversations have been held about the viability of accommodating high level women's sport which may be more suitable to the grounds limited size.</p> <p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p> <p>Continue to investigate options to promote the venue as a level for high level women's sport.</p> <p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are opportunities to work with other proposals (TACH etc.) to enhance the potential of the sports ground as a venue. 	Agreed.	Continue to advocate for the TACH to integrate with the rest of council's facilities network, and especially Pukekura Park.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing Bellringer is used by many groups, with an understanding that only 27 of the 301 days of booking were cricket related. A new multi-use facility would maximise efficiencies and investment and continue to allow users to work with each other. 	Agreed. One of the main drivers for the proposed pavilion is to accommodate different kinds of users and for it to be promoted as a quality space which could meet the needs of a variety of groups.	Retain the existing pavilion plan which promotes a multi-user facility.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urge approval of the draft plan and investment in the sportsground and pavilion through the LTP. Acknowledge the current difficult financial climate and competing demands for services and facilities, but believe that investment in the park aligns with councils vision of a sustainable lifestyle capital, promotion of the region and offering the community a wide range of cultural and sporting opportunities. 	Acknowledged.	Consider incorporation of the pavilion replacement project into the upcoming LTP.
<p>58 Individual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cricket has been played at the park since 1892. 	It is understood that the first game was played Thursday, 15 December 1892. The first recorded use of the sportsground (then known as the Recreation Ground) was for football practice in 1885.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that the Bellringer Pavilion is one of the most used venues by community groups and for this reason alone it should be replaced. 	Acknowledged.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing rooms are too small and not fit for purpose. 	Agreed.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments on concept images and how some minor aspects need to be considered such as materials. 	It is noted that the comments relate to concept images. Details on materiality etc. would be determined during detailed design.	Ensure appropriate materials are specified during design.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilet facilities for women and disabled not very good and should be replaced alongside the pavilion. 	Agreed. Public toilets for all people are proposed as part of the pavilion concept.	Retain the inclusion of public toilets within the pavilion design.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widen the ground by removing the road and installing a tunnel/underpass in the embankment. 	While this is a novel concept, the amount of space gained for the sportsground would still not come close to meeting the current guidelines for minimum boundary dimensions within the ICC and NZ cricket regulations – thus rendering the change relatively ineffective. There are also considerable obstacles to be overcome in developing an “underpass” which is both stable, safe, welcoming and wouldn't become an unpleasant space.	Do not consider this as an option.

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground is too small for men’s international cricket, but with redevelopment would be ideal for women’s international cricket. 	<p>While the ground does not meet current size regulations, both ICC and NZ Cricket have clauses which allow for grounds which hosted first class or international cricket prior to the implementation of the regulations to remain eligible to hold first class or international matches (provided ancillary facilities are adequate). The does (just) meet the current minimum size regulations for women’s cricket.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the name from sports ground to cricket ground (c.f. SCG and MCG in Australia). 	<p>This has been proposed in the past, and subsequently declined in 2007, and also by elected members through consideration of a formal report. While cricket has recently been the primary sport at Pukekura Park there have been many other uses over the history of the park including international hockey and rugby, marching, festivals, gymnastics, royal tours, car exhibits, floral fetes and shows. There is an interest in widening the activities taking place at the sportsground again to take more advantage of this amazing space. Of course there are a number of multi-use grounds around the world called cricket grounds. The difference between the MCG and SCG though is that the grounds were completely owned or managed by the respective cricket associations at the time of their naming. In contrast there are also grounds which are primarily or exclusively cricket grounds whose names don’t commonly reference cricket such as Lord’s, Kensington Oval and the Basin Reserve.</p>	<p>Retain the current name.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make Fillis St one way with angle parking on one side and reduce the speed (especially past the kindergarten). 	<p>As discussed elsewhere – this enabling proposal involves a number of different teams and projects which need to be worked through.</p>	<p>Investigate this as part of the broader Transport planning work for the Pukekura Green Links project.</p>
<p>59 Individual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furniture & Built Forms: design should be led by the Parks Lead not a planning officer as the Parks Lead is the expert in the park. 	<p>The Pukekura Parks Lead is an operational position, Council has a dedicated planning and design team with multiple experienced landscape architects to advise on design and planning decisions and they work in collaboration with the Parks lead to develop all the plans for parks and reserves.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Function & Use: No cycles and commercial activities must not negatively impact on park vegetation. 	<p>Cycles are discussed in depth elsewhere in this summary. It is agreed that commercial activities should not permanently negatively impact park vegetation.</p>	<p>Work with commercial events to minimise impacts on the park and hold them responsible if they do.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation & Preservation: need to state that public and sporting events should be managed within the restrictions of park biodiversity (Pukekura Park is a KNE). 	<p>A KNE (key native ecosystem) assessment has been carried out for the The proposed character areas help to identify and define the management of these spaces.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of sprays needs to be limited and strictly controlled. 	<p>Operations have robust protocols for use of sprays which cover these concerns. There may be differences of opinion about the extent of a spraying approach to weed control but this is a factor of garnering the most efficient outcome with limited resources.</p>	<p>Continue to follow existing spraying health and safety protocols and consider this in the operational plan identified for development in the RMP.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to consider new weed types as well as existing problem plants and the effects of climate change on what may become pests. 	<p>Climate change is identified in the plan as something which is likely to affect the park and will be monitored for effects and responses.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to mention animals as well as plants. 	<p>Agreed.</p>	<p>Modify applicable references in the plan to include animals.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow native vegetation to regenerate without being thinned or tidied up and use enhanced weed control. 	<p>While this is the ideal scenario, different parts of the park have different requirements, and some areas are expected to be 'tidier' than others. Some management operations are also a function of limited resources requiring efficiencies and expediency to allow all of the other work required in the park to be carried out.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider best practice fish passages. 	<p>Agreed. Where changes are made to waterways, opportunities to enhance the natural characteristics of the waterways and animals should be considered.</p>	<p>Include references to fish passages in policies.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove 'where possible' and 'where appropriate' when referring to natural ecosystem and vegetation improvements. 	<p>Ideally council would love to be able to speak in absolutes and maintain a completely pest free environment and native biodiversity improvements. However, while we strive to achieve optimal results it is just not possible or feasible within the context of the many park priorities competing for time and resources.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content and provide additional policies and implementation actions accordingly.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management: Remove word 'international' in reference to sports ground as should not be modified in an expensive manner to accommodate this. 	<p>Pukekura has hosted international sports in the past, and is still in a condition (apart from the pavilion facilities) to be considered one of the best grounds in the country. It would sell the sportsground short not to maintain and continue to aspire to this standard.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of professional input from ecologists is imperative. 	<p>While council doesn't employ a specific ecologist position, there are employees within council who are qualified ecologists who readily impart their knowledge and advice and provide input.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content but provide recognition in policies of gaining expertise when required to inform planning for the park.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legacy features are exclusively European – no reference to Māori features or use. 	<p>Council are currently working with local iwi and hapū to identify features of significance to Māori. The currently available information does not provide pre-European features, but this knowledge base will be added to over time and be included as this information become known and available.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content, but add to it as more verifiable information becomes known and available.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate to adopt plan without complete Botanical and KNE appendices. 	<p>These appendices should be ready by the time the plan is adopted. However, they are not critical to the implementation of the plan and are provided primarily for information purposes in preference to operational and management activities.</p>	<p>Include these appendices in the final plan, but do not hold up adoption of the plan waiting for them to be finalised.</p>
<p>60 Individual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In essence wants to prioritise native biodiversity, restoration and regeneration over all other objectives.</i> 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surprised that recognition of the bush in various stages of regeneration is not strongly emphasised. 	<p>It is felt that there is sufficient recognition of natural bush areas within the plan. Of course individuals have their own priorities that they would like to see emphasised, but an attempt has been made to give fair emphasis to each aspect of the park instead of prioritising specific areas.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPDC needs to employ a qualified ecologist to ensure that plans can be developed without needing to be brought into line with the Biosecurity Act. 	<p>Council has qualified ecologists on staff which provide appropriate input.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content but recognise the potential need for expertise as needed for the park operation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some good objectives and policies but believes that others need to be strengthened and enhanced. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too much emphasis on projects, they should be an appendix of examples of things that could happen. 	<p>It is hard to describe development of the park without going into some depth on proposed significant physical changes, and incorporating these into the plan should streamline future phases of development.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RMP is confusing. 	<p>All attempts have been made to make the plan as accessible as possible, and it is believed that in comparison to previous RMPs that it is easier to understand. However, it is acknowledged that not everybody has the same perspective or understands information in the same way, so that different formats will appeal to people differently depending on their perspectives.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting regime so that councillors are aware of where plan objectives are not being met. 	<p>Reporting is a resource hungry and time intensive process that takes staff away from their core roles. So what is reported needs to be carefully evaluated for its worth and value compared to other objectives and activities. Senior management and elected members typically decide which aspects of the entire council endeavour they wish to be notified of in their busy and limited schedules. Any major divergences from the plan will be reported as a matter of course.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content but include provision for regular assessment of the achievement and implementation of the plan policies.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use management of the park to educate people on appropriate native bush management and pest control. 	<p>Pukekura Park is not a typical native bush block, it is an urban park with some areas of native regeneration, and as such is subject to intense pressures that aren't present in most other native bush areas. However, the park does attempt to promote suitable practices and makes itself available to other groups who may wish to use the park to promote biodiversity outcomes who can educate the public – in particular with the Envirohub.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cycling – bikes are vehicles which should be accommodated on the road not the park. 	<p>It is considered that allowing limited, controlled cycle access to a few specific locations is acceptable.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terraced bowl seating will detract from the pleasant existing space c.f. sports ground timber terracing 'disaster' and the cricket nets 'debacle'. 	<p>Acknowledged, although not agreed with.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Part A available. 	<p>Acknowledged. Part A is currently under development. While ideally it would have been ready prior to the Pukekura Park RMP, priorities associated with management, operations and the LTP have dictated that this plan is completed first.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs Appendix G which has a bibliography of the documents quoted throughout the plan. 	<p>Acknowledged. However, references to other documents in the plan has been minimised and removed wherever possible. It has been found in the past that referencing documents creates a situation where it is practically impossible to keep all of the documents and references up to date. So that there are inevitably circumstances where a referenced document is superseded which makes references to it in the current plan essentially meaningless at best, or directly contradictory at worse.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content. Only a few documents are referenced, and having a separate list would not add anything to the document.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed comments on specific desired wording changes to reflect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More intense and expanded focus on native bush and restoration ○ P9 change 'Maori War' to 'New Zealand War' or 'New Zealand Land War' ○ No cycles or petrol powered vehicles ○ Investigate creation of cycleway from Maranui to Rogan St ○ Have Fernery as its own character area ○ P38 Alter maximum speed to 10kph ○ Implementation of fish passages ○ Greater policy recognition for Fauna as well as Flora ○ Do the cricket nets and/or envirohub need a lease, licence or easement? ○ If commemorative items are to be removed they should be offered back to the people who sponsored them or failing that to the museum ○ Additional consultation needed for projects even if approved ○ Remove cycle route, Brooklands terracing and Brooklands stage projects ○ P77 Viewshaft from Rotunda not Cannon Hill 	<p>The suggestions are noted, but are not considered to be of benefit or suitable unless previously noted (i.e. increased recognition of animals and fish passages).</p> <p>The cricket nets and Enviro Hub do not need leases, licences or easements as they are council owned and operated facilities that do not result in exclusive use of an area by an individual or groups equivalent to ownership rights.</p> <p>The reference to Māori War in one photograph caption is the description used by Puke Ariki in its online provision of the image.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content unless noted elsewhere in this summary.</p>
<p>61 Heritage NZ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pleased to note proposed protection of heritage/legacy items. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive of the tier system to protect items. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be advisable to engage an independent expert to assess heritage value and approach to items. 	<p>Agreed.</p>	<p>Refine the approach in the plan to include independent expert advice in suitable situations.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the clause recommending assessment of features according to District Plan heritage criteria. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tea House <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support implementation of better public facilities and upgrade of tea house and surrounds which provide opportunities for maintenance and preservation of character ○ Alterations should reflect heritage values of the building ○ Anticipate further engagement in the design and consenting stages of any redevelopment 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed.</p>	<p>If this project proceeds council will seek suitable expert advice for appropriate project aspects.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy Features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Generally supportive of three tier system, particularly inclusion of Category 1 and 2 historic places in tier 1 ○ Important to note that any development which potentially impacts pre-1900 human settlement or activities should be subject to and archaeological assessment and need to comply with the Heritage Act 2014 ○ Park managers and staff need to be aware of the Act and its requirements ○ Recommend wording changes to Appendix C relating to landscape features and landforms which may be pre-1900 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed.</p>	<p>Add information to Appendix C clarifying archaeological requirements during landform excavations or modifications.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform that HNZPT (Heritage NZ) are available to answer any queries and provide advice concerning archaeological requirements under the Act. 	<p>Acknowledged with thanks.</p>	<p>Ensure that council takes advantage of offered expert advice whenever needed.</p>
<p>62 Taranaki Herpetological Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council is required to promote restoration of indigenous biodiversity under the NPS Biodiversity 2023. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taranaki Gold Stripe Gecko is threatened and listed as “at risk declining”. 	<p>Acknowledged. Although Taranaki is a stronghold for the species, and as such it is not in decline in this specific location, even if it is in decline overall nationwide.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have been made aware of significant patches of habitat being cleared without consultation with their members. 	<p>There is no requirement to consult with this group. Current staff were allegedly unaware of the referenced habitat being home to this species. Nor were they aware until the landscape changes were underway of Herpetological Group modification and additions to this space.</p>	<p>Include additional provisions in policy for getting expert advice including recognition through the KNE assessment by TRC of native animals within the park.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have engaged with staff in the past and informed them of significant natural areas where geckos have been located but most areas of flax etc and groundcovers can be lizard habitat. 	<p>While this may have happened in the past, staff churn and turnover naturally results in the loss of some innate information. We are unaware of the extent to which this group engaged with previous staff or what knowledge was imparted.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest control must be carried out on a large scale too (i.e. hedgehogs and mice). 	<p>Pest control is carried out within the limitations of existing resourcing. Large scale controls are not possible at this time with limited staff and funding.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Act requires a permit to deliberately disturb or kill indigenous lizards or destroy habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Notify authorities ○ Plan in advance ○ Work with a herpetologist to select most appropriate management method • Happy to meet with staff to help with lizard protection processes (have included a proposed gold striped gecko project plan). 	<p>The Wildlife Act was created in 1953 and it has just been announced (September 2023) that a new act is to be prepared to replace this. In addition a new NPS for Indigenous Biodiversity was introduced earlier in 2023. Staff have reviewed both the Wildlife Act and NPSIB and have been unable to locate any references as stated in the submission that would relate to Pukekura Park. Of course council has no wish to further jeopardise native fauna and is prepared and keen to learn and work alongside people with experience in this field to manage the population and habitats in such a way that the park continues to be improved at the same time as the populations are protected.</p>	<p>Work alongside people with specialist expertise to assist with managing areas of sensitive habitat.</p>
<p>63 Individual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of non-compliance with dog rules in the park (dogs off-leash). From personal experience finds many more users not complying with dog-control rules than cycling rules. 	<p>It has become apparent over the last few months that there is an issue with dogs off-leash in the park, particularly at the Brooklands end of the park. Some of this may be attributable to erroneous information on the council website.</p>	<p>Provide better guidance on dog control areas and more enforcement controls if needed.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive of protecting and enhancing the park's natural environment. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like the hierarchy of priorities to be clearer regarding ecological values, public, sports and events (with ecology ranked highest). 	<p>There is no overarching hierarchy of priorities for the park. Different character areas have different focuses which could be interpreted as prioritising specific values over others, but this is highly dependent on the goals for the space. The informal native areas for example will have ecology as a high priority, whereas the Bowl will have events as a higher priority.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support water management policies but would like them to go further to explicitly develop robust nature-based solutions and recognise the value of the city's freshwater habitats. 	<p>The aim is to use natural solutions wherever suitable in preference to engineered solutions which may require greater ongoing maintenance and have a detrimental effect on the park aesthetics. There may be an opportunity to more explicitly state this intent in the plan. Solutions will be developed as projects progress, so the form of the solutions will not be known for some time. It is noted however that the waterways are highly modified with a number of man-made structures, so it may not always be possible to implement natural solutions if the current form of the park is to be retained. The dams are the main features which would be affected by this.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content with a modification to advise that nature based solutions are preferred where suitable.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support, climate change, pest, biodiversity and protection of flora and fauna policies but doesn't believe that protecting native vegetation should be secondary to park development. 	<p>There is no intent to make any one activity secondary to other valid park activities. There is a balance to be considered whereby at times some aspects take precedence depending on the desired outcomes. The park has a lot purposes and values that all co-exist together.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support reducing gravel runoff into waterways and wetland development. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of a user-friendly cycle route. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support change of priority for Brooklands Park Drive but hard to comment further without more detailed design work. 	<p>Acknowledged. At this time this is a high level proposal without a design. If the project progresses more detailed designs will be produced to ensure that the desired outcomes are achieved.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggests fish passages, pest fish eradication, desilting monitoring and maintenance programme and silt-catching forebays and wetlands. 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed. There needs to be an ongoing programme of monitoring and maintenance to ensure the long-term health of the waterways. There are a couple of silt catching forebays in place and a few spots have been identified as potential wetland sites.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content and include reference to fish passage creation where appropriate.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freshwater care and management is in keeping with Te Mana o te Wai and would allow for some educational opportunities to see fish in natural habitats in an urban area (a better option than the Zoo in the submiters opinion). 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed. Native fish are typically hard to observe, but opportunities to enhance the population and make it more likely for people to see them in everyday life should be pursued.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
<p>64 North Taranaki Cycling Advocates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the proposed cycle route (and hope that consideration continues to be given to wider transport links and connections around the park and adjacent areas). 	<p>Acknowledged. The routes were considered in the context of the wider alternative transport network, and although this plan does not address that network there are people in council working on the linkages and network provision.</p>	<p>Not able to be addressed through the plan.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose an additional route from Rogan St to the main entrance on Fillis St. 	<p>This has been considered during the preparation of the plan. However, due to the proposal for a new cycleway along Rogan, Gover and Fillis, the desire for this alternative route will be greatly reduced. This route is also very steep and would lead cyclist to end up exiting into a primary pedestrian entrance at high speed at the Fillis end. Thus at this time the proposed route was considered unsuitable.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once established support restriction of cycling in the park to the established routes. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support priority user rules and speed limit of 15kph even though some of their members do not see the need for these. 	<p>Acknowledged. User priority rules have been proposed as well as a low(ish) speed limit to reinforce the attitude that cyclists are not the primary user of any of the park. This is a public space set aside for the enjoyment and recreation of the community, and given the history of the current cycling exclusions over the history of the park, cyclists are fortunate to be given this opportunity, and should not be encouraged to think that this is a given right that they are entitled to.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns around: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Funding (cycling earmarked for third party) which may see the project being pushed out ○ Brooklands Park Drive shared surface (it can work but the detailed design will determine its success) ○ Several sections of the proposed routes have steep gradients which would reduce the accessibility i.e. Brooklands Parks Drive and the Bowl through to Rogan/Centennial 	<p>Acknowledged and understood. There is definitely work to be done to bring the entire route up to an acceptable cycling standard, which would be fleshed out during any detailed design process. This is also the same place that the Brooklands Drive proposal finds itself in. Detailed design would iron out any issues. This is an important process too, as it is easy to make mistakes in the design and implementation of shared surfaces.</p> <p>Funding is always an issue, which is an LTP decision. There are however opportunities if the plan is adopted for third parties to approach council even if a project is not identified as such, to support a project and potentially move the implementation forward.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thoughts shared on what the submitter considers are supporting cycle facilities e.g. parking, security, signage and route design. 	<p>Thoughts provided are relevant to the project and are important, but relate to the design process which is separate to the project identification taking place for the plan. All aspects of design and supporting infrastructure will be considered through the design process, including materials, forms, route, signage etc. Council will approach appropriate experts and stakeholders to supply information where this knowledge is not available within council.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content. Commit to seeking expert input during design phases.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider that a shared route along the entire length is possible (not just dedicated cycle routes). 	<p>Consideration was given to having a shared route along the whole path. In fact this was the original proposal. However, as the ideas were tested it was suggested that a dedicated route would be preferable in order to reduce potential conflicts as have been regularly experienced on the coastal walkway. The Brooklands end was considered more appropriate due to existing paths, the flattish slopes on most of the areas to the south, the good sightlines and the limited opportunities for another separate path. If the project proceeds and proves to be a success, there may be an opportunity to revisit shared use in the future depending on how the final product may operate.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider that a secondary benefit is the improved linkages and potential benefit for enhancing visitor experiences exploring the city's main attractions such as the coastal walkway. 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed. This is not something that forms part of the plan but is recognised.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
<p>65 Friends of Pukekura Park</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not believe that the draft document is suitable and desire further consultation with the FoPP to “reach the desired outcomes”. 	<p>This view is not shared by staff who consider that the document is suitable for the purposes of the park. The desired outcomes of FoPP do not always necessarily align with the desired outcomes of the people looking after the park or wider community approval. The document has undergone multiple phases of consultation including this latest round; including a large number of direct meetings exclusively with FoPP to discuss the plan and process. It should be understood that consultation is not the same as authorisation. While community views are sought and integrated where fitting, disagreement from a consulted party does not automatically result in the document being discarded.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content while recognising that a number of suggestions from the FOPP submission have been proposed as changes within the RMP.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find that the critical part of the draft RMP purpose is “the community’s expectations for the way council manages their parks and reserves”. 	<p>Agreed, this is hugely important. It is noted however that the community includes everybody in the New Plymouth district and that the FoPP are not representative of the wider public or their opinions.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not consider that a focus on projects on the plan is appropriate as they should be the outcome of the RMP. 	<p>Identifying projects within an RMP is a very common approach throughout the industry. While the way they are shown in this plan may not be typical of some plans produced in the past or by other administering authorities, they are not unusual.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider that “policy is a guideline for achieving long term goals” and that “Before any plan can be defined, the current status of previous goals, condition of assets etc. need thorough assessment”. 	<p>The previous plan was thoroughly assessed prior to commencing the drafting of the current draft plan.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask that a working group is convened including the FoPP to evaluate the effectiveness of the previous 2004 plan. 	<p>This is not considered necessary. During multiple rounds of consultation all parties had the opportunity to provide any input that they deemed was warranted. At no point in the previous 24 months was this suggested. The parties identified by FoPP to be included in the working group were those included as stakeholders during consultation and in fact were all present as parties to the working groups established to look at the sportsground and bowl. None of these parties suggested at the time that any further approaches were necessary.</p>	<p>Decline this request.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insist that the concept of a Botanic Garden is essential (referencing the Taranaki Botanic Garden Act 1876). 	<p>There is no regulated definition of a botanic garden. Even within the TBGA 1876 the only reference to use of the land is that it is <i>vested for public recreation, in trust for a botanic garden and public recreation grounds</i>. In addition this document references land amounting to 48 Acres, 3 roods and 6 perches at the north end of the current park. This is equal to 19.7 hectares. Or around 40% of the current extent of the park. The botanic aspect of the park is important, and is not undervalued, but to hang the entire concept of the park on a botanic garden concept would be very limiting to a lot of the other uses that the park currently accommodates.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content, however acknowledge that there is a need to recognise the botanical collections aspects of the park. A proposed addition of the Botanical appendix that references collections be considered to recognise the botanical importance of the park.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the DOC publication “Guide for reserve administering bodies” as a piece of legislation. 	<p>Acknowledged. This document however is a guide, not a requirement. Administering bodies have no regulated form that an RMP must take. In addition this document is getting quite outdated now, and the forms and purposes that modern RMPs take have evolved quite a long way from the point at which this was created.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan format and content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides examples of RMPs used in other public parks including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Botanic Gardens Kew Auckland Botanic Gardens Christchurch Botanic Gardens Dunedin Botanic Garden Wellington Botanic Gardens Hamilton Gardens 	<p>In places these parks are comparable, yet in others they are very different. What is suitable for the management of those parks is not necessarily applicable to Pukekura Park. Each of these gardens also has at least two-and-a-half times the employees working on the park as Pukekura Park, with Kew employing over 1,100 staff. The purposes of each of these parks is very different, and the ways they have chosen to present their management plans are also each unique.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan format and content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a comparison of the 2004 and 2023 Pukekura Park vision statements and are concerned at the perceived shift in emphasis to public events and entertainment. Would like to retain the 2004 vision. 	<p>Looking at the two statements it is considered that they are extremely similar, with some minor differences they are saying pretty much the same things. It is not considered that there is any shift in emphasis and in fact could be read in a way that actually emphasises natural values more than the previous vision. It is acknowledged that a re-wording and ensuring the vision is read in conjunction with the goals could assist with some peoples understanding.</p>	<p>Re-phrase the vision statement and ensure it is read in conjunction with the associated goals that add additional detail.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider that an accessible online repository of all related Acts, Plans, Policies and Documents including links and references are necessary. Propose a new model for governance, operations, implementation and evaluation. 	<p>This is beyond the scope of this plan. However, references to other documents in the plan has been minimised and removed wherever possible. It has been found in the past that referencing documents creates a situation where it is practically impossible to keep all of the documents and references up to date. However, there is an opportunity to have associated links provided on the Pukekura park webpage when the RMP is provided on the Council website.</p> <p>It is also beyond the scope of this plan to dictate governance matters – the diagrams show the existing governance situation and connections, not a proposed state.</p>	<p>Consideration has been given with the new RMP roadmap to provide links to a range of resources relevant the park. This is identified as part of proposed implementation actions.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern around the “tone and direction” of long-term goals and the perception of a prioritisation of development over implementation and development. 	<p>The concerns are acknowledged, but not agreed with. The concerns expressed within the submission are slightly vague and it is hard to see how they relate to the plan.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadly indicate a preference for the 2004 RMP over the draft RMP. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request that a number of 2004 RMP clauses are included in the draft RMP and consider that some information has been omitted such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fernery considerations Kauri grove management Plant collection management Botanical information (plant records for the park) KNE summary (referenced but missing) 	<p>These points have been reviewed and reference to the plant collections and fernery within the policies, character areas and associated appendices is considered appropriate.</p>	<p>Include additional information and policies in relation to collections, fernery and KNE.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pleased to see programmes listed but expected to see “many more, and more”. 	<p>Only significant programmes which depart from typical districtwide park activities have been included. It is acknowledged that there are other activities in place, but these are very operational and minor in the larger context of the park and the effects of their presence do not significantly influence the direction of the park, whereas the identified programmes are more likely to have greater positive effect and have been identified specifically to ensure their retention.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan format and content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not wish to discuss the Projects as they should not be included in the draft RMP. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any work already done on projects should be stored in a “separate reference repository”. 	<p>Background work on projects is retained within councils information management systems. It is not always appropriate or easy to make this work widely publicly available.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Want monitoring and measures to identify “when/if compliance fails” for programmes and implementation and solutions and costing to be allocated if they do. 	<p>This is beyond the desired scope of this plan. Each programme will have its own associated documentation which will contain relevant information which is not fitting for inclusion in an RMP. Measures of success are likely to be a part of this documentation.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan format and content.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Difficulty and confusion arise because the 2004 Plan has not been explored clause by clause”. 	Acknowledged. It is not clear from the submission though how difficulty and confusion has been engendered.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request that operational budget is ensured for water monitoring policy. 	Acknowledged. Budgets are allocated through the LTP process and hence are not applicable to this plan.	Not able to be addressed through the plan.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence of plant records is presented in the appendices “although we know that the records exist”. 	Acknowledged. Providing additional information on botanical records can be included in the botanical appendix and in addition policy additions that reflect the desire to digitise botanical records and make available to the public is supported.	Include additional content in relation to botanical records being made public over time through a specific implementation action..
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The Friends require details presented as ‘Implementation’ clauses in this Policy” for a number of policies within the draft RMP. 	Implementation actions are an appropriate way to document details under a policy and could be appropriate for certain policies within the RMP.	Include implementation actions within the RMP policies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regret that the “provided \$255K worth of information about history and plants to the NPDC”... “have not been valued, used or made public”. 	There is an intention to make available publicly the history and plants work that was undertaken. .	That the online data for the tree database is progressed with the new GIS platform of Council to be made available publicly when update has been made.
<p>66 Individual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lay out boundaries and manage encroachments. 	Boundaries are being re-formalised as part of the process to amalgamate the many different parcels within the park. An encroachment policy is planned which will more effectively address encroachments onto public spaces including Pukekura Park.	Retain the current plan content.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertising within the park is not desirable. 	Mostly agreed. There may however be exceptions for temporary sponsorship and/or events. Naming rights such as the TSB Bowl of Brooklands need to be carefully managed to ensure that any commercially associated signage is in keeping with the appearance of the area of the park they are within.	Retain the current plan content.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much emphasis given to ideas which “clearly have no place in the park”. 	Acknowledged.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve and enhance collections and breadth of plants. 	This is a goal for the plan, provided plant health can be maintained.	Retain the current plan content.

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make boats available on a regular basis. 	<p>The boats have become slightly problematic over the preceding years. Their operation has been tied to the Tea House concession, and the operators have been responsible for making them available for hire. There have not been any minimum requirements for their availability contained within previous agreements. The future operation of the boats is being considered alongside the team which manages concessions to see if there is an opportunity to have the boats available more frequently.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brooklands needs to retain wide open character and more “English” shade trees need to be planted. More accessible toilets on the top lawn. 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed. Planning staff are working with parks staff to ensure that the character of this area is understood and enhanced. Toilets are being considered as part of the zoo strategy which would be able to serve both zoo and Brooklands visitors.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not change the bowl or lake. 	<p>Acknowledged. There are no plans to change the appearance of the lake, but it is considered that terracing the upper reaches of the bowl has merits for everyday and event use.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install gates at Brooklands drive as funded by FoPP. 	<p>It is acknowledged that this is to take place, but has been postponed until plans for the areas around Brooklands Drive have been finalised and the most appropriate location for the gates has been decided.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content with the understanding that any developments around Brooklands Drive will include the FoPP gates.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain bush areas in natural form – do not remove understorey or humus. 	<p>Part of the character area descriptions is to define areas where different activities are undertaken. The informal bush areas are designated as areas to regenerate with minimal intervention. There may be times where it is necessary to intervene for weed and pest control or to remove vegetation which is unsafe or affecting park infrastructure. It is desirable though to leave the area to its own devices as much as possible.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannon Hill remove agapanthus but do not change paths – retain frontal access 	<p>Acknowledged. It is considered that there are too many paths to the top of Cannon Hill, none of which are easy to traverse. It is also felt that having healthy vegetation on the hillside facing the lake would improve the appearance of this area as the current state is slightly scruffy with the inability to really create a decent vegetative screen within the confines of the current multiple paths up the front of the hill.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors need to be managed better to avoid damage to the park. 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed. It has become apparent that there are increasing numbers of contractors traversing the park with less regard for the space and users. It is proposed that discussions are held with parks operations and contractors to ensure that contractors fully understand the specialness of the spaces they are going through and to help operations manage those activities.</p>	<p>Inclusion of an implementation action around staff and contractor inductions is proposed as part of the RMP.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports ground is costly and underutilised and dominated by cricket who see it as “their patch”. More uses should be found for the grounds. 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed. Significant resources are dedicated to the maintenance of the sportsground for what may be considered an underwhelming amount of use. It is proposed to encourage use of the grounds for many more uses and to see it as a central community area as it was historically.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only feasible option for the pavilion is replacement. 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pavilion and dugout costs should be part-paid for by cricket. 	<p>Cricket have acknowledged that if they are to benefit from improved facilities that they will have to contribute in some form. At this point it is not known what extent that may be but they will be expected to contribute in a meaningful way.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use concrete in the park. 	<p>Material choices should be carefully considered to complement the area of the park in which they exist. Materials must also be fit for purpose to ensure that the structures using them are suitably resilient and effective. At times it may be that concrete is the best solution, however all material use will be carefully considered. A new park design guide has been planned which will address many of these issues.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cycles and better enforcement. 	<p>This has been addressed elsewhere in this submission summary.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dam has lasted for 100 years so it must be sound and should be left in place. 	<p>In the case of the dam council is restricted in its options due to legislative requirements around dams which have modified the requirements relating to dam assessment and safety. With a better understanding of engineering and water, along with the regulations, it is known that the current dam does not meet the necessary requirements. Therefore it is necessary to investigate options to make the dam compliant. As the construction of the dam and the state of the core is not known, it is not possible at this time to determine what the best solution may look like. Interventions may be minimal or they may end up being significant. What is known however is that the dam will have to be changed to meet current best practice and regulations.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dock expansion is not necessary – floods will come over it, a seat at water level will result in youths using it and falling into the lake as they jostle each other. 	<p>The proposal is intended to allow greater, safer access to the water's edge. Infrastructure can be designed to cope with increased water levels. The argument provided around 'the youth' is unconvincing at best. There are multiple places around the park and within the district where people may fall into water.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drones need to be prohibited but dogs on leash are welcome. 	<p>Acknowledged. Council's Public Places Bylaw restricts use of reserves over public land without prior council permission unless an RMP specifically permits the activity. This plan does not specifically allow drones to be flown, so it falls under the auspices of the Public Places Bylaw. The plan does not permit RC vehicles including drones in the park without prior permission except in areas already set aside for vehicles. This clause may be modified to clarify that drones and RC vehicles are not permitted anywhere in the park without prior council permission.</p>	<p>Clarify the appropriate clause to state that drones and RC vehicles anywhere in the park require prior council permission before use.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out an annual bird count. 	<p>This is beyond the scope of this plan.</p>	<p>Not able to be addressed through the plan.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering needs to work with the park and have more natural characteristics. 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed. The proposed Pukekura Park design guide should clarify expectations around this.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to the park caused by events is widespread e.g. rubbish, damage to plants and lawns, staff time costs and delay of works during the finest months of the year. More costs should be transferred to event organisers. 	<p>The plan authors are not privy to the costs charged to event organisers, and it is unlikely that submitters have all of this information either. So the matter of how much bond or fees are charged is not clear. The costs charged however should reflect the actual effects, and the bonds charged should cover worst case scenarios. Fees and charges are set by elected members during annual planning sessions and hence are not part of this plan.</p>	<p>Not able to be addressed through the plan.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashes and placentas are not welcome anywhere in the park. 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed. Staff are not aware of the extent to which this is an issue, but public parks are not the places for disposal of human remains. If deemed necessary a clause may be inserted into the plan, but it is not known at this time how necessary it is.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content. But include any such clause into the Part A RMP currently in development to cover all NPDC administered reserves.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Fillis St entrance is fine but the bank facing Fillis St is an eyesore. 	<p>It is agreed that the bank facing Fillis St is in need of further development to increase its aesthetic appeal. It is anticipated that when the western terraces are redone that there will be thought put into how to improve the adjoining north facing bank.</p>	<p>Expand the Fillis St entry project to specifically include the north bank facing Fillis St.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disagree with User Right of Way – peds 1, staff 2, scooters 3 and no others. Contractors take too many journeys through the park. 	<p>While in reality it is likely that staff will make way for pedestrians wherever possible, there will be times where it is necessary and unavoidable that staff will require priority right of way. It is not considered that this is in practice going to be an issue, but priority rights of way have been included to make it clear that cycles, scooters etc. are at the bottom of the hierarchy.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and safety requirements should not detract from the park character. 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed up to a point. There will however be situations where council is forced to act in the interests of health and safety in order to meet legal requirements or to prevent future situations from occurring. This is most likely to happen with regard to trees which are nearing the end of their lifespan or are unhealthy and likely to fail. In these circumstances it may be necessary to remove objects which have been significant parts of the park.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hub is already in use so consultation is a joke. 	<p>It is regretted that the submitter feels this way. It was always intended and advertised that the Enviro Hub was in a trial period to ascertain the merits of its operation and to allow the public to see what the activity may look like prior to submitting on the RMP. It has been considered that the Enviro Hub has been working well however, and the changes to the grounds around the Hub have been well received.</p>	<p>Continue to allow the operation of the Enviro Hub at Brooklands.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular dredging and monitoring of lakes with regular weed and pest fish removal (as some fish are dumped from home aquariums). 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed up to a point. Regular maintenance of the lake is necessary to retain water health. It has periodically been suggested in the past that pest fish should be eradicated from the lake. This is however a big undertaking, and the only real way to ensure near total removal of pest fish is to drain the lake. This would require temporary removal of valuable species from the lake while this happens to ensure their survival as well before reintroducing them. There may be an opportunity to carry out this activity in conjunction with dam upgrades depending on the outcome of that processes investigations.</p>	<p>Consider attempting pest fish eradication if it aligns with other projects such as dredging or dam upgrades.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't need to modernise all old things i.e. western terrace steps are fine. 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed up to a point. However, the western terraces do need to be addressed and there is still a decision to be made about if the steps will fit in with any changes (which are yet to be determine through detailed design).</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bet er way to gather event and visitor information to assist management. 	<p>The park is a tricky place to get visitor information from. Being spread over such a large area and with 26 or so known 'official' entrances, even obtaining accurate visitor numbers is next to impossible with current resourcing.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No not interfere with Maranui Gully. 	<p>There are no current plans to modify anything in Maranui Gully outside of path maintenance, pest and weed control and ensuring the vegetation remains safe.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes need to be monitored. 	They will be.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking is at a premium at times. Could consider angle parking on Fillis but keep parking around the Bellringer. Contractors take up many of these spaces with too many large vehicles Be careful to retain trees at Brooklands if work is undertaken on the parking here. 	It is proposed to retain accessibility parking at Bellringer, but to remove the vehicles of able-bodied visitors. The proposed changes to Fillis St would more than make up for the lost parks if undertaken. Encouraging access through other, less frequented entrances would also remove some of the parking stresses in this location. All care will be taken to retain vegetation within the scope of final designs, but this cannot be guaranteed in all circumstances.	Retain the current plan content.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Pest plants proliferate throughout the park and need controlling but not with widespread spraying by contractors”. 	Ideally pest plants would all be controlled with manual processes, however, with limited resources and the constant invasion of pest plants from neighbouring properties and the vast numbers of visitors, there has to be some realistic discretion exercised in keeping on top of pest plants. While care is always taken to minimise less desirable control methods, they will need to be used pragmatically on occasion in the interests of expediency.	Retain the current plan content.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Some of these plans are merely kite flying exercises. E.g. Bike route”. 	If by ‘kite flying exercise’ the submitter is suggesting that the plan has made suggestions to see how the public responds in order to help reach a decision then they are correct.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Do planners for parks have training in basic landscaping rules?” Hopes that “some of the more bright and shiny ideas are not implemented”. 	The planning and design team who are responsible for these plans is home to multiple qualified landscape architects, a qualified arborist, a qualified ecologist and people with experience in local government, tertiary education, private practice, small business ownership, plant nurseries, horticulture, tourism and agriculture amongst other things. It is considered that they are well versed in the needs of landscape design, vegetation and open space use. The proposals in the RMP have been based on minimum requirements to meet the issues identified while acknowledging the status of Pukekura Park and associated amenity outcomes desired in retention of character.	Nil – observation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid mass planting, themes and fashion. 	Planting designs will be suggested which are suitable for the situation and environment the plants are set to be in. This may encompass any form and design however it is recognised that the character of the park and botanical collections required particular consideration.	Recognise inclusion of botanical collections and character areas aim to ensure appropriate planting design is considered within the park.

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soft surfaces are better for runners. 	<p>Acknowledged. It has been noted by many submitters and in discussions that more giving surfaces can be better for runners. However, these surfaces are not necessarily better for less stable people and wheels. While it is recognised that there are many users who enjoy exercising in the park, there are over 20km of paths for them to enjoy. There are very few accessible paths within the park which can be enjoyed by those with less mobility, so it has been proposed that a few of the most highly used, flat paths are surfaced with something that is more accessibility friendly. The exact surface materiality has not been determined yet and will be chosen during any detailed design. It will however consider environmental impacts, durability and permeability alongside its suitability for the proposed use.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built shelters attract drug dealers and other undesirable activities and are a further maintenance cost. 	<p>It is unclear where this conclusion has been derived from. It is acknowledged that any built infrastructure will come with associated maintenance and depreciation costs, which is why all infrastructure needs to be considered for its benefits and whole of life costs before a decision is made to install it.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoking and vaping prohibitions are good but need to alcohol needs to be banned completely except in specific places during concerts. 	<p>Alcohol ban areas are defined within Council’s Alcohol Control Bylaw 2020. There are specific parts of this bylaw which address Pukekura Park. This plan should not contain any restrictions which contradict the existing bylaw. If it is not considered that the current restrictions are adequate, this should be addressed during the next bylaw review.</p>	<p>Not able to be addressed through the plan.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough staff and horticultural skills are increasingly rare – we need to train apprentices. 	<p>Succession planning in any industry is key. It is beyond the scope of this plan to instruct council’s employment practices, but it is acknowledged that retention, sharing and passing on of institutional and practical knowledge is extremely important and should be encouraged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hatchery lawn stage and lighting is not needed, do not need another stage on the Gables lawn. 	<p>Acknowledged and agreed. There is an intent to remove the permanent hatchery lawn stage. The stage indicated on the plans for the gables lawn is intended to show the location of a temporary stage brought in for events.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tea House work is unnecessary as it recently had an upgrade – including the exterior spaces. 	<p>Acknowledged. It is considered though that the modifications did not maximise the potential of the space, and that the people involved in the design were not suitably experienced or qualified to make the best decisions regarding open space and commercial operations.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wooden fronts on the terraces was “a huge mistake” they need green facings. 	<p>Acknowledged.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theft of plants is becoming widespread, need to monitor new plantings with cameras and prosecute offenders. 	<p>Acknowledged. This has been brought to council's attention multiple times recently. Combating this selfish activity is difficult however. The park is open to the public at all times through multiple entrances, and it is believed that in order to have cameras present there needs to be adequate signage information.</p>	<p>Not able to be addressed through the plan.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of notable and protected trees. 	<p>Notable and protected trees are managed through the District Plan.</p>	<p>Nil – observation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “On page 30 you state that replacement of exotic vegetation will be with native species, that is incorrect” 	<p>This is in reference to the ‘informal native’ character area. There needs to be another review of these areas to check that the boundaries are accurate for the proposed character areas. The goal for this area is to eventually have it as a native regeneration area, and that as exotic species reach the end of their natural life they will be replaced or their location overtaken with native vegetation. There may be small areas encompassed by the current character area which may still benefit from the retention of exotic species and this will be looked at.</p>	<p>Review the boundaries of the character areas.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victoria Rd house could be used for various groups “provided they become members of the Friends of Pukekura Park”. 	<p>Victoria House could conceivably be used by suitable groups once the private tenancy runs its course. It does not seem appropriate however to compel membership of the FoPP in order for a group to be considered suitable to use the property.</p>	<p>Review potential future uses of the Victoria Rd house.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An additional viewshaft should be added from the road leading to the old curators office towards the mountain. 	<p>This has been suggested by another submitter as well, and has been acknowledged as a valid addition.</p>	<p>Modify the view shaft to ensure that the protected area encompasses the space from the rotunda to the Tea House path.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional water management suggestions. 	<p>The submitters comments are acknowledged and will be taken alongside all other options when considering stormwater and waterway management.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace corten signs. 	<p>There is a project to implement a complete wayfinding and signage investigation and suggestions for an integrated park-wide signage suite. This will almost certainly result in the replacement of the corten signs.</p>	<p>Acknowledge during preparation and implementation of the wayfinding strategy.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional wetlands are not necessary – reinstate ‘Manhat an’ island. 	<p>The work necessary to reinstate these older features is considerable, and with no guarantee that they would result in the desired management objectives.</p>	<p>Decline to reinstate ‘Manhattan Island’.</p>

ID	Submitter Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WOMAD causes huge disruption and damage. Staff and volunteers at the Gables should be able to work unhindered during WOMAD setup instead of the whole site being taken over for weeks before the event. 	<p>It is acknowledged that WOMAD causes significant disruption to the Brooklands end of the park, not just during the event, but during set-up and pack down as well. While the operational procedures and agreements for WOMAD are beyond the scope of this plan, if the preparations for WOMAD unduly hinder volunteers working at the gables, then a discussion should be held between council, gable volunteers and event organisers to see if a compromise can be reached.</p>	<p>Not able to be addressed through the plan.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoo needs improvements but the proposed vehicle access around the back is bad 	<p>There is scope for design development in this project, and it is not a given that the existing identified road is in the best location. This aspect will be investigated through any detailed design.</p>	<p>Acknowledge during detailed design of the Brooklands Entry project if approved.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More consultation with FoPP on all matters, and FoPP need to be included as being consulted with on the following policies in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1.3(b) ○ 4.9(a) ○ 5.2 (b) & (c) • Consult with FoPP on tracks and paths revision. The ground alongside the lake will always be moving so should not be sealed. Also the sewage pipe under the western path of the main lake is a reason not to seal this path. 	<p>The FoPP are recognised as a group with an interest in the park, but they are by no means the only people who are concerned with park management. FoPP are kept well-informed of goings-on at the park and have ample opportunities to present their views. They are also specifically recognised in the plan as a group that council wishes to engage with around the park's management processes.</p>	<p>Retain the current plan content.</p>



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision

DRAFT 2023

Ngāti Te Whiti - Cultural Narrative

He waka eke noa.

A waka we are all in, with no exceptions

Ngāti Te Whiti alongside Tūparikino hapū are mana whenua over the area where Brooklands Zoo is situated, within the Ngāti Te Whiti rohe which extends from the Herekawe Stream to the Waiwhakaiho River, inland to its headwaters on Taranaki and back to the Herekawe. The rohe of Ngāti Tūparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti is a cultural landscape of historical importance. The Ngāti Tūparikino hapū take their name from their eponymous ancestor, Tūparikino. Ngāti Tūparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti are hapū of the Te Atiawa Iwi.

In the words of hapū - “Our rohe was historically occupied and utilised to sustain our people and contains a wealth of occupation such as marae (meeting house), kāinga nohoanga (dwelling place), umu (oven), wāhi mahi kōhatu (quarry sites), ara tawhito (traditional travel routes), māra kai (gardens), tauranga waka (canoe landing sites), tauranga ika (customary fishing grounds), mahinga kai (customary freshwater fishing grounds), wāhi pakanga (battle sites), pā (fortified villages), papakāinga (village) and urupa (cemetery)”.

Indigenous knowledge from both hapū provides a rich kete (basket) of wisdom that relates directly to environmental stewardship, preservation and enhancement of biological diversity. For Māori there is an inseparable relationship between people, land and water. This unique relationship is fundamental to the culture of Ngāti Tūparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti.

The Strategic Vision for Brooklands Zoo aspires to elevate this understanding and embed local cultural narratives and knowledge within all aspects of the Zoo working in partnership with hapū as the vision progresses.

Background

In the end we will conserve only what we love; we will love only what we understand; and we will understand only what we are taught. Baba Dioum

Brooklands Zoo is located within the iconic Pukekura and Brooklands Park at the centre of New Plymouth -Ngāmotu. Brooklands Zoo was officially opened to the public in 1965. Jack Goodwin, a former Director of Parks, envisaged a collection of aviary birds and small animals for the community to enjoy.

The New Plymouth Jacee Chapter and the New Plymouth Cage Bird Club were key partners that contributed to the construction of the original habitats and the acquisition of bird and animal stock. Since its opening over half a century ago the Zoo has undergone transformation as infrastructure and animal husbandry practices have evolved.

Occupying .87 hectares within Pukekura/Brooklands Park the Zoo is currently owned and operated by New Plymouth District Council.

The Council works in relationship with a number of related organisations including the following:

- Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)- Brooklands Zoo is an approved facility.
- Zoo and Aquarium Association (ZAA) accredited member and has a Wildlife Act Authority Permit with the Department of Conservation (DOC).

The current Zoo animal collection includes exotic mammals, exotic birds, native birds, exotic farmyard animals and a range of exotic and native reptiles and

amphibians. This amounts to a total of thirty species and ninety individuals.

As a ZAA welfare-accredited member, the Zoo participates in coordinated management animal programmes for many of the species that are in our care. Records are kept on each individual animal including their family history to maintain healthy gene pools and avoid potential in-breeding issues. Reproduction is approved in advance so that involved ZAA facilities have time to plan for acquisition or transfer out to other facilities.

Brooklands Zoo is actively involved in on-site breeding programmes with cotton-top tamarins. However, other species, such as Bolivian squirrel monkeys and Capuchin monkeys, are cared for and displayed as single-sex groups that may be required to participate in future transfers to aide breeding recommendations in other zoos. The goal is to maintain healthy zoo-based populations that are not derived from animals taken from the wild.

Brooklands Zoo has a Wildlife Act Authority permit through the Department of Conservation (DOC) to assist with rehabilitating injured or orphaned native birds brought to us directly from either DOC staff or our veterinarians from the New Plymouth Vet Group. This permit is only for native and protected NZ bird species such as kereru, tui and morepork and protected reptiles, and is for non-display purposes to allow the injured bird time to recover out of the public eye prior to being released back in the wild.

In addition, Brooklands Zoo participates in a broad range of local, national and international conservation programs and wildlife research projects.

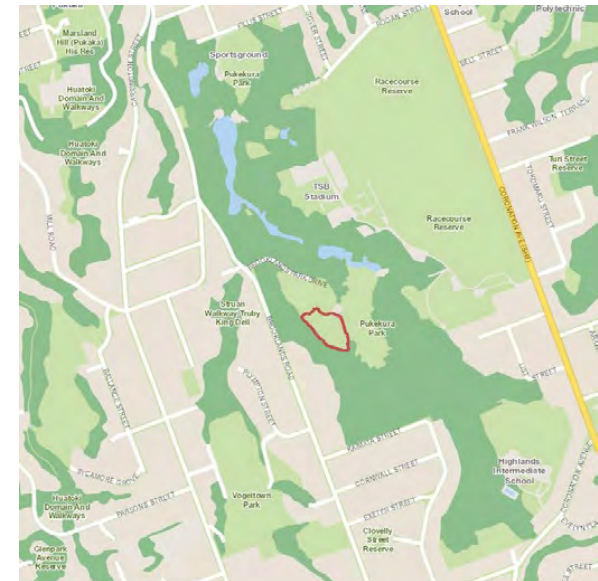


Diagram showing location of Brooklands Zoo within Pukekura Park



Visitor Profile

113,000+ visits annually

Majority of visitors go to see the animals and engage children (only 9% were playground focused)

Most are regular visitors, monthly to six months

44% are New Plymouth local

95% overall satisfaction rate

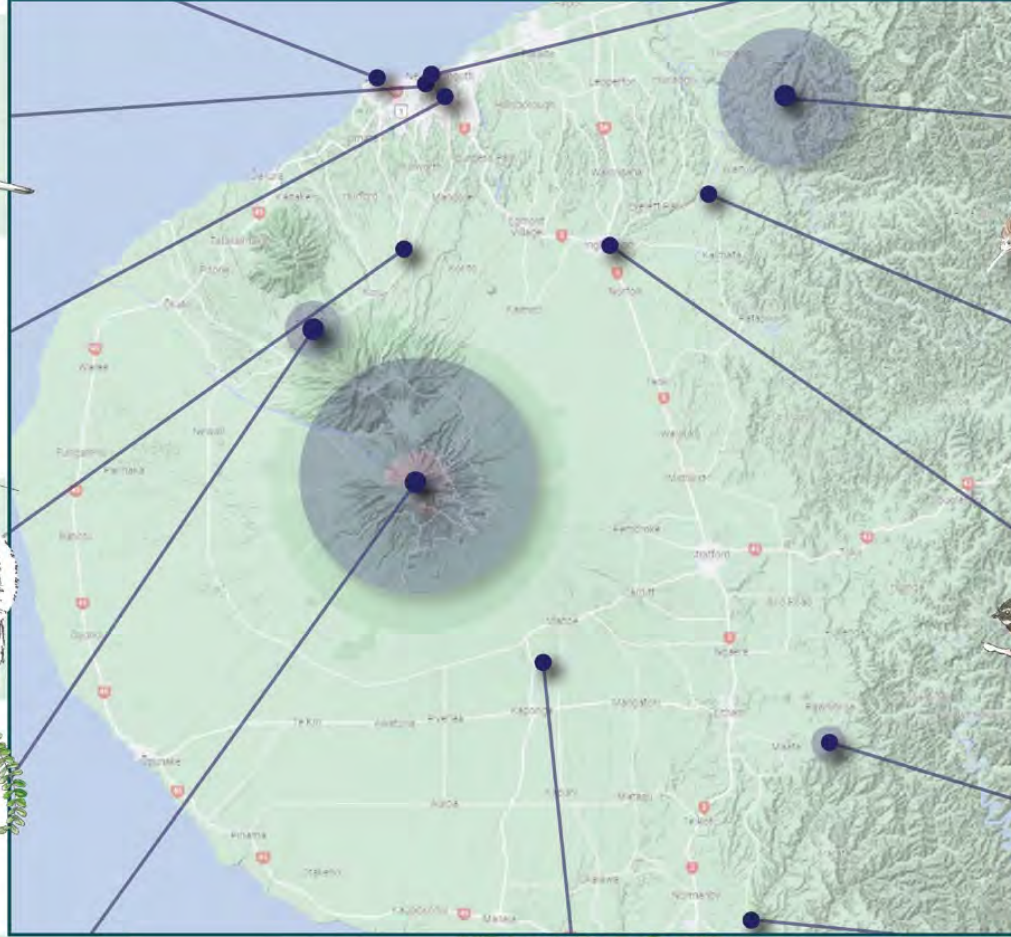
78% travel by car with 21% walking and cycling

Most hear about the zoo through word of mouth or visiting the park

Majority target age 5 - 10 year olds

Majority interested to learning/ knowing more about animals and how to protect wildlife

REGIONAL CONSERVATION, ANIMAL EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS and FACILITIES



MARINE INFO CENTRE
 - Run by Nga Motu marine reserve
 Ownership: Trust / Port

PUKE ARIKI MUSUEM
 - Dynamic inside demonstration environments
 - Project reef life
 - Native wildlife
 - Geology
 - Culture
 Ownership: NPDC

BROOKLANDS ZOO
 - Exotic and native animals
 - Social animals
 - Forest and stream themes
 - Park and forest planted environments
 Ownership: NPDC

POUAKAI ZOO
 - Exotic big cats, monkeys and capuchin
 - Farm animals
 - Zoo / farm ecosystem
 Ownership: Private

PUKEITI
 - Exotic and native environment
 - Tree walk
 - Education trails
 Ownership: TRC

TARANAKI MOUNGA
 - Native montane ecosystem
 - Nature wildlife and botanic mountain zones
 - North Taranaki visitors centre
 - Education and signage
 Ownership: DOC and Iwi

HOLLARD GARDENS
 - Permaculture education
 - Native and exotic environments
 Ownership: TRC

KAWAROA DESTINATION PLAY
 - Cultural / Marine education
 - Playground
 Ownership: NPDC

EAST TARANAKI ENVIRONMENT TRUST
 - 13,000ha native forest in Purangi
 - Predator control
 - Native wildlife, brown kiwi, long tailed bats and kokako
 - Developing education programme
 Ownership: Trust


STONEY OAKS
 - Farm / barn
 - Bush, pond, farm and bush ecosystem
 Ownership: Private

INGLEWOOD WILDLIFE RECOVERY FACILITY
 (under development)
 - Bird hospital and recovery
 - Kiwi
 - Education centre
 Ownership: Trust

ROTKARE SCENIC RESERVE
 - Predator proof fence
 - Native forest
 - Wetland / lake ecosystem
 - Native birds
 - Environmental education programs
 Ownership: Trust

TAWHITI MUSEUM
 - Bush train
 - Bush environment
 - Cultural history
 - Inside demonstrations
 Ownership: Private

Our Vision




Brooklands Zoo envisions a future where we all work in partnership to nurture our taiao (environment) and live sustainably for the well-being of all living things.

Our strategic vision and purpose is guided by the following goals:

CONNECT - CARE - CREATE - CONSERVE

Our Purpose



Brooklands Zoo will be an inspiring, fun and safe place to champion interest and love for the natural environment and support conservation efforts both locally in globally.

Our strategic vision and purpose is guided by the following goals:

CONNECT - CARE - CREATE - CONSERVE

Connect



We will provide opportunities for our community to connect positively with the natural world

Zoos, as centres of excellence for the care of and connection to living animals, are constantly evolving and responding to both conservation needs and societal expectations. Although the primary motivation of most zoo visitors may always be recreational, a huge global audience means zoos have an increasingly unparalleled opportunity to enhance public connectedness with and understanding of the natural world through both on-site and virtual live animal experiences.

There is an increasing body of knowledge demonstrating that visiting immersive, naturalistic exhibits in zoos can also improve human health and well-being, both physiologically and psychologically. Zoos inspire wonder, curiosity, and a sense of possibility in people of every age and from every background.

We provide a wide range of social, emotional and environmental learning experiences at the Zoo and increasingly in the virtual world. These experiences can spark a profound sense of understanding, empathy, and engagement that leads our community to the development of a deeper commitment to conservation.

What we'll do

- Develop conservation ambassadors via the Zoo's volunteer programmes and education partnerships.
- Provide high quality educational interpretation integrated within the animal exhibits.
- Continue and expand keeper talks and educational opportunities.
- Provide for small-scale hireage for events/parties within appropriate spaces within the Zoo.

Care



We will care for our animals with optimal environments that provide enrichment, wellness and well-being.

In recent years, there have been significant advances in the science of animal welfare and wellbeing. This has resulted in big changes in modern zoos and aquariums. Today, excellent zoo habitats and care are aimed at providing each animal with everything it needs to live a rich and flourishing life, guided by the Five Domains of Animal Welfare Science. These precepts are being continuously reviewed and monitored as new knowledge emerges, ensuring that the Zoo provides the best care possible for its animals.

Brooklands Zoo is ZAA Welfare Accredited facility, and our community cares deeply about the wellbeing of the animals at our Zoo.



What we'll do

- Continue to monitor and evaluate the ethics of maintaining animals at the Zoo and provide for best practice approaches for species management.
- Engage with our key partners for events and activities within the Park to ensure ongoing conversations about animal welfare.
- Ensure professional expertise is shared within the region and that Brooklands Zoo supports and promotes regional conservation goals.
- Provide opportunities for our visitors to see and experience the “behind-the-scenes” aspects of animal care.
- Maintain Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation work in partnership with other facilities (eg. Inglewood Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility)

Create



We will create immersive and naturalistic habitats that inspire

Creating truly immersive naturalistic exhibits, with engaging and interactive interpretive elements, has been demonstrated to both enhance visitor engagement and increase conservation-based knowledge.

Through a combination of live animal displays and creative educational messaging programmes, zoos have the opportunity to influence their visitors, eliciting emotions and encouraging them to action to change their behaviour to help conserve wildlife. Although the role of zoos in changing visitor behaviour is a relatively new idea, it comes with incredible conservation potential, and creates a huge range of new research possibilities and opportunities to integrate in situ and ex situ conservation efforts.

Creating the opportunity to participate in such important social experiences and learning has led the Zoo to maintain the current free-entry, thus ensuring that it is accessible for all.

There has always been an aspiration to ensure the zoo is accessible to all residents of New Plymouth, hence the current free entry.

Brooklands Zoo is the only free zoo in New Zealand. With increasing costs associated with high quality and enriched animal exhibits that improve animal welfare there may be a need to explore how the zoo is funded to ensure its ongoing ability to provide a quality zoo experience.

What we'll do

- Ensure affordable access to a Zoo experience for locals and visitors.
- Make our spaces welcoming and inclusive of all people and abilities.
- Create inspiring experiences with animals that elicit wonder, delight and increased awareness.
- Provide leadership in sustainable environmental practice within the Zoo operation (including zero waste and water conservation).

Conserve



We will increase conservation education and awareness and support native species and habitats to thrive in Taranaki

One quarter of all the world's known species of animals are currently threatened with extinction in the wild.

Zoos are playing an important role in protecting our wildlife for the future. Brooklands Zoo is proud to promote cotton-top tamarins through Proyecto Titi. Proyecto Titi is a conservation programme that combines field research, education initiatives and community programs to make the conservation of natural resources economically feasible for local communities in Colombia.

Because all wildlife and habitats are in the care of humans, we must confront one of the most profound ethical questions of our time: whether humans have the wherewithall to be able to live sustainably on our planet with all of Earth's creatures.

Collectively, accredited zoos and aquariums already contribute one of the largest shares of financial support to wildlife conservation and species survival around the world. By leveraging powerful emotional and educational experiences with animals, Brooklands Zoo can help build and sustain the commitment to wildlife conservation inspiring and empowering many more people to take significant and measurable action.

What we'll do

- Inspire our community to embrace and act for wildlife conservation.
- Continue to link with global conservation efforts to save endangered species and ecosystems (eg. Tamarin Proyecto Titi).
- Provide educational and interpretive resources that encourage urgent and accessible action for habitat and species conservation.

Brooklands Zoo has a Wildlife Act Authority permit through the Department of Conservation (DOC) to assist with rehabilitating injured or orphaned native birds brought to us directly from either DOC staff or our veterinarians from the New Plymouth Vet Group. This permit is only for native and protected NZ bird species such as kereru, tui and morepork and protected reptiles, and is for non-display purposes to allow the injured bird time to recover out of the public eye prior to being released back in the wild.

Our Responsibility for Kaitiakitanga - guardianship and protection

If we pollute the air, water and soil that keep us alive and well, and destroy the biodiversity that allows natural systems to function, no amount of money will save us.

David Suzuki

In May 2019 the United Nations reported that one million of the world's species are now at risk of extinction, many within decades at a rate greater than ever in human history.

Taranaki is leading national and global initiatives in areas of conservation, biodiversity and sustainability. These include; Restore Taranaki, Wild for Taranaki, Predator Free Taranaki and the Taranaki Mouna project.

In addition, there are a range of regional facilities and sites that provide conservation education and animal experiences. There is an opportunity for Brooklands Zoo to become a portal to showcase these regional offerings. By working collaboratively, better sharing knowledge and resources, creating partnerships to mobilise the wider Taranaki community.

The two proposed over-arching themes for Brooklands Zoo focus on highlighting the link between nature and people. Our unique Taranaki environment is highlighted through the forest and stream habitats while the importance of family is demonstrated through a theme that reflects on whanau and living together.

Whānau family & living together

Human beings are social creatures. We are wired to connect with others and to thrive in strong relationships.

Animals can teach children about family structures and loyalty and how different species co-exist and benefit from each other.

The Maori notion of whānau becomes an overarching theme for Brooklands Zoo within the concept plan. For whānau is defined in different ways, for some it is by whakapapa and the connections people hold. For others, whānau is the people and the place that you feel that you belong to. Whānau relationships are different for everyone.

In modern day society, whānau can also be described as a group of people who are not related, but who are bound together to fulfill a common purpose, share a common cause or interest. This breadth of understanding of whānau provides a rich opportunity to highlight connections and link the concept of living together to the experiences at the Zoo.



Ngahere and Awa Forest and Streams

Taranaki has a complex web of forest and stream environments that form a characteristic feature of our landscape.

The Strategic Vision for Brooklands Zoo highlights the unique landscape of Taranaki, with over 500 streams and an interwoven network of waterways and native forest areas.

Forty percent of Taranaki's land area is currently in indigenous forest and shrubland. It is estimated that since the arrivals of humans, around 60% of Taranaki's indigenous forest and shrubland has been cleared. In these areas ecosystems are fragmented and reduced in area, resulting in reduced habitats for threatened and at-risk species.

Maintaining Taranaki's native biodiversity ensures the continued survival of indigenous plants, animals and ecosystems important to all of New Zealand.



Zoo Concept Design Statement

“In many ways, that’s what zoos have to do is get people to think, to ask questions and to have conversations. We put people in that comfortable space which inspires people to care and talk to others.” Becca Hanson - Brooklands Zoo Designer

The long-term vision for Brooklands Zoo is to enhance connections between the Zoo and the broader Pukekura Park and Brooklands environments. By doing this the Zoo will feel more embedded and supported by a special landscape setting and build a basis for a more cohesive thematic concept that will make sense to the visitor.

The concept plan retains Brooklands Zoo’s smaller-scale and more intimate size. Visitor experiences will be enhanced through habitat designs that elevate learning and conservation messaging while also improving animal habitats in line with best practise animal welfare. In addition, more efficient animal husbandry and keeper movement and servicing will be provided for.

The Zoo’s animal collection will be rationalised around the core flora and fauna characteristic of social species. This provides an opportunity for the animal collections to be maintained with species that are more adept at coping with the noise and activity inherent in the location of the Zoo within this multiple-use event site. New habitats will be constructed to ensure high quality noise attenuation techniques that will further support animal wellbeing during events within Pukekura and Brooklands Parks.

Animal habitats will focus on elevating the link between

the visitors, the animals and their habitats in order to reinforce the interwoven nature of the world. The display of animals within a natural setting intensifies not only the visual, but also the emotional impression given by the animal to the visitor. The result is an immersive and sensory experience where visitors and animals share a common landscape.

Due to it’s size, Brooklands Zoo’s main role within the regional context will be of advocacy and education. To spark the interest of visitors to inspire them move beyond the Zoo to explore other wild places within the region eg. the proposed Inglewood Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility, Purangi and Lake Rotokare.

Brooklands Zoo is an inner-city urban zoo. This, together with spatial constraints within the park setting, has consequences in relation to the number and type of animal species that should and can be housed. Bringing new animals into the Zoo can be expensive and logistically challenging and careful decisions need to be made about species selection to ensure best practice welfare needs are met.

Sustainable animal collections are also reliant on partnerships with other Zoos. The ZAA is a key partner that the Zoo needs to work alongside in order to facilitate good species and collection management.

The Ministry for Primary Industries’ (MPI) role at zoos in New Zealand is to ensure that animals of regulatory interest are contained and that animal welfare requirements are met. MPI monitor the animal habitats to ensure that they meet the required containment standards. Currently there are two exhibits (the free flight aviary and Capuchin/Tamarin exhibits that

will require renewal in the short term to meet MPI requirements.

Total species numbers will be reduced by approximately one third so that higher quality habitats can be developed for species that are more adaptable to the types of activities that occur within the park. Key features of the new concept include:

Keeper only access - a pathway between the boundary fence and new habitat areas- resulting in back-of-house management and maintenance being easy and quick without disturbing the visitor experiences.

Pukekura Wildlife Corridor- a conceptual corridor through the Zoo that connects from the entry through to the backdrop of native forest at the rear of the Zoo. Native trees will connect through the central area providing shade and avian flyways.

Pukekura Forest Canopy Walk (see following pages)

New Zoo Entry- building on the existing heritage gate entry, a new double-sided toilet will provide for both the Zoo and Brooklands Park. Cafe food truck location will be supported with picnic tables within Zoo and at Envirohub.

Social Spaces (see following pages)

Nature Play (see following pages)

Animal Habitats (see following pages)

Education Facilities (see following pages)



To ensure alignment between animal collections, education and advocacy, a series of over-arching themes has guided the zoo concept plan and strategic vision.

Zoo Themes

Flora and Fauna Characteristics



Social species

Themes



Whānau
Living together

Animal Collection

Local Natives



Select Exotic
Guests



Setting: Habitats/Homes



Up in the Trees



On/Under the
Ground



In the Water



Ngahere and Awa
Forest and Streams

Exotic Guests



Cotton top tamarin
(*Sanguinus oedipus*)

Tufted Capuchin
(*Sapajus apella*)

Australian birds
(Red winged, King, Derbyan,
Princess, Barraband/Superb
and Eclectus parrots)
Indian ring neck parrots
Rainbow lorikeet
Lady Amherst pheasant

Up in the Trees



Meerkat
(*Suricata suricatta*)

Leopard tortoise
(*Stigmochelys pardalis*)

Agouti
(*Dasyprocta leporina*)

Scheltopusik
(*Pseudopus apodus*)

On/Under the
Ground



Short clawed otter
(*Aonyx cinerea*)

Green and golden bell
frogs
(*Litoria aurea*)

In the Water



Naturally occurring native
birds of the Park
Kererū, Fantail, Tui, Kākā,
Grey Warbler

Inglewood Wildlife Facility
Link with native birds in
rehabilitation

Ruru as guardian

Up in the Trees

Local Natives



Geckos

Wētā

On/Under the
Ground



Vision for Species Collection

Social Spaces - sharing experiences and supporting families



Places for whanau to gather and share experiences, learn or simply be together. Party and event spaces combine with educational zones to provide a unique and diverse range of spaces for the community.

The recreational role of the modern zoo is an important aspect to be integrated. People enjoy visiting Brooklands Zoo and this is often a shared experience amongst family and friends. Evaluating how the zoo influences this “captive audience” and extends its reach to include a compassionate approach to animals and people which can further enhance the mission, value, and relevance of the



work of zoos.

Brooklands Zoo will continue to be a safe space for families to share experiences, a meal and time together. This aspect of the zoo will be supported by retention of some of the existing shelters that provide for picnic tables and spaces to gather. These will be added to with additional seating and informal gathering spaces that are located throughout the zoo environment.

These might include additional shelters, seats, open grass areas for informal picnics, shelters and picnic tables. In addition the educational spaces will also



be able to have multiple use for families, when not being used for educational events.

Forest Canopy Walk - getting into the forest and up in the trees



A blurring of the boundary between park and zoo. The portal to discussion about our precious taonga species and opportunity to see New Zealand native bird species in their natural habitats.

The forest canopy walk will connect out into the canopy of native trees that bound the western side of Brooklands Zoo.

The concept for a canopy walk of some form within Pukekura Park has been a long-standing aspiration. The contour of the forest on this edge of the zoo provides an opportunity to connect visitors directly



from the zoo environment out into the canopy of a diverse range of mature native trees, including some of New Zealand's rarest (eg *Pennantia baylisiana*).

A canopy walk provides unprecedented access to the kind of habitat which we are normally locked out of – the treetops. Tree canopies are home to a whole host of interesting creatures, as well as being a great vantage point from which to survey the natural world, and to develop a deeper appreciation of the trees themselves.

This forest currently supports a range of native bird species (occasional kaka, kereru, fantail, grey



warbler, tui). The canopy walk will allow for visitors to engage with the forest environment in a unique way while enjoying the experience of connecting with native birds in their natural environment. This provides a chance to elevate the conservation education outcomes for the zoo.

The boardwalk itself would provide for interpretive opportunities. Examples might include a listening post where the sounds of wind in tree leaves, the sound of rain falling through the canopy and maybe even a tree listening device (recently trialed at Kew gardens) where visitors can hear the sound of water surging up a trees trunk.

Nature Play - interacting with forest habitats



Providing a safe, kid friendly and highly interactive environment that directly connects to the look and feel of adjacent animal habitats - extending the sense of immersion and elevating learning opportunities through play.

The existing playground at Brooklands Zoo is well-used, but surveys of visitors highlight that it is not the main reason for a visit to the Zoo and that the focus is on seeing the animals. In order to better align the playground with the renovated animal habitats and a more immersive Zoo experience, the concept plan envisions a new playground that



spans the central area of the Zoo and provides for play experiences that are based on nature. Instead of conventional manufactured play equipment the playground at Brooklands Zoo will immerse visitors and children in a natural-style forest environment.

Research indicates that when children play and learn in nature, they do so with more vigor, engagement, imagination and cooperation than in wholly artificial environments.

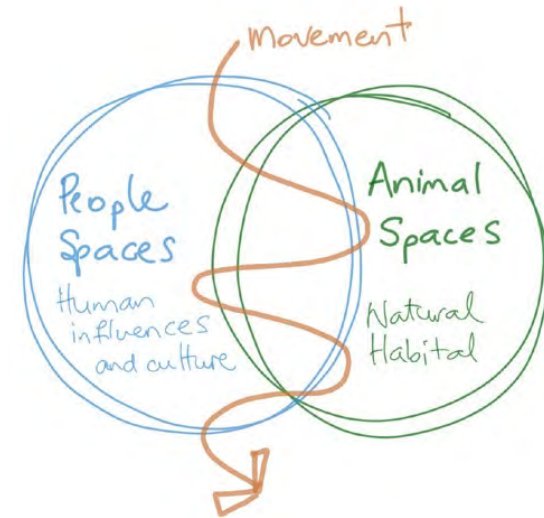
Zoos can be an instrumental avenue for connecting children to nature, thereby contributing to the development of conservation values and



environmental stewardship.

Creating a safe, vibrant and varied natural playground that builds on the animal habitat experiences will provide opportunities to enhance the connections between humans, animals and the landscapes they share.

Animal Habitats - immersive habitats that capture the spirit of the animal



Immersive exhibits that capture the spirit of the animal and support a rich and flourishing life for the animals.

A range of existing animal exhibits are proposed to be renewed to provide for a more sustainable animal collection (ie. breeding opportunities with split habitat opportunities) and higher quality, naturalistic spaces. Animal habitats will complement the over-arching themes to ensure a cohesive narrative for visitors.

Naturalistic zoo design intensifies interactions that the visitor has with animals as they are part of an exhibit rather than a mere observer. Such

naturalistic displays are also imparting a message of greater understanding, even without interpretation.

The design of the zoo exhibit prioritises the development of a space for the animals and as such animal welfare becomes one of the most important elements. The visitor experience is woven into this, particularly when looking at the integration of people and animal spaces (naturalistic and immersive spaces).

The following principles will be considered as part of the Brooklands Zoo animal habitats:

- Animal is dominant and the visitor moves through the landscape rather than looks at it.
- Ensure the animals are seen only as part of a landscape which also surrounds the viewer.
- Provide selected views and sense of anticipation.
- Prevent cross-viewing of other people and exhibits.
- Avoid looking down on animals (current approach with otter exhibit), they should be at eye level or above.

Education Spaces - engaging with learning and building knowledge



A series of learning spaces both indoor and out that provide innovative and varied opportunities to engage.

Education is key to ZAA-accredited zoos, whether it's community, school, tertiary or professional education. Across Australasia, ZAA members have developed all kinds of programs, materials and facilities to encourage people to learn more about wildlife and conservation science.

As Brooklands Zoo will be a space that builds interest in the natural environment and guides



visitors to other regional attractions, the ability for educational opportunities to occur within the zoo is an important component of the strategic vision.

Currently the Zoo has limited spaces for more formalised learning. The ability to provide spaces that schools and visiting groups can use will enhance the learning opportunities provided there.

These spaces might include a range of terraced seating for outdoor classrooms and indoor sheltered spaces for extended learning opportunities. Zoo keeper talks and immersive habitat experiences will then flow out from these



spaces. Education spaces would be designed around the proposed zoo themes.

The spaces would be designed to ensure multi-use for other appropriately scaled events that could support the Zoo. Corporate events and kid's parties are activities often provided for at zoos to build in an opportunity for income for the zoo and other educational and conservation support activities.

ETET Wildlife Facility



A partnership between the East Taranaki Environment Trust (ETET), NPDC and Pukerangiora hapū to support an initiative in Inglewood to be a nationally recognised, foundation learning centre for land and wildlife management, based on iwi principles of environmental guardianship.

In 2021 Council purchased 5.92 ha of land that adjoins Joe Gibbs Reserve alongside the Kurapete stream in Inglewood in order to facilitate a collaborative conservation initiative with ETET. ETET is a Charitable Trust responsible for



conservation of 13,000 hectares of land in the upper reaches of the Waitara River at Purangi, East Taranaki.

One of the key purposes of the Trust's existence is to broaden public knowledge of environmental protection principles and provide access to resources for the community. The Trust is a hub for volunteer activity in the Inglewood area, providing a place and purpose for a number of volunteers to undertake trap building and maintenance among other activities.

The opportunity is for a collaboration between








NPDC's Brooklands Zoo and a wildlife facility that provides for targeted care and rehabilitation of native birds alongside wetland education and a visitor knowledge centre. This would provide an opportunity to support the aspirations of the Zoo to have a stronger input into conservation outcomes with a 'satellite' location that provides quieter environmental qualities. This therefore supports wildlife rehabilitation and release programmes in a more suitable location.

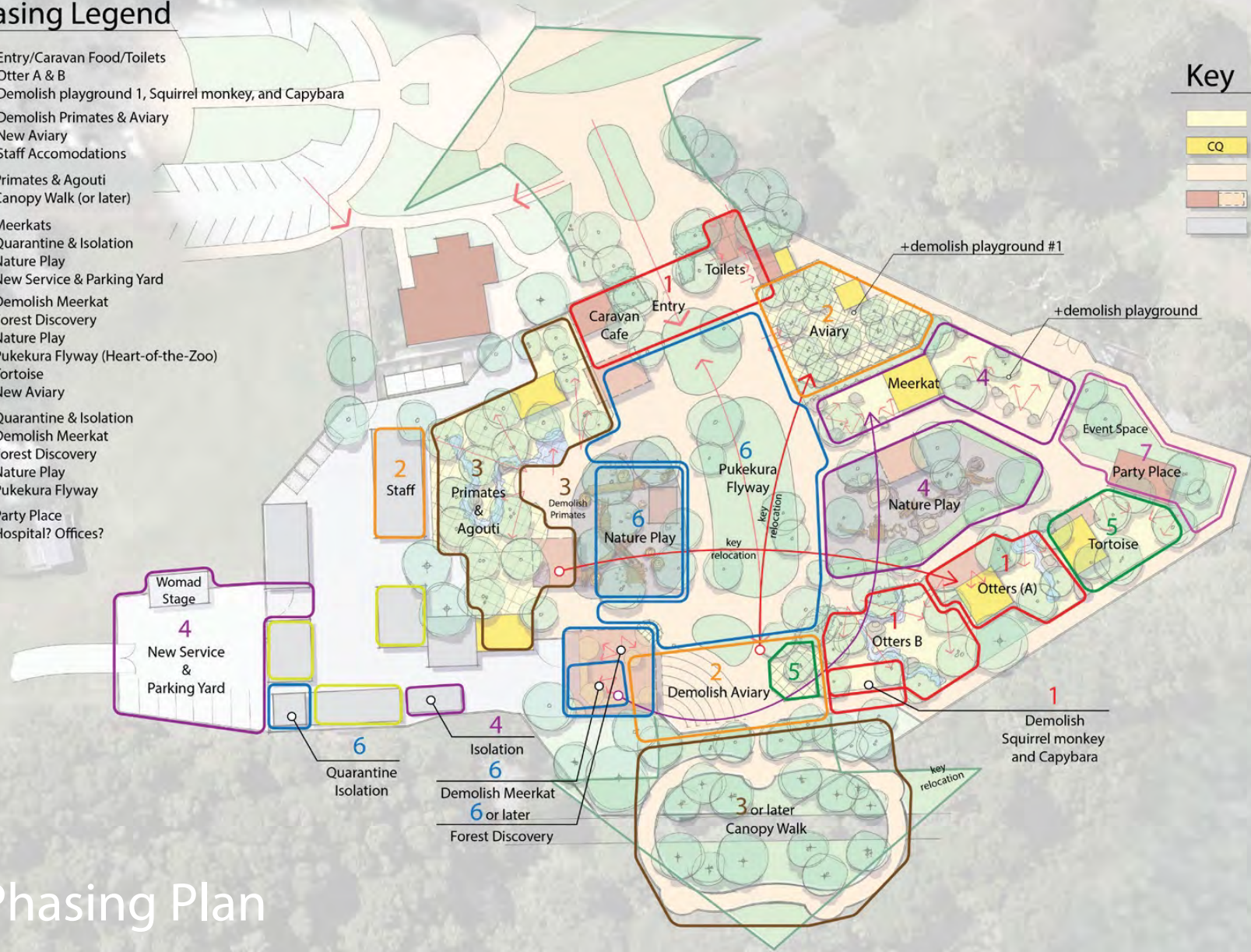
The intention is for the activity at Inglewood to complement (and not compete with) other sector participants.

Phasing Legend

- 1) • Entry/Caravan Food/Toilets
• Otter A & B
• Demolish playground 1, Squirrel monkey, and Capybara
- 2) • Demolish Primates & Aviary
• New Aviary
• Staff Accomodations
- 3) • Primates & Agouti
• Canopy Walk (or later)
- 4) • Meerkats
• Quarantine & Isolation
• Nature Play
• New Service & Parking Yard
- 5) • Demolish Meerkat
• Forest Discovery
• Nature Play
• Pukekura Flyway (Heart-of-the-Zoo)
• Tortoise
• New Aviary
- 6) • Quarantine & Isolation
• Demolish Meerkat
• Forest Discovery
• Nature Play
• Pukekura Flyway
- 7) • Party Place
• Hospital? Offices?

Key

	Animal Habitats
	Care-Quarters (BOH/Night)
	Guest Spaces (various paving & etc)
	Visitor Buildings & Shelters
	Support Buildings



Phasing Plan

Phasing and Animal Management

The concept plan for Brooklands Zoo requires consideration of both animal management (animal collection sharing between ZAA members and sustainable populations through breeding) and phasing of implementation.

The intent for the strategic vision and associated concept plan is to phase the implementation and align the work programme with key renewals and interdependencies between creating new habitats and shifting animals and demolition of the old spaces.

Wherever possible existing structures will be utilised (eg. shelters, barn and back of house service area facilities). The focus of the zoo renewal will be around enhanced animal exhibits, educational spaces and immersive nature play.

Phase	Detail
1	Build new Otter Habitats Entry Toilet block and Caravan food area
2	Build new Aviary Upgrade staff facilities (drying room, smoko)
3	Build new Primate + Agouti Habitat
4	Build new Meerkat Habitat
5	Build new Nature Play Zone (western side) Build new Leopard Tortoise + Scheltopusik Habitat
6	Build Forest Discovery Centre Build new Nature Play Zone (eastern side) Relocate small aviary for Ruru
7	Build new quarantine/isolation space Retrofit old barn to classroom and party shelter

Phases required to maintain MPI Standards (Phase 1 – 3)

'It's not just to save forests and wildlife that we're working but also for our own future – we all need forests, we all need the natural world.' Jane Goodall



DOWNTOWN CARPARK ESSENTIAL SAFETY WORKS UPDATE

PURPOSE / **TE WHĀINGA**

1. The purpose of this report is to update Council on the Expression of Interest (EOI) seeking a third party to undertake essential safety work to re-open and operate the Downtown Carpark as per the resolution dated 12 September 2023.

RECOMMENDATION / **NGĀ WHAIKUPU**

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

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / TOHUTOHU KAI WHAKAHAERE

2. This report is provided for information purposes only, and has been assessed as being of some importance.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

3. The Council resolved on 12 September 2023 (refer report Appendix 1) as follows:
 - a) *Authorise Council officers to engage with potential third parties to progress options for: Council to lease the building to a third party for them to undertake the safety work prior to them re-opening and operate the carpark.*
And report back within the next three meeting cycles.
 - b) *Undertake the planning to undertake the essential safety work to re-open and operate the carpark with a seismic rating less than 34 per cent NBS with the EPB notice remaining in place at a cost of \$4.42million.*
 4. An Expression of Interest seeking a supplier that could meet the cost and capability of repairing, maintaining, and operating the Downtown Car Park (DTCP) long-term was advertised on Tenderlink which resulted in a single response.
 5. The successful party was notified on 5 October 2023. They have inspected the building twice but at the time of writing, they have not submitted a detailed proposal or confirmed that they wish to re-open and lease the building.
 6. As directed under the September 2023 Council resolution, the business case work has continued which has shown a reduced price and programme timeframe.
-

7. Following more detailed design and contract negotiations, the price and timeframe to undertake the essential safety works and re-open the carpark is as follows:
 - total project cost estimate \$3,690,000 (\$720,000 less)
 - re-opening date 1 December 2024 (four months earlier).
8. A contract has been prepared with the price and programme conditional on execution by 15 December 2023.
9. Consistent with the September 2023 resolution, Council Officers will execute the contract and undertake the essential safety works to reopen and operate the Downtown Carpark.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA **ĀHUARANGI**

10. Carrying out the essential safety works will result in the carpark re-opening and **largely maintain the status quo of the property's impact on climate change to what existed previously (when in use).**

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

11. There are no reform implications associated with this matter.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

12. The prepared contract will be executed, mobilisation and manufacturing will begin with onsite construction commencing March 2024 and completed by December 2024.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCING IMPLICATIONS / **NGĀ HĪRAUNGA Ā-PŪTEA, Ā-RAUEMI**

13. The detailed business case has been completed and the total cost to complete the essential safety work to reopen and operate the carpark is estimated to be \$3.69m.
14. The current financial year budget includes \$1m for the works and \$3.3m is included in the Mayoral recommendation for year 1 of the draft LTP. The amount required in the 2024/25 year will reduce to \$2.69m based on the current cost estimate.

IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT / **HĪRANGA AROMATAWAI**

15. 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;
- Council staff have considered how the matter will promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and the future.
- 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.

APPENDICES / **NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA**

Appendix 1 The future of the closed Downtown Carpark 12-22 Powderham Street Report dated 10 July 2023 (ECM 9019520)

Report Details

Prepared By:	Catherine Croot (Property Manager)
Team:	Property
Approved By:	Kathryn Scown (Acting General Manager Operational Excellence)
Ward/Community:	Kaitake/Ngāmotu
Date:	3 December 2023
File Reference:	ECM 9133165 PID 13724

-----End of Report -----

THE FUTURE OF THE CLOSED DOWNTOWN CARPARK
12-22 POWDERHAM STREET

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is the detailed costings for the level of remedial works for earthquake strengthening of the Downtown Car Park and associated options for deliberation by the Council in line with the resolution dated 26 April 2022.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / NGĀ WHAIKUPU

That having considered all matters raised in the report Council:

- a) Notes that resolution of 26 April 2022, conditionally approved the strengthening of the 35-year-old Downtown Car park building to achieve the minimum 34 per cent National Building Standard (NBS) to facilitate the re-opening and continued commercial operation of the car park; and
- i) Authorised the Chief Executive to obtain detailed costing for Option 4 based on phase 1 (minimum essential safety work) structural strengthening works that would be under the 34 NBS threshold but still enable the car park to re-open and to proceed with that phase 1 contract works conditional upon the detailed costing being less than \$2.06 million; and
- ii) Authorised the Chief Executive to obtain detailed costing for Option 4 based on phase 2 (additional strengthening that with phase 1 works would achieve 34 per cent of the NBS) and to proceed with phase 2 contract works as a later contract variation, conditional upon the detailed costing being less than \$2.98 million.
- b) Notes the detailed costing for construction works exceed the original threshold estimates being:
- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| Option 4 Phase 1 (essential safety work) | \$4,420,000 |
| Option 4 Phase 2 (strengthen to 34% NBS) | <u>\$3,220,000</u> |
| Total | \$7,640,000 |
- c) Revokes **the Council resolution from 26 April 2022** 'Supplementary Report - Downtown Carpark Update'.

Recommends the future of the Downtown Carpark be considered as part of a concept business case through the existing Centre City Strategy Project – Restoring our Huatoki.

- d) Bring forward up to \$1,000,000 of approved funding from 2024/25 to undertake a concept business case for a co-ordinated development proposal for the Huatoki Corridor inclusive of the Downtown Carpark, Metro Plaza, Huatoki Plaza and developer partnerships with adjoining landowners.
- e) Present the draft concept business case to Council.

STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

- 2. The Strategy and Operations Committee recommend that Council keep the carpark closed pending further decision on the completion of a concept business case for the Huatoki Corridor and demolition.

TE HUIINGA TAUMATUA RECOMMENDATION

- 3. Te Huinga Taumatua recommend that Council keep the carpark closed pending further decision on completion of a concept business case for the Huatoki Corridor and demolition, and
 - a) Looks at the wider carpark issue in the CBD, and
 - b) Ensures that mana whenua are engaged in the process.

THE SUSTAINABILITY WORKING PARTY RECOMMENDATION

The Sustainability Working Party recommend that Council:

- a) Do not consider any option to reinstate as a parking building.
- b) Notes that resolution of 26 April 2022, conditionally approved the strengthening of the 35-year-old Downtown Car park building to achieve the minimum 34 per cent National Building Standard (NBS) to facilitate the re-opening and continued commercial operation of the car park; and
 - i) Authorised the Chief Executive to obtain detailed costing for Option 4 based on phase 1 (minimum essential safety work) structural strengthening works that would be under the 34 NBS threshold but still enable the car park to re-open and to proceed with that phase 1 contract works conditional upon the detailed costing being less than \$2.06 million; and

- ii) Authorised the Chief Executive to obtain detailed costing for Option 4 based on phase 2 (additional strengthening that with phase 1 works would achieve 34 per cent of the NBS) and to proceed with phase 2 contract works as a later contract variation, conditional upon the detailed costing being less than \$2.98 million.
- c) Notes the detailed costing for construction works exceed the original threshold estimates being:
- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| Option 4 Phase 1 (essential safety work) | \$4,420,000 |
| Option 4 Phase 2 (strengthen to 34% NBS) | <u>\$3,220,000</u> |
| Total | \$7,640,000 |
- d) **Revokes the Council resolution from 26 April 2022 'Supplementary Report - Downtown Carpark Update'.**
- e) Recommends the future of the Downtown Carpark be considered as part of a concept business case through the existing Centre City Strategy Project – Restoring our Huatoki.
- f) Bring forward up to \$1,000,000 of approved funding from 2024/25 to undertake a concept business case for a co-ordinated development proposal for the Huatoki Corridor inclusive of the Downtown Carpark, Metro Plaza, Huatoki Plaza and developer partnerships with adjoining land owners, including investigation of demolition.
- g) Present the draft concept business case to Council.

Carried

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Significance	This matter is assessed as being of significant
Options	<p>This report provides the detailed costings for the level of remedial works for earthquake strengthening of the Downtown Car Park for deliberation by the Council in accordance with resolution dated 26 April 2022. It recommends consideration of the following reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sell or lease property as is. 2. Re-open and operate carpark without any seismic mitigation or other safety work, with the EPB notice remaining in place. 3. Do essential safety work to re-open and operate carpark with seismic rating less than 34 per cent NBS with the EPB notice remaining in place. 4. Strengthen the building to 34 per cent of the NBS 5. Demolish existing structure and use site for alternative purpose. 6. Keep the car park closed pending further decision on completion of a concept business case for the Huatoki Corridor.
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are business owners, property owners and developers, members of the general public (workers and shoppers) and Iwi/hapū members.
Recommendation	This report recommends Option 6 for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	Option 6 will reduce FY24 and FY25 budgets by \$4 million as budget is already approved for the strengthening project and will offset bring forward up to \$1,000,000 from 2024/25.
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOPOTANGA MATUA**

4. This report sets out the detailed estimated costs for the two levels of remedial works approved in the Council resolution of 26 April 2022 to earthquake strengthen to 34 per cent NBS and reopen the closed earthquake prone Downtown Car Park to allow for continued operation of the car park for a medium term of 25 years.
 5. All cost estimates have been reviewed and updated. Costs for options 2 to 4 are from current contracts awaiting execution (subject to the outcome of this report). The demolition cost is an estimate from external demolition contractor and in-house cost estimator, the estimate includes some unknowns due to the complexities of the site i.e., adjacent to main arterial route; proximity to awa requiring resource consent; proximity to neighbouring buildings and the load capacity of the car park could require specialist equipment.
 6. Given that the detailed costings have all exceeded the threshold identified in the Council resolution of 26 April, all options outlined in previous reports are tabled for consideration, including a new option that responds more specifically to a co-ordinated concept business case for development of the Huatoki Corridor.
 7. Officers recommend option 6 to bring forward approved funding from 2024/25 to undertake a concept business case. This would provide for a holistic approach for a development proposal for the Huatoki Corridor inclusive of the Downtown Carpark, Metro Plaza, Huatoki plaza and developer partnerships with adjoining landowners.
 8. The recommendation takes into consideration the fact that the car park has been closed since December 2020 and research is required to better understand trends in transport and carpark demand and what would be appropriate in the future. It would also provide a co-ordinated approach to Council strategic assets in the vicinity. The economy in New Plymouth, like the rest of the country, is very different from three years ago. Economic confidence has declined reflecting the increases in the cost of living, rising interest rates as well as the difficulty to secure finance have also contributed to a slowdown in the real estate market, all of which could influence current and future parking demand.
 9. A concept business case will fully explore the development potential for Council-owned sites and facilities within this area and ensure a co-ordinated approach to identify the best opportunities to integrate and develop the Downtown Car Park to complement and support associated development of the Huatoki Corridor project.
-

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

Recap of Background on Downtown Car Park (DTCP)

10. The DTCP was completed in 1988 and provides 268 carparks within a seven level (14 split levels) multi storey building. Sitting on the southern fringe of the **city's main retail area, this carpark can be accessed either via Powderham Street or Currie Lane.**
11. The western side boundary of the property (12-22 Powderham Street) adjoins the Huatoki Stream (Esplanade Reserve) and Metro Plaza (33 Devon Street West), refer Figure 1. All these sites are Council owned.

Appendix 1



Figure 1 - Aerial view of Downtown Carpark and associated Council owned properties/sites that make up the Huatoki corridor.

Seismic Assessment Downtown Car Park

12. A detailed seismic assessment (DSA) prepared by WSP was received in November 2020. While the earthquake rating for the primary structure is in the high order of 80-100 per cent, the building also has some critical structural weaknesses that limit the overall rating to less than 34 per cent New Building Standard (NBS)
13. The assessment identifies the following critical structural weaknesses in the building:
 - a) Inadequate seating of the precast double-tee floor beams.
 - b) Lack of available capacity of the floor to transmit diaphragm forces to lateral load resisting elements.
14. Spencer Holmes completed a high-level structural peer review of the WSP assessment and confirmed the rating was correct. While generally agreeing with WSP strategies for repair it recommended replacement of the connections of the precast façade panels or the entire façade panel system.
15. In January 2022 an independent review of the seismic assessments and proposed strengthening works was completed by Kestrel Group.
16. All three engineering parties agree that basic strengthening of the supports to the floor units throughout the building is necessary to address the current vulnerability prior to re-opening the building, in addition to the installation of effective vehicle barriers safety works.

Current seismic rating

17. A building with an earthquake rating less than 34 per cent NBS triggers one of the requirements for the Territorial Authority to consider the building to fall within the ambit of being an Earthquake-Prone Building (EPB) in terms of statutory provisions of the Building Act 2004. Based on assessed seismic earthquake rating, the DTCP is officially declared to be earthquake prone and a public notice to that effect has been placed on the building.
 18. The buildings seismic risk assessment sits in the high-risk category, but the Council can elect to continue to use the building and has until 16 December 2045 to complete seismic work or demolish (25 years from issue of EPB notice).
-

Council Decision to close building

19. The DTCP operated as a commercial car park until December 2020, when a decision was made to close it because of the potential for structural failure of the building during an earthquake and the need to eliminate the risk to life and property and Council liability should such an event occur. The decision to close the car park to protect public safety was made by the Council as a PCBU (person conducting a business or undertaking), under the Health and Safety Work Act 2015.
20. Following the closure any decision on the future of the car park was put on hold until adoption of the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy (CCS) that was adopted in December 2021.

Demand for Leased Carparking

21. NPDC has six leased car park sites with a combined 291 car parks. All car parks have 100 per cent occupancy.
22. Following the closure of the DTCP demand for leased carparking at NPDC sites peaked, demand has since returned to pre closure levels.
23. There is a current waitlist for 30 carparks. The Parking team estimate immediate demand for 15 carparks (people on the list have declined offered carparks in the past). In May all parties on the waitlist were contacted, six indicated they would consider a carpark in DTCP if immediately available.
24. At the time DTCP closed NPDC converted 13 carparks on Courtenay Street (outside New World supermarket) to leased carparks. Four carparks were immediately leased while the last carpark was leased May 2023.

25. Current median occupancy for on street carparks across the central business district sits at 60 per cent. After the closure of DTCP occupancy peaked at 87 per cent in late January 2021 declining to 70 per cent in July 2021. Current occupancy is approximately eight percent higher than pre closure levels.

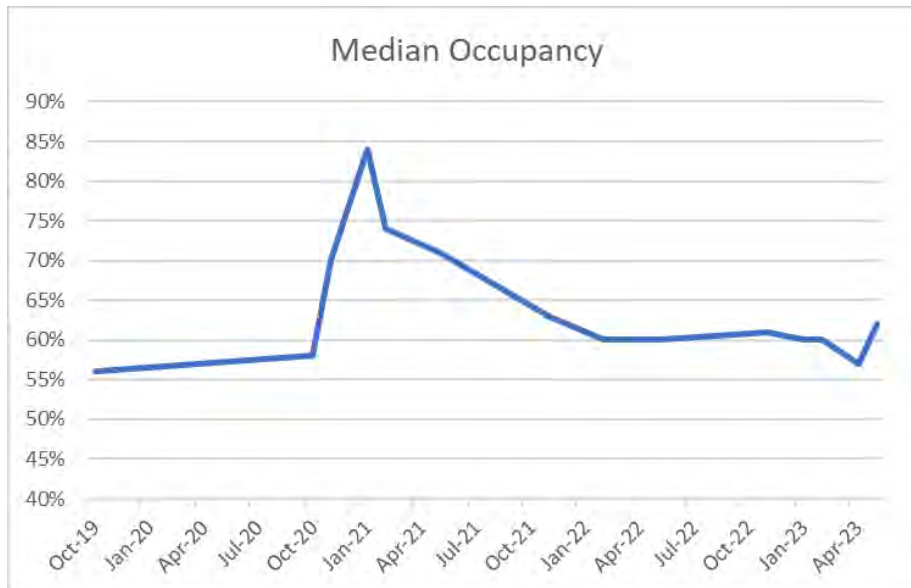


Figure 2 - On street carpark occupancy.

Adopted December 2021 Ngamotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy

26. The City Centre Strategy (CCS) is the long-term enduring strategy for the central city. This provides for the retention of the DTCP building as a medium-term strategy. The strategy includes:
27. *'Restoring the Huatoki'* – this is one of the visions for the Huatoki stream by restoring the stream and adjacent banks as open park space.

'Restoring the Huatoki stream as open public space under and along the Metro Plaza site will need to occur alongside the design and construction programme for redevelopment on adjacent sites. Integration between these aspects is fundamental. Other changes that can also be considered in support of this project are the interface between this site and the Downtown Car Park,'

'Successful use of the day-lit portion of the Huatoki by the general public relies on adjacent sites to positively open up to face the stream and engage with the open space. One of these sites is currently occupied by the Council owned Downtown car parking building.'

*'The Downtown car park building is earthquake prone and investigations regarding the **building's** future are underway. As alternative areas are **identified for the city's car parking needs (the four corners approach)**, the strategy anticipates significant opportunity for this site. Removal of the building and any site redevelopment provides significant opportunities to soften the edge with the stream. However, if removal is not feasible then focus will be on improving the façade and the relationship to the stream. This may be in the form of an artwork, green wall, new architectural facade or similar'.*



Figure 3 – Diagram from the CCS – Restoring our Huatoki.

28. The Strategy also commits NPDC to the guiding principles of Responding to Climate Change and Working with City Centre Stakeholders to deliver the **strategy's goals:**

Responding to Climate Change

Understanding the environment as an interconnected system that we live within and depend on. Decision-making and investment will look to reduce emissions and ensure decision-making and investment results in a resilient city better able to adapt to climate change. The city is designed to support living in ways that reduce reliance on fossil fuels and support resilience in the future.

*Responsive Delivery through Collaborative Relationships
Working together (NPDC, Ngāti Te Whiti, stakeholders and the private sector) and building relationships that enable delivery are important. It is acknowledged that great places are delivered by multiple stakeholders and collaborative working.*

Metro Plaza

29. Council purchased the Metro Plaza property (33 Devon Street West) in 2019 with the intention that the building be demolished to open the Huatoki Stream and adjacent banks for amenity and public access and to support adjacent development potential. The open space will provide linkages from the Council reserve known as Central Park and Sir Victor Davies Recreation Reserve with Puke Ariki Landing Recreation Reserve adjoining the coast (refer figure 3).
30. Users of DTCP access through the Metro Plaza to Devon Street.
31. Currently demolition of the Metro Plaza is not budgeted for in the Long-Term Plan, the cost is estimated at \$3.5m.
32. The detailed Huatoki Corridor Masterplan is budgeted to commence in 2025. The masterplan will consider the proposed demolition of Metro Plaza and will identify development opportunities for larger sites – including the DTCP (refer figure 4 from CCS).



Figure 4 - Image from CCS illustrating potential for DTCP site.

The 2022 Council Decision

33. The Council resolved on 26 April 2022 (refer Appendix 1 and 2 for prior reports):
- a) Approved strengthening of the Downtown Carpark building to achieve a minimum of 34 per cent NBS and re-open and operate as a carpark.
 - b) Authorised completion of detailed business case for Option 4 Phase 1 (essential safety remedial works) and completion of those structural works if cost estimate less than \$2,060,000.
 - c) Notes that if the detailed business case for Phase 1 remedial works has a cost estimate of greater than \$2,060,000 then Officers will report back to Council for further authorisation.
 - d) Authorised completion of detailed business case for Option 4 Phase 2 (NBS strengthening work) and completion of those works if cost estimate less than \$2,980,000.
 - e) If after detailed business case completed estimated costs exceeded amounts specified Officers required to report back to Council for further authorisation.

2023 Detailed Business Case Estimated Costs

34. Recently completed business cases estimate costs for report back as directed under the April 2022 Council resolution (if they exceeded the earlier estimated cost threshold) are as follows:

Option 4 - Phase 1 (essential safety works)	\$4,420,000
Option 4 - Phase 2 (strengthen to achieve 34% NBS)	<u>\$3,220,000</u>
Total	<u>\$7,640,000</u>

35. The cost estimate includes an additional \$731,000 (excluding margin and professional and contingency costs) of works not included in the original estimate, predominately work essential to the reopening of the building and recommended safety work.
36. The costs of works exceed the approved budget by \$2,600,000.
37. Building Consent for the works has been lodged and a contractor engaged to establish class 1 estimate, programme and methodology. Part 2 (construction) of the contract will be executed subject to Council decision if Option 4 is approved.
-

Other Options outlined in Earlier Report

38. Options were:

- a) Sell or lease property as is to iwi or other interested party.
- b) Re-open and operate carpark without any seismic mitigation or other safety work, with the EPB notice remaining in place.
- c) Do essential safety work, re-open and operate carpark at seismic rating less than 34 per cent NBS with the EPB notice remaining in place.
- d) Strengthen building to 34 per cent NBS, remove the EPB notice, re-open and operate.
- e) Demolish existing structure and use site for alternative purpose.

Additional option included for consideration.

- f) Keep the car park closed pending further decision on completion of a concept business case for the Huatoki Corridor.

**CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA
ĀHUARANGI**

39. The various options in respect of the future of this property will have different outcomes in terms of the possible impact on climate change. For example:

- Selling or leasing **the property 'as is', may see the new owner simply** continuing to operate as a carpark. This would largely maintain the **status quo of the property's impact on climate change to what existed** previously (when in use).
 - Carrying out minimal safety works or strengthening the building will again maintain status quo in terms of the operation of the carpark (once work is completed) but will add to the impact through machinery and new materials used throughout the project.
 - Demolition reduces the long-term impact in terms of parking spaces and therefore vehicle movement and petroleum use, but would have a short term increase in terms of the heavy vehicles used during the demolition and removal of the building. Being largely concrete and steel there is the opportunity to re-use materials; however, any replacement parking is likely to add to climate change due to construction activity and product type. Alternative use following demolition gives potential for greening the site and reducing impact.
-

- Under Option 6 Climate implications will not be known until completion of Huatoki Corridor concept business case.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

40. There are no reform implications associated with this report.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

Options 1

41. Officers will put out registration of interest for lease and/or sale of the building to iwi or other interested parties.

Option 2

42. Officers will progress implementing required operational facilities to open the carpark.

Options 3 and 4

43. If the decision is to undertake works for remediation of the Downtown Car park, part 2 of the current contract will be executed commencing October 2023. Mobilisation and manufacturing will be triggered with onsite construction commencing from January 2024.
44. A building consent covering Options 3 and 4 has been lodged and at the time of writing this report we are awaiting approval.

Option 5

45. Procure a demolition contract and implement demolition.

Option 6

46. Procure professional services to prepare required technical reports and data to inform a concept business case for the Huatoki Corridor over the 2023/24 financial year with the intent of reporting back to Council late 2024.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

47. In accordance with the Council's current Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being significant due to loss of public car park, options involved and costs.

 OPTIONS

48. A summary table of the advantages and disadvantages of all options has been provided below. Individual options assessment follows at the end of this section.

Option	Detail	Cost	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Sell or lease property as is.	n/a	Income from sale and/or lease of the property for Council. Provision of car parking within the City.	Passing on risk could have negative impact on Council's reputation. Lost opportunity to integrate effectively into re-development of the Huatoki Corridor. Lost opportunity for potential increased revenue from integrated development of carpark building (i.e., Wrapped retail).
2	Re-open and operate carpark without any seismic mitigation or other safety work, with the EPB notice remaining in place.	\$2.09m	Low payback period of approx. 11 years. Provision of car parking within the City.	Low life expectancy of 10 years. High reputational and potential safety risk with there being no seismic mitigation. Delayed opportunity to integrate effectively into re-development of the Huatoki Corridor. Delayed or potentially lost opportunity for potential increased revenue from integrated development of carpark building (i.e., Wrapped retail).

Option	Detail	Cost	Advantages	Disadvantages
3	Do essential safety work to re-open and operate carpark with seismic rating less than 34 per cent NBS with the EPB notice remaining in place.	\$4.42m	<p>Provision of car parking within the City.</p> <p>Income generation from carpark leases and fees.</p> <p>Provides for a degree of safety response.</p>	<p>Low life expectancy of 15 years.</p> <p>Longer pay-back period of approx. 20 years.</p> <p>Could be a reputational risk with the work achieving a rating less than 34 per cent NBS.</p> <p>Delayed opportunity to integrate effectively into re-development of the Huatoki Corridor.</p> <p>Delayed or potentially lost opportunity for potential increased revenue from integrated development of carpark building (i.e., Wrapped retail).</p>
4	Strengthen the building to 34 per cent of the NBS	\$7.64m	<p>Provision of car parking within the City.</p> <p>Income generation from carpark leases and fees.</p> <p>Provides for response that meets the minimum recommended safety response.</p>	<p>Longer pay-back period of approx. 29 years.</p> <p>Delayed opportunity to integrate effectively into re-development of the Huatoki Corridor.</p> <p>Delayed or potentially lost opportunity for potential increased revenue from integrated development of carpark building (i.e., Wrapped retail).</p>

Option	Detail	Cost	Advantages	Disadvantages
5	Demolish existing structure and use site for alternative purpose.	\$6.3m to \$7.1m	<p>Provides for alternative use of site that could integrate with the Huatoki Corridor.</p> <p>Creates improved edge condition to Huatoki Stream with removal of building intruding into stream.</p>	<p>Loss of opportunity to increase parking within the central city.</p> <p>Site sits empty in interim with no clear direction for use until concept business case for Huatoki Corridor is completed.</p> <p>High cost investment prior to completion of concept business case for Huatoki Corridor.</p> <p>Decision pre-empts concept business case for Huatoki Corridor and as such might lead to missed opportunities.</p> <p>Cost estimate only – site specific complexities, contract to be procured.</p>

Option	Detail	Cost	Advantages	Disadvantages
6	Keep the car park closed pending further decision on completion of a concept business case for the Huatoki Corridor.	\$1m	<p>Provides for an integrated plan for the Huatoki Corridor to be developed.</p> <p>Allows opportunity to align redevelopment of other Council owned properties to work in with the Downtown carpark approach.</p> <p>Provides opportunity to re-establish partnerships and relationships with developers and adjacent property owners.</p> <p>Potential cost savings as any investment will be aligned with a fully developed concept business case for the Huatoki Corridor.</p>	<p>Short – medium term loss of potential parking provision in the central city.</p> <p>Short – medium term loss of opportunity to increase income.</p>

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

49. From a financial project appraisal (Net Present Value) none of the options provide a positive return within the life of the investment. Excludes demolition cost.
50. There are risks associated with any of the options that pre-empt a co-ordinated approach to concept business case for the Huatoki Corridor, that investment could be directed to work that does not align with desired outcomes for a comprehensive re-development of the Huatoki Corridor.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

51. Provision of carparking in the central business district contributes to the Delivery and Prosperity outcomes.
52. Until active transport alternatives are available provision of carparking is necessary to attract people, businesses, and investment to the CBD. Options 2, 3 and 4 support the Prosperity outcome. Depending on the use of the property Options 1 and 5 may support the outcome.
53. Balancing the needs and wants of the community through prudent delivery of infrastructure and services is supported by Options 2 and 3.
54. Demolishing the carpark (Option 5) supports strengthening Councils relationship with tangata whenua allowing the site to connect with the awa in the short term. Options 2 and 3 will require either strengthening or demolition of the building in the longer term (by 2045).
55. Option 4 will contribute to the Community outcome by providing a safer building. While proving a safer building Option 3 remains earthquake prone.
56. Option 6 will holistically consider how the DTCP, and neighbouring properties will connect to the Huatoki Stream and will set out a detail plan for Council consideration that provides a comprehensive and likely elevated investment opportunity through development potential that better responds to higher value outcomes.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

57. Council has statutory responsibilities under the Building Act 2004, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Local Government Act 2002.
 58. Although being an earthquake-prone building in the high-risk category, under current Building Act rules a building owner can elect to continue to use the building and have until 2045 to either strengthen or demolish. There is nothing preventing an earthquake prone building from being sold.
 59. The Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 does not have specific provisions that relate to seismically vulnerable buildings but does establish that building owners and employers are considered a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU). PCBUs must protect the health and safety of workers (and others) while providing a safe working environment as far as is reasonably practicable.
-

60. Section 14 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires councils to take the interests of current and future communities into account when making decisions. This means that any decision around the use or closure of council buildings should also take account of the economic, social, and cultural impacts on the local community. A detailed business plan will holistically consider the future of the DTCP and neighbouring properties as part of the CCS.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

61. The CCS signals the opening of the Huatoki Stream as well as long term aim to reduce vehicle traffic within the central business district and promote a more pedestrian friendly environment. To assist in achieving this, the strategy recommends shifting the location of the main parking hubs to the corners or periphery of the business district. It views the DTCP as a medium-term facility that continues to provide a service until alternatives become available. A project in the CCS provides for development of a concept business case/masterplan to consider redevelopment opportunities for DTCP to connect to the future Huatoki open space.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

62. The CCS strategy was developed in partnership with **Ngāti Te Whiti and Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust**. Through that **co-creation process Ngāti Te Whiti and Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa** identified the opening up of the Huatoki Stream both visually and in terms of access and also would like to see land adjoining the stream developed in an appropriate and complementary way.
63. The CCS provided for a range of cultural values that have provided for a Tangata whenua voice for the protection, management, and advocacy of their spiritual, cultural, and historical associations, interests, and aspirations and to work together. The cultural values also identified the desire to take an integrated management approach to ensure that the mauri of an area/natural, physical, cultural resource cannot be assessed in isolation of its surroundings and must be based on the mauri of interrelated components in the wider catchment.
64. As a key partner within the CCS strategy **Ngāti Te Whiti and Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa** would work alongside Council officers for any design and/or consenting requirements that would result from any of the options. **Options 5 and 6 provides the most opportunity for hapū and iwi** to input and contribute through the development of a concept business case.
-

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

65. There has been no specific broader consultation with the community on the Downtown carpark building.
66. There was, however, extensive consultation undertaken throughout the development of the CCS. A diverse representation of stakeholders input was sought. More than 200 stakeholders met with Council either through workshops or meetings to help shape the Strategy and, additional to this, some contacted Council directly to express their wishes for the future state of the city centre.
67. The general view from those who provided input was that they saw a lot of opportunities within the city centre. All of which, are identified in the opportunities and challenges summary. There is an air of excitement about the potential that the Strategy can deliver and the impact that this will have on the longevity of the city. Diversifying our offering within the city and embracing what is unique to Ngāmotu New Plymouth whilst acting as an enabler for future collaborations will keep the city thriving.
68. Options 1 – 4 will affect business owners, property owners and developers, and the general public.
69. Options 5 and 6 – The development of a concept business case (whether prior to or post demolition/strengthening work on the building) provides an opportunity for consultation with a range of stakeholders, including developers **and hapū on** a co-ordinated approach to future development of the Huatoki Corridor.
70. Feedback from the Business Association indicate a shortage of carparks in the city centre continues to exist.

Option 1 Sell or lease property (land and buildings) as is.

71. Under this option, Council would sell or lease the property as it is. The purchaser or lessee could elect to re-open the carpark under its current seismic rating (noting that an owner has up until 2045 to repair and strengthen), decide to strengthen the building and then operate the carpark; or demolish the existing building and redevelop the site for another purpose. There is nothing preventing an earthquake prone building from being sold.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

72. There is the potential to generate income from the sale; although the amount could be variable depending upon interest and intended end use.
-

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

73. The CCS includes the day lightening of the Huatoki Stream and adjacent sites engaging with the opened awa and resulting open space. As a minimum the strategy recommends improving the DTCP façade and the buildings relationship with the awa suggesting artwork or green wall on western boundary. Selling the property would mean loss of control and the ability to influence future use and design of the property or any subsequent development connection with awa.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

74. A decision was made to close the carpark to avoid the potential risk of injury to the public and property damage in the event of an earthquake. Under the Building Act the property can still be operated whilst earthquake prone, it is possible that if sold, the purchaser may re-open the property as a public carpark in its current state without the basic strengthening or safety work **recommended by Council's** engineering advisers. Despite being owned and/or leased by a non-Council organisation this could be viewed negatively in terms **of Council's reputation in relation to safety of the public.**

Option 2 Re-open and operate carpark without any seismic mitigation or other safety work, with the EPB notice.

75. Although being an earthquake-prone building in the high-risk category, under current Building Act rules a building owner can elect to continue to use the building and have until 2045 to either strengthen or demolish.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

76. The cost to reopen and operate the carpark is estimated to cost \$2.1m.
77. The cost of works can be met from current budget providing an underspend of \$3.15m.
78. Longer term the Council would need to consider the future of the DTCP and by December 2045 either strengthen the building to an acceptable level or demolish.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

79. This option would be contrary to the early decision to close the car park taking into account public safety risks.

80. The February 2022 independent review by Kestrel Group of the seismic assessments and proposed strengthening works noted agreement amongst the engineers that basic strengthening of the supports to the floor units throughout the building was necessary prior to re-opening the building, in addition to installing effective vehicle barriers, that recommended work is not included in this option.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

81. Although complying with statutory obligations this option is not in line with engineering advice to undertake essential safety as a minimum prior to reopening.

- Option 3 Undertake essential safety work to re-open and operate carpark with seismic rating less than 34 per cent NBS with the EPB notice remaining in place.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

82. The cost to complete essential safety work to reopen and operate the carpark is estimated to cost \$4.42m.
83. The cost of works is within current budgets.
84. Longer term the Council would need to consider the future of the DTCP and by December 2045 either strengthen the building to an acceptable level or demolish.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

85. This option aligns with engineering advice to complete safety work prior to re-opening the building but delays full requirement of work needed on the building.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

86. This option is the minimum essential safety work advised by engineers.

- Option 4 Strengthen building to achieve a minimum of 34 per cent NBS and removal of the EPB notice, re-open and operate as a carpark.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

87. The cost to complete essential safety work to reopen and operate the carpark is estimated to cost \$7.64m.
88. The cost of works requires an additional \$2.3m funding.
-

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

89. Without quantitative data regarding demand for carparks the DTCP may be underutilised.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

90. This option removes the EPB notice and extends the life of the building for 25 years based on building consent works.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

91. The CCS views the DTCP as a medium-term carparking option and *anticipates significant opportunity for this site*. Extending the life of the building for a further 25 years may not align with the CCS to soften the edge with the awa. It will also reduce the capacity to redevelop adjacent Council-owned properties in a comprehensive way as development options linked to the carpark site would be constrained due to the investment that would have already occurred.

- Option 5 Authorise demolition of the building and re utilise the site now subject to report back on a revised costing approval.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

92. The estimated costs for demolition range from \$6.3m to \$7.1m. The cost estimate is developed from in-house cost estimator and external demolition specialists.
93. The demolition estimate has a margin of error due to complexities of the site i.e., adjacent to main arterial route; proximity to awa requiring resource consent; proximity to neighbouring buildings and the load capacity of the car park could require specialist equipment.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

94. Although this option aligns with the CCS in principle the detailed masterplan work of day-lightening the Huatoki will not commence until 2025 and as such this option pre-empts the concept business case work for the Huatoki Corridor as it assumes that demolition of the building would be the best way to integrate the site and respond to the CBD Strategy outcomes. Although it would contribute to the ability to create an improved edge to the Huatoki stream, it would be undertaking work prior to any co-ordinated business case work occurring with associated economic and technical reports.

Option 6 Keep the car park closed pending further decision on completion of a concept business case for the Huatoki Corridor.

95. This option is consistent with the CCS in that it provides for the preparation of a concept business case to ensure a co-ordinated approach for the options associated with the downtown carpark alongside other Council owned properties. It also provides the opportunity to re-engage with developers and adjacent landowners to achieve an economically viable and cost effective approach to systematic development of the area.
96. Officers have included this option as it is considered beneficial to consider an option that is already anticipated to be delivered and that has the potential to be a key catalyst in promoting development in the central city in a co-ordinated way. The fact that Council owns other strategic assets in the vicinity that ideally would have complementary development occur triggers the bringing forward of the concept business case work to ensure logistical and cost-effective alignment of development responses, building work and potential partnerships.
97. It is anticipated that undertaking this work and putting in place a clear direction with associated timing and budgets in the next LTP for the Huatoki corridor would become a catalyst for associated development potential.
98. This work would then confirm the most appropriate approach for the carpark (if done as a first phase implementation) to ensure that work aligns with a larger-scale staged investment and development strategy.
99. The following diagram (figure 5) provides a high-level overview of the inputs that would be anticipated for the Concept business case development, highlighting the opportunities to ensure a co-ordinated and detailed analysis of development potential to inform decisions on not only the downtown carpark but other Council owned assets within the central city.
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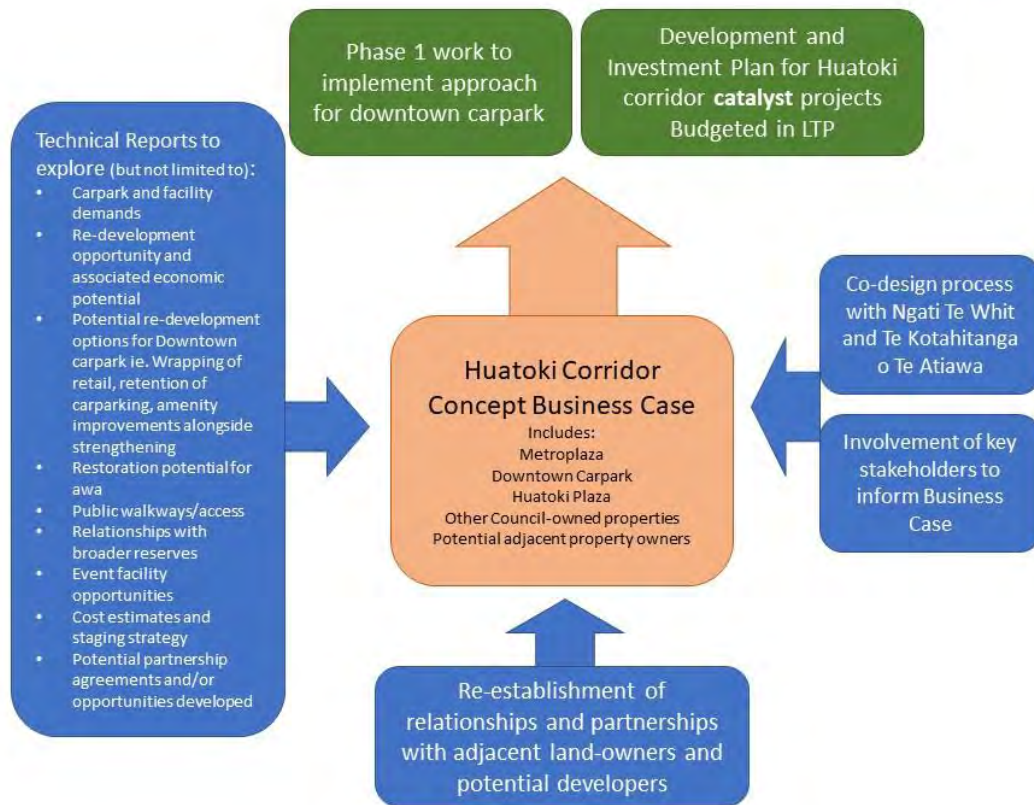


Figure 5 – Diagram of Concept Business Case considerations.
 Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

100. This option brings forward existing \$1m budget allocated to the development of the Concept business case for the Huatoki Corridor.
101. It is recommended to bring this concept business case work forward so that a **final decision on Council’s approach to the** downtown carpark and associated Council-owned properties such as the Metroplaza can be determined in time for the next Long-Term Plan and if Council decides, a confirmed approach for the downtown carpark implemented with surety around how this will fit with future development or redevelopment of the Huatoki corridor.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

102. The main risk with this option is reputational in relation to a delay in decision-making for the carpark. However, it does reduce the risks associated with misalignment of approach due to pre-emptive building works associated with the carpark.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

103. Meets the Council statutory obligations under the Building Act 2004, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Local Government Act 2002 by keeping the building closed.
104. Responds in a pro-active way to the guidance provided by the CCS to develop a co-ordinated a holistic approach to the Huatoki Corridor and ensures that investment is targeted in the right way at the right time.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

105. Does not meet the earlier initial feedback from the Business Association and NPDC carpark waiting lists that indicate a shortage of carparks in the CBD continues to exist and the negative impacts on businesses.
106. Does however, align with the CCS and community views and support for the Huatoki corridor and provides for ongoing involvement and consultation with key stakeholders as this option progresses. In particular, the ability to re-establish strategic relationships with key downtown developers and adjacent property owners is critical to the success of the Huatoki corridor project.
107. An outcome of this option will be to provide opportunity for Council to identify how work on Council owned properties can be a catalyst to development and enhancement of the central city through a co-ordinated approach to redevelopment of the Huatoki corridor with our own property assets.

Recommended Option

This report recommends Option 6 for addressing the matter.

APPENDICES / NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA

Appendix 1 Supplementary Report – Downtown Carpark update (ECM 8744639)

Appendix 2 Future of Downtown Carpark Report 24 February 2022 (ECM 8729881)

Report Details

Prepared By: Catherine Croot (Property Manager)
Team: Property
Approved By: Joy Buckingham (Group Manager Corporate Services)
Ward/Community: Kaitake/Ngāmotu
Date: 10 July 2023
File Reference: PID 13724 ECM 9019520

-----End of Report -----

REVENUE AND FINANCING POLICY

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is the adoption of a Draft Revenue and Financing Policy for consultation which will happen concurrently with the **Council's Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 (LTP 2024)**.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / **NGĀ WHAIKUPU**

That having considered all matters raised in the report, Council:

- a) Confirm the step one decisions contained in the Draft Revenue and Financing Policy; and
- b) Under the Local Government Act 2002 Section 101(3)(b) modify the step one decisions as noted in the report and the Draft Revenue and Financing Policy; and
- c) Adopt the Draft Revenue and Financing Policy in accordance with option 1 for consultation concurrently with the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034; and
- d) Transition the implementation of the changes to the general rate differentials and the uniform annual general charge over a three year period.

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Significance	This matter is assessed as being significant
Options	This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approve the Draft Revenue and Financing Policy for consultation in accordance with the recommendations. 2. Approve the Draft Revenue and Financing Policy with amendments for consultation in accordance with the recommendations.
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are all residents and ratepayers of the district.
Recommendation	This report recommends option 1 for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	Yes. This report informs the LTP.

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No. The report recommends the adoption of a draft Revenue and Financing policy to replace the current policy.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

2. **Rates are Council's main income source, accounting for around two-thirds** of operating revenue each year. Rates are paid by almost all property owners in the district. User charges are also a large income source and are paid by the user of various Council services. The Revenue and Financing Policy determines how these sources of funds will be derived for each activity or service Council delivers, including the **make-up of Council's rating system.**

Council's rating system was developed in the 1990s

3. **Council's rating system evolved over a number of** years in the 1990s. The most substantive changes were made in the Annual Plans between 1993/94 to 1995/96.
4. One of the key components of the rating system is the general rate. This collects funding for most Council services, other than those with a particular targeted rate to fund it. Council differentiates this using a fixed differential percentage approach. The fixed percentages were based on a benefit attribution analysis done for the Annual Plan 1995/96. Each Council service was assessed as to how it benefited each of the four differential groups. Once collated, this formed the basis of how general rates were divided between the four categories.
5. A substantive review occurred of the fixed percentage differentials in 1998/99. No change was made to the general rate differentials at that time as the benefit-attribution analysis was considered to be close enough to the existing differential percentages.
6. **The last substantive review of Council's rating system was part of the Long-Term Plan 2012-2022.** It was not a first principles based review and instead sought to update the fixed differentials by repeating the initial analysis behind the system. The review recommended Council increase the fixed differentials for the Residential and Small Holdings categories, and decrease them for Commercial/Industrial and Farmlands. This was on the basis of changing land use patterns and changing Council service delivery. Council determined to not proceed with those changes following community consultation.

7. Council made some minor changes to the rating system in the Long-Term Plan 2018-2028. The first change was to address an anomaly arising from the fixed differential percentage system whereby Small Holdings properties were paying less in rates per dollar of land value than Farmland properties. Council increased the Small Holding differential and decreased both Farmland and Commercial/Industrial. Council also agreed to adjust the Uniform Annual General Charge and the Uniform Annual Roothing Charge for inflation back to when each of those rates were last set and then to annually adjust those rates for inflation.
8. The Funding and Rating Review (the Review) arose from the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 (LTP 2021) decisions.
9. When Council adopted its initial documentation for the LTP 2021 on 22 December 2020 ([agenda](#); [minutes](#)), the report for the Revenue and Financing Policy outlined that **“there are numerous issues on the horizon which mean a comprehensive review of the rating system may be required in the coming years”** (p.828). That report outlined four key issues: the (then named) [Three Waters Reforms](#), the changed land use within the district, the [Productivity Commission’s Inquiry into Local Government Funding and Financing](#), and that most other local authorities had shifted to capital value rating so Council was now unusual in its rating approach. However, no decision was made at that point to consider a review.
10. When Council deliberated on the submissions on the LTP 2021 on 19 May 2021 ([agenda](#); [minutes](#)), Council further considered the Revenue and Financing Policy. The report built on that of 22 December 2020, and noted that a new legal requirement arising from [the Local Government \(Rating of Whenua Māori\) Amendment Act 2021](#) adds further pressure to undertake a review. Council **therefore resolved “that a first principles review of the rating system occur in time for the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034, and instructs officers to bring a terms of reference to the Council for this review.”**
11. Council began a series of workshops on 1 March 2023 for the Funding and Rating Review. At the 3 May 2023 workshop, the Mayor requested a paper be presented to Council seeking confirmation as to whether or not to proceed with the Review for this LTP.

Annual Plan 2023/24 and the 2022 rating revaluations

12. As noted in the Annual Plan 2023/24 adoption report, the extraordinary increase in 2022 valuations (particularly for Residential and Small Holding properties), **once processed through Council’s rating system, resulted in outcomes that appeared to be out-of-kilter with the historic outcomes of the system (from its first use in 1995/96) and other local authority rating systems across New Zealand.**
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13. The outcome was that Farmlands are paying *more* in rates per dollar of land value than both Small Holdings and Residential properties. This outcome appears to go against the original intention of the rating system that Residential would pay more (per dollar of land value) than Small Holdings, who would, in turn, pay more (per dollar of land value) than Farmland. That ordering (or some variation of it depending on differential sectors) is also common across local authority rating systems in New Zealand.
14. The main driver of this outcome is the extraordinary valuation increases rather than Council decisions. Overall, the Farmland sector is not paying for any larger slice of the total general rates requirement – the fixed percentage has not been changed. It is simply that the rates to be collected from Residential properties divided by their land value has resulted in a lower charge than the same calculation for Farmland properties. This is because the value of Residential properties has grown by an extraordinary amount
15. **Further, the Commercial/Industrial sector's charge per dollar of land value**, when compared to the Residential charge, was also higher than previous levels. However, it is not substantially out-of-kilter with historic levels. Again, this is reflective of the Residential sector land value increasing substantially more than the Commercial/Industrial sectors.
16. Whilst these outcomes are explainable and defensible, they raised further questions about the long-term **suitability and sustainability of Council's current** rating system. The only way to address these issues is through some form of rating review.
17. At the meeting on 13 June 2023 Council resolved to proceed with the funding and rating review in two stages:
 - a) The first stage will address legal risks as much as possible without making substantive changes to the funding and rating system in the LTP 2024.
 - b) The second stage will consider substantive changes to the funding and rating system in a future process with timing aligned to the Water Services Reform in Taranaki.

The Revenue and Financing Policy

18. The first stage identified under (a) above recommenced in September 2023 **with a review of Council's current Revenue and Financing** Policy, alongside the development of the LTP 2024.
 19. A Revenue and Financing Policy does not change the amount of total revenue and financing required by Council; however, it provides certainty for the community of how that total revenue and financing will be implemented over the period within the LTP.
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20. Council has undertaken a number of workshops to develop a proposed Draft Revenue and Financing Policy which is contained in Appendix 1. The draft policy captures the material that was reviewed through each of the workshops and also includes further modifications and decisions which need to be confirmed through the resolutions contained within this report. These are as follows:
- a) Review and confirmation of a completed step one as outlined within the policy.
 - b) Confirmation or modification of step two modifications including:
 - i) Targeted rates for Water Supply and Wastewater availability.
 - ii) A new targeted rate for Stormwater.
 - iii) Flood Protection and Control Works to be funded through the general rate.
 - iv) Modification of the Transportation targeted rate.
 - v) The general rate differentials.
 - vi) The level of Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC).

Legislative Requirements Compliance

21. Section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) as amended, requires all local authorities to adopt a Revenue and Financing Policy.
22. Section 103 of the LGA requires that the Revenue and Financing Policy must disclose how both the funding of operating expenses and capital expenditure is proposed. A Revenue and Financing Policy adopted must also show how the local authority has, in relation to the sources of funding identified in the policy, complied with section 101(3) of the LGA.
23. Section 101(3) requires a local authority to determine what it believes to be appropriate, following consideration of:
- a) The community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes; and
 - b) The distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals; and
 - c) The period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur; and
 - d) The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity; and
-

- e) The costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities.

This is known as the funding needs analysis (FNA) or step one.

24. Following the completion of step one, then a local authority must consider the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community.
25. In this step, the Council considered the use of the general rate on various groups of properties and also considered the impacts of targeted rates.

Review of Step One

26. The attached draft policy has a summary of the outcomes of step one. There is no further additional information that needs to be considered as part of adopting the policy.

Step Two

27. As noted above, under Section 101(3)(b) a local authority must consider the overall impacts of the proposed rate allocation based on the current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community.
28. To date, Council has identified the following modifications to targeted rates and the general rate differential in considering the overall wellbeing of the community.

Modification of Targeted Rates

Water Supply – Proposed Policy

29. That all properties that have pipeline in 100m that enables connection, should be assessed 50 per cent of the full connection rate.

Wastewater – Proposed Policy

30. That all properties that have pipeline in 100m that enables connection, should be assessed 50 per cent of the full connection rate.

Stormwater – Proposed Policy

31. That 50 per cent of the costs of Stormwater are funded from the General Rate and the remaining 50 per cent are funded through a capital value targeted rate on all urban properties.

Rationale

32. Having assessed the impacts from Step One (General Rate 70 per cent, Targeted Rates 30 per cent), the Council is of the view that all urban properties benefit and contribute to stormwater and that capital value is the most appropriate proxy to reflect the intensity of development which is reflected in the cost of provided a stormwater network.

Flood Protection and Control Works – Proposed Policy

33. That the Step One consideration is modified to be 100 per cent funded from the General Rate.

Rationale

34. Having assessed the impacts from Step One (General Rate 30 per cent, Targeted Rates 70 per cent), the Council is of the view that it is not possible to clearly identify those properties that directly benefit from the activity and the amount of revenue affected is not significant.

Transportation Targeted Rate – Proposed Policy

35. That 20 per cent (based on the step one FNA) of the total Transportation costs should be recovered equally from all properties by way of a fixed value targeted rate.

Rationale

36. Targeted Rates have been identified as a funding source to recognise that all properties equally benefit from the Transportation activity.

General Rate Differentials

37. The Council currently has differentials on the following grouping of properties:

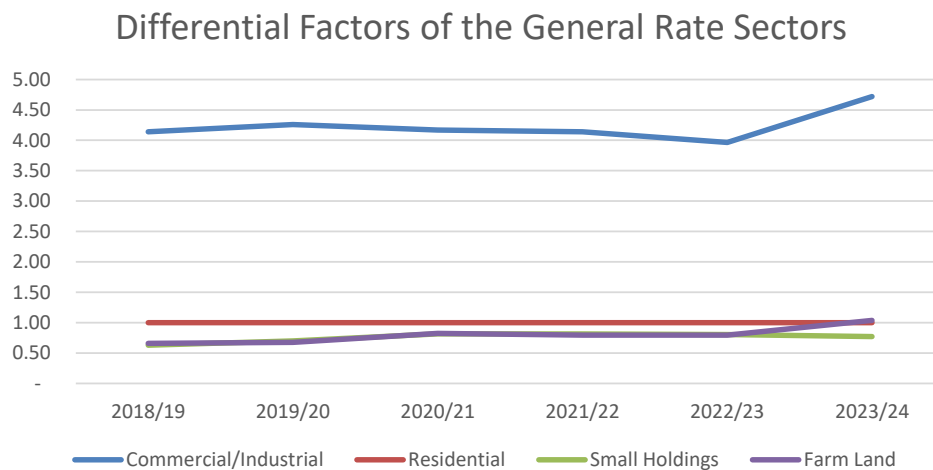
Group 1: Commercial/ Industrial

Group 2: Residential

Group 3: Small Holdings

Group 4: Farmland

These differentials were previously set on allocation of percentage of general rates to each of the groups of properties. The graph below indicates the amounts of rates being collected from each of the sectors over the last six years.



General Rate Differentials – Proposed Policy

38. Due to both change to the number of properties within each category and revaluation changes over a significant time, Council believed that the current method of allocating the General Rate was no longer appropriate and through the workshops, considered a differential based on a percentage, with the general residential rate having a differential of one.

Group	Sector	Differential
Group 1	Commercial/Industrial	3.6
Group 2	Residential	1.0
Group 3	Small Holdings	0.9
Group 4	Farmland	0.8

General Rate Differentials (Definitions) – Commercial/Industrial

39. All rating units that are used primarily for any commercial or industrial purpose. This includes rest home and retirement home accommodation but NOT self-contained units, flats or townhouses and property operations with six or more **bedrooms will be rated as commercial/industrial properties, with the owners' living accommodation rated as a residential property.**

General Rate Differentials (Definitions) – Residential

40. All rating units with a land area of one hectare or less, not being rating units in Group 1, used for residential and related purpose;

OR

All Rating units used for residential and related purpose with current urban areas.

General Rate Differentials (Definitions) – Small Holdings

41. All rating units, not being rating units in Groups 1 or 2, with a land area of more than one hectare, but not greater than four hectares.

General Rate Differentials (Definitions) – Farmland

42. All rating units, not being rating units included in Group 1, 2 or 3, having a land area in excess of four hectares.

General Rate Differentials Rationale for Proposed Change

43. For Commercial/Industrial rating units, it considers that this category has a bigger impact on costs when:
- a) businesses place a greater impact on local government services and infrastructure than residential properties. This is particularly so in the Transportation activity where a higher level of service is required because of the intensity and impact of heavy vehicle movements leading to higher costs in that activity; and
 - b) there is a greater impact on the need for regulatory services including activities such as liquor licencing, noise control, parking, consent processing (resource and building) and monitoring (after the recovery of fees and charges) than other differential categories generate.

44. It also considers that businesses benefit directly from a number of activities which improve the local economy which generates additional revenue for them, as well as receiving in common with the rest of the community the broader indirect benefits from increased employment and economic growth in the district.
45. Lastly, businesses often have a higher ability to pay rates compared to individual residents. They generate income and profits from their operations, often making them better equipped to absorb the cost of higher rates.
46. Overall, higher general rates can be seen as a way for businesses to make a fair contribution to the local community's development and well-being.
47. The basis on which the Council decided to reduce the differential factor for small holdings and rural properties slightly below that for residential properties is:
 - a) recognising that some Council services are not as available to these properties compared with residential properties because of the extra distance to be travelled to use the services;
 - b) the levels of service for activities like water services, footpaths, streetlights etc. are lower in predominately rural areas;
 - c) the impact of the residential differential factor on these properties meant, because of the relatively high land value of small holdings properties, that small holdings properties would have paid a disproportionate amount of the general rate.

Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

48. As all properties either contribute to the need or benefit equally from some activities of Council (e.g. Governance), the Council decided that all properties should contribute an equal amount to the funding of that activity. This is best achieved using the UAGC and accordingly the UAGC will be set to collect five point five per cent of the general rates requirement. This balances the amount required from both low and high value properties.

Transitional Options

49. Because of the substantive nature of the proposed changes, Council has the option of developing a transitional period where the final end point for the differential general rate and the UAGC are achieved by year three of the LTP. This enables Council to spread the impacts of that change over a period of time reducing the potential impact of significant rating shocks.
-

50. The impacts of this approach will result in those with an increased rate requirement will see that requirement increase over a three year period. Conversely, those with a rate reduction will also see that reduction implemented over a three year period. The use of transitional options does not change the total amount of rates that are being collected.

51. Implementing the general rate differential over a three year period would be as follows:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Residential	1.00	1.00	1.00
Commercial/Industrial	4.35	3.97	3.60
Small Holdings	0.81	0.86	0.90
Farmland	0.96	0.88	0.80

52. Implementing the UAGC over a three year period would be as follows:

(Including GST)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Uniform Annual General Charge	\$374.36	\$262.18	\$150.00

53. Alternate options that are available to Council to implement the change other than the proposed three year transition period are as follows:

- a) Implement the change in Year 1 of the LTP 2024.
- b) Complete the transition by Year 2 of the LTP 2024.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA ĀHUARANGI

54. Whilst the Revenue and Financing Policy does not directly impact **on Council's** actions, the policy **forms part of Council's wider** response to the impacts and mitigation of climate change through its decision-making.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

55. While there is uncertainty regarding the water reforms legislatively and indications are that a change of approach will be progressed, the Draft Revenue and Financing Policy assumes that the three water services are excluded beyond Year 2.

NEXT STEPS / HĪKOI I MURI MAI

56. Consultation concurrently with the LTP 2024-2034 is proposed in March and April 2024 followed by hearings and deliberations The Revenue and Financing Policy is required to be adopted by 30 June 2024.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

57. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being significant because the Revenue and Financing Policy **determines how Council's revenue will be** sourced and distributed, and has widespread implications for the community.
58. The Revenue and Financing Policy will be consulted on concurrently with the LTP 2024.

OPTIONS / **KŌWHIRINGA**

Option 1

Approve the step one considerations without modification and confirm the step two modifications and draft Revenue and Financing Policy in accordance with recommendations, including a transition period of three years.

59. Under this option, the Council would approve the supporting information and Draft Revenue and Financing Policy as outlined in this report without amendment. Officers would then provide the Draft Revenue and Financing Policy as supporting information alongside the LTP by Audit New Zealand. The Draft Revenue and Financing Policy will be consulted on concurrently with the LTP 2024.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hīraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

60. There are no direct financial or resourcing implications, however the policy makes recommendations on the source of Council funding that will impact on the wider community.

Risk Analysis / Tātāritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

61. There are likely some risks associated with the implementation of the Draft Revenue and Financing Policy mainly centred on community dissatisfaction. Officers have sought legal advice during through the preparation of the Revenue and Financing Policy and management is confident that the risks are manageable and acceptable in relation to the decisions to be taken. The policy will be consulted on prior to final adoption.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

62. Legislation requires Council to consider community outcomes during the development of the Revenue and Financing Policy.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

63. The Local Government Act 2002 specifies the contents and the steps to be followed in developing a Revenue and Financing policy.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

64. The Draft Revenue and Financing Policy is a proposed replacement for the existing Revenue and Financing Policy.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

65. Legislation now requires Council to ensure that the policy now supports the principles set out in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

66. The community will have an opportunity to submit to the LTP 2024 during the formal consultation phase.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.

67. This option enables Council to consult on a legislatively compliant draft Revenue and Financing Policy for the district that reflects the recent consideration given to both the make-up of the district and the activities and services that Council delivers.

Option 2

Approve the step one considerations without modification and adjust the step two modifications and/or Draft Revenue and Financing Policy in accordance with amended recommendations

68. Under this option, councillors would move amendments to step two modifications. These changes would then need to be incorporated into the Draft Revenue and Financing Policy. The draft Revenue and Financing policy would need to be approved subject to amendments before being consulted on in March/April 2024.

69. The following matters would need to be considered by councillors in moving amendments.

- a) *Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi*
 - b) *Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea*
 - c) *Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori*
 - d) *Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture*
-

- e) *Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere*
- f) *Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori*
- g) *Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori*
- h) *Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.*

Recommended Option

This report recommends option 1 for addressing the matter.

APPENDICES / **NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA**

Appendix 1 Draft Revenue and Financing Policy (ECM 9133063)

Report Details

Prepared By: Helen Barnes (Finance Manager)
Team: Finance
Approved By: Jacqueline Baker (General Manager Corporate Innovation)
Date: 30 November 2023
File Reference: ECM 9133059

-----End of Report -----

Revenue and Financing Policy

Overview

This Revenue and Financing Policy describes how the New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) will fund its operating and capital expenditure for each Council activity.

This includes describing generally when NPDC will use the funding sources it is allowed to use and the breakdown of funding sources for each of its activities.

This gives NPDC and the community some certainty as to how Council activities will be funded.

How NPDC prepared this Policy

There are two steps NPDC must follow in section 101(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 02) when deciding the appropriate funding source(s) for each activity. For step 1, NPDC considered:

- the community outcomes to which each activity primarily contributes – these are set out on this page;
- the distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable parts of the community, and individuals - does the activity benefit individuals, particular groups and/or the community as a whole;
- the period of time over which the benefits are expected to occur - does the activity have short-term and/or long-term benefits;
- whether the activity is needed in response to the action(s), or lack of action(s), of a particular person or group – do particular persons cause the need for the activity; and
- the costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity separately or with other activities – does the cost/benefit analysis support having distinct revenue sources, such as targeted rates or fees and charges, for the activity.

No one of these factors has a higher weighting in NPDC's considerations than any other.

For step 2, NPDC also considered the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community.

A summary of the Council's decisions is set out in Table 1.

A detailed funding needs assessment is provided in Table 2.

The modifications that the Council specifically made as a result of considering the overall impact are noted in Table 2.

NPDC has also ensured that this Policy also supports the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. This is a relatively new requirement to be implemented for the first time in this policy. Further discussion is at page 7.

NPDC's community outcomes

Our community outcomes are:

- Trusted
 - Strengthening Te Tiriti partnerships with hapū and iwi to improve well-being
 - Building trust and credibility with community, business, fellow councils and government
 - Demonstrating leadership and striving for operational excellence
- Thriving Communities and Culture
 - Connected and engaged communities
 - Safe and active communities
 - An equitable and inclusive approach to delivering for all our people and communities
 - Communities that embrace Te Ao Māori
- Environmental Excellence
 - Restoring our ecosystems
 - Mitigating further environmental impacts
 - Tackling the challenges of climate change
 - Delivering resilient infrastructure efficiently
- Prosperity
 - Developing and supporting initiatives to achieve a diversified high-performing economy
 - An equitable economy where people have access to quality employment and opportunities to build wealth
 - Contributing to NZ Inc's environmental sustainability and economic performance

General policies for funding operating and capital expenditure

The sources of funding applied under this policy are limited to those set out in section 103(2) of the LGA 02.

The table below sets out which of those funding sources NPDC uses and its general approach to using them for funding capital and operating expenditure.

Funding source	Funding for Operating Expenditure	Funding for Capital Expenditure
General rates	<p>General rates are used to fund activities where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the activity, or part(s) of activity, benefit the community in general, or the benefit is property based; the beneficiary cannot readily be identified; NPDC has an objective to encourage the use of the service or more direct charging mechanisms may disincentivise use; and/or a funding source that is easy to administer and easily recognised by ratepayers is appropriate. 	<p>General rates may be used to purchase assets where NPDC determines that funding the assets from debt is not the preferred option.</p> <p>General rates may be used for capital expenditure when the asset has a short life.</p>
Targeted rates	<p>Targeted rates are used to fund particular activities where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> particular individuals, groups or a geographical area benefit more from an activity; a higher level of service is provided in particular areas; and/or individuals, groups or a geographical area contribute more to the need to undertake the activity. <p>Revenue collected from a targeted rate will only be used for the activity for which it is collected.</p>	<p>Targeted rates may be used to purchase assets where NPDC determines that funding the assets from debt is not the preferred option and the assets are to be used for the activity funded by the targeted rate.</p> <p>Targeted rates may be used for capital expenditure when the asset has a short life.</p>
Fees and charges	<p>NPDC will generally apply fees and charges for services where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the user receives direct benefits, either entirely or in part, from the service; and/or the use of the service is at the discretion of the user. <p>NPDC may set user charges to recover all or part of the cost of the activity, including a market return on the value of any Council investment, subject to any applicable statutory limitations.</p>	<p>Fees and charges are not generally used for funding capital expenditure.</p>
Interest and dividends from investments	<p>Interest and dividends and other investment income is used to fund operating expenditure and may be transferred to specified reserves. Revenue is appropriated to general funds unless otherwise allocated through a Council resolution.</p>	<p>Investment income is not used for funding capital expenditure.</p>
Borrowing	<p>NPDC will not borrow to fund operating costs for a service, unless the Council determines to do so if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the expenditure is on significant maintenance that has a long-term impact that is of a similar nature to renewal capital expenditure; or there are extraordinary reasons to justify borrowing as a short-term 	<p>Borrowing is the preferred method of funding new capital expenditure for level of service and growth related projects. Borrowing may be used to fund the renewal of long life assets. All of these aspects have an intergenerational benefit aspect. Borrowing is an appropriate funding mechanism because it spreads the cost to the community over time,</p>

Funding source	Funding for Operating Expenditure	Funding for Capital Expenditure
	or interim solution (such as in an emergency).	Borrowing is generally repaid from funds collected from the general rate and targeted rates.
Proceeds from asset sales	Operating costs are not funded from asset sales.	NPDC will use proceeds from asset sales as an appropriate source for purchasing assets, building a reserve for the future purchase of assets, or retiring debt.
Development contributions	Operating costs cannot be funded from development contributions.	Development contributions will be used to fund the portion of new asset expenditure required as a result of increased demand related to growth.
Financial/environmental contributions	Operating costs are not funded from financial contributions.	Financial/environmental contributions will be used to fund the proportion of new asset expenditure that is required to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse environmental effects resulting from subdivision and development.
Grants and subsidies	NPDC’s general approach to grants and subsidies is to accept these when offered, provided they are consistent with the intentions of NPDC. NPDC reserves the right to receive and use more grants and subsidies when they are offered.	
Reserves	Grants and subsidies will be used for operating or capital expenses when to do so is consistent with the purpose and restrictions relating to that reserve. Reserves may be used for operating expenditure when it is consistent with the purpose and restrictions relating to that reserve.	Reserves may be used for capital expenditure when it is consistent with the purpose and restrictions relating to that reserve. NPDC’s main method of funding the renewal of assets is from the renewal reserve.

General rates

General rates are made up of two components – the Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) and land value differentiated general rates.

Uniform Annual General Charge

The Council sets and assesses a UAGC on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit as defined in the funding impact statement.

Differential groups and general rates

Each rateable rating unit will be charged a general rate assessed on land value. The general rate is set on a differential basis so each rateable rating unit is allocated to a differential category based on land use. The differential factor for the category determines how much of the general rate is paid by that category.

The categories are:

Category	Indicative differential factor for 2024/25 rating year
Group 1: Commercial/ Industrial	3.6
Group 2: Residential	1.0
Group 3: Small holdings	0.9
Group 4: Farmland	0.8

The rationale for these differential categories is described in the overall impact modifications described below.

Overall impact adjustments

Step 2 overall impact adjustments that NPDC made are:

Income applied to offset rates requirements

NPDC's Perpetual Investment Fund income is used to offset general rates. This has benefits for the residents of the district because it means NPDC can provide higher levels of service and better facilities than would normally be available in a district of this size, while keeping the impact on ratepayers low. The Council's investments are managed carefully to ensure that these benefits are maintained or improved.

The general rate differential factors

NPDC settled on the indicative differential factors set out on this page for the following reasons.

For commercial/industrial rating units, it considers that this category has a bigger impact on costs when:

- businesses place a greater impact on local government services and infrastructure than residential properties. This is particularly so in the transportation activity where a higher level of service is required because of the intensity and impact of heavy vehicle movements leading to higher costs in that activity; and
- there is a greater impact on the need for regulatory services including activities such as liquor licensing, noise control, parking, consent processing (resource and building) and monitoring (after the recovery of fees & charges) than other differential categories generate.

It also considers that businesses benefit directly from a number of activities which improve the local economy which generates additional revenue for them, as well as receiving in common with the rest of the community the broader indirect benefits from increased employment and economic growth in the district.

Lastly, businesses often have a higher ability to pay rates compared to individual residents. They generate income and profits from their operations, often making them better equipped to absorb the cost of higher rates.

Overall, higher general rates can be seen as a way for businesses to make a fair contribution to the local community's development and well-being.

The basis on which the Council decided to reduce the differential factor for small holdings properties slightly below that for residential properties is:

- recognising that some council services are not as available to these properties compared with residential properties because of the extra distance to be travelled to use the services;

- the levels of service for activities like water services, footpaths, streetlights etc. are lower in predominately rural areas;
- the impact of the residential differential factor on these properties meant, because of the relatively high land value of small holdings properties, that small holdings properties would have paid a disproportionate amount of the general rate.

Level at which UAGC is to be set

As all properties either contribute to the need or benefit equally from some activities of Council (e.g. governance), the Council decided that all properties should contribute an equal amount to the funding of that activity. This is best achieved using the UAGC and accordingly the UAGC will be set to collect 5.5% of the general rates requirement. This balances the amount required from both low and high value properties.

Sustainability of rates funding

NPDC is aware that although rates are a tax based on a property's land value, they do not reflect a ratepayer's ability to pay (such as the ratepayer's income). This can have a negative impact on the social well-being of the community. NPDC is aware of issues about the sustainability of rates funding so it promotes the use of the rates rebate scheme to help mitigate costs for people on low incomes. NPDC also allows rates to be paid in quarterly instalments and the Council promotes the use of regular payments. NPDC also has Rates Remission and Postponement Policies.

Supporting the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act

Section 102(3A) of the LGA 02 provides that this policy must also support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993. These principles include that land is taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori people, and to facilitate the occupation, development and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whanau and their hapū.

Council considers that the primary means by which it can support these principles in terms of rates is its rates remission on Māori land policy. The policy provides numerous schemes for rates relief for Māori land, which is broadly defined in the policy. It includes more than just Māori freehold land.

Summary of decisions about use of funding sources

Table 1 outlines at a high-level the proportion of funding each activity or sub-activity will receive from the various sources.

The use of funding sources for operational costs is described in terms of the following indicative bands:

Funding description	Percentage funded
High	66-100%
Medium	More than 33% - less than 66%
Low	0-33%
None	0%, unless there are exceptional circumstances

Funding sources for capital expenditure are described in terms of whether they are used for a particular activity.

Table 1: summary of decisions about use of funding sources for each activity

Council activity		General rates	Targeted Rates	Fees and charges	Grants and subsidies	Borrowing	Reserves	Development Contributions	Other sources or comment (where applicable)
Community Partnerships	Community Board discretionary funding	High	None	None	Low	None	Yes	No	
	Community Partnerships	High	None	None	Low	Yes	Yes	No	
	Housing for the Elderly	Low	None	High	Low	Yes	Yes	No	General rates may repay debt for level of service improvements for new units.
Customer and Regulatory Solutions	Animal Control	None	None	High	None	Yes	Yes	No	
	Building consents	Low	None	High	None	Yes	Yes	No	
	Building monitoring, enforcement and public enquiries (inc. swimming pool inspections)	Low	None	High	None	Yes	Yes	No	
	District Planning	High	None	Low	None	Yes	Yes	No	
	Resource Consent Application Processing and Monitoring	Low	None	High	None	Yes	Yes	No	
	Resource Management Monitoring, Enforcement and Public Enquiries	Medium	None	Medium	None	Yes	Yes	No	
	Environmental Health	Low	None	High	None	Yes	Yes	No	
	Parking	None	None	High	None	Yes	Yes	No	Any parking revenue above cost recovery is available to offset general rates.
	Public Toilets	High	None	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	No	
Economic Development		High	Low	None	Low	No	Yes	No	
Civil Defence		High	None	None	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	
Flood Protection and Control Works		High	None	None	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Governance		High	None	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	No	
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre		High	None	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	No	

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Council activity		General rates	Targeted Rates	Fees and charges	Grants and subsidies	Borrowing	Reserves	Development Contributions	Other sources or comment (where applicable)
Management of Investments and Funding	New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018	None	None	Yes	None	No	Yes	No	Lease and sale proceeds from Waitara endowment properties. Interest and dividends from derived funds.
	Airport – Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Ltd	High	None	None	None	Yes	No	No	The dividend from Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Ltd repays borrowing.
	Perpetual Investment Fund	High	None	None	None	No	Yes	No	Interest and dividends. The release from the Perpetual Investment Fund offsets general rates. A portion of the release may be transferred to reserves for specified outcomes.
	Forestry (inc. Joint Ventures)	High	None	None	None	Yes	Yes	No	Interest and dividends. Funds received from forestry activities are placed into the Forestry Reserve.
	Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme	None	High	Yes	None	Yes	No	No	
Parks and Open Spaces	Urban Design and Streetscapes	Low	High	None	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Cemeteries	Low	None	High	Low	Yes	Yes	No	
	Crematorium	Low	None	High	Low	Yes	Yes	No	
	Public Parks and Reserves	High	Low	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Sports Parks	High	None	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Campgrounds	Low	None	High	None	Yes	Yes	No	
	Public Halls	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Walkways and shared pathways	Low	Low	None	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Puke Ariki and Community Libraries	Museum and iSite	High	None	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	No	
	Libraries	High	None	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Transportation		Low	Low	Low	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Three Waters	Stormwater	Medium	Medium	None	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Water Supply	Low	High	None	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Council activity		General rates	Targeted Rates	Fees and charges	Grants and subsidies	Borrowing	Reserves	Development Contributions	Other sources or comment (where applicable)
	Wastewater Treatment	Low	High	None	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Venues and Events	Aquatic Centre and District Pools	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Community Events	High	Low	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	No	
	Event Venues	Low	None	High	Low	Yes	Yes	No	
Waste Management and Minimisation	Kerbside Collection	Low	High	Low	No	Yes	Yes	No	
	Landfills	High	None	None	Low	Yes	Yes	No	
	Resource Recovery Facilities	Medium	None	Medium	No	Yes	Yes	No	
	Transfer Stations	Low	None	High	Low	Yes	Yes	No	
	Waste Minimisation	High	None	Low	Low	No	Yes	No	

Table 2: funding needs assessment

This table sets out NPDC’s considerations for how it should fund operating and capital expenditure for each activity. It should be read with table 1, particularly the description of when borrowing is used to fund capital expenditure, and when grants and subsidies and reserves may be used. The general policies describe the rationale for use of these sources, particularly for capital expenditure.

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS							
Community Board discretionary funding	Community Board discretionary funding is set at \$400k p.a. for the five boards. The Boards can use the funding for a wide range of Council-related activities in their areas.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted. Medium: Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	The benefits accrue strongly to community board areas, but there are some wider community benefits. All of the community can use what is funded in those areas.	Some projects funded have short-term benefits and others long-term benefits.	Community boards and their areas, those that use facilities/ attend activities in community board areas.	There would be low costs associated with having a separate targeted rate, and medium benefits including in terms of transparency and accountability.	General rates 100% General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefits to the whole community. Unspent funds may be transferred to reserves and used as a future source of funding to complete activities.
Community Partnerships	This activity includes community grants and funding, and capacity building of community organisations (predominantly via The Wheelhouse regional initiative).	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted. Medium: Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Groups that are funded receive considerable benefits. Significant benefits for the entire community as well.	Predominately short-term benefits, although some long-term benefits from developing capacity and self-sufficiency in community groups.	Community groups seeking support.	High costs, as while recipients are easily identified, it would undermine the purpose of community funding to do so.	General rates 95% Grants and subsidies 5% General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefit from supporting community partnerships. Grants and subsidies recognise the wider source of funding that is available to support the activity.

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
Housing for the Elderly	This activity involves the provision of approximately 140 units for elderly residents to rent as a social housing scheme.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted. Medium: Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Tenants receive significant benefits. There are some benefits to the whole community (and to elderly as a group) through ensuring vulnerable elderly are looked after.	Tenants receive short-term benefits while resident. Long-term benefits arise from the capital expenditure on units which are spread across multiple tenants.	Tenants	There are low costs to separate funding through rental agreements.	Fees and charges 90% General rates 10% The use of fees and charges in the form of rent, represent the benefit to the individual tenants. The general rate portion represents the wider benefits to the whole community. Capital expenditure is funded either from fees and charges and/or general rates, or from borrowing which is repaid using funds from these sources.
CUSTOMER AND REGULATORY SOLUTIONS							
Animal Control	This activity is responsible for dog registration, responding to dog and other animal control incidents, and proactive management of animal issues	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted, Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Significant benefits to dog and other animal owners. Significant safety benefit to whole community.	Predominately short-term. Some long-term benefit from capital improvements to the Pound.	Dog and other animal owners (particularly of dangerous, menacing or wandering dogs/animals; and those that do not look after them or keep them under control). Dog owners who do not follow the Dog Control Bylaw, and other animal owners that do not follow the Animals Bylaw.	There would be low costs associated with having separate funding mechanisms, and medium to high benefits including in terms of transparency and accountability, and incentivising responsible animal management.	Fees and charges 100% User charges recognise that the benefit of registration activities are firstly and significant to dog and other animal owners.
Building consents	This activity issues building	High: Thriving Communities	Significant benefits to property owners,	Short-term benefits for property owner	Building consent applicants	There would be low costs associated	Fees and charges 95% General rates 5%

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
	consents, undertakes inspections and issues code of compliance certificates.	and Culture, Trusted, Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	particularly those constructing a building. Some benefits to the whole of the community through safe buildings.	undertaking construction. Long-term benefits through safe buildings.		with having separate funding mechanisms (due to legal requirements to apply for an application), and medium to high benefits including in terms of transparency and accountability.	Users charges recognise the benefits building owners receive having their building certified legally compliant. General rates are the appropriate funding source for the community as they are easy to administer and it recognises the safety benefit to the community.
Building monitoring, enforcement and public enquiries (inc. swimming pool inspections)	This activity includes regulation of earthquake-prone, dangerous and insanitary buildings. It also includes regular inspections of private swimming pools.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted, Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Building owners, including swimming pool owners. CBD businesses and patrons also benefit. Considerable benefit to the community.	Short-term through inspections; long-term through safe buildings.	Owners of earthquake-prone, dangerous, or insanitary buildings, and swimming pools.	High costs and low benefits to charge earthquake-prone, dangerous, or insanitary buildings as it may be counter-productive to identifying buildings. Low costs and some benefits from funding swimming pool inspections separately.	Fees and charges 85% General rates 15% Users charges recognise the benefits from building owners having their building and swimming pool certified legally compliant. General rates are the appropriate funding source for the community as they are easy to administer and it recognises the safety benefit to the community.
District Planning	This activity involves developing the District Plan and Plan Changes under the Resource Management Act 1991. (This activity will also include participation in the Regional	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted, Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Individual landowners and re-zoned areas benefit from zoning. There are significant benefits to the whole community.	There are both short-term and long-term benefits arising from this activity.	Private plan change applicants. Owners of zoned land not utilising that land for the zoned purpose (e.g. not subdividing residentially zoned land).	High costs to separate funding, exception for private plan change applications.	General rates 95% Fees & changes 5% The use of the general rate to fund District Planning recognises that the benefits are to the whole community and are property based. The use of the fee & changes recover plan changes that benefit individuals

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
	Spatial Strategy and Natural and Built Environment Plans under the RMA replacement legislation).						
Resource Consent Application Processing and Monitoring	This activity involves the processing of applications for resource consents and the monitoring of any conditions attached to those consents.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted, Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Applicants for resource consents receive significant benefits. There are wider community benefits through managing negative externalities.	There are short-term benefits for applicants in enabling development. There are long-term benefits through preventing negative impacts from development.	Applicants for resource consents.	Low costs to distinct funding due to resource consent application process, and high benefits.	Fees and charges 95% General rates 5% User charges revenue from those using the services and breaching consent conditions. General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefit to the community.
Resource Management Monitoring, Enforcement and Public Enquiries	This activity involves monitoring the District for breaches of the District Plan, enforcement activity, as well as attending to public enquiries.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted, Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Individuals with enquiries. Significant benefit to the whole community through monitoring and enforcing the District Plan.	Short- and long-term benefits through ensuring District Plan compliance.	Those not complying with District Plan requirements.	High costs to charging for enquiries as it deters enquiries. Benefits to separate funding as a penalty for breaching the District Plan, but limited by enforcement cost and infringement/fine quantum.	General rates 50% Fees and charges 50% User charges and fines recover costs from those using the services and breaching the District Plan. General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefit to the community.
Environmental Health	This activity includes regulating businesses under the Food, Sale of	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted, Environmental	Individual benefits to regulated businesses and to individuals who use those businesses.	Significant short-term benefits in the provision of these services. Limited long-term benefit.	Businesses undertaking services that are regulated by environmental	Low costs of distinct funding with high benefits from doing so, except where fines etc through	Fees and charges 85% General rates 15% Individuals can be identified that directly benefit from the

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
	Alcohol, and Health Acts, and monitoring and enforcing a range of Bylaws.	Excellence, Prosperity.	There are benefits to the entire community by ensuring safe regulation of food, alcohol and other environmental health issues.		health provisions. Individuals or businesses causing public nuisance or requiring of regulatory attention.	enforcement of breaches are obtained after Court action (generally on a cost recovery basis). This sometimes means high costs from distinct funding but still high benefits.	services. However, the community as a whole benefits from ensuring compliance with the relevant public health legislative rules and regulations. A split of fees and charges, and the general rate is therefore considered the most appropriate and efficient funding sources.
Parking	This activity involves monitoring of parking compliance (both on and off street) across the District, including metered parking.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted, Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Individuals who park their car. Businesses, particularly retailers, to ensure appropriate turnover of car parking spaces.	Short-term benefits in achieving appropriate parking turnover to encourage economic activity and transport policy objectives. Long-term benefits arise from investment in parking facilities.	Individuals parking unlawfully. Individuals parking in business areas for long-time periods.	Medium costs for separate funding due to need for parking solution (including hardware and software) and compliance officers. Significant benefit is that those who experience greatest benefit from the service bear the cost, and pay for their private utilisation of public space.	Fees and charges 100% Parking assists in attracting residents and visitors to the town centres and contributes to economic development. Both residents and visitors directly benefit from the provision of car parks and as such, it is considered appropriate to recover the costs of the activity through fees and charges.
Public Toilets	This activity relates to the management and maintenance of public toilets.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted, Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Individuals, particularly those with continence issues (elderly). Tourists and other visitors. Considerable community-wide benefits.	Short-term benefits to users. Long-term benefits through the capital works.	Tourists (particularly non-self contained freedom campers). Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	High costs to distinct funding as it may reduce willingness to use facilities and therefore result in higher environmental impacts.	General rates 80% Fees and charges 10% Grants and subsidies 10% Given the impracticality of charging individuals and the wider community benefit of providing amenities for residents and visitors to the District the general rate is considered the most

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
							appropriate source of funding.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
Economic Development	This activity includes Council's ownership and funding arrangements with Venture Taranaki, and other activities to promote economic development.	High: Prosperity. Medium: Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence.	Individuals visiting or moving to region. Businesses receiving support services. Business sectors receiving promotion or other support (visitor sector, farming sector, new energy sector etc.) The wider community through enhanced economic development.	Short-term benefits to businesses that access support services. Long-term economic benefits to district.	Businesses requiring support. Industry and cluster groups requiring development assistance and co-ordination.	Charging fees may act as disincentive to uptake and limit benefits of service. This may also jeopardise access to central government funding streams.	<p>General rates 90% Targeted rates 10%</p> <p>Council supports and promotes economic development within the District to assist with meeting the social and economic needs of current and future communities. The long-term nature of this type of investment means that the benefits cannot always be directly attributed to individuals. As such this component of economic development is best funded through the general rate. The promotion of the district as a destination is of benefit primarily to the commercial and industrial sector, accommodation providers and retail businesses, as such, a portion of funding should be recovered through targeted rates.</p> <p>*Note that the Council modified the funding through Step 2 for the activity to be funded 100% General Rate.</p>

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
CIVIL DEFENCE							
Civil Defence	This activity involves civil defence activities for the District. It also includes the funding of the Taranaki Emergency Management Office.	High: Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture . Medium: , Prosperity, Environmental Excellence.	Individuals benefit through safety in response to disasters, businesses receive assistance to prepare for emergencies. Significant benefits to wider community in provision of emergency response.	Short-term benefits in emergency readiness, reduction, immediate emergency response and recovery. Long-term benefits in reduction of risks from hazards and enhancing community resilience.	Individuals living in high-risk areas. Individuals and business not adequately prepared for emergencies, especially those in low-socioeconomic areas, isolated areas or high-risk hazard areas.	Users would only be able to be identified after incident has occurred. Charging would discourage uptake of service and there are high social and environmental costs from not engaging with services.	General rates 100% The planning for emergencies benefits all of the community and therefore general rates is the appropriate funding source.
FLOOD PROTECTION AND CONTROL WORKS							
Flood Protection and Control Works	This activity involves flood protection schemes, which predominately protect New Plymouth CBD from flooding.	High: Prosperity. Medium: Environmental Excellence, Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted.	Property owners/tenants in protected areas. Benefits to hapu and iwi where protection preserves areas of cultural or historical significance. Benefits to whole community in reducing to damage to CBD to protect economic activity and district service provision.	Short-term benefit during heavy rainfall. Significant long-term benefit through protection of areas giving greater security and lower risk for CBD investment.	Property owners or new developments in protected areas (predominately New Plymouth CBD). Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Medium costs to distinctly funding these works however lower benefit to distinctly funding the entire operating costs of the activity from immediate beneficiaries given broad community benefits of the protection schemes.	Targeted rates 70% General rates 30% The service is provided primarily for the safety of the public and property. Funding derived from a targeted rate recognises that some parts of the District benefit more widely than others. The general rate portion recognises that there is also an overall community benefit. Capital expenditure is partly funded by development contributions where works are required because of growth.

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
							*Note that the Council modified the funding through Step 2 for the activity to be funded 100% General Rate.
GOVERNANCE							
Governance	This activity supports the activities and operations of Elected Members as well as external appointees on Council committees. The activity includes elections & civic functions.	High: Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture.	Significant benefit to community as a whole, to the extent that particular benefit by individuals or groups is insignificant.	Short-term benefits facilitating governance of Elected Members and delivery of civic functions. Long-term benefits of robust electoral and governance processes.	None identified	High cost and low benefit to distinctly funding this activity as no particular groups or processes available for charging and broad community-wide benefits.	General rates 100% General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefits to the whole community.
GOVETT-BREWSTER ART GALLERY/ LEN LYE CENTRE							
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/ Len Lye Centre	This activity provides an art museum and home of the Len Lye collection and archive. It provides public exhibitions and programmes, cinema, publishing and collections.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted. Medium: Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Visitors receive significant benefits. Local businesses benefit from gallery visitors. Academics, researchers and the creative sector benefit from collection and archives. Schools benefit from education programme. Community groups (e.g. LGBTQI+, cultural groups and disability groups) benefit from service	Short-term benefit to visitors and local businesses. Long-term benefit through collection.	Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Low costs to distinct funding as users identifiable. Medium benefits only to distinctly funding activity as wide community benefit.	General rates 75% Fees and charges 25% General rates are the appropriate funding source for the community as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefit from promoting and exhibiting the arts. Fees and charges acknowledge the benefit that is realised from users of the facility that live outside the District.

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
			delivery. Gallery partnership with Whiringa Toi delivers benefit to Māori community and Māori creatives.				
MANAGEMENT OF INVESTMENTS AND FUNDING							
New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018	This activity manages the leasing and freeholding of Waitara endowment land; the funds held in Hapū Land Fund and Waitara Perpetual Community Fund; and the transfer of funds to TRC.	Medium: Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Individual leaseholders, Waitara community, Te Kōwhatu Tū Moana (Manukorihi and Otaraua hapū), Taranaki Regional Council, Waitara River Catchment.	Short-term benefits for leaseholders in continued leasing of their property, and to recipients for community projects funded through Trust funds. Long-term benefits for leaseholders that purchase sections having greater home security and asset ownership. Long-term benefits for hapū as a result of development projects.	Individual leaseholders and freeholders.	Low costs to distinct funding for this activity, with leaseholders identifiable and billable. High benefits to distinct funding as benefits primarily received by leaseholders buying their sections. Medium benefit managing revenue from leasehold sales, with targeted group receiving majority of benefits.	Fees and charges: rental income Other sources: proceeds of asset sales, interest and dividends Funding rationale: The New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018 sets out the funding arrangements for this activity.
Airport – Papa Rererangi I Puketapu Ltd	Council is the owner and operator of New Plymouth Airport, with Papa Rererangi I Puketapu Limited (PRIP) in charge of management. This activity manages NPDC's funding	Medium: Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Individual users of airport, businesses and the whole community.	Short-term for the individuals, businesses and the community. Long-term benefits for the community.	Users of the airport (businesses and individuals). Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Distinct funding of Council oversight of PRIP has high costs and low benefits.	General rates 100% The Airport operates as a Council Controlled Organisation and does not directly receive rate funding.

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
	arrangements with PRIP (borrowing and dividends).						
Perpetual Investment Fund	This activity relates to the management of the Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF), established from the sale of NPDC's shareholding in PowerCo.	High: Prosperity. Other outcomes depending on funding use.	The PIF provides a predictable and stable income stream to NPDC and therefore the whole community benefits, directly and indirectly. Benefit distribution depends on the activity/activities that this funding is then dedicated towards. The PIF Bill provides the PIF must benefit the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of current and future communities.	Short-term benefits limit rate increases without reducing level of service provision. Long-term benefit is source of ongoing revenue for district and reduction of financial risk through diversification of revenue sources.	Previous generations that have developed a large financial asset for NPDC.	Low costs and benefits to distinct funding for this activity.	General rates: contribution of 100% The activity provides a significant revenue source to Council to offset expenditure. Therefore it is appropriate that general rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the wider benefit to the community. The Council may choose to apportion some of the release to reserves to provide for specific outcomes.
Forestry (inc. Joint Ventures)	The activity includes Council's harvest forests, and the funding arrangements for the two remaining forestry joint ventures.	Medium: Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Joint venture partners benefit from co-investor. Community groups and clubs that access forestry areas for recreation. Whole community benefits from revenue.	Short-term benefits from recreational and visual amenity of forestry. Long-term benefit of additional revenue for District and reduction of financial risk through diversification of revenue sources.	Individual accessing forestry land for recreational use.	Low costs of distinct funding as Joint Venture agreements contain cost and revenue allocations. Higher costs to distinct funding for recreational access to forestry areas.	General rates 100% Any expenditure required to manage this activity is funded from either the general rate or the forestry reserve. The net revenue from the activity is either used as an offset against general rates and/or transferred to a forestry reserve.

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme	This activity is a voluntary targeted rate scheme supporting households to undertake sustainability improvements to their house and property. (The scheme is currently suspended.)	Medium: Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence, Prosperity.	Individuals/ households that have accessed funding. (Marae and non-rateable land owners cannot access scheme).	Short-term benefits to households accessing scheme. Limited long-term benefits to capital value of houses accessing scheme and the health outcomes associated with drier homes.	Individuals accessing the scheme.	Medium costs to distinct funding, with users readily identifiable however with financial cost associated with billing user. Strong benefits in distinct funding of this activity as benefits are wholly delivered to those accessing scheme.	Targeted rates: 100% The scheme provides funding to identifiable beneficiaries, therefore, it is appropriate to recover the costs by way of a targeted rate directly from these ratepayers.
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES							
Urban Design and Streetscapes	This activity provides for the management of urban streetscapes, including New Plymouth CBD (implementing the <i>City Centre Strategy</i>), town CBDs and suburban shopping areas.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Trusted.	Businesses in areas with streetscapes (New Plymouth CBD, town CBDs and suburban shopping areas). Individuals who use those areas. Wider community benefits through beautification of urban areas and improved shopping experience.	Long-term benefits through capital improvements. Some short-term benefits.	Building owners that do not maintain attractive frontages. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	High costs to charging individuals who use those areas. Low costs to targeted rates on property owners.	Targeted rates 70% General rates 30% Targeted rate funding acknowledges the benefit derived by properties within or close proximity to the town centres benefiting from the activity's expenditure. General rate funding recognises that there is an overall community benefit to supporting thriving streetscapes and shopping areas. Capital expenditure is partly funded by development contributions where works are required because of growth.

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
							*Note that the Council modified the funding through Step 2 for the activity to be funded 100% General Rate.
Cemeteries	This activity relates to the management and operations of the District's cemeteries, including both open and closed cemeteries.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Trusted.	Individual families using the cemetery services (noting that Māori landowners may have lower use as they often use their own urupā). Returned services spaces are provided, with recognising war graves a benefit throughout the district. Benefit to whole community in providing safe burial services.	Short-term benefits for families of deceased. Long-term benefits of activity provide public health benefit of safe burial services and the provision of grave sites.	Those requiring burial services. Individuals who visit cemeteries. Religious groups (with particular requirements) and the Returned Services Association (solider graves). Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Low cost to distinct funding for this activity in the short-term, with users readily identifiable and billable. Benefits to separate funding for cemeteries to incentivise cremation (to reduce long-term costs).	Fees and charges 75% General rates 25% Individuals pay user charges for the initial acquisition and use of burial site. General rates recognise the wider community benefit in providing and maintaining safe burial services.
Crematorium	This activity relates to the management and operations of the District's crematorium.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Trusted.	Individual families using crematorium services (noting that Māori landowners may have lower use as they often use their own urupā). Benefit to whole community in providing safe cremation services.	Short-term benefits for families of deceased. Long-term benefits of activity provide public health benefit of safe cremation services.	Those requiring cremation services. Religious groups (with particular requirements). Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Low cost to distinct funding for this activity, with users readily identifiable and billable. Benefits to separate funding cremation vis-à-vis cemeteries (to reduce long-term costs).	Fees and charges 80% General rates 20% Individuals pay user charges for the use of the crematorium. General rates recognise the wider community benefit in providing and maintaining safe cremation services.
Public Parks and Reserves	This activity provides for the management and	High: Thriving Communities and Culture,	Significant community benefits from natural	Short-term benefits of safe high quality green environments	Individual users, including concessionaires,	High cost to distinct funding as users cannot be identified	General rates 80% Targeted rates 15% Fees and charges 5%

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
	maintenance of the District's public parks, reserves, sports grounds, gardens, trees, and Brooklands Zoo.	Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Trusted.	environments for recreation. Individual users, concessionaires, event organisers, sports clubs using the spaces benefit. Leaseholders & graziers that operate on reserve land benefit. Benefit to Iwi in preserving waahi tapu and taonga sites (but acknowledging loss of ownership/control).	and sports parks. Long-term benefits from positive environmental outcomes, enhanced biodiversity and wellbeing.	business owners, leaseholders and graziers. Sports and community groups that use parks and public spaces. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	and excluded. Where individuals/groups seek exclusive use distinct funding has low cost, such as for sports parks. Separate funding can act as a disincentive to use.	<p>User charges set at an appropriate level to promote the sustainable use of these facilities. Targeted rates acknowledge the higher level of service for some communities. General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefit to the community.</p> <p>Capital expenditure is partly funded by development contributions where works are required because of growth.</p> <p>*Note that the Council modified the funding through Step 2 for the activity to be funded 95% General Rate and 5% Fees and Charges.</p>
Sports Parks	This activity involves the management and maintenance of the District's sports parks, which provide venues for recreation and	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Trusted.	Individuals, sports clubs, Iwi and community groups that use facilities. Entire community benefits from high-amenity sports parks. Community also benefits from	Short-term benefits of safe, accessible, high quality sports parks for residents and visitors. Long-term benefit of wellbeing and economic outcomes provided by high	Individuals, sports clubs and community groups users. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Low cost with some users readily identifiable and billable. Medium benefits from charging users having direct benefit, but separate funding	<p>General rates 80% Fees and charges 20%</p> <p>User charges set at an appropriate level to promote the sustainable use of these facilities. General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy</p>

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
	competitive sports.		hosting of major sports events.	amenity sports parks.		can act as a disincentive to use.	to administer and recognise the benefit to the community. Capital expenditure is partly funded by development contributions where works are required because of growth.
Campgrounds	This activity relates to lease management and site maintenance of NPDC-owned campgrounds, including Belt Road, Onaero, Urenui, Waitara, Fitzroy, and Ōākura Campgrounds	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Trusted.	Individual benefits for campground lessors, patrons. Ratepayer benefit from reduced rates (from rental income). Entire community benefit from recreation and visitor attraction.	Predominately short-term benefit for residents and visitors. Long-term benefits from vibrant place to live and visit.	Campground patrons.	Low costs to distinct funding with users readily identifiable and billable. Medium benefits to distinct funding from users having direct benefit.	Fees and charges 90% General rates 10% Fees and charges recognise the direct benefit provided to individuals and visitors who use the facilities provided by Council. General rates funding recognises the wider economic community benefit through the provision of these recreational and visitor attractions.
Public Halls	This activity relates to the management and maintenance of public halls.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Trusted.	Individuals using/ attending events. Private enterprise, community groups (including sporting) using halls. Benefits to the entire community from access to free/ low cost public spaces and events.	Short-term benefits to users. Long-term benefits for community wellbeing and potentially heritage benefits.	Individuals/ groups using halls. Civil Defence may use hall in emergency. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Medium costs to distinct funding as individuals/ groups booking halls are readily identifiable for charging. Limited benefits to distinct funding, as there are benefits to wider community and user willingness/ ability to pay is lower than cost recovery level.	General rates 40% Fees and charges 40% Targeted rates 20% User charges are set at an appropriate level to promote the sustainable use of these facilities. Targeted rates acknowledge the higher level of service for some communities. General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefit to the community.

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
							<p>Capital expenditure is partly funded by development contributions where works are required because of growth.</p> <p>*Note that the Council modified the funding through Step 2 for the activity to be funded 60% General Rate and 40% Fees and Charges.</p>
<p>Walkways and shared pathways</p>	<p>This activity involves providing walkways and shared pathways for people walking or cycling <i>between destinations</i>, including the Coastal Walkway.</p>	<p>High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Trusted.</p>	<p>Individual users benefit through a safe active commuting/travelling route. Car commuters benefit through reduced traffic. Wider community benefits through the connections provided, and retaining accessibility to walkways and pathways.</p>	<p>Short-term benefits to users and car commuters. Long-term benefits through provision of walkways.</p>	<p>Users. Dangerous/careless drivers creating an unattractive cycling environment along roads. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.</p>	<p>High costs to separate funding by fees and charges as it would limit uptake.</p>	<p>Grants and subsidies 50% General rates 30% Targeted rates 20%</p> <p>A strong and safe commuting network benefits the community as a whole and is a key component of the district's social and economic development. The general rate is the most effective way of funding this activity. Targeted rates have been identified as a further funding source to recognise specific users who place greater pressure on our transport network. Subsidies from central government are acknowledged as a substantial funding source for the activity.</p>

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
							Capital expenditure is partly funded by development contributions where works are required because of growth.
PUKE ARIKI AND COMMUNITY LIBRARIES							
Museum and iSite	This activity involves the management, operations and maintenance of Puke Ariki Museum and District iSite.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Prosperity, Trusted.	Individuals who visit, artists who exhibit and surrounding businesses. Schools and community groups. Iwi and hapū. Wide community benefit.	Short-term benefits for visitors and local businesses from economic activity of visitors. Long-term benefits to whole community by having quality cultural institution that contributes to vibrancy.	Museum patrons. Ministry of Education/ school groups. Iwi and hapū. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Low costs to distinct funding with users readily identifiable. User charges for some private hire could deliver benefit, however generally low benefits to distinct funding activity given broad community benefits of service.	General rates 90% Fees and charges 10% The Museum and iSite provide social and cultural benefits to the individuals that visit. There is also a wider community benefit which includes an ability to encourage education, a social environment and an important source of supplying public information. These community benefits are recognised in the split between fees and charges and the general rate.
Libraries	This activity involves the management, operations and maintenance of Puke Ariki and community libraries, and the Taranaki Research Centre.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Prosperity, Trusted.	Individual library users, school and ECE using the education programmes, community groups.	Short-term benefits for service users. Long-term benefits for wellbeing outcomes and community connection. Collation of library collection a long-term benefit.	Library users including elderly or isolated users of the housebound/ mobile library service. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	High social costs to distinct funding related to inequity and barriers to low income users. Limited benefits to distinct funding due to broad community benefits and willingness/ ability to pay of library users.	General rates 95% Fees and charges 5% The private good component of the library activity is recovered through user charges and fines. High levels of user charging will in many cases restrict accessibility to those who currently benefit the most from the activity. General rates are the appropriate funding source for households as they are easy to administer and

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
							<p>recognise the benefits of the libraries.</p> <p>Capital expenditure is partly funded by development contributions where works are required because of growth.</p>
TRANSPORTATION							
Transportation	This activity involves enabling the safe movement of people and goods within the District and to other regions on the District's local roading network, and includes Let's Go.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Prosperity. Medium: Environmental Excellence, Trusted.	Individual road users, participants and schools in the Let's Go programme. High roading-impact businesses such as forestry haulage/ transport industrial companies.	Short-term benefits from safe and reliable transport network. Long-term benefits from transport network planning.	Road and other transport users. In particular, users with high impact on roading infrastructure e.g. forestry activity, Port Taranaki. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	There are low costs to distinct funding for this activity through the Waka Kotahi FAR (in turn, funded by petrol tax and RUC). Medium benefits to distinct funding as it is one of Council's largest costs.	<p>Grants and subsidies 50% General rates 30% Targeted rates 20%</p> <p>A strong and safe transport network benefits the community as a whole and is a key component of the district's social and economic development. Users of the roads receive a direct benefit through an integrated road network. The general rate is the most effective way of funding this activity. Targeted rates have been identified as a further funding source to recognise specific users who place greater pressure on our roading network. Subsidies from central government are recognised as a substantial funding source for this activity.</p> <p>Note: Waka Kotahi FAR subsidies are from petrol tax</p>

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
							and RUC so represent a user pays contribution Capital expenditure is partly funded by development contributions where works are required because of growth.
THREE WATERS							
Stormwater	The service collects and disposes of stormwater runoff from urban areas, and manages and maintains the stormwater network.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture. Environmental Excellence. Medium: Trusted, Prosperity.	Property owners in areas prone to stormwater flooding receive significant benefit from stormwater services. Urban areas receive benefit. All of community benefits as well from safety and environmental benefits.	Long-term benefits from capital expenditure. Short-term benefits accrue from maintenance, particularly before a large weather event.	None identified. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Low benefits and high costs for distinct funding beyond a targeted rate for the activity.	General rates 70% Targeted rates 30% The service is provided primarily for its environmental benefits to mitigate pollution and erosion effects on waterways. Stormwater services are also provided, to a lesser degree, for public safety (flooding risk from stormwater). The general rate contribution is therefore considered the primary funding source, with targeted rate funding recognising that some communities derive a greater benefit from the activity than others. Capital expenditure is partly funded by development contributions where works are required because of growth.

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
							*Note that the Council modified the funding through Step 2 for the activity to be funded 50% General Rate and 50% Targeted Rate.
Water Supply	The service treats and distributes water to the community to provide a reliable and sustainable supply of fresh water to households and businesses.	High: Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture. Environmental Excellence, Prosperity. Medium, Environmental Excellence.	Significant benefits to connected properties and to reticulated areas. Some community benefits as well.	Long-term benefits arising from investments in capital. Short-term benefits from delivery of safe water.	High water users. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	High benefits to distinct funding. Low costs – easily identifiable areas with connections.	Targeted rates 95% General rates 5% It is feasible to identify those users who benefit from the provision of a water supply. Targeted rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they access the benefit from the water supply activity. Capital expenditure is partly funded by development contributions where works are required because of growth.
Wastewater Treatment	This service collects and treats domestic and industrial wastewater, returning clean water to the environment and converting treated sludge into a commercially sold bio fertiliser.	High: Environmental Excellence, Prosperity. Medium, Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence.	Connected properties have significant benefits. Reticulated areas also have significant benefits. There are benefits to the whole community.	Long-term benefits arising from investments in capital. Short-term benefits from the safe disposal of sewage.	High users, particularly trade waste users. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	High benefits to distinct funding. Low costs.	Targeted rates 95% General rates 5% In most cases, it is not practical to measure the quantity of each individual's contribution to the sewage system. Targeted rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they access the benefit from the waste water activity.

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
							Capital expenditure is partly funded by development contributions where works are required because of growth.
VENUES AND EVENTS							
Aquatic Centre and District Pools	This activity involves the management, operation and maintenance of the Todd Energy Aquatic Centre and local community pools.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Prosperity. Medium, , Trusted. Environmental Excellence.	Individuals, schools, sporting groups and seniors groups using the centres. Benefits to wider community including having accessible water safety tuition.	Short-term benefit for users of aquatic centres. Long-term benefits to wider community for health and wellbeing outcomes.	Individual users and school and sporting groups. In particular professional swimming groups that would otherwise lack training facilities. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Low financial cost of distinct funding as users identifiable and billable. High social costs of solely distinctly funding as it creates a barrier to access.	<p>General rates 50% Targeted rates 25% Fees and charges 25%</p> <p>User charges set at an appropriate level to promote the sustainable use of these facilities. Targeted rates acknowledge the higher level of service for some communities. General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefit to the community.</p> <p>Capital expenditure is partly funded by development contributions where works are required because of growth.</p> <p>*Note that the Council modified the funding through Step 2 for the activity to be funded 100% General Rate.</p>

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
Community Events	This activity involves the organisation and delivery of community events, including the TSB Festival of Lights, Winter TSB Festival of Lights and Waitangi Day celebrations.	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Prosperity. Medium, , Trusted. Environmental Excellence.	Individuals attending programmes/ events, talent/ suppliers. Business benefiting from large events. Accessibility/ seniors groups benefit from targeted programmes. Significant benefit to whole community.	Short-term benefits for attendees and local businesses. Long-term community benefit of cultural depth and vibrancy. Some long-term benefit for business in surety that major events take place.	Participants and attendees.	Medium costs to distinctly funding the activity, some programmes/ events have easily identifiable patrons, others difficult to identify. High costs to establishing entry fees for Festival of Lights given Pukekura Park layout. Limited benefit to distinct funding given broad community benefits of service.	<p>General rates 70% Targeted rates 10% Fees and charges 10% Grants and subsidies 10%</p> <p>General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefit from the organisation and delivery of community events. Opportunities to generate revenue from external users where it is reasonable and practical to charge direct customers.</p> <p>*Note that the Council modified the funding through Step 2 for the activity to be funded 100% General Rate.</p>
Event Venues	This activity relates to owning and operating TSB Stadium, TSB Showplace and TSB Bowl of Brooklands; and the operations and maintenance of Yarrow Stadium (owned by TRC).	High: Thriving Communities and Culture, Prosperity. Medium, , Trusted. Environmental Excellence.	Event organisers, individuals attending events, businesses, schools and community groups. Community benefits from quality event venues.	Short-term benefit to visitors and local businesses. Long-term benefits to community with venue infrastructure and creating vibrancy.	Visitors/ venue attendees, schools and community groups. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Low cost for distinct funding as users identifiable. Medium benefits to distinct funding as benefits primarily experienced by users. However wider community benefits justify some general rates funding. May be difficult for some	<p>Fees and charges 80% General rates 20%</p> <p>User fees and charges set at an appropriate level to promote and provide access to a diverse range of events and cultural experiences for residents. General rates are the appropriate funding source for the community as they are easy to administer</p>

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
						Māori groups to meet venue hire costs.	and it recognises the benefit from the facilities provided.
WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION							
Kerbside Collection	This activity involves the collection and transport of household recycling and rubbish.	High: Trusted, Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Thriving Communities and Culture.	Individuals who access the service benefit most. Whole community benefits from safe and convenient rubbish and recycling collection in urban areas.	Short-term benefits of safe and timely rubbish and recycling collection and amenity that provides. Long-term benefit to community in affordable collection reducing illegal dumping.	Households requiring kerbside collection. Individuals not following recycling or rubbish guidelines require additional resources to manage. Central government legislation mandates requirements in this activity.	Low cost to distinctly funding activity, as properties receiving the service are readily identifiable and billable. High environmental costs for funding recycling separately as it would discourage recycling and add more waste to landfill, but there would be environmental benefits for distinct funding rubbish to discourage waste.	Targeted rates 80% General rates 10% Fees and charges 10% User charges and targeted rates recognise the benefits to people disposing of waste. General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefit of a safer community.
Landfills	This activity relates to the ongoing management of closed landfills across the District and the Central Landfill.	High: Trusted, Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Thriving Communities and Culture.	Significant community benefits through minimising environmental impacts of closed landfills. Properties around, and downstream of, closed landfills may receive some additional benefits. Note, benefit being the absence of negative impacts.	Short and long-term benefits through minimising negative environmental impacts such as leachate.	Historic communities.	Limited benefits to separate funding.	General rates 100% General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefit of a safer community.

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
			No current benefits from the Central Landfill.				
Resource Recovery Facilities	This activity involves the transfer, resource recovery from, and disposal of, waste. This includes the Resource Recovery Facility (New Plymouth Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility), the Sorting Depot, Rural Transfer Stations, and the new regional organics facility.	High: Trusted, Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Thriving Communities and Culture.	Individuals/ households/ businesses and schools. Iwi/ hapū for protection of awa and mahinga kai. Strong public health and environmental benefits for whole community.	Mainly short-term benefits. Long-term benefit of planning and lasting public health and environmental benefits.	Individuals who do not recycle or do not sort recycling properly. Illegal dumpers. Businesses that generate high volumes of commercial waste. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Low cost of distinct funding for commercial waste and high benefits of commercial waste as provides disincentives to producing waste. For recycling, distinct funding is a disincentive as recycling benefits whole community; some level of general rates funding is appropriate.	Fees and charges 65% General rates 35% User charges recognise the benefits to people disposing of waste. General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefit of a safer community.
Transfer Stations	Bonny Glen Transfer Station	High: Trusted, Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Thriving Communities and Culture.	Individuals/ households/ businesses and schools. Iwi/ hapū for protection of awa and mahinga kai. Strong public health and environmental benefits for whole community.	Mainly short-term benefits. Long-term benefit of planning and lasting public health and environmental benefits.	Individuals who do not recycle or do not sort recycling properly. Illegal dumpers. Businesses that generate high volumes of commercial waste. Additional population and growth places pressure to expand services.	Low cost of distinct funding for commercial waste and high benefits as it provides disincentive for producing waste. For recycling, distinct funding is a disincentive as recycling benefits whole community; some level of general rates funding is appropriate.	Fees and charges 90% General rates 10% User charges recognise the benefits to people disposing of waste. General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and businesses as they are easy to administer and recognise the benefit of a safer community.

Activity	Description of activity	Community outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose acts create a need	Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly	Overall rationale for funding (percentages are indicative only)
Waste Minimisation	This activity relates to the education/behavioral change programmes provided to community and businesses such as Education initiatives, The Junction and Zero Waste Grants.	High: Trusted, Environmental Excellence. Medium: Prosperity, Thriving Communities and Culture.	Individuals/ businesses, ECE/ schools in education programmes. Commercial sector benefits from service provision. Wider community benefits from reduced waste and appropriate waste management.	Short-term benefits to reduction of waste creation and improved waste management. Long-term benefits of long-term sustained improved waste management.	Individuals/ businesses that take part in education programmes. Central government mandates requirements that create need for this activity.	Low financial costs of distinct funding for this activity as participants easily identifiable, however this creates barrier. Limited benefits to distinct funding given barring charging for service would create.	General rates 70% Grants and subsidies 20% Fees and charges 10% The funding split between general rates and fees and charges is in an attempt to encourage and educate the community about waste minimisation for the wider benefit to the community. Grants and subsidies are received from central government to support the delivery of the programme.

INTERIM DECISIONS REGARDING LONG-TERM PLAN 2024-2034
INCLUDING APPROVAL OF DRAFT SUPPORTING INFORMATION
FOR REVIEW BY AUDIT

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is the interim decisions regarding Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 (LTP 2024) and the approval of draft supporting information for review by Audit.
 2. For ease of reading the recommendations are shown as three separate components:
 - a) Mayoral recommendations for consideration. These include all the 'must do' projects and other key projects identified by the Mayor for inclusion and these items are all included in the budgeted numbers.
 - b) Officer recommendations for consideration. These include two areas of consideration:
 - i) Key projects identified by officers from **the 'should do' projects** that are recommended for inclusion based on the project prioritisation matrix and are included in the financials.
 - ii) A recommendation for delegation to the Chief Executive to consider further inclusion dependent on capacity in particular years within the LTP 2024 budgets from Appendix 12. These will be included in the information for Audit review and brought back to the February Council meeting as part of the proposed Consultation Document. These projects are not included in the financials.
 - c) Other recommendations for consideration. These include all the supporting information for the LTP 2024.
 3. The financials **only include Three Waters for Years 1 and 2 in accordance with current legislative requirements. Under the current legislation, while rates would therefore decrease by about 33 per cent in Year 3 (with the removal of Three Waters), households would still see the Three Water cost requirements shifted to a Three Waters entity. However, it is also recognised that the new government coalition agreement has signalled a change to the current legislation indicating that the Three Waters services would stay with councils.**
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MAYORAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION / NGĀ WHAI KUPU O TE KOROMATUA

That having considered all matters raised in the report, Council:

- a) Note that Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 (LTP 2021) indicated there was a more challenging operating environment and this is reflected in the Council moving from annual rating surplus to rating deficits within the last two annual reports.
 - b) Note that, reflective of the challenging operating environment, Council management is undergoing restructuring with a focus on **alignment of structure with Council's strategy**.
 - c) Note that while the coalition agreement signals repeal of the affordable waters legislation with a return of assets to Council, current legislation requires the removal of the Three Waters Council services from Year 3 within Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 (LTP 2024) supporting information.
 - d) Note that our population is forecast to grow from 89,000 in 2024 to 98,800 in 2034 and to 110,400 by 2054 requiring 395 additional houses per year over the 10 years.
 - e) Note that the starting point for the recommendations contained within this report would result in a total rates requirement for 2024/25 (LTP 2024 Year 1) of \$150.2m, a \$15.2m increase over the 2023/24 (Annual Plan).
 - f) Note that this equates to an average residential rate increase of 9.9 per cent or \$313.55 for Year 1 (2024/25).
 - g) Note an average residential rate for Years 2 to 4 of:
 1. 6.9 per cent increased average residential rate in Year 2;
 2. reduction of 34 per cent average residential rate in Year 3; and
 3. 7.3 per cent increased average residential rate in Year 4.
 - h) Note that every \$1.35m of OPEX variations will shift rates one per cent and every \$15m of CAPEX variations would also shift rates by one per cent.
 - i) Note that figures in the recommendations include an allowance for inflation. Figures in appendices are uninflated.
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Key issues for the LTP 2024 Consultation Document (CD)

- j) Approve the following as key issues for the LTP 2024 and Consultation Document:
1. Note that the condition of assets and appropriate levels of funding renewals continues to be a challenge. Council proposes to focus on renewals to respond to this (improving Transportation and Parks and Open Spaces from Year 3 onwards recognising the shift from Three Waters):
 - i) From CAPEX of \$146m in LTP 2021 to \$307.2m in LTP 2024 over 10 years for Transportation renewals funding.
 - ii) From CAPEX of \$14.8m in LTP 2021 to \$45.4m in LTP 2024 over 10 years for Parks and Open Spaces renewals funding.
 2. Creation of a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital Reserve funded through the Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) release to general rates at an increasing rate of \$250k per year. Noting:
 - i) This would result in a release of \$250k in Year 1, increasing to \$500k in Year 2, \$750k in Year 3 etc up to \$2.5m in Year 10.
 3. The **Tūparikino Active Community Hub** with:
 - iii) CAPEX of \$34.8m across Years 1 to 4; and
 - iv) OPEX of \$11.6m across Years 1 to 10.
 4. Pukekura Park key facilities with CAPEX of:
 - i) \$9m for Brooklands Zoo (phases 1, 2 and 3) across 10 years to ensure compliance with regulatory standards and maintain a viable free community zoo.
 - ii) And, if approved through the officer recommendations, inclusion of the Bellringer Pavilion (building only) (refer Recommendation (o)(i)).
 5. Implementing the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy with a budget of \$11.4m over seven years through a mix of incremental implementation actions and business case developments.
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6. Continuing the climate work with funding of \$240k in Year 1 and \$640k per annum thereafter along with additional sustainability and climate acceleration initiatives including:
 - i) Boosting the Disaster Recovery Reserve from \$200k per annum to \$500k per annum with an additional top up through a diversion of the PIF release to general rates at an increasing rate of \$100k per year noting this would result in a release of \$100k in Year 1, increasing to \$200k in Year 2, \$300k in Year 3 etc up to \$1m in Year 10.
 - ii) Continuing Planting Our Place at \$200k per annum funded by the Forestry Reserve with a goal of establishing a 10 hectare block providing eligibility to apply for carbon credits.
 - iii) \$100k per annum to contribute toward piloting a high frequency city bus route to encourage public transport.
 - iv) \$300k per annum to accelerate sustainability and climate based initiatives including the Colson Road gas capture initiative in Year 1.

Council service initiatives

- k) Approve inclusion of the following key Council service initiatives within the LTP 2024:
 1. Community Partnerships
 - i) Include additional OPEX of \$150k to support the outcomes of the Community Partnerships review with a focus on youth and community engagement.
 - ii) Additional \$200k per annum to create a potential working capital fund of approximately \$4m to provide for:
 - improvement and expansion of the Housing for Elderly service noting that this is contrary to the current self-funding position of the Housing for the Elderly Policy; and
 - investigations into expanding Council's role in social housing beyond Housing for the Elderly service including the consideration of the most appropriate governance structure for the future.
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- i) Include additional OPEX of \$300k per annum to support iwi and nga hapū with capability to help speed up consent processing and a Te Tiriti partnership focus to improve the quality of development in our district, including development of a scholarship/cadetship programme to develop a pipeline of talent for the district.
 - ii) Include OPEX of \$320k in total across Years 1 to 3 for Bell Block spatial planning.
 - iii) Include OPEX of \$317k in total across Years 2 and 3 for an Urenui and Onaero Adaptive Management Plan.
2. Economic Development
- i) Additional OPEX of \$400k per annum to fill a gap left from the withdrawal of central government funding to maintain ongoing business as usual.
3. Emergency Management and Business Continuance - no significant changes proposed.
4. Flood Protection and Control Works
- i) Increased budget across the 10 years to reflect the requirements of meeting minimum new Building (Dam Safety) Regulations that come into effect in 2024.
5. Governance
- Include:
- i) CAPEX of \$205k for audio visual recording system in the Council Chamber in Year 1.
 - ii) Discretionary fund of \$125k per annum (capped) for each Community Board.
6. Management of Investments and Funding - no significant changes proposed.
7. Parks and Open Spaces
- i) CAPEX of \$6.6m over Years 1 to 3 for the Kawaroa to Belt Road seawall.
-

- ii) CAPEX of \$540k in Year 1 to complete the Kawaroa Destination Playground (externally funded).
 - iii) CAPEX of \$690k in Year 1 to support the development of Marine Park (externally funded).
 - iv) CAPEX of \$500k in Year 1 to improve Pukekura Park water quality.
 - v) Investigate the installation of locked gates at East End, Manukorihi Reserve and Corbett Park in response to ongoing antisocial behaviour at an estimated CAPEX of \$21k and ongoing OPEX of \$30k per annum to facilitate opening and closing of the locked gates.
 - vi) CAPEX of \$256k in Year 1 to support the Te Rewa Rewa Co-Management Plan implementation.
8. Stormwater Management for Years 1 and 2 only
- i) Increasing general stormwater budget to CAPEX of \$10.5m over Years 1 and 2.
 - ii) Increasing Waitara stormwater budget to CAPEX of \$11m over Years 1 and 2.
9. Transportation
- i) Include \$200k per annum over Years 1 to 3 to continue transport planning related to a New Plymouth Ring Road to access the Port and other heavy vehicle bypass options within the district and the second crossing of the Waiwhakaiho River.
 - ii) Include an additional CAPEX of \$6m on top of the last Long-Term Plan budget provision to complete the Coastal Walkway Extension to Waitara at a total cost of \$38.4m over Years 1 to 3.
 - iii) Include additional CAPEX of \$1m in Year 1 to complete the Windsor Walkway.
 - iv) Include CAPEX of \$2m over Years 1 and 2 to build a carpark at the boundary of Te Papakura o Taranaki (formally known as Egmont National Park) on Egmont Road to help resolve summer traffic congestion at North Egmont.
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10. Venues and Events

- i) CAPEX of \$3.9m across Years 1 and 2 for TSB Showplace - seismic strengthening and foyer update.

11. Waste Management and Minimisation

Additional budget to reflect increasing waste levies and the implementation of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan including:

- i) CAPEX of \$3m in Years 1 and 2 for an Organic Waste Processing Facility.
- ii) OPEX of \$500k to continue investigations into historic landfill erosion protection.

12. Wastewater Treatment for Years 1 and 2 only

- i) CAPEX of \$2.5m in Year 1 for the Waitara Pump Station.
- ii) CAPEX of \$15.5m in Years 1 and 2 to complete the Thermal Dryer.
- iii) CAPEX of \$4.2m to continue investigations regarding the reticulation of Urenui and Onaero.
- iv) CAPEX of \$5.5m in Years 1 and 2 for the Mangati Pump Station emergency storage.
- v) CAPEX of \$2.1m and OPEX of \$350k over Years 1 and 2 to initiate an Inglewood wastewater overflows programme.
- vi) CAPEX of \$1m in Year 1 for the Sutherland Patterson sewer main for growth.
- vii) OPEX of \$200k per annum in Years 1 and 2 to continue network modelling and planning.

13. Water Supply for Years 1 and 2 only

- i) Include CAPEX of \$6.5m to complete the installation of water meters in Year 1.
- l) Approve the remaining draft Mayoral capital and operational works programme (subject to and consistent with the decisions made above) for the LTP 2024 as outlined in Appendix 10.
-

Potential Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) investigations

- m) Approve including within the Consultation Document and submission form a question as to whether Council should look at investigating the establishment of three CCOs with a focus on optimised service delivery in relation to:
1. Three Waters (should the affordable waters reforms not proceed as per the coalition agreement).
 2. Housing for the Elderly, including expansion of Council's role in social housing.
 3. Traffic management.

OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION / NGĀ WHAIKUPU O TE TARI

That having considered all matters raised in the report Council:

- n) Approve the remaining draft capital and operational works programme (subject to and consistent with the decisions made above) for the LTP 2024 in Appendix 11 noting that the projects in Appendix 12 are excluded.
- o) Include the following officer recommended key projects in LTP 2024:
- i) Pukekura Park key facilities with CAPEX of \$13m across Years 5 to 8 for the Bellringer Pavilion renewal (building only, note that the project budget in Appendix 11 is showing full budget).
 - ii) Include CAPEX of \$2m to provide for the long-term galleries refreshments.
 - iii) CAPEX of \$2.1m across Years 2 and 3 and \$1.8m in Year 7 for parking meter renewal replacements.
 - iv) Include CAPEX of \$512k in Year 1 to provide adequate collection storage at Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre.
 - v) CAPEX of \$2.3m over Years 1 to 3 to provide an accessible path between Beach Street and the Fitzroy Reserve.
 - vi) CAPEX of \$5.4m in Years 2 and 3 to address TSB Stadium fire/water supply issues.
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- p) Delegate the Chief Executive to rephrase those projects identified in Appendix 12 (including those projects identified below as priority), across Years 5 to 10 of the LTP 2024 where capacity exists within rates limits and include these in the information for audit review and bring back to the February Council meeting for the Consultation Document.
1. Puke Ariki and Community Libraries:
 - i) Include uninflated CAPEX of \$10.9m for Bell Block library.
 - ii) Include uninflated CAPEX of \$500k for Waitara library.
 2. A financial contribution totalling \$500k spread over two years **to support the Ngāti Te Whiti Marae development project at Ngā Motu.**
 3. A financial contribution of \$452k in the first available year there **is capacity in support of the Pukerangiora Pā development project** to upgrade the entryway and carpark and to supply and install the toilet block.
 4. Onaero Bridge CAPEX of \$1.6m.
 5. Create an events reserve capped at \$2m through the provision up to \$200k per annum from events revenue surplus to help attract events and generate further revenue.
- q) Delegate to the Chief Executive to rephrase those projects identified in Appendix 12 not included in Years 5 to 10 as outlined above into Years 11 to 30 of the IS where appropriate and bring back to the February Council meeting for the Consultation Document and Draft Infrastructure Strategy.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION / **ĒRĀ ATU WHAIKUPU**
That having considered all matters raised in the report Council:

- r) Note that the Significance and Engagement Policy has been subject to review and a summary will be included within the LTP 2024 subject to the earlier determinations.

Supporting information for Audit review

- s) Approve the following as draft LTP 2024 supporting information for review by Audit subject to decisions:
1. **Council's Strategic** Framework (Appendix 1).
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2. Forecasting Assumptions (Appendix 2).
3. Financial Strategy (Appendix 3) noting a proposed rates limit of 10 per cent.
4. Infrastructure Strategy (Appendix 4).
5. Working with Tangata Whenua (Appendix 5) noting the overview of **ngā hapū** pre-engagement within Appendix 6.
6. Financial Information and Statements (Appendix 14):
 - i) Statement of Accounting Policies.
 - ii) Prospective Financial Statements.
 - iii) Statement of Reserve Funds.
 - iv) Rating System and Information.
 - v) Funding Impact Statement.
 - vi) Reconciliation Summary.

Fees and Charges

- t) Note that the Schedule of Fees and Charges covers Year 1 of the LTP 2024, with the Council retaining the ability to increase fees and charges by inflation as part of each annual plan without consultation.
 - u) Note that the Schedule of Fees and Charges also includes a number of significant changes for Years 2 and 3 for consultation thereby providing Council the ability to approve these increases in subsequent annual plans without further consultation.
 - v) Note that an increase has been applied at five per cent to the fees and charges where appropriate and that any other changes are described in footnotes in the schedule.
 - w) Approve the Schedule of Fees and Charges (Appendix 7) draft supporting information for the LTP for review by Audit, including:
 1. Pool entry at an estimated revenue loss of \$80k per annum.
 2. Burial and interment fees at an estimated revenue loss of \$32k per annum.
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Council Services

- x) Approve the Council Services pages (Appendix 8) as draft supporting information for the LTP 2024 for review by Audit subject to decisions above and noting that several services propose changes to how they report on their Levels of Service and Key Performance Indicators.

Other matters to be included in the CD

- y) Note that subject to the decisions above other matters to be included in the CD in addition to the key CD issues will include:
- Three Waters only provided for in Years 1 and 2 as per legislative requirements.
 - Growth CAPEX required for land supply and the links to the concurrent consultation on the Future Development Strategy and Development and Environmental Contributions Policy.
 - Additional Community Partnerships funding.
 - Additional housing funding.
 - Bell Block Spatial Plan.
 - Te Tiriti Partnerships funding.
 - Economic Development funding.
 - Flood Control funding.
 - Community Board funding.
 - Security gates at the East End Reserve, Manukorihi Reserve and Corbett Park.
 - Stormwater.
 - Tracks and trails including the Waitara Walkway Extension to Waitara.
 - Proposed Events Reserve.
 - Ongoing Urenui and Onaero reticulation investigations.
 - Waste Management.
 - Completing water meters installation.
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- Fees and charges.
- z) Note that audited supporting information (with any significant amendments highlighted) will be presented back to the Council to be adopted by section 93G of the Local Government Act in relation to the LTP 2024 and CD.
- aa) Delegate authority to the Chief Executive to make any consequential amendments to the draft supporting information to reflect decisions agreed by the Council and any other minor amendments required in the development of the CD and the LTP 2024, with changes subject to adoption in June 2024 as part of the adoption of the LTP 2024.

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Significance	This matter is assessed as being significant.
Options	This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approve the draft supporting information in accordance with the recommendations. 2. Approve amended draft supporting information.
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are all residents and ratepayers of the district.
Recommendation	This report recommends option 1 for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	Yes. This report informs the LTP.
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	The decision to use rates to fund Housing for the Elderly is inconsistent with the self-funding position of the Housing for the Elderly Policy.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

4. We recommend that Council approve the draft supporting information for review by Audit to meet the vision of a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital and in order to resolve interim decisions regarding the LTP 2024.
5. Taking this approach will have a total rates requirement for LTP 2024 Year 1 of \$148.7m, a \$13.7m increase over 2023/24 (Annual Plan). This equates to an average residential rates increase of 9.9 per cent for Year 1 (2024/25). While in subsequent years the average residential rates are 6.9 per cent increase in Year 2, reduction in Year 3 of 34 per cent and 7.3 per cent in Year 4. The recommended budget includes proposals to address the key issues of:
- a) Condition of assets and the appropriate levels of renewals with a focus on Transportation from Year 3 with the removal of Three Waters.

- b) Creation of a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital reserve funded through the Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) release to general rates at an increasing rate of \$250k per year.
 - c) Tūparikino Active Community Hub.
 - d) Pukekura Park key facilities.
 - e) Implementing the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy.
 - f) Sustainability and climate acceleration.
6. The LTP Consultation Document (CD) will also include a wide range of other matters in addition to the key issues including a question regarding the potential for Council investigate setting up three CCOs relating to.
- a) Three Waters, should the affordable waters reforms not proceed as per the coalition agreement.
 - b) Housing for the Elderly, including expansion of Councils role in social housing.
 - c) Traffic management.
7. Consultation with the New Plymouth District community on the proposals will take place in March 2024 followed by hearings and deliberations.
8. Next steps are that Council staff will prepare a draft CD for Audit to review along with the supporting information. On 27 February 2024 Council will then consider the adoption of the draft supporting information and the CD (including the Audit Report) regarding the LTP 2024. The LTP 2024 is required to be adopted by 30 June 2024.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

9. Under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), the purpose of local government includes the provision for democratic and effective local government to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future taking a sustainable approach.
10. The LGA also specifies (section 41A) that it is the role of the Mayor (among other things) to lead the development of the Council LTP for consideration by the elected members. The recommendations to be considered within this report are Mayoral recommendations alongside Officer recommendations.
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11. Section 93 of the LGA requires a local authority at all times to have a LTP covering at least 10 years. A LTP must be adopted before the commencement of the first year to which it relates, and continues in force until the close of the **third consecutive year to which it relates. The Council's current** LTP 2021 commenced on 1 July 2021, therefore now requiring the LTP to be adopted by 30 June 2024.
12. The purpose of a LTP (section 93(6) of the LGA is to describe the activities of the local authority; and describe the community outcomes of the local **authority's district or region; and** provide integrated decision-making and co-ordination of the resources of the local authority; and provide a long-term focus for the decisions and activities of the local authority and provide a basis for accountability of the local authority to the community.
13. This report outlines the key considerations for the Council in the preparation of the LTP 2024. The Council must use the special consultative procedure in adopting a LTP. Consultation is required to be facilitated through a CD describing the key issues being considered by the Council and the CD must be supported by prescribed information. This report recommends the approval of draft supporting information for review by Audit. The report also recommends the Council approval of the key issues for the CD. This will then allow staff to prepare a draft CD based on the Council decisions. Following completion of the Audit review in January, the Council will then consider adoption of the supporting information and the draft CD including the Audit Report.

Operating Environment

14. The interim decisions for the LTP 2021 indicated that there was a more uncertain operating environment. This has now been reflected in the Council moving from annual surplus to deficits within the last two Annual Reports.
 15. Challenging economic conditions include the ongoing effects of government decisions in response to Covid-19, supply chain disruptions and inflation significantly higher than that forecast within LTP 2021. Along with increased costs for Council operations and capital expenditure it is also acknowledged that the community is also facing increased household financial pressure and challenging business conditions.
 16. In response the Council management is undertaking significant restructuring with a goal of improving the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the organisation to deliver better value to the community of the New Plymouth District.
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17. Further, recognising the significant inflationary pressures and that rates affordability is a key concern for the New Plymouth community the Council recognises that prioritisation of projects will mean that not all projects will get funded within LTP 2024. Two of the key considerations are affordability and deliverability.

Government Reforms uncertainty

18. The decisions taken today need to reflect the current legislative environment. Therefore, the Three Waters Council services are relevant for only the first two years of the LTP, recognising both a tentative Taranaki Water Entity starting date of 1 April 2025. Should the new government pass legislation to repeal and replace or amend the Three Waters legislation then the implications of such legislation would be considered at that point in time.
19. While legislatively Council can only include Three Waters within Years 1 and 2 with respect to supporting information for LTP 2024, Council has considered what a 10 year work programme might look like with Three Waters in across all 10 years. This is reflected in the Council services pages (Appendix 8) and the projects lists (Appendices 10 and 11) and will be adjusted accordingly depending on the legislation at the time that LTP Supporting Information is adopted for the LTP 2024 CD.
20. Similarly, the Customer and Regulatory Solutions Council service has considered the transitional provisions away from the Resource Management Act provided by the Spatial Planning Act and Natural and Built Environments Act. **In this regard it is noted that a scoping study aimed at gauging Taranaki's ability** to implement the new legislative requirements (including a Regional Spatial Plan) has been commissioned by the Ministry for the Environment and is due for completion April 2024. Until this work is completed no additional budget has been proposed within the LTP given the uncertainty around these reforms.

Assumptions

21. The assumptions for LTP 2024 are included as Appendix 2. The key considerations are the forecast continued population growth from 89,000 in 2024 to 98,800 in 2034 and to 110,400 by 2054 requiring 395 additional houses per year over the 10 years. The uncertainty regarding economic conditions and the central government reforms is also noted.

Strategic Framework

22. Under schedule 11 of the LGA the LTP must (to the extent determined appropriate by the Council) describe the community outcomes for the New Plymouth District. Following the triennial election the Mayor has led elected members (including community board and Te Huinga Taumatua representatives) in discussions regarding a strategic framework to set the community outcomes for the New Plymouth District. The result was a refining of the Sustainable Lifestyle Capital Vision (as per Appendix 1) including an updated mission and the four community outcomes (goals) of Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity.
23. In preparing the information to support the recommendations of this report in relation to the LTP 2024 the Mayor with the support of Council staff officers have considered both:
 - a) the purpose of local government in promoting the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community taking a sustainable approach; and
 - b) **the Council's strategic framework vision of a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital** with the goals (community outcomes) of Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity.

Financial Strategy

24. The Council is required to adopt a Financial Strategy (Appendix 3) alongside the LTP 2024. The key requirement in developing a Financial Strategy, is that **it must be prudent, and Council's approach to balancing the budget must also be prudent**. This means that Council must manage its expenses, revenues, assets, liabilities, investments and general financial dealings prudently and in a manner that promotes the current and future interests of the community.
 25. The Financial Strategy must be aligned with the Infrastructure Strategy, and tell a story about levels of service, costs, risks and trade-offs. The strategy exists to provide strategic control of the Council's financial position and future direction and must contain self-imposed limits on rates increases and debt. The **limits demonstrate to ratepayers that Council is responding to the community's** needs, at the same time as balancing the affordability of providing those assets and services.
 26. The building blocks of the Financial Strategy have five underlying principles which have been used to guide decision-making through the LTP. Whilst the principles largely reflect those that were used for the previous LTP, they have been amended to incorporate the feedback provided through the early engagement process:
 - a) Financial governance and stewardship.
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- b) Affordability balanced with a willingness to pay.
 - c) Intergenerational equity.
 - d) Value for money.
 - e) Resilience and sustainability.
27. Six key factors have been identified as impacting upon the Financial Strategy.
- a) From Year 3 of the LTP, Water Services Reform will see Council assets and operations for Water, Wastewater and Stormwater undertaken by a larger regional entity.
 - b) Increasing government standards and consent requirements will impact expenditure and work priorities as assets and infrastructure is renewed and upgraded.
 - c) Managing and responding to natural hazards, emergencies and climate change, including future investment in the resilience of **Council's** infrastructure and assisting the community when events occur.
 - d) Leading some large scale infrastructure projects in the district and recover a portion of expenditure from property developers.
 - e) A change in the repayment methodology of debt to align with the principle of intergenerational equity Council will still repay debt over the same term, however instead of making its principal repayments even over the life of the entire loan, it will consider all debt servicing costs (principal and interest) and even these out over the life of the loan.
28. The last LTP included a target of fully funding renewal assets on a 10 year average basis by 2029. The impacts of Covid-19 and inflationary pressures on recent budgets meant that Council is currently behind target. **Council's** 30 year renewal programme, proposed 10-year delivery and the progress of renewing assets has been reassessed and a revised funding programme would allow Council to be fully funding its renewal programme by 2027.
29. Council has made a change in the method used to calculate debt repayments to support the principle of intergenerational equity. Debt servicing costs going forward will be evened out for the life of the loan rather than the current method of front loading debt servicing costs. This does mean that the loan balance will not decrease as fast and overall borrowing costs will be a little higher, however Council will still pay off each loan within the same timeframe and it means that ratepayers will be contributing more evenly to the cost of providing infrastructure.
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30. A conservative limit on debt has been set in the Financial Strategy limiting Net Debt to Total Revenue to 135 per cent.
31. A conservative limit on interest expense has been set in the Financial Strategy limiting Net Interest Expense to 12.5 per cent of Total Rates Revenue.
32. A limit on rates has been set in the Financial Strategy where the average residential rates increase will not exceed 10 per cent.
33. Residential ratepayers account for over 80 per cent of **Council's** total ratepayers and approximately 60 per cent of the land value of the district. The average rate limit includes all rates except for the Voluntary Targeted Rate (VTR). This limit does not give an indication of the rates increase on different groups of ratepayers as this will vary according to rating structure, targeted rates, growth in rateable properties, land value changes as well as changes to **Council's** expenditure and revenue. Because of the proposed changes to the rating system as identified in the Draft Revenue and Financing Policy there are also variations in rates increases amongst each sector of ratepayers in the first three years of the LTP.

Infrastructure Strategy (IS)

34. The Infrastructure Strategy (Appendix 4) is legislatively required to be part of the LTP. It must cover at least 30 years and its purpose is to:
 - a) identify significant infrastructure issues facing the Council over the 30 year period; and
 - b) identify the principal options and implications for managing those options.
 35. The Council must take into account the need to renew or replace assets, respond to changes in demand (growth) and levels of service, managing the risks associated with natural hazards and maintaining or improving public health and environmental outcomes.
 36. A significant change in this draft IS from the one completed in 2021, is the exclusion of Three Waters. Renewals and long-term investments in Three Waters dominated much of the infrastructure spend in the IS and the LTP. However, most of the significant decisions required in the LTP are still infrastructure related and it is important to capture the right level of information and options in the IS.
 37. **The development of the IS has been guided by Council's overall strategic framework as well as key strategies and plans such as the District Plan, the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy and Community Board Plans.**
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38. The IS is structured by activity and, for each activity, identifies the key issues being faced over the 30 year period and the key projects to address those **issues categorised by three decision "drivers"**. These are:
- a) Ensuring our existing assets remain fit for purpose. We need to ensure that we invest in maintaining, renewing or replacing our existing infrastructure assets to preserve and extend their useful life while ensuring that they also respond to the changing needs of the community, public health and safety standards, the impact of climate change and working with kaitiaki.
 - b) Resilience and adapting to climate change. As we grow, build new assets and renew our existing infrastructure we must ensure we build in resilience to issues from natural hazards including, volcanic and seismic activity, sea level rise, coastal erosion, flooding events and droughts, along with the forecast impacts of climate change.
 - c) Providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of our community. It is important that we manage infrastructure provision in existing and developing areas of the district to support a Te Ao Māori perspective, population growth and changing demographics, evolving technology and improvement to environmental outcomes.

Significance and Engagement Policy

39. The Council is required to adopt a Significance and Engagement Policy (SEP) under section 76AA LGA. **The Council's current SEP was adopted on 5 September 2017.** Council reviewed the SEP in 2023, considered submissions and adopted a new SEP.
40. A summary of the SEP will be included within the LTP.

Māori Contribution to Decision Making

41. Clause 8 of Schedule 10 of the LGA requires the Council to set out any steps it intends to take, having undertaken the consideration required by section **81(1)(b) of the LGA, to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute** to the decision-making over the period of the LTP.
42. Working with Tangata Whenua (Appendix 5) is the **proposed Māori Contribution** to Decision-making section for the LTP 2024 and provides a summary of key Council initiatives which align well to the aspirations and strategic priorities of iwi, nga **hapū and Māori**.
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43. It is also noted that Council engaged with Iwi Chief Executives regarding the Better Off Funding (BOF) associated with the central government reforms. Following cancellation of the BOF Tranche 2 funding, on 21 June an outline of the LTP 2024 process and timeline was discussed along with a discussion on initiatives that were important to iwi. The following initiatives received endorsement of Iwi Chief Executives for inclusion in LTP 2024.

Iwi	Endorsed initiatives
Ngāti Mutunga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onaero/Urenui Wastewater System • Onaero Reserve Master plan
Te Atiawa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Matatini • Waitara to Bell Block Coastal Walkway • Carparking for North Taranaki Visitor Centre • Otupaia/Marine Park Waitara • Kawaroa Park

44. Following this, engagement was initiated with nga **hapū** and this is outlined within Appendix 6. Two recommendations have flowed out of this in relation to the **Ngāti Te Whiti Marae development project at Ngā Motu** and the **Pukerangiōra Pā development project to upgrade the entryway and carpark** and to supply and install the toilet block.

KEY ISSUES FOR THE CONSULATTION DOCUMENT

Condition of assets and appropriate levels of renewals

45. The condition of assets and appropriate levels of renewals continues to be a challenge for the Council. Supply chain disruptions, inflation and capex deliverability have been a challenge to Council lifting investment in this space since LTP 2021. Council has continued to invest in condition assessments and planning in this space.
46. Undercurrent legislation the focus shifts in Year 3 from Three Waters to Transportation.
47. While Three Waters renewals planned in Years 1 and 2 is slightly lower than that forecast in LTP 2021, the 10 year planning also proposed ramping up renewals spend over 10 years with a significant increase in the planned 10 year renewal spend.
48. It is also proposed to significantly ramp up renewals spend in Transportation and Parks and Open Spaces. In particular, inflationary pressures has challenged Transportation to meet the key performance indicators on the existing budgets requiring a proposed significant increase to maintain the existing Levels of Service.

Sustainable Capital Lifestyle Reserve

49. It is proposed to create a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital Reserve funded through the Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) release to general rates at an increasing rate of \$250k per year.
50. This would result in \$250k in Year 1, increasing to \$500k in Year 2, \$750k in Year 3 etc up to \$2.5m in Year 10.

The Tūparikino Active Community Hub

51. The continuation of the **Tūparikino** Active Community Hub is recommended to be a key issue for the CD. An outline of the options for the **Tūparikino** Active Community Hub is provided in Appendix 13. The recommended option is to continue developing the multi-use community hub within the current Council funding levels using a phased approach over Years 1 to 5 to meet the minimum viable community needs. This includes a multi-use, minimum 4-court Indoor Stadium building, and if funding allows:
- multi-use artificial turf; and
 - grass field remediation.
52. External funding will be sought to achieve additional functional components for added community and cultural value. Additional costs of between \$5-8m for 12 Outdoor Courts to be allowed for in Years 11 to 20 of the Infrastructure Strategy.

Pukekura Park key facility renewals

53. The renewal of key facilities within Pukekura Park is recommended to be a key issue for the CD. An outline of options for the Pukekura Park key facilities is provided in Appendix 13. The recommended option for the Brooklands Zoo is to meet the minimum regulatory requirements to maintain a free zoo facility. The recommendation for the Bellringer Pavilion would allow for the minimum requirements for continuation of cricket and continued opportunity for community use and address the structural issues of the current building that restrict use. This would be focused on the building renewal with exploration of integration of dugout into the building footprint as opposed to separate structure and the entry plaza and scoreboard included in Years 11 to 30 of the IS.

Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy

54. Implementing the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy is recommended to be a key issue for the CD. An outline of options for implementing the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy is provided in Appendix 13.
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55. Longer term items are included in the IS.

Sustainability and climate acceleration

56. Sustainability and climate acceleration is recommended to be a key issue for the CD. Sustainability and climate options are discussed in Appendix 13. LTP 2021 funded climate initiatives for three years reflective of the adopted Climate Action Framework. For LTP 2024 it is proposed to extend funding at \$240k in Year 1 and \$640k per annum thereafter to continue this work. This funding enables Council to undertake an annual emissions inventory, operate an energy management system, undertake investigations into emission reduction opportunities, provide some support to community emission reduction initiatives, and undertake District-wide adaptation studies and investigations. An Onaero and Urenui Adaptation Plan is also provided for in Years 2 and 3. This work is proposed to be further accelerated further with the following initiatives:
- a) Boosting the Disaster Recovery Reserve from \$200k per annum to \$500k per annum with an additional top up through a diversion of the PIF release from general rates at an increasing rate of \$100k per year noting that this would result in \$100k in Year 1, increasing to \$200k in Year 2, \$300k in Year 3 etc up to \$1m in Year 10.
 - b) \$100k per annum to boost public transport frequency (NPDC portion).
 - c) \$200k per annum funded from the Forestry Reserve to continue the Planting Our Place programme with a goal of establishing a 10 hectare block to allow for the future claiming of carbon credits.
 - d) \$300k per annum to accelerate climate and sustainability including the Colson Road gas capture initiative in year 1.

COUNCIL SERVICES AND OTHER MATTERS

Council Services

57. The draft Council Service pages are provided in Appendix 8. Below we highlight some of the key changes and projects proposed for each service.
58. It is also noted that several proposed changes to how we report on our Levels of Service and Key Performance Indicators for the following services:
- Customer and Regulatory Solutions.
 - Economic Development.
 - Emergency Management and Business Continuance.
-

- Governance.
- Parks and Open Spaces.
- Puke Ariki and Community Libraries.
- Transportation.
- Venues and Events.
- Waste Management and Minimisation.
- Water Supply.

Community Partnerships

59. Community Partnerships will continue administering the Community Grants Programme, providing for CBD activation and sustainable housing advice. It is also proposed to increase Community Partnership funding by \$150k per annum to help provide a more strategic focus to the service following the outcome of the ongoing Community Partnerships review. An outline of the considerations is provided in Appendix 13. As per the 31 October 2023 Council resolution there will be a focus on specific proposals addressing the recommendations for youth engagement and community engagement.
60. It is proposed to provide an additional \$200k per annum to provide working capital to assist with the improvement and expansion of Housing for the Elderly. An outline of the housing issue and options is provided within Appendix 13. This will also allow for investigations into alternative governance structures that might unlock the potential for an expanded Council role in social housing with minimal impact on rates funding.
61. Other changes include directly funding the Taranaki Arts Festival Trust and a commitment to increase the funding required to continue operating the Bell Block community pool.

Customer and Regulatory Solutions

62. The Customer and Regulatory Solutions service budget has adjustments reflecting the organisation restructure. Other key initiatives include a commitment to complete the safety strengthening of the Downtown carpark. An outline of the options for the Downtown carpark is provided in Appendix 13. It is also noted that discussions continue to determine if there are alternative solutions available that might reduce the rates requirement to complete this work. Additional budget is also proposed to help with Te Tiriti partnerships.
63. Funding is also provided across Years 1 to 3 to prepare a Bell Block Spatial Plan.
-

Economic Development

64. A proposed budget increase of \$400k per annum to fill a gap left from the withdrawal of central government funding to continue business as usual.

Emergency Management and Business Continuation

65. There are no other proposed significant changes to this service.

Flood Protection and Control Works

66. The Building (Dam Safety) Regulations come into effect in 2024. The **Council's** three flood protection dams are classified as posing a 'High Potential Impact Consequence' and currently do not comply with the regulations. The regulations require the implementation of a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP), including assessment and mitigation of risks associated with dam safety deficiencies. Council is required to undertake the technical assessments and investigations required for full implementation of DSAP and compliance with the regulations.
67. As a result of DSAP implementation, it is expected that dam safety deficiencies will be identified requiring physical works, and a programme of work must be created to address them. The impact of not doing this work is non-compliance with regulatory requirements potentially resulting in fines, risk to public health, property and infrastructure.
68. Therefore significant budget increases to the Flood Protection and Control Council service are proposed across the life of this plan.

Governance

69. It is proposed to complete an audio/visual fit out of the Council Chamber in Year 1 to provide for Council meetings to be streamed live and recorded.
70. It is also proposed to provide each Community Board \$125k per annum for discretionary spending.
71. One small change is proposed to how we report on our Levels of Service and Key Performance Indicators as outlined within Appendix 8.

Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre

72. There are no proposed significant changes to this service. It is noted that CAPEX of \$500k is provided in Year 1 to provide for adequate collection storage.

Management of Investments and Funding

73. There are no proposed significant changes to this service.
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Parks and Open Spaces

74. The challenges of growth and climate continue to challenge the service as it focuses on cost savings and efficiencies along with the rest of the organisation. We will investigate a security gate at the East End Reserve, Manukorihi Reserve and Corbett Park in response to ongoing anti-social behaviour as outlined in Appendix 13. It is estimated that this will require CAPEX of \$21k with an ongoing OPEX of \$30k per annum to close, lock and open the gates.

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

75. The small budget changes reflect the non-renewal of Ministry of Education contestable funding, changes in consumer behaviour impacting revenue streams (DVD rental for example) and organisation-wide staff cost increases. There are no other proposed significant changes to this service.

Stormwater Management – Years 1 and 2 only

76. A combination of historic under investment, and increasing regulation along with rain frequency and intensity has resulted in a proposal to lift the work of Council in stormwater. The work includes ongoing planning, modelling and consideration of stormwater to facilitate growth. An outline of the stormwater work is provided in Appendix 13.
77. In addition to the wider stormwater work programme it is also proposed to continue with the Waitara stormwater programme of work lifting the investment up from around \$2m per annum in LTP 2021 to \$11m over Years 1 and 2. An outline of the Waitara Stormwater work is provided in Appendix 13.

Transportation

78. Inflationary pressure is continuing to add budget pressure to the maintenance and renewals of our Transportation network. To address this, additional funding is proposed to maintain the current network levels of service as outlined as a key issue above.
79. We propose to continue our roll out of bus shelters to support use of public transport. The allocation of \$200k per annum across Years 1 to 3 will provide for ongoing planning related to a New Plymouth Ring Road and second Waiwhakaiho River crossing. The tracks and trails work continues to be refined with ongoing investigations and planning. A key component of this is continuation of the delivery of the Coastal Walkway Extension to Waitara as outlined in Appendix 13 with the provision of an additional \$6m of CAPEX taking the total CAPEX to \$38.4m.
80. There is also an additional CAPEX of \$1m to complete the Windsor Walkway as outlined in Appendix 13.
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81. Summer congestion at North Egmont Visitor Centre has required Council as the road controlling authority to implement traffic management at an annual cost of around \$200k. In 2023 Council completed purchase of land on Egmont Road at the boundary of Te Papakura o Taranaki (formally known as Egmont National Park). While CAPEX of \$2m over Years 1 and 2 is proposed to build the carpark, it is hoped that central government funding will reduce the cost to the Council. An outline of the proposal is provided in Appendix 13.

Venues and Events

82. The events market in New Zealand is very competitive, and this is expected to continue into the future.
83. New Plymouth is not located on the national touring destination itinerary. This creates additional challenges and constraints to attracting quality events not faced by the national itinerary destinations. Further, in bidding for events New Plymouth is limited by its inability to match the financial incentives offered by other regional events facilitators.
84. Despite this having a great Events Team combined with venues in the Bowl of Brooklands, TSB Showplace, Yarrow Stadium and TSB Stadium the Events and Venues service has been able to consistently return a profit to NPDC. At present this profit is utilised to offset organisational wide costs.
85. It is considered that the level of profit return could be increased by returning some or all of the profit into a new Events Reserve. The minimum amount required is considered to be \$100k. There would be an option to cap the yearly contribution, say to \$200k to \$250k. The Events Reserve would be built, managed and used as guided by an Events Reserve Policy to be developed.
86. The recommendation is that profit capped at \$200k per annum from events is placed within an Events Reserve until such time that the reserve reaches a cap of \$2m to be used in accordance with the Events Reserve Policy to be developed.

Waste Management and Minimisation

87. The proposed Waste Management and Minimisation budget increases in response to the increasing national waste levy, set to raise from \$50 to \$60 per tonne in 2024. The implementation of a new regional waste services contract to deliver waste services, including kerbside collection and operations of rural transfer stations, has increased operational costs. The proposed cost increase **also relates to NPDC's monitoring and management requirements for closed and historic landfills**. We are looking to permanently close the Tongaporutu Transfer Station (currently only open for three hours on a Sunday afternoon) on Hutiwai Road, in favour of providing a 24/7 rubbish and recycle drop off on the corner of Clifton Road and SH3. In addition to providing more flexibility for locals this would also reduce operational costs.
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Wastewater Treatment

88. The wastewater programme of works continues for Years 1 and 2 of the LTP 2024 including ongoing planning and investigations to progress the proposed reticulation of the Urenui and Onaero communities.

Water Supply

89. An outline of water supply is provided in Appendix 13. As well as including CAPEX of \$6.3m to complete the installation of water meters there is also provision for ongoing planning associated with growth and water conservation including the provision of supplementary water sources decommissioning the Waitara Industrial water supply.

Growth

90. The provision of land supply for residential development as required under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development 2020 (NPSUD) is guided by the Proposed District Plan (PDP) in relation to LTP 2024. An outline of growth is provided in Appendix 13. It is noted that a draft Future Growth Strategy (as required under the NPSUD) consistent with the PDP is being prepared for consideration with an aim for concurrent consultation alongside the LTP 2024.
91. The Council proposes to recover the growth components of CAPEX projects through the Development and Environmental Contributions Policy (DCP). An outline of key proposed changes to the DCP are outlined in Appendix 13 noting that the DCP will also be subject to concurrent consultation alongside the LTP 2024.

Fees and charges

92. The proposed Schedule of Fees and Charges are provided within Appendix 7. The Schedule of Fees and Charges covers Year 1 of the LTP 2024, with the Council retaining the ability to increase fees and charges by inflation as part of each Annual Plan without consultation. The Schedule of Fees and Charges also includes a number of significant changes for Years 2 and 3 for consultation thereby providing Council the ability to approve these increases in subsequent annual plans without further consultation. An increase has been applied at five per cent to the fees and charges where appropriate and that any other changes are described in Appendix 7.
93. Inflation is not proposed to be added to:
- a) Pool entry at an estimated revenue loss of \$80k per annum.
 - b) Burial and interment fees at an estimated revenue loss of \$32k per annum.

CAPEX and OPEX project programme

94. In addition to the items referred to above Appendices 10 and 11 provides a list of projects included in LTP 2024. Projects were subject to a project prioritisation process involving a ranking matrix as indicated in Appendix 9. In light of a constrained operating environment the projects included in the draft budgets consist of essentially 'must dos', mayoral recommendations and 'should dos' that management have included to minimise organisational risk of not doing.
95. Projects not included are indicated in Appendix 12.

Potential Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) investigations

96. CCOs are organisations in which the Council has the responsibility to appoint at least 50 per cent of the board of directors or trustees. Council has four **CCO's** currently - Forestry Joint Ventures, New Plymouth PIF Guardians Ltd, Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited (airport) and Venture Taranaki Trust.
97. **CCOs perform a vital role in helping the Council achieve its strategic goals, delivering a range of services to residents and visitors on behalf of the Council. Taken together, their activities make a significant contribution to community well-being. The Council has a collaborative and cooperative relationship with its CCOs as partners in the delivery of the Council's objectives and priorities for New Plymouth District.**
98. With the continued increasing costs associated with delivery of our core infrastructure, it is timely to check with the community whether the opportunities for establishment of CCOs focused on optimising service delivery should be further explored.
99. To help Council understand the community views and preferences as to whether Council should initiate these investigations it is proposed to include a question regarding the potential for Council investigate setting up three CCOs relating to:
- a) Three Waters (should the affordable waters reforms not proceed as per the coalition agreement).
 - b) Housing for the Elderly, including expansion of **Council's role in social housing.**
 - c) Traffic management.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA **ĀHUARANGI**

100. The LTP 2024 includes consideration of climate change as an issue for the CD.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

101. While there is uncertainty regarding the water reforms legislatively and indications are that a change of approach will be progressed, the LTP 2024 supporting information cannot contain the three water services beyond Year 2. Council is not able to propose to reduce levels of service in Years 1 and 2 and Department of Internal Affairs oversight will be applied. Also the legislatively required removal of Three Waters cannot be a key issue for the LTP 2024 CD.

102. The recommendation includes increased spending in Years 1 and 2 in relation to stormwater management and completing the installation of water meters. It is also proposed to continue the required investigations and planning related to the future reticulation of wastewater in Urenui and Onaero. The approach to Years 1 and 2 are considered to position the community in the best position relating to Three Waters regardless of who delivers this service beyond Year 3.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

103. Supporting information will be updated to reflect Council decisions. Council staff will also prepare a draft CD for Audit to review along with the supporting information. On 27 February 2024 Council will then consider the adoption of the draft supporting information and the CD (including the Audit Report) regarding the LTP 2024.

104. Consultation through the CD is proposed in March and April 2024 followed by hearings and deliberations. The LTP 2024 is required to be adopted by 30 June 2024.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

105. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being significant because the LTP sets out how the Council will meet its statutory purpose relating to community well-being, sets levels of service, set the financial costs for the community and the Council, and has widespread implications for the community, and includes projects that **impact on the relationship of Māori to important ancestral matters. The LTP is** sets the direction for implementing Council strategies, plans and policies and determines the future management of strategic assets.

106. The LTP 2024 will be consulted on through a CD.

OPTIONS / KŌWHIRINGA

Option 1

Approve the draft supporting information in accordance with recommendations

107. Under this option, the Council would approve the draft supporting information as outlined in this report without amendment. Officers would then provide that draft supporting information to be audited by Audit New Zealand. After being audited, the final supporting information will be presented for adoption prior to when the LTP 2024 CD is adopted.

Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi

108. The draft supporting information outlines a proposed LTP 2024 for community consultation that includes \$890m in capital expenditure (CAPEX) and \$2.1b in operating expenditure (OPEX) over the 10 year horizon of the LTP 2024. The capital and operating expenditure only includes Three Waters for Years 1 and 2.
109. The draft supporting information outlines an average residential rates increase of 9.9 per cent in 2024/25, 6.9 per cent in Year 2, and a reduction of 34 per cent in Year 3, and 7.3 per cent increase in Year 4.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

110. There are numerous risks associated with the draft supporting information. Council management is confident that the risks are manageable and acceptable in relation to the decisions to be taken. These include:
- a) A continuation of a challenging operating environment.
 - b) Inability to deliver the increase in the capital works programme.
 - c) The proposed rates increases being unacceptable to the community.
 - d) Key projects may still require resource consents to be obtained.

111. Other risks have been considered earlier in this report.

Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori

112. The draft supporting information promotes all community outcomes. The community outcomes have been used as a key filter in determining a recommended capital works programme.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

113. The Local Government Act 2002 specifies the contents and the steps to be followed in developing an LTP.

Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

114. Many of the projects included are in response to various plans and strategies of the Council.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

115. **There has been the following participation by Māori to date:**
- a) Te Huinga Taumatua. Iwi representatives on Te Huinga Taumatua have been invited to all Council workshops.
 - b) Te Puna Wai. Iwi and nga **hapū** representatives have been involved in the development of water projects.
 - c) Project specific. Some projects have, or will, specifically involve relevant iwi **and/or hapū in their development.**
116. Pre-engagement with nga hapū is outlined in Appendix 6.
117. **Māori will be provided opportunities to provide their views during the formal LTP consultation process.**
118. Iwi and nga **hapū views will** also be sought on project implementation with specific implications on mana whenua.

Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori

119. Pre-engagement was undertaken earlier in 2023 within the [Gimme Five](#) campaign. A key concern of residents was the affordability of rates increases.
120. The community will have an opportunity to submit to the LTP during the formal consultation phase.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga

121. The draft supporting information as outlined in this report includes a wide range of **projects and work programmes. These will help to achieve the Council's** vision and goals over the next 10 years. However, the major disadvantage is that to deliver projects and programmes requires a rates increase that some in the community may find unpalatable.
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Option 2

Approve amended draft supporting information

122. Under this option, councillors would move amendments to the draft supporting information. Officers would then finalise the draft supporting information with those changes before that information is audited by Audit New Zealand. After being audited, the final supporting information will be presented for adoption at the same time as the LTP 2024 CD is adopted.
123. This is the best time for councillors to make changes to the LTP. When the Council adopts the supporting information and CD in February, it will be based upon the decisions made at this meeting. There will not be an opportunity at that meeting to make further amendments because of the requirements for auditing the supporting information relied upon for consultation. Post-consultation, the Council will have an opportunity to make amendments, however, in accordance with natural justice, any changes should only be made in response to submissions.
124. The following matters would need to be considered by councillors in moving amendments:
- a) *Financial and Resourcing Implications / Ngā Hiraunga ā-pūtea, ā-rauemi;*
 - b) *Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea;*
 - c) *Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes / Hāpaitia / Te Tutuki o Ngā Whāinga ā-hāpori;*
 - d) *Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture;*
 - e) *Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere;*
 - f) *Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori;*
 - g) *Community Views and Preferences / Ngā tirohanga me Ngā Mariu ā-hāpori; and*
 - h) *Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga.*

<p>Recommended Option</p>

<p>This report recommends Option 1 approve the draft LTP 2024 supporting information in accordance with the recommendations for addressing the matter.</p>
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APPENDICES / **NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA**

- Appendix 1 Strategic Framework (ECM 9115057)
 - Appendix 2 Draft Significant Forecasting Assumptions for the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 (ECM9132034)
 - Appendix 3 Draft Financial Strategy (ECM 9131882)
 - Appendix 4 Draft Infrastructure Strategy (ECM 9124597)
 - Appendix 5 Draft Working together with Tangata Whenua (ECM 9123538)
 - Appendix 6 Ngā hapū pre-engagement feedback on priorities for LTP 2024 (ECM 9123643)
 - Appendix 7 Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25 (ECM 9119486)
 - Appendix 8 Draft Council Services (ECM 9127379)
 - Appendix 9 Project prioritisation matrix (ECM 9123632)
 - Appendix 10 Projects included in the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 – Mayoral Recommendation (ECM 9124618)
 - Appendix 11 Projects included in the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 – Officer Recommendation (ECM 9124617)
 - Appendix 12 Projects considered, but excluded, from the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 (these projects will be rephrased as appropriate into Years 11 to 30 of the Infrastructure Strategy) (ECM 9124619)
 - Appendix 13 Supporting information for projects and other portfolios (ECM 9126443)
 - Appendix 14 Draft Financial Information and Statements (ECM 9131931)
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Report Details

Prepared By: Mitchell Dyer (Corporate Planning and Policy Lead)
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Team: Strategic Planning
Approved By: Helena Williams (General Manager Strategy and Planning)
Ward/Community: District wide
Date: 30 November 2023
File Reference: ECM 9125315

-----*End of Report*-----

Strategic Framework

Vision: Sustainable Lifestyle Capital

Mission: Ensuring Taranaki is a place of opportunity where people want to live, learn, work, play and invest now and into the future with a focus on kaitiakitanga.

Goals (community outcomes):

Trusted



- Strengthening Te Tiriti partnerships with hapū and iwi to improve well-being
- Building trust and credibility with community, business, fellow councils and government
- Demonstrating leadership and striving for operational excellence

Thriving Communities and Culture



- Connected and engaged communities
- Safe and active communities
- An equitable and inclusive approach to delivering for all our people and communities
- Communities that embrace Te Ao Māori

Environmental Excellence



- Restoring our ecosystems
- Mitigating further environmental impacts
- Tackling the challenges of climate change
- Delivering resilient infrastructure efficiently

Prosperity



- Developing and supporting initiatives to achieve a diversified high-performing economy
- An equitable economy where people have access to quality employment and opportunities to build wealth
- Contributing to NZ Inc's environmental sustainability and economic performance

Te anga kōkiri o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

Moemoeā: Te Tino Rohe o te Kātū Noho Toitū

Te Whāinga: Kia whakaū ai, ko Taranaki te rohe e kaha pīrangitia ana e te tangata hei wāhi noho; kei reira te pito mata whai angitū kia pai ai te noho, ako, mahi, tākaro, haumi hoki i tēnei wā, ā, hei te āpōpō, kia arotahi atu ki te kaitiakitanga hoki.

Ngā putanga e whāia ana (e te hapori):

E whakaponotia ana



- E whakapakari ana i ngā patuitanga Tiriti ki te taha o ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei hāpai ake i te oranga
- Te whakapakari i te whakapono mai, me te whakawhirinaki mai a te hapori, a ngā pakihi, kaunihera atu anō, kāwanatanga hoki
- Te whakaatu i te hautūtanga me te whai i te kōunga o te whakahaere

Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnuī



- He hapori kua tuituia, kua whai wāhi
- He hapori haumaruru, ngākau hihiko anō hoki
- He ara whai ōritetanga, kauawhi hoki mō te katoa, tangata mai, hapori mai
- He hapori ka tauawhi i te ao Māori

Te Kōunga ā-Taiao



- Te whakarauora i ō tātou pūnaha hauropi
- Te whakamāuru i ngā pānga whakakino taiao ka puta mai
- Te whakamāuru hoki i ngā uauatanga o te hurihanga āhuarangi
- Te rato i te hanganga pakari, whaihua

Tōnuītanga



- Te whakawhanake, te tautoko hoki i ngā kaupapa kia puāwai mai ai te ōhanga kanorau, whaihua nui
- He ōhanga whaiōritetanga, e taea ai e te tangata te mahi whaikōunga, me te rapu ara whakatupu whairawa
- Te kōkahu ki te toitūtanga o tō Aotearoa taiao me te whai hua o tōna ōhanga



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

DRAFT Significant **FORECASTING ASSUMPTIONS** for Long-Term Plan 2024-2034

New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) has adopted a range of forecasting assumptions. These assumptions represent a likely future scenario. However, as with any forecasting, how the future turns out is uncertain. Therefore, variations from these forecasting assumptions are likely. This, in turn, means that the prospective financial statements are likely to vary from the information presented and these variations may be material.

Our People

Population

The district’s population will grow from 89,000 in 2024 to 98,800 in 2034 and to 110,400 by 2054. NPDC forecasts that the district’s population will grow over the next 30 years as follows:

	2024	2029	2034	2039	2044	2049	2054
Population	89,000	93,500	98,800	102,400	106,400	108,500	110,400

NPDC obtained the projection from Infometrics population projection model from the online tool. The infometrics population projection model is economically driven, using regional employment forecasts to inform the net migration projection. The approach builds upon the established cohort component approach, meaning it considers how births, deaths, migration, household formation and labour force participation affect the population at each stage of life. This means the projection reflects both demographic processes and the economic prospects of New Plymouth.

Growth assumptions underpin NPDC’s asset and activity management planning and planned capital expenditure budgets in the LTP. Any increase in population is likely to result in a proportionate increase in demand on Council services. This is through additional growth infrastructure, as well as services to people where an increase in population is likely to lead to more use. If population growth exceeds these projections, NPDC may need to invest in additional urban growth infrastructure and this will impact capital budgets and revenue. There is also a risk that forecast population growth does not occur, or occurs at a slower rate. NPDC carries some risk of over investment in growth infrastructure. As the cost of growth assets are generally recovered through development contributions, NPDC would bear the debt for capital expenditure until those growth areas were utilised.

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from changes to births, deaths, inward migration and outward migration levels. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

Impact. Discussion on the impact of this uncertainty is discussed in association with the rate of residential dwelling growth.

Ethnicity

Overall, the population is expected to continue to predominately be European and Māori. The Māori community is expected to increase the most from around 20 to 24 per cent over the next 10 years.

	European and Other	Māori	Asian	Pacific
2024	86%	20%	7%	3%
2034	85%	24%	9%	4%

There is a low level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from changes to births, deaths, inward migration and outward migration levels. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out. NPDC needs to consider the ethnic makeup of the district to ensure its services are accessible across the population, including different cultural views on certain services.

Impact. This will also have an impact on how NPDC engages effectively with the community.

Estimated population

89,000

In 2024



Increasing by

9,800 people

between 2024-2034

Ethnic makeup



20% of people

in 2024

in New Plymouth said they identified as Māori

growing to 24%

in 2034

Age

Overall, the population is expected to continue to age, with most growth occurring in the over 65 age groups. By 2034, over 65 year olds will be approximately 23 per cent of the total population, up from 20 per cent in 2024. There will be modest growth in other age brackets, but they will decline as a proportion of the total population.

	2024	2034	2054
0-14 years	19%	16%	15%
15-39 years	29%	31%	30%
40-64 years	31%	29%	30%
65+ years	20%	23%	25%

There is a low level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from changes to births, deaths, inward migration and outward migration levels. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

Impact. An ageing population may impact a range of Council services. These include accessibility issues (see the assumption on accessibility issues for more information), demand for backdoor kerbside collection services, changes to libraries, and housing for the elderly. There will also be an increase in the proportion of ratepayers on fixed incomes, which may increase rates affordability issues. A more rapidly ageing population will result in many of these issues needing to be considered earlier, either resulting in increased investment to make the district more aged friendly or increased dissatisfaction with services (which may impact on performance of level of service). A slower ageing population will provide more time to invest in making the district aged friendly and may mean some planned investment is earlier than necessary to maintain levels of service.

Ageing population



By 2034 it's estimated that around **23%** of our population will be over **65 years**

Accessibility

New Plymouth District's current accessibility limitations will increase as a proportion of the district as the older generation increases. The table below shows the estimated 2024 data for those reporting one or more activity limitations, by age, for people in New Plymouth District and New Zealand.

	Under 15 years	15-29 years	30-64 years	65+ years
New Plymouth	3.1%	4.3%	5.0%	19.9%
New Zealand	2.8%	3.4%	4.7%	20.5%

If the proportion of people per age group with an activity limitation continues in line with the 2018 Census proportions, then the overall percentage of the population with an accessibility issue in New Plymouth District will increase from 7.5 per cent in 2024 to 8.5 per cent in 2034 and 9.2 per cent in 2054.

There is a low level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from the potential changes to the district's population and changes to the age profile. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

Impact. Alongside an ageing population, this will impact accessibility limitations on a range of Council services. These include accessibility issues in urban design, parks and the transport network (e.g. footpaths), backdoor kerbside collection services, changes to libraries and housing for the elderly. NPDC aims to ensure all people can use services and facilities and to be able to get around our city easily. There may also need to be changes in housing typology and design to cater for accessibility needs, as well as changes to retail stores and commercial premises.

Accessibility



The proportion of people with accessibility issues will increase from **7.5%** to **8.5%** by 2034

Our Dwellings

Residential dwellings

Using the population projection, dwelling projections are calculated using a cohort component approach, involving the analysis of living arrangements for each age and gender cohort, and converting these figures into household numbers. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD) then requires NPDC to provide the necessary infrastructure for this level of demand plus an additional over-capacity buffer (termed as a competitiveness margin in clause 3.22 of the NPS-UD).

	2024-29	2029-34	2034-39	2039-44	2044-49	2049-54
<i>Houses required annually</i>	275	383	341	318	319	252
<i>NPS-UD capacity required</i>	330	460	392	365	367	290
<i>Difference</i>	55	77	51	48	48	38
<i>Average household size</i>	2.50	2.52	2.51	2.50	2.47	2.43

A decline in average household size in New Plymouth is expected, driven by an ageing population, growing life expectancy, and societal trends. The average household size in New Plymouth is projected to decline from an estimated 2.5 individuals per household in 2024 to 2.43 individuals in 2054. This will also lead to a likely diversification of housing needs and therefore the types of houses being built.

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from whether population growth rates meet forecast levels (see assumption), the subdivision and house building markets, as well as from household formation and housing trends. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

Impact. The rate of new dwellings is a significant factor in ensuring the district has enough housing and sufficient housing options to meet demand. Residential development increases pressure on the capacity of NPDC’s infrastructure (roads, sewers, stormwater, water and open space) and service delivery and can result in the need to upgrade existing and/or develop new infrastructure and services.

Overall growth is expected to focus in and around New Plymouth City (including Bell Block). Some growth is also expected to occur in small townships. The following table outlines the forecast growth in additional dwellings.

The location of growth affects the provision of infrastructure and services within the district. An area that develops slower or more quickly than expected will influence what new or upgraded infrastructure NPDC (and other infrastructure providers) have to deliver. NPDC plans for growth infrastructure relating to particular developments at a given time, and may have to either bring that infrastructure forward, or delay, it depending on actual development timeframes. The LTP forecasts that Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities (Kāinga Ora) will not use its statutory powers for urban development and regeneration within the district to a scale that impacts on NPDC’s revenue or expenditure. In particular, the LTP does not include any financial impacts of Kāinga Ora undertaking developments, such as reduced development contribution revenue for NPDC. Further, the LTP forecasts that a special purpose vehicle (SPV) under the Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act 2020 will not be established to deliver infrastructure in the district.

Estimated dwellings

Increase by 2034

 **3,953**

395 houses annually



New Plymouth **+ 2,000**

Bell Block **+ 830**

Ōākura **+ 190**

Inglewood **+ 140**

Waitara **+ 310**

Rural **+500**



Household size

Average household size is **expected to**

drop from 2.50 to

2.43 by 2054

Our Economy

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

NPDC anticipates that New Plymouth District’s economy will grow at similar levels to the national average. Using the latest information from BERL, NPDC anticipates that national GDP is projected to increase in the short term and peak at three per cent in 2028. It will slowly decrease for the remainder of the plan at an average of 2.4 per cent out to 2034.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Forecast % growth	1.1%	1.6%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises as local economic growth and activity is driven by national and global economies and politics. Change and fluctuations in these larger economies and the political landscape have high likelihood of impacting our local economy.

Impact. Existing and planned NPDC infrastructure and services will be sufficient to meet growth in demand generated by the anticipated recovery growth in economic activity. If economic growth and activity were to increase significantly beyond the predictions of this assumption, there may be an increase in demand on NPDC infrastructure and services. If a lower rate of economic growth occurs then this will have implications for population growth and therefore the rate of residential development, these risks are outlined in the relevant forecasting assumptions.

Employment and the labour force

The unemployment rate for the district, as measured by the percentage of working age population, was 3.5 per cent in New Plymouth similar to New Zealand at 3.4 per cent in 2022. This data is sourced from Statistics New Zealand’s Household Labour Force Survey. BERL does not anticipate a further decrease in the unemployment rate, which is already at historically low level. Eventually unemployment will begin to rise. NPDC forecasts that the district’s unemployment rate will track close to the national forecast unemployment rate. NPDC expect unemployment to rise over the life of the plan to 5.5 per cent in 2034. This will be a result of an increase in the supply of labour, as a result of migration, combined with lower demand from organisations due to declining activity.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Forecast % growth	5.0%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%

There is medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises as local economic growth and activity is driven by national and global economies and politics. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

An increase in employment is likely to positively benefit the district’s population and the local economy. High employment rates result in higher household income and an increase in discretionary income. If lower employment rates eventuated then they are likely to result in a number of **impacts** on Council services. There may be rates affordability issues, which may impact on levels of service if NPDC determines to lower its rates requirement as a result. There may also be increased use in some Council services, such as libraries and community facilities, and other services may have decreased use (or, at least, not forecast increases in use), such as in the commercial use of services.

Gross Domestic Product

Estimated to grow slowly over the next five years and peak at

3%

in 2028/29



Unemployment



3.4%

in 2022

Estimated to increase to

5.5%

by 2034

Our Place

Tourism

NPDC assumes that tourism spend in New Plymouth will recover to pre Covid-19 forecast levels by 2024/25 similar to that of 2019/20 total tourism spend. NPDC has used historical growth tourism spend from between 2009-2019 (excluding border closures years due to covid) at a rate of around 3.7 per cent per annum. This is lower than previous forecasts estimating slower growth coming out of the pandemic. The following table provides the forecast tourism spend in New Plymouth across the LTP (rounded to the nearest million):

<i>(in millions)</i>	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
New Plymouth	\$340	\$352	\$365	\$379	\$393	\$407	\$422	\$438	\$454	\$471

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from national and global economies and approaches to border controls following the Covid-19 pandemic. The Tourism pattern seems to be encouraging going into the LTP with increasing international tourism numbers arriving into New Zealand estimated to be around 75 per cent of pre-pandemic in early 2023.

Tourism spend is in current prices and provides an idea of the total dollar amount of spending by domestic and international visitors to New Plymouth District, relative to the rest of the country. Data is sourced from MBIE’s regional tourism estimates.

Impact. Any changes to tourism within the district is likely to have some impact on NPDC and the community. Changes in tourism patterns will lead to changes in the use of some Council facilities such as Puke Ariki, Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre, Aquatic Centre, the Coastal Walkway, parks, public toilets and certain roads (particularly coastal roads and around Taranaki Maunga). This could mean some investment is underutilised (such as in public toilets), although the impact is likely to be less than at a rate exceeding the assumption. The effect of this uncertainty is not considered to be substantial across NPDC and depends on the nature of the divergence.

Tourism spending
\$340m
in 2024/25

Total spending in tourism in New Plymouth with grow closer to
\$471m
in 2033/34



Climate change

Climate change is widely recognised as one of the most significant and complex global issues we face. In coming years, the effects of a changing climate will continue to impact our environment. The LTP (and particularly the Infrastructure Strategy) and the Proposed District Plan lay the foundations to prepare for potential increased climate change impacts in the future.

The climate of Taranaki is changing, and these changes will continue for the foreseeable future. The rate of future climate change depends on how fast atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations continue to increase. Taranaki Regional Council commissioned NIWA to undertake a review of climate change projections and impacts for the Taranaki region. The following bullet points outline some key findings of this report with all increases relative to a 1986-2005 baseline:

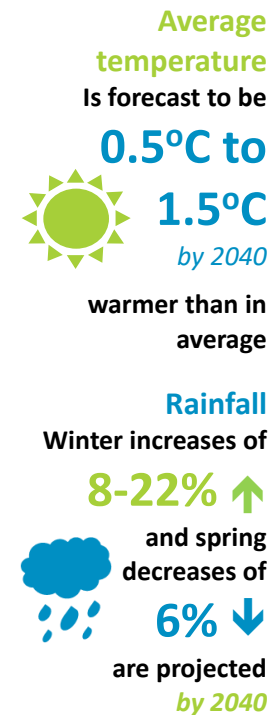
- The global climate system is warming and many of the recently observed climate changes are unprecedented. Climate change is already affecting New Zealand and the Taranaki region. In coming decades, climate change is highly likely to pose challenges to our way of life.
- In Taranaki, we can expect to see an increase in hot days and decrease in frost days, with annual average temperatures expected to increase by 0.5-1.5°C by 2040 and 1.0-3.5°C by 2090. (Medium greenhouse gas concentration path RCP4.5)
- Rainfall is projected to increase for most of the region, with increasing seasonal variation. Extreme rainfall events are projected to become more severe, while drought potential is expected to increase across Taranaki. For some parts, winter increases of 8-22% and spring decreases of up to 6% are projected. (High greenhouse gas concentration pathway RCP8.5)
- Annual average discharge from the region's rivers is projected to remain stable or slightly increase, while mean annual low flow (MALF) magnitudes are expected to decrease, with a potential 50 per cent reduction in MALF by the end of this century.
- Global mean sea level has risen over the past century at a rate of about 1.7mm/year and has very likely accelerated to 3.2 mm/year since 1993. Rising sea level is already observed in Taranaki, with an average increase of 4.0mm/year, just slightly below the national average of 4.4mm/year. By 2090, sea level rise of 0.5m (RCP4.5) or 0.7m (RCP8.5) is projected.

There is a medium level of uncertainty for the life of this LTP. Uncertainty increases over time and arises as overall climate change does not directly correlate to year-to-year climate conditions or particular weather events. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

While there is uncertainty in the short-term implications, there is significant uncertainty in the long-term implications of climate change. Investment within the LTP needs to carefully consider the life of the proposed asset or investment in relation to the current risk of the natural hazard(s) and the exacerbation(s) predicted within the climate change scenarios to weigh up and balance the risk and cost of early failure with the potential for over investment.

NIWA reports a range of ongoing and potential future **Impacts** of a changing climate on different sectors and environments in Taranaki including:

- A warmer atmosphere in the future is expected to result in increases to rainfall intensity. Increased rainfall intensity can cause soil saturation issues for the agricultural sector. It also increases the risk of flooding events which have associated adverse impacts such as damage to infrastructure.
- Increased risk of land degradation resulting from landslides and soil erosion.
- Warmer winter and spring periods will allow increased seasonal pasture growth rates.
- Increased concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide should increase forest, pasture, crop, and horticulture productivity, if not limited by water availability.



- Climate change-induced hazards are likely to expose the people of Taranaki to a range of direct and indirect health impacts. Examples include an increasing prevalence of hot conditions and heatwaves, and through the impacts of flooding, fires and infrastructure damage. Direct impacts could include injury, impacts on mental health and wellbeing, disruption to healthcare and critical services, and damage to people’s homes. Indirect impacts could include secondary health issues, microbial contamination of drinking water supply, food security, air quality and the introduction of new diseases.
- Ongoing sea-level rise is likely to increase exposure of infrastructure to extreme coastal flooding, as well as cause habitat loss at the coastal margins where ecosystems are not able to move further inland (coastal squeeze). Exposure is likely to increase over time in response to higher sea levels.

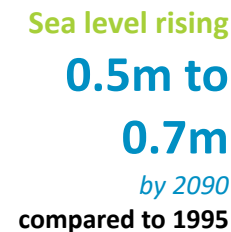
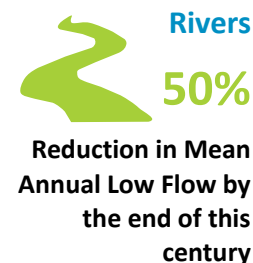
Implications for the community and NPDC

Climate change could impact on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community:

- **Coastal hazards.** Two urban communities are particularly vulnerable to coastal erosion at present that do not have protection through seawalls or other means. These are part of Onaero and the Rohutu Block (Waitara East beachfront). The LTP includes funding for adaptation planning and specifically an adaptive management plan for Urenui and Onaero to determine the best future approach to dealing with both the existing coastal hazard risk and the forecasts of climate change. NPDC has previously worked with the Rohutu Block trustees to support adaptation for that community. Most other urban communities with high erosion risk are already protected by seawalls. Adaptation planning may highlight other areas requiring specific planning.
- **Flooding.** The Proposed District Plan also outlines areas vulnerable to flooding taking into account forecasts of climate change. Flooding risk may increase from both upstream and local rainfall. Urban areas have a variety of flood control works and stormwater systems to manage these risks.
- **Drought.** If there are increasing droughts in the future then the farming community within the District may need to consider land use changes, and there could be issues with the viability of some farms. The Tapuae Roa Action Plan (part of our regional economic development strategy) outlines the need to consider new land uses to address climate change impacts for farms. The increased risk of droughts would also impact the Council’s water supply service.

The impacts of climate change will impact on Council services to varying degrees:

- **Coastal hazards.** Coastal hazard risks impact on a number of Council services. NPDC has assets within potential coastal erosion and/or hazard areas, including coastal parks and open spaces (the Coastal Walkway, Todd Energy Aquatic Centre, New Plymouth Airport, stormwater pipes and outfalls, wastewater pipes and pump stations, and roads). The Council policy is to only consider coastal protection mechanisms for significant public assets. Some of these services and infrastructure may need to relocate in the future taking into account the forecasts of climate change.
- **Flooding.** A series of stormwater catchment management plans are being developed to analyse the district’s stormwater catchments, taking into consideration the most up to date climate change data. NPDC’s stormwater system and flood protection schemes would require upgrades in order to maintain effective service levels (as measured against AEP calculations) under the predictions of climate change. NPDC has infrastructure that may be impacted by increased flooding, including parks, wastewater pipes and pump stations, roads (including bridges over rivers and streams) and stormwater outfalls.
- **Drought.** With increasing water demand and the potential increasing likelihood of extended dry periods during summer months, the district is at risk of not meeting water supply levels of service at certain times of year. The planning of the Council’s water supply services take into account the predicted implications



of climate change. The Council is taking proactive steps to reduce the district's water use with a conservation strategy, education and water metering.

Droughts also have impacts on the Council's parks and reserves, and could potentially require changed approaches to managing these during summer months. NPDC adopted a Climate Action Framework in December 2019 to guide NPDC's climate change work programme. NPDC adopted a District-wide draft Emissions Reduction Plan in September 2023. Actions and projects from that Plan have been considered and prioritised within this LTP. This LTP includes operating expenditure to develop a Climate Adaptation Plan. The Climate Adaptation Plan may need to consider new legal obligations and considerations depending on whether the Government progresses with planned legislation around climate adaptation and managed retreat. NPDC has also committed to investigating a governance framework for assessing and reporting on climate risks and opportunities, such as Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures reporting (through the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards).

Natural disasters

NPDC acknowledges that natural disasters do occur and that New Plymouth District is vulnerable to various types of natural disasters. Taranaki is susceptible to volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, storms, tornadoes, drought, pandemics and other disasters. The LTP does not include any forecasting of a natural disaster occurring during the life of the LTP in its financial information and plans. However, NPDC acknowledges that there is a strong likelihood of a substantial natural disaster occurring during the LTP. NPDC has civil defence responsibilities, including being a member of the Taranaki Emergency Management Group, to respond to any natural disaster. The Council also has a Natural Disaster Recovery Fund to assist with both response and recovery.

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises through the natural events and disasters. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

Natural disasters

No natural disasters are forecast to occur over the life of this plan



Existing and future resource consents

NPDC is legislatively required to obtain resource consents for various activities that it undertakes in the district.

The following major consents require renewal that may impact on the LTP:

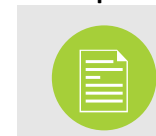
- Colson Road Landfill – discharges to land and air consents expire 2025/2026.
- Crematorium – discharge to air consent expires 2032, discharge to land consent expires 2046.
- Boat ramps (Tongaporutu River estuary, Urenui River estuary, Waitara River) – consents expiring 2027.
- Waitara River left bank wharf – Usage consent expires 2033.

NPDC holds a large number of smaller resource consents across the district relating to its infrastructure. Some new projects will also require resource consents. These are assessed as part of the planning and delivery of each project.

There is a low level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from the potential for changes to NPDC's District Plan, changes to Taranaki Regional Council's regional plans, changes to national policy directions issued under the Resource Management Act 1991 and changes to the Resource Management Act 1991. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out. NPDC's services, including current and future developments, would be affected by not obtaining any relevant resource consents. This could ultimately lead to discontinuance in service delivery until consent is obtained. NPDC will continue to work closely with the Taranaki Regional Council to ensure all existing and future resource consents are renewed or obtained without any effect on the delivery of NPDC's services. NPDC proactively assesses the requirements for a resource consent in determining projects for the LTP, including the likelihood of obtaining resource consents.

Resource consents

All resource consents required for the operations of Council services will be obtained or renewed when required



Legislation and Government Reforms

NPDC is subject to Government regulation and legislation. Parliament and the Government can change these laws throughout the life of the LTP.

NPDC has considered the following reforms in developing this Long-Term Plan (LTP):

- **Water Services Reform.** The Water Services Reform will result in NPDC no longer delivering Stormwater, Wastewater and Water Supply activities. This change will occur within the first two years of the LTP. This LTP includes provision for those services for 2024/25 and 2025/26. The new Taranaki Water Services Entity may take over the provision of these services anytime during those financial years. All responsibilities (including operating and capital expenditure, debt, assets, liabilities etc.) will transfer at that time. The Long-Term Plan reflects these requirements.
- **Resource Management Act Reform.** The Natural and Built Environment Bill and the Spatial Planning Bill replace the Resource Management Act 1991 along with a proposed Climate Adaptation Act.
- **Future For Local Government Review.** This Review has recommended a significant reform of the local government sector. There has been no Government response yet or legislation introduced to Parliament to implement these recommendations. The LTP assumes that the status quo arrangements continue in place. Any reform in response to the Review is likely to be considered in a future LTP process.
- **Climate Change Reform.** Government's Emissions Reduction Plan and National Adaptation Plan identify a range of actions for local government to implement to varying degrees. NPDC's District-Wide Emissions Reduction Plan aligns to the Government's Emission Reduction Plan targets, and outlines that NPDC is well-placed to leverage government support to reduce emissions locally. NPDC is developing a District-Wide Adaptation Plan that will be informed by the Climate Adaptation Bill.

NPDC has also assessed other recent legislation changes and proposed changes that impact on parts of Council. This includes the Emergency Management Bill, Local Government Electoral Legislation Bill, Land Transport Management (Regulation of Public Transport) Amendment Bill, Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Community Participation) Amendment Bill and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Amendment Bill. These have been factored into the relevant budgets as necessary and relevant.

The LTP does not assume any further legislative changes.

There is a high level of uncertainty for the Water Services Reform and Resource Management Act Reform. The uncertainty arises from the 2023 election result regarding the future of the reforms. While supporting information only provides for 3 waters council services in Years 1 and 2, Council planning has considered 10 years of 3 waters planning, to ensure that there is flexibility to changes in the reform programme. While a scoping study aimed at gauging Taranaki's ability to implement the new RMA reform legislative requirements (including a Regional Spatial Plan) has been commissioned by the Ministry for the Environment and is due for completion April 2024, given the uncertainty of these reforms no additional budget has been proposed within the LTP.

There is a medium level of uncertainty for the remaining matters. Uncertainty arises from the potential for Government's to introduce legislation. New requirements from legislation may require additional funding for either operating or capital expenditure. Legislation can also alter Council's functions, including removing or transferring functions, which will require changed funding requirements as well.

The Future for Local Government Review includes significant reform of the local government sector, including proposing new models for how local authorities are distributed across New Zealand, and could result in fundamental change for local governance of the New Plymouth District. The Review also recommends new funding sources become available for local authorities, including new funding tools as well as Government contributing \$1 billion per annum to local authorities across the motu. If additional funding tools or Government transfers become available then NPDC would need to consider how to use those at that time.

Legislation
NPDC has factored
in new and
proposed legislation
that will change our
services and
budgets



The effect of inflation on NPDC’s services

The annual cost of Council services will continue to increase at an average of two per cent

The LGCI measures cost drivers specific to local government (e.g. concrete, reinforcing steel, bitumen, roading chip, building materials, energy and wages etc.) which differs significantly from the inflation pressures affecting households as measured by the CPI. BERL provide local authorities with their view of forecast inflation on key cost drivers. Their measure of inflation is forecast for 2025 at 3.4 per cent and from 2026 onwards at 1.9 per cent to 1.7 per cent. NPDC will need to ensure that the community is well informed about the cost drivers affecting service delivery.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
<i>LGCI for operating expenditure</i>	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
<i>LGCI for capital expenditure</i>	3.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
<i>LGCI – overall</i>	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7

NPDC has modified the BERL LGCI forecast for 2024/25. This is to recognize that management are undertaking an efficiency review (zero per cent in year one). NPDC has also made specific assumptions about inflation for total staff costs, gas and electricity increases (three per cent per year), the rates payable on NPDC property (between seven per cent and nine per cent per annum) and insurance (five per cent per annum).

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from external price inflation. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

Forecast inflation will impact on the ability of NPDC to deliver on its service levels and impacts future budgets. NPDC will need to ensure that the community is well informed about the cost drivers affecting service delivery. A higher or lower LGCI than forecast is likely to have impacts on NPDC budgets. A higher rate of inflation will require either increased budgets (and therefore rates increases) or adjustments to levels of service. A lower rate of inflation will either reduce budgets (and therefore rates increases) or enable increased levels of service within existing budgets.

Revaluation of assets

The fair value of assets that are revalued will increase in line with inflation.

The revaluation of assets will result in book values that rise in line with inflation. NPDC last revalued its land, building and infrastructure assets in 2022, revaluations are expected in 2025, 2028, 2031 and 2034 (every three years). Forestry assets are revalued annually.

NPDC’s assets deliver services to the community and hold a ‘value in use’. The Council’s significant assets are long life assets. Any reassessment of current replacement costs are used to determine the cost of the asset renewal programme as outlined in the respective asset management plans. This in turn means NPDC will need to make an increased budgetary provision through general rates for renewal funding.

There is a low level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from replacement costs. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

There is a risk that assets are revalued at a lower or higher amount than inflation. Any substantive change in asset revaluation may result in an increase or decrease in the cost of the asset renewal programme.

Useful lives of significant assets

The actual lives of significant assets are in line with expected useful lives.

Assets are expected to have a lifespan as set in the depreciation policy in the Statement of Accounting Policies.

Asset class	Roads	Laboratory	Solid Waste	Stormwater	Flood Protection	Water	Wastewater
Years	5-100	8-30	35-100	50-140	50-200	10-120	10-140

There is a low level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from asset condition and whether assets receive more or less use than anticipated. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

Where actual asset lives differ (favourably or unfavourably) from the expected live of the asset, there is a corresponding impact on the asset renewals and maintenance programme. Assets that have longer lives than assumed will either result in savings through later replacement or may still be replaced at the time set out (e.g. if it is difficult to determine the state of the asset until replacement, such as for underground assets). Assets that have shorter lives than assumed may either result in reduced levels of service or require replacement earlier than expected, potentially before the asset is fully depreciated. NPDC has, and continues to develop, appropriate asset management plans together with regular inspection, maintenance and management practices to manage these risks.

Vesting of new assets in NPDC

Approximately \$5.0m of assets will be vested in NPDC per annum.

NPDC receives vesting of assets as a result of subdivision activity. NPDC anticipates receiving approximately \$5m of vested assets each year (this figure is for year one) and the Council assumes that this value will increase in line with inflation each year. This assumption is based on a conservative long run average.

There is a low level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from variability in subdivision activity that results in asset vesting. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

Assets vested with NPDC increases the need for infrastructure renewal funding and also has additional funding implications for operating costs.

NPDC is aware of likely future levels of vested assets through the resource consent process. The standard of assets proposed to be vested must meet NPDC's requirements for materials, construction techniques and quality. Any assets vested as the result of development have a minimal impact on NPDC's overall asset base per capita as the district's rate base increases with population growth.

Any significant increase in vested assets will increase NPDC's asset base. However, it is unlikely to have any significant impact on NPDC's financial position or levels of service. This is because an increase in vested assets would likely reflect additional development and therefore an increased rate base.

A decrease in vested assets will mean NPDC's asset base will not grow as quickly. This will not be significant in terms of impacting on NPDC's debt to asset ratio so should not impact on the ability to borrow. It is, however, likely to reflect a downturn in development.

Sources of funds for future replacement of significant assets

NPDC will fund the replacement of significant assets in line with the Revenue and Financing Policy and Financial Strategy.

The Revenue and Financing Policy sets out how assets will be funded for different activities.

Funding for the renewal of short life infrastructural assets is calculated on a Long Range Average Renewals Approach. This is an approach whereby NPDC uses rates to maintain a reserve. The reserve is then used to fund the renewal of assets. The amount of rates added to the reserve each year is based on the 10 year forward horizon for renewal requirements.

Funding for the renewal of long life infrastructural assets is through renewal reserves but can also be met through borrowing, in accordance with the Revenue and Financing Policy.

There is a low level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from sources of funding not being available at the time of an assets replacement. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

There is a risk that a funding source is not available to fund the replacement of any given asset at the time of its replacement. Section 80 of the Local Government Act 2002 sets out the process for NPDC to make a decision that is significantly inconsistent with a policy. This process could be used at that time.

External funding support

Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) funding to maintain and renew roads and associated assets will remain at current levels. Government funding in other areas and other external funding will remain at current levels.

External funders provide operational and capital funding support to enable NPDC to maintain and/or enhance the level of service delivery. NZTA provides a significant level of subsidy for roading operations and maintenance as well as capital renewals and augmentation (51 per cent to 100 per cent of eligible works). The NZTA Financial Assistance Rate is currently set at 51 per cent. In addition, other government funding agencies provide funding support to enable NPDC to deliver on its service levels. These include funding sources such as the Department of Internal Affairs (soldiers' grave sites) and the Ministry for Culture and Heritage (arts grants). Details of this funding is set out in the relevant activity management plans. Further funding is provided by external parties for events, exhibitions and capital projects.

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from changes to government and other external funders priorities changing. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

Any reduction in funding support will impact on service levels and the long-term custodianship of our roading assets in particular. Less funding from NZTA will have an impact on the district's roading work programme. Projects will either have to be deferred or NPDC will need to provide extra funding through rates to counter reduced support from NZTA. An increase in the range and type of subsidies and funding support may require increased funding input from NPDC.

Rates remissions

Rates remissions are estimated at \$0.8m in year one and increase at seven per cent per annum.

Rates remissions will continue to apply at the current level with an increase of seven per cent per annum.

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from potential changes to the remission policies and changes to who qualifies as a result of other changes. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

The Proposed District Plan includes further properties to provide regulatory controls for which NPDC currently provides a remission. The outcome of the Proposed District Plan is unknown as there are statutory processes (including public submissions and appeal processes). The remission estimate is based on the Proposed District Plan, and a review of the remission policy may be required when the Proposed District Plan becomes operative.

The Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Act 2021 provided a significant change to the rating of Māori land, including increasing the non rateability of Māori land and a statutory rates remission scheme. The Council reviewed its policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land in 2022.

Any change in legislation or NPDC's remissions policy will have an impact on the level of rating remissions. A higher level of remission will be met through other ratepayers paying higher rates, or may cause a review of the remission policies. A lower remission level will provide a savings and reduce the rates required.

Forecast return on investments

The PIF will release 3.3 per cent of its value per annum (after inflation and management fees and costs), with a rate of return of 5.7 per cent per annum.

NPDC has significant external investments in NPDC’s PIF. The PIF is managed by a Full Outsourced Agent (FOA), Mercer New Zealand Limited. The FOA is reviewed and monitored by the New Plymouth PIF Guardians Limited (NPG). Annual releases from the PIF contribute significantly to reducing the annual rates requirement.

The PIF release is required to fund management fees and costs, with an amount to offset rates based on 3.3 per cent of the value of the fund after inflation and including fees and costs (with a smoothing rule applied). The PIF will release 3.4 to 3.6 per cent per annum gross of management fees and costs. The PIF’s rate of return is expected to be 5.7 per cent per annum. This assumption is based on advice from the NPG. It is based on a long-term view of returns so the 10 year return may differ from the average.

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from the rate of return in market investments. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

If the average annual earnings rate of the PIF is less than forecasted and the value of the PIF decreases, this will reduce the release and may impact on NPDC’s current Financial Strategy. This could have an impact on the rates requirement or adjustments to the levels of service provided to the community.

Development contributions

NPDC will receive development contributions revenue in line with the Development Contributions Policy and forecast development rates.

Residential development growth is forecast at a ten year average of 329 new dwellings each year. Non residential growth is forecast to grow at an average rate of 168 household unit equivalent (HUE) per annum. The LTP forecasts the following forecast development contribution revenue:

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)
<i>Development contribution revenue</i>	11.2	12.2	13.0	13.8	16.2	16.9	17.5	17.7	17.6	17.0

This is at the rate that development contributions are expected to be collected at. However, the timing of development contribution receipts is outside NPDC’s control. Development contribution requirements are assessed according to the number of dwellings and HUE that the relevant capital project(s) cater for, and then applied to each dwelling and HUE as they are developed. NPDC records growth related capital expenditure as being fully funded by borrowings and applies development contributions when received.

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from the rate of residential and non residential development. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

As development and financial contributions are actually received they will be netted off any borrowing made for that purpose. A slower rate of development will result in a lower level of development contributions being received. This will result in increased debt, which in turn may result in higher costs to borrow and a reduced forward capacity to borrow. A faster rate of development will result in a higher level of development contributions being received. This will reduce borrowings, which in turn may reduce costs of borrowing and provide greater capacity to borrow in the future.

Borrowing and interest rates

Interest rates for cash investments will be around four per cent and borrowing interest rates will be around four per cent. Lenders will continue to meet NPDC’s requirements for loan funding (redemption and new).

Interest rates are assumed at the following levels.

Item	Cash investment	Term deposit investment	Airport working capital loan	General borrowing	Voluntary targeted rate scheme
<i>Interest rate</i>	1% to 4%	2% to 5%	3.5% to 4.5%	3.5% to 4.5%	0%

Borrowings are repaid over a 20 to 30 year timeframe.

Overall interest rate and funding strategies are managed within the parameters of the Treasury Management Policy. Interest rate swaps are also used as per the policy. The Treasury Management Policy is reviewed as part of the LTP process every three years.

There is a low level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from obtaining lending from the market. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

NPDC actively seeks to receive more favourable interest rates, which then enables NPDC to lower its borrowing costs, and either pay off debt faster or to reduce debt repayment costs. There is unlikely to be any adverse implications in the plan resulting from funding or interest rate risk. However, if economic conditions result in increases in interest rates that are unable to be hedged, such cost increases may impact on NPDC’s overall budget position and ability to maintain service levels without an increase in rates income. NPDC’s shareholder and guarantor status for the Local Government Funding Authority minimises the risk of the Council not being able to borrow the funds it requires.

New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018

Waitara leaseholders will continue to freehold over the life of the LTP and the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund's annual release will grow to over \$1m per annum by the end of the LTP.

The New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018 provides the leaseholders of the remaining approximately 300 leasehold properties in Waitara with a right to freehold. These funds are then distributed into three different funding pools – the Hapū Land Fund (held by NPDC for Te Kōwhatu Tū Moana), the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund (held by NPDC for Te Tai Pari Trust), and the Waitara River funds (held by Taranaki Regional Council).

The LTP assumes that Waitara leaseholders will continue to freehold approximately one property per quarter, with around 300 leaseholders remaining by 30 June 2034. The LTP also assumes that the average unimproved land value will be \$210,000 in year one and increasing by five per cent per annum. The rents and sales proceeds become the following annual allocations into the three funding pools.

	2024/25 (\$m)	2025/26(\$m)	2026/27(\$m)	2027/28(\$m)	2028/29(\$m)	2029/30(\$m)	2030/31(\$m)	2031/32(\$m)	2032/33(\$m)	2033/34(\$m)
<i>Waitara Perpetual Community Fund</i>	0.70	0.73	0.76	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.69
<i>Hapū Land Fund</i>	0.70	0.73	0.76	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.69
<i>Taranaki Regional Council</i>	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35

Waitara Perpetual Community Fund

The release rule aims towards a long-term release of three per cent of the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund's balance, however the release rule sets an 80 per cent weighting on the previous year's release to provide a smooth mechanism to ensure the release payment is relatively stable.

On that basis, the LTP assumes the following annual release from the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund:

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
<i>Annual release (\$'000)</i>	374	491	616	744	872	999	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124

NPDC has no role in managing the Taranaki Regional Council's Waitara River funds, and the Hapū Land Fund balance is subject to the decisions of Te Kōwhatu Tū Moana.

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from leaseholders' individual decisions as to whether they will freehold, which in turn is influenced by personal income, land value, lease rental and other factors. Uncertainty also arises in the returns due to house price inflation that may impact on the unimproved land value as assessed in Waitara.

For the purposes of this LTP, NPDC assumes that 50 per cent of the Hapū Land Fund's income is distributed over the life of the LTP. However, NPDC has no direct control of the Hapū Land Fund as Te Kōwhatu Tū Moana makes decisions on the expenditure of the Fund.

The net impact of this uncertainty on NPDC is minimal on the Council and services provided. However, it is acknowledged that there may be a more significant impact on Te Kōwhatu Tū Moana, Te Tai Pari Trust and the Taranaki Regional Council.

Achievement of capital works

NPDC will achieve its stated capital works programme.

The LTP includes \$1,425m of capital expenditure over the 10 years. Projects are planned for particular years. The LTP budgets are forecast on the basis that projects and works are undertaken in the years specified, and that there are no variations to the capital works programme.

There is a medium level of uncertainty overall for this assumption, however there is a high level of uncertainty for the delivery of capital expenditure to meet additional demand (growth related infrastructure, with \$206m in capital expenditure). Uncertainty arises from NPDC's planning processes, project management processes, the construction market, alignment with urban growth and development, and other factors. Capital work programmes may also be varied by annual plans and future LTPs. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

NPDC has historically been able to undertake a similar amount of capital works compared to that set in the relevant LTP and/or annual plan. However, there has been a 'bow wave' effect of carry forwards, whereby projects carried forward from one year to the next cause a displacement of planned projects in the next year. This means that, while the quantum of works undertaken has been similar to the relevant plan, the projects undertaken in any year have differed. In order to address this NPDC is implementing a stricter programme to prevent carry forwards from 2023/24 into year one of the LTP, including early reprioritisation of some projects that will not be achieved (in part or in full) in 2023/24 into the LTP capital projects (rather than addressing them as a carry forward later on). This enables better planning of the actual quantum of capital works to be undertaken in 2024/25.

NPDC has an increased capital works programme outlined in the LTP compared to previous plans and undertaken a number of improvements to ensure it can deliver. The stepping in of the programme over the first five years enables the Council to grow its capacity to undertake this work. Phasing of significant projects in the LTP budgets across multiple years provides time for planning, land acquisition and resource consents before the intended construction timing. NPDC also introduced a new Portfolio, Programme and Projects (P3M) Framework. This is now embedded with software and resource to support delivery of the works programme.

This new management system along with new procurement processes (use of panel contracts), and increased planning and project management resources has been introduced in order to undertake this works programme. Much of this increase is in the works programme for the renewal of existing assets, and therefore less subject to planning, resource consent, land acquisition or other delays.

Any delay in achieving the stated capital works programme may result in a carry forward, whereby some or all projects are delivered the following year. This can result in other projects being delayed as a result. Delays in service level projects may also result in reduced borrowing requirements that, in turn, reduce rates required to repay that borrowing. Delays in renewal projects may reduce the funding taken from the renewal reserve that, in turn, reduces rates required to top up that reserve. There may also be additional costs in deferred projects as result of delays. These additional costs include cost escalation from additional inflation and, for renewals, the existing asset may require additional maintenance before replacement. From a resident viewpoint, it may mean that the Council does not improve service level in the timeframe expected, or increases the risk of asset failure through delayed renewal.

Growth capital expenditure

Historically projects related to urban growth are subject to the highest degree of delay or underspend when compared to planned expenditure out of the three categories of capital expenditure. This is because some growth-related infrastructure is contingent on developers or other agencies undertaking works, or can be delayed due to shifts in market demands. There has been an underspend in land purchases for new reserves, public access and other NPDC infrastructure mainly due to the complexities in working with multiple landowners/parties over several years and land value and associated timing of development and opportunities for acquisition arising. These timing delays do not result in failure to meet a level of service as outlined in the LTP, and do not increase risk of existing assets failing. The delays of these projects are prudent in light of the situation when compared to undertaking works or land purchases not required at that time.

The Future Development Strategy and Proposed District Plan provide a strategic approach on how the district will develop in a cohesive, compact and structured way to achieve a well-functioning urban environment. These documents ensure that there is integration with LTP decisions relating to funding and infrastructure. . However, areas identified for growth purposes in Future Development Strategy and Proposed District Plan are still subject to change (draft Future Development Strategy and Proposed District Plan appeal processes), which may in turn result in changes to timing from that contained in this LTP.

Council has identified key growth areas that will rely on a fully council-led approach as opposed to developer-led in relation to infrastructure delivery (transport and three waters in particular) in order to facilitate development. Areas such as Puketapu and Patterson Road are current examples. The budgets contained within this LTP are based on these council-led approaches where appropriate depending on whether quality and cohesive development is able to realistically be achieved through a developer-led approach.

The financial forecasts contained within this LTP are based on the Council achieving the stated capital works programme for growth related infrastructure. NPDC is confident that the programme put in place will better enable the Council to do that programme. However, there is a risk that the capital works programme for growth related infrastructure is not met.

The delay of growth-related infrastructure results in delayed borrowing. This will generally not result in a reduced rates requirement because growth related infrastructure is repaid through development contributions rather than rates. However, some growth-related projects do have a component of funding for any renewal or service level impact, and so may have a small impact on rates required to repay that borrowing in the short-term. There may also be an impact on the level of service received by the community, or an increased risk of asset failure.

If the additional work to improve timing and delivery of growth-related infrastructure is partially successful, and NPDC achieves delivery of 75 per cent of the growth-related infrastructure over the life of the LTP, then across the 10 years there will be \$14.7m reduction in debt and \$5.5m reduction in interest and principal repayments. By the end of the LTP rates will be 0.6 per cent lower than forecast.

However, if NPDC achieved only half of its growth-related infrastructure over the life of the LTP (slightly below the recent average achievement of growth-related infrastructure) then across the 10 years there will \$29.5m reduction in debt and \$11m reduction in interest and principal repayments. By the end of the LTP rates will be 1.2 per cent lower than forecast.

These calculations are based on projects where the main driver is growth, so does not take into account renewal or service level projects with a growth-related element. The calculations also do not assume that delayed/underspent projects are undertaken at a later time within the 10 year period.

Section 210 of the Local Government Act 2002 provides that the Council must refund development contributions received for a specified reserve purpose if the money is not applied to that purpose within 10 years of receipt (or other period specified in the Development Contributions Policy). Not achieving its growth-related capital works programme creates a potential for liability for NPDC. Development contributions collected for specified reserve purposes are a small proportion of development contributions levied. Specified reserve purposes constitute \$84 of the overall charge (varies by area of development – see NPDC's Development and Financial Contributions Policy for more information (figures are for year one) and inflation adjusted annually). These specified projects are less likely to be subject to considerable delay as they refer to the upgrade of an existing specified reserve rather than being for land purchase or development of future reserves that are not currently owned by NPDC. The maximum potential liability the Council faces to refund these development contributions is \$55,000 per annum (year one figure, based on an estimated 659 HUEs, development contributions are inflation adjusted annually) and would start outside of the LTP's 10 year financial forecasting horizon.

Capital costs

The actual capital cost of a project is close to the forecast capital cost.

The LTP includes a large number of capital projects with estimated costs. The financial information and statements are prepared on the basis of these estimated costs.

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from the scope of the business case, as well as the changing costs of materials and labour involved in undertaking capital projects. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out. One project, the Urenui and Onaero sewer system, is considered to have a high level of uncertainty as detailed below.

NPDC has developed a system to classify capital work budgets. Each class indicates a different stage of planning and estimating methodology. Therefore, each class has a different expected accuracy range. The table below summarises these classes and their accuracy.

Class	Estimating methodology	Expected accuracy range
5 Identify	Global rates	±100%
4 Assess	Global/Unit rate	±50%
3 Select	Unit rate	±20%
2 Define	Unit rate/First Principles	±15%
1 Execute	Unit rate/First Principles	±5%

The intention of NPDC is to continually develop and refine the pipeline of capital projects so that cost estimates are continually refined in the lead up to the delivery of a project. Costs may increase or decrease during the development and refinement process as better information about the project is known.

NPDC introduced in September 2023 a cost estimating framework. The purpose of this is to provide a consistent approach within the organization in producing cost estimates with the intention of more accurate estimates. The introduction of this framework is likely to late to make a significant impact on the LTP but will have a positive contribution to future LTP's.

The prioritisation process for the LTP has placed projects with higher accuracy of budgeting (i.e. Class 1-3) within the first three years of the plan. Projects with a less accurate budget (and higher range) have generally been placed into outer years. However, the prioritisation process is subject to other timing considerations as well.

Asset sales

NPDC will not undertake significant asset sales during the life of the LTP.

NPDC has not proposed any significant asset sales during the LTP. (This assumption excludes the Waitara leasehold properties, which are included in the New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018 assumption.)

During the LTP there may be some minor surplus operating assets that are sold.

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from political decision making. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

If NPDC determines to sell a significant asset then the net proceeds will be used to either pay for a new capital project or to pay down debt. There may also be a reduction in associated operating expenditure with operating the sold asset.

Significant contingencies and commitments not budgeted for

There will not be unforeseen events or circumstances that could impact NPDC's finances and/or levels of service.

While there are always unexpected events that may have an impact on NPDC's operations, NPDC mitigates these through its risk mitigation strategies including in-depth insurance cover, established bank credit lines, and business continuity plans.

Commitments and contingencies that NPDC is aware of include the following.

Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA)

NPDC is a guarantor of the LGFA. The LGFA was incorporated in December 2011 with the purpose of providing debt funding to local authorities in New Zealand. LGFA has a local currency rating from Fitch Ratings and Standard and Poor's of AA+.

NPDC is one of 31 local authority shareholders and 52 local authority guarantors of the LGFA. NPDC has a commitment to fund uncalled shareholder capital in the event an imminent default is identified. Together with the other shareholders and guarantors, NPDC is a guarantor of all of LGFA's borrowings. This is based on NPDC's rates as a proportion of the total rates for all guaranteeing local authorities. At 30 June 2023, LGFA had borrowings totalling \$16.3b.

Financial reporting standards require NPDC to recognise the guarantee liability at fair value. However, NPDC has been unable to determine a sufficiently reliable fair value for the guarantee and therefore has not recognised a liability. NPDC considers the risk of LGFA defaulting on repayment of interest or capital to be very low on the basis that:

- NPDC is not aware of any local authority debt default events in New Zealand; and
- local government legislation would enable local authorities to levy a rate to recover sufficient funds to meet any debt obligations if further funds were required.

Local Authority Protection Programme (LAPP)

NPDC is a member of LAPP, which is designed to assist local authorities to fund the rebuild of mainly underground infrastructure assets after a natural disaster. The fund was depleted by the Christchurch earthquakes and again by the Kaikōura earthquake. Membership has also reduced in recent years to the extent that NPDC is now the largest member by asset value under LAPP. Member contributions are expected to continue increasing due to the increasing value of assets covered and the cost of insurance and reinsurance generally. Under the Affordable Waters reform, responsibility for insuring Waters assets was to transfer to a Water Services Entity, and LAPP was to enter a wind-up process. However, with a change of government there is uncertainty about whether any reform will proceed, and therefore the future of LAPP is unclear.

RiskPool

The Council was a member of RiskPool until it ceased offering cover. RiskPool provided public liability and professional indemnity insurance for its members. The Trust Deed of RiskPool provides that, if there is a shortfall (when claims exceed member contributions and reinsurance recoveries) in any fund year, then the board may make a call on members for that fund year. The Council has been asked to fund its share of calls in the past as a result of deficits incurred due to the leaky building issue. A call for \$100k was made by the board of Civic Liability during the year to 30 June 2019. Another call was made in November 2023 for \$207k, with further call(s) to be made before RiskPool is wound up, beyond 1 July 2024.

Other

NPDC is not aware of any other additional contingencies or commitments not already covered by the prospective financial statements and/ or asset management plans.

There is a low level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises from these being externally driven events. If these factors change from the projection then the assumption will not be borne out.

NPDC has planned appropriately for known potential commitments and has the necessary risk mitigation strategies in place to ensure any impact from unknown events can be managed without any undue impacts.

Financial Strategy

Please note that elements of the Draft Infrastructure Strategy will be updated and is subject to further refinement to reflect Council deliberations and decisions on 12 December.

Our focus for the next ten years is to build on the journey we started in our last LTP – the step change in our work programme to renew many of our aging assets; investing in our District to create a sustainable lifestyle capital by paying it forward; and our programme of greening our place. We will use the growth in our investment returns to boost our Disaster Resilience fund and establish a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital Fund. We will continue to increase our contributions to our renewal reserves to remove the reliance on using debt. To enable us to maintain existing service levels we are weaving in a programme of efficiency savings by working smarter to reduce the impact on rates increases.

Our Financial Strategy considers the dollars around what services and infrastructure we provide to our community to ensure that there is a balance between what we deliver and what we can afford. The strategy demonstrates how these decisions affect future rates increases, borrowing, growth and our investments.

We know that the needs of our community and the environment we live in are constantly changing. Every three years, we need to revisit our Financial Strategy to reset where we want to be financially in the future, and what the journey to get there will look like. As part of this review, we set limits on rates and debt. This is about demonstrating to you as our ratepayers that we are responding to our community’s needs, at the same time as balancing the affordability of providing those assets and services.

Whilst the Long-Term Plan considers a 10 year planning cycle, there are elements of our financial budgeting where we need to consider the impacts of decisions over a longer time frame, such as funding the replacement of our existing assets and our ability to make repayments on future borrowing. This means that decisions in our Infrastructure Strategy also need align to the principles and limits we set in our Financial Strategy.

Our Guiding Principles

The building blocks of our Financial Strategy use five underlying principles which we have used to guide our decision making.

				
<p>Financial Governance and Stewardship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making effective, efficient and transparent financial decisions to benefit both the current and future wellbeing of our community 	<p>Affordability balanced with a Willingness to Pay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving a balance between the overall rates burden and ability to pay, alongside those who benefit more from council services contributing more to their cost. 	<p>Intergenerational Equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the benefits of expenditure are spread across time, the funding of that expenditure is spread across current and future ratepayers. 	<p>Value for Money</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering the overall benefits and outcomes of a service or asset to the community alongside its lifecycle cost and cost effective funding streams. 	<p>Resilience & Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving consideration to risks, risk appetite and mitigation strategies which are important when managing public services and assets.

Our Current Position

<p>Credit Rating AA+</p>	<p>Our Council is in a strong financial position with a credit rating of AA+ (Standard and Poors). This means that we get to borrow at the best interest rates available to Council. Our credit rating is reviewed annually by Standard and Poors.</p>
<p>Borrowing \$302 Million</p>	<p>We have a comparably low level of borrowing at \$302m (Annual Plan 2023/24). This equates to around \$8,000 per rateable property. We mainly use borrowing to pay for new infrastructure such as pipes and roads. This helps to spread the cost of building these assets over multiple generations of ratepayers.</p>
<p>Investment Fund \$340 Million</p>	<p>We hold an investment fund of \$350m. Our investment fund is a perpetual fund which means that we only use a portion of the fund's earnings each year (around \$11.8m) at an average of \$318 per rateable property to reduce the overall rate requirement. This means that the investment is available to continue to benefit future generations of ratepayers.</p>
<p>Assets \$3.2 Billion</p>	<p>We maintain over \$3.2b of assets on behalf of our ratepayers and continue to add new infrastructure to accommodate growth within our District. In our last Long Term Plan we started on a journey to fix our plumbing to address the risks of our aging infrastructure through investment into our capital programme of works. We continue to monitor the condition of our assets and already know that many of our assets, such as pipes and roads are in need of significant expenditure to bring them back up to an acceptable condition.</p>
<p>Population 89,000</p>	<p>The New Plymouth District is growing and changing. In 2024, our population will be 89,000, almost 70 per cent of the Taranaki region. Currently 20 per cent of our population are over 65 years old.</p>

We've been playing catch up over the past three years and this has meant bigger programmes of work supported by higher rates increases. The mahi needs to continue into the future to support our vision of being a sustainable lifestyle capital, but we also know that it's a hard time to talk about investing in our District which is why we have incorporated a programme of efficiency savings into our budgets. We are focusing on keeping both our costs and rate increases as low as possible whilst maintaining our existing services, which means we have also had to make the hard decision to defer some projects.

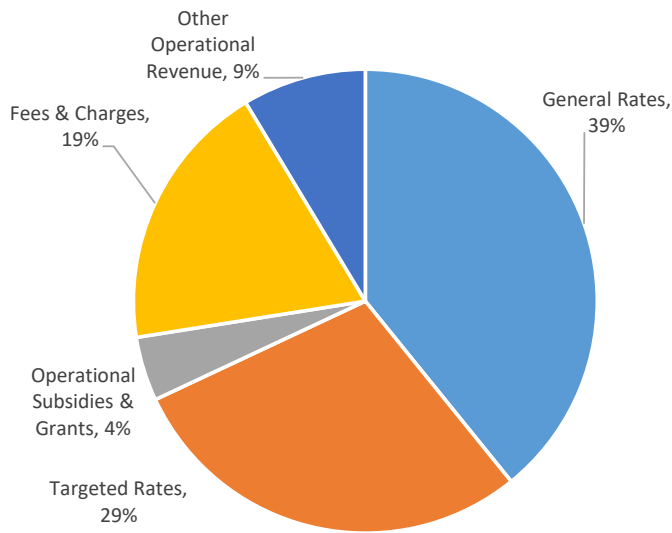
What factors will impact on this Financial Strategy

- From year three of the LTP, Water Services Reform will see our assets and operations for Water, Wastewater and Stormwater undertaken by a larger regional entity. We will still retain our programme of flood control works and work closely with the new entity for future growth and infrastructure planning.
- Increasing government standards and consent requirements will impact on our expenditure and work priorities as we renew and upgrade our existing infrastructure.
- Managing and responding to natural hazards, emergencies and climate change, including future investment in the resilience of our infrastructure and assisting the community when events occur.
- We will lead any large scale infrastructure projects in the district and recover a portion of expenditure from property developers.
- We have chosen to change the repayment methodology of our debt to align with our principal of intergenerational equity. We will still repay our debt over the same term, however instead of making our principal repayments even over the life of the entire loan, we will consider all debt servicing costs (principal and interest) and even these out over the life of the loan.

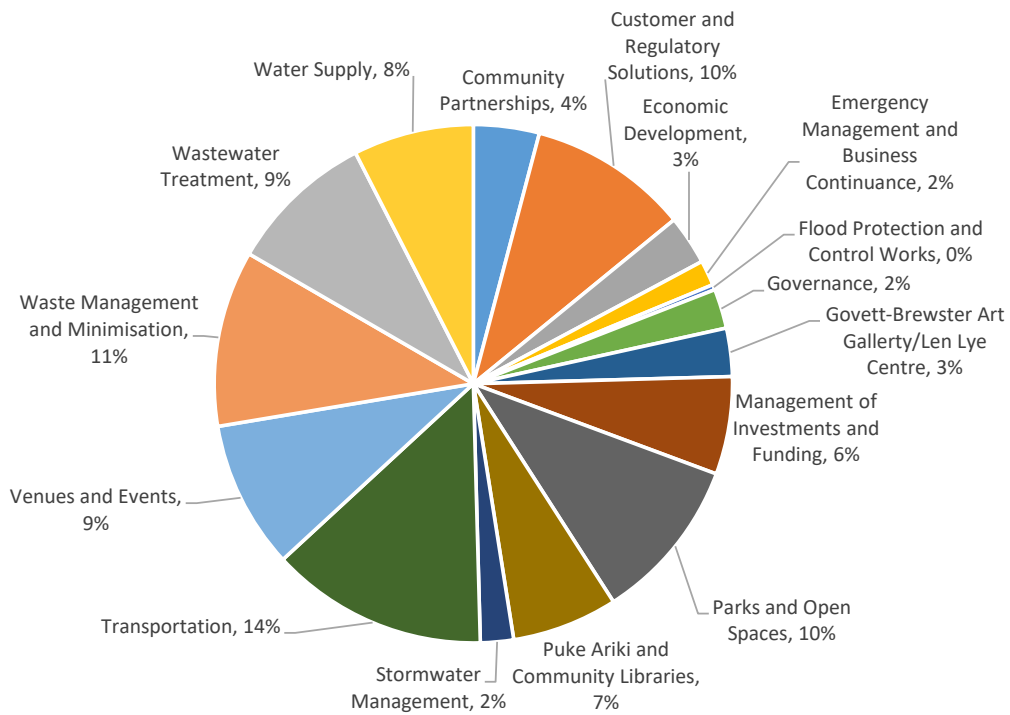
Operating Expenditure and Revenue

In 2025 rates will account for 56 per cent of our operating revenue and is predominantly used to pay for our operating expenses. We also receive revenue from Subsidies and Grants, such as funding from Waka Kotahi to support the delivery of our Transport programme and User Fees and Charges which recognise those who benefit from our services, should contribute to the cost of providing them. Development contributions are charged to developers to reimburse us for the costs of providing infrastructure. Our investment revenue is largely achieved through the release of revenue earned through our perpetual investment fund.

Operating Revenue 2025

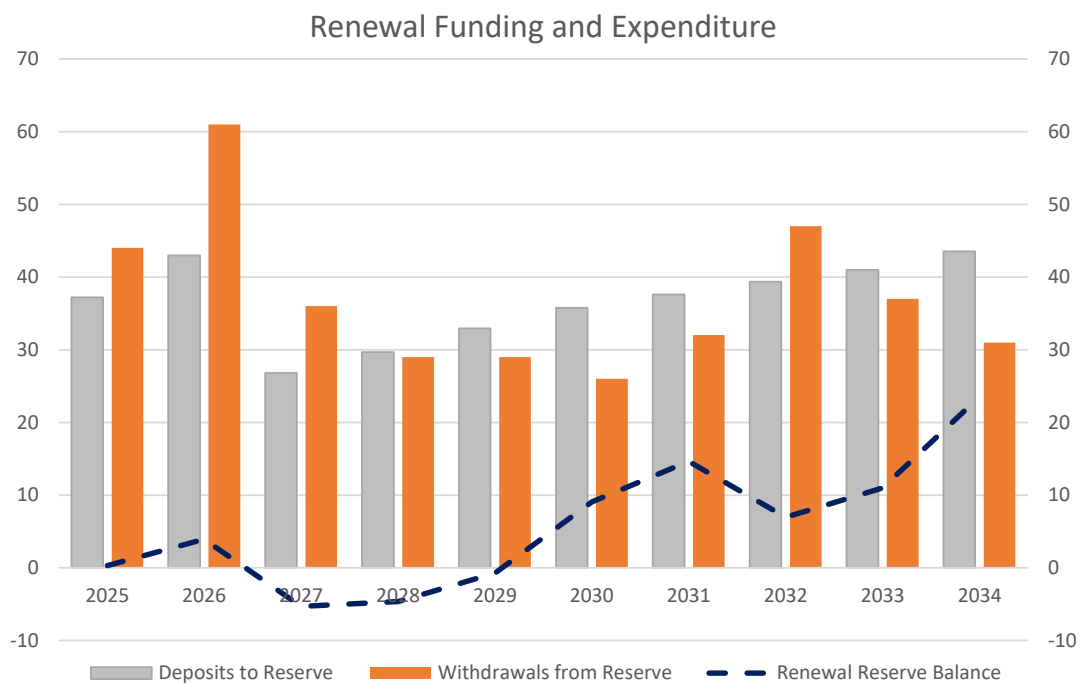


Operating Expenditure 2025



Depreciation and Renewal Funding

Funding depreciation is a mechanism which enables us to deliver the renewal part of our capital programme. Our Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 included a target of fully funding our renewal assets on a 10 year average basis from 2029 onwards. The impacts of the post Covid-19 recovery and related inflationary pressures on our recent Annual Plan's has meant that we are currently behind that target. Our 30 year renewal programme and our ten year delivery programme have been recalculated for this Long-Term Plan which would again see us fully funding all annual renewal assets from 2029 onwards and on a thirty year average basis by 2032. However, with the removal of three waters renewals from our funding target from year three onwards, we expect to be fully funding our renewals by 2027 (\$35m per annum).



Debt

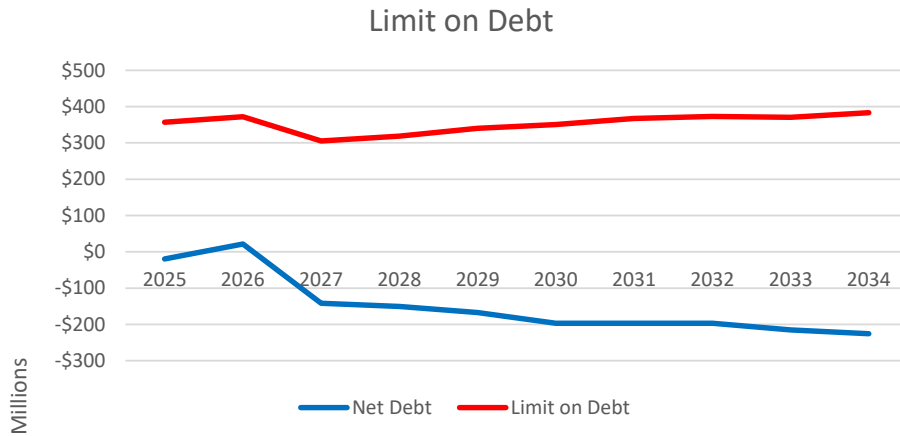
We have a low level of existing net debt compared to our borrowing limits, which allows us to continue to borrow sustainably through this Long-Term Plan to fund expenditure for new infrastructure assets to service our growing district and have the capacity to provide funding for unseen events. The use of borrowing to fund this expenditure aligns to our principle of Intergenerational Equity as the assets will provide a benefit to the community over many years into the future.

We have made a change in the method we use to calculate our debt repayments to support the principle of intergenerational equity. Our debt servicing costs going forward will be held constant for the life of the loan rather than our current method of front loading our debt servicing costs. This does mean that our loan balance will not decrease as fast and our overall borrowing costs will be a little higher, however we will still pay off each loan within the same timeframe and it means that ratepayers will be contributing more evenly to the cost of providing infrastructure. The benefit to ratepayers within this Long Term Plan is the deferral of rate funded debt servicing costs, out into future years.

From year three, debt, interest expense and revenue relating to Water, Wastewater and Stormwater is to be removed from the Long-Term Plan, placing us in an even more financially sustainable position as our investment assets more than offset our debt and over 49 per cent of our debt is transferred to the new water entity.

Debt Limit: Net debt* to total revenue will be limited to 135 per cent

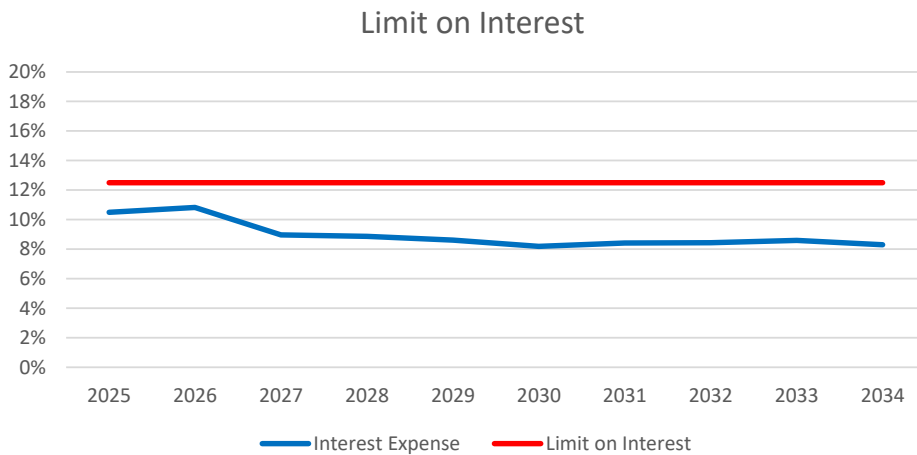
The Debt Limit set in the Financial Strategy is conservative as it means that the sum of our borrowings plus our investment assets must not exceed 1.35 times our total revenue.



(*Net Debt is the sum of Council's current and non-current borrowing and Council's financial assets).

Debt Limit: Net interest expense will be limited to 12.5 per cent of total rates revenue

The Debt Limit means that our net interest expense must not exceed 12.5 cents for every dollar of rates revenue.

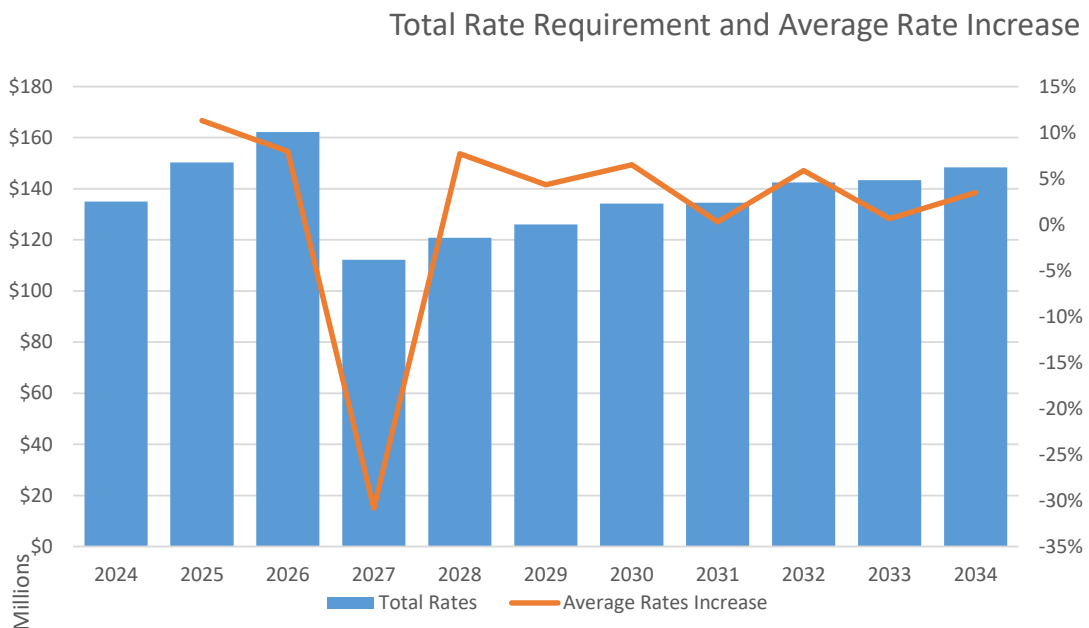


Rates

Rates are our main funding source and contribute around sixty to seventy percent of our operating revenue, paying for community services and assets.

Our proposed average rates increases are largely being driven by our commitment to continue contributing to the cost of maintaining and renewing our aging infrastructure and retaining our current levels of service. This is especially noticeable in the first two years of the Long-Term Plan, where we continue to increase the rate funding set aside to renew our water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure. Following the transfer of the assets and operation of these assets to the new water entity with the associated reduction in rating requirement shown in year three, there is less pressure on rates increases as our maintenance and renewal programme for non-three waters infrastructure is less intensive.

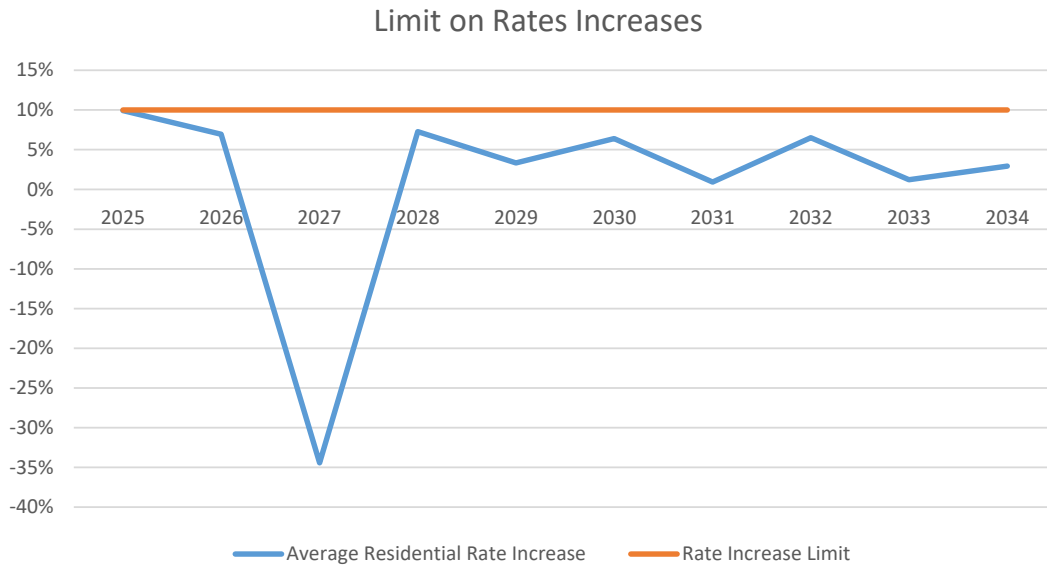
Additional rates funding has also been budgeted to fund the debt servicing costs of new infrastructure, funding towards our disaster reserves and a sustainable lifestyle capital reserve.



Rate Increase Limit: The average residential rate increase will not exceed 10 per cent

Our residential ratepayers account for over 80 per cent of our total ratepayers and approximately 60 per cent of the land value of our district. The average rate limit includes all rates except for the Voluntary Targeted Rate (VTR).

This limit does not give an indication of the rates increase on different groups of ratepayers as this will vary according to rating structure, targeted rates, growth in rateable properties, land value changes as well as changes in our expenditure and revenue. Because of the proposed changes to our rating system there are also variations in rates increases amongst each sector of ratepayers in the first three years of the Long Term Plan.



Capital Expenditure

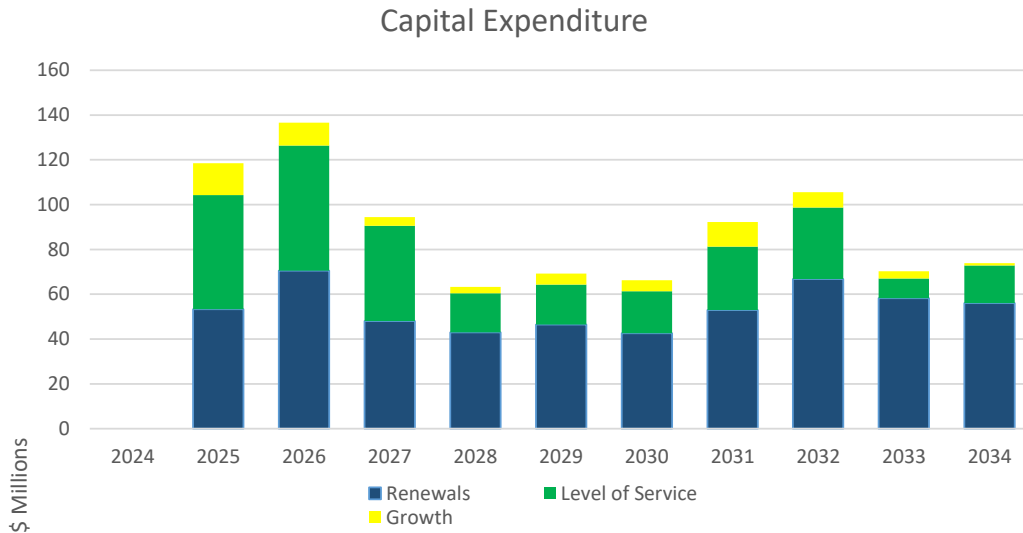
Capital expenditure pays for buying or building new assets such as renewing an existing asset (renewals); improving an existing asset to deliver a better level of service; or new assets to provide for population growth.

The affordability of our work programme is largely determined by the limits set in this financial strategy combined with our ability to deliver the programme of works. Our Infrastructure Strategy determines the priority of our work programme and is backed by three key drivers;

- Ensuring our existing assets remain fit for purpose.
- Resilience and adapting to climate change.
- Providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of our community.

Affordability constraints have meant that we have had to prioritise our work programme largely to delivering critical and essential projects, along with projects that are underway from our last Long-Term Plan such as the Waitara Walkway and the Tūparikino Active Community Hub (TACH).

Our commitment to increasing the investment in our community’s assets is shown in the following graph of our proposed annual capital expenditure.



Growth

The New Plymouth District is growing and changing. In 2024, our population will be 89,000, almost 70 per cent of the Taranaki region. The population is projected to grow to 98,800 over the next 10 years and to 110,400 by 2054 (an increase of 24 per cent). Currently 20 per cent of our population are over 65 years old, by 2034 this is expected to increase to 23 per cent and by 2054 to 25 per cent.

Short to medium term growth (next 0 to 10 years) will be met within existing undeveloped residential areas, infill development and Medium Density Residential Zones. Along with the Structure Plan Development areas in Puketapu, Junction, Carrington, Johnston and Patterson Road.

We are leading the delivery of some infrastructure projects funded through debt to support specific growth areas with those users who benefit from this growth paying their appropriate share through development or financial contributions.

Activity Group	Growth \$000's	Improve Service Levels \$000's	Renewal \$000's	10 Year Total \$000's
Water Supply	9,083	7,255	17,244	33,581
Wastewater Treatment	3,839	25,315	19,773	48,927
Transportation	31,376	122,865	314,354	20,873
Stormwater Drainage	3,005	13,085	4,783	468,595
Other	15,586	120,734	181,929	318,249
Total	62,889	289,254	538,083	890,225

Asset sales

We have not included any asset sales in the LTP 2024-2034 as they are not considered material and there is considerable uncertainty associated with timing. We will continue to investigate selling minor assets, where appropriate, with net proceeds from any sales being used to reduce debt.

Policy on securities

In order to borrow money, we have to offer our lenders some security, just like our ratepayers do with their mortgage. Like most councils we secure our debt against our rates income. Our lenders like this as security and it helps keep our interest rates low. Giving rates as security means that our lenders can make us charge more rates to repay debt. That is why it is important to keep our debt at a sustainable level. In certain circumstances we may offer other security, including physical assets. The full policy on giving securities can be found in the Treasury Management Policy on the Council's website.

Investments

We are an equity holder in a number of companies, a trust and joint ventures. The principal reason for holding an equity interest in these investments is to achieve efficiency and community outcomes as well as a financial return on investment. Our interest in the entities is as follows:

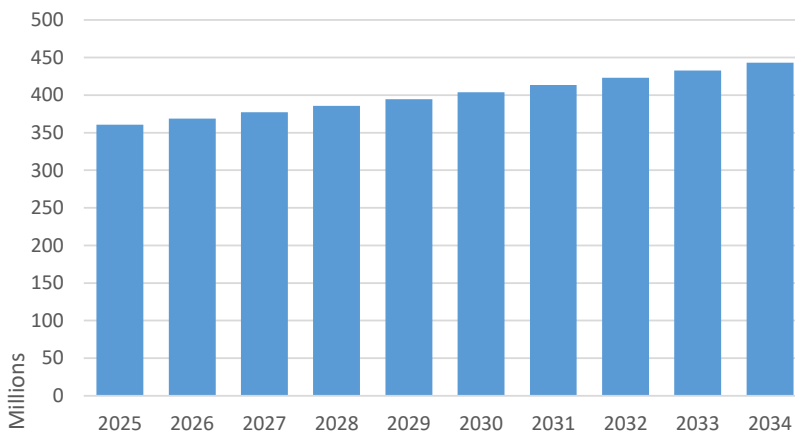
Company	Shareholding/control %	Principal reason for investment	Budgeted return \$000's
Papa Rererangi I Puketapu Ltd	100	Economic development	Nil
Venture Taranaki Trust	100	Economic development	Nil
New Plymouth PIF Guardians Ltd	100	Perpetual Investment Fund	3.3% + CPI + fees*
McKay Forestry Joint Venture	56.5	Grow and harvest trees	\$1.6m
Duthie Forestry Joint Venture	54.8	Grow and harvest trees	\$365,000
New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Ltd	0.4	Borrowing	\$16,000 per annum
Civic Financial Services Ltd	3.9	Risk management	Nil

* Our objective is to maximise the return from the Perpetual Investment Fund portfolio and the expected rate of return is 3.3% + Consumer Price Index + management fees.

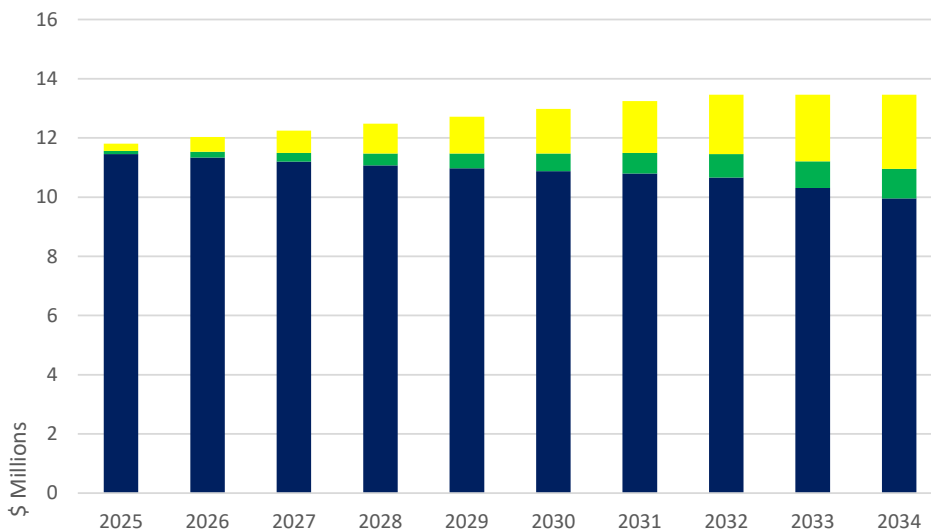
Perpetual Investment Fund

Each year we receive almost \$12m from our perpetual investment fund (PIF) to subsidise our general rate requirement. The releases we receive each year are carefully calculated through a release rule that supports the perpetual nature of the fund, but incrementally increases the amount released to us each year adjusted by a combination of inflation and the fund balance. In the Long-Term Plan, we will use a portion of the increased year on year returns from the PIF to boost the contribution to our Disaster Reserves by \$100,000 per annum, up to a total contribution of \$1m in year 10. We will also use a portion of the PIF release to create a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital reserve of \$250,000 in year one, increasing by \$250,000 per annum, up to a total contribution of \$2.5m in year 10. The balance of the release will continue to subsidise the general rate requirement on an annual basis.

PIF Balance



Allocation of PIF Release



Cash Investments

We hold cash for three main reasons:

1. To support the balance of reserves.
2. To ensure strong lines of liquidity and access to cash. Cash is supplemented by committed banking facilities.
3. To provide the funds for maturing debt. Cash may be invested on short-term deposit to manage cash flows and maximise returns. These investments are managed in line with the guidelines set out in the Treasury Management Policy.

Other investments

As part of borrowing from the Local Government Funding Agency, we are required to invest in financial bonds with the agency. We receive interest on these bonds equivalent to the cost of borrowing.

Resilience and Sustainability

Over recent years, we have learnt to become more resilient in the face of adversity. In 2018 we faced the impacts of ex-cyclone Gita, followed by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. Alongside these specific events, we continue to address the ongoing impacts of climate change, with the Council adopting a Climate Action Framework in December 2019.

Our key commitments to resilience through this LTP are:

- **\$5.5m** additional funding committed to our Disaster Reserve over the Long-Term Plan. This is in addition to the \$0.2 per annum we contribute on an annual basis.
- **\$2m** to Greening our District through planting programmes and working with our Iwi.

We created an Insurance Framework in 2018 to provide a structure for determining the balance between risk retention (by NPDC) and sharing (with insurers). The framework is reviewed every three years to ensure it is fit for purpose. We hold insurance policies against our underground infrastructure at up to 40 per cent of the asset value, with the understanding that central government will provide the remaining 60 per cent following a disaster.

With our strong financial position, we have significant borrowing capacity to fund further unforeseen costs (\$376m in 2025).

DRAFT

Infrastructure Strategy

2024-2054

Please note that elements of the Draft Infrastructure Strategy will be updated and is subject to further refinement to reflect Council deliberations and decisions on 12 December

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BACKGROUND

Why have an Infrastructure Strategy?

Infrastructure is one of the most significant elements of council planning and expenditure. Most council services rely on having fit-for-purpose infrastructure to support that service and infrastructure is a significant driver of council costs.

Much of the Council's infrastructure has a lifespan of many decades. Having a longer-term view (30 years) focuses attention on the opportunities and challenges for infrastructure, both now and over the next 30 years. Trade-offs will inevitably be needed to get the balance right between what we can afford, what we expect our infrastructure to provide and the impacts it will have on our communities and our environment. These trade-offs need to be guided by a framework that provides direction for planning and action.

Central Government have recognised the need for this level of planning at the national level and in 2022 released New Zealand's first long-term Infrastructure Strategy. The national strategy sets out five strategic objectives:

1. **Enabling a net-zero carbon emissions Aotearoa** through rapid development of clean energy and reducing the carbon emissions from infrastructure.
2. **Supporting towns and regions to flourish** through better physical and digital connectivity and freight and supply chains.
3. **Building attractive and inclusive cities** that respond to population growth, unaffordable housing and traffic congestion through better long-term planning, pricing and good public transport.
4. **Strengthening resilience to shocks and stresses** by taking a coordinated and planned approach to risks based on good-quality information.
5. **Moving to a circular economy** by setting a national direction for waste, managing pressure on landfills and waste-recovery infrastructure and developing a framework for the operation of waste-to-energy infrastructure.

These objectives equally apply at the local level and the New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) Infrastructure Strategy aligns with, and gives effect to, these objectives.

Preparation of the Council's Infrastructure Strategy also has to align with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 which requires all councils to prepare an Infrastructure Strategy as part of their three-yearly long-term planning process. The Infrastructure Strategy must cover a period of 30 years and identify:

- the key infrastructure issues facing the council;
- the principal options for managing those issues; and
- the implications of the various options.

Who provides infrastructure?

Delivering New Plymouth's infrastructure requires co-ordination across a number of public and private organisations depending on the type or scale of infrastructure. Typically:

- Government provides state highways, railway lines and some social infrastructure, such as schools and hospitals. It also subsidises other transport infrastructure.
- NPDC provides arterial roads and sustainable transport options (cycling, walking paths etc), water supply*, wastewater* and stormwater* networks, waste management and minimisation facilities, and social infrastructure such as community facilities and parks. The Council also, through our council-controlled organisation Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Ltd, provides the New Plymouth Airport.
- Taranaki Regional Council own the Taranaki Port, Yarrow Stadium, regional gardens and provides public transport, significant flood protection on the Waitara and Waiwhakaiho rivers and river management.
- Developers initially construct local streets and pipe networks which are then vested with the Council and the new water entity, to own and maintain.
- Energy and communications infrastructure is typically supplied by private utility companies.

*The “Three Waters” are currently owned and managed by the council. However, over the next two years management and control of these assets will move to one of the newly formed water entities (see below). In view of this, and in line with the legislation, these asset groups have not been included in the Infrastructure Strategy.

Council’s infrastructure

NPDC currently has infrastructure assets worth almost \$3.4 billion and it costs approximately \$60b each year to maintain and operate these assets - representing 30 per cent of the Council’s total operating costs.

These amounts currently include water supply, wastewater (sewerage) and stormwater – also known as “the Three Waters”. Recent government legislation will remove the Three Waters from direct control of councils over the next two years and control and management of these assets will become the role of ten new entities, set up for this purpose, across Aotearoa New Zealand. In Taranaki the new water entity will bring together the Three Water assets of the New Plymouth, Stratford and South Taranaki councils. The very good working relationships between all three councils and local iwi mean that the region is well placed to work constructively with the new entity to deliver the reforms.

After removal of the Three Waters, the value of NPDC assets will be \$2.4 billion and an additional \$1 billion of assets will be invested over the next 10 years in renewing, upgrading or adding to our infrastructure networks.

Making timely and well-informed decisions on these investments during the long-term plan process is essential - as the consequences of those decisions will be with the district for many years, in some cases generations, to come. The Infrastructure Strategy is a 30 year plan for the assets of the key activities of Council (not all assets) and is complemented by the Financial Strategy which considers the financial and funding impacts of these decisions and sets out the impacts on both the council finances and the direct implications for ratepayers. Both of these critical strategies are summarised in the Consultation Document so that the community can give feedback before these important decisions are made.

Over the next 30 years the environment in which these decisions are made will continue to change. We need to provide for ongoing population growth (currently expected to grow by 24 per cent over the 30 years) and where new housing and employment areas will be situated to cater for that growth; an ageing population and what that means for much of our infrastructure; ongoing growth in tourism; and the effects of climate change (e.g. coastal infrastructure at risk and managing increased flooding events).

WHERE WE ARE HEADING

Our strategic framework

In order to make good decisions about future investments in our infrastructure assets, NPDC needs to have a clear vision of what it is trying to achieve. In June 2023 we confirmed our strategic framework:

Strategic Framework

Vision: Sustainable Lifestyle Capital

Mission: Ensuring Taranaki is a place of opportunity where people want to live, learn, work, play and invest now and into the future with a focus on kaiākitanga.

Goals (community outcomes):

- Trusted**
 - Strengthening Te Taiti partnerships with hapū and iwi to improve well-being
 - Building trust and credibility with community, business, fellow councils and government
 - Demonstrating leadership and striving for operational excellence
- Thriving Communities and Culture**
 - Connected and engaged communities
 - Safe and active communities
 - An equitable and inclusive approach to delivering for all our people and communities
 - Communities that embrace Te Ao Māori
- Environmental Excellence**
 - Restoring our ecosystems
 - Mitigating further environmental impacts
 - Tackling the challenges of climate change
 - Delivering resilient infrastructure efficiently
- Prosperity**
 - Developing and supporting initiatives to achieve a diversified high-performing economy
 - An equitable economy where people have access to quality employment and opportunities to build wealth
 - Contributing to NZ Inc's environmental sustainability and economic performance

Te anga kōkiri o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

Moemoeā: Te Tino Rohe o te Kātū Noho Toitū

Te Whāinga: Kia whakaū ai, ko Taranaki te rohe e kaha pīrangitia ana e te tangata hei wāhi noho, kei reira te pito mata whai angitū kia pai ai te noho, ako, mahi, tākaro, haumi hoki i tēnei wā, ā, hei te apōpō, kia arotahi atu ki te kaiākitanga hoki.

Ngā putanga e whāia ana (e te hapori):

- E whakaponotia ana**
 - E whakapōkai ana i ngā patūtanga Taiti ki te taha o ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei hūpai ake i te oranga
 - Te whakapōkai i te whakapono mōi, me te whakawhirinaki mōi a te hapori, ā ngā pakiri, kaunihera atu anō, kawanatanga hoki
 - Te whakaatu i te hauītanga mo te whai i te kōunga o te whakahaere
- Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōtū**
 - He hapori kua tūtūa, kua whai wāhi
 - He hapori haumarua, ngākau hīhiko anō hoki
 - He ara whai oritētanga, kua whai hoki mo te kōa, tangata mōi, hapori mōi
 - He hapori ka tauwhiri i te ao Māori
- Te Kōunga ā-Taiaro**
 - Te whakarauora i ō tātou pūnaha hauropi
 - Te whakamāuru i ngā pānga whakakino taiaro ka puta mōi
 - Te whakamāuru hoki i ngā auatanga o te haaitanga āhuarangi
 - Te rāto i te hanganga pakari, whaitūa
- Tōnūtanga**
 - Te whakawhanake, te tautoko hoki i ngā kaupapa kia pūnawai mōi ai te oranga kanorau, whāiaha nui
 - He āhanga whakaitētanga, e bōa ai e te tangata te mōi whāikōunga, me te rapu anō whāikōunga whāiaha
 - Te kōkūhu ki te tōtūtanga o tō Aotearoa taiaro me te whai hua o tona āhanga

How we maintain, renew and invest in our infrastructure networks will be driven by delivering on this mission and goals. The level and speed at which we can achieve the mission will be constrained by the affordability of providing everything that the community and council may wish to. Our Financial Strategy sets out the limits within which we need to work in order to keep our spending affordable for the community. In setting out the options for each of these major infrastructure decisions in this document we have been guided by the limits set in the financial strategy.

Key strategies and plans

Sitting below the Council's high-level Vision, Mission and Goals are a number of strategies and plans to guide delivery at a more detailed level. Three key strategies or plans that have major impact on the Infrastructure Strategy are:

- **New Plymouth District Plan.** One of the key tools for councils to manage the location and speed of growth in their districts is the District Plan. The Council notified its decisions on the proposed New Plymouth District Plan on 13 May 2023. The proposed district plan addresses urban growth through structure plan development areas - identifying zoned and infrastructure ready growth areas to ensure good quality subdivision and development outcomes, as well as future urban zones for residential and business growth in the medium to long term.

- **Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy (the City Centre Strategy)** sets the strategic direction for New Plymouth's city centre over the next 30 years. Addressing the challenges with current changes in the way that people shop, do business and spend their leisure time, the strategy aims to deliver a city centre that will be the thriving cultural, leisure and community hub for the district with a diversity of retail, cultural and social experiences for the community to enjoy. It envisages walkable neighbourhoods in and around the city centre with a greater mix of residential options. The presence of Ngāti Te Whiti and Te Atiawa will be visible, recognising the past, present and future.

- **Community Board Plans.** These plans are prepared by each of New Plymouth's five Community Boards (Clifton, Inglewood, Waitara, Kaitake and Puketapu-Bell Block) and represent the priorities of the local communities. The purpose of these plans is to build on the New Plymouth District Blueprint and facilitate a more integrated approach to planning, infrastructure development and community development in the community board areas. Development of the plans has been successful in encouraging grassroots engagement in our statutory planning and governance processes.

Our decision drivers

To help us prioritise the investment in our asset infrastructure, while delivering on the Mission and Goals, we have identified the following key drivers of our decisions:

- a) **Ensuring our existing assets remain fit for purpose.** We need to ensure that we invest in maintaining, renewing or replacing our existing infrastructure assets to preserve and extend their useful life while ensuring that they also:
 - i) meet the changing needs of the community
 - ii) respond to increasing standards for public health and safety
 - iii) support the physical, mental and social wellbeing of our community
 - iv) reflect Te Ao Māori by working with, and improving, our natural environment
 - v) mitigate our impact on climate change.

- b) **Resilience and adapting to climate change.** As we grow, build new assets and renew our existing infrastructure we must ensure we build in resilience to issues from

natural hazards including, volcanic and seismic activity, sea level rise, coastal erosion, flooding events and droughts, along with the forecast impacts of climate change. Wherever possible our solutions should work with the natural environment and existing features of the landscape.

- c) **Providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of our community.** It is important that we manage infrastructure provision in existing and developing areas of the district to support:
- i) population growth.
 - ii) the aspirations of Māori.
 - iii) the changes driven by different demographics.
 - iv) evolving technology and new ways of working.
 - v) improving environmental outcomes.

Partnership with iwi

The Long-Term Plan (LTP) identifies the role that Māori play in relation to the decision making of the New Plymouth District Council in the section titled “Working with Tangata Whenua”. As set out in this section, there are a range of mechanisms at both the governance and management levels where iwi and ngā hapū engage with the Council and participate in the decision-making process.

Council is working more collaboratively with Iwi and nga hapū to develop sustainable outcomes for the community. For example, Ngā Kaitiaki will work with Council on district-wide environmental policy and planning matters, including Reserves Management Policy Planning.

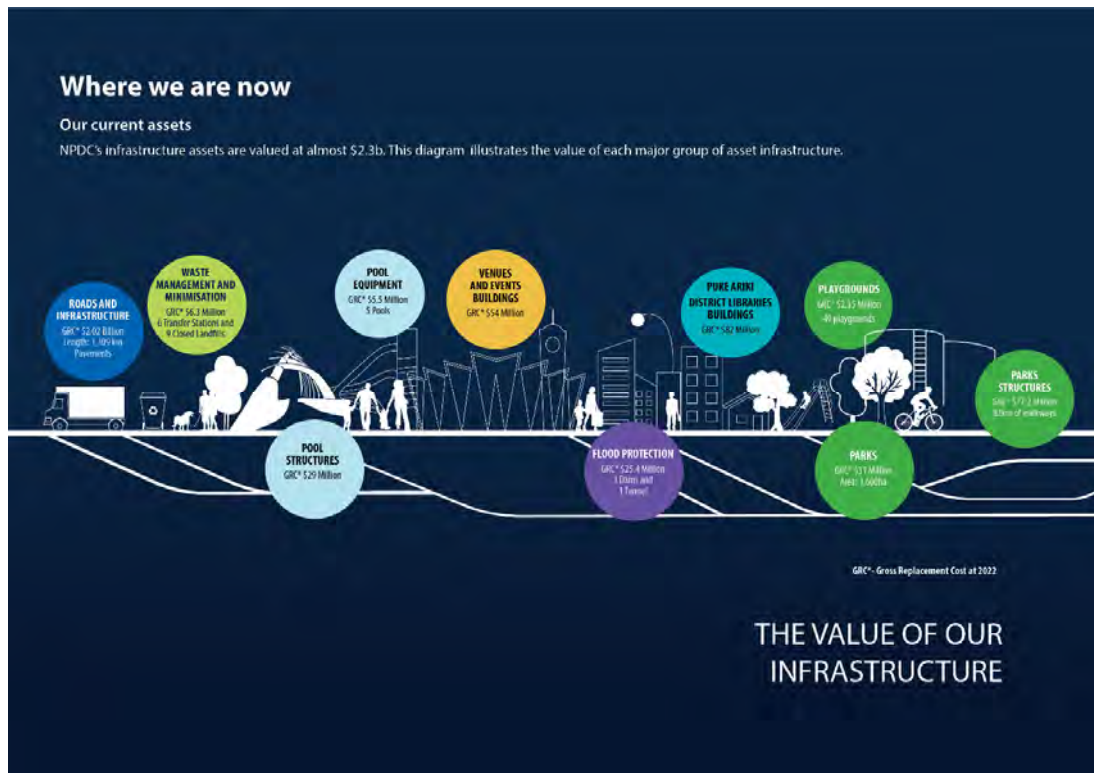
The Council is moving its engagement model to the front-end of project planning processes to better recognise tangata whenua’s connection to place. Building on the success of the New Plymouth Airport Terminal, the Waitara-Bell Block Coastal Walkway Extension is being co-designed with ngā hapū. Similarly, collaborations with ngā hapū and iwi are also occurring for the Tūparikino Active Community Hub and the Taranaki Traverse Project.

This approach will better ensure that the footprint and aspirations of tangata whenua are recognised in the delivery of infrastructure projects. Council has also committed to providing an additional car park for the North Egmont Visitor Centre which aligns with Iwi and ngā hapū aspirations for Mounga Taranaki.

WHERE WE ARE NOW

Our current assets

NPDC's infrastructure assets are valued at \$3.2 billion. This diagram illustrates the value of each major group of infrastructure assets, excluding the Three Water assets which will be moving to the new entity described earlier in this document.



Our current challenges

In the earlier section we outlined the three key drivers that will influence the prioritisation of NPDC's investment in infrastructure.

1. Ensuring our existing assets remain fit for purpose

Looking after the very significant investment that has been made over many years in New Plymouth's infrastructure is a high priority. Much like looking after a house, it is important we maintain the condition of our infrastructure assets to make sure they perform, that they are safe and that they have as long and useful life as possible. We do this through:

- Maintenance programmes – keeping an asset in good repair. This would be comparable to regularly painting your house and cleaning your gutters.
- Renewals - replacing all or part of an asset to extend its life. In the house analogy this would be comparable to replacing the roof.

When renewing our infrastructure assets it is not always sufficient to just replace like with like. We need to consider a number of factors, i.e.

- a) **Both the current and future needs of the community** - there will be the opportunity to enhance the future use of an asset by considering future needs of the community. For example if renewing a road intersection in an area where there will be more residential development, the intersection may need to be more pedestrian friendly than previously.
- b) **Increasing standards of public health and safety** – all of the Council’s assets need to be compliant with the increasing standards of health and safety legislation. For example, public buildings such as libraries, community centres, museums and art galleries continue to be subject to more stringent health and safety requirements as time goes on. Renewals of these building are an opportunity to ensure that standards are lifted to current and known future requirements.
- c) **Supporting the well-being of our community (economic, cultural and social)** – infrastructure assets play a key role in supporting the overall wellbeing of the community. As well as supporting business and the community to move around (transport), maintain a healthy and safe environment (flood protection and waste management), many council assets support the cultural and social wellbeing of the community, for example libraries, community centres, art galleries and sports facilities. When renewing these facilities changing demographics and the resultant change in focus for these facilities needs to be considered.
- d) **Working with kaitiaki to improve the mauri (life essence) of our natural environment** – renewing existing assets presents an opportunity to consider the impact that the asset and the service it provides has on the natural environment. Working with kaitiaki the renewal can be planned in a way that mitigates the impact on the natural environment and, where possible enhances it. An example is the Onaero Domain dewatering project where an interceptor was installed with Mana whenua input to reduce contaminants from entering the Onaero River.
- e) **Mitigating our impact on climate change** – similarly to the point above, when renewing an asset, there is an opportunity to consider whether the impact the asset and the service it provides has on climate change can be reduced. For example when renewing transport assets, providing for more active forms of transport (cycle lanes and walkways) as part of the renewal can reduce carbon emissions in the long term.

In recent years we have invested in improving our understanding of the condition of our assets particularly those most critical to the functioning of our district. This work enables us to better plan our spending on renewals, and use of the Monte Carlo risk simulation tool allows us identify those assets where consequences of failure are the most significant. These high risk/ high consequence assets will have the highest priority for renewal spending while other, less critical assets, can be allowed to “sweat”, i.e. delaying renewal or replacement to extract maximum value from the asset.

While our understanding of the condition of our assets has, and continues to improve, the job is not yet done and work on this critical component of asset management will continue for the foreseeable future.

Based on current data, our assessment of overall asset conditions shows:

Activity	Condition data	Confidence	Current performance
Transportation	The asset base is in fair to good condition.	Moderate to high confidence	Currently meeting required levels of service
Flood Protection	The network is in very good condition, but recent legislation has introduced new standards for dams	High	Level of protection requires re-assessment against new standards, including the effects of climate change
Parks and Open Spaces	Overall asset condition is good apart from Urenui Swing bridge (very poor) and Onaero Domain vehicle bridge (poor)	High	Currently meeting consent conditions and service level targets
Waste management and Minimisation	Overall asset condition is good although historic closed landfills at risk of erosion	High	Currently meeting service level targets

Critical assets - We have identified the following assets whose individual failure would have a significant negative impact on the New Plymouth district community – either because they provide essential services and/or are important in an emergency situation. These assets were identified as being the most critical assets for the organisation as a whole.

Critical assets	Condition data	Comments
Roading assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads with no viable detour Tunnels Bridges/large diameter culverts Retaining structures 	Average but deteriorating	
Foreshore protection assets	Good	
Parks - bridges	Good apart from Urenui Swing bridge (very poor) and Onaero Domain vehicle bridge (poor)	Planned to be renewed within LTP
The cremator within the crematorium	New Cremator - Excellent Old Electfurn Cremator – Poor	Electfurn planned to be replaced within LTP
Cemeteries (Waitara and Mangapouri)	Good	

Critical assets	Condition data	Comments
TSB Stadium (Emergency Management Centre)	Average	Approved Capex work 23/24 to improve Seismic rating, upgrade toilet facilities and heating
The Resource Recovery Facility on Colson Road	Excellent	
Transfer stations at Inglewood, Okato, Tongaporutu and Waitara.	Average to Poor (Inglewood, Okato)	Planned upgrades in LTP

Our projected renewal budget over the period of the Infrastructure Strategy is between \$xx to \$xx. This level of funding enables us to continue the catch-up work of the last three years of necessary renewals to our key infrastructure. However, we also recognise that these are hard times for our community and that is why we have incorporated a programme of efficiency savings into our budget. We are focused on keeping our costs and rates as low as possible while maintaining existing levels of service and keeping our key assets “fit for purpose”.

We are proposing to continue to fund renewals from a combination of our rate funded reserve (set aside annually from rates and evened out over a 10 year period) and debt (for longer life assets). This approach will be phased out as we catch-up with the renewal programme. For more information refer to the Financial Strategy.

<p><i>Our strategy for ensuring our existing assets remain fit for purpose is to:</i></p> <p><i>a) Continue to improve our knowledge of the condition of our assets through inspection and data collection.</i></p> <p><i>b) Ensure renewal of existing assets is undertaken working with kaitiaki and takes into account the future needs of the community as well as the impact on the environment and climate change.</i></p> <p><i>c) Continue to develop proactive maintenance schedules for all assets.</i></p>

Each asset category has a full programme of renewal projects, some examples of these are:

Project	Description	Cost	Timing
Junction Street Bridge Upgrade	The current bridge is not fit for purpose and the attached pedestrian bridge is at the end of its life.		2027/28
Beach Street Accessible Ramp	The current Beach Street to Fitzroy seaside park wooden stairs are at the end of their life without current accessible access.	\$2.1m	2024/25
Urenui Swing Bridge	Storm damage, corrosion and erosion issues has resulted in the need to replace the bridge. As part of this renewal the bridge will have capacity for the future sewer connection to Urenui Domain.	\$6.8m	2024-26

Project	Description	Cost	Timing
Puke Ariki buildings renewal program	Programme of work to complete renewal work on the Puke Ariki buildings (Library and Museum) and internal building infrastructure (e.g HVAC).	\$10.4m	2026-28

2. Resilience and adapting to climate change

In recent years New Zealand has been subject to significant weather events, the frequency and severity of which have been, at least partially, attributed to climate change. These weather events have on many occasions severely damaged infrastructure assets in the affected regions. The New Plymouth district had some experience of such an event a few years ago when ex-cyclone Gita damaged a main water pipe resulting in water shortages across the district. It is becoming increasingly apparent that our planning and provision of resilience for critical assets (those needed by the community in any form of natural disaster) must meet the challenges ahead.

Currently we are vulnerable to natural disasters because:

- Historically, some of our existing infrastructure has been constructed in areas subject to natural hazards, i.e. along the coast, across rivers, on fault lines and in areas subject to volcanic activity.
- The layout of some of our transport network, and our challenging natural topography, means that during a major event some communities could be isolated.

While climate change is an issue nationally, the Taranaki region is particularly susceptible to volcanic activity and earthquake events. Massey University research identifies that seismic activity is likely in the next 50 years with an 81% probability of Mt Taranaki erupting in that period. There are a number of active fault lines in the district and off-shore and a volcanic event could cause major disruption through lahars and ash fall.

In the face of these risks we need to ensure we improve our resilience. Resilience is more than just building robust infrastructure that can withstand natural disasters. It requires a multi-pronged approach which covers every aspect of the way we plan, build and manage our asset networks, as well as how we respond during and after an event, as illustrated by the diagram below.



Using this approach will enable us to:

1. Reduce risk by actions such as – improving our knowledge of hazard zones, understanding of risk and criticality of assets, ensuring where practicable that future assets are not built in hazard zones, where necessary removing assets and private property in hazard zones, strengthening assets that remain in hazard zones, or providing alternatives/duplication for critical assets.
2. Maintain readiness through – maintaining assets to a high standard, removing manageable hazards (e.g. debris, trees creating risks), targeted and well communicated response plans, education of the community for their own preparedness, provision of financial reserves for recovery actions.
3. Respond during an event by – focusing on and prioritising what is critical during an event, coordinating the response across multiple agencies, shutting down damaged assets and activating alternatives, communicating clearly and frequently with the community.
4. Recover from an event by – building back better than before (avoiding risk zones, providing alternatives and duplication), using the rebuild to develop skills and knowledge in the community.

Work is underway to identify and fully develop resilience frameworks for our critical assets and this will continue to be a focus in the early years of this Long Term Plan.

Our strategy to provide resilience and adapting to climate change is to:

- a) Fully develop a resilience framework and levels of service for critical assets.***
- b) Complete seismic and criticality assessments across the asset infrastructure network.***
- c) Upgrade and/or provide alternatives for critical assets in the network and ensure solutions are adaptive to climate change.***
- d) Communicate with our community to prepare them for a natural disaster.***

Some examples of projects we have to deliver on this strategy are:

Project	Description	Cost	Timing
Waiwhakaiho River Second Viaduct	This project is key to providing resilience to the network through another crossing of the Waiwhakaiho River. It will also provide some additional capacity to the network.	\$7.3m	2032-2041
Historic Landfill Erosion Protection	Following storm exposure of a historic landfill site at Waitara a stocktake of all historic landfills for which the Council is responsible has been undertaken. Risks and mitigation strategies have been developed for 8 high priority sites (includes 3 on the coast and 5 close to riverbanks). One Waitara site identified significant remedial works required with options for erosion protection and / or partial or total removal of waste being investigated.	\$0.5m	2024/25
Kawaroa to Belt Road erosion protection	Erosion of the cliff and foreshore of a length of coastline from Belt Road to Kawaroa Park is threatening the coastal walkway.	\$6m	2024/25

3. Providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of our community

The New Plymouth District is growing and changing. In 2024, our population will be 89,000, almost 70 per cent of the Taranaki region. The population is projected to grow to 98,800 over the next 10 years and to 110,400 by 2054 (an increase of 24 per cent). Currently 20 per cent of our population are over 65 years old, by 2034 this is expected to increase to 23 per cent and by 2054 to 25 per cent.

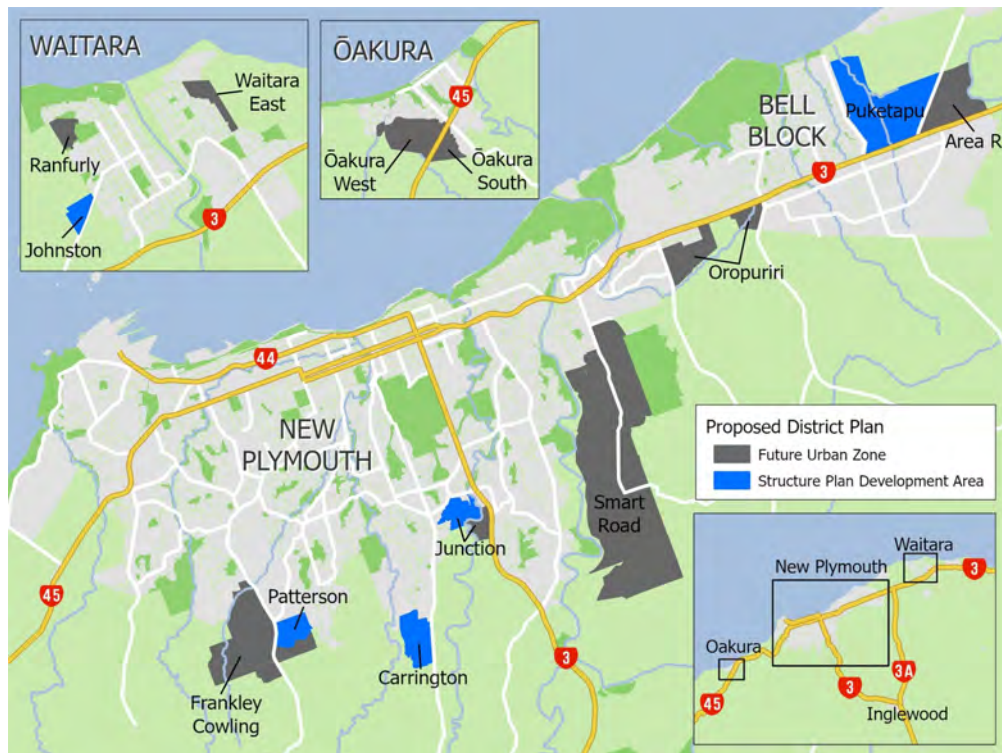
To meet our strategic vision and support a sustainable and connected community we must plan for future growth and the changes in demographics in our community.

One of our key tools for managing growth is the District Plan. New Plymouth District Council notified its decisions on the proposed New Plymouth District Plan on 13th May 2023 (“PDP”). The PDP addresses urban growth through Structure Plan Development Areas - identifying zoned growth areas to ensure good quality subdivision and

development outcomes, as well as Future Urban Zones for residential and business growth in the long term.

Short to medium term growth (next 0- 10 years) will be met within existing undeveloped residential areas, infill development and Medium Density Residential Zones. Along with the Structure Plan Development areas in Puketapu, Junction, Carrington, Johnston and Patterson Road. Infrastructure projects to support this growth are planned in these areas.

Longer term growth (10 to 30 years) will expand into Future Urban Zones on the urban boundaries of New Plymouth, Waitara and Oakura.



As new infrastructure assets are built to service growth areas we also need to consider the changing needs of our community and support:

- **A Te Ao Māori perspective** – we are working with iwi and hapu to develop a clear understanding of their values and aspirations for urban development. Once this is complete it will be incorporated into the planning and delivery of infrastructure.
- **The changes driven by different demographics** – as the population ages and household sizes change there will be different demands on our infrastructure assets. For example, public buildings and spaces will need to take into account accessibility requirements and social interaction spaces. Pedestrian walkways and traffic safety design will also require consideration of accessibility needs.
- **The changes driven by evolving technology** – technology (and the pandemic) have already seen significant changes to the way people work and

move around. Planning for infrastructure needs to take this and other technologically driven trends into account as well as utilising new technologies in the planning, design and building of assets.

- **Improving environmental outcomes** – building new assets gives the opportunity to consider how any impact on the environment can be mitigated, both in the design and build of the asset, and in its ongoing performance. It also gives the opportunity to look at achieving decarbonisation and our emissions reduction targets. Our partnership with kaitiaki is key to this process.

Future growth will require investment in both network wide infrastructure, such as main arterial roads, and in upgrading, or slightly extending, existing infrastructure on the boundary of our urban areas. We will lead any large scale infrastructure projects in the district and recover a portion of expenditure from property developers. Property developers are responsible for smaller scale and less complex infrastructure upgrades at the time they undertake their developments.

To manage the cost of expensive new infrastructure we will ensure that we utilise what we already have as well as considering tools for managing demand on existing infrastructure, for example providing travel choices and options for waste reduction.

Where additional infrastructure is required to support the growth enabled in the District Plan, the council needs to plan and sequence our investment in line with the identified growth areas. We will also need to work closely with the new Three Waters entity, as provision of this infrastructure is key in enabling development. The planning of both the Council and the Three Waters entity will need to be closely aligned.

Our strategy for providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of our community is to:

- Plan and deliver necessary infrastructure projects in sequence with the growth of the district, ensuring future proofing for growth and changing demands.***
- Improve environmental outcomes by reducing and mitigating emissions, reducing the waste stream, improving biodiversity and encouraging more sustainable practices in transport.***
- Protect public health and safety by designing and building assets in compliance with current and known future improvements in health and safety standards.***
- Ensuring that new recreational, social and cultural infrastructure reflects Te Ao Māori and provides for the expected future changes in our demographics.***

Some examples of key projects we have identified to deliver on this strategy are:

Project	Description	Cost	Timing
Library redevelopment	The library strategy has identified the need to expand and/or upgrade our library network to meet the changing needs of the community as well as keep pace with growth across the district. This involves redeveloping the Bell Block library in years 6-7 and the Waitara libraries in years 11-15. Puke Ariki and Inglewood and Oakura libraries will be delivered from year 16 onwards.	\$40m	2030-2045
Parklands Avenue Extension (Waitaha Stream Bridge – Airport Drive)	This project is the land purchase and construction of a new arterial road between Airport Drive and the Waitahi Stream Bridge. This project supports the development of Puketapu Structure Plan.	\$10.6m	Commencing 2024
Metro Plaza Building Demolition – CBD Strategy	Future demolition in order to open up the Huatoki Stream and provide public access along the Huatoki awa and provide linkages to NPDC reserves in the CBD.	\$3.5m	2029-2031
Bell Block signalisation/ widening of Smart Road			

KEY DECISIONS

Introduction

In this section we highlight the significant infrastructure issues we are likely to face over the life of this strategy within the following infrastructure asset groupings: Transportation, Parks and Open Spaces, Flood Protection, Waste Management and Minimisation, Puke Ariki and Community Libraries and Venues and Events.

Within each grouping, we discuss the infrastructure issues related to that asset group and present the possible options for managing those issues in relation to our three key drivers and the strategies that we have outlined in the previous section:

- Ensuring our existing assets remain fit for purpose.
- Resilience and adapting to climate change.
- Providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of the community.

In developing the options for decision making we have also taken into consideration:

- The overall affordability of the work programme in the context of the limits set in the Financial Strategy. The preferred options have been selected with a balance between maintaining levels of service while keeping costs as low as possible. Incorporating a programme of efficiency savings has assisted in this regard, but we have also had to make the difficult decision to defer some projects.
- Our ability to deliver the full programme of works. Phasing projects across multiple years provides time for planning, land acquisition and resource consents before construction. We have also aligned our processes and levels of resourcing to manage this work. Because many of our projects involve renewing our existing assets, we won't have as many delays with issues such as land acquisition and resource consents.

Transportation

Transportation is a key enabler of the achievement of our Sustainable Lifestyle Capital vision. In particular, it plays a significant role in the goals of:

- Thriving Communities and Culture – by ensuring communities are physically connected through providing safe and sustainable transport options. Walking and cycling assets also encourage an active community.
- Prosperity – business and a high-performing economy rely on efficient transport systems for the movement of both goods and services, as well as equitable access for employees.
- Environmental excellence – building sustainable transport options (walking and cycling) is key to reducing our carbon emissions. In addition, resilience in the face of climate change driven weather events and other natural disasters is a key factor in transport infrastructure planning.
- Trusted – our approach to building infrastructure by working with the community and other key partners (e.g. Waka Kotahi and Taranaki Regional Council), builds both trust and credibility.

Transportation infrastructure includes 1,313km of road with 347km in the urban area and 966km in the rural area. 1145km of our roads are sealed. Across the network there are 255 bridges, 537km of footpath and 326 retaining walls. These transport assets are contained in approximately 220,218 hectares of road reserve across the district.

In general, the district's transport assets are in good condition, however they are showing signs of slow deterioration. Compared with other parts of New Zealand, our roads have relatively low traffic volumes, so roading failure because of wear, generally occurs in high stress areas. This is typically where heavy vehicles turn at key intersections and along some key regional and arterial roads. An increase in forestry activity is also seeing some low volume roads deteriorate that were not designed for this level of loading.

Key Transportation issues

1. **Natural topography and layout of infrastructure** - the Districts natural topography and the layout of infrastructure makes it more challenging to move east to west, creating network pinch points particularly at river crossings. The coastline and river

valleys provide walking and cycling connections to central locations. However, our topography, provides challenges for our walkers and cyclists.

2. **The layout of our city and land-use** - the city centre is dissected by state highways, making walking and cycling to our coast and outer suburbs more challenging. Freight from Port Taranaki is trucked through the city centre and residential areas, impacting the quality of these areas. Employment and residential growth in the city are focused to the east of the city. The layout and nature of our towns and cities and our roading infrastructure encourages motor vehicle use which is a significant contributor to district-wide emissions. There are limited public transport and rail options.
3. **The safety of the network** - the number of serious and fatal crashes in the District has been increasing. Previously our focus has been on addressing specific crash types, however it is now recognised that due to the wide-spread nature and location of the crashes in the district a 'safe system' approach to address our complex network is required.
4. **The contribution of the transport network to the regional economy** - the transport network contributes to our regional economy and provides a vital link for employment and for significant industry across Taranaki. Investment to maintain these links is essential to ensure that economic opportunities are not lost through deterioration of the network.

Options for decision

Options for dealing with these issues have been developed in the context of our four decision making drivers and the strategies outlined earlier in this document.

	Options	Our preferred option
Ensuring our existing assets remain fit for purpose	<p>Maintenance and Renewals Council's roads are influenced by population growth, change in land use, economic growth, modal change, increased in freight (including logging), climate impacted network resilience and customer expectations.</p> <p>The inflation impact on construction costs, the predicted increased logging impact on our rural roads (particularly Tarata Road), and the age/condition of our arterial roads requires a greater maintenance and renewal investment if Council is to maintain existing level of service.</p> <p>Council current strategy is maintaining network levels of service. While Waka Kotahi have not fully co-invested in our network maintenance and renewals, it is the best long-term value for money option for our community.</p> <p>Option 1: Sweat the assets to reduce the short-term impact on rates. This is</p>	<p>Option 2: Maintain the current network levels of service with an increase of \$1.8m. This is considered best asset management value for money.</p>

	Options	Our preferred option
	<p>considered a controlled decline is network condition.</p> <p>Option 2: Maintain the current network levels of service with an increase of \$1.8m. This is considered best asset management value for money.</p> <p>Option 3: Improve network levels of service. This should be considered if we had been allowing our road network to decline.</p>	
<p>Providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of the community</p>	<p>Bus shelters There is a national and local push to lower CO₂ emissions through providing alternative modes of transport. The increase in public transport, particularly buses is at the forefront of this need and our community is pushing for better facilities at bus stops to make this option more attractive.</p> <p>Council currently spends in the order of \$150K pa installing bus shelter at bus stops around the district. While the number of existing bus shelters is currently low, we need to continue this journey if we are to attract people to public transport.</p> <p>Council's draft <i>Integrated Transport Framework</i> and the <i>District-wide Emissions Reduction Plan</i> targets lowering light vehicle trips and increasing alternative modes of transport including the increased use of buses by the community. To enable this uptake Council (in conjunction with TRC) need to provide for better facilities – More bus shelters is part of the plan.</p> <p>Option 1: Defer the roll out of new bus shelters at existing bus stops.</p> <p>Option 2: Carry on with the slow but steady increase in new bus shelter facilities at existing bus stops.</p> <p>Option 3: Increase the roll out and installation of new bus shelters at existing bus stops.</p> <p>Ring-Road and Second Waiwhakaiho Crossing Population growth, freight route limitations (to the Port), and severance through the centre of New Plymouth (identified in both the <i>Central City Strategy</i> and draft <i>Integrated Transport</i></p>	<p>Option 2: Carry on with the slow but steady increase in new bus shelter facilities at existing bus stops.</p> <p>Option 2: Plan and prepare for growth, land use, and freight movement. This is long-term planning, but needs to commence now, as</p>

	Options	Our preferred option
	<p><i>Framework</i>) are issues that New Plymouth needs to address. While the impact may not be short-term, Council needs to plan now, before it's too late to implement an action plan.</p> <p>To date we have modelled our network, with and without a ring-road and second Waiwhakaiho crossing, on our levels of service over the next 30 years. These Western and Eastern ring-roads are an integral part of the draft <i>Integrated Transport Framework</i>.</p> <p>Option 1: Do nothing.</p> <p>Option 2: Plan and prepare for growth, land use, and freight movement. This is long-term planning, but needs to commence now, as opportunities may be lost. This aligns with Council's <i>Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy</i> and draft <i>Integrated Transport Framework</i>, but we now need to align the District Plan to this long-term 30 year vision at a cost of \$200,000 for three years.</p>	<p>opportunities may be lost. This aligns with Council's <i>Central City Strategy</i> and draft <i>Integrated Transport Framework</i>, but we now need to align the District Plan to this long-term 30 year vision at a cost of \$200,000 for three years.</p>

Parks and Open Spaces

Parks and Open Spaces contribute to our Sustainable Lifestyle Capital vision by improving well-being through a thriving community and culture that is safe, creative, active and connected and by nurturing our environment under the environmental excellence goal. It also supports prosperity through the goal of providing places where people want to work, live, learn and play.

Our parks and open spaces promote sustainability of the environment and strengthening of trusted partnerships, through managing and protecting our natural landscape, untouched native forest (remnant stands and regenerating), and coastal environments. They also provide opportunities for people to be active, whether it be along our walkways, within sports parks, playgrounds or other uses. Sport and recreation activities are an essential part of many people's lives. Participation in recreation and sport contributes to a healthy community, provides ways for people to interact with each other and improves social cohesion.

New Plymouth District is unique for its diversity of recreation and open spaces including beaches, walkways, rivers and streams, recreational trails, neighbourhood parks, swimming pools, playgrounds, skateparks, sports parks, the mountain and cemeteries. The access that is available to these recreation and open spaces, to Taranaki Mouna and to the sea forms part of the district's identity. These are important features that attract people to New Plymouth.

Another distinctive consideration of these spaces is the long-standing relationships that local iwi and hapū have to the land (whenua). Council is actively partnering with tangata whenua on the planning and management of these spaces, including co-management arrangements.

Most of the parks and open spaces facilities are directly planned for and managed by NPDC and include 1,600 hectares of local, historic, coastal, esplanade and recreation reserves and 82 kilometres of walkways, along with the associated playgrounds, public toilets and public art. Pukekura Park and Brooklands Zoo are two of our major facilities that fall within this category of assets.

Key Parks and Open Space Issues

New Plymouth wants to maintain and build on its unique diversity of recreation and open spaces. Our key issues for the future will be:

1. **Ensuring that we continue the provision of parks and open space in new growth areas** – while developers contribute to the provision of parks and walkways in the area of their development, we need to ensure that the provision is appropriately located, planned and that the public continues to have access to significant waterways and there are safe connections to and from open space areas.
2. **Taking care of our existing assets** – most of the park and open space assets are in reasonable condition but there is some deterioration in some park structures such as bridges, stock fencing and similar assets that will require renewal. In addition for some assets, such as playgrounds, we need to ensure that our renewal programmes provide for play spaces that are inclusive and respond to emerging play trends.
3. **Parks and open spaces contribute to community resilience** – our parks play an important role in community resilience in times of stress such as natural disasters or pandemics. Parks and Open Spaces will be vulnerable with the predicted effects of climate change i.e. increases in severe weather events and rising sea level. While some parks and open spaces are located in vulnerable coastal environments, they are important for recreational use and access and will need appropriate adaptation responses. Climate change may also cause increases in plant pests and diseases.
4. **Extending our network of walking tracks** – we have an extensive network of walking tracks and there is a desire to continue to improve these through extensions, additional connections and improved accessibility. A key area of focus is our connections between townships and providing safe commuter and recreational access with environmental/restoration outcomes so that we achieve biodiverse recreational corridors.
5. **Meeting the changing needs of our community** - as some of our major facilities require renewal (e.g. Brooklands Zoo and Bellringer Pavilion) there is an opportunity to reconsider the focus of the facility in the context of the changing needs of the community. Our planning and management will also need to take into consideration re-connections for our Iwi and hapū partners with key parks and open spaces where cultural values and relationships are important.

6. **The role of parks and open space in improving environmental outcomes** – appropriate planting programmes and pest management in our parks and open space can play an important role in helping to mitigate climate change through the sequestering of carbon. Our parks also contribute to improving biodiversity. New Plymouth City is the most biodiverse city in New Zealand currently with 8.9 per cent of its urban area vegetated and is well placed to meet evolving national targets of 10 per cent.

Options for decision

Options for dealing with these issues have been developed in the context of our four decision making drivers and the strategies outlined earlier in this document.

	Options	Our preferred option
Ensuring our existing assets remain fit for purpose	<p>Pukekura Park Bellringer Pavilion This area of the park was reviewed as part of the Pukekura Park Management Plan review (RMP) to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the impending loss of first class cricket status due to the facilities no longer complying with sports code requirements; and the recent assessment showing the full extent of the compromised structure of the pavilion. <p>The proposal preferred through the RMP was for a new pavilion incorporating the needs of the park and sports ground users including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New public toilets. An adaptable, bookable pavilion space for up to 100 people. Facilities and changing rooms fit for first class cricket and other sports. A park information 'kiosk'. Low impact design such as water recycling, green roof and insulation. Accessible options to the second storey and terraces (ramp and lift). <p>In light of the above the options are:</p> <p>Option 1: Replace the Bellringer Pavilion in a new and improved location as per the RMP with planning in year 2025/25 and delivery in year 2028/29 (\$13m).</p> <p>Option 2: Repair existing pavilion.</p> <p>Option 3: Demolish the existing pavilion and do not replace.</p> <p>Option 4: Delay programme and accept risks.</p>	<p>Option 1 - replace the Bellringer Pavilion in a new and improved location at a cost of \$13m.</p>

	Options	Our preferred option
	<p>Brooklands Zoo Brooklands Zoo attracts over 113,000 visitors every year and has consistently high levels of community satisfaction. However, some of the enclosures and facilities are aging and will need to be replaced. There is an opportunity to provide an enhanced visitor experience, create space for a gift shop, improve back-of-house operational facilities, improve animal welfare standards and offer education on Taonga species and wildlife rehabilitation. We could:</p> <p>Option 1: Continue with the current arrangements for the Zoo undertaking just phase 1 of the facilities and enclosures renewal (entry and otter enclosure) at a cost of \$2.2m.</p> <p>Option 2: Undertake all the MPI required facility and enclosure renewals (phase 1, 2 and 3 (entry, otter, aviary, staff facilities primate and agouti) at a cost of \$6.5m within 10 years.</p> <p>Option 3: Complete the full vision for Brooklands Zoo at a cost of \$14.4m spread across 30 years.</p> <p>Pukekura Park Main Lake Dam The main lake dam does not meet the new government dam standards/guidelines. Renewal of the dam will involve, at minimum, widening and strengthening of the dam spillway. This is located in a main thoroughfare of the park needs to be designed with high amenity as well as providing for dam/lake functionality. The work isn't an immediate safety threat but does need to be programmed to occur within 10 years. There is only one feasible option:</p> <p>Option 1: Upgrade the main lake dam – concept design 2024/25 and delivery 2032/33 at a cost of \$3.2m.</p> <p>Option 2: Upgrade the main lake dam in year.</p>	<p>Option 2 - undertake all the MPI required facility and enclosure renewals (phase 1, 2 and 3 (entry, otter, aviary, staff facilities primate and agouti) at a cost of \$6.5m within 10 years</p> <p>Option 1 - upgrade the main lake dam in 2032/33 at a cost of \$3.2m.</p>
Resilience and responding to climate change	<p>Planting our Place Parks and open spaces can play an important part in sequestering carbon. Planting will also contribute to biodiversity outcomes as Council strives to have 10 per cent of its urban area planted with native vegetation. The first years of the programme have been highly successful and good progress is being made to reach the ten percent. Options to extend the programme further are:</p>	<p>Option 2 - continue to fund yearly to reach the ten percent minimum at an operational cost of \$200,000 per year from forestry reserve funding including project management costs.</p>

	Options	Our preferred option
	<p>Option 1: Maintain remaining seven years of existing programme but do not extend further to meet the 10 per cent threshold.</p> <p>Option 2: Continue to fund yearly to reach the ten percent minimum at an operational cost of \$200,000 per year from forestry reserve funding including project management costs.</p> <p>Option 3: Continue to fund yearly to reach the ten percent minimum at an operational cost of \$280,000 per year from forestry reserve funding including provision for project management.</p>	
<p>Providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of the community</p>	<p>Puketapu Growth area The Puketapu Growth Area, although Plan-enabled is not yet ready for development, particularly the eastern side of Waitaha Stream. In order to ensure a cohesive approach to development it is proposed that Council deliver infrastructure. This includes significant land purchase for open space, roading and stormwater infrastructure (of which there are alignment opportunities between these infrastructure components). This would unlock 75ha for development and approximately 670 properties. Options for Parks and Open Space infrastructure are:</p> <p>Option 1: Retain developer led approach to Puketapu growth area with no co-ordinated approach or integration of infrastructure at a cost of \$3.5m.</p> <p>Option 2: Provide for Council led approach to delivery of infrastructure including purchase of land and providing for new park development at a cost of \$8m spread across 10 years.</p> <p>NB: Associated budgets will be required in Transportation and Three Waters.</p> <p>Tracks and Trails Council has a long term aspiration of creating walking and cycling connections between the mouna and moana (refer to map below). This will allow accessibility to key natural and cultural assets, linking to and leveraging existing attractions, open spaces and walking and cycling networks. Walking and cycling options link strongly to the provision for mode changes and more sustainable transport options. The options are:</p>	<p>Option 2 - provide for Council led approach to delivery of infrastructure including purchase of land and providing for new park development at a cost of \$8m spread across 10 years.</p> <p>Option 2 - prioritise projects that provide links between townships in close proximity to New Plymouth such as Waitara and Ōākura and delay other projects to beyond year 10:</p>

	Options	Our preferred option
	<p>Option 1: Increase focus on tracks and trails and continue with the full range of projects.</p> <p>Option 2: Prioritise projects that provide links between townships in close proximity to New Plymouth such as Waitara and Ōākura and delay other projects to beyond year 10:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a) Years 1-10: Develop the Coastal Walkway extension to Waitara and initiate planning for the Waiwhakaiho River link.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b) Years 11-30: Develop remaining planned areas and commence development of the Waiwhakaiho River link and plan for the White Cliffs and Fort St George walkways (\$30.1m).</p> <p>Option 3: Maintain existing range of tracks and trails but do not implement further extensions and connections.</p> <p>NB: Shared pathways are being considered a Transport Asset (delivering transport initiatives) so maintenance and capital costs are eligible for 51 per cent Waka Kotahi contribution.</p>	<p>a) Years 1-10: Develop the Coastal Walkway extension to Waitara and initiate planning for the Waiwhakaiho River link.</p> <p>b) Years 11-30: Develop remaining planned areas and commence development of the Waiwhakaiho River link and plan for the White Cliffs and Fort St George walkways (\$30.1m).</p>

Flood Protection

Flood protection and control works protect urban areas in New Plymouth district when the stormwater system becomes overloaded in heavy rainfall. The service includes monitoring and maintaining existing flood protection schemes and planning of future flood protection measures.

This activity contributes to all four of Council’s goals under the Sustainable Lifestyle Capital vision by:

- Keeping communities safe and protecting business employment areas.
- Delivering resilient infrastructure within the context of climate change.
- Building trust by working with iwi and local community groups.

The assets within this activity include three diversion tunnels, three dams and a weir.

Key Flood protection issues

The key issues for flood protection are:

1. An increasing number of severe weather events as the impact of climate change continues to grow. This may require some raising of dam levels in the future to cope with the increased levels of rainfall.
2. New dam safety regulations have been introduced by government and come into effect in 2024. Based on the updated standards, several dam safety issues have been identified which will require additional resources within the coming years to be addressed.

Options for decision

Future planning for Flood Protection has been considered in relation to the key decision drivers and strategies outlined earlier and the following options developed.

	Options	Our preferred option
Ensuring our existing assets remain fit for purpose	Over time climate change is predicted to increase the intensity of rainfall and flooding. This will mean that our flood protection dams will get pushed to their limit more frequently and our level of service will gradually erode unless we increase the height of the dams. This is a long-term issue and it is important that we fully understand the long term impact and fully assess options. Council has two options:	Option 2 – complete assessment of the long-term impacts and options and plan for upgrade in 20-30 years’ time.
Resilience and adapting to climate change	Option 1: Upgrade the dams now. Because limited investigations have been undertaken to date it is not possible to estimate the likely costs.	
Providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of the community	Option 2: Complete assessment of the long-term effects of climate change on the level of service the dams provide and assess options for their upgrade in about 20 or 30 years time.	

Waste Management and Minimisation

To work towards our vision of Zero Waste 2040 and shift towards a circular economy, we encourage waste minimisation in the district through behaviour change and education programmes. We also deliver kerbside collection and resource recovery services to the community through four rural transfer stations, The Sorting Depot and the New Plymouth Resource Recovery Facility.

Waste management and minimisation is a key contributor to all of Council’s goals:

- **Trusted** – the delivery of the Waste Management and Minimisation service aims to grow the community's trust, particularly through embedding Te Ao Māori aligned guiding principles across the waste services, being a leader in the sector and being transparent in what we do for the community.
- **Thriving communities and culture** – There is a collaborative approach across many areas in this activity. For example, strong partnerships have been formed with neighbouring councils, primary processors and iwi to develop a regional approach to recovering organic materials and many reuse initiatives have been successful by working with businesses and households.
- **Environmental excellence** – Encouraging waste minimisation and more circular waste practices protects the environment for current and future generations. Our kerbside collection services enable people to divert waste easily and conveniently from landfill. We also deliver services to recover valuable resources from waste disposed to landfill, for reuse or recycling without significant impact on the environment and public health, all of which contributes to the social and environmental well-being of our community.
- **Prosperity** – the circular economy proposition of waste management promulgates an efficient use of resources which in turn helps business economic performance. A particular focus on encouraging the establishment of local services where waste diversion is prioritised contributes to the prosperity of the district. For example, The Sorting Depot has been set up to support additional recovery and incentivise local recycling business.

Key Waste Management and Minimisation issues

During late 2023 Council consulted on its revised Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. The Council's aspirational vision "Zero Waste 2040" supports the national Te rautaki para - Waste Strategy for a low-emission, low-waste society built upon a circular economy.

Key issues that need to be addressed in the coming years to achieve this vision are:

1. **Responding to national changes** – the waste sector is going through significant change and in conjunction with addressing climate change, we need to ensure our region is well set up for success. Wholesale changes to how we view waste will be required and a significant reduction in waste to landfill will need to be achieved. Success relies on key policy to drive this change and Te rautaki para - Waste Strategy provides a roadmap to a 2050 circular economy.
2. **The impact of climate change** – achieving a circular economy is also a key driver for emissions reduction and this cannot be done by Council alone. Progress will rely on everyone taking responsibility, including looking at how we can enable our community and collaborate locally and nationally. Key waste infrastructure will be increasingly at risk of climate change related events. Historic landfills (particularly those on the coast and close to riverbanks) are being assessed for risk and to have mitigation strategies developed.
3. **Maximising use of existing facilities and services** – is a cost effective way of leveraging off our existing investment in waste infrastructure and is aligned with the approach set out in the national infrastructure strategy. We need to ensure that all parts of the community are aware of, and have access to, existing facilities and services.

4. **Expanding behaviour change programmes** – behavioural change will be key to achieving both the council and national vision. There are ongoing opportunities to leverage off existing community groups and incentivise waste reduction behaviours.
5. **Enhancing the environment through Te Ao Māori** – Partnering with Iwi and Hapu to identify and deliver outcomes will work towards a Tiriti approach and allow mana whenua to implement kaitiakitanga. Empowering partnerships will also focus on connecting people to each other and the environment.

Options for decision

Options for dealing with these issues have been developed in the context of our three decision making drivers and the strategies outlined earlier in this document.

	Options	Our preferred option
Ensuring our existing assets remain fit for purpose	<p>Two stormwater culverts under the resource recovery facility are nearing the end of their asset life and need to be replaced to avoid failure and resulting impact on critical resource recovery infrastructure.</p> <p>Options are:</p> <p>Option 1: Re-sleeve of culverts in Y8-10 (subject to review of capacity) – budget \$2m.</p> <p>Option 2: Replace culverts (worst case, depending on the review outcome) – budget \$6m.</p> <p>Option 3: Delay project further based on review of findings – Years 10 to 20.</p>	Option 1 – re-sleeve culvert at a cost of \$2m .
Resilience and adapting to climate change	<p>There are a number of historic community dump sites in the district. The historic dump site at Battiscombe Terrace in Waitara has already been exposed due to storm surges and coastal erosion. Ongoing monitoring and protection of these historic sites is necessary and options are:</p> <p>Option 1: Continue to assess the risk and needs of the sites and then seek additional funding once the scope of the protection works are known.</p> <p>Option 2: Continue to assess the risk and needs of the individual sites and budget \$0.5m for some protection works, accepting the risk that this may not be sufficient to cover the cost of all of the required work and further funding may be needed.</p> <p>The recently closed Colson Road landfill needs infrastructure improvements to ensure resilience to the ongoing impacts of climate change. There is also an opportunity to establish a clean fill site</p>	<p>Option 2 – continue to assess the risk and needs of individual sites and provide budget of \$0.5m for some protection works.</p> <p>Option 3 - Implement the improvement works and establish a clean</p>

	Options	Our preferred option
	<p>as part of the rehabilitation and enable appropriate future uses on the site. Options are:</p> <p>Option 1: Monitor the risk and delay improvements until the risk is considered more immediate.</p> <p>Option 2: Implement the improvement works over the next 5 years at a cost of \$2m.</p> <p>Option 3: Implement the improvement works and establish a clean fill site at a cost of \$2.5m.</p>	<p>fill site at a cost of \$2.5m</p>
Providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of the community	<p>Council’s Waste Management Minimisation Plan sets a goal of Zero Waste to landfill by 2040. In order to achieve this, additional reuse and recycling services will be required on top of the zero waste education programmes and other services council currently offers. The following options will contribute towards this goal:</p> <p>Option 1: Expand recovery options through transfer station upgrades between Years 1 and 6 (\$1.7m).</p> <p>Option 2: Prioritise upgrades to Okato and Inglewood transfer stations in Years 1 to 4 (\$1.1m).</p> <p>Option 3: Establish a regional organic processing facility (\$2m).</p>	<p>Options 1 and 3 – transfer station upgrades (Years 1 to 6), regional organic processing facility (Years 1 to 2) (\$3.7m).</p>

Puke Ariki and community libraries

Puke Ariki’s central library, five community libraries, mobile library, museum and i-site connect Taranaki residents and out-of-region visitors to a wealth of knowledge, exhibitions, experiences and resources. We protect and promote access to the heritage of the district and our country. We provide an accessible mix of print and digital lending and reference resources to meet the changing needs of our community.

These facilities support the Council’s vision and mission through their contribution, in particular, to the goals of Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Prosperity. They do this by:

- Supporting the connection and engagement of communities with the museum and library facilities and services and making these services relevant to all parts on the community;
- Contributing to the desirability of New Plymouth as a place where people want to live, work and play;
- Building partnership, trust and credibility across all sectors of the community.

Key Puke Ariki and Community Libraries issues

Council’s strong network of libraries is serviced by the central hub at Puke Ariki, community libraries and associated community facilities at Bell Block, Waitara, Oakura, Inglewood and Urenui. We also make the service more accessible to the community through our mobile library. Looking to the future of the service, there are a number of relevant issues:

- **Providing for our growing population:** Our growing population will place pressure on our community libraries and facilities. For example, Bell Block will be a focus for growth in the short to medium term and a redevelopment will be required to service this community as it reaches its development potential.
- **Libraries connect communities:** Libraries are people centred places that can provide more than just library needs. Libraries are important anchors in our town centres and can facilitate the partnering with government and NGOs to provide a range of services.
- **Responding to technology and societal changes:** Technology is advancing at a rapid rate. Libraries can merge physical and digital excellence, technology and learning and foster innovation and social enterprise.

The Libraries Strategy prepared in 2019 identified the role of libraries in building vibrant and connected communities and specifically identified the need for Council to consider:

- Redeveloping Puke Ariki to better utilise the available space.
- Providing new or expanded library facilities in the communities of Bell Block, Waitara, Ōākura and Inglewood, including considering wider customer service activities.

Options for decision

The key focus areas for Puke Ariki and Libraries relate to the strategy “Providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of the community”.

	Options	Our preferred option
Ensuring our existing assets remain fit for purpose	There are no major issues for decision on renewals or the resilience of the existing assets.	
Resilience and adapting to climate change		

	Options	Our preferred option
<p>Providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of the community</p>	<p>New Plymouth is growing and there will be increased demand for library services. The needs of the community are also changing with technology and societal needs. The options for how we manage our libraries are:</p> <p>Option 1: Maintain the current network of Libraries and undertake a like with like replacement programme.</p> <p>Option 2: Align the redevelopment investment programme for our Libraries with the decisions of the last Long-Term Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Redevelop the Bell Block Library for the growing community of the area in years 8 to 12 (\$11m); b) Re-develop the Waitara Library to accommodate growth in years 8 to 12 (\$15m); c) Re-develop the Ōākura Library (\$2.6m), the Inglewood Library (\$0.6m) and Puke Ariki (\$10m) in years 13 to 17. <p>Option 3: Reprioritise the library redevelopment investment programme to better align with the expected growth across the district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Redevelop the Bell Block Library with planning starting in years 1-2 and delivery in years 6-7 to ensure it can provide a fit for purpose facility for the growing community (\$11m). b) Redevelop the Waitara Library with planning in year 1, review in year 5 and delivery in years 11 to 15 (\$15). c) Redevelop Puke Ariki library in years 16 to 20 (\$10m). d) Redevelop the Ōākura (\$2.6m) and Inglewood (\$0.6m) libraries in years 21 to 25. 	<p>Option 3: reprioritise the library redevelopment investment programme to better align with the expected growth across the district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Redevelop the Bell Block Library with planning starting in years 1 to 2 and delivery in years 6 to 7 to ensure it can provide a fit for purpose facility for the growing community (\$11m). b) Redevelop the Waitara Library with planning in year 1, review in year 5 and delivery in years 11 to 15 (\$15m). c) Redevelop Puke Ariki library in years 16 to 20 (\$10m). d) Redevelop the Ōākura (\$2.6m) and Inglewood (\$0.6m) libraries in years 21 to 25.

Venues and Events

New Plymouth has vibrant programme of events and activities on offer for the local and regional community as well as attracting national and international visitors. Our Events team plans and delivers the annual TSB Festival of Lights, the newly introduced CBD Winter Festival over the Matariki long weekend and several civic and community events, including local Waitangi Day celebrations. We also facilitate a number of local events in other parts of the district.

This service is also responsible for the Todd Energy Aquatic Centre and other community pools. The Aquatic Centre provides for a range of ages and activities, including learn to swim and fitness classes. The district's four community pools are seasonal, operating over the summer months. NPDC also provides financial support for the Bell Block Community Pool.

Supporting the provision of these services are the following assets:

- TSB Stadium.
- TSB Showplace.
- Bowl of Brooklands.
- Todd Energy Aquatic Centre.
- Four community pools.

We also operate the Yarrow Stadium which is owned by the Taranaki Regional Council.

These assets and the community activities that they support are significant contributors to the Council's goals of:

- Thriving Communities and Culture – by providing facilities where diverse communities can come together and participate in sport, exercise and cultural events.
- Prosperity – by ensuring New Plymouth offers a range of facilities and service to enhance the lifestyle of the community and attract population growth and investment
- Trusted – by supporting key community partnerships.

Key Venues and Events issues

The key issues for Venues and Events assets are:

- Capacity and fit for purpose – as the district's population grows and changes, ensuring that the assets continue to meet the needs of the community
- Remaining life of the assets – some of these facilities are coming to the end of their lives and decision needs to be made on renewing or replacing them.
- Sporting facilities — There is a shortfall of fit for purpose sporting facilities particularly around indoor court space, movement facilities and specialist turf facilities and aquatic space. This will have wide impacts on community well-being.

Tūparikino Active Community Hub (TACH) – This is a proposed multi-sport and active recreation community facility to be developed in the heart of New Plymouth’s recreation precinct. This project is a collaborative effort between mana whenua Ngāti Tūparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti, Sport Taranaki and New Plymouth District Council (NPDC). It aims to address the facility needs of various sports codes throughout the New Plymouth District along with increasing the range of active recreation activities, providing increased capacity for future growth and the changing needs of the community with an over-arching community well-being lens. Key outcomes include ensuring the facility will be energy efficient, sustainable in design and build materials and will be accessible to the community. The facility will also be an anchor point for hapū within the heart of the recreation precinct of New Plymouth City. It is being designed with a phased delivery relative to the highest sports needs and is being planned alongside the continued use of the racecourse. The Council previously committed \$40m in the LTP 2021-31 2021-31 and currently has a phased delivery over the first four years of the LTP 2024-34.

Todd Energy Aquatic Centre - The future of the Todd Energy Aquatic Centre needs to be planned for in the long term. A concept plan was developed in 2017 for the existing site to re-develop a fit for purpose facility. This would better meet the needs for lane swimming and learn to swim facilities as well as casual swimming, all of which currently compete for space.

The extent and nature of any redevelopment needs to sit in the context of the districts and wider regions aquatic network as well as the location of Destination Play. The outdoor pool has an estimated life of 10 years and a renewals programme is in place to ensure the facility continues to deliver for the community.

A regional Aquatics Strategy is currently in development and will inform the direction of redevelopment and renewal of the Todd Energy Aquatic Centre.

Options for decision

In the context of these key issues and major proposals, the options for decision relate to the strategy for “Providing for sustainable growth and the changing needs of the community”.

	Options	Our preferred option
Ensuring our existing assets remain fit for purpose	There are no major issues for decision on renewals or the resilience of the existing assets.	
Resilience and adapting to climate change		
Planning for growth	Tūparikino Active Community Hub (TACH): The current TSB Stadium is at capacity and over-allocated with events use often competing with community sports. Planning for the hub has occurred over the past two years. The Masterplan document depicts the aspiration for the Tūparikino Active Community Hub. Within	Option 2: - proceed up to \$40m (Mayoral recommendation) Continue developing the multi-use community hub within the current Council funding levels

	Options	Our preferred option
	<p>the current Council funding levels, the core sporting facilities with the highest needs can be achieved within years 1 to 4 of the LTP. Additional funding (through either increased Council funding or external funding) will allow for further components to be realised that will achieve greater community well-being, environmental sustainability, cultural identity and additional accessibility outcomes. The co-location of community groups, sports codes and recreation groups will allow for greater community collaboration and funding efficiency. The options for TACH are:</p> <p>Option 1: Do not proceed – Delay entire project to years 10 to 20.</p> <p>Option 2: Proceed up to \$40m (Mayoral recommendation)</p> <p>Continue developing the multi-use community hub within the current Council funding levels using a phased approach over years 1 to 5 to meet the minimum viable community needs. This includes a multi-use, minimum 4-court Indoor Stadium building, and if funding allows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-use artificial turf. - Grass field remediation. <p>External funding will be sought to achieve additional functional components for added community and cultural value.</p> <p>Additional costs of between \$5-8m for 12 Outdoor Courts to be allowed for in years 11 to 20 of the Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>Option 3: Do more – Proceed up to \$50m with a longer phased approach over years 1 to 10.</p> <p>Increase council funding allocation to \$50m to develop a multi-use community hub using a phased approach over years 1-10. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A multi-use, minimum 4-court Indoor Stadium building with additional community functional components. 	<p>using a phased approach over years 1 to 5 to meet the minimum viable community needs. This includes a multi-use, minimum 4-court Indoor Stadium building, and if funding allows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-use artificial turf. - Grass field remediation. <p>External funding will be sought to achieve additional functional components for added community and cultural value.</p> <p>Additional costs of between \$5-8m for 12 Outdoor Courts to be allowed for in years 11 to 20 of the Infrastructure Strategy.</p>

	Options	Our preferred option
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A multi-use Turf Complex with two artificial turfs and amenity. - Upgrade of 4 grass fields, 2 cricket wickets and landscaping. <p>External funding sought to achieve additional functional components for added community and cultural value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional costs of between \$5m to \$8m for 12 Outdoor Courts to be allowed for in years 11 to 20 of the Infrastructure Strategy. 	

OUR PLAN

This section will be updated for February Council Meeting.

ASSUMPTIONS

Assumption – lifecycle of assets

This Infrastructure Strategy is based on the following assumptions about the lifecycle of significant infrastructure assets.

UNCERTAINTY/ RISK

Transportation

- Bridges – most of the road bridges in the network were built around the same time. As a consequence about 40 bridges will come to the end of their design life in the next 10 years and about half of our bridge stock will have reach the end of their design lives within 20 years. There is an opportunity to implement a programme of large component replacement to extend the life of some of these bridges rather than demolish and rebuild, but this is not viable for all bridges.
- Roothing network – local roads are largely in good condition and the renewal programme will be reduced to a more appropriate level, releasing capacity to increase renewals of arterial roads.
- Rural roads – short term, high use activity on specific rural roads (e.g. Logging of a particular area for a short period) will be monitored and renewals carried out at the conclusion of such activity.

There is a high level of certainty on the overall rooding network, but moderate on the condition of the bridges. The risk associated with bridge renewals is that more funding than currently forecast may be required.

Note: The rural road renewal programme is based on the current forestry harvest programme – any change in that programme will require changes to the renewal expenditure profile.

Flood protection

These assets are earthworks based and have a long lifecycle. Some upgrades are likely required to adapt the assets to current standards that include climate change and other considerations.

There is higher level of certainty on the life of these assets; performance assessments are required to demonstrate compliance with current regulation and mitigate risk associated with non-compliances. Additional budget for upgrades will be required.

Waste Management and Minimisation

The Bonny Glen landfill has a 30 year agreement in place to take the landfill waste of the district. Land has been secured for a further landfill should this required.

The level of certainty is high and the risk would be needing to find an alternate approach earlier.

Other asset groups

- The Three Waters assets will be transferring to the new entity. They are key assets for the existing community as well as for future growth planning and it is assumed that lifecycle planning will be carried out by the new entity in collaboration with the Council.

- There are no significant issues related to other assets for lifecycle planning. Routine renewals or upgrades for growth and level of service changes will be considered as necessary.

Assumption – demand for services

Demand for services is driven by a range of factors – population change, economic activity, rate and location of residential and commercial development. The assumptions for these factors are covered below:

UNCERTAINTY/ RISK

Population change

Over the 30 year period of the strategy, population is expected to grow by 22 per cent. The rate of growth is expected to be slightly higher in the first 10 years and decline slightly in the remaining years. The population will continue to age with 25 per cent aged over 65 by the end of the period versus 20 per cent currently. Overall, the population is expected to continue to predominately be European and Māori. The Māori community is expected to increase the most from around 20 per cent to 24 per cent over the next 10 years.

There is a low level of uncertainty for ethnicity and age changes, but overall population growth has a medium level of uncertainty as it is driven by net migration as well as natural population growth (births and deaths).

The key risk is with provision of infrastructure for residential development- see below.

Economic activity

NPDC anticipates that New Plymouth District's economy will grow at similar levels to the national average. Using information from BERL, NPDC anticipates that national gross domestic product (GDP) will remain steady over the life of the LTP. Economic activity is estimated to increase to around 1.5 per cent in the short term and remain stable over the ten years out to 2034.

There is a medium level of uncertainty. Uncertainty arises as local economics growth and activity is driven by nation and global economies and politics. The predominant risks are:

- a) Improved infrastructure provision for increased activity (e.g. roading) – this can be managed through monitoring changes in activity.
- b) New infrastructure for development areas.

Rate and location of residential and commercial development

Residential development is driven by both population growth and change in household size. A decline in average household size in New Plymouth is expected, driven by an ageing population, growing life expectancy and societal trends. The average household size in New Plymouth is projected to decline from an estimated 2.5 individuals per household in 2024 to 2.4 individuals in 2054. Commercial development will be driven by the level of economic activity. The District Plan identifies areas of new growth for both residential and commercial development and has new growth areas as well as

There is a medium level of uncertainty with the speed of growth - as reflected in the population growth and economic activity assumptions. Infrastructure provision for new growth areas will only happen in sequence with growth.

some inward growth to deal with the expected growth over the period of the strategy.

Assumption – Levels of Service

This strategy is assumed to deliver existing or improving levels of service across our infrastructure assets. Reductions in levels of service are not planned for. The key focus of investment varies in each asset category depending on the current condition and challenges faced.

Uncertainty/ Risk

There is a medium level of uncertainty for the levels of service assumptions. They rely on the levels of expenditure being maintained over the long term and this is subject to review every three years.

Transportation

Service levels for transportation will be improved in the areas of safety (particularly at intersections), resilience (through the second crossing of the Waiwhakaiho River) and demand management (through increased provision of walking and cycling infrastructure). Other service levels will be maintained at existing levels.

Other infrastructure assets

All other asset categories are expected to maintain or improve service levels over the long term.

Improvements are planned through projects such as:

- Upgrading the Brooklands Zoo.
- Increasing biodiversity and plantings in parks.
- Continuing to strive toward the Zero Waste target.
- Implementing the library strategy.
- Upgrade of the Todd Energy Aquatic Centre.
- Support of the Tūparikino Active Community Hub.

Assumption – climate change

Scientific evidence is clear that the climate is changing and New Plymouth district will, over time, experience more impacts from climate change, climate hazards and climate extremes. The assumptions that have underpinned the development of this infrastructure strategy are covered below:

UNCERTAINTY/ RISK

NIWA forecasts for the Taranaki Region

- An increase in hot days and decrease in frost days, with annual average temperatures expected to increase by 0.5-1.5°C by 2040 and 1.0-3.5°C by 2090. (Medium greenhouse gas concentration path RCP4.5).

- Rainfall is projected to increase for most of the region, with increasing seasonal variation. Extreme rainfall events are projected to become more severe, while drought potential is expected to increase across Taranaki. For some parts, winter increases of 8-22 per cent and spring decreases of up to 6% are projected. (High greenhouse gas concentration pathway RCP8.5).
- Annual average discharge from the region's rivers is projected to remain stable or slightly increase, while mean annual low flow (MALF) magnitudes are expected to decrease, with a potential 50% reduction in MALF by the end of this century.
- Global mean sea level has risen over the past century at a rate of about 1.7mm/year and has very likely accelerated to 3.2 mm/year since 1993. Rising sea level is already observed in Taranaki, with an average increase of 4.0mm / year, just slightly below the national average of 4.4mm/year. By 2090, sea level rise of 0.5m (RCP4.5) or 0.7m (RCP8.5) is projected.

Impacts for New Plymouth District

- Coastal hazards. Within the next 10 years there could be increased risk to coastal properties, roads and infrastructure from coastal erosion and storm inundation. While the entire coast is at risk from coastal erosion, the risks from coastal inundation are localised to areas of developed low-lying coastal land around river mouths, such as Waitara, Puke Ariki landing and Ōākura.
- Flooding. With increasing rainfall intensity it is likely that increased flooding will occur in some areas.
- Drought. With increasing water demand and the increasing likelihood of extended dry periods during summer months, the district is at risk of not meeting water supply levels of service at certain times of year.

There is significant uncertainty in the short-term and long-term implications of climate change. However, it is unlikely that any of the investment undertaken will be an over-investment in the long-term. There is risk that climate hazards occur earlier than current forecasts meaning that asset capacity/resilience has not been increased early enough. This will result in infrastructure failure (whether temporary or permanent), requiring additional resource and financing.



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

DRAFT

WORKING WITH TANGATA WHENUA

section for Long-Term Plan 2024-2034

Setting

Tangata whenua

As tangata whenua, six iwi and their respective hapū exercise mana whenua over traditionally defined areas across the New Plymouth District.

Iwi	Population NZ wide (Census 2018)	Hapu	Mandated representative body
Ngāti Maniapoto	45,930	Ngāti Rākei Ngāti Rungaterangi Ngāti Rora	Te Nehenehenui
Ngāti Tama	1,920		Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama
Ngāti Mutunga	3,486	Ngāti Okiokinga Te Kekerewai Ngāti Aurutu Ngāti Hinetuhi	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga
Ngāti Maru	1,608	Ngāti Hinemokai Ngāti Rongonui Ngāti Kopua Ngāti Tamatapu	Te Kāhui o Maru
Te Āti Awa	20,937	Otaraua Manukorihi Ngāti Tuparikino Ngāti Rahiri	Te Kotahitanga o Te Ātiawa
Taranaki Iwi	8,049	Ngāti Tairi Ngā Mahanga	Te Kāhui o Taranaki

The South Taranaki iwi of Ngāruahine, also have overlapping Treaty of Waitangi Settlement interests within the southern boundaries of the district.

Māori Population

In 2024, it is projected that our Māori communities will make up 20 per cent (or 17,739 people) of the New Plymouth District's total estimated resident population of 88,977 people.

Waitara currently has the highest percentage of the Māori population averaging 43 per cent of the total resident population there. This is closely followed by Marfell, with 38 per cent of the total population for this area identifying as Māori. Māori represent between 20 to 25 per cent of the total populations in Spotswood, Mount Messenger, Blagdon and Westown. Highlands Park, Omata, Mangorei, Whalers Gate and Mangaoraka all have less than 10 per cent of their total population identifying as Māori.

Our Māori communities are youthful. Infometrics and Statistics New Zealand population projections data tell us that in 2024, 34 per cent of the Māori population will be aged under 14, compared with 19 per cent of the general population in the same age range. In 2034, those numbers are projected to be 29 per cent of the Māori population aged 14 and under compared with 16 per cent of the general population.

Working with ngā hapū and iwi and knowing where and who our Māori communities are will be key to reaching out and enabling Māori participation in our decision-making. In particular, we want to promote access for our rangatahi to the knowledge, skills and expertise they need as the next generation to take up driving our economy, leading our communities and upholding Māori culture.

Strategic context

I raro i te maru o Taranaki Mounga | Under the mantle of Taranaki Mountain

Tititi Partnership sits at the heart of NPDC's relationships with ngā hapū and iwi and underpins our statutory obligations in relation to the Treaty and Māori.

This is reflected in our strategic framework's vision of a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital which includes strengthening our Tiriti Partnerships to improve wellbeing, a focus on kaitiakitanga and communities that embrace Te Ao Māori.

We are keenly aware that ngā hapū and iwi continue in their obligations to uphold mana whenua, kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga in ancestral rohe. This came to the fore recently, with the region's iwi and councils speaking with one voice for Taranaki in Affordable Waters and Resource Management reforms. All share a stake in ensuring our communities and outstanding natural environments are healthy and thrive across generations.

We know that strong Tiriti Partnerships with ngā hapū and iwi will be key to ensuring successful climate change adaptation work over the next 10 years. Together, we'll create real opportunities for an inclusive community approach, proactively safeguarding communities from the effects of climate change through measures such as managed relocation of at-risk communities. We will continue to work together in a changing legislative space to ensure ngā hapū and iwi are able to meaningfully participate in legislative reform and implementation.

Iwi Post Settlement Governance Entities (PSGEs) are increasingly driving sustainable socio-economic prosperity locally and regionally. Collectively, net assets in the district, near just over \$343 million¹ and PSGEs are actively engaged in a raft of environmental well-being, development, housing, community and employment initiatives. Initiatives to build cultural capacity and descendants' knowledge and connection to their whakapapa, rohe and Te Reo Māori also feature.

¹ Based on the 2020 Annual Report for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama, and the 2022 Annual reports for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga, Te Kāhui o Maru, Te Kotahitanga o Te Ātiawa and Te Kāhui o Taranaki. Does not include Te Nehenehenui, the post settlement governance entity for Maniapoto.

Our strategic approach is to partner with ngā hapū and iwi, central government, local communities and local philanthropy to ensure our decision-making maximises benefits for all who look to Taranaki Mounga as signifying home.

Legislation

New legislation to deal with Affordable Waters and resource management has been passed in the Water Services Entities Act 2022, the Natural and Built Environment Act 2023 and the Spatial Planning Act 2023. In the Affordable Waters space, Water Services Entities must give effect to the principles of the Treaty and Te Mana o Te Wai. The last two Acts, along with the proposed Climate Change Adaptation Act, will replace the Resource Management Act 1991 and include requirements to give effect to the principles of the Treaty and to provide for the responsibilities of ngā hapū and iwi in relation to the well-being of te taiao (natural world). Phasing and transition for this new legislation is planned to occur over a number of years.

Currently, NPDC's key statutory obligations in respect of Māori and the Treaty remain contained in the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991.

Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 requires that Council provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to Council's decision-making processes and consider ways to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to those processes.

Where Council makes a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water, it must take into account the relationship of Māori to ancestral lands, waters and other taonga.

Resource Management Act 1991

Where Council carries out its functions and duties in the sustainable management of natural resources under the Resource Management Act 1991, it must recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga; the protection of protected customary rights; have particular regard to the exercise of kaitiakitanga; and take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

When preparing or changing the district plan, Council must also consult with iwi and take Iwi Management Plans into account.

Treaty settlement legislation

Council has statutory obligations through Treaty settlement legislation such as sending iwi PSGEs summaries of consent applications lodged and notices of applications for statutory acknowledgement areas and in some cases, jointly developing and preparing reserve management plans for reserves vested in iwi PSGEs that Council continues to administer under the Reserves Act 1977.

Supporting Māori participation

We have a range of mechanisms to support Māori contributions to our decision-making in fulfillment of our statutory obligations, and these are summarised below.

Significance and Engagement Policy

[PLACE HOLDER PENDING ADOPTION OF NEW POLICY]

Te Huinga Taumatua

Te Huinga Taumatua is a committee whose membership is comprised of Council elected members and iwi representatives selected by iwi PSGEs. The committee is co-chaired and its purpose is to provide strategic guidance and advice to Council on issues of importance to Māori. It also has delegated authority for matters including:

- Road naming and renaming;
- Naming and renaming of Council-administered reserves; and
- Determination of Marae Development and Manaaki Urupā grant applications over \$10,000, and Whanake Grant applications.

The Committee has considered a range of strategic and policy matters over the past year, including:

- Manaaki Urupā, Marae and Whanake grants;
- The future of the Downtown Carpark; and
- The Draft Colson 2050 Vision and remediation plan.

Moving forward, Council will explore ways in which Te Huinga Taumatua may initiate reports on topics of relevance to Māori. We will also work closely with the Committee so that relevant information is available for them to make fully informed decisions.

Te Purutanga Mauri Pūmanawa – Māori Ward

A year into its first term, our new Māori Ward – Te Purutanga Mauri Pūmanawa has allowed dedicated representation for electors on the Māori roll a seat at Council's decision-making table. This ward provides another mechanism to enable Māori contributions to our decision-making processes at the governance level, further increases diversity within our Council and improves the visibility of Māori issues within Council thinking and processes.

Funding and grants

We have recognised that Māori participation in the decision-making process is, in part, constrained by funding. This is particularly evident in relation to resource consenting, where access to technical experts or legal advice is both costly and complex. As a result, we provide funding that supports tangata whenua to engage in resource management processes.

We also provide Marae Development Grants and a Built, Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection Fund to support iwi with marae insurance and maintenance. Council has a Manaaki Urupā Grant to assist Māori owners in maintaining their urupā.

A new grant scheme, Whanake, was approved to address a lack of applications from ngā hapū and iwi to Council's Community Investment Fund. Designed to support community groups who deliver outcomes and aspirations valued by whānau, ngā hapū and iwi, the Whanake Grant successfully generated increased uptake by Māori communities in 2023 and was oversubscribed.

Finally, we provide funding support for the creative sector through Creative Communities funding. Due to the low number of applications for local Toi Māori activities, this will be a priority in 2024 and out years.

Puke Ariki Kaumātua Committee

Te Kaumātua Kaunihera o ngā Whare Taonga o Puke Ariki was established in 2004. Made up of kaumātua (elders) from around Taranaki, the committee advises Puke Ariki on issues regarding Māori, the taonga Māori collection, and tikanga. The Kaunihera meets monthly and is open to kaumātua from all of Taranaki. While providing expert cultural advice, exploring further relationships with iwi may identify opportunities to better align the Puke Ariki experience to their aspirations.

Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre

Recognising its responsibilities under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Gallery works with the leader to leader advisory group, Whiringa Toi.

An expression of the Gallery's desire to enrich its expression of a Te Tiriti-based partnership, the group offers a forum for Iwi-Māori to participate in shaping the priorities, procedures and cultural activities of the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre, and to support Māori staff.

Made up of the Gallery Director and representatives from local Māori artists, NPDC, and iwi of Taranaki, Whiringa Toi is also central to the Gallery's efforts to facilitate engagement, consultation and collaboration with Iwi-Māori and whānau whānui and Māori and Indigenous artists.

Internal capacity

We have enhanced the strategic leadership of our organisation to strengthen Tiriti Partnerships and relationship building through the appointment of a new General Manager, Te Tiriti Partnerships. Tasked with providing expert advice on Council's approach to its Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations, the role also provides oversight for our Iwi Relationships and Governance teams, along with our cultural experiences services at the Puke Ariki Museum, Community Libraries, and the Govett Brewster Art Centre/Len Lye Centre.

Our Tiriti Partnerships Strategy has been developed to help our staff integrate the Tiriti principles of Partnership, Protection and Participation into the way we work at an operational level.

We continue our commitment to building the cultural competency of Council employees through the launch of our Te Ao Māori (Māori world view) Learning Framework. This framework includes building capability in basic te reo Māori (language) and tikanga (practices). We'll build our knowledge and understanding of the Treaty of Waitangi, mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge), and Māori values, histories and experiences. Our capability building will include enhancing our confidence and skills in engaging with Māori to establish and manage effective relationships.

Engaging with tangata whenua

Council recognises that the need to engage tangata whenua in our decision-making stems from the Tiriti principle of Partnership. Requiring both parties to act reasonably and make informed decisions, Council acknowledges that engaging early with tangata whenua in any decisions that impact them often leads to a better understanding of the issues and opportunities for considering protection of Māori values and Māori community needs. In many instances, this will result in stronger, trusting relationships, and positive outcomes of mutual benefit.

Aligned to the strategic goals of Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence, and Prosperity, key opportunities for Council, tangata whenua and Māori to work together are summarised below.



Trusted
E whakaponotia ana

Local Government Reforms

Under the last government, an extensive programme of reform was initiated that had significant and material implications for the local government sector and the wider community. Affordable Waters, the Future for Local Government (FfLG) review and splitting the Resource Management Act into three new pieces of legislation; the Natural and Built Environments Act, the Spatial Planning Act, and the proposed Climate Adaptation Act all significantly impact councils kaupapa and requires a new way of working with partners across the region.

While the future of these reforms is uncertain, we intend to continue to partner at a regional level with mana whenua. The continued work programme will ensure concepts of te ao Māori, tikanga and mātauranga Māori are infused into decision making and that regular, ongoing engagement with iwi continues.

Te Kōwhatu Tū Moana

In March 2019, Council signed an agreement with Te Ātiawa hapū, Manukorihi, and Otaraua at Ōwae Marae detailing how we will work together to manage the proceeds of the sale of Waitara endowment land.

Under the *New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018* (the Act), 770 leasehold sections can be purchased by occupiers, with the revenue from sales to be used to:

- Establish a Hapū Land Fund, with decisions on its use made by Te Kōwhatu Tū Moana Trust, which will manage and administer the interests of Manukorihi and Otaraua hapū;
- Establish a Waitara Perpetual Community Fund to help support community projects in Waitara. NPDC and Te Kōwhatu Tū Moana Trust each appoint three board members to the Te Tai Pari Board who are tasked with determining annual distributions from the Fund; and
- Support Waitara River and environmental projects, to be managed by ngā hapu and iwi with interests in the river, and the Taranaki Regional Council.

To date, over 360 properties have been purchased by leaseholders. Moving forward, a significant piece of work Council and Te Kōwhatu Tū Moana will look to progress is the co-management and administration arrangements for the reserve lands listed in the Act (section 20 of the Act refers).

Ngā Kaitiaki

Initiated in 2016, Ngā Kaitiaki successfully collaborated with Council in the review of the District Plan, culminating in notification of the Proposed District Plan in September 2019.

Ngā hapū and iwi went on to make submissions, speak at hearings, and present evidence in respect of the Proposed District Plan.

With its District Plan review work now completed, Ngā Kaitiaki is exploring an evolved and expanded scope for engagement on district-wide environmental policy and planning matters.

Ngā Kaitiaki works with Council officers and is made up of mandated representatives from iwi PSGEs and ngā hapū.

Te Rewarewa Reserve

In 2007, Council and Ngāti Tawhirikura Hapū signed an agreement to co-manage Te Rewarewa Reserve. A site of significant spiritual, cultural and historical importance to the hapū, the agreement describes the expectations and aspirations of both parties in the care and development of the reserve.

In 2018, after a review of the co-management entity in place, Te Rewarewa Reserve Working Party was established. Made up of both Council and Ngāti Tawhirikura representatives, the working party is overseeing the physical return of the hapū back on the reserve, as well as the development of a Council and Ngāti Tawhirikura co-management plan, which will guide care and development of the reserve over the next 10 years. We have provided funding for implementation of the co-management plan.

Onaero Reserve

Onaero Reserve, a place of activity and resource for Ngāti Mutunga for generations, was returned to Ngāti Mutunga under the Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act 2006 and continues to be administered by Council.

Council have been working with Ngāti Mutunga to co-manage the Onaero Reserve as a place for communities and visitors to appreciate, experience and enjoy, in a safe and meaningful way. Part of this co-management has been to develop a reserve concept for the Onaero reserve site, look for opportunity to improve select areas, and incorporate important iwi values through any proposed designs.

Waitara Spatial Plan

Te Kōwhatu Tū Moana Trust and NPDC share a vision for an enduring and high-quality Spatial Plan for Waitara that responds to the needs and opportunities for tangata whenua and residents of Waitara, and that enables a strong and resilient community to thrive and meet the challenges of the future.

This project is in partnership with Te Kōwhatu Tū Moana Trust, with the Trust, Manukorihi Hapū and Otaraua Hapū taking the lead in the design and development of the plan.



Thriving Communities and Culture
Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui

Tūparikino Active Community Hub

The Tūparikino Active Community Hub, planned at the New Plymouth Racecourse site, will provide sporting facilities for various codes and be a place for communities to gather, get active, recreate and connect.

Ngāti Tūparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti are mana whenua for the area and partner in the governance for the project with Council and Sport Taranaki. Mana whenua have been, and will continue to be, involved in the co-design process for the Tūparikino Hub with the aspiration that the facility will feature cultural narratives, history, te reo, opportunities to restore native vegetation, and connection to the wider cultural landscape, including from Taranaki Mouna to the sea.

As a significant investment in community health and well-being, the project will enable equitable access to sport and recreation opportunities for the whole community across all ages.

Rohutu Reservation adaptation planning

Rohutu is a 7.13 hectare Māori freehold land block situated at the end of Leslie Street, Waitara. From 1940 to 1960, a small, vibrant community developed, albeit in an informal, adhoc way.

Administered by the Rohutu trustees since 1960, the vision for the reserve whenua is to develop a safe, secure and resilient community, which maintains its unique cultural heritage while also enjoying the benefits of a modern community, including quality housing, and public amenities and services.

The effects of coastal erosion and increased frequency of tidal surges mean there is now imminent risk of some buildings falling into the sea. Rohutu trustees, Council and others are collaborating to urgently mitigate immediate risks and looking ahead, to take a more strategic approach to the protection of the people, whenua and the wider Waitara community.

Waitara-Bell Block Coastal Walkway Extension

Residents and visitors will experience the same benefits, with the addition of the Waitara-Bell Block Walkway extension. Potentially adding approximately 10 kilometres, the walkway extension will enable people to see unique landscapes, pass by historical sites and read information boards narrating past events which have shaped who we are as a community.

With the added benefit of offering a safe walking and cycling alternative to State Highway 3, Council in partnership with Manukorihi Hapū, Otaraua Hapū, Pukerangiora Hapū and Puketapu Hapū will collaborate with other key stakeholders, including Te Kotahitanga o Te Ātiawa Trust, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited (the New Plymouth Airport Council Controlled Organisation) to progress this initiative.

Te Kohia

In 2016, a significant New Zealand historic site came up for public sale at Brixton, Waitara. NPDC subsequently purchased the property.

Te Kohia Pā, constructed in 1860 by Wiremu Kīngi Te Rangitāke and his followers, was attacked by British Forces on 17 March 1860, marking the commencement of the First Taranaki Land War. The pā was known for its innovative covered trenches – a feature first used at Ruapekapeka in the Northern Land Wars in the 1840s, then refined at Te Kohia. This innovation was replicated by other iwi in the design of pā fortifications during the New Zealand Wars.

Council is committed to an ongoing partnership approach with tangata whenua regarding next steps for this important historic site.

Waitangi Day celebrations

It is important for the Events Team at Council to create and deliver a free accessible Waitangi Day event, in partnership with ngā hapū and iwi, that celebrates the significance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and promotes community connection and participation.

To do this, we are consistently working towards building a stronger more trusted relationship with tangata whenua to deepen and broaden our conversations and understanding of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. We have regular meetings with ngā hapū in the planning stages, and then post-event with a debrief.

This event opens opportunity for local hapū to showcase their creative talent and share their knowledge of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in a safe and accessible environment for all on their ancestral sites (Ngāmotu Beach or Puke Ariki Landing), allowing Māori and non-Māori to celebrate the multi-cultural community we live within.



Environmental Excellence
Te Kounga ā-Taiao

Ngā hapū and iwi resource consenting support

There is increasing demand on ngā hapū and iwi to participate in Council projects and processes like district planning, development projects, urban design and spatial planning. That demand presently outstrips their capacity and capability to be able to respond in a timely manner, while also ensuring they fulfil their responsibilities as Kaitiaki.

With potential impacts on statutory processing, reporting and project completion deadlines, we are partnering with ngā hapū and iwi to explore options to develop a more responsive and efficient resource consenting process for ngā hapū and iwi, Council, and resource consent applicants.

Funding will be available out to 2025 to support ngā hapū and iwi in processing the high number of resource consents requiring their input. This will assist Council, applicants, developers and other stakeholders to complete resource consent applications in an efficient and timely manner.

It will also provide an opportunity for Council and tangata whenua to think about approaches to resource consenting in the future.

Wāhi Taonga review

After the release of the Operative New Plymouth District Plan in 2005, Council became aware that the location of listed wāhi taonga was inaccurate. This happened because of the change from imperial to metric measurements in New Zealand Archaeological Association data. The Wāhi Taonga Review Project was initiated in 2007.

Originally intended to accurately record the locations of known wāhi taonga in the District Plan, it was extended in 2010 to include new sites. Council, an archaeologist, and tangata whenua worked together to confirm the locations and extents of sites so they could be included in the Proposed District Plan which has now been done.

Moving forward, Council will explore opportunities to include ngā hapū and iwi who have yet to identify and confirm their sites, for scheduling in the District Plan.



Prosperity
Tōnuitanga

Te Matatini National Kapa Haka Festival

Te Matatini is coming to the Bowl of Brooklands, Pukekura Park in 2025!

Te Matatini is a significant cultural festival and the pinnacle event for Māori performing arts. Held every two years, it is one of the most highly anticipated events for performers, their whānau and the mass of passionate Kapa Haka fans throughout the world.

The festival is a whānau friendly, smoke and alcohol-free event, and has an open-door policy where all people are welcome to come and experience the timeless tradition and spectacle of Kapa Haka. In 2023, the event was hosted in Tamaki Makaurau with 70 thousand tickets sold, 1,800 performers, whānau enjoying Kapa Haka over a four day long event, and 1.8 million global viewers joining in.

NPDC is supporting this initiative led by Te Matatini and Te Kāhui Maunga (representative of the Taranaki region's eight iwi) including with in-kind support such as free entry to exhibitions of ngā iwi o Taranaki artists held at the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre over this period.

Tangata whenua connection to place

The New Plymouth Airport's redeveloped terminal, Te Hono (to connect), was co-designed with Puketapu Hapū and opened in March 2020.

Incorporating distinct cultural concepts and narratives conveyed through traditional and contemporary artworks and sculptures, the \$29m facility re-establishes a Te Ātiawa Iwi and Puketapu Hapū presence upon the landscape. Te Hono has gone on to receive national and international

recognition winning the NZ Airports Association Awards for Medium Airport of the Year, 2021 and Medium Infrastructure Project of the Year, 2021; and the Prix Vesailles Airports Awards World Special Prize for an Exterior 2021.

Council continued this model of collaborative early engagement with tangata whenua in the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy and Kawaroa Destination Play. These projects and the presence of Māori taonga and stories at Puke Ariki, provide significant opportunities to reflect and reaffirm tangata whenua connections to the district and to celebrate their unique and distinctive contribution to the district's identity and heritage.

Going forward, Council will continue to provide early engagement opportunities for tangata whenua in significant projects.

Signature Project – Ngāti Te Whiti Marae



A signature project with potential to benefit the entire district, Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū are actively pursuing their aspiration to re-establish their home settlement at Ngā Motu and continue the historical story.

Part of the plan involves a Marae for the community where meetings and small conferences can be held and where the Marae can operate as a Civil Defence Centre offering shelter to people in a state of emergency. The Marae will be a social support centre, and provide education for tamariki and people of all ages on the history of Ngā Motu.

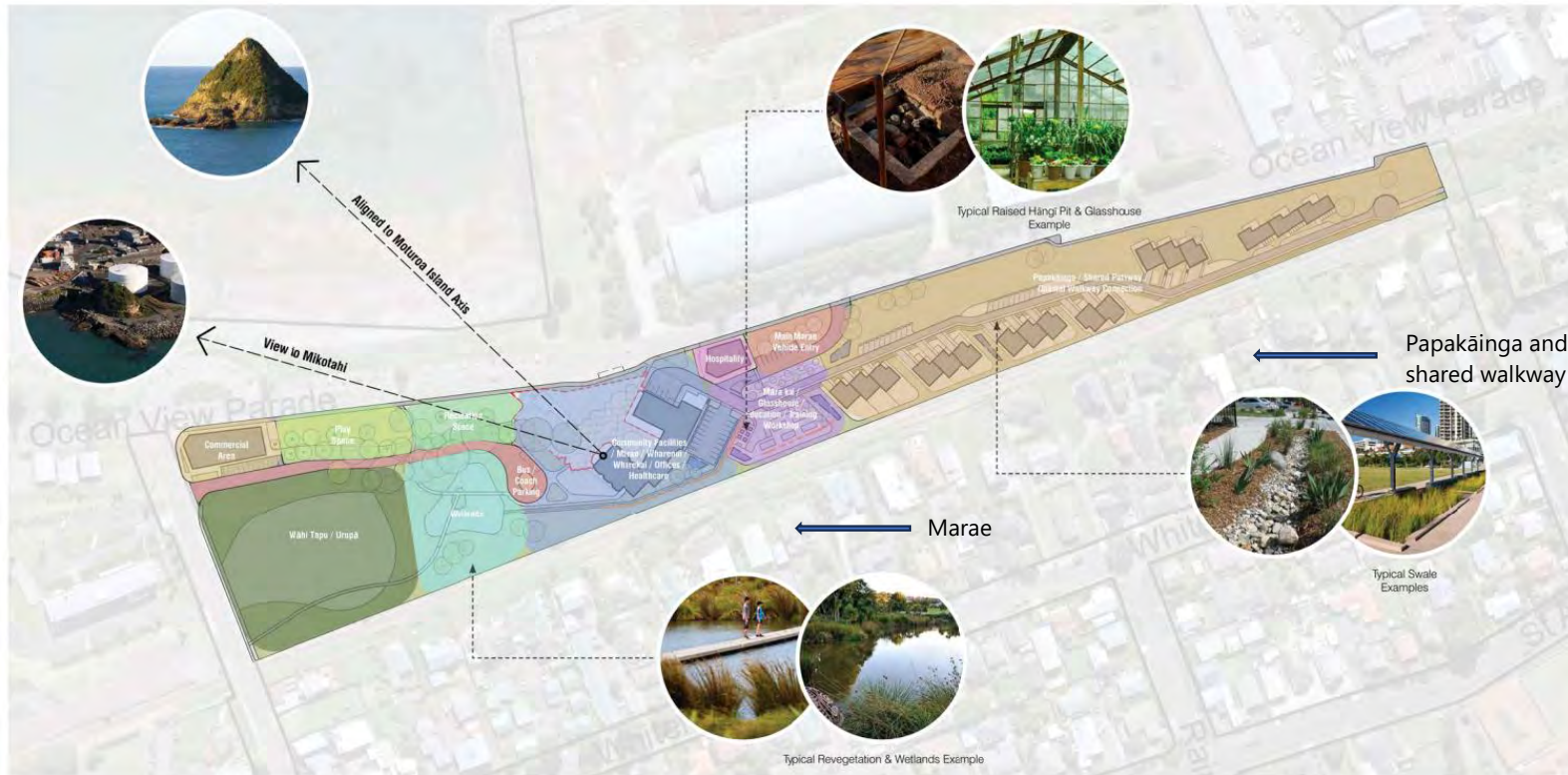
The Marae will also invigorate prosperity for Ngāti Te Whiti as a destination Marae, welcoming cruise ships and tourists from Port Taranaki. Council is committed to exploring ways that it can support this amazing Marae development project.

The Ngāti Te Whiti Marae is part of a wider Ngāti Te Whiti settlement aspiration that includes papakāinga development (17 homes), a shared coastal walkway through the settlement to Bayly Road, beautification of the Waitapu Urupā, restoration of the Waitapu Stream, and provision for commercial activity.

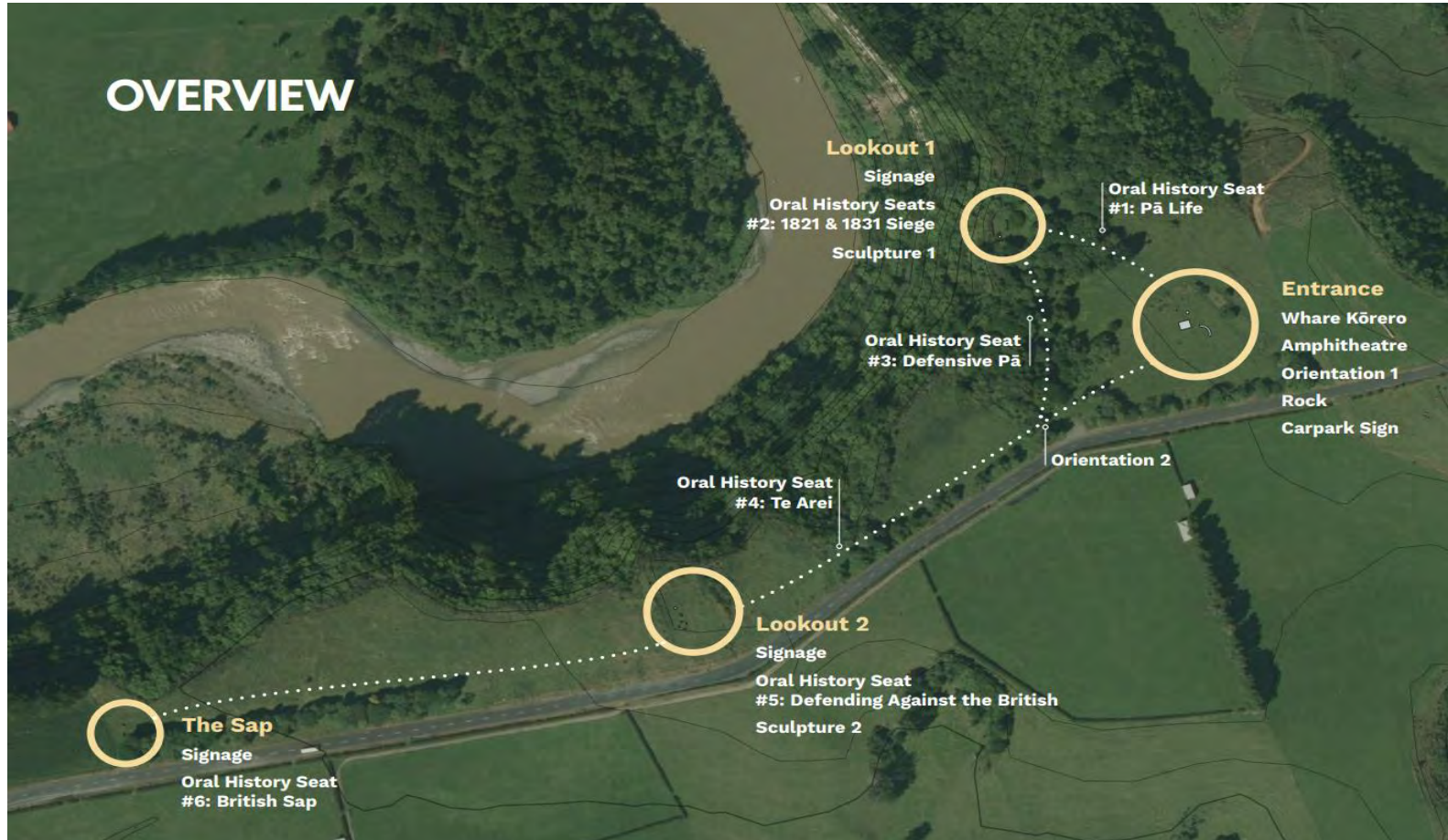
Ngāti Te Whiti Settlement Aspiration Plan

Key					
	Commercial Area		Community Facilities / Marae / Whareni / Whareka / Offices / Healthcare		Wetlands
	Play Space		Māra kai / Glasshouse / Education / Training Workshop		
	Recreation Space		Hospitality		
	Bus / Coach Parking		Main Marae Vehicle Entry		
	Wāhi Tapu / Urupā		Papakāinga / Shared Pathway / Coastal Walkway Connection		

(N)



Catalyst project – Pukerangiora Pā



The Pukerangiora Pā Project is a catalyst project for Pukerangiora Hapū who aspire to upgrade this significant historic pā site for safety, basic infrastructure, enhancement and economic opportunity. Pukerangiora Pā has rich layers of history. Pukerangiora inhabited the Pā since the 1700s. There were inter-tribal sieges in 1821 and 1831. The British Crown later attacked the Pā in 1861 using the ‘sapping’ technique and occupied it in 1864 during the Taranaki Wars.

Pukerangiora Hapū plan to offer a cultural experience incorporating the rich layers of history of Pukerangiora. This will include guided tours of the pā and Kairau Marae for corporate retreats and tourists including cruise ship visitors. This opportunity will provide employment for rangatahi, kaumātua and whanau. It will also support Kairau Marae along with local shuttle bus and other businesses.

Council is committed to exploring ways that it can support this catalyst project for Pukerangiora Hapū.

NGĀ HAPŪ PRE-ENGAGEMENT FEEDBACK ON PRIORITIES FOR THE LONG-TERM PLAN 2024-2034

1. This report provides an overview of the **ngā hapū feedback** from pre-engagement on priorities for the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 (LTP 2024) and the proposal to establish a Treaty Partnerships Acceleration Fund.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

2. Following pre-engagement with **ngā hapū** on priorities for the LTP 2024, Officers identified three key projects proposed for funding support; a number of **ngā hapū priorities** that align with Council proposals for the LTP 2024; and an ongoing relationship conversation as necessary and desirable to explore potential Council support to remaining priorities and aspirations identified by **ngā hapū**.
3. In addition to this, the Mayor has identified a need to accelerate Treaty Partnerships and recommends a fund to support this in the LTP 2024.
4. Taken together, these initiatives present opportunities to contribute to **equitable outcomes for Māori communities in Council's** LTP 2024 decision-making; **substantially alleviate capacity constraints as a barrier to ngā hapū** and iwi participation as Kaitiaki in resource management decision making for the District; and strengthen Treaty Partnership relationships for improved community wellbeing.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

5. In the early phases of engagement on the LTP 2024, Council officers contacted the Iwi Post Settlement Governance Entities (PSGE's), Te Rūnanga o **Ngāti Tama**, Te Rūnanga o **Ngāti Mutunga**, Te Kāhui o Maru, Te Kotahitanga o Te **Ātiawa**, and Te Kāhui o Taranaki with an opportunity to put forward initiatives they would like to see considered as part of the LTP 2024 process. No new initiatives were identified through this early process, but the Iwi partners endorsed the following initiatives.

Iwi	Endorsed initiatives
Ngāti Mutunga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onaero/Urenui Wastewater System • Onaero Reserve Master plan
Te Atiawa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Matatini • Waitara to Bell Block Coastal Walkway • Carparking for North Taranaki Visitor Centre • Otupaia/Marine Park Waitara • Kawaroa Park

6. Following this early work, the Iwi Relationships Team then carried out more in depth pre-engagement directly **with ngā hapū regarding ngā hapū priorities for the LTP 2024** over the period 15 August to 31 October 2023.
7. This approach was taken as a result of feedback that requested Council engage **directly with ngā hapū. The significance of the LTP and statutory requirements to ensure opportunities for Māori participation in Council decision-making** were also important reasons to take this approach.
8. Officers were able to talk to representatives of **hapū entities either face to face**, by way of online meetings, or through telephone calls, for the following **hapū**:
 - Ngāti Rahiri Hapū.
 - Otaraua Hapū.
 - Manukorihi Hapū.
 - Ngāti Tawhirikura.
 - Pukerangiora Hapū.
 - Puketapu Hapū.
 - Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū.
9. **Ngā hapū raised some 91 priorities and aspirations during pre-engagement** with many overlapping.

NGĀ HAPŪ PRIORITIES AND ASPIRATIONS

Ngā hapū priorities for the Long-Term Plan – highlights

10. **Ngā hapū endorsed a number of existing Council projects that they consider priorities. Ngā hapū are either currently engaged in the projects and would like to see them continue in the LTP 2024 or they are existing allocations which align with ngā hapū priorities:**

Tangaroa Stream Restoration

Wider Waitara Storm Water Project

Planting our Place and Planting Contracts

Marine Park / Otupaiia

Footpath renewals and safe footpaths for Waitara

Tūparikino Community Sports Hub

Pukekura Park

Waitara Library Extension

Centennial Drive Restoration / Reserve Plan

Brooklands Zoo

Te Rewa Rewa Reserve

Te Matatini

Ngā Motu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy and Green Links

Three Waters Renewals

Wāhi Tapu District Plan Work

Resource Management Support Grant

Govett Brewster Upgrade – front/side of building

Resource Management Act Participation Capacity Funding

Marae, Whanake and Urupā Grants Funding

North Egmont Car Park

Kawaroa Destination Play

Waitara Spatial Plan

Further ngā hapū community aspirations and active projects

11. **Ngā hapū** aspirations for their communities and the wider community are numerous. **Ngā hapū are actively pursuing a number of** these aspirations with projects and initiatives that are at different stages of development. Highlights are tabled below.
12. Alignment to Council priorities for communities is also indicated in the table below. Officers intend to explore alignment in finer detail and potentials for Council support to these aspirations as part of an ongoing Tiriti Partnership relationship conversation with **hapū** communities.

Aspirations and projects	Ngā hapū	Council alignment
Papakāinga and Kaumātua Housing	Ngāti Rahiri (Site purchased) Manukorihi Otaraua Ngāti Tawhirikura Puketapu (pre-planning) Ngāti Te Whiti (Site owned and zoned for development in the Proposed District Plan. Concept plan and business plan in place.)	Yes - Aligned to Council's priority to play a role in addressing the housing crisis.
Marae new builds	Ngāti Rahiri (Site purchased.) Ngāti Te Whiti (Site owned and zoned for development. Concept Plan and business plan in place.)	Yes - Aligned to strategic goals - Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted and Prosperity.
Marae renovations: • Muru Raupatu Marae • Te Kohangamoa Marae	Puketapu	Yes - Aligned to strategic goal - Thriving Communities and Culture
Plant Nurseries	Otaraua (Increase biodiversity – nursey is 50% complete.)	Yes – Aligned to strategic goals – Trusted, Environmental Excellence,

Aspirations and projects	Ngā hapū	Council alignment
	Ngāti Tawhirikura (currently operating from Katere Marae, aspiration for dedicated nursery at Colson Road.)	Prosperity, and Strategic Mission which includes a focus on Kaitiakitanga
Aspirations for the Waitara Community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waitara Community Medical Centre - Housing and employment - Kai maara (food gardens) to support the foodbank - Food Security - Youth initiatives and youth funding - Complete Whai Tapuwae no Rongo (Clifton Multisport and Community Development Hub) - Kohangareo and Kurakaupapa - Streets renaming 	Otaraua Manukorihi	Yes – Aligned to Council’s Community Development Committee priority of food security and to play a role in addressing the housing crisis, and strategic goals – Thriving Communities and Culture and Prosperity.
Cultural Capacity Building (Te reo, Tikanga, Kaikaranga, Kaikōrero) GIS systems and skills Digitise and archive documents	Ngāti Rahiri	Yes – Aligned to strategic goals, Thriving Communities and Culture and Strategic Mission which includes a focus on Kaitiakitanga
Cultural Capacity Building – Map Puketapu Rohe	Puketapu	Yes - Aligned to strategic goals, Thriving Communities and Culture and Strategic Mission which includes a focus on Kaitiakitanga
Pukerangiora Pā Project	Pukerangiora (Concept Plan and Business Plan complete.)	Yes – Aligned to strategic goals - Thriving Communities and Culture and Prosperity
Mangati E return	Puketapu	Yes – Aligned to strategic goals – Trusted and Thriving Communities and Culture
Smart Road Growth Area	Ngāti Tawhirikura – aligned to aspiration for Papakāinga Housing	Yes – Aligned to Council’s priority to play a role in addressing the housing crisis and providing for growth.
Coastal Walkway Extension to Paritutu through Ngāti Te Whiti Settlement at Ngā Motu, Bayly Road	Ngāti Te Whiti	Yes – Thriving Communities and Culture

THREE KEY PRIORITIES FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

13. Officers have identified three key projects arising from **ngā hapū feedback for Council** to consider for inclusion as priorities in the LTP 2024.
14. The projects are:
 - a) **The Ngāti Te Whiti Marae at Ngā Motu.**
 - b) **The Pukerangiora Pā Project.**
 - c) Resource Management Capacity Funding for **ngā hapū** and Treaty Partnerships Acceleration Fund.

The Ngāti Te Whiti Marae Project

15. **Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū are actively pursuing aspirations** to re-establish their home **at Ngā Motu** to continue the historical story of traditional settlement in the area.
16. This is a Marae envisaged for the community, where meetings and small conferences can be held and where the Marae will operate as a Civil Defence Centre offering shelter to people in a state of emergency. The Marae will be a social support centre and provide education for Tamariki (children) and people **of all ages on the history of Ngā Motu.**
17. The Marae will also invigorate **prosperity for Ngāti Te Whiti as a destination Marae**, welcoming cruise ship passengers from Port Taranaki and tourists who are otherwise visiting the district.



Figure 1. Artist's impression: Boon Goldsmith Bhaskar Brebnar Team Architects Ltd, with permission from the Ngāti Te Whiti Whenua Toopu Trust

18. The Marae will be located along Ocean View Parade within a wider settlement site **owned by Ngāti Te Whiti** which runs along Ocean View Parade and is bordered approximately between Calvert Road and Bayly Road.
-

Wider settlement aspiration

19. **The Ngāti Te Whiti Marae forms the cornerstone in a wider settlement aspiration** encompassing a papakāinga development site (17 homes); commercial activity site (to support the Marae); enhancement of the Waitapu Urupā site; and restoration of the Waitapu Stream. A shared walkway is also envisaged through the settlement enabling community access through the papakāinga, past the Marae and through to Bayly Road.



Figure 2. Landscape design: Boon Goldsmith Bhaskar Brebnar Team Architects Ltd, with permission from the Ngāti Te Whiti Whenua Toopu Trust

Project status

20. The indicative cost for the Marae development is \$14m (not including carvings) plus GST. **Ngāti Te Whiti currently have \$2.5m in funding secured for the development** including from their own contribution and \$2m in grant funding from the Toi Foundation.
21. **Ngāti Te Whiti plan to start building the Marae once they have reached \$10m in funding towards the project.** They hope to start in 2024 and expect it to take three years to complete.
22. A resource consent is in place for the Marae and the whole settlement site has **been zoned Māori Purpose which allows for the Marae, commercial activity, papakāinga activity and Waitapu Urupā.** The intention is also for the marae to be used as a Civil Defence Centre.

23. Requests for support from the Chair Pauline Lockett encompassed inclusion of **the Marae Project in Council's** LTP 2024, funding, access to Council suppliers and access to Council staff expertise.

Discussion

24. There is no current funding allocation proposed **to support the Ngāti Te Whiti** Marae project in the LTP 2024. Preliminary information regarding proposals for the project were shared with Elected Members at their 1 November 2023 LTP workshop.
25. Officers raise the opportunity for Council to consider support to this project as part of LTP 2024 interim decision-making on the basis that the **Ngāti Te Whiti** Marae project:
- Is a signature project with immense potential to benefit the entire district.
 - Is well advanced in planning, preparation and management capability.
 - Presents an opportunity to contribute to **equitable outcomes for Māori communities in Council's** decision-making.
 - **Re-establishes Ngāti Te Whiti at their traditional settlement** which can inhere a sense of pride for the entire community.
26. **Officers will include the Ngāti Te Whiti Marae project as a signature project** in the LTP 2024 **"Working with Tangata Whenua Chapter"** with a commitment statement as follows:

Council is committed to exploring ways that it can support this amazing Marae development project.

Pukerangiora Pā Project

27. **Purkerangiora Hapū aspire to upgrade the historic Pukerangiora Pā** for safety, basic infrastructure, enhancement and economic opportunity.
28. **Pukerangiora Pā has rich layers of history and was the traditional settlement for the Pukerangiora Hapū from the 1700s. Their significant history is not only recognised locally and regionally but also nationally. From the intertribal sieges in 1821 and 1831 to the military attack on the Pā in 1861 using the 'sapping' technique (bombarding with artillery fire from trenches) and the subsequent occupation of the Pā in 1864 during the Taranaki Wars, these noteworthy events can provide the basis for an authentic historical and cultural narrative and experience for tourists and students alike.**
-

29. Pukerangiora Hapū plan to offer a Pukerangiora Pā cultural experience with a value proposition based in its delivery of:
- A tikanga and place-based Māori cultural experience which provides authentic and genuine engagement with Mana Whenua.
 - A visit to a unique site, with incredible stories, spanning three major epochs of Māori and European history, with the heritage fabric on site still visible.
 - Educative, informative, and engaging content delivery
30. This offering will provide employment for rangatahi (young people), kaumātua, support Kairau Marae and provide local business for shuttle bus and other businesses, as well as a modest income stream for Pukerangiora Hapū.

Development aspects

31. **The Pukerangiora Pā Project** will involve development over three phases.
32. Build phase one is focussed on safety and basic infrastructure including upgrade of the safety barrier at the cliff, upgrade of the entryway and carpark (for more capacity and safety), supply and installation of a toilet block, and pathways and general planting.
33. Remaining build phases include a whare kōrero, amphitheatre and rock design, orientation and wayfinding, oral history seats and lookouts.

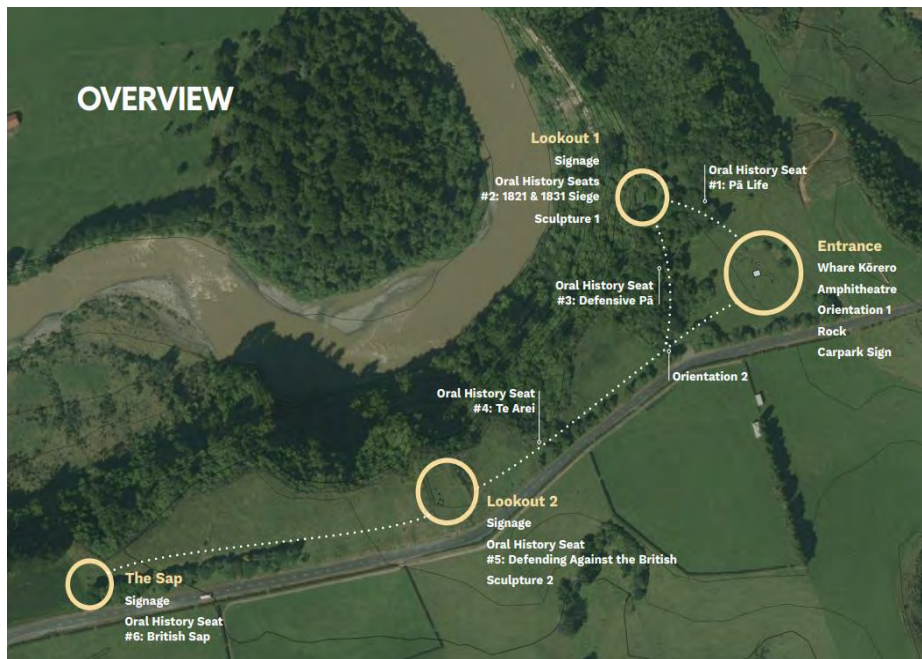


Figure 3. Design schematic: Chris Hay, Locales Ltd, with permission from Pukerangiora Incorporated Society

Project status

34. The total project cost is \$4.5m. Work is expected to start Spring 2024 and finish in 2026. The Department of Conservation (DOC) has committed \$122,000 to fund strengthening of the safety barrier at the cliff face and landscaping for this area.
35. The concept designs, business plan and project plan with costings are complete, although costings may need to be updated.
36. DOC owns the **Pukerangiora Pā site and manages** it as an historic reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 subject to an overlay classification under the **Te Ātiawa Claims Settlement Act 2016**. The overlay classification means that mana whenua must be engaged in decision making for reserve plans or strategies and that DOC must have particular regard to any statement of values or protection principles for the area.
37. Officers met with Jacqui Lichtwark, the Office Manager for Pukerangiora **Hapū**, and other **hapū** representatives on the LTP 2024.
38. The Office Manager envisages the Toi Foundation and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment as the major funders. We were advised that major potential funders will be encouraged by commitment from additional funders such as NPDC.

Discussion

39. **There is no current funding allocation proposed to support the Pukerangiora Pā project in the LTP 2024.** Preliminary information regarding support proposals for this project were shared with Elected Members at their 1 November 2023 LTP workshop.
 40. Officers raise the opportunity for Council to consider support in the LTP 2024 on the basis that the project:
 - **Is a catalyst for Pukerangiora Hapū to provide cultural, educational and economic benefits for the hapū and wider community.**
 - **Is a unique offering bolstering the district's tourism market.**
 - Is well advanced in planning, preparation and management capability.
 - **Presents a tangible demonstration of equitable outcomes for Māori communities in Council's decision-making.**
 - Enriches social cohesion and connection through descendants sharing **the story of Pukerangiora Hapū at this significant historic Pā**
-

41. Officers will include the Pukerangiora Pā project as a catalyst project in the LTP 2024 "Working with Tangata Whenua Chapter" with a commitment statement as follows:

*Council is committed to exploring ways that it can support this catalyst project for **Pukerangiora Hapū**.*

Resource Management Capacity Funding for ngā hapū and Treaty Partnership Acceleration Funding

Background - Resource Management Capacity Funding

42. The notification of the Proposed District Plan - Decision Version 13 May 2023, was a significant milestone and represents years of work by the Council, tangata whenua, key stakeholders and the community.
43. An exemplar of meaningful participation in a resource management process, ngā hapū and iwi input into the full District Plan Review and Proposed District Plan process was significant:
- A total of 40 Ngā Kaitiaki hui were held during the District Plan review phase of the process with the aim of seeing kaupapa Māori principles and cultural values reflected throughout the Proposed District Plan, improved opportunities for participation of tangata whenua in resource management processes and recognising tangata whenua as cultural experts.
 - Through the Proposed District Plan hearing phase, tangata whenua attended 21 out of 23 hearings and lodged 195 documents, including legal submissions, expert planning and cultural evidence.
 - Over 100 speaking slots were booked into the hearing timetable across the hearings.
 - Ngā hapū and iwi representatives were also involved in pre and post hearing hui and expert conferencing over nine chapters.
 - Over a period of nine months, 13 pre-hearing hui and site visits were held on the structure plan development area chapter alone.
44. This work is now embedded in the Proposed District Plan – Decision Version through:
- acknowledging that tangata whenua are kaitiaki who hold unique expertise in mātauranga Māori and tikanga that will help shape development of the District;
-

- providing for **the relationship of Māori (including their culture and traditions)** with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna and other taonga through provisions that promote engagement and consultation on land use and development and through schedules that protect valued features;
 - **enabling the development of land for Māori purpose activities; and**
 - ensuring the protection of over 1,000 Sites and Areas of Significance to **Māori (SASMs)**.
45. Around 75 per cent of the Proposed District Plan is now treated as operative with the remainder being processed through the appeals process.
46. Officers anticipate that there will be a substantial increase in applications for resource consent for land use activities that do not comply with the Proposed District Plan and therefore will require the input of tangata whenua.

Issue

47. **The new Plan will result in a significant increase in ngā hapū involvement** in resource consent processes as only tangata whenua are qualified to identify the cultural impact effects of activities on their culture, lands, taonga, and traditions.
48. The types of consents that are likely to require tangata whenua involvement include land use development involving earthworks, SASM, coastal environments, waterbodies, subdivision and large scale developments (e.g. major housing, infrastructure, industry projects etc).
49. In particular, it has been identified that improved pre-application processes and increased **capacity for ngā hapū are** required to enable timely processing of consent applications.

Discussion

50. In anticipation of the increased demand on tangata whenua associated with implementation of the Proposed District Plan, Resource Management Capacity Funding totalling \$763,000 was put in place for Years 2-5 of the LTP 2021.
51. Capacity Funding for Year 2 (2022/2023) was not utilised as tangata whenua were heavily engaged in the Proposed District Plan submissions and hearings process.
52. Long Term Plan 2024 pre-**engagement hui with Puketapu Hapū** representatives and an **initial discussion with Ngā Kaitiaki confirm that** demand for consent processing has increased for some **hapū**; that increased **ngā hapū capacity** is required to meet this demand; and that education for developers and Council
-

staff on the reasons for tangata whenua engagement, the Kaitiaki role, and constraints on tangata whenua capacity is needed to manage expectations.

53. Discussions on solutions included planning and administration resource, a traffic light system to triage consent applications, and enabling Kaitiaki to spend time with the consents team to see NPDCs processes both pre and post consent application lodgement.

Proposals for Resource Management Capacity Resourcing for ngā hapū

54. It is proposed that the existing Long Term Plan Resource Management Capacity funding of \$190,000 is used to fund an independent Planner and part time administration resource for all **hapū** to utilise and the \$20,000 per annum Resource Management Support Grant.
55. It is proposed that this annual funding is extended to year 2028 of the LTP 2024.
56. The purpose of this additional funding is to extend the lead in time **ngā hapū** will have to benefit from the additional planning and administration resource as **ngā hapū transition** to a self-sustaining model for processing consent applications. This will also allow the development community to transition to a new way of working where pre-application engagement with tangata whenua is built into consenting strategies as the best practice approach.

Role of the independent Planner and administrative support

57. The independent planner would provide capacity **to ngā hapū** to engage in resource consent processing both pre-lodgement (through pre-application engagement) and post-lodgement (ensuring tangata whenua participation in the consent process is delivered within statutory timeframes) for consent applications.
 58. The administrator would help coordinate pre-application meetings and track and manage resource consents through the statutory process.
 59. Some **hapū** are experiencing greater demand for their expertise due to development pressures within their rohe. Utilisation of both resources would be activated by **hapū as per their requirements**.
-

60. The role of the Planner is shown in Figure 4 below.

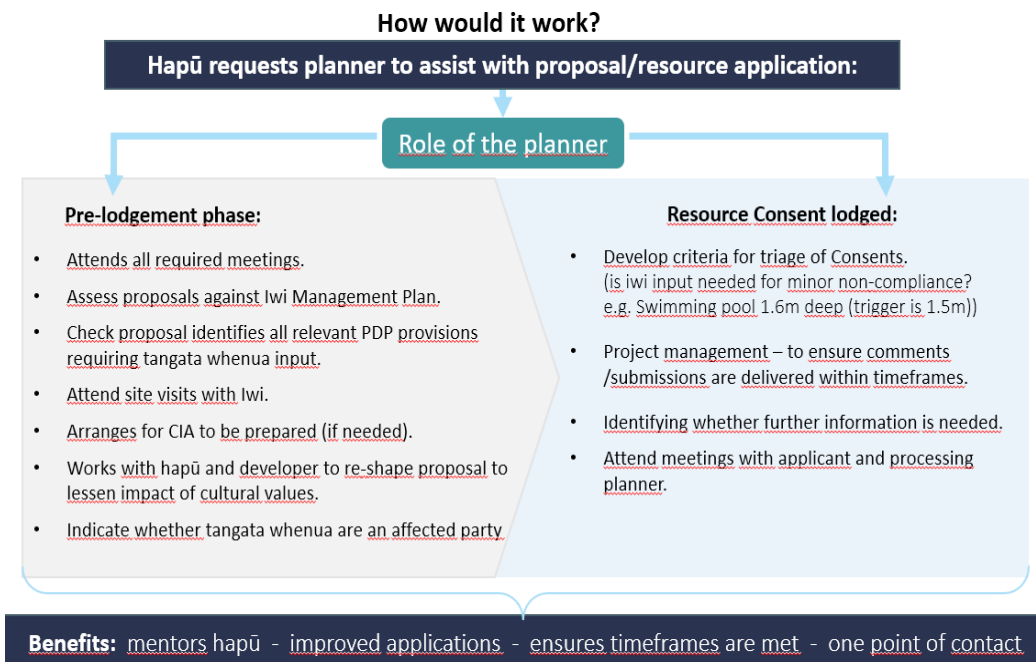


Figure 4. Role of independent planner.

Treaty Partnership Acceleration Funding

61. The Mayor recommends that Treaty Partnerships Acceleration Funding of \$300,000 per annum over years 1 to 10 of the LTP 2024 be established.
62. The purpose of the funding is to accelerate **the capacity and capability of ngā hapū** and iwi to participate as Kaitiaki in Council decision making processes and to strengthen Treaty Partnerships.
63. This funding will help address the issue of capacity constraints **for ngā hapū** and iwi as Kaitiaki regarding development in the district and also achieve fundamental understanding and mutual expectations regarding Treaty Partnerships with Iwi.
64. The fund could be used for initiatives such as:
- Setting up a self-sustaining model **for ngā hapū** and iwi that serves Kaitiaki participation in natural resources and environmental management decision making by Council. (One potential is an independent Resource Management Business Unit set up with expertise and capability **to service ngā hapū** and iwi needs that operates on a cost recovery basis. This would be a natural progression from the Planner and Administration resource proposed further above. Essentially, any model would need to be **developed and agreed with interested hapū** and iwi groups **as some hapū** and iwi groups may prefer internal capacity

building and cost recovery models rather than collective approaches (or they may already have this capacity).

- Resource consents tracking database – a system where resource **consents are loaded into a database that ngā hapū** and iwi can access to see applications within their rohe, the stage of the application, timeframes and information regarding the application – has potential to allow quick assessment of whether a response is required from **the hapū** or iwi group.
- **Service Level Agreements, particularly for ngā hapū in growth** development areas facing particularly high demand, **to enable ngā hapū** partnerships and collaborations in Council projects and planning.
- Iwi Relationship Agreements – agreements adopted by the Council that clarify what Treaty Partnership looks like in the relationship at both governance and operational levels; how decisions are made between the parties and how competing values are negotiated, the principles and values for the relationship, priorities for the relationship, and operating protocols.

65. Some of the benefits of the Treaty Partnership Acceleration funding include:

- Greater Council recognition and understanding of **iwi/hapū** issues/concerns/aspirations/opportunities.
- **Recognition that iwi/hapū are** kaitiaki who hold unique expertise and knowledge that will help shape development of the district.
- Involving **iwi/hapū** in the early stages of project planning and new initiatives.
- Promoting collaboration and information sharing.
- Establishing key contacts and networks.
- The ability to formalise agreements and arrangements for forming relationships partnerships e.g. MOUs and contracts for special projects
- capacity building and improved resourcing **for iwi/hapū**.
- The ability to work on projects that include stakeholders and community groups working together on collective goals.

NEXT STEPS

66. Officers will ensure that information shared **with ngā hapū during pre-**engagement regarding ongoing opportunities to participate in LTP 2024

decision-making is refreshed with reminders to **hapū entities** ahead of key decision points, over the coming months, including:

- 12 December 2023 – Council Meeting on interim decisions for the LTP 2024.
 - 27 February 2024 - Council Meeting to adopt the LTP 2024 Consultation Document.
 - 6 March to 8 April 2024 – Consultation open on the LTP 2024 Consultation Document.
 - 29 April to 2 May 2024 – Hearing of submissions.
 - 20 to 21 May 2024 – Council deliberations
 - 25 June 2024 – Council Meeting to adopt the LTP 2024
-



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

DRAFT Schedule of **FEES AND CHARGES** 2024/25

New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) charges for services where a distinct benefit to groups or individuals can be identified, e.g. the benefit to an individual for a resource consent for a subdivision, or the benefit to a sports club for exclusive use of a sports ground. In some cases, NPDC charges only a portion of the costs, because we recognise the benefit to the community.

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About the fees and charges

The Revenue and Financing Policy sets out the basis for determining fees and charges. It emphasises that the fee or charge should reflect the market rate, but take into account NPDC's other policies and Community Outcomes.

This section covers NPDC's review of fees and charges and shows charges from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023, with the exceptions of:

- Dog fees (shown from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2026).
- Annual solid waste licence fee and fees for NPDC Transfer Stations at Tongapōrutu, Waitara, Inglewood and Ōkato (shown from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2027).

In some cases charges are set by statute and cannot be changed and may be listed in this document for completeness. Other fees and charges are delegated to officers and have been included for consultation.

NPDC charges for services where a distinct benefit to groups or individuals can be identified, e.g. the benefit to an individual for a resource consent for a subdivision, or the benefit to a sports club for exclusive use of a sports ground. In some cases, NPDC charges only a portion of the costs, because there is also a community benefit component. This ensures that charges are fair and reasonable, and that ratepayers do not subsidise those services that have a distinct private benefit. Where practical, NPDC endeavours to recover some of the cost of responding to negative actions caused by identified groups or individuals such as excessively loud music or dangerous dogs.

The Commercial Waste Sorting Facility is currently being built and will be funded fully by user pays. The fees for this facility have not yet been set. A report will be presented to elected members once the operations contract has been tendered and before the facility is formally opened. The key customers for the facility are a small number of commercial waste service providers and builders.

The charges for NPDC owned subsidised housing are not included in the schedule of fees and charges. The charges for these properties are set according to location and type of housing.

Fees and charges will generally be increased by the rate of inflation on an annual basis.

The fees and charges include GST unless otherwise stated.

NOTE:

Increases by inflation marked in black

No changes from 2023/24 marked in blue

Other charges marked in red, including text changes

Customer Services

NPDC regards the Civic Centre as a facility primarily for Council related business. Functions of a private nature, such as weddings, birthdays, etc will not normally be permitted. The facilities are only available for hire as meeting rooms or for a special function and are not available for hire on a recurring basis. A hireage agreement applies for all applications. Hirers should be aware that hire involves making security arrangements. A Council officer must be present at all times.

	2023/24	2024/25
Room hire – Civic Centre		
(plus after hours charge of \$52.50 per hour staff supervision and \$42.00 per hour cleaning costs)		
Council Chamber (half day)	\$185.00	\$195.00
Council Chamber (full day)	\$340.00	\$360.00
Council Chamber (evening)	\$250.00	\$265.00
Meeting room (half day)	\$105.00	\$110.00
Meeting room (full day)	\$170.00	\$180.00
Meeting room (evening)	\$125.00	\$130.00
Council Chamber and meeting room (half day)	\$295.00	\$310.00
Council Chamber and meeting room (full day)	\$495.00	\$520.00
Council Chamber and meeting room (evening)	\$365.00	\$385.00
Council Chamber and foyer (half day)	\$245.00	\$260.00
Council Chamber and foyer (full day)	\$415.00	\$435.00
Council Chamber and foyer (evening)	\$315.00	\$330.00
Meeting room and foyer (half day)	\$150.00	\$160.00
Meeting room and foyer (full day)	\$240.00	\$250.00
Meeting room and foyer (evening)	\$185.00	\$195.00
Piano	\$275.00	\$290.00
Room hire – Inglewood and Waitara Library and Service Centres		
Meeting room (half day)	\$28.00	\$30.00
Meeting room (full day)	\$50.00	\$55.00
Meeting room (half day) with kitchen usage	\$34.00	\$40.00 ¹
Meeting room (full day) with kitchen usage	\$56.00	\$65.00 ¹
Emergency call out		
All venues (two hour minimum)	\$50.00 per hour	\$52.50 per hour
Property information charges and Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) requests		
Research fee for property information	\$30.00	\$30.00 ²
LGOIMA research charges –photocopying additional	\$38.00 per half hour or part thereof	\$38.00 per half hour or part thereof ²
Additional photocopying	\$0.20 per copy	\$0.20 per copy

	2023/24	2024/25
Land Information Memorandum (LIM) charges		
Residential/Rural:		
• Standard	\$320.00	\$335.00
• Urgent	\$440.00	\$465.00
• Cancellation fee or actual research fee (whichever is greater)	\$65.00	\$65.00 ³
Industrial/Commercial (includes motels, rest homes and factory farming)		
• Standard	\$530.00 base fee	\$550.00 base fee
• Cancellation fee or actual research fee (whichever is greater)	\$65.00	\$65.00 ³
Map print outs		
Standard A4	\$6.50	\$7.00
Standard A3	\$13.00	\$14.00
Non standard	Price on application	Price on application

- ¹ Proposed increase above inflation to reflect the cleaning and consumable use.
- ² Proposed no inflation applied. This is a user pays service which generally takes on average 15 minutes. The work is completed under the LGOIMA and the current price is considered reasonable. The rating impact is minimal.
- ³ Proposed no inflation applied. This is a user pays service and the cancellation fee is considered reasonable. If work has started on a LIM that is subsequently cancelled, the cancellation fee will be based on the actual time spent on the LIM at that time.

Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre

	2023/24	2024/25
Entry fees for visitors from outside New Plymouth District – over 16 years	\$15.00 less applicable concessions	\$15.00 less applicable concessions ¹
Entry fees for visitors from outside New Plymouth District – senior citizen and student (upon presentation of valid ID)	\$10.00 less applicable concessions	\$10.00 less applicable concessions ¹
GALLERY SERVICES		
Touring exhibition fees	Varies according to number of venues and exhibitions	Varies according to number of venues and exhibitions
Director talk (starting from)	\$385.00	\$404.00
Curator talk (starting from)	\$275.00	\$289.00
Gallery tour	Price on application	Price on application
Technical staff costs per staff member	\$70.00	\$73.50
Public programmes		
Monica Brewster Evening – entrance fee (full price)	\$17.50	\$17.50 ²
Monica Brewster Evening – entrance fee (Friends of the Gallery)	\$13.00	\$13.00 ²
Young Visionaries art classes (per child per term)	\$70.00	\$73.50
Cinema screenings	\$16.50	\$16.50 ²
Cinema screenings – concession	\$11.00	\$11.00 ²
Image reproductions		
Supply of archival and collection images held on file – institutional use	Price on application	Price on application
Commercial filming and photography	Price on application	Price on application
VENUE HIRE		
Charges stated below are for room hire only. Charges for staff, security, cleaning, equipment hire and catering are additional costs and will be charged accordingly. Rebates will apply for community organisations (20% for charitable trusts and non-profit organisations)		
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery – evening		
Gallery 1	\$573.00	\$602.00
Gallery 2	\$573.00	\$602.00
Gallery 3	\$573.00	\$602.00
Gallery 4	\$573.00	\$602.00
Two adjoining galleries	\$1,034.00	\$1,086.00
Galleries 1, 2, 3 and 4	\$1,720.00	\$1,806.00
Len Lye Centre – evening		
Todd Energy Foyer	\$685.00	\$719.00
Gallery 5	\$1,720.00	\$1,806.00
Gallery 6	\$1,720.00	\$1,806.00
Cinema		
Cinema – half day	\$349.00	\$366.50
Cinema – full day	\$685.00	\$719.00
Cinema – evening	\$685.00	\$719.00
Grand piano	\$236.50 per use	\$248.00 per use

	2023/24	2024/25
Education studios (1 and 2 individual):		
• Half day	\$236.50	\$248.00
• Full day	\$462.00	\$485.00
• Evening	\$462.00	\$485.00
Education studios (1 and 2 combined):		
• Half day	\$349.00	\$366.00
• Full day	\$685.00	\$719.00
• Evening	\$685.00	\$719.00
Entire facility	Price on application	Price on application
Special event with Director	Price on application	Price on application
Special tour with Director	Price on application	Price on application
Venue hire booking bond	Minimum \$224.00 or 20% of the total venue hire value	Minimum \$235.00 or 20% of the total venue hire value

¹ Proposed no inflation applied as significant marketing has been done on existing entry charges.

² Proposed no inflation applied as the charge was increased in 2022/23.

Parks and Open Spaces

Sports Parks and Parks

	2023/24	2024/25
Rugby union, rugby league, hockey, cricket, association football senior (per field)	\$655.00	\$688.00
Association football (junior field)	\$473.00	\$497.00
Cricket (junior field)	\$305.00	\$320.00
Touch rugby (per field)	\$341.00	\$358.00
Softball (per diamond)	\$341.00	\$358.00
Tennis or netball (per court)	\$243.00	\$255.00
Athletics (Inglewood)	\$657.00	\$688.00
Athletics (junior field)	\$164.00	\$172.00
Amenities fees (per season)	\$382.00	\$401.00
Amenities fees (per game/event)	\$92.00	\$97.00
Pukekura Park		
Cricket use	Negotiated fee	Negotiated fee
Winter use (plus cost of staff, if required, per game)	\$266.00	\$279.00
Amenities fee (per game)	\$92.00	\$97.00
Line marking, if required	At cost	At cost
Guided tours of Pukekura Park	By commercial arrangement	By commercial arrangement
Commercial use		
Application fee (non refundable)	\$164.00	\$172.00
Commercial agreements	First year of operation or term of one year or less \$3,498.00 per annum (flat paid monthly via direct credit)	First year of operation or term of one year or less \$3,673.00 per annum (flat paid monthly via direct credit)
Commercial agreement: second and subsequent years:		
• Non powered sites	The minimum licence fee or 4% of gross annual sales (plus GST), whichever is the greater amount	The minimum licence fee or 4% of gross annual sales (plus GST), whichever is the greater amount
• Powered sites	The minimum licence fee or 4.5% of gross annual sales (plus GST), whichever is the greater amount	The minimum licence fee or 4.5% of gross annual sales (plus GST), whichever is the greater amount
Markets		
Site rental – non power (up to two days per week)	\$43.00 per week	\$45.00 per week
Site rental – power (up to two days per week)	\$48.00 per week	\$50.00 per week
Events		
NPDC reserves the right to charge a bond and seek actual costs for power and services if the event is likely to involve significant use of power.		
Commercial events	Case by case according to scale of activity	Case by case according to scale of activity
Standard events (based on one hour of staff time plus venue hire \$55.00 ¹)	\$153.00	\$161.00
Community events	No charge	No charge

	2023/24	2024/25
Miscellaneous		
Club cricket wicket preparation (plus cost of materials)	Contractor costs on charged	Contractor costs on charged
Privileged access	\$85.00	\$89.00
Annual concessional lease rental fee (or the current rental, whichever is higher) – cost of lease preparation to be met by lessee	\$1.00	\$1.00

- ¹ Proposed no inflation applied. Fee is considered reasonable to attract events and add to the vibrancy of the district.

Cemeteries and Crematorium

	2023/24	2024/25
Burial plot purchase		
Adult (double depth includes 8 standard ashes)	\$4,579.00	\$4,579.00 ¹
Adult (single depth includes 8 standard ashes only Mangapouri Cemetery)	\$2,914.00	\$2,914.00 ¹
Child (under 14)	\$2,088.00	\$2,088.00 ¹
Returned Serviceperson (in cemeteries where Returned Services sections are provided)	No charge	No charge
Cremation plot purchase		
Plot	\$1,339.00	\$1,339.00 ¹
Returned Serviceperson (in cemeteries where Returned Services sections are provided)	No charge	No charge
Interment fees (includes a contribution to the maintenance of cemeteries)		
Adult/Returned Serviceperson	\$2,628.00	\$2,628.00 ¹
Stillborn	\$659.00	\$659.00 ¹
Child (under 14)	\$1,311.00	\$1,311.00 ¹
Disinterment fee	\$4,395.00	\$4,395.00 ¹
Public holiday/weekend surcharge	\$803.00	\$803.00 ¹
Ash interment fees (includes a contribution to the maintenance of cemeteries)		
Ashes	\$561.00	\$561.00 ¹
Returned Serviceperson	\$561.00	\$561.00 ¹
Disinterment	\$561.00	\$561.00 ¹
Cremation fees		
Adult	\$891.00	\$936.00
Stillborn	\$209.00	\$219.00
Child (under 14)	\$526.00	\$552.00
Medical certificate	No charge	No charge
Garden of Remembrance fee for non-Taranaki Crematorium cremations	\$561.00	\$589.00
Chapel public usage		
Committal only	\$50.00	\$53.00
Full service	\$327.00	\$343.00
Other fees		
Transfer/disposal of plot	\$117.00	\$123.00
Record extract fees	First 15 minutes free, then \$36.00 per 15 minutes thereafter	First 15 minutes free, then \$38.00 per 15 minutes thereafter
Reimbursement for unused plots	Calculated at the rate originally paid for the plot at the date of purchase	Calculated at the rate originally paid for the plot at the date of purchase
On-site plot selection with staff	\$121.00	\$127.00

¹ Proposed no inflation applied to burial and interment fees. This would have an estimated net rating impact of \$32,000 based on current figures in 2023/24.

Property

	2023/24	2024/25
Lease transfer/mortgage consent		
Registered lease:		
• Inglewood Library	\$200.00	\$210.00
• Waitara endowment	\$200.00	\$210.00
Unregistered Deed of Lease:		
• Onaero Domain	\$240.00	\$255.00
• Urenui Domain	\$240.00	\$255.00
• Tongapōrutu Recreation Reserve	\$240.00	\$255.00
Bach inspections		
Urenui, Onaero and Tongapōrutu	\$300.00	\$315.00
Easements/encumbrances		
Easement through Council land - application fee plus cost of easement at market valuation or minimum annual rental of \$250 per annum plus documentation/professional services (e.g. legal, valuation etc) at cost	\$1,025.00	\$1,080.00
Memorandum of Encumbrance and Deed of Covenant administration fee plus documentation/professional services (e.g. legal) at cost	\$365.00	\$390.00
Surrender of Easement Instrument application fee plus documentation/professional services (e.g. legal) at cost	\$365.00	\$390.00
Airspace and subsoil leases – see transportation section		
Encroachment licences (applies to private encroachments on Council-owned road) – see transportation section		
Road stopping (Local Government Act 1974 or Public Works Act 1981) – see transportation section		

Halls

	2023/24	2024/25
<i>Casual user.</i> Hall users that book a hall for a one-off event, one that does not occur on a regular (weekly, monthly or annual) basis.		
<i>Regular user (Category 1).</i> Hall users that have a regular (weekly, monthly or annual) booking for Council-owned halls and have a membership that contains less than 60 per cent children (under 14 years of age) and/or superannuitants.		
<i>Regular user (Category 2).</i> Hall users that have a regular (weekly, monthly or annual) booking for Council-owned halls and have a membership that contains 60 per cent or more children (under 14 years of age) and/or superannuitants.		
Urban halls – Class A (Bell Block Hall, Inglewood Town Hall and Star Gymnasium)		
Casual user	\$63.00 per hour	\$66.00 per hour
Regular user (Category 1)	\$29.50 per hour	\$31.00 per hour
Regular user (Category 2)	\$15.50 per hour	\$16.50 per hour
Urban halls – Class B (Merrilands Domain Hall, Fred Tucker Community Centre Hall and Lounge, Bellringer Pavilion)		
Casual user	\$57.00 per hour	\$60.00 per hour
Regular user (Category 1)	\$27.50 per hour	\$29.00 per hour
Regular user (Category 2)	\$13.50 per hour	\$14.00 per hour
Urban halls – Class C (Onuku Taipari Hall, Ferndale Hall, Ōākura Hall, Hempton Hall)		
Casual user	\$55.00 per hour	\$58.00 per hour
Regular user (Category 1)	\$23.50 per hour	\$25.00 per hour
Regular user (Category 2)	\$12.50 per hour	\$13.00 per hour
Urban halls – Class D (Fred Tucker Community Centre Meeting Room)		
Casual user	\$46.50 per hour	\$49.00 per hour
Regular user (Category 1)	\$20.00 per hour	\$21.00 per hour
Regular user (Category 2)	\$10.50 per hour	\$11.00 per hour
Urban halls – Class E		
Casual user	\$41.00 per hour	\$43.00 per hour
Regular user (Category 1)	\$16.50 per hour	\$17.50 per hour
Regular user (Category 2)	\$9.50 per hour	\$10.00 per hour
Urban halls – Class F (Fred Tucker Community Centre Lounge, Bell Block Hall Supper Room, Inglewood Town Hall Supper Room and Hempton Hall Supper Room)		
Casual user	\$36.50 per hour	\$38.50 per hour
Regular user (Category 1)	\$17.00 per hour	\$18.00 per hour
Regular user (Category 2)	\$10.00 per hour	\$10.50 per hour

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

	2023/24	2024/25
Exhibitions		
Exhibition admission	Free admission to the community. Other charges may be set by the Museum Manager Puke Ariki	Free admission. Temporary exhibition charges may be set by the Puke Ariki management
Education programmes		
Puke Ariki education programmes, including <i>Walk in the Footsteps</i> (Taranaki schools)	Free	Free
Puke Ariki education programmes, including <i>Walk in the Footsteps</i> (non-Taranaki schools)	\$5.50 per student	\$5.50 per student
Guided tours		
Guided tour fees of museum galleries	Price on application	Price on application
New Plymouth Guided Historical Walk hosted by North Wing volunteers	\$16.50 per person (excluding printed booklet)	\$18.00 per person (excluding printed booklet)
	\$27.50 per person (including printed booklet)	\$29.00 per person (including printed booklet)
Specialist tour or talk with Museum Curator or Director	Price on application	Price on application
Rental charges and reservations		
All DVDs	\$2.00 per week	\$2.00 per week No charge ¹
Overdue charges (plus debt collection fees) ²		
Adult — books and magazines	\$0.50 per day	\$0.50 per day
Adult — maximum charge	\$17.50 per item	
Lost book charges	Charges based on replacement value	Charges based on replacement value
Interloans		
All items loaned from other institutions	Actual costs as charged per reciprocal libraries	Actual costs as charged per reciprocal libraries
Urgent document supply charge	Actual and reasonable (includes courier and other associated costs)	Actual and reasonable (includes courier and other associated costs)
Library cards		
Visitor membership cards	\$22.00 per 3 months	\$23.00 per 3 months
Withdrawn books		
Fiction	\$1.00	\$1.00
Non fiction	\$2.00	\$2.00
Paperback fiction/magazines	\$0.50	\$0.50
Photocopying (per page – self service)		
A4 black and white	\$0.20	\$0.20
A3 black and white	\$0.50	\$0.50
A4 colour	\$1.00	\$1.00
A3 colour	\$2.00	\$2.00

	2023/24	2024/25
Information/research		
First 15 minutes free then per 15 minutes	\$25.00	\$25.00 ³
Plus database charges, if applicable	As incurred	As incurred
Heritage collection		
Digital image order	\$16.50 per image	\$16.50 per image ³
Manuscript and contract photography	Price on application	Price on application
i-SITE		
Commission for bookings of local tourism attractions and accommodation (per booking) exclusive of other third party commissions	10% of charge	10% of charge
Advertising		
One year	\$841.50	\$885.00
Six months	\$484.00	\$510.00
Three months	\$247.50	\$260.00
One-off fee for promoting events on the advertising screens	Negotiable based on number of advertisements and duration	Negotiable based on number of advertisements and duration
Administration/slide change fee	\$11.00 per slide	\$12.00 per slide
FUNCTIONS – VENUE HIRE (charges for security, cleaning and equipment hire are included in the fee)		
Puke Ariki foyer		
This is hireage of the foyer and is only available outside of opening hours. The venue is unique to the region and is hired for premium events. Consequently it is charged on a rate comparable with event venues such as TSB Showplace.		
Includes access to galleries: 6pm to midnight	\$1,650.00	1,650.00 ⁴
Noel and Melva Yarrow Education Room		
Hire is only available during Puke Ariki opening hours. Cleaning costs are additional if food is supplied.		
Full day	\$190.00	\$200.00
Half day	\$100.00	\$100.00 ³
Per hour	\$35.00	\$35.00 ³
Functions – costs		
Function costs include function services provided by Puke Ariki - security, front of house staff and cleaning. These costs will be on-charged to the hirer.		
Additional resource charges	Price on application	Price on application

¹ This is an underused collection (due to Netflix and other online streaming options). Proposed to keep the collection running for members of the community who are unable to afford online services or do not have internet to support such services. Circulation is dropping, titles are becoming harder to source. Removing charges will help this collection circulate better until such time as it is removed. In 2024/25, \$4,000 has been budgeted for new titles. Revenue in 2022/23 was \$9,000.

² Proposed removal of fees due to national move across public libraries to remove barriers to using the collection in these economic times. Seventy-three per cent of libraries in New Zealand no longer have fines for adults. Puke Ariki is in the minority still charging. Revenue in 2022/23 was \$29,000.

³ Proposed no inflation applied. We want the charge not to be a barrier for the community.

⁴ Proposed to increase by inflation every two years otherwise the venue hire cost becomes too overpriced and Puke Ariki misses out on hire opportunities. Inflation was applied in 2023/24.

Regulatory Services

Building Consents and Associated Processes

Fee types

There are two fee types:

1. Fixed fee. This fee covers projects where the costs are easily identified before application, or where an average rate is appropriate. The amount is fixed. No additional costs will be charged by NPDC in regard to the fee quoted.
2. Base fee. The base fee is based on the anticipated costs for the project and is non-refundable.

Application for amendment generates an individual fee which covers all non-technical aspects of the amendment process including electronic lodgement, administration time, completeness check, document acceptance and client liaison (time spent on the application by a technical officer will be also charged as detailed in the 'Costs for additional staff time' section of the fees and charges).

Application for Code Compliance Certificate generates an individual fee which covers electronic lodgement, administration time, completeness check, document acceptance, technical check of application, client liaison and certificate issue.

In some cases actual costs of a project may exceed the estimated minimum fee, due to external or specialist inputs, additional information submitted, application complexity, inspection complexity or additional inspections undertaken.

At the end of a project, if the actual costs have significantly exceeded the minimum fee, an invoice for the additional costs will be sent and are required to be paid prior to issue of a code compliance certificate.

Cancellations

When an application is withdrawn before the consent is issued and fees are outstanding, an invoice for the work completed to date will be sent to the fee payer.

If an application is withdrawn after the consent is issued, a refund will be sent to the payer for monies not used by the activities to date.

Payment of fees

The total fee and levies applicable will be asked for when you submit your application. We would appreciate that this is paid when applications are lodged, however if the applicant is not responsible for the cost an invoice can be sent to the owner when the consent is ready to be issued and must be paid in full when the consent is picked up.

Extra inspections or re-inspection will be involved at the end of the project and are required to be paid prior to the issue of a code compliance certificate.

- A reduced application fee may be set by the Manager Building (Building Lead) where unusual circumstances or the characteristics of the application would make it inappropriate to charge the normal fixed or base fee.
- Where an application belongs within a higher fee category, additional fees will be required to be paid before the continuation of processing. This will apply when work is undervalued. The estimated value of the finished work will be used.
- Where an application falls within more than one fee category, the higher fee category will apply.
- Non-payment of fees or the invoiced additional processing costs will result in processing or inspection being suspended unless alternative payment arrangements have been formally agreed.

A typical calculation of the fee you are to pay can be done using this formula:

- Value of work under \$20,444 - base fee for category + Accreditation Levy.
- Value of work \$20,444 and over - base fee category + DBH Levy + Accreditation Levy.
- Value of work \$20,000 and over – BRANZ Levy.

TABLE 1: Building consent process (building consent and project information memorandum inclusive)**Note: Unless otherwise specified, for uses that fall into more than one category, the higher cost category applies.**

	2023/24	2024/25
Application fees ¹		
Lodged as hard copy		\$265.00
Lodged online		No charge
Dwellings - new and additions		
Includes attached garages and any external buildings used for habitation. It also includes any component that is part of the building at the time of construction, e.g. decks, pergolas.		
Note: An addition is building work that results in an increase in the size of the footprint and/or the building envelope.		
RES1 <\$15,000 ²	\$852.00	
RES 1 RES2 <\$15,000 <\$25,000	\$1,350.00	\$1,418.00
RES2 RES3 \$25,000 <\$80,000	\$1,776.00	\$1,865.00
RES3 RES4 \$80,000 <\$130,000	\$2,902.00	\$3,047.00
RES4 RES5 \$130,000 <\$250,000	\$3,868.00	\$4,061.00
RES5 RES6 \$250,000+	\$4,925.00	\$5,171.00
RES6 \$500,000 <\$1,000,000		\$5,820.00 ³
RES7 \$1,000,000+		\$6,805.00 ³
Community, Commercial and Industrial - new and additions		
Includes all community, commercial and industrial buildings, plus ancillary/external works \$100,000 or greater.		
Note: An addition is building work that results in an increase in the size of the footprint and/or the building envelope.		
COM1 <\$15,000	\$894.00	\$940.00
COM2 \$15,000 <\$25,000	\$1,300.00	\$1,365.00
COM3 \$25,000 <\$80,000	\$2,913.00	\$3,060.00
COM4 \$80,000 <\$130,000	\$3,812.00	\$4,003.00
COM5 \$130,000 <\$250,000	\$6,419.00	\$6,740.00
COM6 \$250,000+	\$7,747.00	\$8,134.00
Outbuildings - new and additions		
Includes non-habitable buildings in all areas, e.g. conservatories, sheds, detached garages, carports, glass/shade houses, barns etc.		
Minor buildings: 1. Sheds up to 15m ² in area, conservatory on existing slab; 2. Carports, other conservatories.		
OUT1 Minor buildings 1 ²	\$690.00	
OUT1 OUT2 Minor buildings 2 , other works <\$15,000	\$730.00	\$767.00
OUT2 OUT3 \$15,000 <\$25,000	\$1,059.00	\$1,112.00
OUT3 OUT4 \$25,000+	\$1,507.00	\$1,582.00
Farm shed exemption ²	\$187.00	
Milking sheds ²		
COW1	\$2,090.00	\$2,090.00
Buildings - internal alterations (includes plumbing and drainage)		
ALT0 <\$4,000 ²	\$677.00	
ALT1 \$4,000 <\$7,000	\$748.00	\$986.00 ⁴
ALT2 \$7,000 <\$20,000	\$1,223.00	\$1,584.00 ⁴
ALT3 \$20,000+	\$1,386.00	\$1,855.00 ⁴
Buildings - relocation		

	2023/24	2024/25
Relocation refers to the placement of a building onto a new site. Relocation includes placement on new foundations, reinstatement of the original structure and connection to an existing sewer or on-site wastewater treatment system.		
It does not include any alterations or additions to the original structure. For any such alterations or additions, the relevant additional fee will apply.		
MOVE	\$1,397.00	\$1,467.00
Buildings – demolition or removal		
Note: Detached dwelling, no more than three stories high, removed off-site or being demolished does not require a building consent.		
The appropriate application forms for disconnecting reticulation services need to be completed and submitted.		
DEMR Residential or rural	\$473.00	\$696.00 ⁴
DEMO Other	\$557.00	\$944.00 ⁵
Ancillary and external work		
Ancillary and external works can be joined to, or separate from, a building, are constructed subsequent to or separate from the building and are non-habitable.		
Note: Where an ancillary or external work is constructed as part of the construction of a building, it is incorporated into that consent and costs are assessed accordingly.		
Ancillary and external works include minor works such as signs, fences and pergolas; other works such as decks, retaining walls and in-ground swimming pools.		
Note: For ancillary/external works \$100,000 or greater, refer to the ‘Community, Commercial and Industrial - New and Additions’ fee category.		
ANC1 <\$5,000 ²	\$689.00	
ANC1 ANC2 \$5,000 <\$15,000	\$748.00	\$786.00
ANC2 ANC3 \$15,000 <\$100,000	\$1,062.00	\$1,115.00
Log fires		
FIR1 Inbuilt or with plumbing	\$528.00	\$555.00
FIR2 Freestanding without plumbing	\$396.00	\$416.00
Solar water heating installation		
SH2 Solar water heater only	\$396.00	\$416.00
Buildings – minor plumbing and drainage		
Minor plumbing and drainage only (value less than \$4,000)	\$450.00	\$620.00 ⁶
Buildings and structures – temporary (includes marquees, grandstands, etc) ²		
TEMP	\$440.00	
Certificate of Acceptance	1.75 x base fee for the relevant building consent	2.0 ⁸ x base fee for the relevant building consent
Application for minor variation ⁸		\$115.00
Application for amendment	\$275.00	\$289.00
Application for Code Compliance	\$330.00	\$347.00

- 1 New fee proposed for building consent lodgement. Paper consents are now administration heavy tasks (when comparing to online submissions). With a viable alternative we are proposing to charge for the administration of these files. The electronic lodgement by an applicant requires no scanning fee.
- 2 Proposed removal of fees as no longer required.
- 3 The maximum value of a dwelling on our existing fee schedule is \$250,000. RES6 & RES7 are proposed to be added to create a more realistic value metric which can be selected by property developers and adequately covers the consenting cost (higher value dwellings require a considerable amount of scrutiny to ascertain compliance). The proposed increased fees will enable time spent to be adequately recovered and the appropriate amount of required inspections to be factored in.
- 4 Proposed increase above inflation as additional value added for required inspections.

- ⁵ Proposed increase above inflation as additional value added to account for NPDC Compliance Schedule Team amending or removing compliance schedule (two hour owner and contractor liaison).
- ⁶ Proposed increase above inflation to cover inhouse consent processing and inspections. This type of consent often has exceeded fees and invoices requiring to be sent. This adjustment will account for that occurrence and try to eliminate it.
- ⁸ Proposed to increase from 1.75 to 2.0 times the base fee.
- ⁹ Proposed new fee to cover 0.5 hours of technical time.

TABLE 2: Additional fees and charges

	2023/24	2024/25
Levies		
Building research levy:		
• Estimated value of work under \$20,000	Nil	Nil
• Values \$20,000 and over	\$1.00 per \$1,000 building work	\$1.00 ¹⁰ per \$1,000 building work
Department of Building and Housing levy:		
• Estimated value of work under \$20,444	Nil	Nil
• Values \$20,444 and over	\$1.75 per \$1,000 building work	\$1.75 ¹⁰ per \$1,000 building work
• Accreditation levy (applies to all building consents)	\$1.80 per \$1,000 building work	\$1.90 per \$1,000 building work
Costs for additional staff time:		
Hourly rates for the Processing Team have been rationalised into a single administrative and single technical hourly rate.		
• Development Engineer	\$240.00	\$252.00
• Administration	\$169.00	\$177.00
• Technical	\$198.00	\$208.00
• Building inspection	\$222.00 per inspection	\$233.00
Costs for engineering review or other professional services not available in-house	Actual cost plus 10%	Actual cost plus 10%
Other		
Natural Hazards (s71 Building Act 2004)	\$409.00 fixed fee	\$429.00 fixed fee
Building over boundary (s75 Building Act 2004)	\$409.00 fixed fee	\$429.00 fixed fee
Application for waiver	\$162.00 fixed fee	\$312.00 fixed fee ¹¹
Certificate for public use	\$168.00 fixed fee	\$347.00 fixed fee ¹²
Cancellation of building consent	NPDC will determine processing and administration costs and provide a refund for unused monies or invoice for additional costs	NPDC will determine processing and administration costs and provide a refund for unused monies or invoice for additional costs
Sale of alcohol building certificate	\$330.00 fixed fee	\$347.00 fixed fee
Review after refusal of Code Compliance Certificate ¹³		
2 to 5 years since GRANT date		\$347.00 fixed fee
5 to 10 years since GRANT date Reactivation after refusal of Code Compliance Certificate	\$394.00 fixed fee	\$414.00 fixed fee
10+ years since GRANT date		\$800.00 fixed fee
Extension of time for a building consent	\$59.00 fixed fee	\$133.00 ¹⁴
Separate Project Information Memorandum (PIM) application (not applied for with building consent)		
Dwellings and relocations	\$360.00 base fee	\$378.00 base fee
Community/commercial/industrial	\$617.00 base fee	\$648.00 base fee
Outbuildings, milking sheds, alterations, demolition, ancillary and external works	\$263.00 base fee	\$276.00 base fee

	2023/24	2024/25
Compliance Schedule and Building Warrant of Fitness		
New compliance schedule (includes preliminary compliance schedule and building statement of fitness)	\$372.00 plus \$85.80 per fixed fee	\$391.00 plus \$90.00 per fixed fee
New building warrant of fitness	\$77.00	\$81.00
Changes to compliance schedule	\$288.00 plus \$85.80 per fixed fee	\$208.00 per hour ¹⁵
Per specified system installation only ²	\$295.00	
Building warrant of fitness audit (high, medium, low risk)	At cost	\$208.00 per hour ¹⁶
IQP approval		
Approval	\$485.00	\$509.00
Re-approval	\$485.00	\$509.00
Documents lodged with NPDC for record purposes ²		
A4 sheet	\$1.80	
A3 sheet	\$3.60	
A2 sheet	\$6.80	
A1 sheet	\$14.50	
Inspections		
Late cancellation of inspection (less than 24 hours)	\$66.00	\$69.00
Change of use (assessment and record of)	\$174.00 base fee	\$183.00 base fee
Applications for exemptions		
Bulk exemption ²	\$180.00	
A bulk exemption may be applied for where an activity is carried out on a regular basis in a consistent manner that meets prescribed standards (e.g. specific types of marquees used for private functions)		
One-offs	\$71.50	\$312.00 ¹⁷
Unrecorded/unpermitted works registration	\$71.50	\$416.00 ¹⁷
Swimming pool compliance		
Re-inspection	\$116.00	\$233.00 ¹⁸
Registration and audit inspection	\$152.00 every three years	\$255.00 ¹⁹ every three years
Compliance action		
Compliance action includes but not limited to inspections	At cost	At cost
Amusement devices		
Application to operate an amusement device	\$11.50	\$11.50 ¹⁰

Development Contributions

(refer to the [Development and Financial Contributions Policy](#) and [Development Contributions](#) page on NPDC's website)

A development contribution is a levy collected under the Local Government Act, 2002 (LGA 2002) to ensure any development that creates additional demand on council infrastructure contributes to the additional costs created.

Who is required to make development contributions:

- Those undertaking certain activities may be required to make a development contribution if the effects of a development (including cumulative effects) require the Council to incur capital expenditure to provide new or additional assets, or to increase the capacity of existing assets.
- Those undertaking certain activities may also be required to make development contributions for capital expenditure the Council has already incurred in anticipation of future development.

- ¹⁰ Fee set by legislation.
- ¹¹ Proposed fee above inflation. It takes 1.5 hours of officer time plus online lodgement. The existing fee does not cover online lodgement costs.
- ¹² Proposed fee above inflation. This task has the same function and scrutiny as the Code of Compliance application. It is proposed to have the same fee applied to it.
- ¹³ Proposed breakdown of fee schedule for 'review after refusal of Code Compliance Certificate'. The two to five years since grant date proposed fee aligns with the Code of Compliance Certificate standard fee. The new fee (10+ years since grant date) is proposed to be applied for historic consents. Typically this 'reopening' work is taking 3.5 hours of inspection officer time to research and plan for Code of Compliance Certificate inspection.
- ¹⁴ Proposed fee above inflation to allow for 45 minutes of administration time.
- ¹⁵ Proposed decrease below inflation. Compliance schedule changes has transitioned from a fixed fee to a by the hour charge. New MBIE requirements for rewriting compliance schedules has layered in complexity which means each project is case by case as to how much time will be spent on the new document. Charging by the hour is more efficient and transparent for the customers when a breakdown of time spent is requested. A fixed fee type of charge is not practicable for this type of work anymore.
- ¹⁶ Proposed to apply a fee for an easier metric and more accurate value proposition for cost recovery.
- ¹⁷ Proposed fees above inflation. One-offs take 1.5 hours of technical officer time and unrecorded/unpermitted works registration takes two hours of technical officer time to assess and compile response plus online lodgement. The existing fees do not cover online lodgement costs.
- ¹⁸ Proposed fee above inflation. Inspection value reflective of 'other' inspection values. This fee includes travel and office administration.
- ¹⁹ The proposed fee, charged over three years, is reflective of actual inspection values and portion of administration time to adequately administer the Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment swimming pool process.
- ²² Fee set by legislation.

Land Use Consents and Associated Processes

Charge out rates

There are four Consents Team (Consenting and Development Control) charge out rates:

1. Planning administrative support, including application database input and distribution, record keeping and notified application processing support.
2. Technical consent processing services, includes technical expert advice on consent applications. This rate includes all planners, development engineers, monitoring and investigating officers and technical officers.
3. Planning Manager, Leads (Consenting and Development Control), Principal Planner and Relationship Manager. This group provides management support to the consent process.
4. An administration charge for front of house and business support services. The hourly charge out rates include the use of vehicles, phone calls, internet charges, use of equipment, stationery, incidental business support and incidental photocopying.

Other charges

1. External inputs. These are NPDC technical inputs external to the Consents Team staff and contractors. These include, for example infrastructure engineers and landscape architects.
2. Specialist inputs. These are inputs of skills and expertise external to NPDC needed to address application issues such as legal, archaeological, cultural, hazard assessment, engineering, arboreal, landscape assessment, specialised resource management advice and the use of hearings commissioners. Contractors fulfilling the roles normally handled by the Consents Team are not specialist inputs. Cultural advice may be charged when advice is provided by hapū.

Fee types

There are three fee types:

1. Fixed fee. This fee covers all costs for a process, product or aspect of an application. The amount is fixed – no additional costs will be charged by NPDC in regard to the application up to the stage the document or consent is issued. All fixed charges are payable in full in advance. The Council will not commence processing the application to which the charge relates until it has been paid.
2. Set base fee. This is an all-inclusive fee covering the administration and technical processing work by the Consents Team which covers receiving, processing and issuing the document or consent. Additional charges will apply for external and specialist inputs if required.
3. Base fee. The base fee is non-refundable except in accordance with the refund criteria. This fee is a deposit **only** and **does not always cover all of the costs of processing an application. Where processing costs exceed the specified deposit the additional costs will be invoiced separately. is set at a level intended to cover the most straight forward application. This will have no external inputs or other case specific costs.**

This fee will cover the receipt and issue of the application and initial monitoring together with up to a specified number of hours of the Consents Team's technical inputs that typically remain after these costs are deducted.

~~The final cost depends on how much time is actually spent processing the application.~~

The base fee is a deposit and in most circumstances it is likely to be exceeded. This will include processing time and where there are external (to the Consent Teams) or specialist inputs, pre-hearing or other meetings, significant mail outs or photocopying, amendments or additional information requests. **The base fee is likely to be exceeded where the application is complex.** Invoices will be generated where fees paid are exceeded.

Payment of fees

- Application fees are to be paid at the time of lodgement unless alternative payment arrangements have been formally approved.
- ~~• A reduced application fee may be considered by the Planning Manager/Leads where unusual circumstances or the characteristics of the application would make it inappropriate to charge the normal fee.~~
- Additional fees will be required to be paid before the continuation of processing where an application belongs within a higher fee category.
- Where an application falls within more than one fee category, the higher fee category will apply.
- ~~• Initial monitoring fees (if applicable) are due for payment at the time of consent issue. These normally will be deducted from the application fee.~~

- Processing costs exceeding the fee paid will be invoiced. Invoicing may be periodic or at the completion of processing.
- ~~Non-payment of fees or invoiced additional processing costs will result in processing or consent issue being suspended unless alternative payment arrangements have been formally agreed.~~
- ~~The required base fee must be paid before any processing of the application will commence except where alternative payment arrangements have been formally agreed to.~~

Refunds

Where applications are withdrawn a refund will be considered. Refunds will exclude all charges incurred up to the date of withdrawal of application.

	2023/24	2024/25
Significant Natural Areas (SNAs)		
Erection of fences or other minor works within the dripline of an SNA which requires some removal of the bush	No set base fee for non-notified applications, additional charges will apply for external and specialist inputs if required	No set base fee for non-notified applications, additional charges will apply for external and specialist inputs if required
Trimming/fencing of the boundary line (application to establish and fence an SNA boundary line)	No set base fee for non-notified applications, additional charges will apply for external and specialist inputs if required	No set base fee for non-notified applications, additional charges will apply for external and specialist inputs if required
Indigenous vegetation disturbance within an SNA	No set base fee for non-notified applications, additional charges will apply for external and specialist inputs if required	No set base fee for non-notified applications, additional charges will apply for external and specialist inputs if required
Heritage Buildings		
Alterations and additions to heritage buildings and items	\$1,360.00 base fee	\$1,428.00 base fee
Notable Trees		
Work to or within the dripline of a notable tree	\$1,360.00 base fee	\$1,428.00 base fee
Removal or destruction of a notable tree	\$1,360.00 base fee	\$1,428.00 base fee
Waahi Taonga Archaeological Sites or Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori		
Erection of fences and other structures and earthworks associated land disturbance activities	\$720.00 base fee	\$756.00 base fee
Community Activities		
Operation of a temporary event in accordance with the controlled temporary event provisions	\$385.00 set fee	\$404.00 set fee
Temporary event bonds, if required	\$83.00 set fee	\$87.00 set fee
Deemed Permitted Activities		
Deemed permitted activities (boundary/marginal/temporary activity)	\$540.00 set fee	\$567.00 set fee
Controlled Activity		
Single rule or effects standards	\$1,130.00 base fee	\$1,187.00 base fee

	2023/24	2024/25
Controlled, restricted discretionary, and discretionary and non-complying activities		
Up to two rules or effects standards not met	\$1,490.00 base fee	\$1,565.00 base fee
Three to five rules or effects standards not met	\$2,180.00 base fee	\$2,289.00 base fee
More than five rules or effects standards not met	\$4,030.00 base fee	\$4,232.00 base fee
National Environmental Standard		
All non-notified resource consent applications not provided for by other categories	\$1,490.00 base fee	\$1,565.00 base fee
Land use consents		
Limited notification	\$7,560.00 base fee	\$7,938.00 base fee
Publicly notified	\$12,000.00 base fee	\$12,600.00 base fee
Pre-application process		
Initial pre-application meeting, site visit and follow up advice following meeting. This does not include external experts or time spent. Subsequent pre-application advice that is charged will be advised before charging commences.	No charge for internal NPDC inputs or for Project Team process for initial meeting. Following advice, including further pre-application meetings and site visits, \$217.00 per hour	No charge for internal NPDC inputs or for Project Team process for initial meeting. Following advice, including further pre-application meetings and site visits, \$228.00 per hour
Further Resource Management Act (RMA) processes		
Extensions of consent lapse period (s125 RMA 1991), change or cancellation of conditions (s127 RMA 1991)	\$1,500.00 base fee	\$1,575.00 base fee
Review of conditions (s128 RMA 1991)	\$1,080.00 base fee	\$1,134.00 base fee
Surrender a resource consent (s138 RMA 1991) or transfer a resource consent	\$420.00 fixed fee	\$441.00 fixed fee
Objections to conditions (ss357 and 357A RMA 1991) – objection hearing deposit	\$1,130.00 base fee	\$1,187.00 base fee
Compliance monitoring		
File keeping, communications, meetings, research, site visit time	\$217.00 per hour at cost	\$228.00 per hour at cost
Specialist inputs	Actual cost plus 10%	Actual cost plus 10%
Monitoring programme fee (to be paid at time of application lodgement)		
Controlled activities, including those with no application fee	\$100.00 base fee	\$105.00 base fee
Restricted discretionary and discretionary activities, including those with no application fee and designations	\$210.00 base fee	\$221.00 base fee
Certificates		
Certificate of Compliance	\$1,360.00 base fee	\$1,428.00 base fee
Existing use certificates	\$1,360.00 base fee	\$1,428.00 base fee
Sale of alcohol – new or reapproval with changes	\$541.00 fixed fee	\$568.00 fixed fee
Sale of alcohol – reapproval with no changes	\$253.00 fixed fee	\$266.00 fixed fee
Overseas Investment Certificate	\$630.00 fixed fee	\$662.00 fixed fee

	2023/24	2024/25
Designations		
Notice of requirement for a new designation (s168 or s168(a) RMA 1991)	\$7,490.00 base fee	\$7,865.00 base fee
Alteration of a designation (other than a notice under s181(3)) RMA 1991	\$7,490.00 base fee	\$7,865.00 base fee
Notice of requirement for an alteration (s181(3) RMA 1991)	\$1,360.00 base fee	\$1,428.00 base fee
Notice to withdraw requirement (s168(4) RMA 1991)	\$600.00 fixed fee	\$630.00 fixed fee
Notice to remove a designation (s182 RMA 1991)	\$600.00 fixed fee	\$630.00 fixed fee
Application for an outline plan (s176A(1) RMA 1991)	\$1,450.00 base fee	\$1,523.00 base fee
Waiver for an outline plan (s176A(2) RMA 1991)	\$600.00 fixed fee	\$630.00 fixed fee
Heritage order		
Process review indicates that dependent upon issues, the stance of submitters and process costs can range from \$7,200 to greater than \$18,500. Actual costs are very difficult to predict. There will usually be additional invoiced costs	\$9,360.00 base fee	\$9,828.00 base fee
Plan changes		
Process review indicates that the cost of most plan changes is significant. The deposit (base fee) set is at a minimal level and there will usually be additional invoiced costs	\$23,730.00 base fee	\$24,917.00 base fee
Charges for information requests		
Request for information or research (excludes requests under Official Information and Meetings Act where NPDC policy applies)	At cost	At cost
Application scanning fees ¹		
Lodged as hard copy		\$100.00
Lodged online		No charge
Charges for other inputs		
External inputs - these are NPDC inputs external to the Resource Consents Team	At cost	At cost
Specialist inputs - these are inputs external to NPDC such as a facilitator, mediator, commissioner, legal, technical advice on matters such as hazardous substances, noise and landscapes, including cultural advice Note: Council may on-charge for cultural advice from iwi/hapū	Actual cost plus 10%	Actual cost plus 10%
Inspection of building to be relocated outside the district ²	\$540.00	
Bond:		
• Preparation through to release or cancellation	\$597.00 fixed fee	\$627.00 fixed fee
• Legal/engineering inputs	At cost	At cost
Professional fee schedule:		
Administration (includes front of house and support service)	\$164.00 per hour	\$172.00 per hour
Technical charges:		
• Planning Manager, Leads (Planning Consents and Development Control), Principal Planner, Relationship Manager	\$238.00 per hour	\$250.00 per hour
• Senior Planner, Senior Development Engineer, Intermediate Planner, Planner, Monitoring Planner, Investigating Officers, Development Engineer, Technical Officers	\$217.00 per hour	\$228.00 per hour
• Planning administrative support	\$189.00 per hour	\$198.00 per hour

2023/24

2024/25

Development Contributions

(refer to the [Development and Financial Contributions Policy](#) and [Development Contributions](#) page on NPDC's website)

A development contribution is a levy collected under the Local Government Act, 2002 (LGA 2002) to ensure any development that creates additional demand on council infrastructure contributes to the additional costs created.

Who is required to make development contributions:

- Those undertaking certain activities may be required to make a development contribution if the effects of a development (including cumulative effects) require the Council to incur capital expenditure to provide new or additional assets, or to increase the capacity of existing assets.
- Those undertaking certain activities may also be required to make development contributions for capital expenditure the Council has already incurred in anticipation of future development.

¹ New fee proposed for resource consent lodgement. Paper consents are now administration heavy tasks (when comparing to online submissions). With a viable alternative we are proposing to charge for the administration of these files. The electronic lodgement by an applicant requires no scanning fee.

² Proposed removal of fee as service no longer provided.

Subdivision Consents and Associated Processes

Charge out rates

There are four Consents Team (Consenting and Development control charge out rates:

1. Planning administrative support, including application database input and distribution, record keeping and notified application processing support.
2. Technical consent processing services, includes technical expert advice on consent applications. This rate includes all planners, development engineers, monitoring and investigating officers and technical officers.
3. Planning Manager, Leads (Consenting and Development Control), Principal Planner and Relationship Manager. This group provides management support to the consent process.
4. An administration charge for front of house and business support services. The hourly charge out rates include the use of vehicles, phone calls, internet charges, use of equipment, stationery, incidental business support and incidental photocopying.

Other charges

1. External inputs. These are NPDC technical inputs external to the Consents Team staff and contractors. These include, for example infrastructure engineers and landscape architects.
2. Specialist inputs. These are inputs of skills and expertise external to NPDC needed to address application issues such as legal, archaeological, cultural, hazard assessment, engineering, arboreal, landscape assessment, specialised resource management advice and the use of hearings commissioners. Contractors fulfilling the roles normally handled by the Consents Team are not specialist inputs. Cultural advice may be charged when advice is provided by hapū.

Fee types

There are three fee types:

1. Fixed fee. This fee covers all costs for a process, product or aspect of an application. The amount is fixed – no additional costs will be charged by NPDC in regard to the application up to the stage the document or consent is issued. All fixed charges are payable in full in advance. The Council will not commence processing the application to which the charge relates until it has been paid.
2. Set base fee. This is an all-inclusive fee covering the administration and technical processing work by the Consents Team which covers receiving, processing and issuing the document or consent. Additional charges will apply for external and specialist inputs if required.
3. Base fee. The base fee is non-refundable except in accordance with the refund criteria. This fee is a deposit **only** and **does not always cover all of the costs of processing an application. Where processing costs exceed the specified deposit the additional costs will be invoiced separately. is set at a level intended to cover the most straight forward application. This will have no external inputs or other case specific costs.**

This fee will cover the receipt and issue of the application and initial monitoring together with up to a specified number of hours of the Consents Team's technical inputs that typically remain after these costs are deducted.

~~The final cost depends on how much time is actually spent processing the application.~~

The base fee is a deposit and in most circumstances it is likely to be exceeded. This will include processing time and where there are external (to the Consent Teams) or specialist inputs, pre-hearing or other meetings, significant mail outs or photocopying, amendments or additional information requests. **The base fee is likely to be exceeded where the application is complex.** Invoices will be generated where fees paid are exceeded.

Payment of fees

- Application fees are to be paid at the time of lodgement unless alternative payment arrangements have been formally approved.
- ~~• A reduced application fee may be considered by the Planning Manager/Leads where unusual circumstances or the characteristics of the application would make it inappropriate to charge the normal fee.~~
- Additional fees will be required to be paid before the continuation of processing where an application belongs within a higher fee category.
- Where an application falls within more than one fee category, the higher fee category will apply.
- ~~• Initial monitoring fees (if applicable) are due for payment at the time of consent issue. These normally will be deducted from the application fee.~~

- Processing costs exceeding the fee paid will be invoiced. Invoicing may be periodic or at the completion of processing.
- ~~Non-payment of fees or invoiced additional processing costs will result in processing or consent issue being suspended unless alternative payment arrangements have been formally agreed.~~
- ~~The required base fee must be paid before any processing of the application will commence except where alternative payment arrangements have been formally agreed to.~~

Refunds

Where applications are withdrawn a refund will be considered. Refunds will exclude all charges incurred up to the date of withdrawal of application.

	2023/24	2024/25
Consent processing – non-notified		
Minor Boundary adjustment	\$866.00 base fee	\$909.00 base fee
Cross lease amendment	\$866.00 base fee	\$909.00 base fee
Other non-notified subdivision consents:		
• Controlled	\$1,500.00 base fee	\$1,575.00 base fee
• Restricted discretionary and discretionary	\$2,160.00 base fee	\$2,268.00 base fee
• Non-complying	\$2,660.00 base fee	\$2,793.00 base fee
• Combined land use and subdivision	\$2,530.00 base fee	\$2,793.00¹ base fee
Consent processing – limited notification		
Limited notification subdivision consents	\$7,560.00 base fee	\$7,938.00 base fee
Consent processing – public notification		
Publicly notified subdivision consents	\$11,400.00 base fee	\$12,600.00² base fee
Other consent related processes		
Extension to consent lapse period, change or cancellation of conditions	\$1,500.00 base fee	\$1,575.00 base fee
Review of conditions (s128 Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991))	\$1,080.00 base fee	\$1,134.00 base fee
Approval (s226 RMA 1991)	\$860.00 base fee	\$903.00 base fee
Building line restriction cancellation (s327A Local Government Act 1974 (LGA 1974))	\$860.00 base fee	\$903.00 base fee
Right-of-way (s348 LGA 1974) approval includes certification	\$860.00 base fee	\$903.00 base fee
Pre-application process		
Initial pre-application meeting, site visit and follow up advice following meeting. This does not include external experts or time spent. Subsequent pre-application advice that is charged will be advised before charging commences.	No charge for internal NPDC inputs or for Project Team process for initial meeting. Following advice, including further pre-application meetings and site visits, \$217.00 per hour	No charge for internal NPDC inputs or for Project Team process for initial meeting. Following advice, including further pre-application meetings and site visits, \$228.00 per hour

	2023/24	2024/25
Post approval processes		
Cancellation/variation of all certificates (s234, s240, s241, s243 RMA 1991)	\$1,620.00 base fee	\$1,701.00 base fee
Plan approval s223 RMA 1991 certificates:		
• Up to eight lots	\$331.00 fixed fee	\$348.00 fixed fee
• Greater than eight lots	\$492.00 fixed fee	\$517.00 fixed fee
Records system fee – payable with request for s223 RMA 1991 approval:		
• Subdivision with two to eight lots (per lot)	\$34.00 fixed fee per lot	\$36.00 fixed fee per lot
• Subdivision with greater than eight lots (per lot)	\$31.00 fixed fee per lot	\$33.00 fixed fee per lot
Infrastructure approvals, including engineering, landscape architect, cultural and ecological expert inputs:		
• Major engineering approval for new public infrastructure works and enabling works	\$1,800.00 base fee	\$1,890.00 base fee
• Minor engineering works and rights of way, new stormwater connections and activities over public stormwater pipes	\$598.00 base fee	\$628.00 base fee
Road naming (roads and rights-of-way)	\$541.00 fixed fee	\$568.00 fixed fee
Inspection of engineering infrastructure works and monitoring associated with subdivision consent	At cost based on engineer hourly charge	At cost based on engineer hourly charge
Completion of conditions certificate (s224(c) RMA 1991):		
• No engineering conditions	\$290.00 fixed fee	\$305.00 fixed fee
• Engineering conditions included, servicing allotments, but not vesting infrastructure	\$493.00 base fee	\$518.00 base fee
• Engineering conditions where land/work vesting in NPDC on deposit of plan and inspections have been carried out under NZS4404:2004 S.1.5.5. Completion inspection will be charged at the engineer hourly rate for all participants. Repeated works completion inspection/approval due to non compliance will be charged at engineer hourly rate for all participants	\$1,700.00 base fee	\$1,785.00 base fee
All other certificates (s221, S222, S224(f), s230, s232, s238, s240, s241, s243 RMA 1991, s32(2)(a) Unit Titles Act 2010; s348 LGA 1974)	\$327.00 fixed fee	\$343.00 fixed fee
Cancellation/variation of all other certificates (s234, s240, s241, s243 RMA Year)	\$327.00 fixed fee	\$343.00 fixed fee
Objections to conditions (s357 RMA 1991) - objection hearing deposit	\$1,130.00 fixed fee	\$1,187.00 fixed fee
Bond:		
• Preparation through to release or cancellation	\$597.00 fixed fee	\$627.00 fixed fee
• Legal/engineering inputs	At cost	At cost
Charges for advice or information		
Requests for advice or information (excludes requests under Official Information and Meetings Act where NPDC policy applies). Charges will normally apply after the first half hour of work on any topic	At cost	At cost
Application scanning fees ³		
Lodged as hard copy		\$100.00
Lodged online		No charge

	2023/24	2024/25
Charges for other inputs		
External inputs - these are NPDC inputs external to the Consents Team	At cost	At cost
Use of specialist or external resources for facilitation, mediation, hearings, consultation, legal advice or referral, specialised or expert advice, or peer review for consents or monitoring processes, including cultural advice Note: Council may on-charge for cultural advice from iwi/hapū	Actual cost plus 10%	Actual cost plus 10%
Professional fee schedule:		
Administration (includes front of house and support service)	\$164.00 per hour	\$172.00 per hour
Technical charges:		
• Planning Manager, Leads (Planning Consents and Development Control), Principal Planner, Relationship Manager	\$238.00 per hour	\$250.00 per hour
• Senior Planner, Senior Development Engineer, Intermediate Planner, Planner, Monitoring Planner, Investigating Officers, Development Engineer, Technical Officers	\$217.00 per hour	\$228.00 per hour
• Planning administrative support	\$189.00 per hour	\$198.00 per hour

Development Contributions

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- Those undertaking certain activities may also be required to make development contributions for capital expenditure the Council has already incurred in anticipation of future development.

¹ Proposed fee above inflation to bring it in line with the non-complying charge.

² Proposed fee above inflation to bring it in line with the publicly notified land use consent.

³ New fee proposed for resource consent lodgement. Paper consents are now administration heavy tasks (when comparing to online submissions). With a viable alternative we are proposing to charge for the administration of these files. The electronic lodgement by an applicant requires no scanning fee.

Enforcement

Animal Control

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
DOG REGISTRATION			
The Dog Control Act 1996 requires all dogs, on reaching the age of three months, to be registered. Newly registered dogs are required to be microchipped unless defined as a working dog. Any dog reaching the age of three months during the registration year (July to June) will only need to pay the proportion of months remaining in that registration year.			
Residential Area			
Any dog kept on a property that has a rating code of one or two. (Generally, these relate to properties no more than one hectare in area.)			
Urban dog – non select owner	\$167.00	\$184.00	\$184.00 ¹
Urban dog – select owner (with entire dog)	\$130.00 per dog	\$143.00 per dog	\$143.00 per dog ¹
Urban dog – select owner (with neutered/spayed dog)	\$85.00 per dog	\$93.50 per dog	\$93.50 per dog ¹
Urban dog – select owner (pensioner*/entire dog)	\$105.00 per dog	\$115.50 per dog	\$115.50 per dog ¹
Urban dog – select owner (pensioner*/neutered/spayed dog)	\$80.00 per dog	\$88.00 per dog	\$88.00 per dog ¹
Owners of dogs classified as Dangerous	Applicable registration fee plus 50% per dog	Applicable registration fee plus 50% per dog	Applicable registration fee plus 50% per dog
* Pensioner is aged 65 years and over. Evidence of age to be produced for the first application only.			
Select dog owner is a person who has demonstrated their obligations as a dog owner by:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registering their dog on or before 1 July each year. • Microchipping their dog. • Being offence-free (for both owner and dog). An offence is when there has been a substantiated complaint, a dog impoundment, an infringement notice issued or a prosecution for a dog-related offence. After any offences occur, the select owner fee will be reinstated only after two offence-free registration years and the owner has reapplied for the status. • Having their property inspected to approve fencing, sleeping quarters and exercise space. • Keeping their address current to allow for an inspection of a new property. 			
Rural Area			
Any dog kept on a property that has a rating code of three or four or other approved rural property. These include small holdings between one to four hectares in area and farmland greater than four hectares.			
Full fee – payable for first two dogs kept by the same owner	\$61.00 per dog	\$67.00 per dog	\$70.50 per dog
Reduced fee – payable for the third and subsequent dogs kept by the same owner	\$31.00 per dog	\$34.00 per dog	\$36.00 per dog
Other dog related fees			
Late payment penalty	Penalty of 25% applicable after 1 August 2023 until 30 November 2023	Penalty of 25% applicable after 1 August 2024 until 30 November 2024	Penalty of 25% applicable after 1 August 2025 until 30 November 2025
	Penalty of 50% applicable after 1 December 2023 until 30 June 2024	Penalty of 50% applicable after 1 December 2024 until 30 June 2025	Penalty of 50% applicable after 1 December 2025 until 30 June 2026

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Impounding fees:			
• First impounding (registered dog)	\$77.00	\$85.00	\$89.00
• Second impounding	\$163.00	\$180.00	\$189.00
• Third impounding	\$288.00	\$317.00	\$333.00
• Unregistered dog	\$163.00 (plus penalty registration and microchipping)	\$180.00 (plus penalty registration and microchipping)	\$180.00 ¹ (plus penalty registration and microchipping)
Sustenance fee (if impounded longer than 48 hours)	\$10.50 a day per dog	\$12.00 a day per dog	\$13.00 a day per dog
Sale of dog under eight years old from the pound (includes cost of de-sexing dog)	\$283.00	\$311.00	\$311.00 ²
Sale of dog over eight years old from the pound (includes cost of de-sexing dog)	\$138.00	\$152.00	\$152.00 ²
Microchipping of impounded dog	\$49.00	\$54.00	\$54.00 ³
Surrender of dog fee			\$50.00⁴

	2023/24	2024/25
STOCK CONTROL (Impounding Act 1955)		
Fee per impounding per owner	\$192.50 plus \$8.00 per stock unit	\$202.50 plus \$8.50 per stock unit
Fee per impounding per owner – repeat impounding	\$280.50 plus \$10.90 per stock unit	\$294.50 plus \$11.50 per stock unit
Sustenance fee	\$4.50 per stock unit per day	\$5.00 per stock unit per day
Driving/conveyance of stock to the pound or other place	Actual costs	Actual costs

- ¹ Proposed no inflation applied citing affordability for our customers which may impact on our ability to meet our KPI of ensuring dogs are registered. The 2023/24 increase is felt to be enough of an increase to these fees so the recommendation is to propose no change from that period.
- ² Proposed no inflation applied as we notice the limited capacity of our Pound due to the number of dogs we take in. We want to encourage the sale of them to good homes.
- ³ Proposed no inflation applied. In comparison to other councils we are at the higher end of the charging scale for this.
- ⁴ Proposed new fee to encourage owners to make alternative arrangements with rehoming their dogs. We envisage this may assist with our limited capacity so this can be managed appropriately. We are seeing input greater than output in terms of number of dogs and for consistency with other councils in the region.

Environmental Health

	2023/24	2024/25
Food premises (Food Act 2014)		
Registration	\$338.00 fixed fee (includes two hours for processing of application)	\$355.00 fixed fee (includes two hours for processing of application)
	\$168.00 per hour for every extra hour of processing the application	\$176.00 per hour for every extra hour of processing the application
Renewal of registration	\$168.00 fixed fee (includes one hour for processing of application)	\$176.00 fixed fee (includes one hour for processing of application)
	\$168.00 per hour for every extra hour of processing the application	\$176.00 per hour for every extra hour of processing the application
Amendment, Suspension, Surrender	\$168.00 fixed fee (includes one hour for processing of application)	\$176.00 fixed fee (includes one hour for processing of application)
	\$168.00 per hour for every extra hour of processing the application	\$176.00 per hour for every extra hour of processing the application
Verification	\$674.00 fixed fee (includes four hours of verification activities)	\$708.00 fixed fee (includes four hours of verification activities)
	\$168.00 per hour for every extra hour of verification activities	\$176.00 per hour for every extra hour of verification activities
Compliance and monitoring:		
• Complaint driven investigation resulting in issue of improvement notice	\$173.00 per hour	\$182.00 per hour
• Application for review of issue of improvement notice	\$173.00 per hour	\$182.00 per hour
• Monitoring for food safety and suitability	\$173.00 per hour	\$182.00 per hour
Other premises - registrations (Health Act 1956)		
Offensive trade	\$176.00	\$185.00
Camping ground	\$349.00	\$366.00
Hairdresser	\$174.00	\$183.00
Mortuary/funeral director	\$174.00	\$183.00
Transfer fee	\$101.00	\$106.00

	2023/24	2024/25
Environmental health (Local Government Act 2002 and Bylaws)		
Mobile shop (not food) licence	\$175.00	\$184.00
Stall licence	\$86.00	\$90.00
Hawkers licence	\$88.00	\$92.00
Licence: Prescribed Process (NPDC Bylaw 2010, Part 6: Beauty Therapy, Tattooing and Skin Piercing)	\$166.00	\$174.00
Inspections under NPDC Bylaw 2010, Part 6: Beauty Therapy, Tattooing and Skin Piercing	\$168.00 per hour	\$176.00 per hour
Removal of abandoned vehicles	\$263.00	\$276.00
Seized property (Local Government Act 2002 and Resource Management Act 1991 ss323 and 328)		
Return of seized property (including stereos)	\$129.00	\$129.00 ¹
Gambling venue consent fees (Gambling Act 2003)		
New gambling venue consent (additional costs may be charged at actual and reasonable rates)	\$821.00	\$862.00
Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (fees are set by statute) ²		
Cost/risk category application fees for premises:		
• Very low	\$368.00	\$368.00 ²
• Low	\$609.50	\$609.50 ²
• Medium	\$816.50	\$816.50 ²
• High	\$1,023.50	\$1,023.50 ²
• Very high	\$1,207.50	\$1,207.50 ²
Cost/risk category annual fees for premises:		
• Very low	\$161.00	\$161.00 ²
• Low	\$391.50	\$391.00 ²
• Medium	\$632.50	\$632.50 ²
• High	\$1,035.00	\$1,035.00 ²
• Very high	\$1,437.50	\$1,437.50 ²
Special licences:		
• Low (or Class 3)	\$63.25	\$63.25 ²
• Medium (or Class 2)	\$207.00	\$207.00 ²
• High (or Class 1)	\$575.00	\$575.00 ²
Other applications:		
• Manager's certificate	\$316.25	\$316.25 ²
• Temporary authority	\$296.70	\$296.70 ²
• Temporary licence	\$296.70	\$296.70 ²

¹ Proposed no inflation applied. We want to encourage the seized property to be collected, otherwise we need to store it. Given the quality of the seized equipment is often low, it is easily replaced with new appliance and not necessarily sought after for return.

² Default fees are set in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, however, territorial authorities can set their own fee framework through a bylaw. This schedule may be updated if NPDC determines to make such a bylaw.

Parking

	2023/24	2024/25
On street metered	\$3.00 per hour	\$3.00 per hour ¹
Off street metered:		
• Courtenay Street car park (under The Warehouse)	\$3.00 per hour	\$3.00 per hour ¹
• Wind Wand car park, Puke Ariki car park and Molesworth Street car park	\$3.00 per hour	\$3.00 per hour ¹
• Downtown car park, Powderham Street car park (by Police Station), Central car park (across from TSB Showplace)	\$3.00 per hour	\$3.00 per hour ¹
• Egmont Street car park	\$3.00 per hour	\$3.00 per hour ¹
Leased car parks:		
• Downtown car park (Monday to Saturday)	\$36.00 per week	\$36.00 per week ²
• Courtenay Street car park (Monday to Saturday)	\$47.00 per week	\$49.00 per week
Leased off street car parks: Molesworth Street car park, Powderham Street car park and Central car park (across from TSB Showplace) (Monday to Saturday)	\$29.00 per week	\$30.00 per week
Leased off street car park: Carrington/Vivian streets – The Mill (Monday to Friday)	\$23.00 per week	\$24.00 per week
Parking infringement fees	Set by regulation by central government	Set by regulation by central government
<p>SuperGold Card holders are able to park free of charge in all metered parks up to 11am Mondays to Saturdays with their card or an alternative NPDC laminated card displayed on the dash. Note: After 11am payment must be made or vehicle is likely to be infringed for expired time.</p>		
Parking bay reservations		
Half day	\$14.00	\$15.00
Full day	\$27.50	\$29.00
Greater than one day	Price by negotiation	Price by negotiation

¹ Proposed no inflation applied given the increase to \$3 per hour in 2023/24. Proposed to maintain this, and look to increase in subsequent years by a rounded amount that is more suitable for payment denominations.

² This fee to be reviewed once a decision is made on the future of the building.

Transportation

	2023/24	2024/25
Road closures		
Application fee (Community events have the ability to apply under the Council Community Funding Investment Policy to have some or all of their road closure costs paid for.)	\$867.00	\$910.00
Street activities		
Street banners No administration fee for registered charities and non-profit incorporated societies - \$16 weekly charge to apply as applicable	\$108.00	\$113.00
On-road events - when a road closure is not required, e.g. marches, parades No fee for registered charities and non-profit incorporated societies	\$139.00	\$146.00
Temporary obstruction permit (scaffolding, cranes, containers etc)	\$139.00	\$146.00
Commercial trading in public places – application fee Term of one year - \$3,761 per annum (flat paid monthly via direct credit)	\$341.00	\$358.00
Parking bay reservations (see parking section)		
Vehicle crossings		
Application fee – urban	\$556.00	\$584.00
Application fee – rural	\$556.00	\$584.00
Alterations to existing vehicle crossing	\$151.00	\$159.00
Street works and minor services		
Rural rapid number stakes	\$38.50 per stake	\$40.50 per stake
Corridor Access Request System (CAR) application fees		
CAR application for:		
• Excavation >10m ² or any CAR in carriageway	\$446.00	\$468.00
• Excavation <10m ² in berm	\$242.00	\$254.00
CAR additional inspection	\$169.00 per hour	\$177.00 per hour
Generic Traffic Management Plan approval	\$624.00	\$655.00
Investigation into road opening that has not been advised	\$679.00	\$713.00
Overweight permits (set by statute)		
Permit for greater than three days notice	\$40.00	\$40.00 ¹
Permit fee less than three days notice	\$59.00	\$59.00 ¹
Stock underpasses		
Application fee	\$361.00	\$379.00

¹ Fee set by legislation.

	2023/24	2024/25
Airspace and subsoil leases		
Administration/application fee	\$1,023.00	\$1,075.00
Documentation costs	At cost	At cost
Annual rental – higher of the following:		
1. Minimum rental \$290 per annum; or		
2. Market rental valuation; or		
3. Rental using rating land value calculated on the following basis:		
a) Establishing a dollar rate per square metre using rating land value of applicant's adjoining property (dividing the land value by the area of the section).		
b) Calculating the floor area of a structure to be occupied and apply to the dollar rate.		
c) Calculating value of (b) by stratum percentage.		
d) Calculating value of (c) by 6.5 per cent for the annual ground rental plus GST.		
Rental to be reviewed at three yearly intervals following rateable revaluations.		
Encroachment licences (applies to private encroachments on Council-owned road reserve)		
Administration fee (for all encroachment licences)	\$369.00	\$387.00
Renewal of encroachment licence (including on-street dining licence)	\$101.00	\$106.00
Note: Additional charges may apply (on an hourly rate basis of \$100 per hour) where additional renewal processing is required above and beyond roll over of existing encroachment licences		
Documentation costs (for all encroachment licences), including registration of a memorandum of encumbrance, if applicable	At cost	At cost
Lawn/landscaping and fences (road reserve encroachment licences only – does not apply to paper roads)	Annual rental	Annual rental
Annual rental calculated on the following basis:		
1. Establishing a dollar rate per square metre by dividing the land value of the applicant's section by the area of the section.		
2. Calculating the area to be occupied and apply to the dollar rate.		
3. Calculating one per cent of (2) which is to be charged as the annual rental plus GST or a minimum of \$173.00 annual rental plus GST, whichever is the greater		
Amount to be reviewed at three yearly intervals following rateable revaluations.		
Other annual rental for the following:		
• Residential environment structure, e.g. garage, retaining wall		
• CBD environment - CBD footpath (tables and chairs)		
• Commercial/industrial structures and lawn and landscaping		
• Rural structures, e.g. garage, retaining wall		
Calculated on the following basis:		
1. Establishing a dollar rate per square metre by dividing the land value of the applicant's section by the area of the section.		
2. Calculating the floor area to be occupied and apply to the dollar rate.		
3. Calculating 6.5 per cent of (2) which is to be charged as the annual rental plus GST.		
Amount to be reviewed at three yearly intervals following rateable revaluations.		
Road stopping (Local Government Act 1974 or Public Works Act 1981)		
Road stopping application fee plus documentation/professional services (e.g. legal, valuation etc) at cost	\$2,500.00	\$2,625.00
Petrochemical pipeline in road reserve application fee plus higher of market rental or minimum annual rental of \$290 per annum plus documentation/professional services (e.g. legal, valuation etc) at cost	\$1,023.00	\$1,075.00

Venues and Events

Event Venues

The rates quoted in this section relate to base hire rates only. Any additional costs incurred as part of venue hire requirements will be charged as and when they occur.

A rapid response rate may be applied to all booking spaces for late night turn around to secure a booking.

	2023/24	2024/25
TSB SHOWPLACE		
A 40 per cent rebate will apply to the fixed rate for 'not for profit' community group bookings that meet the community booking policy criteria.		
No community rate for functions/dinners.		
TSB Theatre		
Performance day - first/single performance (includes eight hours of technical manager and six hours of duty manager). Venue hire is the advertised rate or 10 per cent of gross ticket sales whichever is greater*	\$4,025.00	\$4,226.25
Second performance - same day (includes six hours of technical manager and four hours of duty manager). Venue hire is the advertised rate or 10 per cent of gross ticket sales whichever is greater	\$2,020.00	\$2,121.00
Rehearsal and pack in/out days (staff, energy and cleaning additional)	\$1,215.00	\$1,215.00 ¹
Theatre Royal		
Full rental (includes four hours of technical manager and six hours of duty manager). Venue hire is the advertised rate or 10 per cent of gross ticket sales whichever is greater.	\$2,200.00	\$2,310.00
Second performance - same day (includes two hours of technical manager and four hours of duty manager). Venue hire is the advertised rate or 10 per cent of gross ticket sales whichever is greater	\$1,450.00	\$1,450.00 ²
Rehearsal and pack in/out days (staff, energy and cleaning additional)	\$1,010.00	\$1,010.00 ¹
Alexandra Room		Prices are quoted per individual booking ³
Full day (staff additional)	\$750.00	
Lounges — booking requirements vary	Prices are quoted per individual booking requirements	
Theatre Royal Lounge		Prices are quoted per individual booking ³
BOWL OF BROOKLANDS		
Full day – concert/public event hire	By negotiation (varies due to event)	By negotiation (varies due to event)
Rehearsal and pack in/out days	By negotiation (varies due to event)	By negotiation (varies due to event)
Function on stage – full day rate ⁴	\$1,155.00	\$2,600.00
Function on stage – per hour (minimum four hours)		\$250 per hour

	2023/24	2024/25
TSB STADIUM		
A 40 per cent rebate will apply to the fixed rate for 'not for profit' community group bookings that meet the community booking policy criteria.		
A 55 per cent rebate will apply to the fixed rate for 'school event' bookings that are run for school aged children but by a community organisation and not for profit.		
A 60 per cent rebate will apply to the fixed rate for 'school' bookings that meet the venue school hire policy and for 'not for profit' 65 plus age community group bookings that meet the community booking policy criteria.		
Commercial expos/trade shows/sales (includes duty manager, vinyl floor covers, power and standard day cleaning)		
Commercial:		
Entire stadium – per event day (12 hours) – first event day	\$5,300.00	\$5,300.00 ²
Entire stadium – per event day (12 hours) – subsequent event day	\$3,300.00	\$3,300.00 ²
Entire stadium – per pack in/out day (12 hours)	\$2,135.00 (hourly rate can be negotiated, if required)	\$2,135.00 (hourly rate can be negotiated, if required) ²
National/international sporting event⁵		
Entire stadium – per event day (12 hours)		By negotiation (varies due to event)
Entire stadium – per pack in/pack out day		By negotiation (varies due to event)
Sport/community events use (includes duty manager, power and cleaning)		
International, national, regional sport:		
Entire stadium – per event day (12 hours)	\$2,443.50	\$2,450.00 ⁶
Entire stadium – per hour	\$228.50 per hour	\$240.00 per hour
Entire stadium – per pack in/pack out day ⁷		By negotiation (varies due to event)
Per court – available standard business hours only	\$91.50 per hour	\$100.00 per hour
Concerts and entertainment showcases		
Entire stadium – per event day	No set fees – by negotiation with hirers	No set fees – by negotiation with hirers
Entire stadium – per pack in/out day	No set fees – by negotiation with hirers	No set fees – by negotiation with hirers
Conferences/dinners (includes duty manager, vinyl floor covers, power and cleaning)		
Entire stadium – per event day (12 hours)	\$3,700.00	\$3,700.00 ⁸
Entire stadium – per pack in/out day (12 hours)	\$2,130.00	\$2,130.00 ⁸
Mezzanine Meeting Room (includes duty manager, power and cleaning during standard business hours)		
Full day hire (eight hours)	\$600.00	By negotiation (varies due to event) ⁹
Half day hire (four hours)	\$330.00	By negotiation (varies due to event) ⁹

Note: Event on costs include functional services provided by the stadium - energy use, security, front of house staff, ushers, ticket sellers, cleaning, waste disposal, duty manager and maintenance crew, chairs, tables and partitions and any other equipment and resource requested by hirers not normally supplied by the TSB Stadium.

	2023/24	2024/25
YARROW STADIUM		
Function facilities		
Prices include duty manager (during business hours), power and cleaning. Any additional costs incurred as part of venue hire requirements will be charged as and when they occur. Stadium management may determine that specific functions require security.		
No fees proposed for function facilities until new spaces on East Stand confirmed and construction completed (estimated 2025).		
Legends Lounge – space not currently available		
Southern Room – Presidents Room – space not currently available		
Concourse – space not currently available		
Media Room		
Business day (8am to 5pm)	\$182.00	By negotiation (varies due to event) ⁹
Suites		
Hospitality Suite	\$569.00	By negotiation (varies due to event) ⁹
YARROW STADIUM – Community sports hire		
Field hire		
Any additional costs incurred as part of venue hire requirements will be charged as and when they occur.		
Training:		
• Per field per season (excluding Field 1)	\$655.00	\$687.75
• Flood lighting – per field (outer fields only)	\$11.00 per hour	\$11.55 per hour
Outer fields during standard business hours (does not include any facilities)		\$35.00 per hour
Main Field - Field 1: ¹⁰		
• Commercial (non sport)		By negotiation (varies due to event)
• National sport		By negotiation (varies due to event)
• Non major event (community/sports groups only)	\$175.00	\$183.75 per day
Match day: ¹¹		
• Facility hire all fields, including Field 1 – non major event A 25 per cent rebate will apply to the fixed rate for Field 1 for 'not for profit community group' bookings that meet the community booking policy. A 55 per cent rebate will apply to the fixed rate for 'school event' bookings that are run for school aged children but by a community organisation and not for profit.	\$175.00	
• Power and gas	\$59.00	\$61.95
• Cleaning	Actual cost	Actual cost
• Front of house staff	Actual cost	Actual cost
• Technical	Actual cost	Actual cost
• Security	Actual cost	Actual cost
• Flood lighting	Actual cost	Actual cost

¹ Proposed no inflation applied. Price comparable to other theatres/venues around the country.

² Proposed no inflation applied as there are no additional costs (other than staffing) for holding a second show on the same day.

- ³ With the Alexandra Room changes it is proposed to remove the full day and lounges fees and quote per individual booking. It is also proposed to add a new fee for the Theatre Royal Lounge.
- ⁴ Proposed increase above inflation to cover all costs to set up and operate the Bowl of Brooklands for events and weddings and proposed new fee for an hourly rate.
- ⁵ Proposed new hire rate due to simplifying schedule and separating from regular sporting events.
- ⁶ Proposed decrease below inflation due to community user groups struggling to pay at the moment. Increasing venue rental would just pass fees to the community.
- ⁷ Proposed new fee. Previously there was no rate for community pack in events.
- ⁸ Proposed no inflation applied. Price comparable to other venues making it desirable to use our venue.
- ⁹ Proposed to remove all meeting room charges and price on a case by case basis depending on the clients needs.
- ¹⁰ Proposed new category be included for Yarrow Stadium Field 1.
- ¹⁰ Proposed removal of rebates on the main field as it is already priced at discounted rate. The charge per day of \$183.75 is very cheap and reasonable to hold events on the main field for schools and the community. Additional costs are all covered in the contract,

Todd Energy Aquatic Centre and swimming pools

All children under eight must be accompanied by a parent/caregiver actively supervising the child.

	2023/24	2024/25
Todd Energy Aquatic Centre – entry fees		
Adult	\$6.50	\$6.50 ¹
Adult – Community Services card holder	\$5.50	\$5.50 ¹
Adult – happy hour	\$5.50	\$5.50 ¹
Adult – happy hour – Community Services card holder	\$4.50	\$4.50 ¹
Child – happy hour	\$4.00	\$4.00 ¹
Child – happy hour – Community Services card holder	\$3.00	\$3.00 ¹
Senior – happy hour	\$3.00	\$3.00 ¹
Child (at school)	\$5.00	\$5.00 ¹
Child (at school) – Community Services card holder	\$4.00	\$4.00 ¹
Senior citizen (over 60)	\$4.00	\$4.00 ¹
SuperGold card holder²	\$3.30	
Spectator	\$2.00	\$2.00 ¹
Spectator – Community Services card holder	\$1.50	\$1.50 ¹
Caregiver (this includes a parent/caregiver of a child under eight plus the child or a parent/caregiver of a disabled person plus the disabled person)	\$4.00	\$4.00 ¹
Preschooler	Free with paying adult	Free with paying adult
Fitness Centre entry (gym) – casual	\$15.00	\$20.00 ³
Sauna and steam room	\$4.00 plus entry	\$4.50 plus entry
Hydroslide all day pass (unlimited rides)	\$4.00 plus entry	\$4.00 plus entry ⁴
Group booking 10 people or more:		
• Child swim only	\$4.50	\$4.50 ¹
• Child swim and hydroslide	\$7.50	\$7.50 ¹
• Adult swim only	\$6.00	\$6.00 ¹
• Adult swim and hydroslide	\$9.00	\$9.00 ¹
School group booking 10 people or more:		
• Child structured activities, learn to swim etc	\$4.00	\$4.00 ¹
• Child fun swim	\$4.50	\$4.50 ¹
Pool staff hire – normal operating hours	\$25.00 plus entry	\$30.00 plus entry
Pool staff hire – after operating hours	\$40.00 plus entry	\$45.00 plus entry
Locker per hour two hours	\$2.00	\$2.00
Tog/towel/rash top hire (plus security deposit of car keys or watch)	\$5.00	\$5.00
Todd Energy Aquatic Centre – concession cards		
Adult – swim x 50	\$260.00	\$260.00 ¹
Adult – swim x 50 – Community Services card holder	\$220.00	\$220.00 ¹
Adult – swim x 25	\$138.00	\$138.00 ¹
Adult – swim x 25 – Community Services card holder	\$115.00	\$115.00 ¹
Adult – swim x 11	\$65.00	\$65.00 ¹
Adult – swim x 11 – Community Services card holder	\$55.00	\$55.00 ¹
Adult (off peak season*) swim x 11	\$55.00	\$55.00 ¹
SuperGold card holder – swim x 11²	\$33.00	
SuperGold card holder – swim x 50²	\$130.00	
Child – swim x 50	\$200.00	\$200.00 ¹
Child – swim x 50 – Community Services card holder	\$160.00	\$160.00 ¹
Child – swim x 25	\$106.50	\$106.50 ¹

	2023/24	2024/25
Child – swim x 25 – Community Services card holder	\$85.00	\$85.00 ¹
Child – swim x 11	\$50.00	\$50.00 ¹
Child – swim x 11 – Community Services card holder	\$40.00	\$40.00 ¹
Child (off peak season*) swim x 11	\$40.00	\$40.00 ¹
Senior – swim x 50	\$160.00	\$160.00 ¹
Senior – swim x 25	\$85.00	\$85.00 ¹
Senior – swim x 11	\$40.00	\$40.00 ¹
Senior (off peak season*) – swim x 11	\$30.00	\$30.00 ¹
Caregiver (this includes a parent/caregiver of a child under eight plus the child or a parent/caregiver of a disabled person plus the disabled person) - swim x 11	\$40.00	\$40.00 ¹
Adult – swim/sauna x 50	\$336.00	\$353.00
Adult – swim/sauna x 50 – Community Services card holder	\$300.00	\$315.00
Adult – swim/sauna x 11	\$95.00	\$100.00
Adult – swim/sauna x 11 – Community Services card holder	\$85.00	\$89.00
Adult – gym/swim/sauna/steam x 50	\$357.00	\$375.00
Adult – gym/swim/sauna/steam x 25	\$205.00	\$215.00
Adult – gym/swim/sauna/steam x 11	\$100.00	\$105.00
Senior citizen – gym/swim/sauna/steam x 50	\$297.00	\$312.00
Senior citizen – gym/swim/sauna/steam x 25	\$167.00	\$175.00
Senior citizen – gym/swim/sauna/steam x 11	\$83.00	\$87.00
Student (high school student aged 14 or above) - gym/swim/sauna/steam x 50	\$297.00	\$312.00
Student (high school student aged 14 or above) - gym/swim/sauna/steam x 25	\$167.00	\$175.00
Student (high school student aged 14 or above) - gym/swim/sauna/steam x 11	\$83.00	\$87.00
Senior citizen – swim/sauna x 11	\$80.00	\$84.00
50s forward – gym/aqua x 11	\$55.00	\$55.00 ¹
Child – aquarobics x 11	\$75.00	\$75.00 ¹
Child - aquarobics x 11 – Community Services card holder	\$65.00	\$65.00 ¹
Senior – aquarobics x 11	\$65.00	\$65.00 ¹
Adult – aquarobics x 11	\$85.00	\$85.00 ¹
Adult – aquarobics x 11 – Community Services card holder	\$75.00	\$75.00 ¹
Adult – happy hour x 11	\$55.00	\$55.00 ¹
Adult – happy hour x 11 – Community Services card holder	\$45.00	\$45.00 ¹
Fitness professional session - half hour sessions x 11	\$200.00	\$200.00 ⁵
Fitness professional session - one hour sessions x 11	\$400.00	\$400.00 ⁵
Todd Energy Aquatic Centre – gym/swim membership		
12 months	\$595.00	\$595.00 ⁵
Six months	\$365.00	\$365.00 ⁵
One month	\$90.00	\$90.00 ⁵
Direct debit	\$55.00 per month	\$55 per month ⁵
Fitness joining fee	\$50.00	\$50.00 ⁵
Fitness test (members)	\$15.00	\$15.00 ⁵
Reassessment (programme and fitness test)	\$26.00	\$26.00 ⁵
Fitness professional tuition – one hour	\$50.00	\$50.00 ⁵
Fitness professional tuition – half hour	\$26.00	\$26.00 ⁵
Programme (members only)	\$15.00	\$15.00 ⁵
Water fitness programme	\$35.00	\$35.00 ⁵

	2023/24	2024/25
Todd Energy Aquatic Centre – learn to swim lessons (includes entry)		
Adult x 10	\$125.00	\$145.00 ⁶
Adult x 10 – Community Services card holder	\$110.00	\$135.00 ⁶
Child x 10	\$110.00	\$130.00 ⁶
Child x 10 – Community Services card holder	\$100.00	\$120.00 ⁶
One on one lesson (half hour)	\$35.00	\$40.00 ⁶
Todd Energy Aquatic Centre – Aquarobics and 50s forward programmes (includes entry)		
Senior citizen	\$6.50	\$6.50 ¹
Adult	\$8.50	\$8.50 ¹
Adult – Community Services card holder	\$7.50	\$7.50 ¹
Child	\$7.50	\$7.50 ¹
Child – Community Services card holder	\$6.50	\$6.50 ¹
50s forward	\$5.50	\$5.50 ¹
Todd Energy Aquatic Centre – additional charges		
Barclay Room hire (peak)	\$25.00 per hour	\$26.00 per hour
Barclay Room hire (off peak**)	\$20.00 per hour	\$21.00 per hour
Lane hire:		
• 50m lane	\$20.00 per hour	\$21.00 per hour
• 25m lane	\$15.00 per hour	\$16.00 per hour
BBQ hire	\$20.00 per hour	\$21.00 per hour
Inglewood/Waitara/Ōkato pools – entry fees ⁷		
Adult	\$5.00	\$5.00
Adult – Community Services card holder	\$3.00	\$3.00
SuperGold card holder Senior	\$2.50	\$2.50
Child	\$4.00	\$4.00
Child – Community Services card holder	\$2.00	\$2.00
Adult with child up to age eight	\$3.00	\$3.00
Adult with child up to age eight – Community Services card holder	\$2.00	\$2.00
Spectator	\$1.00	\$1.00
School group booking 10 people or more:		
• Child – structured activities, learn to swim etc	Free	Free
• Child – fun swim	\$3.00	\$3.00
Pool staff hire – normal operating hours	\$25.00 per hour	\$27.00 per hour
Pool staff hire – after operating hours	\$40.00 per hour	\$42.00 per hour
Inglewood/Waitara/Ōkato pools – concession cards ⁷		
Adult – swim x 11	\$50.00	\$50.00
Adult – swim x 11 – Community Services card holder	\$30.00	\$30.00
Child – swim x 11	\$40.00	\$40.00
Child – swim x 11 – Community Services card holder	\$20.00	\$20.00
SuperGold card holder Senior – swim x 11	\$25.00	\$25.00
Adult season pass	\$160.00	\$160.00
Adult season pass – Community Services card holder	\$115.00	\$115.00
Child season pass	\$90.00	\$90.00
Child season pass – Community Services card holder	\$60.00	\$60.00
SuperGold season pass Senior	\$80.00	\$80.00

* Off peak season: weekdays 2pm to 3pm (excluding school holidays), after 6.30pm weekdays and after 5.30pm weekends/public holidays.

** Off peak Barclay Room hire: weekdays.

- ¹ Proposed no inflation applied to pool entry fees. This would have an estimated net rating impact of \$80,000 based on normal expected patronage.
- ² Proposed removal of fee. Only one other pool in NZ offers a SuperGold discount as most already have senior rates that are discounted from the adult rate.
- ³ Proposed to increase casual fee above inflation to align with other gyms throughout New Zealand.
- ⁴ Proposed no inflation applied to entice people to use the hydroslide.
- ⁵ Proposed no inflation applied. We are already charging well above other gyms in New Plymouth.
- ⁶ Proposed to increase fees above inflation. Swim school fees have not increased in pace with costs and are significantly lower than other local swim schools. Proposed to look at a staged increase over the next two years. Currently 'learn to swim' is running at a loss, partly due to no increase in fees since 2020/21, increases in cost of casual staff/instructor pay rates and the recent living wage implementation.
- ⁷ Proposed no inflation applied. These are seasonal pools and do not offer the same value as the Aquatic Centre.

Waste Management and Minimisation

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Colson Road Transfer Station – private operator				
Annual solid waste licence fee				
Waste transport and disposal facilities	\$70.00	\$71.50	\$78.65	82.50

	2023/24	2024/25
Kerbside collection		
Opt-in green waste kerbside collection service		\$237.50 ¹
Non-resident annual kerbside collection service (businesses and organisations can opt into this service)		\$265.00 ¹
Back door refuse collection service (annual fee)	\$40.00	\$40.00 ²
Replacement bin for mixed recyclables or landfill (240L/140L)	\$75.90	\$79.50
Additional or replacement crate for glass recyclables (60L)	\$18.15	\$19.00
Replacement bin for food scraps (23L)	\$18.15	\$19.00
Changing kerbside bin size:		
• Downsize recycling bin from 240L to 120L	\$91.85	\$96.50
• Upsize recycling bin from 120L to 240L	\$91.85	\$96.50
Asbestos bags – large	\$5.20	\$5.50

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
NPDC Transfer Stations: Tongapōrutu, Waitara, Inglewood and Ōkato				
Landfill waste:				
• Minimum charge 60L/15kg bag of general refuse	\$10.50	\$15.50	\$17.00	\$18.00
• Car boot or small hatchback	\$77.50	\$112.00	\$123.00	\$129.00
• Large hatchback, station wagon or small van	\$119.50	\$185.50	\$204.00	\$214.00
• Large van, ute or trailer up to 1m ³ load size charge	\$143.65	\$221.00	\$243.00	\$255.00
• Large trailer or small truck	Not accepted	Not accepted	Not accepted	Not accepted
• Truck >1 tonne payload	Not accepted	Not accepted	Not accepted	Not accepted

	2023/24	2024/25
Whiteware (other than fridges and freezers)	\$17.50 per item	\$18.50 per item
Fridges and freezers	\$33.00 per item	\$34.50 per item
Approved recyclables	No charge	No charge
Whole tyres (car tyres only, others not accepted)	\$11.00 per tyre	\$11.50 per tyre
Jack Trash unit (Tongapōrutu) only	\$4.00	\$4.00
Green waste		
Minimum charge 60L/15kg bag of green waste	\$4.50	\$4.50
Car boot or small hatchback	\$26.50	\$28.00
Large hatchback, station wagon or small van	\$32.00	\$33.50
Vehicle/trailer load up to 1m ³ load size	\$41.00	\$43.00
Vehicle/trailer load above 1m ³ load size	\$45.50 per m ³	\$48.00 per m ³
Truck >1 tonne payload – Tongapōrutu, Waitara, Inglewood, Ōkato	\$45.50 per m ³	\$48.00 per m ³

	2023/24	2024/25
Commercial waste sorting facility (account customers only, no public access)		
Mixed waste dry load (waste acceptance criteria will apply)	\$224.00 per tonne	\$234.00 ³ per tonne
	\$59.70 minimum weigh charge	\$70.20 ³ minimum weigh charge
Non-compliant load	\$60.00	\$63.00
Single waste stream	\$75.00 per tonne	\$78.75 per tonne
Pre-sorted single waste streams listed within waste acceptance criteria that are not specifically itemised in fees and charges		
Tyres:		
• Car tyre	\$4.35 per tyre	\$4.57 ⁴ per tyre
• 4x4 and ute	\$5.95 per tyre	\$6.25 ⁴ per tyre
• Light truck	\$13.50 per tyre	\$14.18 ⁴ per tyre
• Heavy truck	\$21.50 per tyre	\$22.58 ⁴ per tyre
• Super single	\$29.50 per tyre	\$30.98 ⁴ per tyre
• Off the Road/Tractor	\$0.85 per kg	\$0.89 ⁴ per kg

¹ Proposed new fees. New service for opt-in \$192.48 plus admin fee \$45 (rounded up for ease of invoicing customer). New service for non-residential annual kerbside collection service \$200 plus administration fee \$45.

² Proposed no inflation applied. The backdoor service is partially subsidised to keep it affordable for those that need it. Due to the low number of backdoor services, the impact on rates is negligible.

³ Based on business model for activity.

⁴ Subject to The Government's regulated product stewardship scheme under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which places responsibilities for managing end-of-life products on producers, importers, and retailers rather than on communities and councils. Once the regulated product stewardship scheme is in effect, there will be no charge.

Water and Waste

Trade Waste

The compliance monitoring fee component is based on the number of sampling events specified in a discharger's trade waste consent multiplied by the charge specified.

*Base fee: The base fee is non-refundable except in accordance with the refund criteria. It is set at a level to cover a straight-forward application with no external inputs or other case specific costs. This fee will cover the receipt and issue of the application and initial inspection, and includes the number of hours of technical input specified. In some cases the base fee will be exceeded. Matters that could cause the base fee to be exceeded include external or specialist inputs, amendments or additional information or application complexity. Any additional costs over and above the base fee will be invoiced to the applicant.

	2023/24	2024/25
Trade waste licence fees		
AL1 for controlled consents:		
• Administration fee (includes up to two hours officer time)	\$264.00	\$277.00
• Inspection fee (includes up to one hour officer time)	\$189.00	\$198.00
• Total base fee* (administration and inspection)	\$453.00	\$476.00
• Sampling fee	\$313.50 per event	\$329.00 per event
AL2 for conditional consents:		
• Administration fee (includes up to three hours officer time)	\$395.00	\$415.00
• Inspection fee (includes up to 1.5 hours officer time)	\$254.00	\$267.00
• Total base fee* (administration and inspection)	\$649.00	\$681.00
• Sampling fee	\$313.50 per event	\$329.00 per event
Trade waste consent application fees		
CA1 for temporary discharge consents:		
• Administration fee (includes up to 1.5 hours officer time)	\$198.00	\$208.00
• Inspection fee (includes up to one hour officer time)	\$189.00	\$198.00
• Total base fee* (administration and inspection)	\$387.00	\$406.00
CA2 for controlled consents:		
• Administration fee (includes up to three hours officer time)	\$395.00	\$415.00
• Inspection fee (includes up to 3.5 hours officer time)	\$519.00	\$545.00
• Total base fee* (administration and inspection)	\$914.00	\$960.00
• Renewal fee (includes up to 1.5 hours officer time)	\$198.00	\$208.00
CA3 for conditional consents:		
• Administration fee (includes up to five hours officer time)	\$659.00	\$692.00
• Inspection fee (includes up to 5.5 hours officer time)	\$782.00	\$821.00
• Total base fee* (administration and inspection)	\$1,441.00	\$1,513.00
• Renewal fee (includes up to three hours officer time)	\$395.00	\$415.00
Technical charge for officer time above base fee (includes technical officers and monitoring officers)	\$132.00 per hour	\$139.00 per hour
Manager technical charge for officer time	\$175.00 per hour	\$184.00 per hour
Non-compliance reinspection fees		
Administration fee (includes up to three hours officer time)	\$395.00	\$415.00
Inspection fee (includes up to 1.5 hours officer time)	\$254.00	\$267.00
Total base fee* (administration and inspection)	\$649.00	\$681.00
Sampling fee	\$313.50 per event	\$329.00 per event

	2023/24	2024/25
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Late fees

Trade waste fees and charges which are not paid within the time specified in the Trade Waste Bylaw (Part 11) will be subject to a penalty rate fixed at one per cent of the amount invoiced for each month or part month beyond the due date.

Trade waste charges

Volume	\$1.40 per m ³	\$1.69 ¹ per m ³
Suspended solids (SS)	\$1.47 per kg	\$1.72 ² per kg
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	\$2.99 per kg	\$3.38 ³ per kg
Copper	\$368.80 per kg	\$418.71 ⁴ per kg
Nickel	\$556.76 per kg	\$697.86 ⁵ per kg
Zinc	\$111.35 per kg	\$139.57 ⁶ per kg

Tankered waste charge (New Plymouth Wastewater Treatment Plant)

Tankered waste only accepted with a current trade waste consent that specifies NP Wastewater Treatment Plant as a point of discharge. Waste must comply with contaminant limits specified in the trade waste consent.

In addition to the base fees the discharger will be charged for the cost of treating their effluent (BOD, SS, volume and toxic pollutants) as per the scale of trade waste charges, and the cost of any laboratory expenses incurred in characterising the waste. If tankered waste is discharged at the wastewater treatment plant, an administration and handling charge is also charged.

Administration and handling charge per delivery	\$44.55	\$46.78
Volume charge (based upon volume discharged at the NP Wastewater Treatment Plant)	\$106.18 per m ³	\$111.49 per m ³
Sampling fee	\$313.50 per load	\$329.18 per load

- ¹ Proposed increase above inflation. Wastewater costs increased by 22.87% from last year. Total volume portion determined by bylaws increases by 21%.
- ² Proposed increase above inflation. Wastewater costs increased by 22.87% from last year. Total SS portion determined by bylaws increases by 17%.
- ³ Proposed increase above inflation. Wastewater costs increased by 22.87% from last year. Total BOD portion determined by bylaws increases by 13%.
- ⁴ Proposed increase above inflation. Wastewater costs increased by 22.87% from last year. Total Cu portion increases by 14%.
- ⁵ Proposed increase above inflation. Wastewater costs increased by 22.87% from last year. Total Ni portion determined by bylaws increases by 25%.
- ⁶ Proposed increase above inflation. Wastewater costs increased by 22.87% from last year. Total Zn portion determined by bylaws increases by 25%.

Water, sewer and stormwater applications

	2023/24	2024/25
WATER		
Connection/Disconnection		
Water connection (application fee only)	\$301.50	\$316.50
Additional connections – applied for at the same time	\$196.00	\$206.00
Five or more connections – applied for at the same time	\$1,085.00	\$1,139.50
Installation of a water meter (ordinary water supply only) – in addition to the application fee	\$310.00	\$325.50
Installation of water meters for additional water connections (ordinary water supply only) – applied for at the same time	\$268.00 per additional meter	\$281.50 per additional meter
Disconnection (charge per visit, with no charge for initial visit)	\$115.50	\$121.50
Water meter reading by appointment	\$115.50	\$121.50
Change of restrictor size (rural restricted flow only)	\$115.50	\$121.50
Filling points		
Water filling points supply charge per annum	\$190.00	\$199.50
Water filling points consumption charge (as recorded by meter)	\$2.50 per m ³	\$2.60 per m ³
SEWER		
Connection/Disconnection		
Sewer connection (application fee only)	\$301.50	\$316.50
Additional lots – applied for at the same time	\$196.00	\$206.00
Five or more lots – applied for at the same time	\$1,085.00	\$1,139.50
Disconnection (charge per visit, with no charge for initial visit)	\$115.50	\$121.50
STORMWATER		
Connection/Disconnection		
Stormwater connection (application fee only)	\$301.50	\$316.50
Additional lots – applied for at the same time	\$196.00	\$206.00
Five or more lots – applied for at the same time	\$1,085.00	\$1,139.50
Disconnection (charge per visit, with no charge for initial visit)	\$115.50	\$121.50

Laboratory

Laboratory hours are 8am to 4.30pm Monday to Friday. Weekend work will only be undertaken following consultation with the Laboratory Lead. All weekend test costs will be double the test prices below.

	2023/24	2024/25
Any samples collected that require couriating to an external laboratory will incur a charge per chilly bin. This charge includes chilly bin, ice, paperwork and courier fees	\$57.40 per chilly bin	\$60.00 per chilly bin
Auto-samplers are available and charged per 24 hour period or part thereof. Charge covers set-up and programming	\$57.40 per 24 hours	\$60.00 per 24 hours
Water and Wastewater sample tests (I.A.N.Z. registered tests)		
Alkalinity Total (A.P.H.A. 2320, B)	\$26.50 per sample	\$27.80 per sample
Ammonia as 'N' (A.P.H.A. 4500 - NH ₃ , D)	\$55.20 per sample	\$58.00 per sample
BOD ₅ (A.P.H.A. 5210, B)	\$100.70 per sample	\$105.70 per sample
COD (A.P.H.A. 5220, D)	\$54.60 per sample	\$57.30 per sample
Conductivity (A.P.H.A. 2510, B)	\$25.60 per sample	\$26.90 per sample
Cyanide (A.P.H.A. 4500, CN-, F)	\$176.50 for batch of five samples	\$185.30 for batch of five samples
Dissolved Oxygen (A.P.H.A. 4500, O, C)	\$52.90 per sample	\$55.50 per sample
Oil and Grease (A.P.H.A. 5520, D)	\$120.70 per sample	\$126.70 per sample
Fluoride (A.P.H.A. 4500 - F-, C)	\$77.40 per sample	\$81.30 per sample
Phenols Total (A.P.H.A. 5530, B, D)	\$176.60 for batch of five samples	\$185.40 for batch of five samples
pH (A.P.H.A. 4500, H+, B)	\$26.90 per sample	\$28.20 per sample
Total Suspended Solids (A.P.H.A. 2540, D)	\$43.70 per sample	\$45.90 per sample
Total Dissolved Solids (A.P.H.A. 2540, C)	\$57.30 per sample	\$60.20 per sample
Temperature (A.P.H.A. 2550, B)	\$15.00 per sample	\$15.80 per sample
Hardness Total - Calculation (A.P.H.A. 3111, B (Ca + Mg))	\$86.40 per sample	\$90.70 per sample
Calcium as CaCO₃ (A.P.H.A. 3500-Ca)	\$16.90 per sample	\$19.50 ¹ per sample
Magnesium as MgCO₃ (A.P.H.A. 3500-Mg)	\$16.90 per sample	\$19.50 ¹ per sample
Ion Chromatography (A.P.H.A. 4110, B) - includes TON, NO ₂ , NO ₃ , Cl, SO ₄ , P	\$151.00 calibration and one sample	\$158.60 calibration and one sample
• Each additional sample for Ion Chromatography	\$44.40 per sample	\$46.60 per sample
Metals (I.A.N.Z. registered tests)		
A 'total metals' analysis requires a digestion charge plus a basic heavy metals charge (covers six elements) per sample analysed. A 'soluble metals' analysis does not require the digestion charge. Additional metals are charged on a per element basis in addition to the digestion and basic metals costs.		
Total metals set up cost per sample: digestion and filtration (A.P.H.A. 3030, F)	\$26.00 per sample	\$27.30 per sample
Total Recoverable Metals Screen Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn (A.P.H.A. 3120 B)	\$118.30 per sample	\$131.30 ¹ per sample
Total Recoverable Iron (A.P.H.A. 3120 B)	\$14.80 per element	\$16.45 ¹ per element
Total Recoverable Manganese (A.P.H.A. 3120 B)	\$14.80 per element	\$16.45 ¹ per element
Total Recoverable Aluminium (A.P.H.A. 3120 B)	\$14.80 per element	\$16.45 ¹ per element
Total Recoverable Arsenic (A.P.H.A. 3120 B)	\$14.80 per element	\$16.45 ¹ per element
Calcium (A.P.H.A. 3120, B)	\$16.90 per sample	\$16.45 ¹ per sample
Dissolved Calcium (A.P.H.A. 3120, B)	\$16.90 per sample	\$16.45 ¹ per sample
Magnesium (A.P.H.A. 3120 B)	\$16.90 per sample	\$16.45 ¹ per sample
Dissolved Magnesium (A.P.H.A. 3120, B)	\$16.90 per sample	\$16.45 ¹ per sample
Report charge for IANZ registered tests - single charge per report	\$33.00	\$35.00

	2023/24	2024/25
Environmental sample tests – soils/sludges (non registered tests)		
Soil pH (E.S.R. Soils Division)	\$56.40 per sample	\$56.40 ² per sample
Water and waste sample tests (non registered tests)		
Formaldehyde (Aquamerck Test)	\$38.30 per sample	\$40.20 per sample
Chlorine - Free/Total (Titrimetric Determination)	\$20.40 per sample	\$21.40 per sample
Colour True (A.P.H.A. 2120, B)	\$18.80 per sample	\$19.75 per sample
Turbidity (A.P.H.A. 2130, B)	\$38.80 per sample	\$40.70 per sample
Chloride (A.P.H.A. 4500 - Cl-, B)	\$31.60 per sample	\$33.20 per sample
Total Solids (A.P.H.A. 2540, B)	\$46.30 per sample	\$48.60 per sample
Percentage Solids/Moisture (H63/Kern)	\$35.40 per sample	\$37.20 per sample
UV at 254nm/270nm (A.P.H.A. 5910, B)	\$26.40 per sample	\$27.70 per sample
Water and wastewater sample tests (non I.A.N.Z. registered tests)		
Total Coliforms (A.P.H.A. 9222, B)	\$52.30 per sample	\$54.90 per sample
Faecal Coliforms (A.P.H.A. 9222, D)	\$52.30 per sample	\$54.90 per sample
Enterococci (Slanetz and Bartley)	\$65.20 per sample	\$68.50 per sample

¹ Proposed increases above inflation. Argon gas costs went up 11% from 2022 to 2023.

² Proposed no inflation applied. This is a very simple and rarely requested test.



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

DRAFT

COUNCIL SERVICES

for Long-Term Plan 2024-2034

This appendix contains an overview of the activities and budget for New Plymouth District Council's 16 groups of services. Please note that elements of the Draft Council Services will be updated and is subject to further refinement to reflect Council deliberations and decisions on 12 December.

Community Partnerships

Customer and Regulatory Solutions

Economic Development

Emergency Management and Business Continuance

Flood Protection and Control Works

Governance

Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre

Management of Investments and Funding

Parks and Open Spaces

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

Stormwater Management*

Transportation

Venues and Events

Waste Management and Minimisation

Wastewater Treatment*

Water Supply*

* The Three Water Council Services of Stormwater Management, Wastewater Treatment and Water Supply under legislation at this point in time are restricted to Years 1 (2024/25) and 2 (2025/26) only. These pages have been prepared considering 10 years and will be adjusted accordingly depending on the legislation at the time that LTP Supporting Information is adopted for the LTP 2024 Consultation Document.

For each service, we've outlined the following information:

What we do: a summary of what the service delivers to the community.

Why we do it: **a rationale for the delivery of the service, including how the service benefits the community, how it supports NPDC's Community Outcomes** and the Strategic Framework to promote social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being. Legislative requirements are also outlined in this section.

How we pay for it: a breakdown of how the service is funded.

Challenges and changes: an explanation of the intended changes to the level of service and any material changes to the cost of the service, and the reasons for these changes.

Significant effects on community well-being: a summary of any negative and/or positive effects that the service may have on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community. A description of any mitigation of negative effects is outlined.

Our commitment to you: a description of the key levels of service we will deliver, including performance measures and our targets. It is noted that there are several proposed changes to how we report on our Levels of Service and Key Performance Indicators for the following services:

- Customer and Regulatory Solutions
- Economic Development
- Emergency Management and Business Continuance
- Governance
- Parks and Open Spaces
- Puke Ariki and Community Libraries
- Transportation
- Venues and Events
- Waste Management and Minimisation.
- Water Supply

These changes from LTP 2021-2031 have been shown with underlining for new text and ~~strikethroughs~~ for text that has been removed. Footnotes have been added, where required, to explain additions/deletions to the measures

Projects: a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan. This project list will be finalised for the February Council meeting.

Funding Impact Statement: this is an overview of the expected costs and funding of each service. The first year of each financial plan includes the current 2023/24 year. Further budget figures are for the forecasted financial plan.

How our Services contribute to our goals

The table below shows the contribution each **Council Service** makes towards the goals of NPDC’s strategic framework (our community outcomes). A medium rating indicates that the activity contributes to the outcome. A high rating indicates the activity makes a strong contribution to the outcome.



Trusted

E whakaponotia ana



Thriving Communities
and Culture
Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea
Tōnui



Environmental
Excellence
Te Kounga ā-Taiao



Prosperity

Tōnuitanga

	Trusted E whakaponotia ana	Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui	Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao	Prosperity Tōnuitanga
Community Partnerships	High	High	Medium	Medium
Customer and Regulatory Solutions	High	High	High	High
Economic Development	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Emergency Management and Business Continuance	High	High	Medium	Medium
Flood Protection and Control Works	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Governance	High	High		
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre	High	High	Medium	Medium
Management of Investments and Funding	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Parks and Open Spaces	Medium	High	High	Medium
Puke Ariki and Community Libraries	High	High		High
Stormwater Management	Medium	High	High	Medium
Transportation	Medium	High	Medium	High
Venues and Events	Medium	High	Medium	High
Waste Management and Minimisation	High	Medium	High	Medium
Wastewater Treatment	Medium	Medium	High	High
Water Supply	High	High	Medium	High

Community Partnerships

Ngā rangapū ā-hapori

What we do

We offer advice, support and partnerships to encourage a strong and connected community. We also work to make the central city area more vibrant, work on collective solutions to help solve the housing crisis and food insecurity and provide a Housing for the Elderly service.

The Community Partnerships Team supports community organisations, educational institutions, iwi, business and central government agencies to plan for, and respond to, the changing needs of our community. We are a conduit between the Council and the community, keeping aware of the evolving needs of the community, and communicating those needs to elected members and staff.

To do this, our team manages and distributes NPDC's community grants funding scheme. This includes annual contestable funding for projects and initiatives that meet set criteria with aligned organisations and groups. These include Māori specific aspirations in the form of Marae Development and Whanake grants. We also work collaboratively with our funding partners, such as NP Partners, Toi Foundation, central government, and other local philanthropic trusts.

The Central City Facilitation champions and activates a vibrant central city. This service not only encourages people into the city centre to help revitalise the area and support local business. It also supports the activation of the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy.

Our Housing for the Elderly scheme provides affordable housing for eligible elderly people in the district with regular visits to support and monitor their well-being. We continue to provide free and independent advice on home sustainability. This is available to the general public and enables them to make wise choices to improve the health and energy efficiency of their home.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals – Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future.

Community Partnerships actively contributes to each of these goals by supporting community and other organisations to make a significant contribution to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the district.

Our service is about building and supporting a strong and connected community. This means a community with a strong sense of identity that is sustainable and self-reliant; a community that uses the strengths and abilities of its people to overcome challenges; a strong community that has the resources it needs to prosper. Our support of community initiatives promotes a safe, creative, active and connected community, while embracing Te Ao Māori.

Our housing crisis work aims to make quality homes more available and affordable while the Housing for the Elderly scheme contributes to the social and economic well-being of our elderly communities. The Eco Design service improves the quality of homes resulting in a healthier community where whanau are well enough to attend work or school and supports environmental excellence through reduced energy use and emissions. Our support of a vibrant central city area is crucial to business success, employment and culture, therefore promoting social, economic and cultural well-being in the district.

How we pay for it

This service is funded through general rates. The exception is the Housing for the Elderly scheme, which is self-funded. All maintenance, upkeep and other services related to this scheme are currently funded from rental income.

We also receive a small amount of funding from Creative New Zealand to distribute to our arts community through Creative Communities funding.

Challenges and changes

The service is evolving to meet community expectations for the activity. The community is requesting more focused support to help enable the community to create systematic change in the issues the community are facing. Changes being considered include:

- supporting the community to work collaboratively at a systems-level in focused areas;
- facilitating more sector networking; and
- additional support for capacity building.

Other changes include strategically funding the Taranaki Arts Festival Trust for the life of this plan, rather than through the current multi-year contestable funding arrangement. We have also committed to increasing funding to Bell Block pool due to inflationary pressures.

The region's growing population is likely to increase demand for community services and initiatives in the district. An increasingly ageing population and a higher proportion of Māori young people in the district may increase demand for social and community services in these sectors. We will respond to these demographic changes by continuing our work on age-friendly initiatives as well as our work with youth development providers to ensure **young people's views and opinions are represented in Council decision-making.**

We will continue working with other councils, government agencies, and community stakeholder groups to support community minded initiatives and decision-making. This includes ongoing advice and financial support for groups and individuals, **funding capacity building services, and service agreement contracts that reflect NPDC's** decisions, commitments and strategic vision for the district. As part of community grants funding, we will continue to allocate a start-up fund to support new, innovative and collaborative community initiatives.

The district's ageing population and reduced home ownership levels means we can expect further increased demand for our Housing for the Elderly service. Additional resources and leadership to help address the housing crisis in Taranaki means we will continue to work on improving and growing the service and identify strategic opportunities to provide the best outcomes for the community. **The need for more and improved quality homes is vast, and this won't be solved in the short-term,** therefore this work will be a collaboration with central government and Non-Governmental Organisations.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service can have a range of positive effects on the community which are identified in the following table. There are no significant negative effects from this activity.

Positive Effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Capacity building. Increasing the capacity of community organisations.	X	X	X	X
Community funding. Providing funding to community organisations through a number of funding streams.	X	X	X	X
Housing for the Elderly. Providing units to allow the district's elderly to live independently within the community.	X			
Strategic housing. Providing resources to identify and support housing crisis solutions.	X	X	X	X
Relationship management. Working with stakeholders with clear alignment to Council's goals .	X	X	X	X
City centre activation. Providing a City Centre Facilitator to activate vibrancy in city centre and help deliver on the Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy.	X	X		X

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Build strategic relationships that support collaboration, capability and capacity in the community sector.	The percentage of partners satisfied with NPDC's advice and involvement in community initiatives.	100%	95%	95%	95%	95%
	The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's advice and support to community groups (satisfaction survey*).	89%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Provide a 'start-up' fund to support creativity and collaboration in new community initiatives.	The number of initiatives receiving 'start-up' financial support .	3	3	3	3	3
Provide effective funding support for community organisations and initiatives.	The percentage of key performance indicators achieved by recipients of NPDC's grants (as set out in funding contracts) .	91%	95%	95%	95%	95%

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Effectively coordinate and administer the Housing for the Elderly service.	The percentage of tenants satisfied with the service.	100%	90%	90%	90%	90%

*All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2024/25 (\$m)	2025/26 (\$m)	2026/27 (\$m)	2027/28 (\$m)	2028/29 (\$m)	2029/30 (\$m)	2030/31 (\$m)	2031/32 (\$m)	2032/33 (\$m)	2033/34 (\$m)

Funding Impact Statement Community Partnerships

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	5.36	6.35	6.69	6.89	7.14	7.46	7.74	8.04	8.29	8.60	8.91
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Fees and charges	1.24	1.38	1.41	1.45	1.48	1.52	1.56	1.60	1.54	1.57	1.73
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	0.15	0.37	0.49	0.62	0.74	0.87	1.00	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Total operating funding (A)	6.81	8.16	8.65	9.02	9.42	9.91	10.36	10.82	11.00	11.35	11.82
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(4.96)	(5.87)	(6.34)	(6.74)	(7.11)	(7.45)	(7.85)	(8.24)	(8.49)	(8.78)	(9.07)
Finance costs	-	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(1.35)	(1.59)	(1.61)	(1.58)	(1.61)	(1.70)	(1.71)	(1.74)	(1.74)	(1.76)	(1.78)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(6.31)	(7.50)	(7.99)	(8.36)	(8.75)	(9.18)	(9.59)	(10.01)	(10.26)	(10.57)	(10.88)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.50	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.73	0.77	0.81	0.75	0.79	0.94
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1.47	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1.47	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(1.49)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	(0.11)	(0.24)	(0.27)	(0.54)	(0.61)	(0.74)	(0.58)	(0.63)	(0.67)	(0.65)	(0.67)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.37)	(0.40)	(0.36)	(0.09)	(0.04)	0.03	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.04)	(0.10)	(0.24)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(1.97)	(0.64)	(0.63)	(0.63)	(0.65)	(0.70)	(0.74)	(0.78)	(0.72)	(0.75)	(0.91)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.50)	(0.66)	(0.66)	(0.66)	(0.67)	(0.73)	(0.77)	(0.81)	(0.75)	(0.79)	(0.94)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.14	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16

Customer and Regulatory Solutions

Ngā Whakatiki i ngā Kiritaki me ngā Waeture

What we do

We develop, implement and enforce national and local rules that protect the natural and built environment, and public and environmental health.

As the first point of contact for the public, the Customer Services Team assists people by telephone, email, or in person. Interactions cover the breadth of Council business. We manage the research, collation and production of Land Information Memoranda (LIM) reports and make public bookings for three community halls. We provide a case management service for customers wishing to open a business, or projects that involve multiple NPDC teams. The administration and assignment of requests for information under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) throughout the organisation is administered by this team.

We process food, alcohol, health and encroachment licences, and issue dog licences. We monitor and enforce legislation and bylaws, including parking, freedom camping and noise nuisances. The Animal Control Team respond to complaints about dogs and stock and maintain a service for the impounding and care of stray or seized dogs and stock. We provide a range of parking services and facilities, including paid-parking spaces, time-restricted spaces, and leaseholder carparks, throughout the district with a particular focus on the New Plymouth central business district area. Regulatory Services process building, land use and subdivision consents. We work with other teams to develop the District Plan and other policies that guide the development of the district, providing strategic planning and environmental advice to enable sustainable, resilient and productive communities.

In our role as a Building Consent Authority, our dedicated team manages the entire spectrum of building consents, from processing applications to conducting thorough inspections, all the way to achieving the coveted code of compliance status. Operating as a Territorial Authority (TA), we take charge of inspecting structures deemed dangerous or unsanitary. Our responsibilities extend further to handling complaints, resolving disputes related to buildings, ensuring swimming pool barrier compliance, building warrants of fitness and overseeing specific processes related to earthquake-prone structures, all undertaken in accordance with the Building Act 2004. Our commitment to excellence is underlined by our biennial International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) audits, which serve to reaffirm that our daily operations consistently uphold the highest quality standards.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals - Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future. The Customer and Regulatory Solutions service contributes to all these well-beings.

The Customer Services Team supports our community by ensuring our customers have access to the information and services they need. We provide education and reassurance and build trust and credibility with the community by assisting with all manner of queries. LIM reports for property owners or prospective buyers and the case management service contribute to prosperity within the district and a thriving community. The Contact Centre team provides emergency management services in extreme weather events, furthering trust within the community.

Enforcing environmental health legislation means businesses selling food and alcohol meet their public health obligations and people in the community can enjoy a lifestyle free of nuisance or risk. Animal control activities, including regulating dog ownership and owner education, protects people and wildlife from nuisance or injury caused by dogs and other animals. Enforcing parking and freedom camping regulations ensures fair, safe and easy access within the district. All these activities

contribute to the social and environmental well-being of our community, and align with building trust and credibility with community, business, fellow councils and Government. This promotes connected, engaged and safe communities, and mitigates further environmental impacts.

Great building control has a multitude of positive effects. We create healthier, more resilient communities, drive sustainable growth, and preserve our natural and cultural heritage for future generations. Socially, our team ensures safe and comfortable living environments and fosters community well-being and cohesion. Economically, we stimulate job creation, attract investment, and boost local economies through sustainable construction practices. Environmentally, we reduce carbon emissions, conserve energy and water resources, and promote sustainable building materials and techniques. Culturally, our team works to preserve and enhance architectural heritage, promote innovative design, and contribute to the aesthetic appeal of the district.

Enforcing resource consents, building controls and other regulations contributes to the goal of environmental excellence by helping mitigate the potential negative effects of growth and development. Our district planning, regulatory monitoring and enforcement activities support sustainable **management of the district's economic** and environmental resources. We ensure there is adequate land in the right places for residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural use. Our work ensures buildings in the New Plymouth district are safe, healthy and durable and that our people can use and escape buildings without endangering their safety or health. We also ensure that building design, construction and use supports and promotes sustainable development.

How we pay for it

This service is funded through general rates, fees and charges, and enforcement revenue.

Where Government funding is available, applications are made to the provider (e.g. from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment for freedom camping management initiatives).

Challenges and changes

Our district is growing and we are planning ahead. One of the challenges of an increasing population is the increased demand for resource and building consents and their associated inspection and compliance processes. In keeping up with demand, our service will continue to meet the expectations of our customers, ensuring our responses are timely and integrated. Catering for future development, population growth and changing demographics will require effective resourcing. Increased demand for consents also increases demand on the input of iwi groups during the Resource Management Act process. Providing resourcing to iwi will help strengthen **NPDC's iwi**-based partnerships.

The district's increasing population puts greater demand on the service for public advice and associated services. In meeting this demand, we will make education a priority. In areas such as animal control, our officers will continue to work with schools, businesses and community groups to provide education around dog safety.

We will look at ways to encourage responsible dog ownership and reduce the number of unregistered and menacing dogs in the community. An increasing population will also impact parking demand. We will continue to monitor inner city and suburban parking trends to ensure our parking system is fair, affordable, accessible and fit for the district, whilst considering sustainability and environmental impacts.

We will also look to technology to improve the accessibility and efficiency of our service, making more services accessible online, including through social media. This includes online and digital services for all our regulatory functions, with a continued focus on lodging and processing consents, and managing inspections. Our goal is to provide our communities with fast, efficient service whether it be online, in person or by phone.

Completing the review of our District Plan will be an important focus over this period. The final stage has commenced with the Appeal process underway. The Proposed District Plan sets direction and provides choice as to how and where the urban New Plymouth district will grow.

Recognising current uncertainty, we will continue to respond to Resource Management Act Reforms with current legislation proposed to replace the Resource Management Act 1991 with three separate acts - The Natural and Built Environment Act, the Spatial Planning Act and the Climate Adaptation Act.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service can have a range of effects on the community. These effects, negative and positive, are identified in the following tables.

Negative effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
Legislative requirements and NPDC regulatory provisions may affect or constrain the ability of individuals or groups to undertake desired activities.	X	X		X	Involving, informing and educating the community on the purpose of any existing and proposed policy and regulation. Having a fair and transparent consent and enforcement process.
The costs associated with providing services to the community amid the increased cost of living.		X			Ensuring funding sources are appropriate to the activity, having effective and efficient processes to address exacerbators, periodic review of fees and charges for appropriate alteration considerations.
Customer expectations, if not managed well can add cost and delay to development aspirations, particularly when not aligned with Council's vision.		X			Directive District Plan that ensures up front planning advice can be provided.
The public benefit provided by planning can sometimes impact the interests of individuals.	X	X			Having robust policy development or policy and customer focused delivery of policy.
Legislative reform and processes for communication.	X	X	X	X	Involving, informing and educating the community on the purpose of any existing and proposed policy and regulation.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Animal control activities, including regulating dog ownership and owner education, protects people and wildlife from nuisance or injury caused by dogs and other animals.	X		X	
Parking and freedom camping controls ensure fair, safe and easy access to populated areas throughout the district, protects the land within our guardianship and can promote the district as a place to visit.	X	X	X	
Environmental health services, including the monitoring and enforcement of legislation, bylaws, and policy, mean businesses selling food and alcohol meet public health obligations.	X	X		X

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Parking revenue above cost recovery offsets general rates.		X		
Providing a strategic approach to managing growth and development in the district that is responsive to local issues.	X	X	X	X
Strong Te Ao Māori focus in development and delivery of plans and policies and building strong relationships.				X
Ensuring the protection of the natural environment from inappropriate development.			X	
Enabling prosperous economic outcomes and positive social outcomes.	X	X		
Great building control has a multitude of positive effects across various domains. Socially, it ensures safe and comfortable living environments, fostering community well-being and cohesion. Economically, it stimulates job creation, attracts investment and boosts local economies through sustainable construction practices. Environmentally, it reduces carbon emissions, conserves energy and water resources and promotes sustainable building materials and techniques. Culturally, it preserves and enhances architectural heritage, promotes innovative design and contributes to the aesthetic appeal of cities and neighbourhoods. Collectively, these effects create healthier, more resilient communities, drive sustainable growth, and preserve our natural and cultural heritage for future generations.	X	X	X	X
Being approachable and providing information on Council processes, bylaws and various legislation assists in promoting the district as a friendly place to work, live and play.	X	X		
Land Information and Memorandum reports assist in the sale and purchase of property.	X	X		
Case management service assists new business development within the district.	X	X		

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Animal control processes contribute to a safe and healthy community.	The percentage of dog attacks animal control emergency situations* responded to within two hours. ¹	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	The percentage of known dogs registered.	93%	95%	95%	95%	95%
	The percentage of residents satisfied with animal control activities (satisfaction survey**).	86%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Respond to logged complaints in a timely manner.	The percentage of formal complaints that receive an interim reply or are resolved within five working days.	88%	90%	90%	90%	90%

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Process requests for official information within timeframes set under Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (1987).	The percentage of requests for official information completed within statutory timeframes.	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Conduct <u>alcohol</u> licensing inspections in accordance with statutory requirements. ²	All businesses <u>applying for licenses under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012</u> required to be licensed are will be inspected in accordance with statutory requirements. ²	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Process consent applications within statutory timeframes.	The percentage of building applications processed within statutory timeframes (consents and code compliance certificates).	83%	100% ³	100%	100%	100%
	The percentage of non-notified resource management consents processed within statutory timeframes.	78%	100% ⁴	100%	100%	100%
	<u>The percentage of non-notified resource management consents where decisions to extend timeframes meet the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 requirements.</u> ⁵	<u>New measure</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

~~* Animal control emergency situations: assisting emergency services, attacks by dogs, stock on roads and injured animals.~~

** All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

¹ Proposed wording change to reflect accuracy to what is tagged with a two hour timeframe. Dog attacks have been confirmed as the scope for this measure.

² Proposed wording change to clarify that the level of service statement and measure is referring to alcohol licensing.

³ Level of service to remain, metric (100% compliance target) set by legislation as the level of compliance required to be achieved by each Building Consent Authority (BCA) nationally. This measure is audited by MBIE (via their independent audit arm IANZ) bi-**annually to ensure a council's BCA is complying with The Building Act 2004**. Reducing our internal measure to a less onerous metric is not a viable option and would be counterproductive if our regulating body requires a higher standard.

⁴ Level of service to remain (100% compliance target) set by legislation under the Resource Management Act 1991.

⁵ Proposed new measure. This measure has been requested by Audit NZ following their 2021/22 audit.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information	Year 1 2024/25 (\$m)	Year 2 2025/26 (\$m)	Year 3 2026/27 (\$m)	Year 4 2027/28 (\$m)	Year 5 2028/29 (\$m)	Year 6 2029/30 (\$m)	Year 7 2030/31 (\$m)	Year 8 2031/32 (\$m)	Year 9 2032/33 (\$m)	Year 10 2033/34 (\$m)

Funding Impact Statement Customer and Regulatory Solutions

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	2.83	5.38	5.56	5.34	5.31	5.48	5.58	5.53	5.56	5.65	5.78
Targeted rates	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	9.28	11.65	12.20	12.47	12.66	12.86	13.09	13.41	13.61	13.81	14.02
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81
Total operating funding (A)	12.94	17.83	18.55	18.62	18.78	19.15	19.48	19.75	19.98	20.27	20.60
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(8.96)	(12.62)	(11.86)	(11.94)	(12.12)	(12.43)	(12.61)	(12.86)	(13.08)	(13.29)	(13.52)
Finance costs	-	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(4.13)	(5.59)	(6.20)	(6.21)	(6.21)	(6.49)	(6.63)	(6.65)	(6.66)	(6.74)	(6.85)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(13.09)	(18.25)	(18.10)	(18.18)	(18.35)	(18.92)	(19.25)	(19.52)	(19.76)	(20.04)	(20.37)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(0.15)	(0.42)	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	(0.14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	(1.11)	(3.57)	(0.87)	(1.33)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(1.83)	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.07)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	1.29	4.23	0.75	1.23	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.04)	1.76	(0.01)	0.03	-
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	0.18	0.52	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	0.15	0.42	(0.46)	(0.44)	(0.42)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.23)	(0.23)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	0.69	0.70	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
less deferred/unfunded	(0.57)	(0.54)	(0.64)	(0.67)	(0.69)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.76)	(0.76)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07

Economic Development Whakawhanake Ohaoha

What we do

We work collaboratively to identify and embrace opportunities for economic growth and diversification in the district while also contributing to social, environmental and cultural well-being.

NPDC works with the other Taranaki councils, central government, and a number of agencies in the region to develop and improve the local economy. This includes directly funding and overseeing Te Puna Umanga Venture Taranaki Trust, a Council Controlled Organisation responsible for promoting regional development and tourism in the district. Our priorities for economic development are set out in *Tapuae Roa: Make Way for Taranaki* – the Regional Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan adopted in February 2018. This work is complemented by the initiatives and outcomes identified in the *Taranaki 2050 Roadmap* and their associated pathway action plans, the Taranaki Iwi Recovery Plan and the Taranaki Housing Strategy.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals – Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and into the future.

A thriving economy is critical to this vision and goals as without it Taranaki is not “a place of opportunity where people want to live, learn, work, play and invest”. A strong economy provides people with choice, lifestyle and income. Economic development contributes to all four goals, but particularly Prosperity through helping provide an economy that is diversified, high-performing, equitable, wealth-creating and contributes to environmental sustainability rather than diminishes it.

How we pay for it

This service is funded through general rates, although Te Puna Umanga Venture Taranaki receives funding from other sources such as central government, other Taranaki Councils, philanthropic organisations and charges (such as lease arrangements).

Challenges and changes

A decrease in central government funding as well as inflationary pressures means that Te Puna Umanga Venture Taranaki requires a funding boost of approximately \$400,000 from year one and inflated thereafter in the LTP to continue current activities.

Given the dairy and energy sectors dominate the Taranaki economy, there are challenges due the susceptibility of these industries to global factors and changes in government policy that are beyond our control. The current cost of living crisis is also likely to negatively affect the retail and other sectors as people reduce their spending on discretionary products and activities.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service has no significant negative effects, however the effect of the visitor industry on carbon emissions is included for completeness. There are a range of positive effects on the community. These effects, negative and positive, are identified in the following tables.

Negative effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
Visitor promotion and major events funding focuses on encouraging people to travel to Taranaki which increases carbon emissions and other environmental impacts.			X		More sustainable methods of transport are encouraged such as electric vehicles.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Venture Taranaki activities diversify the economy.	X	X	X	X
Venture Taranaki activities attract investment into the region, through promoting the region for visitors, assisting businesses to grow and implementing regional strategic frameworks.	X	X	X	X

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Promote the New Plymouth District and the Taranaki region as a vibrant and desirable place to work, live, learn, play and invest.	The number of major events attracted or retained.	20	6	6	6	6 ¹
	Undertaking initiatives to support investment into Taranaki. ²	44 (target 5)				
	The number of engagements* with visitor industry operators. ²	1,867 (target 1,000)				
	The number of talent initiatives**. ²	44 (target 2)				
Facilitate, promote, and support sustainable business growth, innovation, investment and employment opportunities in Taranaki.	The level of annual investment in regional businesses (subject to central government policy). ²	\$493,195 (target \$1,000,000)				
	The annual percentage of clients satisfied with Venture Taranaki business support services. ²	87% (target >85%)				
	The level of annual investment*** in the	\$331,056				

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
	management capability of Taranaki's small and medium-sized businesses. ²	(target \$240,000)				
	Number of enterprise referrals and connections made by Venture Taranaki staff. ²	746 (target 200)				
	The annual additional funding secured for the provision of regional development programmes, projects and services into Taranaki in line with regional strategy such as Tapuae Roa ³	New measure	40% of total funding	40% of total funding	40% of total funding	40% of total funding
	Client satisfaction across all business support services, events, programmes and initiatives. ⁴	New measure	Net Promoter Score (NPS) 40+	NPS 40+	NPS 40+	NPS 40+
	Number of events, programmes or initiatives to drive change and support regional strategy objectives such as in Tapuae Roa and Taranaki 2050. ⁵	New measure	10	10	10	10
	Performance measures and reporting requirements of external contracts (such as with central government) are achieved. ⁶	New measure	90%	90%	90%	90%

~~* Engagement is defined as a significant interaction made with an external party.~~

~~** Talent initiatives are those that facilitate the retention, growth or attraction of talent (i.e. human resources) in/into Taranaki.~~

~~*** Investment includes capability development and voucher funding as part of the nationwide Regional Business Partner Network~~

¹ LTP 2021-2031 target by 2030/31 was four. Proposed to increase the target from four to six recognising results have always been higher than this, but not too high at this stage as there are possible changes to this activity.

² Proposed to remove these measures as better covered by proposed new measures and central government policy is unreliable with respect to the level of annual investment in regional businesses.

- ³ Proposed new measure to align with what happens and is not reliant on central government policy, although will be influenced by it. This replaces the previous measure "the level of annual investment in the management capability of Taranaki's small and medium sized businesses".
- ⁴ Proposed new measure. This measure asks clients how likely they are to recommend Venture Taranaki (VT) to a friend or colleague and more accurately measures satisfaction with the services provided by VT. The scale is -100 to +100 and anything above 0 is considered good. +50 is considered excellent and 80+ world class. 40+ will provide a benchmark as VT's customer satisfaction is often dependent on eligibility criteria for certain services (i.e. a customer won't recommend VT if they were denied a service because they didn't meet the criteria). This measure also helps compare VT's customer satisfaction against other economic development agencies and public services.
- ⁵ Proposed new measure to help show the range of activities that VT undertakes each year to contribute to strategic objectives. The types of activities are broad as they will be a result of VT's business planning process and will vary depending on opportunity and budget. Examples include the PowerUp programme, Export map survey, TechWeek events and facilitation, Branching Out and TripTo.
- ⁶ Proposed new measure. This measure ensures external programme delivery requirements are met, such as set by central government funding contracts. It also helps ensure reputational risk is minimised.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

<i>Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information</i>	Year 1 2024/25 (\$m)	Year 2 2025/26 (\$m)	Year 3 2026/27 (\$m)	Year 4 2027/28 (\$m)	Year 5 2028/29 (\$m)	Year 6 2029/30 (\$m)	Year 7 2030/31 (\$m)	Year 8 2031/32 (\$m)	Year 9 2032/33 (\$m)	Year 10 2033/34 (\$m)

**Funding Impact Statement
Economic Development**

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	4.29	5.70	5.77	5.83	5.93	5.69	5.77	5.88	5.95	6.04	6.14
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	4.29	5.70	5.77	5.83	5.93	5.69	5.77	5.88	5.95	6.04	6.14
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(3.48)	(4.50)	(4.59)	(4.67)	(4.76)	(4.43)	(4.51)	(4.59)	(4.67)	(4.74)	(4.82)
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.75)	(1.13)	(1.14)	(1.12)	(1.14)	(1.22)	(1.22)	(1.25)	(1.24)	(1.26)	(1.28)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(4.23)	(5.63)	(5.73)	(5.79)	(5.89)	(5.65)	(5.73)	(5.84)	(5.91)	(6.00)	(6.10)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(0.02)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.02)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
less deferred/unfunded	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04

Emergency Management and Business Continuance

Whakahaere Wā Mōrearea me to Tōnuitanga Pakihi

What we do

We identify and understand local hazards and risks, building capability and capacity to respond to and recover from emergencies.

As a member of the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (CDEM Group), NPDC works with the three Taranaki councils, the community, and other agencies to plan for and manage responses to emergency events. We also educate our communities about potential hazards and about how to prepare and recover from emergencies associated with these hazards.

We make sure the information we have about hazards and risks in the district is up to date, and review a range of Council plans in accordance with that information.

We also manage NPDC's internal emergency management response outside of civil defence activation, including business continuance. Our systems and processes ensure NPDC can continue to operate as well as possible during an emergency, major or minor.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals – Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future. Our Emergency Management and Business Continuance service contributes to all of these goals.

Our partnership with government agencies and community stakeholders ensures a strong regional response to civil defence emergencies. All of our work supports community resilience helping our people prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural disasters. Ensuring NPDC services are maintained or restored as quickly as possible following an emergency event, reduces the effect emergency events have on our residents' quality of life. This supports the social, economic and cultural well-being of our communities.

CDEM Group activities are also driven by legislation including the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002. This Act requires councils to take responsibility for the reduction of, readiness for, response to, and recovery from risks and events associated with emergency management.

How we pay for it

This service is funded through general rates. We also receive grants from the other local authorities in Taranaki to fund the Taranaki Emergency Management Office.

Challenges and Changes

Recent events across New Zealand have shown us that our communities are willing to engage and support each other in times of crisis during events, and our role is to assist in preparing and building resilience. There are no changes planned to the Emergency Management service, however, a major challenge we face is the increasing uptake in engagement with our communities who want to be involved and informed. Whilst there will be no changes to the existing level of service that result in changes to the cost of service delivered by the Emergency Management Team, there will be challenges in the increased uptake of engagement with our communities.

Significant Effects on Community Well-being

This service has no significant negative effects, however when a response is implemented the public may perceive a negative impact to their well-being and this has been included for completeness. There are a range of positive effects on the community. These effects, negative and positive, are identified in the following tables.

Negative Effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
Public perception of impacts to well-being when responses are implemented.	X	X	X	X	Prioritising the well-being of our community by providing clear and thorough communication, ensuring they have access to, and are provided details of, well-being support during and post events.

Positive Effects	Wellbeing			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Supporting communities by building resilience allows our communities to be better prepared and able to respond and recover from natural disasters, minimising long-term effects.	X	X	X	X
Ensuring that NPDC services are maintained and restored as quickly as possible following an emergency event reduces the effect emergencies can have on our communities in the district in the long-term.	X	X	X	X

Our commitment to you

What we will do (Level of Service)	How we will keep track (Performance Measure)	Latest Result 2022/23	What we are aiming to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Ensure NPDC is ready for, can respond to, and can recover from emergencies.	Emergency plans and processes are reviewed and updated annually <u>as per review schedule</u> .	Not achieved	Achieved ¹ Emergency plans are reviewed and updated as per exercise schedule	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
	Recruit, train, and maintain a database of <u>at least 150</u> staff and volunteers capable of responding to an emergency.	162	Achieved ¹ Maintain 150 recruited and trained staff and volunteers	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved

What we will do (Level of Service)	How we will keep track (Performance Measure)	Latest Result 2022/23	What we are aiming to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
	Ensure the NPDC Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is fit for purpose.	Achieved	Complete monthly system checks and an annual EOC capability audit	Complete monthly system checks and an annual EOC capability audit	Complete monthly system checks and an annual EOC capability audit	NPDC EOC is a highly functioning operations centre for NPDC to coordinate any emergency from
	Develop and implement an NPDC emergency exercise programme.	Achieved	Undertake two emergency exercises	Undertake two emergency exercises	Undertake two emergency exercises	All NPDC emergency plans are tested with exercises as part of an emergency exercise programme
Assist the New Plymouth community in becoming ready for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies.	Civil Defence Emergency centres are identified, assessed and formalised with Memorandum(s) of Understanding.	7	8	8	8	8
	Engage with key community groups, and stakeholders (particularly iwi and hapū) to develop community emergency response capability. ²	Not achieved				

¹ Wording simplified.

² Proposed to remove this measure as it is partly covered by some of the other measures re volunteer numbers and CD Centre. A separate measure on this matter is considered not necessary.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information	Year 1 2024/25 (\$m)	Year 2 2025/26 (\$m)	Year 3 2026/27 (\$m)	Year 4 2027/28 (\$m)	Year 5 2028/29 (\$m)	Year 6 2029/30 (\$m)	Year 7 2030/31 (\$m)	Year 8 2031/32 (\$m)	Year 9 2032/33 (\$m)	Year 10 2033/34 (\$m)

Funding Impact Statement	A/Plan	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
Emergency Management & Business Continuance	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	1.49	1.05	1.36	1.37	1.42	1.43	1.47	1.50	1.54	1.58	1.72
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1.57	1.91	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.73	1.76	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79
Fees and charges	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	3.29	2.96	2.97	3.00	3.05	3.16	3.23	3.29	3.33	3.37	3.52
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(2.37)	(2.30)	(2.32)	(2.36)	(2.40)	(2.48)	(2.54)	(2.59)	(2.63)	(2.66)	(2.80)
Finance costs	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.73)	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.53)	(0.54)	(0.54)	(0.54)	(0.54)	(0.55)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(3.13)	(2.88)	(2.90)	(2.94)	(2.98)	(3.08)	(3.15)	(3.21)	(3.24)	(3.28)	(3.42)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(0.02)	0.02	(0.05)	-	0.02	0.19	0.01	0.01	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.02)	0.02	(0.05)	-	0.02	0.19	0.01	0.01	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.24)	(0.08)	(0.08)	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.14)	(0.10)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.26)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.16)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.10)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Flood Protection and Control Works

Tiakina Waipuke me ngā Mahinga Whakahaere

What we do

We provide protection to people and property of the New Plymouth District by managing, maintaining and monitoring flood protection dams and diversion tunnels. These safeguard the people and property of the New Plymouth District against the impact of flooding damage.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals – Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future.

Reducing flood risk contributes to the goals by protecting people and property from the effects of flooding from rivers and streams in severe storm events. This enables residents to continue with their daily lives after a significant rainfall event, which supports social well-being. Protecting our natural environment and outdoor lifestyle opportunities enhances environmental and economic well-being. Our work to reduce flood risk helps build resilience, protecting businesses and industry through measures such as the Huatoki Dam, which reduces flood impacts on the Central Business District.

How we pay for it

This service is funded through general rates. Capital improvements are loan funded, while the costs of renewing and replacing assets are covered by renewal reserves. The replacement value of flood protection assets is \$25.4m.

Challenges and changes

We recognise that climate change predictions of increased frequency and intensity of storm events will place increasing pressures on our flood protection and control works. We will continue to maintain the flood protection schemes and assets in the district and monitor the predicted impacts of climate change.

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment has introduced new Dam Safety Regulations which come into effect in 2024. Based on the updated standards, several dam safety issues have been identified which will require additional resources within the coming years to be addressed.

The District Plan deters property development in identified flood hazard areas in the district to minimise the impact of flooding on people and property.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service can have a range of effects on the community. These effects, negative and positive, are identified in the following tables.

Negative Effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
Flood protection and control infrastructure is not adequate to deal with severe storms and could fail and harm people and buildings.	X	X	X		Taking into account the probability of severe storms when designing the capacity of protection systems. Identifying flood risk areas and managing development in these areas. Preparing contingency plans for severe storm events.

Positive Effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
We have experienced several severe storm events in the district which tested the flood protection and control scheme capacity and the systems have operated as designed.	X	X	X	

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Effectively maintain NPDC's flood protection and control works.	Major flood protection and control works are maintained, repaired and renewed in accordance with asset management plans and annual works programme.	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2024/25 (\$m)	2025/26 (\$m)	2026/27 (\$m)	2027/28 (\$m)	2028/29 (\$m)	2029/30 (\$m)	2030/31 (\$m)	2031/32 (\$m)	2032/33 (\$m)	2033/34 (\$m)

Funding Impact Statement Flood Protection and Control Works

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	0.30	0.63	0.67	0.71	0.83	0.51	0.55	0.68	1.04	1.44	1.39
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	0.30	0.63	0.67	0.71	0.83	0.51	0.55	0.68	1.04	1.44	1.39
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(0.05)	(0.36)	(0.36)	(0.38)	(0.50)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.19)	(0.33)	(0.18)
Finance costs	-	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.18)	(0.41)	(0.53)	(0.61)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.20)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.24)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(0.25)	(0.60)	(0.62)	(0.65)	(0.77)	(0.45)	(0.47)	(0.59)	(0.84)	(1.10)	(1.03)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.20	0.34	0.36
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(0.01)	0.18	0.72	(0.02)	0.12	0.27	0.62	4.62	5.70	(0.14)	3.61
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.01)	0.18	0.72	(0.02)	0.12	0.27	0.62	4.62	5.70	(0.14)	3.61
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	(0.18)	(0.73)	-	(0.14)	(0.30)	(0.66)	(4.68)	(5.86)	(0.16)	(3.93)
- to replace existing assets	(0.04)	(0.21)	(0.30)	(0.19)	(0.40)	(0.25)	(0.31)	(0.91)	(1.10)	(0.25)	(1.03)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	-	0.18	0.26	0.16	0.37	0.21	0.27	0.88	1.06	0.21	1.00
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.04)	(0.21)	(0.77)	(0.04)	(0.18)	(0.33)	(0.69)	(4.71)	(5.90)	(0.20)	(3.97)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.20)	(0.34)	(0.36)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
less deferred/unfunded	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04

Governance Kāwanatanga

What we do

We support the Mayor, councillors and community board members to be effective, representative and accountable decision makers. We also make sure people have easy access to the information they need to be involved in Council decision-making.

We support, facilitate and administer Council, committee and community board meetings and coordinate a range of civic functions. We provide administrative services and oversight for Te Tai Pari Trust, a statutory organisation established by the New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018, which allocates funding from the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund. Every three years, we are responsible for managing local authority elections.

We are also involved in the processing of requests for official information under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and provide official information guidance to the organisation.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals - Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. By ensuring robust decision-making processes, our work promotes all of these goals. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future.

Management and coordination of elections, representation reviews and consultation processes provides equal opportunities for everyone in our community to participate in decision-making. This fulfils their democratic rights and contributes to the social well-being of our communities.

This service supports the Council as they make open, transparent and accountable high-quality decisions in accordance with statutory requirements. We are guided primarily by the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Electoral Act 2001 and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

How we pay for it

This service is funded through general rates.

Challenges and changes

Central government reviews of local government legislation are ongoing. Over the next 10 years there will likely be central government directives on the design and function of local government. This may include legislative changes that directly affect the role and functions of NPDC.

We will actively monitor and respond to any changes in legislation that affect how NPDC works and the services we provide.

Increasing interest in the Council’s decision-making process means we will also be looking at new ways for our communities to participate in Council decision-making including facilitation of hearings and holding meetings at alternative venues across the district, such as marae and community halls. We are also investing in audio visual to facilitate the streaming and recording of Council meetings in the Council Chamber.

As manager of the elections process we are engaged with other Council teams to foster an interest in elections and increase voter turn out.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service has a range of effects on the community. These effects, negative and positive, are identified in the following tables.

Negative effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
Governance processes, including elections are formal, legislative and complex. Participation is challenging.	X	X		X	Continuing to provide for deputations and a public forum at governance meetings. Supporting members of the public wishing to participate in decision-making. Continuing to take opportunities and networking to raise awareness and participation.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Supporting an engaged community that can participate in the democratic process.	X	X	X	
Enabling a participatory, localised and collaborative approach to decision-making.	X	X	X	X
Supporting communities, organisations and individuals to engage in Council engagement processes, including submissions to the Annual and Long-Term Plan, and policy and bylaw changes to ensure effective democratic processes.	X	X	X	X
Supporting Community Board involvement early in planning cycles to determine community-building projects and activities.	X	X	X	X
Facilitating frequent and regular opportunities for citizens to engage with elected members and Community Boards, thus creating greater ownership and enhancing citizen participation in decision-making.	X			X
Encouraging and supporting participation in election and representation processes.	X			

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Effectively manage local elections in accordance with statutory requirements.	Elections and polls comply with the provisions of the Local Electoral Act 2001 and are without successful petitions for inquiry into the conduct of elections.	Achieved	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance
Ensure NPDC processes comply with statutory requirements.	The Long-Term Plan, Annual Plan and Annual Report are each adopted within statutory timeframes.	Not achieved	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance
	Meeting agendas are available <u>at least two working days before every meeting</u> as specified by legislation. ¹	Achieved	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance

¹ Proposed wording change. Meeting agendas are provided (electronically) to elected members and are available for electronic viewing to members of the public at least two clear working days before every ordinary meeting.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information	Year 1 2024/25 (\$m)	Year 2 2025/26 (\$m)	Year 3 2026/27 (\$m)	Year 4 2027/28 (\$m)	Year 5 2028/29 (\$m)	Year 6 2029/30 (\$m)	Year 7 2030/31 (\$m)	Year 8 2031/32 (\$m)	Year 9 2032/33 (\$m)	Year 10 2033/34 (\$m)

**Funding Impact Statement
Governance**

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	4.10	5.37	5.62	5.41	5.54	5.85	5.59	5.68	6.13	5.76	5.73
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	4.18	5.38	5.72	5.41	5.54	5.96	5.59	5.68	6.13	5.77	5.74
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(1.88)	(2.22)	(2.55)	(2.25)	(2.37)	(2.73)	(2.36)	(2.43)	(2.88)	(2.50)	(2.46)
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2.26)	(2.28)	(2.32)	(2.31)	(2.32)	(2.37)	(2.38)	(2.40)	(2.40)	(2.41)	(2.42)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(4.14)	(4.50)	(4.87)	(4.56)	(4.69)	(5.10)	(4.74)	(4.83)	(5.28)	(4.91)	(4.89)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.04	0.88	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(0.01)	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.73	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.81
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.01)	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.73	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.81
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(0.41)	(0.64)	(0.66)	(0.67)	(0.69)	(0.71)	(0.73)	(0.75)	(0.77)	(0.79)	(0.81)
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	0.38	(0.88)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.03)	(1.52)	(1.51)	(1.52)	(1.54)	(1.56)	(1.58)	(1.60)	(1.62)	(1.64)	(1.66)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.04)	(0.88)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.85)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

Govett-Brewster Art Gallery | Len Lye Centre

Te Whare Toi ā Govett-Brewster me Len Lye

What we do

We provide the community access to innovative and provocative art exhibitions and events, created by national and international contemporary artists.

The Govett-Brewster Art Gallery offers a dynamic range of exhibitions spanning current art ideas and issues, and the art of Len Lye. These are shaped by the Govett-Brewster collection of contemporary art, and the Len Lye collection and archive, which the Gallery maintains on behalf of the Len Lye Foundation.

Extending our exhibitions are a comprehensive range of public engagement programmes, events, workshops, education tours and programmes, and publishing. Our retail store, art-house cinema, guided tours and private venue hire operations enable further interaction while supporting revenue generation.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals - Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future.

The Gallery primarily works to the goal of Thriving Communities and Culture, with its mahi also delivering on the goals of Trusted and Prosperity.

The Gallery actively contributes to building a connected and engaged community through the delivery of contemporary exhibition and event programmes which address and reflect our communities and contemporary issues. We provide opportunities for connection and participation in the arts for a diverse range of audiences and visitor groups. We work to ensure that we offer a safe, active, accessible and creative space.

We work to share and strengthen Te Ao Māori across all our programmes. Through professional and progressive development and delivery of globally significant exhibitions and programmes, we demonstrate leadership in the sector, resulting in an internationally active gallery brand and a high level of trust and credibility within the cultural sector.

The Gallery contributes to the prosperity of our district by providing a cornerstone to the creative economy and providing a tourism anchor for our region. A place of creative ideas and thinking - recognised contributors to innovation - the Gallery and its programmes present a distinct drawcard attracting skills, talent and people to the district and contributing to the economic well-being of our communities.

How we pay for it

This service is primarily funded through general rates and fees and charges, including an entry charge for out-of-district visitors. We receive rental income and profit **share from the onsite café, Monica's Eatery, and generate commercial revenue through activities such as venue hire, cinema ticketing, exhibition tours, publishing sales, retail sales and guided tours.** We fund further operations through fundraising, partnerships, donations, grants and sponsorship.

We use funding from the Govett-Brewster Foundation and from endowment funds to support art acquisitions and some aspects of Gallery programming. Every three years we apply for contestable Ministry of Education funding to support education visits, and Creative New Zealand to support our national and international artist residencies and other programmes.

Challenges and changes

We will continue to develop exhibition, event and engagement programmes that reflect current creative practices, and provide opportunities for the community to engage with leading contemporary art, ideas and conversations, in a safe and creative social space.

Our programming will continue to be responsive to the changing demographics of our community, with regular and one-off events responding to and reflecting community needs. We will also continue to host broader conversation events that help foster creativity, innovation, and inclusivity in the district.

We are committed to growing our visitor base, with a particular focus on out-of-district visitors and delivering greater value to our local visitors.

We rely on external funding for acquisitions to the Gallery's permanent collection, and to cover some operational and programme related costs, and will continue to seek funding and partnerships that support our activities and enable us to extend our audiences. We are also developing strategies to maximise revenue from our commercial activities, which include the cinema, exhibition tours, retail shop sales and venue hire.

Core funding relationships with Creative New Zealand and the Ministry of Education have been successfully extended, but we anticipate the general funding landscape will tighten over the next decade.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service can have a range of positive effects on the community which are identified in the following table. There are no significant negative effects from this activity.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Gallery programming contributes to a vibrant and connected community, reflecting the diversity of our residents.	X	X		X
The Gallery contributes to regional innovation and ideas, tourism, and lifestyle attractiveness.		X		X

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Provide access to an engaging range of contemporary art from	The annual number of exhibitions on offer.	12	7	7	8	9 ¹
	The annual number of visitor entries.	84,500 (target 65,000)	72,000	74,000	76,000	85,000 ²

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
New Zealand and around the world.	The annual number of audience engagement events*.	84 (target 55)	65	65	70	75
	The percentage of residents satisfied with the service (satisfaction survey).**	72%	65%	65%	65%	65%
	The percentage of customers satisfied with their overall experience at the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre (in-house surveys).	89%	82%	82%	82%	85% ³

* These include formal ticketed events such as the Monica Brewster evenings, free and paid gallery and exhibition tours, targeted free events such as Sense Art tours, Gallery Babes and Gallery Seniors, education programmes including Young Visionaries, family art and workshops, and other public talks, lectures, tours and workshops.

** All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

¹ LTP 2021-2031 target by 2030/31 was 7. Proposed increase over time through organic programme growth and alignment to actual output.

² LTP 2021-2031 target by 2030/31 was 80,000. Proposed increase over time through organic programme growth and alignment to actual output.

³ LTP 2021-2031 target by 2030/31 was 82%.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2024/25 (\$m)	2025/26 (\$m)	2026/27 (\$m)	2027/28 (\$m)	2028/29 (\$m)	2029/30 (\$m)	2030/31 (\$m)	2031/32 (\$m)	2032/33 (\$m)	2033/34 (\$m)

Funding Impact Statement Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	4.49	4.92	5.04	5.12	5.21	5.37	5.45	5.57	5.67	5.80	5.93
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Fees and charges	0.54	0.66	0.67	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.80
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	5.29	5.85	6.01	6.12	6.22	6.40	6.51	6.65	6.75	6.88	7.02
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(3.58)	(3.92)	(3.97)	(4.03)	(4.10)	(4.17)	(4.23)	(4.29)	(4.36)	(4.42)	(4.49)
Finance costs	-	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(1.49)	(1.49)	(1.59)	(1.63)	(1.66)	(1.76)	(1.80)	(1.87)	(1.91)	(1.97)	(2.04)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(5.07)	(5.49)	(5.66)	(5.75)	(5.85)	(6.02)	(6.13)	(6.26)	(6.36)	(6.48)	(6.62)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.22	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.41
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	0.06	0.53	0.01	-	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	0.06	0.53	0.01	-	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(0.08)	(0.59)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)
- to replace existing assets	(0.14)	(0.10)	(0.18)	(1.04)	(0.12)	(0.55)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.13)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.06)	(0.20)	(0.09)	0.76	(0.16)	0.27	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.15)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.28)	(0.89)	(0.36)	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.38)	(0.38)	(0.38)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.22)	(0.36)	(0.35)	(0.36)	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.38)	(0.39)	(0.39)	(0.40)	(0.41)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	0.56	0.57	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.68	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	(0.30)	(0.27)	(0.35)	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.41)	(0.42)	(0.42)	(0.42)	(0.42)	(0.42)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.26	0.30	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28

Management of Investments and Funding

Whakahaere o ngā Haumitanga me ngā Pūtea Moni

What we do

We develop, manage and protect key NPDC funding sources.

This service manages all NPDC owned investments. We also manage income not assigned to other Council activities and all of Council's borrowing. This includes:

- NPDC's Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) managed by the New Plymouth PIF Guardians Ltd.
- One hundred per cent ownership of Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited, the Council Controlled Trading Organisation that runs the New Plymouth Airport.
- Administration of 1,500 property leases and agreements.
- Production forestry on NPDC owned land and two joint venture forestry investments.
- Minor equity investments in Civic Assurance Limited and the Local Government Funding Agency.
- Administering Waitara leasehold property leases and freeholding and administering the funds derived according to the New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals - Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future. Managing NPDC investments and borrowing responsibly contributes directly to this strategic framework.

Developing and protecting NPDC's income from rates and other funding contributes to the Council's financial capacity to develop the district and promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of our community

How we pay for it

This service is funded by returns from NPDC's investments, which are used to offset general rates. The contribution from the PIF is printed on each individual rates invoice. We also receive lease revenue and freehold sale proceeds from the Waitara endowment land.

Challenges and changes

NPDC's Treasury Management Policy dictates how we manage our borrowings. A portion of Council borrowing is at fixed interest rates to give some certainty to future debt servicing costs. Currently, the average term is approximately six years, which ensures the interest rate remains on or below 4.3 per cent for the first six years of the LTP 2024-2034. NPDC's external borrowings are forecast to close at \$302m on 30 June 2024. Based on future planned infrastructure investments, borrowing will

increase over the first two years of the plan. Borrowing will then reduce by approximately half as the new water service entity assumes the debt related to water, wastewater and stormwater. Our level of borrowing is moderate for a council the size of NPDC and our borrowing limits are conservative.

During the term of the last Long-Term Plan, Council lent substantial funds to Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited, as well as undertaking a debt to equity swap as a result of the economic impact of Covid-19 on the airport financial position. Going forward, we anticipate landing charges and other commercial revenue will be sufficient to service the loan debt and this has been built into the plan.

Our intention is that returns from the PIF will be maintained at 3.3 per cent over the life of this plan (plus Consumer Price Index inflation and management fees and costs over a rolling five year period). We are moving the PIF release away from general rates across the life of this plan at a rate of \$350,000 per annum split between a disaster reserve (\$100,000) and a sustainable lifestyle capital reserve (\$250,000).

The Joint Venture forestry partnerships at Herekawe Drive and Colson Road are due to be harvested in the first years of the Long-Term Plan. NPDC will exit the joint ventures following the harvest.

NPDC still holds lease land available for Waitara leaseholders to freehold. Whilst the number of leaseholders requesting the freeholding of land has diminished substantially during the 2024 financial year, a small number of sales have been forecast into the plan. Over the life of this plan NPDC will distribute revenue in accordance with the New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service ensures responsible management of NPDC investments and borrowings. New Plymouth PIF Guardians Ltd ensures responsible investment of ratepayer funds that manages environmental, social, governance and cultural factors for better long-term outcomes. The Waitara leasehold proceeds are distributed to various funds that benefit the well-being of the Waitara community. The positive effect on the community is identified in the table below. There are no significant negative effects identified from this activity.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
The Perpetual Investment Fund is a significant Council asset that provides ongoing income to supplement the general rate requirement.		X		

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2021/22	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Manage the Perpetual Investment Fund (PIF) to provide sustainable NPDC revenue.	The annual return from the PIF received by NPDC.	6.9%	3.3% + CPI + management fees and costs	3.3% + CPI + management fees and costs	3.3% + CPI + management fees and costs	3.3% + CPI + management fees and costs
Manage NPDC's borrowing programme in accordance with the Liability Management Policy.*	Debt levels comply with limits set by policy.	All measures met	All measures met	All measures met	All measures met	All measures met

* The Liability Management Policy is incorporated within the Treasury Management Policy which was updated and approved by the Council on XX June 2024

Funding Impact Statement Management of Investments and Funding

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	(10.48)	(10.26)	(7.15)	(5.18)	(2.73)	(0.55)	4.22	6.50	9.57	12.90	16.25
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	3.85	5.88	4.97	2.20	2.28	4.15	2.42	2.51	2.60	2.69	2.81
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	12.68	17.01	17.23	17.45	17.68	17.92	18.18	18.45	18.66	18.66	18.66
Total operating funding (A)	6.05	12.63	15.06	14.47	17.22	21.52	24.81	27.45	30.82	34.25	37.72
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(7.47)	(7.34)	(6.19)	(4.70)	(4.67)	(5.61)	(4.83)	(4.81)	(4.88)	(4.96)	(5.08)
Finance costs	(2.00)	(2.25)	(2.12)	(2.07)	(2.07)	(2.10)	(2.17)	(2.20)	(2.19)	(2.17)	(2.15)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(1.33)	(1.55)	(1.65)	(1.59)	(1.62)	(1.76)	(1.76)	(1.81)	(1.78)	(1.80)	(1.83)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(10.80)	(11.14)	(9.96)	(8.36)	(8.36)	(9.47)	(8.76)	(8.82)	(8.85)	(8.94)	(9.06)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(4.75)	1.49	5.10	6.11	8.86	12.04	16.05	18.63	21.97	25.31	28.65
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(1.35)	7.30	7.41	8.63	7.99	9.53	9.97	8.02	8.01	7.99	7.97
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	6.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	5.64	7.30	7.41	8.63	7.99	9.53	9.97	8.02	8.01	7.99	7.97
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	(0.04)	(0.22)	(0.26)	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	(0.24)	(1.48)	(1.77)	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	(0.06)	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.89)	(8.79)	(12.45)	(14.73)	(16.58)	(19.88)	(23.99)	(26.66)	(29.97)	(33.30)	(36.62)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.89)	(8.79)	(12.51)	(14.74)	(16.85)	(21.58)	(26.02)	(26.66)	(29.97)	(33.30)	(36.62)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	4.75	(1.49)	(5.10)	(6.10)	(8.86)	(12.05)	(16.06)	(18.64)	(21.97)	(25.31)	(28.65)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	0.02	8.20	11.20	14.20	17.20	20.20	23.20	26.20	29.20	32.20	35.20
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.02	8.20	11.20	14.20	17.20	20.20	23.20	26.20	29.20	32.20	35.20

Parks and Open Spaces

Ngā Papa Rēhia me ngā Wāhi Tuwhera

What we do

We manage a diverse range of parks, public spaces and public assets and services in the district for use by residents and visitors.

We provide, develop and maintain NPDC's recreational facilities and open spaces under the Local Government Act 2002, the Reserves Management Act 1977 and the Resource Management Act 1991. Our assets and services include:

- Pukekura Park.
- Brooklands Zoo.
- Approximately 1,600 hectares of local, historic, coastal, esplanade and recreation reserves.
- 49 playgrounds, nine skateparks, 21 sports grounds and two first class surfaces.
- 82 kilometres of walkways, including 12.7 kilometres of Coastal Walkway.
- Campgrounds.
- Public art and monuments.
- 52 public toilets.
- Street trees and urban streetscapes and pocket parks.
- A crematorium and 14 operational cemeteries.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals - Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future. The Parks and Open Spaces service contributes to all of these goals.

Our role in looking after parks and open spaces enhances community identity and pride, contributing to the lifestyle opportunities that attract people to the district to live, learn, work, play and invest.

We strive for Environmental Excellence through managing and protecting our natural landscape, including untouched native bush, coastal areas and regenerating **bushland. Our parks and reserves achieve the community's sustainability goals and include features of outstanding biodiversity** in the urban environments.

We promote Thriving Communities and Culture through providing opportunities for people to be active, whether it be along our walkways, at our sports parks, skateparks, playgrounds or other areas. We support community activities, including through the provision of volunteering activities (such as restorative planting) and

places for community events which encourage and improve social interaction and cohesion. The crematorium and cemeteries provide appropriate and sensitive memorial spaces for families.

We provide for Prosperity through our campgrounds and leisure and sports parks, along with facilities for outdoor events such as WOMAD at the Bowl of Brooklands. We provide for tourism opportunities and bolster an economy supported by a diverse range of industry in the district. We also provide new parks and reserves to support housing and other developments associated with population growth.

How we pay for it

This service is funded through general rates and fees and charges. Capital improvements are loan funded and the renewal and replacement of assets is funded from the Council's renewal reserves.

Challenges and changes

Increases in both our resident population and visitor numbers will create greater demand for parks and open spaces and increase the number of people accessing these facilities.

Providing adequate delivery of services and meeting the expectations and demands of a growing population will bring a number of challenges and opportunities which the organisation will need to plan for, fund, operate and maintain to provide the appropriate levels of service over the planning period.

Two additional dominant influences will impact the delivery of Council services:

- addressing the ongoing challenges resulting from the economic pressures; and
- the large volume of impending changes being initiated by central government – the Affordable Waters Reform, Resource Management Act (RMA) Reform and the Review of the Future for Local Government.

A major challenge is increasing costs and civil industry skills shortages. We are utilising the Talent Pipeline with WITT and the local civil industry. This works to lower costs of our pedestrian bridge renewals while also fostering the local civil industry and addressing labour shortages. This initiative may be extended to other parks civil assets.

We will continue the Planting our Place programme to improve sequestration (removal of carbon dioxide from the environment) and biodiversity across the district with a goal to achieve a single 10 hectare planting block that will allow Council purchase of carbon credits. The programme aims to increase the level of indigenous cover in the district from the current eight per cent, to the ten per cent we need, which will require planting of a further 34 hectares over a 20 year period. Investment in biodiversity will continue over the life of this plan through our collaboration with Taranaki Regional Council in an ongoing comprehensive programme of plant and animal pest control.

The impacts of climate change such as variable weather patterns, an increased number of severe weather events and rising sea levels could result in increased coastal erosion, more plant growth and a potential increase in plant pests and diseases. Changes to legislation and compliance requirements may also impact delivery of this service, including costs. Managing these factors is part of our long-term planning for parks and open spaces.

We are required to upgrade Brooklands Zoo to meet regulatory standards in order to continue to provide this service. Planning will continue with a strategic review of **the zoo with a focus on enhancement of the zoo's contribution to conservation advocacy, animal welfare and education.**

We also have incremental increases planned for the cleaning of public toilet facilities, which is a response to increased demand related to projected tourism increases and longer summers associated with climate change.

The community have increasing expectations around the management and development of open spaces. We are responding to these expectations **through ongoing reviews of the Reserve Management Plans to meet statutory requirements and to reflect the community's expectations**. There is also opportunity for co-management of some reserves with mana whenua.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service can have a range of effects on the community. These effects, negative and positive, are identified in the following tables.

Negative effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
The Reserves Act limits what commercial activities can occur on parks administered reserve land restricting applicants who apply for certain commercial activities.	X	X			Concessionaires are managed through parks and reserves policies, so appropriate commercial activities occur on parks administered reserves.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Parks administered reserves provide space for events as well as sports codes, markets, festivals, concerts, and other events.	X	X		
Recreational opportunities through walkways, playing sport, playgrounds, skateparks, coastal beaches, lakes, and river access and other parks administered reserves delivers cultural, environmental, and social benefits for the community and visitors to the district.	X	X	X	X
The provision for burials within the district provides for cultural and social well-being outcomes with the sense of belonging and connection of whanau to the whenua.	X			X
Trees and plants within reserves contribute to carbon sequencing and provide habitat for native fauna. Many of the fauna are taonga and the protection of these natural areas is important to the fauna future preservation. The Brooklands Zoo also contributes by native fauna advocacy and native bird rehabilitation.			X	X

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Maintain quality district parks, reserves and open spaces.	The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's parks and reserves, including the Coastal Walkway and Pukekura Park (satisfaction survey*).	96%	95%	95%	95%	95%
	The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's urban landscapes and streets (satisfaction survey*).	89%	95%	95%	95%	95%
	The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's sports grounds parks (satisfaction survey*).	94% (target 85%)	90% ¹	90%	90%	90%
	<u>The percentage achievement of sports ground renovations agreed to with clubs and sports codes.</u> ¹	<u>New measure</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>90%</u>
	The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's playgrounds (satisfaction survey*).	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%
	<u>The percentage of compliant playgrounds with NZ Safety Standards.</u> ²	<u>New measure</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>90%</u>
	The percentage of Brooklands Zoo visitors satisfied with the zoo (in-house survey).	96%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Maintain access to the district's parks, reserves and open spaces.	The percentage of households in the district that are within 500 metres of a park, reserve or neighbourhood open space.	84%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Provide quality public toilets across the district.	The percentage of the community satisfied with the quality of the district's public toilets (satisfaction survey*).	83%	80%	80%	80%	80%

* All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

¹ LTP 2021-2031 target for satisfaction of sports grounds by 2030/31 was 95%. Proposed reduction of target to 90% for satisfaction. Current KPI is based on a public satisfaction score from a survey. Current survey results are flawed as survey questions ask if public has used the service and results are from this result of public

that have used the service and those that have not. Survey results are based on perception of a service. The proposed new measure to the percentage of agreed sports ground renovations achieved by Parks, is an agreed schedule with sports users and is intended to give more balanced view of service provision from direct users. Sports users have a part to play on the quality of the turf surface that includes not using herbicide in the line marking paint, managing field team loading and managing adverse weather conditions. Sports codes also overlap between winter and summer now with Parks managing this with each club and code on the agreed turf renovation schedule. This KPI is a fairer representation on the quality of the sports fields in the district.

- ² **Proposed new measure. Safety compliance of the district’s playgrounds is a good measure of how Parks are tracking improving** the quality of the renewals and keeping on top of the required maintenance. This compliance is done as an independent report every three years and is benchmarked against other local authority results. The new proposed KPI is based on legal compliance of the district’s playgrounds against The NZ Standard for Playground Equipment and Surfacing (NZS5828:2015). Parks have been working towards achieving 90% compliance against the Playground Standards by completing playground equipment capex renewals and operational maintenance. The standard of playgrounds have increased, as has the public’s expectation of the size and types of playground equipment available. This is evidenced by the recent Kawarua destination playground requirements.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information	Year 1 2024/25 (\$m)	Year 2 2025/26 (\$m)	Year 3 2026/27 (\$m)	Year 4 2027/28 (\$m)	Year 5 2028/29 (\$m)	Year 6 2029/30 (\$m)	Year 7 2030/31 (\$m)	Year 8 2031/32 (\$m)	Year 9 2032/33 (\$m)	Year 10 2033/34 (\$m)

**Funding Impact Statement
Parks and Open Spaces**

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	17.92	22.19	23.58	24.59	25.52	26.76	27.89	28.29	29.70	29.65	30.72
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fees and charges	2.24	2.36	2.39	2.41	2.42	2.44	2.46	2.50	2.52	2.53	2.55
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	20.17	24.56	25.99	27.01	27.96	29.21	30.37	30.81	32.23	32.20	33.28
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(12.38)	(13.59)	(14.10)	(14.37)	(14.60)	(15.14)	(15.59)	(15.62)	(15.98)	(16.41)	(16.73)
Finance costs	(0.59)	(1.62)	(1.79)	(2.03)	(2.16)	(2.16)	(2.16)	(2.21)	(2.51)	(2.76)	(2.77)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2.77)	(3.51)	(3.71)	(3.61)	(3.67)	(3.93)	(3.93)	(4.03)	(4.02)	(4.06)	(4.12)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(15.74)	(18.72)	(19.59)	(20.01)	(20.42)	(21.23)	(21.68)	(21.86)	(22.50)	(23.23)	(23.62)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	4.43	5.84	6.39	7.01	7.54	7.99	8.69	8.95	9.72	8.97	9.67
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1.54	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	0.57	0.61	0.63	0.66	0.68	0.71	0.74	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1.56	1.89	4.03	4.89	(0.88)	(1.29)	(0.96)	1.83	9.72	1.06	(2.77)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	3.67	3.25	4.67	5.55	(0.20)	(0.58)	(0.23)	2.59	10.48	1.83	(2.01)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	(0.55)	(1.31)	(1.47)	(1.04)	(0.04)	(0.36)	(0.27)	(1.96)	(2.09)	(2.01)	-
- to improve the level of service	(3.97)	(3.69)	(5.91)	(7.51)	(3.07)	(2.56)	(3.22)	(4.11)	(12.15)	(2.32)	(0.70)
- to replace existing assets	(3.82)	(4.27)	(3.28)	(4.47)	(4.17)	(2.06)	(2.63)	(3.79)	(14.07)	(4.38)	(2.30)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	0.24	0.18	(0.39)	0.45	(0.06)	(2.42)	(2.34)	(1.68)	8.10	(2.09)	(4.66)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(8.10)	(9.09)	(11.06)	(12.56)	(7.34)	(7.40)	(8.46)	(11.54)	(20.21)	(10.80)	(7.66)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(4.43)	(5.84)	(6.39)	(7.01)	(7.54)	(7.99)	(8.69)	(8.95)	(9.72)	(8.97)	(9.67)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	2.81	3.00	3.37	3.46	3.53	3.87	3.93	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	0.77	0.61	0.51	0.77	0.92	0.83	1.27	1.71	2.21	2.71	3.21
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	3.58	3.61	3.89	4.23	4.45	4.70	5.20	5.70	6.20	6.70	7.20

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

Puke Ariki me ngā Whare Pukapuka ā-hapori

What we do

We are an integrated knowledge hub comprising a museum, a central library, five community libraries, a mobile library, a digital library, and a visitor information centre.

Puke Ariki and the community libraries provide access to a wealth of quality physical and digital resources to both residents and visitors to the district. We offer a range of knowledge, exhibitions, experiences and information to meet the ever-changing needs of our people.

Our programming is based on literacy and digital needs, and on learning experiences that meet and reflect the needs of our people. We offer a safe and neutral space for people to study and connect. Our dynamic people-orientated facilities, protect and promote access to the heritage of the district and to the national heritage of Aotearoa New Zealand. We play a significant role in place-making, community well-being, lifelong learning, literacy, and contribute to the cultural and economic life of the city.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals - Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future.

Our exhibitions, heritage collections, research facilities and public education programmes foster connection and a collective sense of identity in the community. We promote a strong sense of Taranaki culture and identity, offering **experiences that nurture a greater understanding of Te Ao Māori, which contributes to social and cultural well-being** in our community.

Our central and community library services build knowledge, skills and literacy within the community by providing learning opportunities to maximise the potential and connection of our communities. This also contributes to prosperity and economic well-being.

The onsite Visitor Information Centre and store provides valuable local knowledge that directs visitors to local attractions and encourages them to spend time in the district. We also support and promote a range of local businesses who contribute to a diverse economy and support economic well-being.

How we pay for it

This service receives its funding from general rates, fees and charges, retail and reservations activities, sponsorship and grants.

Challenges and changes

Highly regarded by local, national and international visitors, the museum at Puke Ariki will continue to offer services that contribute to the district as a premier destination. We will continue to incorporate new developments in visitor engagement to maximise exhibition experiences. Our long-term gallery refreshment programme is ongoing, which includes regularly changing our heritage collection items, renewing appropriate exhibition furniture and integrating new technology.

In a changing digital and technological world, our library services and spaces are constantly evolving to meet our customers’ expectations. An estimated 53 per cent of Puke Ariki’s heritage collection is currently available digitally and we are seeing an increasing demand for these resources. We will meet this demand by providing selected digital products and experiences that enhance our existing programme as well as expanding the database. Part of this programme is the continual integration of new technology across all our library sites to ensure we are meeting community needs.

Public libraries across the country are seen as community hubs and anchors in the community, therefore, there is increasing demand on our library services, including from local and central government mandates and the requirement for libraries to move toward becoming community hubs.

A consideration of the future needs for the Bell Block and Waitara libraries will be determined through spatial planning. The **increasing population in Ōākura** is also creating a need for a new library facility in this area in future planning.

Our isite is part of the nationwide visitor information brand and has just been through a rebranding and refocusing of its future network strategies. New Plymouth isite remains part of the isite network and continues to adapt to the changes of tourism and travel behaviours and build relationships with hospitality and tourism operators within the district.

An opportunity ahead is the development of the Taranaki Cruise Ship Strategy 2023-2028, led by Venture Taranaki and Port Taranaki. Puke Ariki’s role will be the manaakitanga on the ground, welcoming visitors to our facilities, as well as implementing initiatives to promote local attractions and businesses that highlight New Plymouth and drive an intention to consider Taranaki in their future travels.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service can have a range of positive effects on the community which are identified in the following table. There are no significant negative effects from this activity.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Puke Ariki and the community libraries foster social well-being by providing free shared spaces for community members to connect, learn, and engage. The libraries offer a neutral environment where people can study, rest, explore, and participate in literacy educational programs. Our library facilities act as a community hub, promoting interaction, dialogue, and a sense of belonging among residents and visitors. The community libraries at Bell Block, Inglewood and Waitara are also Council Service Centres so act as the face of Council in these communities.	X	X	X	X
Puke Ariki is a destination that attracts local, national, and international visitors.	X	X	X	X
The visitor information centre directs tourists to local attractions, encouraging them to spend time and money in the region. Additionally, the service supports local businesses by promoting their offerings and contributing to a diverse economy.		X	X	X
The libraries assist with life-long learning skills such as job seeking opportunities by providing assistance with CVs, providing technical help and navigating the various central government agencies for customers.	X	X		
Puke Ariki and the Community Libraries play a vital role in promoting and preserving the cultural well-being of the local community. By offering experiences that nurture a greater understanding of Te Ao Māori and new cultures to our region, we contribute to the cultural well-being of the community, fostering appreciation, respect, and inclusivity.	X			X

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Provide an accessible and informative point of contact and booking service for visitors to New Plymouth District.	The percentage of customers satisfied with the site Visitor Information Centre (in-house survey).	100%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Ensure library collections, including digital resources, are available to meet the needs of the community.	The number of items per capita is maintained.	3.2 items	3 to 3.5 items	3 to 3.5 items	3 to 3.5 items	3 to 3.5 items
Number of physical visits across Puke Ariki libraries (except during times of closure).¹	Average customers per week.	9,996 per week				
<u>Ensure our libraries are accessible across the district.¹</u>	<u>Average customers per day across Puke Ariki and Community Libraries*.</u>	<u>New measure</u>	<u>1,000 per day</u>	<u>1,000 per day</u>	<u>1,000 per day</u>	<u>1,000 per day</u>
Provide access to online information using public computing devices.	Free WiFi available and access to online information using public computers and customer devices is available.	Achieved	Free access at all libraries	Free access at all libraries	Free access at all libraries	Free access at all libraries
Offer widely accessible and engaging education programmes and public and community programmes.	The annual number of programmed learning opportunities on offer.	2,322	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	The number of participants attending.	43,705	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
	The percentage of participants satisfied with programmes (in-house).	97%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Provide new, dynamic exhibitions regularly to ensure visitor engagement and repeat visits.	Refresh of permanent galleries.	1	1	1	1	1
	Temporary exhibitions annually.	2	2	2	2	2
	Additional exhibitions per year in other Gallery spaces.	4	4	4	4	4
Provide online access to the heritage collection through a variety of platforms.	Addition of digital product/experiences and other digital platform exhibitions per year.	6	4	4	4	4

* Includes Bell Block, Waitara, Inglewood, Urenui, Ōākura community libraries and the mobile library.

¹ Proposed the 'per week' measure be removed and a new measure 'per day' created to enable statistics to be more easily calculated. The calculation per week is difficult to measure and requires manual work that takes time. By moving to an average per day the data can be pulled directly from the Power BI dashboard of figures feeding from the Foot Count cameras and RFID Gates software systems.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information	Year 1 2024/25 (\$m)	Year 2 2025/26 (\$m)	Year 3 2026/27 (\$m)	Year 4 2027/28 (\$m)	Year 5 2028/29 (\$m)	Year 6 2029/30 (\$m)	Year 7 2030/31 (\$m)	Year 8 2031/32 (\$m)	Year 9 2032/33 (\$m)	Year 10 2033/34 (\$m)

**Funding Impact Statement
Puke Ariki and Community Libraries**

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	12.74	13.77	13.85	14.21	14.40	14.71	14.94	15.21	15.42	15.68	15.96
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.56	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Fees and charges	0.41	0.45	0.51	0.44	0.50	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.50
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	13.71	14.36	14.50	14.79	15.04	15.31	15.55	15.82	16.04	16.31	16.60
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(7.34)	(7.81)	(8.04)	(8.21)	(8.26)	(8.30)	(8.42)	(8.55)	(8.68)	(8.81)	(8.94)
Finance costs	-	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(3.87)	(4.13)	(3.99)	(4.05)	(4.16)	(4.39)	(4.50)	(4.65)	(4.74)	(4.88)	(5.04)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(11.21)	(12.05)	(12.14)	(12.36)	(12.52)	(12.78)	(13.01)	(13.28)	(13.50)	(13.76)	(14.05)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2.50	2.31	2.36	2.43	2.52	2.53	2.53	2.54	2.54	2.55	2.55
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	0.08	0.05	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	0.08	0.05	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(0.10)	(0.13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	(2.12)	(1.58)	(7.60)	(2.54)	(1.56)	(1.80)	(2.14)	(3.07)	(1.52)	(1.55)	(1.56)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.36)	(0.65)	5.33	0.20	(0.87)	(0.63)	(0.29)	0.64	(0.91)	(0.88)	(0.87)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(2.58)	(2.36)	(2.27)	(2.34)	(2.43)	(2.43)	(2.43)	(2.43)	(2.43)	(2.43)	(2.43)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(2.50)	(2.31)	(2.36)	(2.43)	(2.52)	(2.53)	(2.53)	(2.54)	(2.54)	(2.55)	(2.55)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	2.20	1.78	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	0.11	0.54	0.42	0.51	0.48	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	2.31	2.32	2.37	2.46	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43

Stormwater Management Whakahaere Wai Marangai

What we do

We are responsible for the collection and disposal of stormwater runoff from throughout the district's built environment including New Plymouth, Bell Block, Waitara, Inglewood, Urenui, Onaero, Lepperton, Egmont Village, Ōākura and Ōkato.

We are also responsible for managing and maintaining the stormwater network consisting of over 300 kilometres of stormwater pipes, a number of detention areas and engineered wetlands and stormwater treatment devices.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals – Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future.

An inadequate stormwater system can lead to ponding of water. This can damage property, pose risks to people's safety and create inflow into wastewater pipes, leading to wastewater overflows to the environment. Our service manages urban stormwater runoff by ensuring there is a consistent standard of design and protection to reduce these risks. This service also protects people and property from the effects of stormwater runoff and localised flooding after a significant rainfall event. This work contributes to the goals of Thriving Communities & Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity.

Effective stormwater management also protects our natural waterways from the negative impacts of pollution. Our planning for future challenges, such as an increased rainfall and climate change, minimises potential risks to property and industry. We accommodate development associated with population growth through providing new stormwater systems. All of this work supports Environmental Excellence, Thriving Communities and Culture, Trusted and Prosperity.

How we pay for it

This service is funded through general rates. Capital improvements are loan funded while renewal and replacement of assets comes from NPDC's renewal reserves. The replacement value of stormwater assets is \$485m.

Challenges and changes

We currently have a lot of gaps in our understanding of our stormwater systems performance, the flood hazard risk and stream health across the district. Population growth means urban areas are expanding, resulting in greater amounts of paved areas such as roads. Increased areas of paved land and reduced areas of free draining grass or pasture leads to increased stormwater runoff. This runoff has the potential to overwhelm existing stormwater systems, increasing the risk of flooding. Taranaki is predicted to experience an increase in rainfall and high intensity storms related to climate change, which would also put increased pressure on our existing stormwater systems.

Since the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031, we have nearly completed the development of a Stormwater Vision and Roadmap in conjunction with key stakeholders. This document provides our aspirations for stormwater management across the district, prioritises the 13 main catchments and outlines a method of measurement whereby we can track our progress towards achieving the Vision. The Stormwater Vision and Roadmap has identified two key tasks required to deliver the Vision which are stormwater modelling and catchment management planning. The stormwater modelling programme for the 13 priority catchments commenced in 2023 and the catchment management planning programme will follow on from 2024 building on the modelling outputs.

Waitara is the first priority stormwater catchment with an initial draft Catchment Management Plan prepared. Projects are underway including the Tangaroa Stream restoration project and the Waiare Stream flood diversion pipe at Princess Street.

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment has introduced new Dam Safety Regulations which come into effect in 2024. Based on the updated standards the Highlands Park Dam has been identified as a dangerous dam and this issue must be addressed in the short term.

Funding for renewals of the stormwater network are included over the life of this plan. This continues the direction set in the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 to address the current backlog of renewals.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service can have a range of effects on the community. These effects, negative and positive, are identified in the following tables.

Negative effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
Stormwater systems are insufficient to deal with current climate severe storms.	X	X	X	X	Ensuring a consistent level of protection and improving systems where needed.
Climate change is expected to bring more frequent higher intensity storms. Some of the capacity in our stormwater reticulation will be undersized for these larger rain events leading to potential flooding issues.	X	X	X		Ensuring climate change is included when improving systems.
Stormwater drainage system compromised, such as when people block overland flow paths with fences and put grass clippings into open drains causing blockages.	X	X	X		Providing flooding and drainage maps. Provide public education.
Stormwater system discharges affecting water quality.			X	X	Requiring onsite disposal of stormwater where possible, and providing wetland treatment facilities.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
We have recently experienced two major weather events in the district which tested parts of our network capacity almost to its absolute limits. Despite the sheer volumes of water we were faced with, there were no private properties flooded.	X	X	X	X

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Provide a stormwater management system that protects people and property.	The number of flooding events in the district per financial year.	0	0	0	0	0
	The number of habitable floors affected in each flooding event (per 1,000 properties connected to NPDC's stormwater system).	0	1 or less	1 or less	1 or less	1 or less
Comply with all resource consents for discharges from our stormwater system.	The number of abatement notices received.	0	0	0	0	0
	The number of infringement notices received.	0	0	0	0	0
	The number of enforcement orders received.	0	0	0	0	0
	The number of convictions received.	0	0	0	0	0
Respond to service requests in a timely manner.	The median response time to a flooding event (from the time that NPDC receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site).*	0.55 hours	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour
Ensure customers are satisfied with the performance of our stormwater system.	The number of complaints received about the performance of NPDC's stormwater system (per 1,000 properties connected).	3.73	8 or less	8 or less	8 or less	8 or less

* The times shown for 'attendance' and 'resolution' are reported by NPDC's operation and maintenance contractor as part of their contracted responsibilities. This includes travel time. The accuracy of these times have been verified by NPDC.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2024/25 (\$m)	2025/26 (\$m)	2026/27 (\$m)	2027/28 (\$m)	2028/29 (\$m)	2029/30 (\$m)	2030/31 (\$m)	2031/32 (\$m)	2032/33 (\$m)	2033/34 (\$m)

Funding Impact Statement Stormwater Management	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	2.84	2.59	3.39	3.85	5.02	5.73	6.23	6.60	7.38	8.83	9.51
Targeted rates	-	2.59	3.39	3.85	5.02	5.73	6.23	6.60	7.38	8.83	9.51
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	2.85	5.19	6.79	7.72	10.05	11.48	12.48	13.21	14.76	17.67	19.03
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(1.36)	(1.69)	(2.19)	(2.20)	(3.64)	(3.88)	(3.75)	(3.33)	(3.34)	(4.28)	(3.67)
Finance costs	(0.18)	(0.82)	(1.15)	(1.39)	(1.64)	(2.01)	(2.34)	(2.73)	(3.36)	(4.27)	(5.00)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.72)	(1.26)	(1.33)	(1.29)	(1.31)	(1.37)	(1.39)	(1.40)	(1.43)	(1.44)	(1.46)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(2.26)	(3.77)	(4.67)	(4.88)	(6.58)	(7.26)	(7.48)	(7.46)	(8.14)	(9.98)	(10.14)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.59	1.42	2.12	2.84	3.47	4.22	5.00	5.75	6.63	7.68	8.90
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	0.33	2.86	2.87	2.89	2.90	2.92	2.93	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95
Increase/(decrease) in debt	2.65	4.50	4.81	0.30	5.50	5.75	3.63	8.12	14.98	20.31	7.33
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2.98	7.36	7.69	3.19	8.40	8.67	6.56	11.07	17.93	23.27	10.29
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	(0.28)	(1.78)	(1.22)	(2.89)	(5.68)	(7.45)	(5.56)	(10.25)	(13.25)	(14.44)	(7.30)
- to improve the level of service	(3.11)	(6.00)	(7.08)	(1.13)	(3.69)	(2.44)	(2.51)	(2.58)	(6.81)	(11.51)	(6.39)
- to replace existing assets	(1.61)	(1.56)	(3.22)	(5.51)	(9.44)	(8.05)	(6.55)	(5.12)	(7.10)	(7.55)	(7.37)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	1.43	0.56	1.72	3.51	6.94	5.05	3.05	1.12	2.60	2.55	1.87
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(3.57)	(8.78)	(9.81)	(6.02)	(11.87)	(12.89)	(11.57)	(16.82)	(24.56)	(30.95)	(19.18)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.59)	(1.42)	(2.12)	(2.84)	(3.47)	(4.22)	(5.00)	(5.75)	(6.63)	(7.68)	(8.90)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	3.96	4.14	4.56	4.62	4.67	5.12	5.17	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.23
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	(3.77)	(3.14)	(3.06)	(2.62)	(2.17)	(2.12)	(1.67)	(1.23)	(0.73)	(0.23)	0.27
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.19	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50

Transportation

Ngā waka kawenga

What we do

We are responsible for managing, renewing **and developing the district's transport network requirements for all roads (except state highways), footpaths, cycleways, bridges, culverts and tunnels. We are also responsible for the district's streetlights, traffic lights,** bus shelters and traffic signs.

The transportation network is a key facilitator of journeys. We enable the movement of people and goods (via freight) to make national, regional, and local road journeys effectively, efficiently and safely, which in turn helps support a thriving New Zealand. At a national level we connect New Plymouth to other cities, producers **and markets, air and seaports and support New Zealand's global competitiveness. Locally,** we connect businesses, communities, families and friends with customers, services, work, play and each other. The transport network currently includes:

- 1,313 kilometres of roads.
- 255 bridges, tunnels and large diameter culverts (>3.4m²).
- 326 retaining walls.
- 537 kilometres of footpaths.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals - Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future. Providing a transport network that enables access for people, goods and services, both across the district and in and out of the region, contributes to all of these goals.

Our service enables safe travel for vehicles while providing and promoting alternative transportation for cyclists and pedestrians, actively contributing to social, environmental, and economic well-being in the district. Well designed and maintained roads and footpaths offer safe public places, promoting community cohesion and a sense of place. Our ongoing planning and development of walking and cycling networks, and our support of public transport contributes to environmental well-being by encouraging a reduction in private vehicle use and the associated carbon emissions. Providing and maintaining quality roads and footpaths also supports industry and development, contributing to economic well-being.

Our network planning requires partnerships with tangata whenua and other transport network owners such as the Taranaki Regional Council and our funding partner, Waka Kotahi/NZ Transport Agency. This work is about future proofing, safety and preparing for growth, all of which contributes to community well-being now and in the future.

How we pay for it

This service is funded through general rates, a targeted rate, and road user revenue collected and distributed by Waka Kotahi/NZ Transport Agency. Capital improvements are loan funded, while asset renewals and replacements are funded from renewal reserves and financial assistance, such as subsidies. The replacement value of roading assets is \$1.3 billion.

Challenges and changes

The most significant challenge to delivering transportation services is the cost of delivery increase due to inflation. We need to spend approximately a third more to deliver the same services from the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031. This has led to Council needing to identify areas where the level of service can be reduced. Three areas have been identified.

Roads associated with forestry movements have not received any investment, resulting in a rapid deterioration of these roads. We are changing these roads from sealed to unsealed which will reduce ongoing costs for forestry roads by a third.

There has been an underinvestment in footpath renewals which has increased the percentage of footpaths classified as being in poor condition from one per cent to three per cent. A large investment would be required to bring us back down to one per cent.

Our network has seen an increase in truck numbers and an underinvestment in pavement renewals. This has led to more defects in the roads, resulting in a poorer quality ride for users. A significant investment would be required to smooth our roads to an acceptable level.

Additional challenges include Waka Kotahi funding not keeping up with **Council needs, limited talent pools and competing markets, and the community's misconception** that the state highways are owned by the Council, resulting in lower satisfaction levels with our service.

NPDC's focus to mitigate these challenges is to take a 'back to basics' approach and to look after what we have got. There will be a strong focus on drainage maintenance and resurfacing to reduce long-term pavement maintenance, resulting in assets that last longer and therefore have an improved life cycle cost.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service can have a range of effects on the community. These effects, negative and positive, identified in the following tables.

Negative effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
Risk of limited transport options.	X	X	X	X	Better planning and integration of alternative transport modes such as pedestrian paths, cycle lanes, and public transport will enhance connectivity within the community, reducing severance, and providing accessible options for various modes of transportation.
Severance of the community.	X	X	X		Properly designed and maintained structures can improve infrastructure resilience during major events like floods or earthquakes. Well engineered bridges, culverts, and retaining walls can withstand natural forces, minimising damage and ensuring continued access to critical areas during emergencies.
Vulnerability during major events.	X	X	X		Properly managing and maintaining the transportation network can improve resilience during major events such as heavy rainfall or

Negative effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
					flooding. Implementing effective drainage solutions and erosion control measures helps reduce the risk of damage, ensuring the continued access to critical areas during emergencies.
Missed economic opportunities.		X			Ensuring appropriate investment is targeted to facilitate the movement of goods and people, supports economic activities and growth in the region.
Increased maintenance costs.	X	X	X		Ensuring adequate preventative maintenance to extend asset life and decrease the whole of life costs of assets.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Improved transport choices. Addressing the difficulties posed by the natural topography and layout allows for better planning and integration of alternative transport modes such as pedestrian paths, cycle lanes, and public transport. This enhances connectivity within the community, reducing severance and providing accessible options for various modes of transportation.	X	X	X	X
Improved network performance. Properly managing and maintaining the transportation network can improve resilience during major events like heavy rainfall or flooding. Implementing effective drainage solutions and erosion control measures helps reduce the risk of damage, ensuring the continued access to critical areas during emergencies.	X	X	X	
Improved safety outcomes. Taking a 'safe system' approach to the design and management of the transportation network improves safety for all road users. Implementing measures such as proper signage, traffic calming, pedestrian crossings, and road markings can reduce the risk of accidents and improve both actual and perceived safety.	X	X		X
Improved economic outcomes. Recognising the value that the transportation network provides to the community and regional economy allows for more informed decision-making regarding targeted investments. Well maintained roads facilitate the movement of goods and people, supporting economic activities and growth in the region.		X		

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we are aiming to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Provide a local roading network that is safe for all road users.	The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatality and serious injury crashes on the district's local roading network .	+4	Reducing	Reducing	Reducing	40% reduction from 2019/20 baseline
Provide good quality district roads.	The average quality of ride on the district's sealed local road network , as measured by smooth travel exposure.	85% (target 89%)	85%	85%	85%	87% ¹
	The percentage of residents satisfied with the overall quality of the district's roads (satisfaction survey*) .	51%	60% ²	60%	60%	66%
Appropriately maintain the district's sealed roads .	The minimum percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced.	4.7% (target 4%)	5% ³	5%	5%	5%
Provide a high quality and safe footpath network.	The percentage of footpaths that meet the levels of service and service standards in current condition surveys, as set out in the Transportation Asset Management Plan.	94%	More than 90% of footpath length surveyed in good or excellent condition	More than 90% of footpath length surveyed in good or excellent condition	More than 90% of footpath length surveyed in good or excellent condition	More than 90% of footpath length surveyed in good or excellent condition
	Footpath length recorded as failed.	3% (target less than 1% of footpath length recorded as failed)	3% or less ⁴	3% or less	3% or less	3% or less
Respond to service requests in a timely manner.	The percentage of roading and footpath related customer service requests responded to within target timeframes. ^{**}	98%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Provide a quality and safe cycle network.	The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality and safety of the district's cycle network (satisfaction survey*) .	71%	85% ⁵	85%	85%	85%

* All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

* Service request timeframes:

- one day for an electrical fault with traffic signals, flooding, diesel spills, chemical spills or a slip to be cleared.
- three days for street lighting faults and potholes.
- five days for traffic counts, bus shelter repairs, road marking enquiries, culvert maintenance, rubbish bins, reinstatement of footpaths and debris in the roadside channel.
- ten days for road surface faults, kerb and channel repairs, new kerb and channel, missing road signs and vegetation clearing.

- ¹ LTP 2021-2031 target by 2030/31 was 90%. Improvement is costly, slow and mainly through improving arterial and collector roads. The investment on improving the ride will be tempered by the need to invest on forestry affected roads.
- ² LTP 2021-2031 target by 2030/31 was 85%. The community doesn't distinguish Council roads from Waka Kotahi managed state highways. The 51% 2022/23 result indicates that the state highways have a major impact on this result. The levels of service on our state highways is not expected to improve in the 2024-2027 period, so it is proposed our targets expectation should be lowered to reflect this.
- ³ LTP 2021-2031 target by 2030/31 was 4%. The amount varies from year to year, but a 5% minimum should be achieved to provide an annual range of between 5% and 7%.
- ⁴ LTP 2021-2031 target by 2030/31 **remained at 'less than 1% of footpath length recorded as failed'**. The current level of service and \$10m budget to meet 1% isn't expected to be noticeable (hence not value for money). Three per cent is current baseline performance and large investment to get it up to 1% is value for money.
- ⁵ Proposed to maintain current target of 85%. The 71% 2022/23 results should improve with the Transport Choices programme in 2023/24 and other proposed cycling improvements in 2024-27.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information	Year 1 2024/25 (\$m)	Year 2 2025/26 (\$m)	Year 3 2026/27 (\$m)	Year 4 2027/28 (\$m)	Year 5 2028/29 (\$m)	Year 6 2029/30 (\$m)	Year 7 2030/31 (\$m)	Year 8 2031/32 (\$m)	Year 9 2032/33 (\$m)	Year 10 2033/34 (\$m)

Funding Impact Statement Transportation	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	15.12	21.25	22.44	24.27	26.26	27.98	29.33	30.71	32.14	31.39	32.66
Targeted rates	4.61	5.31	5.61	6.07	6.56	6.99	7.33	7.68	8.03	7.85	8.16
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4.59	6.77	8.53	9.03	10.15	10.73	11.12	11.44	11.74	11.98	12.32
Fees and charges	1.53	1.15	1.18	1.23	1.68	1.77	1.83	1.89	1.96	2.03	2.10
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	0.58	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
Total operating funding (A)	26.43	35.01	38.29	41.13	45.18	48.00	50.14	52.25	54.40	53.78	55.78
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(13.12)	(17.51)	(19.00)	(20.72)	(23.29)	(24.42)	(25.20)	(25.82)	(26.49)	(27.17)	(28.02)
Finance costs	(1.63)	(2.16)	(2.38)	(2.68)	(2.94)	(3.06)	(3.25)	(3.57)	(3.85)	(3.88)	(3.96)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(3.77)	(5.11)	(5.58)	(5.21)	(5.22)	(5.56)	(5.67)	(5.74)	(5.72)	(5.74)	(5.90)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(18.52)	(24.78)	(26.96)	(28.61)	(31.45)	(33.04)	(34.13)	(35.13)	(36.06)	(36.80)	(37.88)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	7.91	10.23	11.33	12.51	13.74	14.96	16.01	17.12	18.34	16.98	17.90
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	9.82	17.32	16.95	21.41	18.81	23.63	23.28	32.33	26.96	23.77	27.28
Development and financial contributions	0.09	0.60	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
Increase/(decrease) in debt	8.29	5.15	3.28	9.41	0.59	3.16	4.43	8.36	2.49	(0.36)	2.23
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	18.20	23.07	20.84	31.43	20.01	27.40	28.34	41.32	30.08	24.03	30.14
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	(1.49)	(1.97)	(1.50)	(1.26)	(1.96)	(4.34)	(4.40)	(9.07)	(4.72)	(1.12)	(1.04)
- to improve the level of service	(14.06)	(14.22)	(9.84)	(20.96)	(7.70)	(10.83)	(12.03)	(18.43)	(12.49)	(5.29)	(11.08)
- to replace existing assets	(14.43)	(19.09)	(24.40)	(24.40)	(27.93)	(31.76)	(31.73)	(36.35)	(36.14)	(40.68)	(41.88)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	3.87	1.98	3.57	2.68	3.84	4.55	3.80	5.42	4.94	6.08	5.96
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(26.11)	(33.30)	(32.16)	(43.94)	(33.75)	(42.37)	(44.35)	(58.43)	(48.41)	(41.02)	(48.04)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(7.91)	(10.23)	(11.33)	(12.51)	(13.74)	(14.97)	(16.01)	(17.12)	(18.34)	(16.98)	(17.90)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	12.29	12.70	14.02	14.23	14.36	15.67	15.71	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.75
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	(4.62)	(5.09)	(5.61)	(4.93)	(4.28)	(4.64)	(3.98)	(3.32)	(2.62)	(1.92)	(1.22)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	7.67	7.61	8.40	9.30	10.08	11.03	11.73	12.43	13.13	13.83	14.53

Venues and Events

Ngā hinonga me Ngā Whakaaturanga

What we do

We attract and manage a diverse range of events in the district, manage Council-owned venues and operate and manage the district pools.

The Events Team plans and delivers the annual TSB Festival of Lights, the newly introduced CBD Winter Festival of Lights over the Matariki long weekend, and several civic and community events, including local Waitangi Day celebrations. We also facilitate a number of local events in other parts of the district.

We secure and manage a diverse programme of events at the Bowl of Brooklands, TSB Showplace, TSB Stadium and Yarrow Stadium. All of our events work is aligned with, and supportive of, the Venture Taranaki Trust's *2020-2030 Taranaki Regional Events Strategy*. This service is also responsible for the Todd Energy Aquatic Centre and other community pools. The Aquatic Centre provides for a range of ages and activities, including learn to swim and fitness classes. **The district's four community pools are seasonal, operating over the summer months.** NPDC also provides financial support through the Community Partnerships fund for the Bell Block Community Pool.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals – Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District. The Venues and Events service provides events, venues, and aquatic services that the private sector does **not supply**. **In doing so, the service plays an important part in achieving NPDC's strategic vision, ensuring that the New Plymouth District, and in turn the Taranaki Region, is a place of opportunity where people want to live, learn, work, play and invest both now and for the future.**

The Venues and Events service supports an innovative and resilient district. Our strong operational excellence and infrastructure means we provide a viable, sustainable, and accessible service, contributing to the goals of thriving communities and prosperity. Our diverse programme of high quality and affordable events and activities offers opportunities for our community to participate or spectate, to be creative, active, and connected in a safe and inclusive environment, all of which supports social and cultural well-being.

Presenting major concerts, and sports and other events attracts visitors to the district, supporting diversification in the tourism market and a prosperous local economy. Venues and events engage a considerable number of local suppliers and casual staff, all of which contributes to economic growth and prosperity in the district.

How we pay for it

This service is funded through a mix of general rates, user fees and charges, grants and donations, and sponsorship. Approximately 70 per cent is general rates and 30 per cent sponsorship, grants, donations and user fees and charges. The Festival of Lights is also approximately 70 per cent funded by rates and 30 per cent through external funding.

Along with other organisations, the Venues and Events service is an applicant to the NPDC Major Events Fund administered by Venture Taranaki Trust, which is the main form of financial support provided by Council to attract major events to the New Plymouth District. The funding criterion is based on Venture Taranaki Trust's *Taranaki Regional Events Strategy*.

We also build and nurture strong partnerships with our sponsors and naming rights partners, funding bodies, relevant central government agencies, related industry bodies, tangata whenua and private enterprise. Taking advantage of funding, cost reduction or programme opportunities ensures our facilities and activities offer high quality experiences for our community.

Challenges and changes

The Venues and Events service will require significant investment in both assets and service development to meet growing and changing demands over the next 10 years. We will be challenged by several factors during the life of this plan, including an increasing population, an ageing population, an increased number of visitors to the district as a tourist destination and ageing infrastructure. Other challenges relate to customer expectations, user satisfaction, rising costs, meeting safety standards and providing for growing accessibility needs.

Community use of the Todd Energy Aquatic Centre is very high and congested during peak times, particularly throughout the winter months when the outdoor pool is closed. Meeting customer expectations is not always possible, especially in relation to the indoor pool. Our ageing population is creating more accessibility and pool heating demands for all of our pools. Meeting these demands requires a strong programme of capital renewal and operational maintenance. Challenges in recruitment of experienced senior lifeguards may also mean we are unable to staff and open the pools for the current hours of operation.

The redevelopment of our airport has created better access to the region, and resulted in increased visitor numbers, which may provide opportunities to secure more events. There is increased competition from other regions in attracting major events. This means we need to ensure we have the operational capability and staff to manage and deliver new business and meet changes in industry standards and the financial capability to secure large profitable events for the region.

Some of our venues are operating at full capacity. Currently the TSB Stadium is operating at full capacity with several community users often missing out and the TSB Showplace is operating at close to full capacity. Yarrow Stadium is expected to return to full operations in early 2025. The reintroduction of Yarrow Stadium to full **operational capability will have a positive impact on the events calendar. There is a shortfall in the district's sporting facilities**, particularly for indoor court space, movement facilities (such as gym sports) and specialist turf facilities.

The proposed Tūparikino Active Community Hub is proposed to proceed to help address the shortage of the district's sporting facilities.

Previous feedback from the community included requests for a wider seasonal spread of events, more free family focused events, and expansion of the Festival of the Lights to include the Central Business District. The events service has now introduced the Winter Festival of Lights as a reoccurring event on the calendar, expanded its family friendly offerings **at the summer Festival of Lights, including the New Year's Eve event and worked with iwi and hapū** to relocate Waitangi Day celebrations to **Ngāmotu Beach. Enabling requests from the district's smaller centres to expand event activities to include their towns** needs further consideration regarding resourcing and fiscal challenges.

Our heavy reliance on sponsorship to support our service is a challenge in a fiscally constrained environment. The events activity is committed to growing a highly successful community events programme that meets community expectations and attracts sponsorship, proactive donations and other funding in a competitive market.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service can have a range of effects on the community. These effects, negative and positive, are identified in the following tables.

Negative effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
Large scale venue presented events can be costly and risky.		X			All major events are measured against a risk matrix.
Heavy reliance on sponsorship to support our service is a challenge in a fiscally constrained environment.		X			We are committed to growing a highly successful community events programme and relationships that meet community expectations and attract sponsorship and other funding in a competitive market.
Staging events can create noise, traffic congestion, and the inconvenience of road closures.			X		All events are managed within existing resource consent conditions. All major event planning includes traffic management plans, and all road closures are approved by NPDC after the community has been notified and consulted.
Events can generate additional waste.			X		This is mitigated by a zero waste event policy for all events. Recycling receptacles are provided at all NPDC event venues to minimise the residual waste. Food waste and packaging are captured and sent to an organics facility for on selling as compost. This avoids methane emissions from organic breakdown in landfill, which contributes to climate change. Waste separation at events so that recyclable products are sent to recycling facilities for processing, avoids landfilling. Where possible, we endeavour to reduce the use of plastics and other hard-to-recycle materials.
There are risks associated with water safety and hygiene at our district pools.			X		We maintain water safety and hygiene at the district pools by ensuring staff are appropriately trained and that we consistently meet Poolsafe accreditation and Taranaki Regional Council consent standards.
Use of diesel generators.			X		This is minimised by using electricity when accessible. Electric power has lower greenhouse gas emissions compared to diesel generators.
There is a risk of inappropriate behaviour associated with patrons of events such as vandalism or other incidents.	X	X			NPDC works closely with the Police and contracted security providers to ensure risk assessments and planning for major events includes appropriate security and public safety arrangements.

Negative effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
There is a risk of culturally insensitive behaviour or content from some event acts or hirers.	X			X	The risk matrix is used to investigate major acts prior to contracting.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
<p>The events service provides events free to everyone in the community. Therefore, no-one is excluded from participating regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, income, or disability.</p> <p>The delivery of arts, music, entertainment, and community, cultural, and sports events brings people together, increasing community connectedness, citizenship, and vibrancy.</p> <p>It provides opportunities to stimulate, appreciate, celebrate, and contribute to the New Plymouth District's diversity, its history, its traditions, and interests.</p> <p>It encourages health, wellness and an active lifestyle.</p>	X			X
<p>Encourages visitor numbers, contributing to the district as a tourist destination and supporting economic growth and diversity.</p> <p>A Business and Economic Research Report conducted in 2022/23 summer found that the Festival of Lights contributed to the economy by generating \$8.3m in expenditure, or \$4.3m in value-add activity (GDP) from \$1m of spending.</p>	X	X		
<p>We are committed to the Council's aspiration of moving towards zero waste by 2040.</p> <p>Events provide great opportunity to educate the public on sustainable options through the waste management and minimisation strategies at events – collecting food waste and packaging for composting at an organics facility and separation of recyclable products to reduce the environmental impact.</p> <p>The venues have also minimised power usage, and the associated environmental impacts of energy generation, by replacing halogen lighting with LED lights. On average LEDs use 80 to 90 per cent less electricity than halogen lights.</p>			X	
<p>Iwi and hapū are involved in planning and decision-making relating to events with cultural significance such as Matariki/Puanga and Waitangi Day.</p> <p>Diversity of programming at our venues and events allows the community to be exposed to arts and performance from different cultures and backgrounds.</p>	X			X

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Provide high quality pools that encourage community participation in aquatic activities.	The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's swimming facilities (satisfaction survey*).	92% (target 94%)	85% ¹	85%	85%	95%
	The number of pool patrons per year.	362,837	390,000	390,000	375,000 ²	390,000
Provide a range of appealing events at high quality venues.	The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's events (satisfaction survey*).	94%	95%	95%	95%	96%
	The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's events venues (satisfaction survey*).	96% (target 93%)	96% ³	96%	96%	96%
Provide a network of high quality venues that create opportunities for the community to attend arts, cultural, sporting and recreation activities.	The number of attendees and events/bookings across all venues.	301,816 attendees	280,000 attendees	280,000 attendees	300,000 attendees ⁴	300,000 attendees
		949 events	1,000 events	1,000 events	1,200 events ⁴	1,200 events
<u>Provide an accessible and attractive Festival of Lights event.</u> ⁵	<u>The number of attendees at Festival of Lights.</u>	<u>New measure</u>	<u>140,000 attendees</u>	<u>145,000 attendees</u>	<u>150,000 attendees</u>	<u>172,500 attendees</u>

* All satisfaction survey targets are excluding 'don't know' responses.

¹ LTP 2021-2031 target by 2030/31 was 98%. Proposed reduction to 85%. With an ageing facility if budget is not invested back into the Aquatic Centre to redevelop or link with Destination Play it will fail to meet future customer requirements. All seasonal pools also require future modifications to keep up with customer requirements.

² The 390,000 figure for pool patrons per year is the pools operating at full capacity. It is proposed to reduce the target to 375,000 in 2026/27 to carry out a maintenance schedule.

³ LTP 2021-2031 target by 2030/31 was 95%. Proposed increase to 96%. Construction of the Tūparikino Active Community Hub (TACH) may impact usage of TSB Stadium resulting in fewer events for a period. Yarrow Stadium should be back operating at full capacity by end 2025. An increase of facilities through TACH will ensure less community bookings are cancelled due to commercial bookings having precedent.

⁴ Increase in 2026/27 due to Yarrow Stadium back to full capacity, and some facilities operating at TACH, i.e. hockey turf, stadium building.

⁵ Proposed new measure. This free event is not currently measured and is a substantial activity in the service.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

<i>Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information</i>	Year 1 2024/25 (\$m)	Year 2 2025/26 (\$m)	Year 3 2026/27 (\$m)	Year 4 2027/28 (\$m)	Year 5 2028/29 (\$m)	Year 6 2029/30 (\$m)	Year 7 2030/31 (\$m)	Year 8 2031/32 (\$m)	Year 9 2032/33 (\$m)	Year 10 2033/34 (\$m)

**Funding Impact Statement
Venues and Events**

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	9.53	12.65	12.94	15.10	16.66	17.96	18.44	19.48	20.46	20.74	21.22
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.84	1.19	1.49	1.04	1.24	1.04	1.04	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Fees and charges	4.39	4.85	5.16	4.88	5.30	5.00	5.09	5.53	5.59	5.66	5.73
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	14.76	18.69	19.59	21.02	23.21	24.00	24.57	26.25	27.30	27.63	28.18
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(10.12)	(12.90)	(12.81)	(13.17)	(14.31)	(14.76)	(15.46)	(16.89)	(17.82)	(18.22)	(18.70)
Finance costs	-	(0.42)	(0.86)	(1.52)	(1.93)	(2.04)	(2.02)	(1.96)	(1.91)	(1.85)	(1.79)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2.70)	(3.53)	(3.71)	(3.67)	(3.94)	(3.99)	(4.14)	(4.05)	(4.16)	(4.09)	(4.15)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(12.82)	(16.85)	(17.38)	(18.35)	(20.19)	(20.79)	(21.62)	(22.90)	(23.89)	(24.16)	(24.64)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1.94	1.84	2.21	2.67	3.02	3.21	2.96	3.35	3.41	3.48	3.54
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	0.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Increase/(decrease) in debt	2.92	4.59	15.92	14.06	4.98	(0.12)	(1.28)	(1.34)	(1.40)	(1.47)	(1.53)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2.95	5.52	15.96	14.10	5.02	(0.08)	(1.24)	(1.30)	(1.36)	(1.42)	(1.49)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	(0.35)	(0.67)	(1.54)	(1.54)	(0.76)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(3.01)	(5.06)	(14.72)	(13.25)	(5.33)	(1.18)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.11)
- to replace existing assets	(1.14)	(2.21)	(1.45)	(5.84)	(5.14)	(6.10)	(1.25)	(2.66)	(2.30)	(2.33)	(2.97)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.39)	0.58	(0.45)	3.88	3.20	4.15	(0.37)	0.71	0.35	0.38	1.03
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(4.89)	(7.36)	(18.17)	(16.77)	(8.04)	(3.12)	(1.72)	(2.05)	(2.05)	(2.05)	(2.05)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(1.94)	(1.84)	(2.21)	(2.67)	(3.02)	(3.21)	(2.96)	(3.35)	(3.41)	(3.48)	(3.54)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	1.53	1.62	1.83	1.99	2.16	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	0.33	0.28	0.07	(0.02)	(0.21)	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.52)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	1.86	1.90	1.90	1.97	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95

Waste Management and Minimisation Whakahaere Para me tāna Whakaitinga

What we do

We encourage waste minimisation in the district through behaviour change and education programmes to work towards our vision of Zero Waste 2040 and shift towards a circular economy. We also deliver kerbside collection and resource recovery services to the community through four rural transfer stations and the New Plymouth Resource Recovery Facility.

Our kerbside contractors collect around 5,100 tonnes of recyclable materials, 1,400 tonnes of food scraps and 7,700 tonnes of landfill waste from more than 30,500 residential premises (and schools) in defined areas of the district each year. The Resource Recovery Facility, The Sorting Depot and four rural transfer stations recover around 1,000 tonnes of green waste and 3,400 tonnes of recyclable materials, and 18,500 tonnes of non-hazardous solid waste is sent to landfill waste per year.

The Resource Recovery Facility includes the Junction Zero Waste Hub, the material recovery facility which also accepts 2,500 tonnes of recycling from the Stratford and South Taranaki districts for processing and sending to the final recycling destination, and a transfer station run by a private operator. The Junction Zero Waste Hub diverts more than 100 tonnes of reusable or upcycled items and provides over 52 education tours and workshops per year. Landfill waste is consolidated at the transfer station and transported to a Class 1 landfill outside the Taranaki Region. The newly opened Sorting Depot accepts mixed waste from skip bins. This skip bin waste is sorted, and materials are recovered for use and recycled from the commercial sector.

The district also has six historic closed landfills and the recently closed Colson Road landfill that require ongoing management and monitoring to ensure the environment is protected from the legacy of disposed waste.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals – Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future. Our service actively contributes to all these goals. Our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan sets out the drivers for waste minimisation and how we are **going to deliver on the Council's strategic vision** through this service.

The delivery of the plan aims to grow the community's trust, particularly through embedding the Te Ao Māori aligned guiding principles across the waste services, being a leader in the sector and being transparent in what we do for the community.

To contribute to a thriving community, we work in partnership with community organisations to deliver contracts at The Junction Zero Waste Hub and empower the community to take responsibility for their waste through Zero Waste grants, and delivering programmes that help the community reduce waste and transition to a circular economy approach.

Encouraging waste minimisation and more circular waste practices supports environmental excellence, protecting the environment for current and future generations. Our kerbside collection services enable people to divert waste easily and conveniently from landfill. We also deliver services to recover valuable resources from waste disposed to landfill, for reuse or recycling without significant impact on the environment and public health, all of which contributes to the social and environmental well-being of our community. This includes the 2020 closure of the Colson Road Landfill, which is currently being capped to an environmentally acceptable standard and managed alongside other closed landfills in the district.

We also offer opportunities for businesses through educational programmes and encouraging the establishment of local waste services where waste diversion is prioritised. For example, The Sorting Depot has been set up to support additional recovery and incentivise local recycling business, contributing to the prosperity of the district.

How we pay for it

This service is funded through general rates, a targeted rate (kerbside collection), waste levies, revenue from the sale of recyclable commodities and from user charges at our transfer stations, the Resource Recovery Facility and The Sorting Depot. Capital improvements are funded from development reserves, while the renewal and replacement of assets **is funded from NPDC's renewal reserves.**

Challenges and changes

The community has expressed a strong desire for NPDC to continue to lead waste reduction and sustainable use of resources in the district. As a result, we have adopted *Zero Waste 2040 – Empowering Taranaki to Achieve a Circular Economy*, an aspirational goal to have no waste going to landfill by 2040 and contribute to the national strategy to become a low-emissions, low-waste society built upon a circular economy.

Nationally, the waste sector is going through significant change and in conjunction with addressing climate change, we need to ensure our region is well set up for success – our action plan needs to anticipate, resource and implement this change within our local context. Performance measures in this plan have been modified to closely align with the *NPDC Waste Management and Minimisation Plan* and support a circular economy approach.

Achieving a circular economy cannot be done by Council alone and progress will rely on everyone taking responsibility, looking at how we can enable our community and collaborating on sustainable local and national initiatives. Partnering with iwi and **hapū to identify and deliver outcomes will work towards a Tiriti approach and allow mana whenua to implement kaitiakitanga as a core focus in this plan.**

Taranaki has a good foundation of infrastructure and services in place to support a circular economy (The Sorting Depot and The Junction). Over the life of this plan our focus is on:

- Enabling our communities to better use our existing services to reduce waste and capture more material for reuse and recycling through better behaviour change programmes and expanding our resource recovery network.
- Connecting our people, community groups and commercial organisations with each other and the environment.
- Focusing our efforts on changing behaviours that embrace the circular approach.
- Ensuring services and education are equally accessible to everyone including the rural, minority and lower socio-economic communities, including offering more local options for commercial and rural sectors and organic processing.
- Addressing the impacts of climate change on our infrastructure, including at risk closed landfills.
- Obtaining reliable data on waste and material management activity across the region will be key to informing our future planning and measuring our transition to a circular economy.

The Landfill Gas Capture project has not been included in this plan due to budget constraints. This is inconsistent with the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) and the District-Wide Emissions Reduction Plan.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service can have a range of effects on the community. These effects, negative and positive, are identified in the following tables.

Negative effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
The increased cost of waste disposal may result in inappropriate disposal of waste through illegal dumping and reduced accessibility for some parts of society.	X	X			Delivering our community behaviour change programmes and providing increased accessibility of waste minimisation services including cost-effective reuse and recycling alternatives to landfill disposal.
The disposal of solid waste in landfills has the potential to release substances including greenhouse gases and leachate, causing harm to the environment and community.			X	X	Adopting a circular economy approach will reduce waste and divert materials from landfill, thereby reducing our demand for raw materials and reducing emissions. When waste is landfilled we minimise such negative effects by using a landfill with best management practice to minimise impacts on the environment.
The disposal of waste to landfill has the potential to impact on cultural values through the environmental impacts of landfill waste and the use of out of region disposal options.			X	X	Within our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan there is better alignment with Te Ao Māori through our guiding principles as well as an increased focus on partnerships. Prioritising local options for material recovery will also reduce the need for disposal of waste outside our rohe.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Working towards a circular economy approach through the provision of behaviour change programmes, local solutions for recovery of materials and accessible services will reduce emissions associated with waste and the need to landfill waste as well as increase our resilience and ability to respond to future changes.	X	X	X	X
Enabling our community to reduce waste through grants, behaviour change programmes and accessible services will ensure waste minimisation progress over the long-term and local prosperity.	X	X		X
The circular economy approach focuses on eliminating waste, maximising the use of resources, and working with solutions that enhance our environment.			X	X

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
<u>Deliver waste services and education programmes to actively encourage our communities to continually minimise waste levels throughout the district.</u> ¹ Encourage district wide waste minimisation.	The reduction in total waste to landfill waste generated per capita in the district (measured as a year on year percentage).	3%	5%	5%	5%	15% ¹
	The reduction in waste to landfill waste generated per household (measured as a year on year percentage).	1%	5%	5%	5%	15% ¹
<u>Enhance the environment through low waste and low emissions solutions.</u> ² Comply with all resource consents related to waste management and minimisation.	The number of abatement notices received.	0	0	0	0	0
	The number of infringement notices received.	0	0	0	0	0
	The number of enforcement orders received.	0	0	0	0	0
	The number of convictions received.	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Deliver waste management and minimisation services that customers are satisfied with.</u> ² Ensure customers are satisfied with our waste management and minimisation service.	The number of complaints about the Council's waste management and minimisation service received (per 1,000 customers).	2.72	2 or less	2 or less	2 or less	2 or less
	<u>The percentage of the community satisfied with the kerbside rubbish and recycling collection service (satisfaction survey*).</u> ³	<u>New measure</u>	<u>>80%</u>	<u>>80%</u>	<u>>80%</u>	<u>>80%</u>

* All **satisfaction survey targets** are excluding 'don't know' responses.

¹ Improved wording to level of service statement and measure as nationally (NZ Waste Strategy) there are more targets related to overall waste "generation" vs waste landfilled. Also improved consistency with draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Targets aligned with landfill waste diversion requirements in the NZ Waste Strategy. LTP 2021-2031 target by 2030/31 was 5%.

² Improved wording to level of service statement to align with Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

³ New measure proposed. This is a better measure of engagement in the service than complaints (a leading indicator) and aligns with the new Waste Plan (adopted on 31 October 2023).

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

<i>Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information</i>	Year 1 2024/25 (\$m)	Year 2 2025/26 (\$m)	Year 3 2026/27 (\$m)	Year 4 2027/28 (\$m)	Year 5 2028/29 (\$m)	Year 6 2029/30 (\$m)	Year 7 2030/31 (\$m)	Year 8 2031/32 (\$m)	Year 9 2032/33 (\$m)	Year 10 2033/34 (\$m)

Funding Impact Statement
Waste Management and Minimisation

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	3.93	4.47	4.78	4.46	4.55	4.68	4.90	4.90	5.89	6.12	5.58
Targeted rates	5.21	7.24	7.42	7.57	7.81	8.15	8.40	8.69	8.93	9.21	9.52
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	7.68	8.51	8.86	9.03	9.17	9.31	9.25	9.41	9.39	9.47	9.63
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	16.82	20.22	21.06	21.07	21.53	22.14	22.54	23.00	24.22	24.80	24.73
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(13.94)	(16.59)	(17.16)	(17.15)	(17.56)	(17.85)	(18.26)	(18.58)	(19.83)	(20.37)	(20.23)
Finance costs	-	(0.26)	(0.34)	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.36)	(0.35)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.30)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2.04)	(3.22)	(3.43)	(3.31)	(3.37)	(3.65)	(3.67)	(3.77)	(3.72)	(3.77)	(3.83)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(15.98)	(20.07)	(20.93)	(20.83)	(21.29)	(21.86)	(22.27)	(22.68)	(23.88)	(24.45)	(24.35)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.84	0.15	0.14	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.38
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(0.16)	1.29	1.94	(0.21)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.28)	(0.29)	(0.31)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.16)	1.29	1.94	(0.21)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.28)	(0.29)	(0.31)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(3.97)	(1.46)	(2.16)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)
- to replace existing assets	(0.19)	(0.62)	(0.22)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.44)	(4.22)	(3.04)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	3.48	0.64	0.29	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.44	4.21	3.04
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.68)	(1.44)	(2.08)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.84)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.37)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	0.50	0.51	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
less deferred/unfunded	0.07	(0.24)	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.50)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.57	0.27	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18

Wastewater Treatment Rāwekeweke Waipara

What we do

We are responsible for operating and maintaining the wastewater network that collects and treats sewage from more than 27,000 properties each **day across the urban areas of New Plymouth, Bell Block, Waitara, Inglewood and Ōākura**.

Through our network of 692 kilometres of sewer pipes, 34 pump stations and a centralised water treatment plant, we treat 25 million litres of wastewater every day, as well as monitoring the flow of trade waste into the network. We also convert treated sludge into a commercially sold biosolid fertiliser [BioBoost](#)[®], a certified product that recycles biosolids and nutrients. We are the only Council in the country to do this.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals – Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future.

The collection and treatment of wastewater in a safe and efficient manner actively supports these goals. Our activities protect the health of our people and reduce potentially significant harmful environmental issues caused by sewage. This supports a liveable environment for our community, contributing to social and environmental well-being.

Providing wastewater treatment infrastructure for industry and to accommodate population growth and **development in the district is also critical to the district's** economic well-being and prosperity.

How we pay for it

This service is funded through a targeted rate paid by ratepayers connected to the wastewater system. We also charge industrial and commercial users for trade waste discharges. Capital improvements are funded by loans, while the renewal and replacement of wastewater assets is funded from renewal reserves. The replacement value of the wastewater assets is \$888m.

Challenges and changes

Since the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031, the level of understanding of how the district's wastewater network operates has increased greatly through the creation of wastewater network models, a significant investment that was started in 2020. These models enable us to better understand the implications of population growth, the current network constraints and how to relieve them, and the benefits that operational improvements to the wastewater system will provide.

Predicted growth in the district's population will increase the demand for wastewater services as housing in existing urban areas becomes more intensified, and there is an increase in new subdivisions. Increasing rainfall intensity as a result of climate change places additional pressure on the wastewater network and treatment facilities.

Thanks to the model, advance planning can be undertaken to understand where and when network upgrades will be required because of this growth without causing overflows from the system that can cause contamination in our rivers and coastal waters.

The performance of the existing network can be assessed using the models, under a range of rainfall conditions. We know that the communities of Inglewood and Waitara are experiencing unacceptable wastewater overflows to the environment during certain wet weather events. The model allows us to plan upgrades to the network to reduce these overflows and stress test them with simulated rainfall to ensure they will deliver the required improvements. Programmes of upgrades for both these communities are included over the life of this plan.

Funding for renewals of the wastewater network are also included over the life of this plan. This continues the direction set in the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 LTP to address the current backlog of renewals.

At the Wastewater Treatment Plant, construction work to replace the ageing Thermal Drying Facility (which turns biosolids into fertiliser) has begun. The new facility is expected to be operational in 2026 and will be able to run on both natural gas and hydrogen. Replacement of the main control building and laboratory is planned as the current facility has a low level of seismic resilience, poor staff working conditions and the laboratory lacks capacity for expected workloads. The Treatment Plant Master Plan requires updating as the hydraulic capacity of the plant is now being reached during heavy rain. The operational interventions that currently manage this will not be possible in the future, so a long-term solution is needed to manage the increased flows.

The sewer network from Inglewood through Bell Block and Glen Avon has issues including current capacity constraints in the Inglewood oxidation pond pumping system, future capacity constraints in the trunk main from Bell Block to the treatment plant and the large demand that will come from the Smart Road growth area. A comprehensive Wastewater Master Plan is required to identify and plan the right future upgrades for this area.

The Urenui and Onaero wastewater project is underway to address public health, compliance, cultural and resilience issues with the existing septic tanks in Urenui township and wastewater disposal schemes in the Urenui and Onaero campgrounds. A rural property was purchased in 2023 as a possible site for the treatment and disposal to land of treated water. Planning and optioneering for the pipe collection network and treatment plant is in progress.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service can have a range of effects on the community. These effects, negative and positive, are identified in the following tables.

Negative effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
Failures in the wastewater network cause overflows, which lead to environmental damage, public health risks and cultural offense.	x	x	x	x	Regular inspection of critical lines. Ongoing monitoring of network performance and proactive maintenance and renewal work.
Service failure impacts on local industries and trade customers who rely on the network for their operations.		X			Ensuring resilience networks are in place.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
The wastewater network enables local industries to operate and the economy to grow and prosper.	X	X		
Protecting the health of our people through the collection and treatment of wastewater from homes, businesses and community facilities.	X	X		X
Protecting the environment from potential significant damage by collecting and treating wastewater prior to discharge to waterbodies or disposal to land.	X		X	X

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Provide an effective wastewater treatment and disposal system.	The number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1,000 connections to the wastewater system.	0.16	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Comply with all resource consents for wastewater discharge from our system.	The number of abatement notices received.	1	0	0	0	0
	The number of infringement notices received.	0	0	0	0	0
	The number of enforcement orders received.	0	0	0	0	0
	The number of convictions received.	0	0	0	0	0
Respond to customer and maintenance requests in a timely manner.	The median response time to sewerage overflow callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site).*	0.64	1 hour or less	1 hour or less	1 hour or less	1 hour or less
	The median resolution time for sewerage overflow callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption).	2.02 No call outs	4 hours or less for sewers <250 dia 8 hours or less for sewers ≥250 dia	4 hours or less for sewers <250 dia 8 hours or less for sewers ≥250 dia	4 hours or less for sewers <250 dia 8 hours or less for sewers ≥250 dia	4 hours or less for sewers <250 dia 8 hours or less for sewers ≥250 dia
Ensure customers are satisfied with the wastewater treatment and disposal service.	The total number of complaints received about sewerage odour; system faults or blockages; or NPDC's response to issues with the sewerage	5.38	13 or less	13 or less	13 or less	13 or less

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
	system (per 1,000 connected properties).					

* The times shown for 'attendance' and 'resolution' are reported by NPDC's operation and maintenance contractor as part of their contracted responsibilities. This includes travel time. The accuracy of these times have been verified by NPDC.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2024/25 (\$m)	2025/26 (\$m)	2026/27 (\$m)	2027/28 (\$m)	2028/29 (\$m)	2029/30 (\$m)	2030/31 (\$m)	2031/32 (\$m)	2032/33 (\$m)	2033/34 (\$m)

**Funding Impact Statement
Wastewater Treatment**

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	19.73	20.05	22.37	24.12	25.27	25.19	27.18	28.53	29.42	29.24	30.84
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	2.41	2.77	2.82	2.87	2.92	2.98	3.03	3.08	3.13	3.19	3.24
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	22.14	22.82	25.19	26.99	28.19	28.17	30.21	31.62	32.55	32.43	34.09
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(7.13)	(6.88)	(7.71)	(8.65)	(8.91)	(7.40)	(7.85)	(7.97)	(7.86)	(8.08)	(8.33)
Finance costs	(1.74)	(3.50)	(3.86)	(3.61)	(3.75)	(4.14)	(4.59)	(4.82)	(4.90)	(5.07)	(5.41)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(5.40)	(6.30)	(6.54)	(6.44)	(6.50)	(6.74)	(6.84)	(6.91)	(7.01)	(7.06)	(7.18)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(14.27)	(16.68)	(18.12)	(18.69)	(19.16)	(18.27)	(19.28)	(19.70)	(19.77)	(20.21)	(20.93)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	7.87	6.14	7.07	8.29	9.03	9.90	10.93	11.92	12.78	12.22	13.16
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5.97	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	1.57	3.19	3.25	3.32	3.39	3.46	3.54	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61
Increase/(decrease) in debt	3.76	7.91	2.34	(2.43)	2.16	8.48	4.88	(1.83)	(1.90)	3.50	4.91
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	11.30	13.85	5.59	0.90	5.55	11.94	8.42	1.79	1.72	7.12	8.52
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	(2.75)	(3.06)	(0.78)	(1.54)	(7.14)	(10.61)	(8.06)	(5.18)	(5.37)	(5.51)	(7.71)
- to improve the level of service	(10.69)	(14.63)	(10.68)	(5.62)	(12.99)	(16.57)	(8.49)	(5.33)	(1.64)	(5.83)	(5.49)
- to replace existing assets	(8.16)	(8.35)	(11.42)	(13.26)	(13.98)	(19.97)	(20.30)	(14.43)	(12.12)	(13.16)	(12.88)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	2.43	6.05	10.22	11.23	19.53	25.31	17.51	11.24	4.63	5.18	4.39
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(19.17)	(19.99)	(12.66)	(9.19)	(14.58)	(21.84)	(19.35)	(13.70)	(14.50)	(19.33)	(21.68)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(7.87)	(6.14)	(7.07)	(8.29)	(9.03)	(9.89)	(10.93)	(11.92)	(12.78)	(12.22)	(13.16)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	10.25	10.75	11.96	12.26	12.55	13.86	14.02	14.18	14.18	14.18	14.18
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	(7.92)	(6.76)	(7.47)	(7.27)	(7.07)	(7.88)	(7.53)	(7.19)	(6.69)	(6.19)	(5.69)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	2.33	3.99	4.49	4.99	5.49	5.99	6.49	6.99	7.49	7.99	8.49

Water Supply Whakaputunga Wai

What we do

We are involved in operating, maintaining and developing water collection, treatment and distribution facilities. The water distribution system is designed to meet the day-to-day requirements of residential, commercial and industrial customers and firefighting requirements in urban areas.

We are responsible for providing a reliable and sustainable supply of fresh water to over 30,000 households and businesses throughout the district.

The four separate water supply facilities of New Plymouth (including Omata, Bell Block, Waitara and Urenui), Inglewood, Ōākura and Ōkato supply over 30 million litres of clean water every day.

We plan, develop, operate and maintain the infrastructure network for these water supply systems, which include treatment plants, pump stations, reticulation pipe networks and critical water storage facilities such as reservoirs.

We are responsible for ensuring that all water supplied is compliant with New Zealand Drinking Water Standards, while also managing water sustainably, particularly in times of high demand, and also ensuring that water is available for emergency use, such as firefighting in urban areas.

Why we do it

NPDC's strategic vision for a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital is supported by four goals – Trusted, Thriving Communities & Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity. These goals (our community outcomes) promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the New Plymouth District both now and for the future.

Provision of clean, safe drinking water is one of the most critical services that Council is responsible for delivering to the district. In addition to drinking water and water for sanitation, the water supply also provides water for firefighting and enabling commercial activities and industry.

Water occupies an integrated and holistic role with mana whenua. It is considered vital in providing physical and spiritual sustenance through its mauri, as well as maintaining the quality of health and well-being of people and the integrity of their social and natural environments. By integrating **Te Ao Māori principles into how** Council manages its water services, we are continuing to ensure connections between our infrastructure and environment remains strong, continues to develop and strengthen our Te Tiriti partnerships with iwi and hapu within the district, and ensures that we are fulfilling our obligations as kaitiaki of this taonga.

The adverse weather events experienced by the East Coast and Auckland communities in January and February 2023 clearly highlighted the impacts on communities when they do not have access to clean water. With the future impacts of climate change we are seeing a need for councils to undertake robust planning to build sufficient resilience throughout potable water infrastructure networks. Taking into account the linked nature of potable water infrastructure alongside other key services such as roading, stormwater and wastewater, Council needs to ensure a wider, collective approach to planning water infrastructural works, meeting the requirements of forecast growth and **communities' changing future level of service expectations.**

New Plymouth residents use up to 60 per cent more water on average than other comparable parts of the country, therefore, we also have a key role to play in recognising the possible impacts of taking water for supply on the natural environment and ecosystems.

How we pay for it

This service is currently funded through general rates (99 per cent) with a minor amount funded through fees and charges.

Capital improvements are funded by loans, while the renewal and replacement of assets is funded from renewal reserves. The introduction of water meters will mean that in future, all users are charged directly for the amount of water they use. Most rural properties will continue to be charged using restricted flow tariffs. The total replacement value of water supply assets is \$426m.

Challenges and changes

We are pursuing an integrated approach to planning for the four potable water supplies. We are working on the Water Supply Planning Project and seeking to better understand the opportunities and priorities for future improvement and investment in water supply infrastructure so that the **district's communities have safe, reliable,** and efficient water supplies with an appropriate level of resilience.

In the district we are not using water efficiently and residents consume up to 60 per cent more water than residents in comparable districts. In 2021 NPDC committed to a number of initiatives with the aim of achieving a 25 per cent reduction in gross per capita consumption by 2030. This goal requires greater community awareness of water consumption and support for households to make changes to their daily water use habits. The actions to achieve this goal are captured in the Water Conservation Plan. Since 2021, good progress has been made on educational aspects, leak detection and with the universal water metering, however we still need to complete this project and progress other actions related to the programme.

We have focused on understanding the conditions and operation of our water network. Thanks to the implementation of a model, we now better understand the implications of growth and the benefits particular system improvements and investment may have. We know we need to invest in water infrastructure to allow development in new areas of our district. We also know some of our older asbestos cement pipes are reaching the end of their useful life and that some of our existing infrastructure needs upgrading to make sure that it can keep up with demand and firefighting requirements. Planning in advance provides for new infrastructure to service future growth and will assist our understanding of when and how a new water supply source is required, including provision of water for firefighting and improvements required to meet levels of service.

The integrated and holistic view is allowing us to apply a more targeted and integrated expenditure programme leading to reduced costs for an equivalent outcome. An example of this is the need for a new supplementary water source for the New Plymouth water supply. Currently there is marginal extra capacity available to supply water requirements for the eastern and northern areas of the district. It has also been identified that in the future we will need to increase the capacity of the main pipes supplying eastern areas to enable growth which is a significant cost. We have also identified limited resilience in the overall water supply system with just one source and Water Treatment Plant. These factors make eastern areas more vulnerable to loss of service due to natural events. The implementation of the new water source located in the eastern district will help to solve these two major issues with a single outcome.

The New Plymouth Water Treatment Plant requires major upgrades due to poor seismic resilience and the administration building is earthquake prone. Also, the plant has some capacity constraints, staff welfare issues and needs some upgrades to fully comply with legislative requirements.

Our reticulation network has had some operational challenges during the year but has been very well managed by our operational crews, attending to approximately 600 calls.

Significant effects on community well-being

This service can have a range of effects on the community. These effects, negative and positive, are identified in the following tables.

Negative effects	Well-being				Mitigations
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural	
Without access to a safe water supply we put the health of our community at risk.	X				Operating our water supply to meet the New Zealand Drinking-water Standards.
Without a reliable water supply local industry would not be able to provide services and jobs.		X			Providing resilience in our networks such as new water storage tanks at Henwood and Mountain roads.
High levels of extraction from surface water and groundwater sources can lead to degradation of the river health downstream and affect recreational and traditional cultural uses of the rivers.	X		X	X	Water conservation programme to reduce our water usage across the district, including universal water metering and proactive maintenance programmes to reduce leakage from the network. Also mitigated by operating demand management measures such as water restrictions during dry periods, by reducing pressure to minimise leakage and consumption, by promoting efficient water use, and by regular inspection and maintenance of pipework.

Positive effects	Well-being			
	Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Provision of a safe and reliable drinking water supply supports industry, growth and development across the district, contributing to the social and economic well-being of our communities.	X	X		
Continued efforts to conserve water will lead to long-term benefits of reducing capital upgrades and operational costs and reducing environmental impacts (health of the environment where we extract water), which aligns with cultural aspirations and the social benefits of having healthy water ways. This provides greater confidence in long term future water supply for all residents.	X	X	X	X

Our commitment to you

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
Provide water that is safe to drink.	<u>Our level of compliance with Bacteriological Rules in Section G, T3 and D3 of the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (DWQAR).</u> ¹ <u>Our level of compliance with Part 4 of the Drinking water Standards (bacteria compliance criteria).</u>	Substantially achieved	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance
	<u>Our level of compliance with Protozoal Rules in Section G, S3, T3 and D3 of the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (DWQAR).</u> ¹ <u>Our level of compliance with Part 5 of the Drinking water Standards (protozoal compliance criteria).</u>	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance
Maintain the reticulated water network in good condition.	The percentage of real water loss from NPDC's networked reticulation system.*	19%	20% or less	20% or less	20% or less	20% or less
Respond to faults and unplanned interruptions to the water supply network in a timely manner.	The median response time to urgent callouts (from the time that NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site).**	0.58	1 hour or less	1 hour or less	1 hour or less	1 hour or less
	The median resolution time for urgent callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification, to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption).	1.51	4 hours or less for mains <250 dia	4 hours or less for mains <250 dia	4 hours or less for mains <250 dia	4 hours or less for mains <250 dia
		No callouts	8 hours or less for mains ≥250 dia	8 hours or less for mains ≥250 dia	8 hours or less for mains ≥250 dia	8 hours or less for mains ≥250 dia
	The median response time to non-urgent callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site).	42.76	70 hours or less	70 hours or less	70 hours or less	70 hours or less
The median resolution time for non-urgent callouts (from the time NPDC receives notification to the time that	64.88	116 hours or less	116 hours or less	116 hours or less	116 hours or less	

What we will do	How we will keep track	Latest Result 2022/23	What we aim to achieve			
			Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	By 2033/34
	service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption).					
Ensure customers are satisfied with our water supply service.	The total number of complaints (per 1,000 connections) received about any of the following: - drinking water clarity, taste or odour; - drinking water pressure or flow; - continuity of supply; and - NPDC's response to any of these issues.	16.91	16 or less	16 or less	16 or less	16 or less
Manage demand to minimise the impact of water supply activities on the environment.	The average consumption of drinking water per day, per resident, within New Plymouth District.	315 litres per day	300 litres per day	300 litres per day	300 litres per day	300 litres per day
	The number of abatement notices received.	0	0	0	0	0
	The number of infringement notices received.	0	0	0	0	0
	The number of enforcement orders received.	0	0	0	0	0
	The number of convictions received.	0	0	0	0	0

* Water loss calculation: We calculate the percentage of water loss by dividing the annual volume of water loss by the total amount of treated water supplied for the year (obtained from water meter records from the Water Treatment Plant). To calculate the annual volume of water loss, we determine the minimum night flow (the average flow between 2am and 4am for the lowest 20 days of the year divided by the number of connections) and subtract the legitimate night usage per property (assumed to be six litres per property per hour). The difference is the estimated volume of water loss per property.

To get the annual volume of water loss, we multiply the estimated volume of water loss per property by the number of connections, and then multiply that figure by 365.

** The times shown for 'attendance' and 'resolution' are reported by NPDC's operation and maintenance contractor as part of their contracted responsibilities. This includes travel time. The accuracy of these times have been verified by NPDC.

¹ Wording amended to reflect change in legislation and introduction of Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules by Taumata Arowai under Water Services Act.

Projects

The table below is a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of this plan.

<i>Projects table to be finalised subject to Council decisions on supporting information</i>	Year 1 2024/25 (\$m)	Year 2 2025/26 (\$m)	Year 3 2026/27 (\$m)	Year 4 2027/28 (\$m)	Year 5 2028/29 (\$m)	Year 6 2029/30 (\$m)	Year 7 2030/31 (\$m)	Year 8 2031/32 (\$m)	Year 9 2032/33 (\$m)	Year 10 2033/34 (\$m)

Funding Impact Statement Water Supply

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	15.91	17.87	19.00	22.08	24.32	24.31	25.65	26.90	28.10	29.56	30.80
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	16.14	18.10	19.22	22.31	24.54	24.53	25.87	27.12	28.32	29.79	31.03
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	(5.66)	(5.80)	(7.27)	(7.73)	(8.70)	(6.67)	(6.81)	(6.96)	(7.06)	(7.50)	(7.76)
Finance costs	(1.70)	(3.23)	(3.53)	(3.86)	(4.17)	(4.47)	(4.73)	(4.95)	(5.15)	(5.26)	(5.36)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(4.77)	(4.69)	(4.87)	(4.77)	(4.80)	(4.97)	(5.04)	(5.08)	(5.13)	(5.16)	(5.24)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(12.13)	(13.72)	(15.68)	(16.36)	(17.68)	(16.10)	(16.57)	(16.98)	(17.33)	(17.92)	(18.35)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	4.01	4.38	3.54	5.95	6.86	8.43	9.30	10.14	10.99	11.87	12.68
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	0.48	2.52	2.54	2.56	2.58	2.60	2.62	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Increase/(decrease) in debt	4.36	4.30	3.06	5.02	3.28	4.50	2.33	1.94	1.81	(2.14)	0.88
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	4.84	6.82	5.59	7.57	5.86	7.10	4.95	4.59	4.45	0.50	3.52
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	(4.85)	(5.42)	(3.66)	(5.84)	(3.48)	(3.26)	(0.48)	(0.65)	(2.51)	(4.13)	(5.41)
- to improve the level of service	(1.25)	(3.22)	(4.04)	(4.13)	(5.12)	(6.91)	(7.91)	(7.71)	(6.08)	(0.88)	(2.92)
- to replace existing assets	(8.45)	(8.53)	(8.72)	(10.56)	(8.46)	(6.74)	(7.05)	(7.05)	(11.18)	(11.42)	(11.96)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	5.70	5.97	7.28	7.01	4.34	1.38	1.19	0.69	4.31	4.05	4.10
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(8.85)	(11.20)	(9.14)	(13.53)	(12.72)	(15.53)	(14.24)	(14.73)	(15.44)	(12.37)	(16.20)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(4.01)	(4.38)	(3.55)	(5.95)	(6.86)	(8.43)	(9.30)	(10.14)	(10.99)	(11.87)	(12.68)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other information to be provided
Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	7.09	7.28	7.99	8.09	8.20	8.94	8.98	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	(4.35)	(3.92)	(4.13)	(3.73)	(3.34)	(3.58)	(3.12)	(2.65)	(2.15)	(1.65)	(1.15)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	2.74	3.36	3.86	4.36	4.86	5.36	5.86	6.36	6.86	7.36	7.86

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SCORE	Criteria 1 – Strategic Alignment <i>How well does this opportunity contribute to the delivery of our goal, vision & strategies?</i>	Criteria 2 –Benefits <i>What benefits (efficiency, innovation, social or economic) will the community gain from this opportunity?</i>	Criteria 3 – Level of Services <i>How does this project Impact our level of services ?</i>	Criteria 4 – Risk Mitigation <i>How does this project mitigate overall risk profile?</i>	Criteria 5 – Ease of Execution <i>How easy is this project to execute? Any quick wins?</i>
Weight	35%	20%	15%	15%	15%
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributes to all community outcomes or corporate goals OR required to achieve one outcome / goal Critical community demand (>80%) via pre-consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly improve delivery efficiency, digital interaction or innovation (impact more than 75% ratepayers or employees) Significant measurable benefits to local economy Significant measurable social benefits Cost Benefit Ratio (CBR) > 3 100% externally funded (including most internal costs), with a CBR>1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses failure to meet existing stated levels of service 	<p>NPDC or the community is exposed to very high risks (*)</p> <p>(*) as per NPDC risk framework</p>	Business As Usual activity, already scoped and well defined, easy to implement (Tier 5)
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributes to three community outcomes or corporate goals OR very strong contribution to one outcome / goal Enabler to an approved Council strategy, policy or framework Key community Demand (>60%) Support delivery of cultural narrative and partnership with Tangata Whenua Included in community board plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly improve delivery efficiency, digital interaction or innovation (impact more than 50% ratepayers or employees) Some benefits to local economy Some social benefits Cost Benefit Ratio (CBR) > 2 Attract external funding contributing to more than 80% of project costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintains existing levels of service 	<p>NPDC or the community is exposed to high risks (*)</p>	Very low complexity project - typically Tier4, Roadmap 0
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributes to two community outcomes or corporate goals OR strong contribution to one outcome / goal Contribution to an approved Council strategy, policy or framework Important community Demand (>40%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve delivery efficiency, digital interaction or innovation (impact more than 35% ratepayers or employees) Cost Benefit Ratio (CBR) > 1 Attract external funding contributing to more than 60% of project costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases level of service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - across the District - to support bringing community together - to support vulnerable part of the community 	<p>NPDC or the community is exposed to medium risks (*)</p>	Low complexity project - typically Tier 3, Roadmap 1
2	Contributes to one community outcomes or one corporate goal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some improvement to delivery efficiency, digital interaction or innovation Attract external funding contributing to less than 60 % of project costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases level of service for part of the community 	<p>NPDC or the community is exposed to low risks (*)</p>	Medium complexity project – typically Tier 2, Roadmap 2
1	No contribution to community outcomes or corporate goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not attract external funding No social or economic benefits 	No impact on level of services	<p>NPDC or the community is exposed to very low risks (*)</p>	High complexity project - Typically Tier 1, Roadmap 3

Initial Assessment Must do/Should do

MUST DO (*)	Critical Renewal	Renewal of critical assets (Mitigate medium and above risks). Ring-fenced AMP renewal budget with a recurring amount per year (**)
	Consent	Renewal of consents
	Legal / Compliance	Legal or compliance requirement. Projects under delivery contracts
	Critical HSSE&SP	HSSE&SP driven projects (Mitigate medium and above risks)
	Growth	To meet requirement of National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD)
SHOULD DO	Strategic Importance	Contributes to Council Strategic Vision and Goals (Trusted, Thriving Communities and Culture, Environmental Excellence and Prosperity)
	Economic and Social Benefit	Council efficiency/innovation. Could attract external funding. Return On Investment. Support social benefits.
	Maintain or Improve level of Services	Maintain or Improve current level of service
	Non-critical renewal Other risk reduction	Renewal of non-critical assets Mitigate other risks exposure

(*) Based on risk level acceptance from Infrastructure Strategy and Asset Management Plans, and Council risk appetite.

(**) Mostly miscellaneous budgets <100k/year. For larger programmes, options will be provided with different level of investment

Proposed projects included in the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 - Mayoral recommendations

All costs are uninflated.

Note. Stormwater Management, Wastewater Treatment and Water Supply under legislation at this point in time are restricted to Years 1 (2024/25) and 2 (2025/26) only. This project list has been prepared considering 10 years and will be adjusted accordingly depending on the legislation at the time that LTP Supporting Information is adopted for the LTP 2024 Consultation Document.

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Customer and Regulatory Solutions											
Parking Warden Equipment Renewal	6,187	6,187	6,187	6,187	6,187	6,187	6,187	6,500	6,500	6,500	62,808
Emergency Management and Business Continuance											
TEMO Fleet Renewal	38,745	-	23,472	-	-	32,903	62,218	-	-	-	157,337
Flood Protection and Control Works											
Monitoring equipment at Detention Dams	130,000	130,000	130,000	270,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	270,000	1,580,000
Flood Control Planned P&E Renewals	50,000	50,000	50,000	75,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	75,000	550,000
Dams Safety Regulations Compliance - Programme	200,000	800,000	-	150,000	300,000	650,000	4,500,000	5,500,000	150,000	3,500,000	15,750,000
Dams Compliance Technical Assessments (Opex)	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,000
Governance											
Community Board capex projects	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	6,250,000
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre											
Gallery Fitout & Equipment for Exhibitions Renewal budget	80,429	80,429	80,430	80,430	80,430	80,430	80,430	80,430	80,430	80,430	804,297
General Assets - Renewals	49,495	49,495	49,495	49,495	49,495	49,495	49,495	49,495	49,495	49,495	494,951
GBAG/LLC Collection Storage	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Management of Investment and Funding (Forestry)											
Mangorei Stream Resource Consent	-	61,869	5,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,025
Parks and Open Spaces											
Crematorium Plant -Cremator Hotface Re-Line	412,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412,459
Pukekura Park: New Festival of Lights Infrastruct	81,976	81,976	81,976	81,976	81,976	81,976	81,977	81,977	81,977	81,977	819,764
Unplanned Renewals	61,892	61,893	61,893	61,893	61,893	61,893	61,893	61,893	61,893	61,893	618,927
Lights renewals - all parks and reserves	51,557	51,557	51,557	51,558	51,557	51,558	51,558	51,558	51,558	51,558	515,575

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Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Structures renewals - parks and reserves	263,182	198,098	120,256	212,531	45,073	233,385	240,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,912,524
Bridges renewals - parks and reserves	-	70,407	-	-	254,653	-	21,407	30,000		30,000	406,466
Walkways & Paths Renewals	111,364	111,364	111,364	111,364	111,364	111,364	111,364	111,364	111,364	111,364	1,113,642
Outdoor furniture renewal	44,339	44,339	44,339	44,339	44,339	44,339	44,340	44,340	44,340	44,340	443,394
Playground Equipment Renewal	177,357	177,357	177,357	177,358	177,358	177,358	177,358	180,000	180,000	180,000	1,781,503
Signs Renewal - All parks and reserves	55,682	55,682	55,682	55,682	55,682	55,682	55,682	55,682	55,682	55,682	556,821
Cemetery Memorial Beams	24,232	24,232	24,232	24,232	24,232	24,232	24,232	24,232	24,232	24,232	242,320
Carpark upgrades	162,921	162,921	162,921	162,922	162,922	162,922	162,922	162,922	162,922	162,922	1,629,216
Parks Management Plan Implementation	299,032	299,033	299,033	299,034	299,033	299,034	299,034	299,034	299,034	299,034	2,990,334
Pukekura Park Management Plan Implementation	54,672	54,672	54,672	54,881	54,462	54,462	54,672	54,672	54,672	54,672	546,509
Kawaroa to Belt Road Cliff Erosion & Seawall	300,000	1,896,263	4,041,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,237,481
Kawaroa Destination Play	529,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	529,857
Fitzroy Surf Club Access Ramp Renewal	-	73,211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,211
Parks & Reserves Buildings renewals	12,000	120,000	158,000	42,000	187,000	364,000	400,000	220,000	141,000	145,000	1,789,000
Crematorium Plant renewals	15,467	15,467	15,467	15,467	15,467	15,467	15,467	15,000	30,000	20,000	173,271
Parks Small Plant >\$1,000	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	329,968
Brookland Bowl Stairs Renewal	-	103,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,115
Coastal Walkway Barrier Renewals	-	617,574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	617,574
Coastal Walkway Timber Renewal	82,523	82,523	82,523	82,840	82,207	82,207	82,524	82,524	82,524	82,524	824,920
Hobson Street Yard Bulk Storage Bins ISO1400	-	-	427,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	427,926
Hobson Street Yard Wash-Down Bay ISO1400	-	-	-	-	-	410,880	1,580	-	-	-	412,460
Pukekura Park Water Quality	490,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490,943
Reserve Grazing Fencing Renewals	22,694	22,694	22,694	22,781	22,607	22,607	22,694	22,694	22,694	22,694	226,853
Resource Consent Renewal Parks	30,816	107,974	123,678	46,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	309,344

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Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Rogan Street Playground Renewal	-	-	221,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,696
Rubbish Bin Renewals	52,609	52,609	52,609	52,810	52,407	52,407	52,609	52,609	52,609	52,609	525,886
Sun Shade Sails Okato and Hickford Park Playgrounds	-	-	144,361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,361
CBD Strategy - Programme Implementation	1,473,063	1,473,066	1,473,068	1,473,071	1,473,070	1,473,071	1,473,074	-	-	-	10,311,482
Brooklands Zoo - Renewals	27,841	27,841	27,841	27,841	27,841	27,841	27,841	27,841	27,841	27,841	278,410
Brooklands Zoo Phase 1 (Entry & Otter)	200,000	1,550,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750,000
Brooklands Zoo Phase 2 (Aviary & Staff Facilities)	-	-	350,000	2,650,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000,000
Brookland Zoo Phase 3 (Primates and Agouti)	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	200,000	-	3,200,000
Park Development - Area Q Growth Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,666,667	1,666,667	1,666,667	-	5,000,000
Te Rewa Rewa Co-Management Plan Implementation	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Fernery Renewals	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	257,787
Pukekura Park Path Renewal/Upgrades	56,713	56,713	56,713	56,713	56,713	56,713	56,713	56,713	56,713	56,713	567,132
Pukekura Park Primary Path Lights Renewal	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	32,997	329,968
Pukekura Park Main Lake Dam Renewal	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	3,200,000
Rapanui Reserve Upgrade	5,125	61,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,994
Fitzroy Beach Wooden Boardwalk Renewal	256,927	988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257,915
Onaero Bridge	154,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,260
Beach Street Steps	150,000	150,000	1,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100,000
Marine Park	675,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675,286
Planting Our Place Climate Action Programme (Opex)	279,984	204,984	204,984	204,984	204,984	204,984	204,984	204,984	204,984	204,984	2,124,843
Urenui and Onaero Adaptive Management Plan (Opex)	-	150,000	166,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,907
Paritutu Look Out Safety Rail renewal	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Wind Wand Pier Leading edge repair and rail renewal	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
Security guard to close gate (CB) East End Reserve, Manukorihi Waitara & Corbett Park Oakura	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000

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Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Security guard to close gate (CB) East End Reserve, Manukorihi Waitara & Corbett Park Oakura (Opex)	9,000	9,000	29,768	31,256	32,819	34,460	37,992	37,992	39,892	39,892	302,071
Matakai Park Oakura Boardwalk decking renewal (CB)	-	-	50,000	220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,000
Puke Ariki and Community Libraries											
Library Resources (Print books, e-audio, audio material)	724,608	724,610	724,611	824,613	824,612	824,613	824,614	824,614	824,614	824,614	7,946,121
General Renewal of Assets - All libraries	77,455	77,455	77,455	77,752	77,158	77,158	76,862	76,862	76,862	76,862	771,878
General Renewal of Assets - Museum	49,571	49,571	49,571	49,761	49,381	49,381	49,191	49,191	49,191	49,191	494,002
Puke Ariki Library Shelving Renewals	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	100,000
Puke Ariki Museum & Galleries recurring renewal budget	182,241	182,241	182,241	182,242	182,242	182,242	182,242	182,242	182,242	182,242	1,822,417
Stormwater Management											
Installing fish passes at existing culverts (Opex)	50,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	1,400,000
Resource Consent Renewals Stormwater	24,000	504,000	214,000	623,000	-	-	-	295,000	507,000	212,000	2,379,000
Waitara Stormwater Upgrades	4,625,434	4,570,000	200,000	1,550,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,945,434
Stormwater Services For Subdivisions In Unservi	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	1,550,000
Stormwater Network Programme (Opex)	-	-	-	-	1,031,149	1,031,149	1,031,149	1,031,149	1,031,149	1,031,149	5,155,746
Stormwater Network Programme (Opex)	350,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	7,550,000
Stormwater Reticulation Renewals Budget	1,500,000	2,562,000	2,606,000	4,032,470	5,708,470	4,727,470	3,387,470	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	36,523,880
Stormwater Reticulation Minor Augmentations	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	1,500,000
Tangaroa Restoration - Section 1	66,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,180
Tangaroa Restoration - Section 2	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
Tangaroa Restoration - Section 3	189,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,124
Augmentation of Stormwater network in Estate Grove	-	-	2,000,000	3,000,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,500,000
Tangaroa Restoration - Iwi/Hapu	95,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,005
Patterson Road Culvert Replacement	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Stormwater Network Modelling - Project	1,233,147	1,031,147	1,031,147	1,031,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,326,588

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Patterson Rd stormwater catchment	600,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600,000
Mangaone Flood management	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Mangaone Flood management (Opex)	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	600,000
Stormwater Treatment Retrofits Programme	-	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,800,000
Stormwater Treatment Retrofits Programme (Opex)	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Mangaotuku Diversion Tunnel Optimisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	4,000,000	-	4,400,000
Mangaotuku Diversion Tunnel Optimisation (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	100,000	400,000	-	900,000
CMP Stormwater Upgrades - Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
CMP Stormwater Upgrades - Programme	-	-	200,000	400,000	500,000	500,000	200,000	300,000	500,000	700,000	3,300,000
Mangaone Flood management - Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
Mangaone Flood management - Planning (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	400,000
Puketapu Area Stormwater - Phase 1	-	-	1,500,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	3,200,000	7,000,000	6,100,000	1,500,000	-	26,800,000
Puketapu Area Stormwater - Phase 1 (Opex)	150,000	150,000	-	150,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	-	-	1,150,000
Inglewood Stormwater Remedial - Programme	-	-	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	28,000,000
Inglewood Stormwater Remedial - Programme (Opex)	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	500,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	2,300,000
Puketapu Area Stormwater - Phase 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,730,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	10,230,000
Puketapu Area Stormwater - Phase 2 (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	650,000
Transportation											
WC211 Unsealed road metalling - NZTA subsidised	1,111,220	1,182,339	1,300,572	1,480,274	1,570,479	1,617,593	1,666,121	1,716,104	1,767,587	1,820,615	15,232,904
WC212 Sealed road resurfacing - NZTA subsidised	4,706,396	5,007,605	5,508,366	6,269,466	6,651,511	6,851,057	7,056,589	7,268,286	7,486,335	7,710,925	64,516,536
WC213 Drainage Renewals - NZTA subsidised	1,110,239	1,181,294	1,299,424	1,561,131	1,656,264	1,705,951	1,757,130	1,809,843	1,864,139	1,920,063	15,865,478
WC214 Sealed Pavement Rehab - NZTA subsidised	5,875,556	6,251,591	6,876,752	8,261,753	8,765,204	9,028,159	9,299,005	9,577,975	9,865,313	10,161,273	83,962,581
WC215 Structures component improvement - NZTA subsidised	948,000	1,195,708	1,116,562	1,260,448	1,256,699	1,294,400	1,333,232	1,373,229	3,953,140	1,456,859	15,188,277
WC222 Traffic Services renewals - NZTA subsidised	1,708,995	1,767,831	1,944,614	1,472,981	1,562,740	1,609,623	1,657,911	1,707,649	1,758,878	1,811,645	17,002,867

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
WC212 (SPR) Sealed road resurfacing - NZTA subsidised	42,189	44,889	49,378	53,390	56,644	58,343	60,094	61,896	63,753	65,666	556,242
Unsubsidised Renewals - Street Furniture (5 C	116,124	117,885	120,836	123,978	127,077	130,254	133,510	136,700	140,000	142,500	1,288,864
WC225 Footpath Renewals - NZTA subsidised	1,033,143	1,083,304	1,121,411	1,584,608	1,682,485	1,733,287	1,785,620	1,839,529	1,895,063	1,952,269	15,710,719
Transport Services For Subdivisions In Unservic	318,000	318,000	318,000	344,500	347,100	354,900	392,000	392,000	392,000	392,000	3,568,500
WC222 Subsidised Renewals - State Hwy Traffic Signals	50,000	50,000	50,000	109,232	115,889	119,365	122,946	126,635	130,434	134,347	1,008,848
WC341 LRI Junction Road Works	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	3,500,000
WC532 Bus Shelter Improvements	150,000	150,000	150,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	1,555,000
WC221 Environmental renewals - Fish Passage & Consent Compli	559,212	595,001	654,502	707,689	750,813	773,338	796,538	820,434	845,047	870,398	7,372,972
Airport Drive/ Parklands Avenue Roundabout - Parklands exten	1,175,199	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225,199
WC341 LRI Waitaha Stream Bridge	-	100,000	-	10,000	190,000	1,800,000	-	-	-	-	2,100,000
WC341 W&C Windsor Walkway Safety Improvement	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
WC341 LRI Upper Carrington Road Widening	-	-	-	150,000	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	1,150,000
WC452 Walkway Extension to Waitara (Waka Kotahi contribution)	10,495,437	7,392,914	6,692,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,580,508
WC452 Walkway Extension to Waitara (Waka Kotahi contribution) (Opex)	-	360,000	830,000	1,150,000	965,000	778,000	603,000	527,000	555,000	540,000	6,308,000
WC341 R2Z Breakwater-Ngamotu-Centennial Intersection	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
WC341 R2Z Brookland-Hori-Upjohn	-	-	-	150,000	700,000	1,050,000	-	-	-	-	1,900,000
WC341 W&C Clemow Road Cycleway (Rotokare-Devon St East)	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,000	1,800,000	-	-	1,980,000
WC323 Colson Road Extension (Smart Rd - Egmont Rd)	-	-	-	300,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,200,000	-	-	-	8,500,000
WC341 LRI SH3 Henwood Road Bridge Traffic Signalisation	-	-	-	650,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	650,000
WC341 R2Z SH45 Morley/Vivian (Traffic Signals)	-	-	-	90,000	590,000	-	-	-	-	-	680,000
North Egmont Carpark	150,000	1,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,950,000
WC341 R2Z Parklands/Nugent Intersection	-	-	-	-	-	165,000	750,000	-	-	-	915,000
WC341 W&C Pohutukawa Place Walking and Drainage Improvements	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
WC341 W&C Record St Shared Pathway (Clemow Rd- Coastal Path	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	1,800,000	-	-	1,925,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Resource Consent Renewal - Transport	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	50,000
WC341 LRI SH3 Pohutukawa Place Off-Ramp	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,700,000
WC341 R2Z Tukapa/Saunders Intersection (Traffic Signals)	-	-	-	-	150,000	600,000	-	-	-	-	750,000
Waiwhakaiho River Second Viaduct Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	350,000	500,000
Walkway Extension to Waitara (no Waka Kotahi contribution)	742,387	120,247	10,978,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,840,706
WC341 R2Z SH3 Coronation/Rogan St (Traffic Signals)	240,000	-	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,840,000
WC341 LRI Delineation Upgrade to RTS-5 standard	117,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,028
WC341 LRI Wills Road Widening	45,000	-	-	-	25,000	75,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,145,000
WC341 LRI Raleigh St & Tate Rd Intersection	35,000	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	335,000
WC341 LRI Bridge Barrier Upgrade Programme	269,684	-	-	400,000	400,000	400,000	-	-	-	-	1,469,684
WC216 Bridges & Structures Renewals - NZTA subsidised	150,000	133,000	795,872	3,037,225	5,451,068	2,178,077	5,270,256	1,980,619	2,000,000	2,677,202	23,673,319
WC341 R2Z Tukapa/Maratahu Intersection	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000	630,000	-	-	725,000
WC341 R2Z Belair Avenue (SH45 South Rd-Omata Rd)	437,104	-	-	450,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	887,104
WC341 W&C CBD Tactile Pavers Upgrade	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	175,000
WC341 W&C Tukapa St Improvements	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
WC341 Omata Rd/Barret Rd Intersection Improvements	-	-	-	14,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,445
WC341 R2Z Speed Management Programme	429,010	-	-	750,000	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,929,010
WC341 W&C Urenui network arch bridge replacement	345,004	4,440,492	1,557,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,342,982
WC341 LRI Visibility Improvements 2024-27	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	600,000
CBD Strategy - Pukekura Green Link and Gover Street	-	-	-	-	300,000	600,000	3,700,000	3,100,000	2,400,000	8,400,000	18,500,000
Parklands Ave extension (Waitaha Stm bridge - Airport Dr)	-	-	-	600,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	10,600,000
WC341 R2Z Parklands-Nugent Corridor	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	450,000	-	-	-	550,000
WC341 R2Z SH3 Cameron St Intersection	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
WC341 W&C Raised Pedestrian Crossings	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	750,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
WC341 R2Z Coronation/Upjohn/Tarahua Intersection	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	500,000	580,000
WC341 LRI Smart Rd Widening	-	-	-	50,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	-	1,300,000
WC341 R2Z Devon St East/Mangorei Rd IS Signalisation	-	-	-	100,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	600,000
WC341 R2Z Tukapa/Clawton Intersection	-	-	-	50,000	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	350,000
WC341 R2Z Tukapa St Corridor	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	3,750,000
WC341 LRI Henwood Rd Widening	-	-	-	400,000	-	400,000	-	400,000	-	-	1,200,000
WC341 LRI Egmont Road Widening	-	-	-	180,000	750,000	450,000	-	-	-	-	1,380,000
WC341 LRI Pedestrian Crossing Lighting Upgrades	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000
CBD Strategy - Pukaka Green Link	-	-	-	-	300,000	600,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	-	-	3,100,000
WC341 W&C Waitaha Stream SH3 Underpass	-	-	-	-	10,000	80,000	270,000	1,600,000	-	-	1,960,000
WC341 R2Z Nugent/Pohutukawa/Bell Block Court Intersection	-	-	-	130,000	850,000	-	-	-	-	-	980,000
WC341 LRI Carrington Road (Peri-Urban) Widening	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	450,000	-	-	515,000
Venues and Events											
Gym equipment renewals	15,467	15,467	15,467	15,467	15,467	15,467	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	152,803
TEAC Plant Renewals	65,970	64,359	62,791	61,260	59,709	58,138	56,610	56,610	56,610	56,610	598,667
Waitara Pool Plant renewal budget	63,975	51,783	53,080	54,460	56,000	58,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	577,298
Okato Pool Plant renewal budget	28,053	28,669	29,217	30,034	30,754	31,524	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	298,250
Inglewood Pool Plant renewal budget	74,245	74,245	83,353	83,353	83,353	83,353	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	601,901
Fitzroy Pool Plant renewal budget	3,464	3,561	3,647	3,738	3,835	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	38,246
Aquatic Centre Non-Fixed Building Assets Renewal	51,557	51,557	51,557	51,558	51,557	51,558	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	509,344
Aquatic Centre Indoor Air Ventilation Replacement	822,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	822,000
Aquatic Centre Lift Renewal	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
Aquatic Unplanned P&E Renewals	51,557	51,557	51,557	51,558	51,557	51,558	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	509,344
Fitzroy Pool Structure Renewal - Membrane Installation	22,685	28,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,557

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Inglewood Pool Heating Replacement	-	-	50,000	410,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	460,000
Inglewood Pool Shading (Inglewood Community Board)	-	72,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,180
Inglewood Pool Structure Renewal - Membrane Installation	19,447	59,020	24,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,115
Seasonal Pools - Non-Fixed Building Assets Renewal	15,375	15,375	15,375	15,375	15,375	15,375	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	172,250
Seasonal Pools Unplanned P&E Renewals	20,623	20,623	20,623	20,623	20,623	20,623	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	203,738
Waitara Pool Heating Replacement	-	50,000	647,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	697,000
Aquatic Centre Hydro Slide Replacement	-	-	100,000	200,000	4,380,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,680,000
Aquatic Centre Indoor Pool Skylight Replacement	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Aquatic Centre Non Slip Floor Replacement	-	-	540,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540,000
Aquatic Centre Outdoor Pool Refurbishment	-	-	-	50,000	917,000	-	-	-	-	-	967,000
Okato Pool Accessibility (Kaitake CB Plan)	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Waitara Pool Accessibility Change Room (Waitara CB)	50,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Waitara Pool Structure Renewal - Membrane Installation	-	-	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Waitara Pool Water Main Pipework Replacement	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Inglewood Pool Accessibility Change Room (Inglewood CB)	-	70,000	330,000	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	465,000
TSB Festival of Lights - Replacement Lights	107,024	107,024	107,024	107,024	107,024	67,025	67,025	107,024	107,024	107,024	990,242
TSB Showplace - Operational Assets Renewals	50,000	60,000	85,000	150,000	90,000	50,000	120,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	755,000
Yarrows Stadium Operational Assets Renewal	65,000	20,000	20,000	31,244	65,000	113,942	180,000	8,500	165,000	25,000	693,686
TSB Stadium Operational Assets Renewals	72,180	75,789	82,492	30,000	15,000	35,000	10,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	410,461
TSB Showplace - Furniture & Fittings	90,000	165,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	355,000
TSB Bowl of Brooklands Renewals	58,260	-	81,461	15,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	249,720
TSB Bowl of Brooklands Air Conditioning	-	-	-	-	37,000	-	-	-	-	-	37,000
Festival of Lights - New Installations	85,062	85,062	85,062	85,062	85,062	85,062	85,062	85,062	85,062	85,062	850,620
Rebuild/Replace FOL Installations	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	205,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Venues and Events Renewals Catering Equipment Assets - repla	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,000	-	-	65,000
Tuparakino Hub	5,000,000	11,308,454	11,026,073	5,320,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,654,702
Tuparakino Hub (Opex)	200,000	200,000	500,000	500,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	10,400,000
Waste Management and Minimisation											
Colson Road Landfill Closure Works	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000
Solid Waste P&E Planned Renewals	82,523	82,523	82,523	82,523	82,523	82,523	82,523	82,523	82,523	82,523	825,231
Kerbside Collection Bin Replacement	72,180	72,180	72,180	72,180	72,180	72,180	72,180	72,180	72,180	72,180	721,801
Historic Landfill Erosion Protection	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Organic Waste Processing Facility	868,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,868,000
Resource Consent Renewal Waste Minimisation	100,000	50,000	10,351	-	-	20,000	10,000	5,000	-	-	195,351
Public Place Recycling Bin Stations	51,557	51,557	51,557	51,557	51,557	51,557	51,557	51,557	51,557	51,557	515,572
Resource Recovery Facility Armco Culvert renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	3,200,000	2,200,000	5,600,000
Wastewater Treatment											
West Quay Pump Station	-	2,400,000	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,750,000
Laboratory Minor Equipment Renewals	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	78,000
Waimea Valley Sewer Extension	-	-	400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,400,000
Waimea Valley Sewer Extension (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	35,000
Emergency Wastewater Retic Network Renewals	-	-	-	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	1,540,000
Waitara Outfall Pipeline Renewals	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	600,000
Resource Consent Renewals Wastewater	310,000	-	600,000	900,000	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	2,110,000
Wastewater General I&E Renewals	300,000	650,000	600,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	3,650,000
Urenui & Onaero Sewer System	1,250,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,175,000	3,175,000	-	-	-	33,100,000
Wastewater Network Modelling and Planning (Opex)	200,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	800,000
Sewer Services for Subdivisions In Unserved Areas	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	1,050,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Upgrading of Huatoki Valley Sewer Main	-	-	110,000	1,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,210,000
Upgrading of Huatoki Valley Sewer Main (Opex)	-	110,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,000
Wastewater Model Build and Update	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	2,000,000	4,575,000
Junction Growth Area Sewer Upgrade Thames	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Junction Growth Area Sewer Upgrade Thames (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Wastewater Building Renewals	25,000	302,000	84,000	153,000	96,000	130,000	5,000	156,000	210,000	94,000	1,255,000
Laboratory Major Equipment Renewals	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	15,000	20,000	15,000	80,000	310,000
Sewer Lining & Rehab of Pipes	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	7,500,000
Inglewood Dump Station	55,962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,962
TDF Crown Infrastructure funded Thermal	13,040,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,040,000
NPWWTP Screenings Handling Equipment Upgrade (Opex)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	100,000
Wastewater Reticulation Renewals Budget	4,500,000	4,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	61,000,000
Wastewater Treatment Plant & Equipment Renewals	876,000	607,000	447,000	388,000	624,000	958,500	1,098,500	494,000	1,027,500	572,000	7,092,500
New Plymout Outfall Pipeline Renewals	75,000	75,000	75,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	575,000
Bell Block Trunk Sewer - Capacity Upgrade	-	-	-	-	3,080,000	3,080,000	-	-	-	-	6,160,000
Bell Block Trunk Sewer - Capacity Upgrade (Opex)	-	-	200,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Mangati SPS Emergency Storage	750,000	4,500,000	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000,000
Screens for Maintenance Bypass of NPWWTP Inlet Works (Opex)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	200,000
Sutherland Patterson Sewer Main	960,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960,000
Automation contol data management system	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	200,000
NPWWTP Master Plan and Buffer Storage - Programme	-	-	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
NPWWTP Master Plan and Buffer Storage - Programme (Opex)	-	400,000	600,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
Land Disposal Trial adjacent to NPWWTP	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	250,000	-	-	-	300,000
Parklands Ave Extension Puketapu Sewer Main	-	-	-	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Smart Road Growth Sewer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
Smart Road Growth Sewer (Opex)	-	-	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000
Junction Street Growth Area Sewer PS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Junction Street Growth Area Sewer PS (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Junction Street Growth Area downstream sewer capacity upgrad	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	500,000	-	-	-	550,000
Inglewood Wastewater Overflows - Programme	500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	600,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	350,000	11,850,000
Inglewood Wastewater Overflows - Programme (Opex)	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	1,750,000
Equipment for new WWTP Laboratory Building	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Waitara Wastewater Overflows Programme	100,000	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	8,300,000
Waitara Wastewater Overflows Programme	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	1,500,000
Disposal of sludge from NPWWTP large lagoon	-	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	1,800,000
Disposal of sludge from NPWWTP large lagoon	200,000	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000
Wastewater small pumpstation renewals - BUDGET	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000
Main Control and Laboratory Building Replacement	-	-	200,000	900,000	6,990,000	6,700,000	1,750,000	-	-	-	16,540,000
Inglewood SPS Screenings Process Water Upgrade	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Wastewater P&E Reticulation Renewals	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	8,000,000
Waitara TPS HP Washwater System	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
WW529 Waitara WW Upgrades	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Onaero Wastewater Leach Field Replacement	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Water Supply											
Mountain Road Reservoirs new Easement re-route	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Water Supply Planning (Opex)	350,000	350,000	512,390	512,390	400,000	350,000	300,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	3,474,780
Water reticulation minor augmentation programme	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	1,450,000
Resource Consent Renewals Water	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	500,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Water Electrical Renewals I&E	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	3,000,000
Emergency Water P&E Renewals	120,046	120,046	120,046	120,046	120,046	120,046	120,046	120,046	120,046	120,046	1,200,460
NP WTP Intake Fish Screen	1,335,879	176,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,512,761
Water Services For Subdivisions In Unserved Areas	154,790	154,791	154,791	155,384	154,198	154,198	154,791	154,000	154,000	154,000	1,544,943
NPWTP Major Upgrades	100,000	500,000	1,050,000	2,000,000	4,925,000	6,620,000	6,280,000	4,780,000	-	-	26,255,000
Central and Eastern Feeder Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	390,000	1,890,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	8,450,000
Central and Eastern Feeder Renewal (Opex)	179,200	179,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	358,400
Universal Water Metering (WMP)	6,299,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,299,450
Universal Water Metering (WMP) (Opex)	163,840	163,840	163,840	163,840	163,840	163,840	163,840	163,840	163,840	163,840	1,638,400
Emergency Water Reticulation Renewals	-	-	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	2,400,000
Water Building Renewals	11,343	24,000	27,000	76,000	25,000	30,000	70,000	71,500	30,000	222,500	587,343
Supplementary Water Source	-	-	2,300,000	2,300,000	-	-	-	-	600,000	2,400,000	7,600,000
Supplementary Water Source (Opex)	400,000	1,200,000	400,000	360,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,360,000
Water Customer Equipment Renewals	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	6,500,000
Installation of Backflow Preventors	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,040,000
Water Reticulation Renewals Budget	4,260,374	5,405,000	7,120,000	5,443,913	4,288,371	4,292,888	4,297,279	7,510,000	7,510,000	7,510,000	57,637,825
Water P&E Renewals WTP - Programmed (Medium)	803,000	1,690,000	1,269,000	707,200	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	5,369,200
Inglewood Contingency Intake Fish Exclusion	-	-	-	150,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,150,000
Inglewood Contingency Intake Fish Exclusion (Opex)	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000
Inglewood WTP Sludge Management	950,000	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700,000
Patterson Road Growth Area Water Main	396,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	396,800
Oakura - Wairau trunk main renewal	189,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,626
Veale Rd Pump station inlet and outlet upgrade	-	-	-	-	25,000	185,000	-	-	-	-	210,000
NPWTP Sludge Cone Gravelectic Weigh Cell Replacement	-	-	-	-	100,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	300,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
PC2 Microbiology Laboratory	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
NPWTP River intake fish screen and upgrade	280,000	1,820,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100,000
Smart Road Reservoir - Land Acquisition	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Smart Rd Reservoir and Water Supply Trunk Main	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680,000	680,000
Smart Rd Reservoir and Water Supply Trunk Main (Opex)	-	-	-	170,000	170,000	-	-	-	-	-	340,000
Carrington Zone Water Supply Improvements (Growth)	290,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,290,000
Carrington Zone Water Supply Improvements (Growth) (Opex)	190,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,000
Oakura water supply new trunk main (Growth)	-	-	540,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,940,000
Oakura water supply new trunk main (Growth) (Opex)	-	170,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,000
Puketapu Development Area - water supply upgrades	150,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,310,000
Programme - Lake Mangamahoe Safety Upgrades (Opex)	-	150,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,650,000
Property											
Bowl of Brooklands Renewals	5,156	2,062	48,464	15,467	46,402	-	159,829	20,000	30,000	20,000	347,379
TSB Stadium Renewals	39,183	51,557	156,734	36,090	20,623	-	213,448	50,000	100,000	55,000	722,637
Downtown Carpark renewals	-	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	232,008
Community House Renewals	30,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	50,000	20,000	20,000	155,000
Waitara Service Centre Renewals	20,623	-	-	36,090	-	-	20,623	25,000	25,000	20,000	147,336
Puke Ariki Library & Museum - BAU Renewals	55,200	55,200	55,200	55,200	55,200	55,200	55,200	55,200	55,200	55,200	552,000
GBAG - Programmed Renewals	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	500,000
Inglewood Library Renewals	-	15,467	10,311	-	-	-	15,467	25,000	20,000	-	86,246
Hobson Street Depot Renewals	50,000	50,000	29,872	30,620	-	50,000	-	60,000	50,000	25,000	345,491
Public Halls - Furniture and Fittings	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,779	25,000	25,000	25,000	255,451
Public Halls - Buildings Renewal (Critical)	40,000	260,000	290,000	50,000	270,000	155,000	50,000	120,000	35,000	270,000	1,540,000
Dog Pound renewals	20,623	-	-	-	20,623	-	-	20,000	50,000	25,000	136,246

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Downtown Carpark Earthquake Strengthening	3,314,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,314,668
GBAG LLC Goods Lift Renewal	-	-	-	5,125	385,200	1,481	-	-	-	-	391,806
Puke Ariki Woven Wall	5,125	103,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,240
Puke Ariki Library Roof Renewal	50,000	602,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652,000
Puke Ariki Museum Roof Renewal	100,000	3,925,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,025,000
Puke Ariki Museum Glass Lift Renewal	-	20,500	206,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226,729
Puke Ariki Museum (Arborio) Kitchen Extract System Renewal	-	-	-	103,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,115
Archives Building Heatpumps (2) Replacements	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Civic Centre Renewals-South HVAC Chiller 1	-	30,000	590,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620,000
Civic Centre Renewals-South HVAC Boiler	-	30,000	745,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	775,000
TSB Stadium Radiant Heater Replacement	-	-	206,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206,230
TSB Showplace - Main Roof Replacement (1980'S Portion)	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	300,000	-	-	-	350,000
TSB Showplace - Level 1 Stalls Upgrade	284,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284,439
Bell Block Spacial Plan	100,000	100,000	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,000
Civic Centre - Seismic & Condition Assessment Implementaiton	758,505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	758,505
Archives Building Data centre heatpump	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Niger Terrace Depot Roof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	90,000
TEMO Building -Roof Replacement	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	35,000
Community House retaining wall	-	-	50,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Inglewood Library Heating system replacement	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Puke Ariki Library escalator replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
Puke Ariki Museum Sprinkler exposed pipework replacement	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
Pukekura Park Fernery Offices Roof leak	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Puke Ariki Air Bridge seismic issues	247,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
TSB Showplace - Shared Driveway remediation	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Hfe Wynyard Street Flats -retaining wall	-	-	-	50,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Yarrows Stadium Recurring Renewal Budget	-	55,000	366,000	3,000,000	220,000	220,000	806,300	1,210,000	990,000	1,650,000	8,517,300
TSB Stadium Fire /Water supply issues	-	500,000	4,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000
TSB Showplace - Seismic Strengthening and Foyer update (Stage 2)	250,000	3,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,750,000
Housing for the Elderly	200,000	250,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	4,450,000
Ingelwood City Hall Roof Replacement	185,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,729
Dog Pound Upgrade	275,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275,000
Land Purchase - Area Q (Puketapu growth area)	966,667	966,667	966,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,900,000
Esplanade & Local Reserve Land Purchase as per DP	268,098	268,098	268,098	268,099	268,099	268,099	268,099	-	-	-	1,876,690
Land Purchase - Junction Growth Area	-	-	-	-	-	206,230	-	-	-	-	206,230
Land Purchase - Upper Carrington Growth Area	-	247,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247,475
Land Purchase - Patterson Growth Area	303,402	-	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	603,402
Shared Services											
Fleet - General Fleet	1,395,000	1,040,000	1,286,000	380,000	605,000	1,255,000	1,120,000	831,000	290,000	285,000	8,487,000
Fleet - Parks Plant Renewals	460,015	424,600	282,900	472,000	206,000	258,500	485,400	330,750	502,500	340,500	3,763,165
Centaman Replacement at TEAC (Opex)	250,000	20,480	20,480	20,480	20,480	300,000	20,480	20,480	20,480	20,480	713,840
District Wide Council CCTV Replacement (Phase 1)	153,599	153,600	153,600	153,600	153,600	153,600	153,601	153,600	153,600	153,600	1,536,000
Affinity Payroll Replacement	800,000	78,848	78,848	78,848	78,848	1,000,000	78,848	78,848	78,848	78,848	2,430,784
Digital Building Consents Solution Version upgrade (Opex)	530,000	100,000	81,920	81,920	81,920	81,920	800,000	81,920	81,920	81,920	2,003,440
Project Pakiaka - BAU Renewal	-	4,355,047	1,269,858	-	-	-	-	4,355,047	1,269,858	-	11,249,811
Health Monitoring & Injury Management (Opex)	-	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	180,000
Puke Ariki Library RFID Security System	100,000	708,950	775,350	40,500	42,900	45,000	47,250	1,500,000	39,000	39,000	3,337,950
Microfilm Scanner Replacement for Taranaki Research Centre	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	120,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Internal GIS web viewer rebuild (Miles) (Opex)	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	600,000
TechOne Upgrade (Opex)	5,025,097	4,624,904	2,887,819	990,000	990,000	990,000	990,000	990,000	990,000	990,000	19,467,820
Point of Sale Hardware/Software Event Venues (Opex)	-	300,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	300,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	740,000
Council Chamber Audio Visual Upgrade	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	600,000
Council Chamber Audio Visual Upgrade (Opex)	-	6,600	6,600	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	83,200
TEMO ICT Equipment	39,358	7,754	21,139	68,984	215,304	-	7,754	-	-	-	360,293
IT Infrastructure Renewals	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	480,000
End User Computer - Desktop/Tablet	379,954	515,573	515,574	515,575	515,575	515,575	515,576	500,000	500,000	500,000	4,973,402
Data Warehouse Renewals (Opex)	-	200,000	-	200,000	293,878	200,000	-	200,000	-	200,000	1,293,878
Website Renewals	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	2,000,000
Meeting Room Facility Renewals	-	100,000	200,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	-	100,000	1,100,000
IT Application Renewals	50,000	50,000	829,223	279,825	423,325	288,025	89,175	72,553	72,553	-	2,154,679
Parking Meter Renewals	-	800,000	1,200,000	-	-	-	1,500,000	-	-	-	3,500,000
Burial and Cremations Software (Opex)	36,864	36,864	36,864	36,864	36,864	36,864	36,864	36,864	36,864	36,864	368,640
Waste BI Reporting (Opex)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000

Proposed projects included in the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 - Officer recommendations

All costs are uninflated.

Note. Wastewater Treatment and Water Supply under legislation at this point in time are restricted to Years 1 (2024/25) and 2 (2025/26) only. This project list has been prepared considering 10 years and will be adjusted accordingly depending on the legislation at the time that LTP Supporting Information is adopted for the LTP 2024 Consultation Document.

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Parks and Open Spaces											
Urenui Cemetery Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	822,000	-	-	852,000
Epiha Reserve Waitara Stair renewal	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Puke Ariki and Community Libraries											
Long Term Galleries Refreshment	-	-	-	-	400,000	600,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Transportation											
WC141 Emergency works & Preventative mtce - NZTA subsidised	600,000	630,000	700,000	730,000	760,000	790,000	820,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	7,580,000
Wastewater Treatment											
Eastern Sewer Network Realignment	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	9,000,000
Eastern Sewer Network Realignment (Opex)	-	100,000	400,000	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	900,000
Inglewood Oxidation Ponds and Pump Station Upgrade Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	700,000	4,000,000	3,200,000	8,250,000
Water Supply											
Programme - Waitara Industrial Supply Decommissioning (Opex)	-	-	-	-	500,000	700,000	750,000	750,000	1,000,000	1,120,000	4,820,000
Property											
Toilet -Renewals	77,132	115,435	118,325	57,506	103,115	103,115	103,115	100,000	120,000	150,000	1,047,742
Pukekura Park Bellringer Pavilion Replacement	-	-	-	-	200,000	300,000	2,000,000	16,376,000	-	-	18,876,000
GBAG LLC HVAC Boiler Renewals	-	42,500	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	542,500

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
GBAG LLC HVAC Chiller Renewal	-	30,000	368,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	398,000
Puke Arika Library HVAC Renewals - Chillers and Ahu	100,000	752,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	852,500
Puke Arika Library and Museum Boilers Renewal	50,000	725,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	775,000
Metroplaza Building Demolition	-	-	-	250,000	1,500,000	1,750,000	-	-	-	-	3,500,000
Shared Services											
Strategic Consultation and Engagement Software (Opex)	-	-	-	-	50,000	350,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	600,000
Online Resource Consent Tool (Opex)	-	-	-	-	80,000	350,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	550,000
New Plymouth Event Venues Website Upgrade (Opex)	-	-	-	-	300,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	450,000
Projects budgeting tool (Aplan and LTP) (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	400,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	640,000
Rates Modelling Solution (Cloud Based) (Opex)	-	-	-	-	390,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	465,000
Puke Arika Library and Museum People Count Camera	-	-	-	69,621	-	-	-	-	70,000	-	139,621
Puke Arika Library and Museum People Count Camera (Opex)	-	-	-	-	10,167	10,167	20,334	10,167	10,167	10,167	71,169
Cyber Security - Deloitte Assessment Outcomes - Three Waters	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
Cyber Security - Deloitte Assessment Outcomes - Three Waters (Opex)	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	800,000

Projects considered, but excluded, from the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034

All costs are uninflated. These projects will be rephrased as appropriate into Years 11 to 30 of the Infrastructure Strategy.

Note. Stormwater Management, Wastewater Treatment and Water Supply under legislation at this point in time are restricted to Years 1 (2024/25) and 2 (2025/26) only. This project list has been prepared considering 10 years and will be adjusted accordingly depending on the legislation at the time that LTP Supporting Information is adopted for the LTP 2024 Consultation Document.

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Parks and Open Spaces											
Taranaki Traverse Land Acquisition	87,647	87,647	87,648	87,648	87,648	87,648	87,648	-	-	-	613,533
Taranaki Traverse Land Acquisition (Opex)	-	-	143,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,360
Play Place Accessibility	-	-	70,000	70,000	140,000	-	-	-	-	-	280,000
Kaitake Trail	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	500,000	1,966,047	1,966,047	4,732,094
Parks On-site Composting	30,000	359,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	389,000
White Cliffs Walkway (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
Inglewood Railway Station and Yard Land	-	-	-	835,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	835,232
Onaero Recreation Reserve Improvements	340,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,278
Land Purchase Inglewood link to Taranaki Traverse	-	-	618,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618,689
Dog Park	142,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,220
Weld Road to Fort St George Trail (CB) (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
Glen Avon Park Drainage Renewal (Opex)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Corbett Park Oakura sportsfield Drainage (CB) (Opex)	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Sutherland Park East Field Drainage (CB) (Opex)	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Onaero Domain River Damaged Wall & Jetty (CB) (Opex)	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Marine Park Waitara Boardwalk Renewal (Opex)	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Oakura foreshore carparking upgrade & changing shelter (CB)	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Oakura Beach accessible ramp by surf club (CB) (Opex)	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Tongaporutu Old Bowling Club site Reserve contaminated site (CB) (Opex)	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Bell Block Public Toilets (CB)	-	-	-	-	40,000	700,000	-	-	-	-	740,000
Cultural/heritage sites visibility & Information Kaitake Ward (CB)	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Puke Ariki and Community Libraries											
Waitara Library Redevelopment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	500,000
Puke Ariki Level A2 Workspace Renewal	-	-	151,578	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	251,578
Museum Heritage Collection Store Renewal	97,959	97,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,918
Puke Ariki Museum Digitisation and Media Studio	-	-	65,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,326
Cinema Renewal Puke Ariki	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	45,000
Puke Ariki Negative Collection Storage	171,081	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271,081
Puke Ariki Store Refresh	-	-	-	25,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,779
Bell Block Library -New Build	-	-	-	-	500,000	5,176,839	5,176,839	-	-	-	10,853,678
Bell Block Library -New Build (Opex)	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Stormwater Management											
38 Egmont Road Stormwater	-	-	-	500,000	900,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	11,400,000
38 Egmont Road Stormwater (Opex)	-	-	-	300,000	90,000	90,000	100,000	-	-	-	580,000
Tangaroa Restoration - Stage 2	160,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,000
Upper Waiari Stormwater Upgrades - Stage 2	-	600,000	1,200,000	1,970,000	470,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,240,000
Upper Waiari Stormwater Upgrades - Stage 2 (Opex)	-	300,000	300,000	200,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	900,000
Upper Waiari Stormwater Upgrades - Stage 3	-	-	-	-	460,000	570,000	2,270,000	1,710,000	-	-	5,010,000
Upper Waiari Stormwater Upgrades - Stage 3 (Opex)	-	-	-	-	100,000	150,000	170,000	180,000	-	-	600,000
Tangaroa Restoration - Section 7 Pennington Park (Opex)	160,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,000
Waitara West Stormwater Upgrade	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	14,000,000
Waitara West Stormwater Upgrade (Opex)	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	200,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	2,100,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Lower Waiari Stormwater Upgrade (Opex)	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	200,000	300,000	300,000	500,000	800,000	2,700,000
Tangaroa Restoration - Section 8 Marsh (Opex)	160,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,000
Lepperton Smith St and Cross St Drainage Upgrade	-	-	-	-	200,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,200,000
Lepperton Smith St and Cross St Drainage Upgrade (Opex)	-	-	-	-	200,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	300,000
Transportation											
Roads Land purchase as per DP & rural widening	552,000	552,000	552,000	1,060,000	1,060,000	1,060,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	9,416,000
Unsubsidised Renewals - (After dark) Festive Lighting	75,000	77,000	79,000	83,000	85,000	87,000	89,000	92,000	95,000	95,000	857,000
WC341 W&C Waiwhakaiho Pedestrian Bridge to The Valley	-	20,000	67,481	150,000	1,250,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	1,987,481
Assessment and Treatment of Structures On Non-Main	143,000	139,000	136,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	30,000	30,000	608,000
WC341 R2Z Belair/Omata Intersection	-	-	100,000	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	850,000
WC341 LRI Bell Block Court Placemaking	-	-	-	-	150,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,150,000
WC323 Bishop Road extension (Egmont Rd - Henwood Rd)	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	500,000	1,900,000	4,200,000	6,950,000
Coastal Pathway Extension to Paritutu	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,000	640,000	-	-	770,000
WC341 R2Z SH3 Coronation/Cumberland (Traffic Signals)	-	-	-	760,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	760,000
WC341 W&C Cumberland Street (Arawa - Heta) Shared Pathway	-	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
WC341 R2Z Gover St (Traffic Calming)	417,963	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	917,963
WC341 R2Z Hobson/Devon St East Intersection	-	-	-	90,000	-	555,000	-	-	-	-	645,000
WC341 W&C Huatoki St Shared Pathway (School-Brois St)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
WC341 W&C SH45 Dixon St to Corbett Park Walkway (Oakura)	-	-	-	-	100,000	200,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,800,000
WC341 W&C Sisson Tce Widening (Lepperton)	-	-	-	220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,000
WC341 R2Z Strandon Village Place Making	-	-	-	135,000	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,435,000
WC341 W&C Surrey Hill Road (Kaitake Road to Trail entrance)	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	250,000	1,650,000	-	1,950,000
WC341 W&C Surrey Hill Road (Wairau Road to Kaitake Road)	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	250,000	1,650,000	-	1,950,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
WC341 W&C Upjohn Street Sharedpath (Evelyn St-Brooklands Rd)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,000	1,450,000	-	1,740,000
Elliot St Precinct (Inglewood Community Board)	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	80,000	400,000	-	500,000
Inglewood CBD Upgrade (Inglewood Community Board)	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	80,000	400,000	-	-	500,000
WC341 W&C Queen St Cenotaph Pedestrianisation	-	-	-	250,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,750,000
WC341 LRI Otararoa Road Geometric Improvement	-	-	-	355,000	715,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,070,000
WC341 W&C Richmond Road Improvements	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
WC341 W&C Endeavour Street Improvements	-	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
WC341 W&C Calvert Road Improvements	-	-	76,126	260,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	336,126
Unsubsidised Renewals - Decorative Street Lighting	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	535,000
Project 4 - Transport Choices: Devon St East	-	150,000	1,800,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,450,000
Maps and Journey Planning Tool (Opex)	-	-	-	43,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,000
WC341 LRI Ocean View Parade Street Lighting	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Request for website rebuild - Fresh Air Challenge (Opex)	-	-	-	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,000
WC341 W&C Waitaha Stream Shared Pathway	-	-	-	40,000	130,000	400,000	600,000	-	-	-	1,170,000
WC341 W&C Harris St Huatoki Pathway	-	-	-	-	25,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	275,000
WC341 W&C Raiomiti St Improvements	-	-	-	-	25,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	225,000
WC341 W&C Lake Mangamahoe Cycleway Improvements	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
WC341 W&C SH45 Wairau Rd Underpass, Oakura	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	1,000,000	-	-	1,150,000
WC341 R2Z Carrington/Huatoki/Hori Intersections	-	-	-	-	480,000	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	1,680,000
WC341 W&C Rifle Range Road Shared Pathway (Constance-Vickers)	-	-	-	30,000	65,000	355,000	-	-	-	-	450,000
WC341 W&C Devon St East Protected Cycleways (Elliot St-Strandon)	-	-	-	-	75,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	1,575,000
WC341 W&C Devon St East Protected Cycleways (Strandon-Record St)	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	1,800,000	-	-	-	1,875,000
WC341 LRI Uruti Road Geometric Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	515,000	600,000	-	-	1,115,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
WC341 LRI Upland Road Geometric Improvements	-	-	-	150,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,150,000
WC341 LRI Kent Rd Geometric Improvements	-	-	-	-	120,000	780,000	-	-	-	-	900,000
Roads Land Purchase - NP Western Ring-Road	-	-	-	-	375,000	-	-	2,250,000	-	2,250,000	4,875,000
WC341 W&C Record St Pedestrianisation (Barriball-Princes)	-	-	-	25,000	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Inglewood CBD Placemaking (SH3 Rata/SH3 Matai Sts IS)	-	-	-	75,000	200,000	200,000	1,525,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Waireka Road West to East Walking/Cycling connection	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
WC341 LRI Westtown Village Placemaking	-	-	-	20,000	80,000	200,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,800,000
WC341 LRI Camera Installation of Intersections	-	-	-	155,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,000
Venues and Events											
Aquatics Master Planning (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,920	81,920
Relocate Aquatic Cafe	-	-	-	-	200,000	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
Storage shed for Yarrow Stadium	10,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,000
Yarrow Stadium Astroturf	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Digital Signage for Yarrow Stadium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
Waste Management and Minimisation											
Transfer stations upgrade programme	50,000	350,000	360,000	410,000	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	1,670,000
Colson Landfill Gas System Upgrade	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Stormwater improvements at The Sorting Depot	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Retrofitting of RFID tags on Recycling bins	-	275,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275,000
Colson Road Landfill Leachate Pond Improvements	-	-	-	200,000	800,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Wastewater Treatment											
Lorna St Sewer Upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	1,000,000	-	-	1,100,000
Wastewater Pumpstation Overflow Prevention	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	3,500,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Wastewater Pumpstation Overflow Prevention (Opex)	-	200,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	750,000
NPWWTP Septage Reception	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	1,000,000	-	-	1,100,000
NPWWTP Septage Reception (Opex)	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
Alternatives for Disposal of Dewatered Sludge at NPWWTP (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Corbett Park Pump Station Upgrade Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000
Corbett Park Pump Station Upgrade Project (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	300,000	-	-	500,000
Shearer Reserve Pump Station Upgrade Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	3,000,000	3,300,000
Shearer Reserve Pump Station Upgrade Project (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	200,000	-	-	300,000
Te Henui Pump Station Upgrade Project (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
Wastewater pipe bridge Upgrade Programme	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
Wastewater pipe bridge Upgrade Programme (Opex)	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	500,000
Okato Wastewater Management review (Kaitake CB) (Opex)	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
NPWWTP Siemens Blowers Air Control Upgrade	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Wastewater in un-reticulated urban areas (Opex)	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Waitara Wastewater Transfer Upgrade	-	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
Waitara Wastewater Transfer Upgrade (Opex)	200,000	300,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Water Supply											
Oakura Reservoir Seismic Strengthening (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,401	-	-	-	102,401
Water Resilience - Flow Metering (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
Water Resilience - Reservoirs Inlets-Outlets	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	-	-	5,000,000
Water Resilience - Reservoirs Inlets-Outlets (Opex)	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Water Resilience - Reticulation Zones (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Long Term Solution For Disposal Of NPWTP Solids Residuals (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,000	-	-	-	240,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Water Conservation Program	-	-	-	-	309,345	2,179,345	309,346	-	-	-	2,798,036
Water Conservation Program (Opex)	-	250,000	420,000	250,000	327,500	327,500	375,000	295,000	280,000	280,000	2,805,000
Water Resilience - Pump Station Upgrades (Opex)	-	-	130,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,000
Programme - Firefighting reticulation improvements across ne	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	10,000,000
Veale Rd PRV replacement	-	-	-	-	150,000	450,000	-	-	-	-	600,000
Inglewood Reservoir 1 Remediation	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Barrett Road Trunk Main Completion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260,000	1,290,000	-	1,550,000
Barrett Road Trunk Main Completion (Opex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	80,000
NP WTP Filter upgrade (seismic and media)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,360,000	-	3,360,000
NP WTP Filter upgrade (seismic and media) (Opex)	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	100,000
NP WTP Clarifiers Improvements (Opex)	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
Veale Road Pumpstation Upgrade	-	-	-	-	200,000	1,460,000	-	-	-	-	1,660,000
Veale Road Pumpstation Upgrade (Opex)	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Waitara resilience water main (Phase 3)	300,000	750,000	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800,000
Bell Block Water Supply Network Upgrades	-	-	-	-	110,000	110,000	1,430,000	1,430,000	1,430,000	-	4,510,000
Bell Block Water Supply Network Upgrades (Opex)	-	-	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
Capacity of pipework downstream of Tikorangi Reservoir	-	-	70,000	700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	770,000
Capacity of pipework downstream of Tikorangi Reservoir (Opex)	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Property											
Public Halls -Waitara War Memorial Hall Theatre	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Motorcamp Renewals -Waitara & Onaero	49,707	53,498	103,738	44,726	3,093	81,461	-	50,000	20,000	35,000	441,223
Crematorium Buildings renewals	44,356	24,302	24,910	30,714	206,230	25,000	51,558	20,000	20,000	20,000	467,070
Civic Centre Renewals-North Roof	-	-	-	-	773,358	336,642	-	-	-	-	1,110,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Civic Centre Renewals - Security	10,250	154,672	-	103,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	268,037
Civic Centre Renewals-South HVAC .Diffusers	-	-	-	-	20,500	618,690	-	-	-	-	639,190
Civic Centre Renewals - Chambers	-	-	-	-	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,000
Civic Centre Renewals-South Fitout Floor 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	200,000	-	220,000
Civic Centre Renewals-South Fitout Gf Staff 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,006,000	-	1,006,000
Civic Centre Renewals-South Fitout Gf Main Counter Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,500	2,268,530	2,371,030
Civic Centre Renewals-LGF Fitout -Locker Room,Records	-	-	51,250	824,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	876,170
Civic Centre Renewals-North HVAC Diffusers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,352	260,000	293,352
Civic Centre Renewals-North HVAC -General	-	-	-	-	20,500	1,031,150	-	-	-	-	1,051,650
Civic Centre Renewals-North Fire Services	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
TSB Showplace - Level 3 Gallery Toilets	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
TSB Showplace TSB Theatre Seats Replacement	-	-	-	-	721,804	-	-	-	-	-	721,804
Civic Centre Furniture & Equipment Renewal	100,000	100,000	51,557	51,558	51,557	51,558	51,558	50,000	70,000	50,000	627,787
Civic Centre Building renewals-North Floor coverings	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Civic Centre Building renewals-North Fit out	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,150,000	350,000	-	-	3,500,000
Dog Pound (Old Building) Roof	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	21,000
Solid Waste Transfer station buildings renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Puke Ariki Library window replacements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100,000	-	1,100,000
The Gables Old Hospital Seismic issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Hfe 69 Clifton Court re-development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280,000	3,496,525	-	3,776,525
NP Clocktower Safety Work	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
Puke Ariki Carpet Renewals	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Puke Ariki Security Systems Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Vicarage Seismic Strengthening	-	-	-	20,500	257,787	-	-	-	-	-	278,287
Richmond Cottage Seismic Strengthening	-	-	-	-	-	67,650	154,672	-	-	-	222,322
Mangorei Hall Seismic Strengthening	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,750	-	154,672	-	185,422
Inglewood Town Hall - Replace Floor In Kitchen & Toilet	231,649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231,649
Zoo Animal Kitchen Upgrade	-	10,250	103,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,365
Lepperton Public Toilets (Waitara Community Board)	20,500	360,902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	381,402
Shared Services											
Venues - NPDC Tail Lift Truck	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,000
Rohutu Block Managed Retreat support (Opex)	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
Rapua - Information Management System (Opex)	474,066	550,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	400,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1,774,066
Meeting Room Facility Standardisation	189,626	184,996	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	874,622
Optical Character Recognition (Opex)	169,422	306,834	59,458	14,336	14,336	14,336	14,336	14,336	14,336	14,336	636,066
Digital Asset Management Solution (Opex)	-	250,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	800,000
Vernon Software Review (Opex)	-	-	-	-	150,000	250,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	680,000
Recycling Contamination Audit Data Mgt (Opex)	-	300,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	460,000
Matters Management Software (Legal) (Opex)	-	-	-	-	250,000	20,480	20,480	20,480	20,480	20,480	352,400
HRIS Review/Replacement (Opex)	-	-	900,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	1,000,000	60,000	2,260,000
P3M Software Upgrade (Opex)	60,000	400,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	400,000	60,000	60,000	1,280,000
Volunteer Management Software System and Rostering (Opex)	-	400,000	100,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	710,000
New NPDC App (Opex)	-	190,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	350,000
ECS Network Segregation (Opex)	-	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Lone Worker Solution (Opex)	-	400,000	50,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	50,000	-	600,000
Asset creation as build application (Opex)	-	490,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	500,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	1,200,000

Council Meeting (12/13 December 2023) Public Ex - Interim Decisions on Long-Term-Plan 2024-2034

Project Description	2024/25 (Y1)	2025/26 (Y2)	2026/27 (Y3)	2027/28 (Y4)	2028/29 (Y5)	2029/30 (Y6)	2030/31 (Y7)	2031/32 (Y8)	2032/33 (Y9)	2033/34 (Y10)	Total
Taranaki Research Centre (TRC) Index and Database solution (Opex)	-	100,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	100,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	410,000
District Wide Council CCTV Replacement (Phase 2)	-	350,000	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	1,100,000
District Wide Council CCTV Replacement (Phase 2) (Opex)	-	80,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
TechOne ECR at Puke Ariki Library	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
TechOne ECR at Puke Ariki Library (Opex)	-	110,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	270,000
ERP Replacement (Opex)	-	-	-	80,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	-	-	-	-	15,080,000
TEMO - Alternative Communications Project (Opex)	33,280	28,160	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	161,440
Document Management Renewals (Digitisation across NPDC) (Opex)	-	-	876,475	876,475	-	200,000	-	-	500,000	-	2,452,951



Supporting Information to Projects and Other Portfolios

This supporting information provides an outline of the detail and options considered for each of the key significant projects and portfolios of work proposed as part of both the Mayoral and Officer recommendations for inclusion in the LTP 2024. This information includes a description of the project, why it’s important and the impact if the project is not progressed.

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Project: Bellringer Pavilion

Recommendation	Option 1: Replace the Bellringer Pavilion in a new and improved location as per the RMP at a cost of \$13m.
Activity Area	Parks and Open Spaces and Property
The Project	<p>This area of the park was reviewed as part of the Pukekura Park Management Plan review (RMP) to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the impending loss of first class cricket status due to the facilities no longer complying with sports code requirements; and · the recent assessment showing the full extent of the compromised structure of the pavilion. The proposal preferred through the RMP was for a new pavilion incorporating the needs of the park and sports ground users including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New public toilets. • An adaptable, bookable pavilion space for up to 100 people. • Facilities and changing rooms fit for first class cricket and other sports. • A park information ‘kiosk’. • Low impact design such as water recycling, green roof and insulation. • Accessible options to the second storey and terraces (ramp and lift).
Why it’s important	The Bellringer Pavilion is one of the most popular small size venues for rent by the community of our facilities, it provides for a diverse range of users alongside provision of changing facilities for the adjacent sportsfield. Provision of player facilities for the sportsfield is a requirement to meet the warrant of fitness requirements to host District Cricket, the facilities will need to be upgraded in order to continue to meet those requirements as at the moment Taranaki cricket has to organise for temporary changing rooms to be brought in so that Super Smash double-headers can be facilitated.
Options	<p>Option 1: Replace the Bellringer Pavilion in a new and improved location as per the RMP at a cost of \$13m (preferred option).</p> <p>Option 2: Repair existing pavilion.</p> <p>Option 3: Demolish the existing pavilion and do not replace.</p> <p>Option 4: Delay programme and accept risks.</p>

<p>Impact if we don't do it</p>	<p>If the project does not go ahead, there is a risk that regular engineering structural assessments might indicate a need to close the current building permanently due to health and safety considerations removing a well-used (despite number restrictions to 30 currently) facility from availability to the community.</p> <p>If the renewal of the Pavilion to meet warrant of fitness standards does not proceed there is a high likelihood that future domestic List A cricket games would no longer be brought to the park and it may be impossible to ever get these games back in future, due to grandfather clauses around the ground's dimensions lapsing might result in cricket events being pulled from the sportsground altogether.</p>
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Key links to delivering the Council's vision and goals





 <p>Trusted E whakaponotia ana</p>	 <p>Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui</p>	 <p>Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao</p>	 <p>Prosperity Tōnuitanga</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity for mana whenua (Ngāti te Whiti) to actively play a role in co-design of the facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facility will be a place for the community to gather, recreate and connect, particularly providing a smaller scale venue option. • Provide for reo Māori throughout the facility and opportunity for the history of mana whenua to be told throughout the building. • Accessibility prioritised enabling access and equity for all community users (note current Bellringer is not accessible or inclusive). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility will prioritise environmentally sustainable options where practical for construction and ongoing operation. • Opportunity to showcase sustainable building practices within the park setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to host regional and District sporting tournaments, attracting more visitors to the region, contributing to a thriving economy. • Upgrade of supporting facilities and amenities to meet cricket warrant of fitness considerations. • Provide a much needed small size venue for hire within the District.

Project: Brooklands Zoo

Recommendation	Option 1: Undertake all the minimum MPI required enclosure renewals (phase 1, 2 and 3 (otter, aviary primate and agouti) at a cost of \$8m within 10 years.
Activity Area	Parks and Open Spaces
The project	Based on the Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision there are a number of animal exhibits that require renewal with associated improvements to animal habitat and welfare outcomes. Most of these animal habitats are at the end of their useful life. We are getting minor failures which we're patching as we need to – which isn't ideal This includes rationalisation of species numbers and focus on social species that can accommodate the adjacent concerts use at Brooklands. Future options could include improved education spaces and nature based playground upgrades.
Why it's important	Brooklands Zoo attracts over 113,000 visitors every year and has consistently high levels of community satisfaction. However, some of the enclosures are aging and do not meet best practice animal welfare or Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) requirements and need to be replaced. There is an opportunity to provide an enhanced visitor experience when undertaking the exhibit renewals.
Options	<p>Option 1: Undertake all the MPI required enclosure renewals (phase 1, 2 and 3 (otter, aviary primate and agouti) at a cost of \$8m within ten years (preferred option).</p> <p>Option 2: Complete the full vision for Brooklands Zoo at a cost of \$14.4m spread across thirty years.</p> <p>Option 3: Do nothing and consider closure of the zoo.</p>
Impact if we don't do it	<p>The Ministry for Primary Industries' (MPI) ensures that animals of regulatory interest are contained and that animal welfare requirements are met for Zoos in New Zealand based on standards approved by the Environmental Protection Association (EPA) and the Animal Welfare Act 1999.</p> <p>We need to meet the requirements of the Standard for Zoo Containment Facilities (issued by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), approved under section 11(1)(fc) of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO Act). This standard is enforced by the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) under the Biosecurity Act.</p> <p>We have a responsibility to maintaining and operating Brooklands Zoo as a containment facility that holds new organisms. We need to provide facilities and resources to maintain and propagate zoo fauna in compliance with all statutory regulations, stipulations and conditions and in accordance with modern and internationally accepted zoo procedures.</p>

	<p>If Council breaches the containment requirements this means: Reputational risk, Compliance based risks, i.e. fines and Non-Compliance notices and Potential closure if agreed upon plans to mitigate non-compliances aren't met. Any closure of the zoo has to be undertaken according to the zoo closure policy which will take time and money to progress.</p>
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Key links to delivering the Council's vision and goals

 Trusted E whakaponotia ana	 Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui	 Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao	 Prosperity Tōnuitanga
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships with Ngāti Te Whiti and other hapū within the district involved in biodiversity and taonga species protection is supported with enhanced education and advocacy outcomes at the Zoo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligns with the vision of the NPDC Open Space Sport and Recreation Strategy for 'Great spaces and places for an active and healthy community,' particularly objectives around protecting and promoting biodiversity, providing facilities and enhancing sense of place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports New Plymouths potential as the most biodiverse city and providing a real life experience in a central location to increase community awareness of biodiversity outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a strong focus on the provision of visitor facilities and enhancing resident lifestyles in Taranaki as part of Tapuae Roa, the regional economic development strategy. The zoo, is a boutique visitor destination, which aligns with the regional aspiration for developing the Taranaki tourism sector, celebrating its natural wonders, and drawing in a wider audience to hear our story.

Project: Downtown Carpark

Recommendation	Option 1: Proceed with the essential safety works and reopen the Downtown Carpark
Activity Area	Property / Customer and Regulatory Solutions
The project	Complete essential safety works and reopen the Downtown Carpark in line with the resolution dated 12 September 2023. The Council resolved to undertake essential safety work to reopen and operate the carpark with a seismic rating less than 34 per cent NBS (New Building Standard) at a cost of \$4.42m.
Why it's important	The Downtown carpark building is currently closed.
Options	<p>Option 1: Complete essential safety work and reopen building. Cost estimated of Council undertaking works \$4.42m with an additional \$3.4m required in year 1. If third party undertake works then cost is unknown (preferred option).</p> <p>Option 2: Strengthen the building to 34 per cent of NBS including essential safety work and reopen. Cost estimate \$7.64m.</p> <p>Option 3: Demolish carpark. Cost estimate \$7.1m.</p> <p>Option 4: Do nothing and keep closed. This will involve deferring decision on future of carpark until closer to 16 December 2045 date</p>
Impact if we don't do it	Building will remain closed and earthquake prone until the future of the building is determined. Essential safety works must be completed before the building reopens and the building must be strengthened to 34 per cent NBS or demolished by 16 December 2045.

Key links to delivering the Council’s vision and goals

 <p>Trusted E whakaponotia ana</p>	 <p>Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui</p>	 <p>Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao</p>	 <p>Prosperity Tōnuitanga</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building trust with the community Abby completing essential safety works and reopening the carpark building. • Engagement with Iwi and hapū have indicated their preference is for the building to be demolished and the land opened up to the adjoining awa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The essential safety work is recommended by engineers and will increase the safety of users. • Providing more carparking within the central business district will ensure the community can access the central business district contributing to its vibrancy. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing carparking in the central business district contributes to the economic performance of the central business district.

Project: East End Reserve and Manukorihi Waitara and Corbett Park security gates

Recommendation	Option 2: Approve installation of a security gates at the entrances to East End Reserve, Manukorihi sports field in Waitara and Corbett Park in Ōākura , including opex required for closing and opening of a gate.
Activity Area	Parks and Open Spaces
The project	To install static gates at the entrances to East End Reserve, Manukorihi sports field in Waitara & Corbett Park in Oakura to be closed during dusk to dawn each day by a security contractor.
Why it's important	There had been reports of anti-social behaviour in these three reserves and the gate is to restrict vehicle access to the reserve from Dusk to Dawn when activity from boy racers is more likely to occur. The East End Reserve, Manukorihi sports field in Waitara and Corbett Park are all popular recreational spaces and anti-social behaviour should be discouraged in these locations.
Options	Option 1: Do nothing and continue with the current open vehicle access for the public at all hours. Option 2: Install three security gates costing \$21,000 capex and fund \$28,350 per annum opex for security contractor to open/close these 3 gates daily (preferred option).
Impact if we don't do it	There is a risk the anti-social behaviour will continue if the gate is not installed. However, Council has recently installed cameras at East End Reserve that are linked to the police camera network, and this has assisted reducing anti-social behaviour in this area. The Kaitake Combined sports club at Corbett Park in Oakura have also installed security cameras on their building that will assist with any activity close to the building.





Key links to delivering the Council’s vision and goals

 <p>Trusted E whakaponotia ana</p>	 <p>Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui</p>	 <p>Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao</p>	 <p>Prosperity Tōnuitanga</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council works in partnership with the Police to reduce anti social behaviour in public places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of East End Reserve, Manukorihi sports field in Waitara and Corbett Park recreational reserves aligns with the vision of the NPDC Open Space Sport and Recreational Strategy for ‘Great spaces and Places for an active and healthy community’. Reducing anti social behaviour will help achieve this vision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East End Reserve, Manukorihi sports field in Waitara & Corbett Park provides green spaces within the coastal and urban environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of the East End Reserve, Manukorihi sports field in Waitara and Corbett Park helps provide visitor facilities and enhances residents lifestyles which is a key focus of Tapuae Roa the Regional economic development strategy. Reducing anti-social behaviour in this reserve will help maintain this as an attractive public use area.

Project: Flood Protection

Recommendation	Option 2: Boost funding to meet minimum regulatory requirements
Activity Area	Flood Protection
The project	The Building (Dam Safety) Regulations come into affect in 2024. The three flood protection dams and one stormwater bund are classified as posing a “High Potential Impact Consequence and currently do not comply with the regulations. The regulations require the implementation of a Dam Safety Assurance Programme (DSAP), including assessment and mitigation of risks associated with dam safety deficiencies. This project is to undertake the technical assessments and investigations required for full implementation of DSAP and compliance with the regulations. As a result of DSAP implementation, it is expected that dam safety deficiencies will be identified requiring physical works, and a programme of work must be created to address them.
Why it’s important	This work will ensure Council is complying with its obligations under the regulations.
Options	Option 1: Do not boost funding to meet minimum regulatory requirements. Option 2: Boost funding to meet minimum regulatory requirements (preferred option).
Impact if we don’t do it	Fines, risk to public health, property and infrastructure.





Key links to delivering the Council’s vision and goals

 Trusted E homalonotid ana	 Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui	 Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao	 Prosperity Tōnuitanga
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring appropriate responses to potential threats to our communities will build credibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeping our communities safe by responding to known hazards and responding where appropriate to risk and legislative requirements for compliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring our dams have the right infrastructure to support the water detention will mitigate environmental impacts and ensure resilient infrastructure. 	

Project: Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy

Recommendation	Option 1: Implement mix of incremental delivery and business case developments for \$10m.
Activity Area	Parks and Open Spaces and Transportation
The project?	<p>The Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy was adopted by Council in December 2021. It sets the strategic direction for New Plymouth City Centre over the next 30 years. The Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy (the City Centre Strategy) sets the strategic direction for New Plymouth’s city centre over the next 30 years. The strategy identifies a range of key moves that will support the growth and vitality of the city centre. The key moves are a mix of planning/business case work and physical works within the City Centre. The projects key move projects that are proposed to be progressed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huatoki business case. • Huatoki plaza refresh. • West End Crossing. • Cenotaph Pedestrian Trial. • St Aubyns Coastal Walkway Pedestrian Phasing. • Vivian Street crossing. • Powderham crossing. • Devon Street Greening or Huatoki Daylighting.
Why it’s important	The city centre is facing challenges with changes in the way that people shop, do business and spend their leisure time. It’s time to revisit the focus of the city centre so there is a clear pathway to achieving the vision. The vision is supported by five goals that seek to address the identified challenges and opportunities; five principles that are crucial to the future success of the city centre and will underpin how we do things; and five key moves (bold actions) that will set a strong pathway forward and bring about lasting change.
Options	<p>Option 1: Implement mix of incremental delivery and business case developments for \$10m (preferred option).</p> <p>Option 2: Do less incremental delivery to reduce expenditure.</p> <p>Option 3: No incremental delivery, do only the Huatoki business case to inform Metro Plaza demolition.</p> <p>Option 4: Do nothing.</p>
Impact if we don’t do it	If we do not progress with implementation of any key moves, then the city centre is at risk of continuing to lose retailers and activation and not delivering on our sustainable lifestyle capital goals and supporting businesses. It will not have a strong economic base and will no longer be the place where people want to live, work and play.





Key links to delivering the Council’s vision and goals

 <p>Trusted E whakaponotia ana</p>	 <p>Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui</p>	 <p>Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao</p>	 <p>Prosperity Tōnuitanga</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngati Te Whiti is a key partner in the City Centre Strategy. The presence of Ngāti Te Whiti and Te Atiawa will be visible, recognising the past, present and future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A culturally distinctive city that places Ngāti Te Whiti and Te Atiawa identity, mātauranga and the aspirations to land, sites and areas of significance, fresh water and the coast at the heart of the city centre’s future. It complements these unique people and place qualities with an active arts and events programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of the key moves have strong environmental outcomes such as day-lighting the Huatoki. • A green and healthy City Centre leading a low-emission and environmental well-being approach that is visibly reflected in its streets and public spaces. Co-management with Ngāti Te Whiti of sites and areas of significance, fresh water and the coast. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City Centre Strategy key moves aim to support economic development within our district. • New Plymouth’s city centre is the business and retail hub of the region, with diverse opportunities for work and play.

Project: North Egmont Carpark

Recommendation	Option 2: Establish carpark within the land purchased to support visitor activities at the Taranaki Mounga in year 2026.
Activity Area	Transportation
The project	To design and construct a carpark at the northern boundary of Te Papakura o Taranaki (formally known as Egmont National Park) with the purpose of providing for overflow traffic from the Taranaki Visitor Centre parking areas. Approximately 120 carparks, including tourist buses and campervans; public toilets and shelter for a shuttle service to and from the visitor centre. The design is in keeping with the natural beauty of the park using existing native plants and trees; providing a low impact stormwater solution and screening the carpark from the road and neighbouring properties. The land has been recently acquired and subdivided.
Why it's important	With increased visitors the current carparking at the visitor centre has reached capacity and it is not possible to extend the footprint of this carpark within Te Papakura o Taranaki. The road within the park is a council asset, when the existing carpark is full, visitors park on the side of the road causing safety issues by constricting the road for larger vehicles and pedestrians are at risk when walking on the road. The overflow carpark ensures that visitors have a positive experience and parking numbers are managed outside the park. The location of the carpark also provides an opportunity for the community to connect with adjacent tracks in that location that DOC are currently upgrading as well as connection in the future to pathways along the Waiwhakaiho awa.
Options	<p>Option 1: Do nothing.</p> <p>Option 2: Establish carpark within the land purchased to support visitor activities at the Mounga in to be in use 2026 (preferred option).</p> <p>Option 3: Delay the establishment of the carpark within the land purchased to year 11 in the Infrastructure Strategy.</p>
Impact if we don't do it	Post-covid visitor numbers are increasing to Taranaki district and the Mounga, there is not enough parking at the visitor centre currently during peak times; numbers are continuing to increase. Currently during peak times, we close the road to the visitor centre and man a road closed with a one car in one car out system, as well as provide a shuttle service. Annual cost opex cost is \$200,000 to provide this service.

Key links to delivering the Council’s vision and goals





 <p>Trusted E whakaponotia ana</p>	 <p>Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui</p>	 <p>Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao</p>	 <p>Prosperity Tōnuitanga</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with Puketapu Hapū through the subdivision process and developing the concept design phase has occurred. • With the establishment of the Mounga governing entity (including the eight Iwi of Taranaki) we will continue engagement and coordination to ensure the new visitor centre and carpark compliment each other. • Once the carpark is operational a working relationship will be developed with the visitor centre; strenthening relationships and coordination. In particular the operation of the carparks and connecting shuttle service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions between DoC and Council have enabled a holistic approach to finding a solutions to the current issues. • As the new visitor centre is constructed we are working together and supporting the vision of Mana Whenua for the Mounga. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design of the carpark is in keeping with the adjacent park. Eco-sourcing trees and plants from the park and encompassing the parking areas with dense planting ensures the carpark feels like part of the park. • The stormwater design is low impact, using the natural slope of the site, swales and a pond to ensure stormwater has a neutral effect on the surrounding environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive experience from tourists ensures continued visits to the Mounga which is a key regional tourist destination and contributes to GDP. • A business is created aka shuttle service contributing to the economy and regional tourism.

Project: Te Pae o te Rangi - Walkway Extension Waitara to Bell Block

Recommendation	Option 2: Continue with the extension to the walkway from Waitara to Bell Block.
Activity Area	Transportation
The project	<p>Project partners Manukorihi Hapū, Otaraua Hapū, Pukerangiora Hapū, Puketapu Hapū, have designed a 9.7km shared pathway extension to the Coastal Walkway, from Otupaiia/Marine Park in Waitara to Mangati/Bell Block, making the entire coastal path almost 23km long. Te Pae o te Rangi (also known as the Walkway extension – Waitara to Mangati) is currently a strategic project for Council and programmed to be completed 2027. The project is put forward for consideration in the LTP 2024-34 as the estimated project costs have increased; due to the impacts of inflation in a post-covid economy, effecting the costs of material and labour. In February 2023 Waka Kotahi approved the business case and committed approximately \$18m worth of funding, recognising the increase in costs. The additional cost increase for Council is approximately \$6.3m.</p>
Why it's important	<p>Extending the Coastal Walkway to Waitara has been a desire of the community since 2015 and earlier. Council has been working to achieve this through a Strategic Case and Single Stage Business Case to achieve Waka Kotahi funding of 51 per cent of the project.</p> <p>The importance of the project includes (but is not limited to):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconnection of Tangata Whenua to natural resources, heritage and cultural values. 2. Improved community and economic wellbeing through increased social, recreational and health benefits. In addition, there will be economic growth through increased tourism offerings and increased access opportunities. 3. Improved safety for walking and cycling by providing a safer and attractive option. This will in turn increase active mode share and increase customer satisfaction. <p>In 2017, a survey showed 86 per cent public support for extending the shared pathway to Waitara. In 2018 and 2021 the project was supported by the public through the Long-Term Plan process. Community engagement in early 2023 sharing the concept plans has shown that there is a general positive desire to see the Walkway extension built.</p>

Options	<p>Option 1: Do not proceed.</p> <p>Option 2: Proceed as programmed – Year 2025 - \$11.2mm Year 2026 - \$7.5M, Year 2027 - \$16.3m (preferred option).</p>
Impact if we don't do it	<p>Council has committed to delivering the project in the last two LTP's; concept design, planning, detailed design for stage one, land negotiations started and construction of the first stage in Waitara is starting summer of 2024. To not continue with the project would mean costs to date would be not realised and the 51 per cent funding support from Waka Kotahi returned. Depending on the amount of work and land purchased achieved, estimated sunk costs are \$2-4m.</p>

Key links to delivering the Council's vision and goals

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Pae o te Rangi project is advancing relationships between Council and Tangata Whenua, in how we work together to deliver assets for our communities. Trusted partnerships with Manukorihi Hapū, Otaraua Hapū, Pukerangiora Hapū and Puketapu Hapū will continue through the construction and operation of the new section of shared pathway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project delivers an asset that will connect the township of Waitara to New Plymouth providing a safe walking and cycling connection and enhance recreation outcomes. Narratives and history of the whenua will be integrated through the project providing enhanced educational opportunities for the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The route of the walkway travels through areas of reserve and farmland. The project includes restoration of the whenua with native planting, wetlands and thereby repopulation of native species as these areas develop. The route of the proposed walkway is set mainly back from the coast; ensuring predicted erosion does not unduly impact future use of the main pathway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coastal Walkway is one of the key manmade tourist attractions in our district, it has been attracting visitors since 2004. In 2010 the addition of Te Rewa Rewa Bridge enhanced this asset and numbers of visitors. The new section from Bell Block to Waitara is anticipated to further increase use and tourism outcomes. By creating a safe commuting connection between Waitara and Bell Block for walking and cycling it ensures opportunity for equity of access for affordable transport options.





Project: Tūparikino Active Community Hub

<p>Recommendation</p>	<p>Option 2: Proceed up to \$40m capex</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue developing the multi-use community hub within the current Council funding levels using a phased approach over years 1-5 to meet the minimum viable community needs. This includes a multi-use, minimum 4-court Indoor Stadium building, and if funding allows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Multi-use artificial turf. – Grass field remediation. • External funding will be sought to achieve additional functional components for added community and cultural value. • Additional costs of between \$5-8m for 12 Outdoor Courts to be allowed for in years 11-20 of the Infrastructure Strategy.
<p>Activity Area</p>	<p>Venues and Events</p>
<p>The project</p>	<p>The Tūparikino Active Community Hub project was initiated to address the facility deficit based on the current and future needs of various sports codes throughout the New Plymouth district, as well as enabling a diverse range of active recreation and well-being activities to be accessed by the community. The project is a collaborative effort between Ngāti Tūparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti, Sport Taranaki and NPDC. These core project partners are committed to providing an exceptional facility for community fitness, well-being, and cultural revitalisation.</p>
<p>Why it's important</p>	<p>There is substantial evidence to suggest that the current provision of facilities across the New Plymouth District are not adequate to meet the current demand or anticipated future growth for many sporting and recreation codes. A number of codes have begun capping participant numbers or not offering some programmes. Facilities are aged or no longer fit-for-purpose and most facilities do not cater for the disabled community. It has been identified that Taranaki is falling behind the rest of New Zealand in facility provision relative to its population and New Plymouth is where the demand for more provision from population growth will occur.</p> <p>It has been consistently noted that the region has been unable to attract significant sporting tournaments and events due to a lack of multiple and compliant courts, fields, and turfs in one location. The Tūparikino</p>

	<p>Active Community Hub, along with the current facility provision around the region will have the capacity to host secondary school, regional and national cultural and sporting events.</p> <p>As populations change, facilities will need to be more adaptable, attractive and multi-purpose and therefore meet the needs of a wider range of activities and users. Having an active and connected community, with links to mana whenua, will ensure that the District and Region will have the opportunity to be active and healthy, and ultimately be less of a burden on our health system in the future.</p>
<p>Options</p>	<p>Option 1: Do not proceed – Delay entire project to Years 10-20.</p> <p>Option 2: Proceed up to \$40m (preferred option)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue developing the multi-use community hub within the current Council funding levels using a phased approach over years 1-5 to meet the minimum viable community needs. This includes a multi-use, minimum 4-court Indoor Stadium building, and if funding allows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Multi-use artificial turf. – Grass field remediation. • External funding will be sought to achieve additional functional components for added community and cultural value. • Additional costs of between \$5-8m for 12 Outdoor Courts to be allowed for in years 11-20 of the Infrastructure Strategy. <p>Option 3: Do more – Proceed up to \$50m with a longer phased approach over years 1-10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase council funding allocation to \$50m to develop a multi-use community hub using a phased approach over years 1-10. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A multi-use, minimum 4-court Indoor Stadium building with additional community functional components. – A multi-use Turf Complex with two artificial turfs and amenity. – Upgrade of 4 grass fields, 2 cricket wickets and landscaping. • External funding sought to achieve additional functional components for added community and cultural value. • Additional costs of between \$5-8m for 12 Outdoor Courts to be allowed for in years 11-20 of the Infrastructure Strategy.

Impact if we don't do it	<p>If the project does not go ahead, the future opportunities for the community to be active, healthy and connected will be compromised.</p> <p>Individual codes and community groups, who have been working collectively and collaboratively over many years to facilitate this project will become disenfranchised, and may establish their own ad hoc facilities, creating additional operational and maintenance burdens on funders, including Council, in the future.</p> <p>This will result in the loss of stakeholder, community and grant funders confidence, reputational damage, as well as cost escalation for any future facilities.</p> <p>The inability to host sporting tournaments and events will also impact the potential economic input into the district and region.</p>
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Key links to delivering the Council’s vision and goals

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Foundation Partners include Ngāti Tūparikino and Ngāti Te Whiti hapū, alongside Sport Taranaki and NPDC. • Strengthen the mana of Ngāti Te Whiti/Tūparikino with mana whenua represented as a community and facility partner. • Increased ability to host Māori kaupapa at the facility including national Māori sports tournaments, kapa haka such as Manu Kōrero, Taranaki Tū Mai, Pae Rangatahi and Matatini, expos and training. • Collaboration with community sport and recreation groups to work towards sustainable sport and active recreation delivery. • Partnering with recreation and event groups to deliver a joined up, cohesive recreation precinct, in the heart of New Plymouth. • Striving for a community focussed and operated facility that champions equity of access for all. • Asset optimisation and regional facility lens to avoid duplication of facilities across the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facility will be a place for the community to gather, recreate and connect. • Promote an active community in a safe environment with opportunities for formal and informal physical activity. • Provide for reo Māori throughout the development with bi-cultural signage and opportunity for the history of mana whenua to be told throughout the site. • Opportunity for mana whenua to actively play a role in the kaitiakitanga of the area. • Accessibility prioritised enabling access and equity for all community users. • Quality user experience and a holistic well-being emphasis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility will prioritise environmentally sustainable options where practical for construction and ongoing operation. • Remediation of native vegetation, and their rongoā; both at the site and more broadly across Pukekura Park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to host regional and national sporting tournaments, attracting more visitors to the region, contributing to a thriving economy. • Upgrade of supporting facilities and amenities for current events such as WOMAD, Americarna.

Project: Urenui and Onaero Wastewater Scheme

Recommendation	Option 3: Proceed with work to obtain resource consents for the Urenui and Onaero wastewater scheme as per proposed LTP budget, \$4m over years 1 and 2. This will enable either Council or any future water entity to undertake the construction of the scheme in later years.
Activity Area	Wastewater Treatment
The project	This project is to collect and pipe wastewater from the Urenui and Onaero towns and domains to a local treatment plant and then irrigate the treated water to land on site.
Why it's important	Water quality testing of the Urenui River has shown the presence of human faecal bacteria from private septic tanks that are continuing to contaminate the environment. A combination of unsuitable soil and the inadequate size means many properties in these towns are too small for safe onsite disposal of septic tank effluent. Ngāti Mutunga has placed a rāhui on the Urenui River and Te Whatu Ora have issued a health warning against collecting shellfish from the river and advising people to stay off the mudflats. Also Council owned disposal fields for the campgrounds are operating under an abatement notice, with the Urenui field located on a culturally significant site and the Onaero field is at risk of erosion and falling into the sea.
Options	<p>Option 1: Do not continue with Urenui and Onaero wastewater scheme.</p> <p>Option 2: Delay work on Urenui and Onaero wastewater reticulation to spread cost over a longer period.</p> <p>Option 3: Proceed with Urenui and Onaero wastewater reticulation as per proposed LTP budget (preferred option).</p>
Impact if we don't do it	Septic tanks in the Urenui township would continue to contaminate the environment and stormwater system. Public health risks will continue and the rāhui will remain in place. We would need to write off investment and possibly close the campgrounds, at least temporarily, as no identified alternative for these disposal fields have been identified. There is an ongoing risk the Onaero field will fall into the sea and we will face possible legal action by the TRC in relation to the abatement notices.





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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership project with mana whenua Ngāti Mutunga. • Wastewater would no longer be irrigated into a site of significance to Ngāti Mutunga. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project would help ensure that the Urenui River can be safely used for recreation by addressing the source of the public health risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of the Urenui River will be significantly reduced allowing the ecosystem to recover. • Infrastructure would be best practice, resilient and not subject to coastal erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing safe recreation in the Urenui River will encourage visitors to the area, supporting the local economy. • Enable growth to occur in this community in a safe manner.

Project: Waitara Stormwater

Recommendation	Option 3: Accelerate the Waitara Stormwater programme n Years 1 and 2.
Activity Area	Stormwater Management
The project	This covers projects being the Tangaroa Stream restoration and flood diversion and the Waiari Stream flood diversion.
Why it's important	<p>There are flooding issues in East Waitara related to urban stormwater runoff and the inability for stormwater systems to discharge to the Waitara River when it is in flood. The Tangaroa and Waiari flood diversion systems have been designed to collect the upper catchment flood flows and discharge these to the Waitara River during high river level conditions.</p> <p>The Tangaroa Stream is culturally significant and is currently in a degraded state. The restoration aspect of this project aims to address cultural concerns, restore fish passage and reconnect the stream to the Waitara River.</p> <p>There are legislative drivers under the Freshwater National Environment Standards which require stream improvements to address environmental and water quality issues as well as avoid ponding of stormwater.</p>
Options	<p>Option 1: Do not continue.</p> <p>Option 2: Continue at \$2m per annum.</p> <p>Option 3: Continue at recommended LTP spend profile (Year 1:\$5.54m; Year 2:\$5.47m) (preferred option).</p>
Impact if we don't do it	There will be ongoing stormwater flooding in East Waitara if the flood diversion components are not completed. There has already been investment in both projects so if these projects are not completed then Council will not benefit from this investment. There is an expectation within the Waitara community that these projects will be completed. The proposed reduction in funding means there are insufficient lump sum funds to construct the major system components in a cost efficient way. This means a staggered and disconnected build process leading to a longer timeframe.





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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to iwi environmental management plans in terms of respecting water and strengthens our partnerships. • Addressing a long-standing issue of concern for the community with big impacts will build credibility with our communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to and improving outcomes in relation to flooding and its impacts on our residents contributes to a safe place for our communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green engineering and stormwater responses linked to restoration of natural waterway systems will deliver resilient infrastructure. • Mitigation of environmental impacts by addressing known flooding issues. • Ensuring infrastructure is designed to also account for climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing flood damage and its associated disruption to communities including businesses will contribute to prosperity in terms of environmental sustainability.

Project: Windsor Walkway Inglewood

Recommendation	Option 1: Approve capex of \$1m in Year 1 to complete the Windsor Walkway, Inglewood.
Activity Area	Transportation
The project	<p>The Windsor Walkway is a 4.5km walking/cycling loop from the Urban/Rural Boundary at Miro St/Windsor Rd up to the intersection of Windsor Rd/Upper Dudley Rd then down to the intersection of Upper Dudley Rd/State Highway 3. The walkway finishes at the Caffe Windsor on Kelly St.</p> <p>The scope of the project is to construct a new 1.5m concrete path from Miro/Windsor to Upper Dudley/SH3.</p> <p>The project receives 51 per cent Waka Kotahi funding assistance (FAR). Costs include Waka Kotahi funded contribution.</p>
Why it's important	<p>The Windsor Walkway is a strategically significant project for the Inglewood Community having been on the Inglewood Community Board Plans since 2011/2012. The project aligns with the Community Board's key focus areas of Transportation and Events.</p> <p>The current state of the unformed walkway is deemed unsafe by those that use it and not fit for purpose to encourage walking and cycling in the Inglewood Community.</p>
Options	<p>Option 1: Construct the new Windsor Walkway from Miro/Windsor intersection SH3 Upper Dudley (current approved annual plan budget 2023/24 is \$500,000 + carry forward \$341,334 to 2024/25 = \$841,334 approved remaining budget) - cost requirement for 2024/25 is \$1.0m to complete the project – a \$660K budget increase for 2024/25 (preferred option).</p> <p>Option 2: Construct a section of the Windsor Walkway from Miro/Windsor intersection to Windsor/Upper Dudley within current 2021/24 budget allocation. The remaining section from Windsor/Upper Dudley to SH3 Upper Dudley intersection to be funded in a future LTP or externally funded via other organisations.</p>
Impact if we don't do it	<p>Reputational risk through Inglewood Community and Pukerangiora Hapū.</p> <p>Local walking/cycling advocates using an unsafe walkway in a 100km/hr speed environment.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships with Pukerangiora Hapū and Inglewood Community is supported through the enhancement of the cultural narrative within the rohe and promoting safe, active travel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhances commitment towards connected and safe/active communities through the development of a new community asset. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new walkway will be a resilient infrastructure asset utilising local materials and resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new walkway offers the opportunity for the Inglewood Community to promote this new asset for active travel and health and well-being.





Issue: Community Partnerships

Recommendation	Option 2: Approve an additional \$150,000 per annum for the Community Partnerships service.
Activity Area	Community Partnerships
Response (list of recommended approach/projects)	<p>1. \$50k to support the community to work collaboratively at a systems-level in focused areas; facilitating more sector networking; and additional support for capacity building.</p> <p>2. \$100K additional (on top of current \$110k) to boost the youth engagement service and increase youth participation in Council decision-making.</p> <p>Community Partnerships will work in more intentional ways and, based on the findings of a recent review, will reprioritise existing resources to find more focus and efficiencies in the following current work streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBD activation service and funding • Contestable and non-contestable funding for community groups aligned with Council strategic goals • Community capacity building • Regional housing strategy activation <p>There will be further conversations in a future Council meeting round to adapt the application of community contestable funding with the potential to improve the focus and intent of the outcomes it achieves.</p>
The issue	<p>In response to changing community needs and aspirations, Community Partnerships commissioned an independent, first principles review of Council’s Community Partnerships significant activity. The findings of the review resulted in the community requesting the NPDC Community Partnerships to achieve long-term change by working more intentionally, supporting collaboration between community organisations, and providing more training opportunities for capacity development.</p> <p>The Community Partnership service resources are spread thin which results in the outcomes of this service currently only achieving short-term, temporary community change. There is a wide range of great initiatives led by community organisations in New Plymouth. Pockets of collective action to create community change do exist, but the full potential of this collaboration isn’t fully realised to achieve lasting change.</p>

<p>What we are currently doing</p>	<p>We provide contestable and non-contestable community funding within our Community Funding Policy and framework. Our service also provides city centre activation, age-friendly initiatives, and housing for the elderly.</p> <p>We are currently promoting collaboration in small ways in the food security sector and the youth development sector. While there has been some success, it has been limited by inconsistent and limited investment.</p>
<p>Why it's important</p>	<p>Historically in times of economic downturns there has been a tendency to reduce the levels of support to community, when community need it the most. The needs of the community have grown in size and complexity with the recent years of social disruption.</p> <p>With significant change in the community, support needs to be provided to bring the community together to find local solutions to a range of new and emerging local challenges. Our work to improve areas such as access to affordable housing and access to affordable food will make a difference in this way.</p>
<p>Options</p>	<p>On receiving the outcomes of the Community Partnership review on 31 October, Council passed the resolution that requests officers develop specific proposals addressing the recommendations for Youth Engagement and Community Engagement to present as options for Elected Members in the draft Long-Term-Plan. These options are:</p> <p>Option 1: BAU: Continue with the current model of community partnerships (do not allocate any additional funding to Community Partnerships). Maintain current community funding levels and continue to support community groups to work together, but without investment for lasting community change.</p> <p>Option 2: Allocate an additional \$150,000 per annum for the community partnership service: this will fit within the Mayoral recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$50k at a reduced level to support the community to work collaboratively at a systems-level in focused areas; facilitating more sector networking; and additional support for capacity building • \$100k additional (on top of current \$110k) to boost the youth engagement service and increase youth participation in Council decision-making.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore reallocation of current community funding of up to \$150k to enhance the systems level collaborative approach. <p>Option 3: Allocate an addition \$200,000 per annum for community partnership service: this will be beyond the Mayoral recommendation of \$150k.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100k to support the community to work collaboratively at a systems-level in focused areas; facilitating more sector networking; and additional support for capacity building. • \$100k additional (on top of current \$110k) to boost the youth engagement service and increase youth participation in Council decision-making. • Explore reallocation of current community funding \$100k to enhance the systems level collaborative approach.
<p>Impact if we don't do it</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community expectations of the Community Partnerships service will not be met, and the outcomes of the review will not be realised. • Will continue to support community groups to work together, but with inconsistent investment, lasting community change will not be achieved. • The current youth engagement approach will remain in place and youth participation in council decision-making will remain at a restricted level with limited young people able to be involved.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trusted partnerships between NPDC, community sector and mana whenua will be enhanced by the collective action approach. This investment will enhance facilitation of co-operation between community stakeholders. This will provide better outcomes for the community through greater co-ordination and co-operation. • Strengthening the youth engagement service and increasing the youth participation in Council decision-making will build trusted relationships with young people and take specific account of the needs of youth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This work aligns with the vision of the connected and engaged communities and is a way that NPDC can support community groups and youth. • This will contribute to equitable and inclusive approach to delivering for all of our people and communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports community engagement and participation to address environmental issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional engagement with the community stakeholders and youth will assist with an equitable economy where people have access to opportunities for work, education and the services required to support this.

Issue: Development and Environmental Contributions Policy

Note. At this stage Development Contributions include consideration of Three Water projects across the 10 years despite legislation only allowing Three Water services in Years 1 and 2. It is proposed that Three Water growth projects across Years 3 to 10 will be an appendix to the DC Policy and proposed to be collected (subject to legal advice) to ensure the future growth component cost is captured within Years 1 and 2. It is anticipated that new government will provide updated legislative advice regarding direction of Three Waters for LTP 2024 at which time this policy will be updated, if required.

Recommendation	Note proposed changes to the Development and Environmental Contributions Policy
Activity Area	Strategy and Planning
The issue	<p>The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires the Council to adopt a policy on Development and Environmental Contributions (the DC Policy).</p> <p>A development contribution is a levy collected under the LGA 2002 to ensure any private development that creates additional demand on Council infrastructure, contributes to the additional costs created.</p> <p>The Act requires that the DC Policy must be reviewed at least once every three years using a consultation process that gives effect to the principles of consultation set out in the Act. The last full review of the policy was undertaken in 2021 as part of the LTP 2021 process and the policy is due for review by 2024.</p> <p>The DC Policy has a dependent relationship with the capital expenditure included in each LTP, as such it is considered appropriate to review the DC Policy in conjunction with the development of the LTP 2024-2034 to ensure alignment of the funding of the Councils growth related capital expenditure.</p>
What we are currently doing	<p>Officers are currently reviewing the DC Policy as part of the LTP 2024-2034 process. The DC Policy will be reported to Council for adoption for public consultation to be carried out alongside the consultation for the LTP 2024-2034.</p> <p>The following changes are proposed to inform the review of the DC Policy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aligning the DC Policy and the growth-related capital expenditure in the LTP 2024-2034. The DC Policy must summarise and explain the total cost of capital expenditure included in the LTP and state the proportion of that total cost of capital expenditure that will be funded by development contributions, environmental contributions and other sources of funding. As such, the DC Policy will be updated to reflect the growth-related capital expenditure proposed in the LTP 2024-2034. 2. Updating the Policy to meet new legislative requirements. The DC Policy will be updated to be in line with <i>section 102(3A) Funding and financial policies LGA 2002</i>, which requires that the DC Policy support the principles in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

	<p>The principles include recognition of Māori land as taonga tuku iho, and to facilitate the occupation, development and use of Māori land for the benefit of owners, their whanau and hapū.</p> <p>Engagement with iwi and hapu is currently underway to inform how the DC Policy can meet the principles of the act. The feedback received and the proposal on how the DC Policy can support the principles will be reported back as part of the DC Policy.</p> <p><i>Section 106 Policy on development contributions and environmental contributions LGA 2002</i>, has been updated by replacing financial contributions with environmental contributions in the policy. These are a new requirement introduced in the Natural and Built Environment Act 2023 and are subject to the establishment of regional planning committees. As a result, they have not been established as a funding source in the DC Policy at this time.</p> <p>3. Creating district-wide catchment for libraries</p> <p>It is proposed to move libraries from a local area catchment based on their geographic location in the current DC Policy, to a district wide catchment in the proposed DC Policy. This approach would mean that all development in the district would pay a DC charge for libraries irrespective of their location. This is to reflect that libraries can be used by all residents in the district irrespective of location and that it is difficult to specify a geographical area within which new development will utilise a specific library, therefore making it difficult to ringfence DC charges for a specific library. The current DC Policy includes a local area catchment for the Waitara library which will be included in a district wide community infrastructure DC charge.</p> <p>The library will join other community infrastructure projects including the Hub in the district wide community infrastructure catchment.</p> <p>4. Aligning the stormwater catchment to the proposed Revenue and Financing Policy approach to stormwater</p> <p>The Stormwater network in the current DC Policy covers the whole district as it was considered that run-off from any hard surface contributes to stormwater and the need to undertake stormwater planning and model building, therefore any new development should pay a contribution towards the planning for this network.</p> <p>It is proposed to update this approach to align to the approach to targeted rates proposed in the Revenue and Financing Policy for 2024. This is to ensure council is consistent in its policy approach to stormwater. Under the approach, there would be two stormwater networks created for the DC Policy; one specific for urban areas to reflect that the primary demand and benefit for stormwater is within the urban area. The other network would be district-wide (including the urban areas). Costs of growth</p>
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	<p>projects would be split evenly between the two networks and development contributions would be sought from new development within the networks. To clarify, any development within an urban area would pay a DC charge for the urban stormwater catchment and a charge for the district wide catchment.</p> <p>In addition to the above, it is proposed to retain specific catchments for stormwater where a stormwater project is required for a specific geographical area, for example Waitara stormwater upgrades.</p> <p>5. Creating new catchments and development areas</p> <p>New catchments and development areas are proposed to be included in the DC Policy to reflect the inclusion of growth projects for these specific areas in the 2024-24 LTP. The following new catchments and development areas are proposed for inclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Area R development area.b) Smart Road development area.c) Inglewood stormwater catchment.d) Sutherland/Patterson wastewater catchment. <p>Including these areas in the DC Policy will ensure development contributions can be required for the projects and that any development occurring in these areas will be subject to the relevant DC charges.</p> <p>6. Change of approach for Puketapu development area</p> <p>The DC Policy will reflect the proposed change in approach for the Puketapu development area of council expanding its lead infrastructure to help unlock the available land. As well as refining the current water, wastewater and roading projects for the Puketapu development area, it is also proposed to add stormwater infrastructure and recover these costs through development contributions. As a result, the DC charge per HUE within the Puketapu development area is estimated to increase. The table included further in this section shows the estimated change in DC charge.</p> <p>7. Improved accuracy of growth predictions</p> <p>An improved methodology is proposed to increase the accuracy in determining the amount of growth (yield) that is expected to occur within the catchments and development areas in the DC Policy. Improved accuracy in the yield in a given catchment or development area will ensure that the council is not only apportioning its DC charges across a more accurate number of new developments, but it is also reducing the risk of under collection of DCs that would otherwise result in the growth infrastructure cost balances having to be recovered by rates.</p>
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8. Indicative development contribution charges for LTP 2024-2034

The following table shows the estimated proposed DC charges for 2024 and the changes to the development contribution charges (all excluding GST). Note that information that supports these charges will be subject to further review, refinement and alignment with decisions made as part of the LTP process, including confirmation of budgets and growth-related capital expenditure included in the LTP 2024-2034.

DC catchment	Current DC charge (2023)	Proposed DC charge (1 July 2024 estimated)	Change in DC charge
Transport – district-wide	\$1,302.35	\$1,222.65	-\$79.70
Water – district-wide	\$1,504.77	\$2,704.63	\$1,199.86
Wastewater – district-wide	\$2,942.38	\$7,929.60	\$4,987.22
Stormwater – district-wide	\$1,739.18	\$1,294.14	-\$445.04
Parks – district-wide	\$177.28	\$209.61	\$32.33
Community infrastructure – district-wide	\$454.03	\$586.60	\$132.57
Stormwater – urban	-	\$1,522.69	\$1,522.69
Water – New Plymouth	\$1,345.97	\$3,071.41	\$1,725.44
Stormwater catchment – Waitara	\$2,598.71	\$1,998.08	-\$600.63
Puketapu development area	\$8,784.82	\$60,717.41	\$51,932.59
Upper Carrington development area	\$6,194.96	\$33,975.86	\$27,780.90
Junction development area	\$5,072.28	\$38,097.04	\$33,024.76
Patterson Road development area	\$5,828.83	\$52,549.97	\$46,721.14
Area R	-	\$83,663.86	\$83,663.86
Smart Road	-	\$9,498.47	\$9,498.47
Waimea local area catchment	\$8,314.25	\$14,358.67	\$6,044.42
Waitara local area catchment	\$2,259.75	-	-\$2,259.75
Inglewood stormwater catchment	-	\$33,375.02	\$33,375.02
Sutherland/Patterson stormwater catchment	-	\$16,655.88	\$16,655.88
Water - Oakura	-	\$25,090.24	\$25,090.24

Why it's important	<p>Reviewing the DC Policy in line with the LTP 2024-2034 ensures that the policy is aligned to the growth-related capital expenditure included in the LTP.</p> <p>Implementing the proposed changes to the policy will ensure that the policy is informed by more accurate information and reduce the risk of under collection of DCs that would otherwise result in the growth infrastructure cost balances having to be recovered by rates.</p>
Options	<p>The various options regarding the proposed changes to the DC policy and the level of contribution sought to pay for growth-related capital expenditure will be presented back with council along with the draft DC Policy for adoption for public consultation to be carried out alongside the consultation for the LTP 2024-2034.</p>
Impact if we don't do it	<p>If the DC Policy was not updated to reflect the proposed changes, then the policy would; not be consistent with legislative requirements, not be consistent with the growth-related capital expenditure included in the LTP 2024-2034, and there would be a risk of under collection of DCs due to not incorporating more accurate growth predictions.</p>

Key links to delivering the Council's vision and goals

 <p>Trusted E whakaponotia ana</p>	 <p>Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui</p>	 <p>Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao</p>	 <p>Prosperity Tōnuitanga</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring our policy meets legislative requirements helps contribute towards the Trusted community outcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities funded by development contributions contribute both directly and indirectly to the Thriving Communities and Culture community outcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities funded by development contributions contribute both directly and indirectly to the Environmental Excellence community outcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities funded by development contributions contribute both directly and indirectly to the Prosperity community outcome.





Issue: Growth Planning

Activity Area	Three Waters, Parks and Open Spaces, Transport
Response (list of recommended approach/projects)	<p>Provide for a Council-led approach to infrastructure provision in the Puketapu Growth Area, including Parklands Drive Extension and bridge, comprehensive stormwater responses, wastewater and water provision, shared pathways and parks and reserves.</p> <p>Provide for core infrastructure for the Patterson Growth Area.</p>
The issue	<p>Supporting urban growth in the district will require investment in infrastructure over the life of the LTP 2024-2034.</p> <p>Planning where people live and do business is one of Councils key roles. This means prioritising and managing future residential growth so that the community will know the expectations around how the district will grow, the standard of amenity required and the supporting infrastructure requirements so that informed investment decisions can be made.</p> <p>Councils are required to give effect to the National Policy Statement - Urban Development 2020 (“NPS-UD”), which requires councils to provide at least sufficient development capacity to meet expected demand for housing and for business land over the short term, medium term, and long term.</p> <p>Council have proposed to fund residential and business growth, consistent with the Proposed New Plymouth District Plan (PDP) and Draft Future Development Strategy (FDS). The growth strategy aims to meet the districts housing and business capacity requirements by prioritising the location and timing of development over the short and medium term (1-3 and 3-10 years).</p>
What we are currently doing	<p>Council have recently adopted the PDP. This provides for growth within the district to ensure sufficient housing and business capacity to meet future needs. The plan also provides the policy direction to achieve a well-functioning urban environment.</p> <p>Council is also currently drafting a FDS which we will publicly consult on alongside the LTP.</p> <p>The FDS is a requirement under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development and its purpose is to promote long term planning and how Council intend to achieve well-functioning urban</p>

	<p>environments, provide sufficient development capacity and assist in the integration of planning decisions with infrastructure planning and funding decisions.</p> <p>While consultation on the FDS may result in some adjustments to the locations and timings for growth, the current growth locations to provide for development capacity over the short to medium term are consistent with those outlined within the PDP, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure plan development areas (Puketapu, Patterson, Carrington, Junction and Johnston). • Undeveloped residential land including infill and medium density development (New Plymouth, Inglewood and Waitara). <p>We have chosen these areas because of their location, to ensure the efficient use and provision of infrastructure, and to provide for housing choice.</p> <p>Supporting this growth will require investment in various infrastructure projects, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water mains upgrades. • Stormwater treatment/detention. • Sewer mains extensions and upgrades. • Pump stations. • Roading upgrades/widening. • Crossing of Waitaha Stream. • Pathways. • Park/Reserve development. • Esplanade and Neighbourhood reserve purchase. <p>Please note that the Capex and Opex spread for projects associated with growth is built into other activity areas.</p>
Why it's important	<p>Providing for housing growth is a key legislative requirement under the Resource Management Act. To support a productive and well-functioning district, it is important that there are adequate opportunities for land development to meet the needs of the community.</p>
Options	<p>These will be presented and consulted on in the Future Growth Strategy.</p>

Impact if we don't do it	Council will not be fulfilling its functions under both the Resource Management Act, or the Local Government Act and the requirements to provide for social, economic, and cultural well-being, and for their health and safety, now and into the future.
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Key links to delivering the Council's vision and goals





 <p>Trusted E whakaponotia ana</p>	 <p>Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui</p>	 <p>Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao</p>	 <p>Prosperity Tōnuitanga</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing for sufficient housing and business capacity is an essential aspect of ensuring our community thrives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful consideration of where and how the district grows, will ensure this growth occurs in an environmentally sustainable way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support productive and well-functioning cities, it is important that there are adequate opportunities for land to be developed to meet community business and housing needs.

Issue: Housing for the Elderly

Recommendation	Option 2: Approve \$200,000 per annum to provide working capital to assist with the improvement and expansion of Housing for the Elderly while also investigating and identifying opportunities for future ownership and funding.
Activity Area	Community Partnerships
Response (list of recommended approach/projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrades of bathrooms and kitchens to universal design. • Additional units on surplus land at Bell Block. • Other additional units as per masterplan. • Bring forward demolition and rebuild of 69 Clifton Court. • Potential for ownership of housing stock to be transferred. We're exploring best options for a governance structure that enable an improved funding model.
The issue	<p>Investment in housing for the elderly is currently constrained by the self-funding model, at a time of growing and crisis-level need for affordable and healthy homes in the region.</p> <p>Although the units are well maintained and legally compliant they are 40-70 years old and require modernisation to suit tenant needs. The ability to improve and expand the portfolio is limited due to the requirement to be self-funding.</p> <p>There are other models of ownership and governance for housing stock exist which would future-proof a financially sustainable operation by enabling greater efficiencies and funding sources.</p>
What we are currently doing	There are 145 housing for the elderly units in the district with approximately 80 people on a waiting list. A masterplan has been developed and a block of units with surplus land at Bell Block purchased. The current self-funding model allows for gradual progress on e.g. replacing bathrooms and kitchens.
Why it's important	The need is significant for new homes in the district and to upgrade the current stock. The number of people on the Taranaki public housing register has increased by over 500% in the last five years. NPDC has a role to play with housing for the elderly and has previously determined to invest in helping solve the wider housing crisis.
Options	<p>Option 1: Continue current Housing for the Elderly self-funding model.</p> <p>Option 2: Mayoral recommendation as above.</p>

<p>Impact if we don't do it</p>	<p>The current workplan will continue under the self-funding model and specific investment opportunities will be reported to Council for their consideration. If the number of homes is not increased, the existing housing crisis will remain.</p>
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Key links to delivering the Council's vision and goals





 <p>Trusted E whakaponotia ana</p>	 <p>Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui</p>	 <p>Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao</p>	 <p>Prosperity Tōnuitanga</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding the housing stock, upgrading and providing fit for purpose housing will increase the safety of tenants and ensure affordable and healthy homes are available to more of our community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing homes build to universal design standards with a considered approach to efficiency and location will ensure the delivery of a resilient housing stock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building and upgrading the housing for the elderly portfolio will increase economy activity and contribute to the prosperity of the District.

Issue: Stormwater

Recommendation	Option 2: Provide the increased funding for stormwater activities.
Activity Area	Stormwater
Response (list of recommended approach/projects)	<p>There are three main categories of Stormwater Projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Stormwater Planning Programme to develop the Stormwater Vision and Roadmap; stormwater network models and Stormwater Catchment Management Plans. 2. A renewal programme to identify and prioritise pipes for renewal. 3. Structure Planning of growth areas including Stormwater Master Plans for Puketapu and Patterson Road.
The issue	Issues include: a current lack of base stormwater information such as computer models, flood maps and catchment management plans; a renewals backlog and growing future renewals bow-wave; climate change; growth and legislative change.
What we are currently doing	Together with key stakeholders Iwi and Taranaki Regional Council we are developing a Stormwater Vision and Roadmap. This will ensure we have a consistent approach to providing stormwater which meets the RMA and National Environmental Standards (NES). We have used the draft Vision and Roadmap to start preparing the first of 13 Stormwater Catchment Management Plans (CMP) for Waitara. We have commenced building a Stormwater Network Model (computer model) which will be used for the CMPs. We have set up a Renewals Programme and are now feeding initial projects into the Three Waters Professional Services Panel Contract. The Stormwater Master Plans for Puketapu and Patterson Growth Areas are being prepared.
Why it's important	The Stormwater Vision and Roadmap will provide a holistic approach to stormwater management and the models and CMPs will provide integrated planning which will meet legislative requirements. These need to be done in Years 1 and 2 to inform future years' capital expenditure. The model will also identify stormwater bunds which are potentially Classifiable Dams under the Dam Regulations. Master Planning for Puketapu and Patterson Road Growth areas is needed in years 1 and 2 to meet the timeframes for these development areas.
Options	<p>Option 1: Do not provide the increased funding for stormwater activities.</p> <p>Option 2: Provide the increased funding for stormwater activities (preferred option).</p>

<p>Impact if we don't do it</p>	<p>We will not have the fundamental stormwater tools (such as flood maps and models) to assist the community to make informed decision around stormwater hazards and management. Growth areas will have poorly managed provision for stormwater leading to increased flooding with risk to people and property both in the new and existing areas. The renewals bow-wave will increase in cost and we risk failure of assets which are not renewed. We risk not being able to obtain consents for work as we will not be meeting NES obligations possibly leading to non-compliance with legislative requirements.</p>
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Key links to delivering the Council's vision and goals

 <p>Trusted E whakaponotia ana</p>	 <p>Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui</p>	 <p>Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao</p>	 <p>Prosperity Tōnuitanga</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community can trust that the Council is addressing the future of stormwater management adequately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate stormwater management allows community to thrive while taking into account cultural considerations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good stormwater management provides for improved environmental excellence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council-led provision of stormwater management provides for the opening up of new growth areas to provide for prosperity.

Issue: Sustainability Acceleration

Recommendation	Option 3: Approve an acceleration of the sustainability work programme as listed below.
Activity Area	Various
Response (list of recommended approach/projects)	<p>1. \$300k per annum to accelerate climate and sustainability;</p> <p>2. \$100k per annum to boost public transport frequency (NPDC portion); and</p> <p>3. \$200k per annum funded from the forestry reserve to continue the planting out place programme with a goal of establishing a 10-hectare block to allow for the future claiming of carbon credits.</p> <p>The recommendations above are in addition to the baseline FTE, budget and projects consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to deliver sustainable homes advice to the community and include associated costs. • \$240k in year one and \$640k in year two onwards for climate change planning. • \$316k across years 2 and 3 for Urenui and Onaero Adaptative Management Plan. <p>There is also a wide range of other projects budgets that provide climate and sustainability benefits across the LTP, for instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The budget for renewing gas boilers and systems includes replacement with electrical or other low carbon alternatives for Puke Ariki and Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre (part of critical renewal budgets) • The Fleet renewal budget now includes EV and other sustainable travel options as part of its BAU budgeting, • The Regional Organic Waste Processing Facility will provide a local solution for food waste.
The issue	<p>Council provides a wide range of services and infrastructure for the community with environmental impacts, both positive and negative. Council emitted 105kt of CO₂e in 2021/22 through its operations (the closed Colson Road landfill accounts for two-thirds of these emissions). Time is critical with these projects if Council is to achieve optimal emissions reduction.</p> <p>Council has adopted a wide range of sustainability and climate-related initiatives as part of transitioning to a net-zero community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District-wide Emissions Reduction Plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan • The draft Integrated Transport Plan <p>Council’s Climate Action Framework includes developing a Climate Change Adaptation Plan, which is awaiting national legislation and resourcing for development. Without adequate resourcing (e.g. personnel and budget), Council will not be able to deliver on the actions stipulated in these plans.</p>
<p>What we are currently doing</p>	<p>Council undertakes a range of actions as part of business-as-usual that support climate change and sustainability actions. This includes initiatives through the Waste Management and Minimisation, Stormwater and Flood Protection, Parks and Open Spaces, Transportation, and other services (e.g. sustainable design advisor). The draft Infrastructure Strategy for this LTP identifies climate change adaptation as a key driver for infrastructure decisions.</p> <p>The Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 included \$150,000 per annum for the first three years towards the Climate Action Framework to enable the planning of climate change action. This funding enabled Council to begin to undertake planning work, and to better determine where the biggest climate change mitigation impacts could be moving forward. There is no funding in the LTP 2021-2031 for 2024/25 onwards to rollover for this LTP. The funding has largely provided for project management support for the Climate Action Framework, and other budgets have had to be utilised to receive external advice.</p> <p>The LTP 2021-2031 also included two immediate projects towards climate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting Our Place. The Planting Our Place programme involves restoring native ecosystems within urban areas. This programme is crucial to achieving a target of 10% of urban areas being indigenous forests, as set out in the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (issued under the Resource Management Act 1991). The programme is also crucial to sequestering carbon from the atmosphere and thereby offsetting Council’s emissions so that Council can achieve its targets for net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The funding for this programme through to 2031 was included in that LTP. The Mayoral recommendation would rollover this funding and extend it to the full ten years (with modifications). • Electric Fleet and other sustainable travel options. Council has purchased 3 full EVs (and investigating further EVs at present), 3 PHEVs and ten hybrids, as well as six e-bikes and eleven e-scooters. The Civic Centre carpark has facilities for charging eight EVs or PHEVs, and some infrastructure is in place to expand for six more charging stations. The additional top-up budget for this transition has now been rolled into the main fleet budget.





	<p>Council currently does not manage public transport. Public transport is provided by Taranaki Regional Council. However, Council does promote and support the use of public transport.</p>
<p>Why it's important</p>	<p>Council's Sustainable Lifestyle Capital vision is supported by its Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao goal. Council has made commitments (through the District-wide Emissions Reduction Plan) to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. By 2030, Council aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions other than biogenic methane by 49% from 2017/18 levels, and to reduce biogenic methane levels by 10% from 2017/18 levels. This Long-Term Plan is critical to achieving these targets and lays the foundation to meet Council's net zero greenhouse gas emissions (other than biogenic methane which has a target of 24-47% reduction from 2017/18 levels), particularly as the Infrastructure Strategy ends in 2054.</p> <p>The need for climate change adaptation requirements increases as global and local temperatures continue to rise. Cyclone Gabrielle highlighted the risks for Aotearoa New Zealand, showing the impact that more frequent and more extreme weather events can have on communities. New Plymouth District is not immune for these risks. Taranaki Regional Council has commissioned NIWA to assess the potential impacts and implications from climate change for Taranaki, with NIWA concluding that "Changes to the future climate of Taranaki are likely to be considerable. Some of the main impacts projected include an increase in hot days, a reduction in frost days, a shift to larger extreme rainfall events and increased potential for drought." The report also highlighted forecast sea level rises "contributing to increased vulnerability to storms and tsunamis". Forecasting the impacts of climate change locally helps Council identify vulnerable locations or communities to offer support to reduce chances of displacement, crucial assets that require upgrading or reinforcement to withstand extreme weather events and natural environments that would benefit from restoration to prevent further degradation.</p>
<p>Options</p>	<p>Option 1: Do nothing.</p> <p>Council would not continue with its climate change response planning. There would be a high risk in both the climate change mitigation and adaptation areas. LTP capital works and opex projects would continue as per the projects list. Council would stop undertaking annual emissions inventories, would not progress with developing a Climate Change Adaptation Plan, and would not progress with further investigations on emissions reduction initiatives (including revising the District-wide Emissions Reduction Plan). Some emissions reduction and climate change adaptation work may still occur through asset planning and management, and subsequent implementation through projects and operations, but there are risks that it would uncoordinated and not prioritised.</p>

	<p>Option 2: Continue current BAU approach.</p> <p>A 'baseline BAU' budget has been included in the Long-Term Plan which would properly fund the BAU approach to climate change and sustainability response but would not accelerate that response. This consists of continuing to support the outcomes in the LTP to provide sustainable home advice and advise on options for adaptation. This BAU budget also includes a \$640,000 p.a. operating budget, although the budget is staggered and year one is \$240,000 as part of affordability constraints. This funding enables Council to undertake an annual emissions inventory, operate an energy management system, undertake investigations into emission reduction opportunities, provide some support to community emission reduction initiatives, and undertake District-wide adaptation studies and investigations.</p> <p>This approach includes \$316k across years 2 and 3 for Urenui and Onaero Adaptive Management Plan.</p> <p>There are a range of other initiatives included within the proposed Long-Term Plan that relate to climate change, or where climate change considerations have been included. For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A number of gas HVAC and other systems will require renewal throughout the ten years. Fuel switching these systems to electrical or other low carbon alternatives are being factored into the budgets.• The fleet vehicle budget now includes, as a BAU approach (rather than as a separated out add-in), sufficient funding for further EVs and other sustainable travel options, including charging infrastructure• The Regional Organics Processing Facility will provide a local solution to food waste collection, and may also decrease emissions. <p>This option does not include any funding for Planting Our Place.</p> <p>Option 3: Mayoral recommendation</p> <p>This includes additional funding on top of the baseline budget:</p> <p><u>\$300k per annum to accelerate climate and sustainability.</u></p> <p>The \$300k to accelerate climate and sustainability provides flexibility for climate change and sustainability actions as they arise that are not otherwise funded within the LTP. It enables a</p>
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	<p>flexible and agile response, such as being able to use trials before committing (or not) to a permanent programme through Annual Plan or Long-Term Plan decision-making processes.</p> <p>Officers consider that following priorities may be funded through this accelerated funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Colson Road Landfill Gas System Upgrade (\$200k capex)• The Rohutu Block Managed Retreat Support (\$300k opex over two years)• Community emissions reduction and adaptation initiatives• Procuring an emissions inventory tool to enable faster emissions reporting• Enabling a quicker development of a governance framework for assessing and report climate risks and opportunities (a TCFD report)• Supporting infrastructure decarbonisation, and• Further alternative fleet and transport trials. <p><u>\$100k per annum to boost public transport frequency</u></p> <p>This funding represents NPDC funding portion and may be eligible for Waka Kotahi subsidies (51%) but this will need to be applied for and is subject to Government priorities.</p> <p>This funding would enable a trial of more frequent public transport around New Plymouth CBD and would, include a business case in year one and then trials over years two and three. The business case will establish the best trial approaches for the funding available.</p> <p><u>\$200k per annum to continue the Planting our Place programme funded from the forestry reserve</u></p> <p>This funding would enable the continuation of the Planting our Place programme.</p> <p>This programme has largely focused on smaller planting projects. With the programme now established, there is the opportunity to establish a larger block (10 hectares or more). Doing so will allow Council to claim carbon credits. This creates an opportunity for the programme to generate income in the longer term as well as the biodiversity and carbon reduction benefits. This will require a change in the work programme than that previously outlined to the Strategic Projects Committee.</p>
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	<p>Option 4: Further sustainability initiatives.</p> <p>As per the Mayoral recommendation, in addition to the baseline approach, the following initiatives should be incorporated into the Long-Term Plan:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Initiative</th> <th>Cost</th> <th>Comment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rohutu Block Managed Retreat Support</td> <td>\$150k p.a. opex for two years</td> <td>This project would enable Council to continue to support the Rohutu Block Trust with actions required for a managed retreat for the occupiers of properties identified as very high risk of being lost to the sea. This will also include support to investigate, and mobilise where possible, Council services to the Block such as resource recovery and street lighting.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Colson Road Landfill Gas System Upgrade</td> <td>\$200k capex</td> <td>This project was identified as a key action in both the District-wide Emissions Reduction Plan and the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Colson Road Landfill currently accounts for two-thirds of Council's emissions and this project would increase the efficiency of the emissions capture and flare system to reduce those emissions. The cost-benefits of this project are highest in year one of the LTP as the Colson Road Landfill's gas emissions will naturally decrease following its closure.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>There are also a range of projects across Council activities that can provide climate change action that are not currently included within the draft Long-Term Plan for consideration. This includes the Waitara stormwater projects, that will reduce risks arising from localised rainfall events and therefore helps adapt to climate change in Waitara, and walking and cycling transport initiatives to provide sustainable travel opportunities for the community and, thereby, reduce greenhouse gas emissions arising from transport.</p>	Initiative	Cost	Comment	Rohutu Block Managed Retreat Support	\$150k p.a. opex for two years	This project would enable Council to continue to support the Rohutu Block Trust with actions required for a managed retreat for the occupiers of properties identified as very high risk of being lost to the sea. This will also include support to investigate, and mobilise where possible, Council services to the Block such as resource recovery and street lighting.	Colson Road Landfill Gas System Upgrade	\$200k capex	This project was identified as a key action in both the District-wide Emissions Reduction Plan and the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Colson Road Landfill currently accounts for two-thirds of Council's emissions and this project would increase the efficiency of the emissions capture and flare system to reduce those emissions. The cost-benefits of this project are highest in year one of the LTP as the Colson Road Landfill's gas emissions will naturally decrease following its closure.
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<p>Impact if we don't do it</p>	<p>There are risks relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Council's strategic risk register includes the risk "Council and the community are not ready for the impacts of climate change, because neither mitigation or adaptation approaches are adequately defined or communicated, resulting in more significant negative impacts than if Council and the community were better prepared." This risk currently has a Medium rating due to the mitigations to that risk. Removing these budgets, and therefore risk mitigations, would result in this risk being rated as High (its inherent rating).</p>									

Key links to delivering the Council’s vision and goals

 <p>Trusted E whakaponotia ana</p>	 <p>Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui</p>	 <p>Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao</p>	 <p>Prosperity Tōnuitanga</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iwi and hapū are kaitiaki of the environment. Climate and sustainability actions have significant opportunities for Te Tiriti partnerships. For instance, iwi and hapū have been involved in Planting Our Place programmes to date. Iwi and hapū partnerships will also be crucial for climate adaptation. • Climate and sustainability actions require collaborative relationships with various central government agencies, community groups, fellow councils, businesses and others in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of public transport can enable communities to connect to each other, and can provide transport equity for those otherwise unable to access (or afford to access) private car transport. • Climate change adaptation helps to keep communities safe from changing climatic risks, particularly for vulnerable communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sustainability Acceleration strongly supports achieving this goal. • The proposed accelerated funding will better enable Council to tackle the challenges of climate change for both mitigation and adaptation. • The accelerated funding will also enable greater consideration of sustainability action across Council and other projects and programmes, thereby helping to mitigate further environmental impacts from Council services and activities. • Planting Our Place enables the ecological restoration of natural forests in the District and also sequesters carbon from the atmosphere. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council undertaking climate and sustainability action contributes to NZ Inc’s environmental sustainability. It also provides opportunities for local businesses to understand how to decarbonise projects and thereby may help them to diversify. • Supporting sustainability and climate actions can provide leadership and brand Taranaki as a sustainable location. This may enable the private sector to leverage this as a branding opportunity. • Increase public transport frequency may also create a more equitable economy through improving access to employment.





Issue: Transportation

Recommendation	<p>Option 3: Approve \$200,000 per annum for the provision of bus shelters.</p> <p>Option 2: Additional funding for maintenance and renewals.</p> <p>Option 2: \$200,000 per annum for strategic planning related to a ring-road and second Waiwhakaiho river crossing.</p>
Activity Area	Transportation
Response (list of recommended approach/projects)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. \$200,000 per annum for the provision of bus shelters. 2. Boost maintenance and renewals (local share) to maintain current levels of service. 3. \$200,000 per annum (local share) for strategic planning related to a ring road and a second Waiwhakaiho river crossing.
The issue	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bus Shelters There is a national and local push to lower CO₂ emissions through providing alternative modes of transport. The increase in public transport, particularly buses is at the forefront of this need and our community is pushing for better facilities at bus stops to make this option more attractive. 2. Maintenance and Renewals Council’s roads are influenced by population growth, change in land use, economic growth, modal change, increased in freight (including logging), climate impacted network resilience and customer expectations. The inflation impact on construction costs, the predicted increased logging impact on our rural roads (particularly Tarata Road), and the age/condition of our arterial roads requires a greater maintenance and renewal investment if Council is to maintain existing level of service. 3. Ring-Road and Second Waiwhakaiho Crossing Population growth, freight route limitations (to the Port), and severance through the centre of New Plymouth (identified in both the <i>Central City Strategy</i> and draft <i>Integrated Transport Framework</i>) are issues that New Plymouth needs to address. While the impact may not be short-term, Council needs to plan now, before it’s too late to implement an action plan.

<p>What we are currently doing</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bus Shelters Council currently spends in the order of \$150k per annum installing bus shelter at bus stops around the district. While the number of existing bus shelters is currently low, we need to continue this journey if we are to attract people to public transport. 2. Maintenance and Renewals Council current strategy is maintaining network levels of service. While Waka Kotahi have not fully co-invested in our network maintenance and renewals, it is the best long-term value for money option for our community. 3. Ring-Road and Second Waiwhakaiho Crossing To date we have modelled our network, with and without a ring-road and second Waiwhakaiho Crossing, on our levels of service over the next 30-years. These Western and Eastern ring-roads are an integral part of the draft <i>Integrated Transport Framework</i>.
<p>Why it's important</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bus Shelters Council's draft <i>Integrated Transport Framework</i> and the <i>district-wide Emissions Reduction Plan</i> targets lowering light vehicle trips and increasing alternative modes of transport including the increased use of buses by the community. To enable this uptake Council (in conjunction with TRC) need to provide for better facilities – More bus shelters is part of the plan. 2. Maintenance and Renewals It is important if we are to maintain current levels of service and meet community expectations of our roading network. 3. Ring-Road and Second Waiwhakaiho Crossing It is important to commence the planning now, so that opportunities aren't missed in having a well-connected, safe, and efficient transport network in the future.
<p>Options</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bus Shelters <p>Option 1: Defer the roll out of new bus shelters at existing bus stops.</p> <p>Option 2: Carry on with the slow but steady increase in new bus shelter facilities at existing bus stops (preferred option).</p> <p>Option 3: Increase the roll out and installation of new bus shelters at existing bus stops.</p>

	<p>2. Maintenance and Renewals</p> <p>Option 1: Sweat the assets to reduce the short-term impact on rates. This is considered a controlled decline in network condition.</p> <p>Option 2: Maintain the current network levels of service. This is considered best asset management value for money. The additional funding aligns with this option (preferred option).</p> <p>Option 3: Improve network levels of service. This should be considered if we had been allowing our road network to decline.</p> <p>3. Ring-Road and Second Waiwhakaiho Crossing</p> <p>Option 1: Do nothing.</p> <p>Option 2: Plan and prepare for growth, land use, and freight movement. This is long-term planning, but needs to commence now, as opportunities may be lost. This aligns with Council's <i>Central City Strategy</i> and draft <i>Integrated Transport Framework</i>, but we now need to align the District Plan to this long-term 30-year vision. The proposed funding commences this process (preferred option).</p>
<p>Impact if we don't do it</p>	<p>1. Bus Shelters</p> <p>The impact of not continuing with the slow but steady installation of bus shelters at bus stops will be misalignment with TRC and the regional plan on public transport, the slower shift and uptake of buses, falling behind our targets for light vehicle use, and our reputation as the sustainable lifestyle capital of New Zealand.</p> <p>2. Maintenance and Renewals</p> <p>The consequence will be a controlled decline of our road network levels of service, reputational impact, and high long-term costs.</p> <p>3. Ring-Road and Second Waiwhakaiho Crossing</p> <p>Missed opportunities – Fail to Plan/Plan to Fail.</p>

Key links to delivering the Council’s vision and goals

 <p>Trusted E whakaponotia ana</p>	 <p>Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui</p>	 <p>Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao</p>	 <p>Prosperity Tōnuitanga</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening a treaty-based partnership with Tangata Whenua and building partnerships with not-for-profit, private enterprise, and government to improve outcomes for all by demonstrating leadership and excellence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering connected, engaged, and safe communities that prioritise an equitable and inclusive approach, ensuring the well-being of all our people, while embracing and honouring Te Ao Māori. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated to simultaneously restoring ecosystems, mitigating environmental impacts, addressing the challenges of climate change, and effectively delivering resilient infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strive to achieve a diversified, high-performing economy, while ensuring equitable access to quality employment and opportunities for wealth-building and contributing to New Zealand Inc’s environmental sustainability and economic performance.

Issue: Water Supply

Recommendation	Option 2: Increase funding in Years 1 and 2 to ensure that the district is best positioned in relation to water supply service delivery.
Activity Area	Water Supply
Response (list of recommended approach/projects)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supplementary Water Source (Field investigations) 2. Carrington Zone water supply improvements (Optioneering) 3. Universal Water Metering (Ongoing OPEX)
The issue	OPEX in LTP Year 1 2024/25 is 15% (\$0.7m) higher than APLAN24.
What we are currently doing	Undertaking planning based upon a supplementary water source being available within 10 to 15 years. Note we have already delayed other opex water work to later in LTP, e.g. Waitara Industrial Supply decommissioning and water conservation program to assist with affordability.
Why it's important	<p>Since the last LTP NPDC has undertaken a lot of work assessing the ability of the current water pipe network east of the Waiwhakaiho River to meet current and future (growth) demand. We are already experiencing operational challenges meeting water demand in summer in this part of the network. This has identified the need for either duplication of large trunk water mains or a supplementary water supply to be operational within 10 to 15 years. As well as being significantly cheaper (\$21M compared to \$52M), the supplementary water supply option provides significant resilience and environmental benefits. However, we must establish if this is feasible within year 1 and 2 of the LTP because if not we will need the remaining time to implement the trunk water main option. This assessment takes account of the water demand reduction due to water meters. If we weren't installing water meters we'd need this sooner.</p> <p>The Carrington Zone water supply improvements are needed to enable the Carrington growth area (an estimated 267 properties) to be developed. A pump solution is needed as this growth area is too high for gravity supply.</p> <p>Opex funding is required to enable meter data collection, development and administration of mock billing and the development of water usage tariffs as part of the universal metering project.</p>
Options	<p>Option 1: Do not fund OPEX components of these projects.</p> <p>Option 2: Fund recommended increase in OPEX costs (preferred option).</p>

	Option 3: Provide additional year 1 OPEX funding to allow for the front end planning work for the Waitara Industrial Supply decommissioning to begin, and to begin the Water Conservation Programme.
Impact if we don't do it	The trunk water main duplication will be required to allow for growth to occur in this area and the existing resilience risks for this area will also remain. Growth in the Carrington growth area will be restricted as LOS is not able to be met. Development of water usage tariffs, and therefore reduction in water usage, will be delayed.

Key links to delivering the Council's vision and goals

 Trusted E whakaponotia ana	 Thriving Communities and Culture Ngā Hapori me te Ahurea Tōnui	 Environmental Excellence Te Kounga ā-Taiao	 Prosperity Tōnuitanga
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a quality water supply is critical to our communities. • Responding and recognising the cultural importance of protection of our water sources and ensuring clean water is a core aspect of our partbnershps with hapū and iwi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring equitable access to clean water is at the core of our service to the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our water infrastructure needs to be fit for purpose and resilient to ensure ongoing and consistent access. • Advocacy for improved behaviours to wise water use ensures a strong response to mitigating enviornmental impacts on our finite water resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to water is critical to many of our businesses and as such contributes to the economic prosperity of the district.

DRAFT Financial Information and Statements

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Note. Financials have Three Waters removed from Years 3 to 10.

Statement of Accounting Policies

1. Reporting entity

New Plymouth District Council (the Council) is a territorial authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LG(R)A).

The Group consists of the ultimate parent, New Plymouth District Council and its Council Controlled Entities (CCOs) and Joint Ventures:

- Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited (100% owned).
- New Plymouth PIF Guardians Limited (100% owned).
- Venture Taranaki Trust (100% owned).
- McKay Family Joint Venture (56.5% owned).
- Duthie Joint Venture (54.82% owned).

These Prospective Financial Statements of the Council are for the 10 years commencing 1 July 2024 and ending 30 June 2034 and where authorised for issue by Council on the date the Plan was adopted.

The main purpose of these statements is to provide users with information about the core services that the Council intends to provide to ratepayers, the expected cost of those services and the consequent requirement for rate funding.

The level of rate funding required is not affected by subsidiaries, except to the extent that the Council obtains distributions from, borrows money on behalf of, or further invests in those subsidiaries, in which case such effects are included in these parent prospective financial statements. Therefore, the Council is not presenting group prospective financial statements

2. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

The Prospective Financial Statements (financial statements) of the Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the LGA and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014, which include the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP).

The Council's primary objective is to provide goods or services and benefit for the community, rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, the Council designates itself and the Group as public benefit entities (PBEs) and applies tier 1 PBE Accounting Standards. These standards are based on International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), with amendments for the New Zealand Environment.

The prospective financial information comply with PBE FRS 42 Prospective Financial Statements. The information in these Prospective Financial Statements have been prepared using the best information available at the time they were prepared.

Events and circumstances may not occur as expected or may not have been predicted or Council may subsequently take actions that differ from the proposed courses of action on which the Prospective Financial Statements are based. Therefore, whilst there is no current intent to update these Prospective Financial Statements, the Council reserves the right to update this plan in the future. The information contained within these Prospective Financial Statements may not be suitable for use in another capacity.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Prospective Financial Statements.

b) Measurement base

The Prospective Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

The Prospective Financial Statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (functional and reporting currency) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000), unless otherwise stated.

c) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into NZD (the functional currency) using the spot exchange rate at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchanges gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

d) Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except billed receivables and payables, which include GST. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables.

The net GST paid to, or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the Statement of Cash Flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Statement of Accounting Policies

e) Cost allocation

The costs of providing support services for the Council are accumulated and are allocated to each Council activity using direct or indirect costs:

Direct costs are those costs directly attributable and charged to a significant activity.

Indirect costs are those costs that cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner with a specific significant activity. Indirect costs are charged to the significant activities using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage, staff numbers, and floor area.

f) Annual Plan figure

The comparative 2023/24 figures are for those approved by the Council on its Annual Plan 2023/24. The plan figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are, or will be, consistent with those adopted by the Council for the preparation of the financial statements.

g) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Financial statement preparation requires judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses.

Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations or future events that are considered under the circumstances.

The significant estimates and assumptions that have the greatest risk of causing a material adjustment to the reported amounts are:

- Estimating the fair value of infrastructural assets.
- Estimating the fair value of buildings.
- Estimating the fair value of forestry assets.
- Estimating the landfill aftercare provision.

The actual results achieved are likely to vary for the information presented and the variations may be material.

h) Changes in accounting policies

At the time of preparation of this Plan there were no expected significant changes in the accounting policies to those applied in the preparation of these Prospective Financial Statements.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Revenue

Most of the Council's revenue is from non-exchange transactions accounted for under PBE IPSAS 23 (i.e. rates, subsidies and grants, provision of services partial cost recovery/subsidised, vested assets and financial/development contributions). Exchange transactions are recognised under PBE IPSAS 9 (i.e. targeted rates for water supply, provision of services full cost recovery, sale of goods, interest and dividends).

Professional judgement is exercised to determine whether the substance of a transaction is non-exchange or exchange. For non-exchange revenue there is recognition of a liability to the extent of unfulfilled conditions.

Revenue is measured at fair value which is usually the cash value of a transaction. For non-exchange revenue there is a recognition of a liability to the extent of unfulfilled conditions.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Rates

General rates and uniform annual general charges (UAC) are recognised at the amounts due at the start of the financial year to which the Council rates resolution relates. They are set annually, and all rate payers are invoiced within the financial year for which the rates have been set.

The Council considers the effect of payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Rates revenue is recognised by Council as being revenue when the Council has set the rates and provided the rates assessment.

Revenue from late payment penalties is recognised when rates become overdue.

Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when the Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy.

Rates collected on behalf of the Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) are not recognised in the financial statements as the Council is acting as an agent for TRC.

Subsidies and grants

The Council receives funding assistance from Waka Kotahi, which subsidises part of the maintenance costs and capital expenditure on the local roading infrastructure. The Waka Kotahi roading claim payments (reimbursements) are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, which is when conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Statement of Accounting Policies

Other subsidies and grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable. When there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied.

Development and financial contributions

Development and financial contributions are recognised as exchange revenue when received. If the service for which the contribution is charged is not undertaken in the same year it's received, the contribution is allocated to the appropriate reserve until such time that the Council provides, or is able to provide, the service.

Vested assets

Assets vested in Council, with or without conditions, are recognised as non-exchange revenue, at fair value, when control over the assets is obtained.

The fair value of the asset is recognised as revenue, unless there is a use or return condition attached to the asset.

Fines and levies

Fines and levies, which mostly relate to traffic and parking infringements, are recognised when the infringement notice is issued.

Revenue from exchange transactions

Water billing revenue

Revenue from water by meter rates is recognised on an accrual basis. Revenue is based on the actual usage as a result of meter reading. Unbilled usage as a result of unread meters at year end is accrued on an average usage basis.

Other revenue

User fees and charges are recognised on the basis of actual services provided. Any fees and charges received in advance are recognised as unearned income in advance.

Fees for disposing of waste at the Council's landfill are recognised as waste is disposed by users.

Interest and dividend revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.

b) Other expenses

Grant expenditure

The Council's grants awarded have no substantive conditions attached.

Non-discretionary grants are those grants that are awarded if the grant application meets the specified criteria and are recognised as expenditure when an application that meets the specified criteria for the grant has been received.

Discretionary grants are those grants where the Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when a successful applicant has provided an invoice.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

Interest rate swaps

Interest rate swaps are measured at fair value with gains or losses on remeasurement recognised in the surplus or deficit in the year of remeasurement.

Defined contribution schemes

Employer contributions to KiwiSaver, the Government Superannuation Fund and the State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme which are defined contribution superannuation schemes, are expensed as incurred.

c) Property, plant and equipment

Asset classes

The Council has the following classes of property, plant and equipment:

Operational assets: These are land, buildings (including any improvements), vehicles, furniture, fittings and equipment and library books. Land is measured at fair value and buildings and the Puke Ariki book collection are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Vehicles and furniture, fittings and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Restricted assets: These are land and buildings that are subject to restrictions on use, disposal, or both. This includes restrictions from legislation (such as land declared as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977) or other restrictions (such as bequest land or buildings or donation that restricts the purpose for which the assets can be used). These assets are measured at fair value.

Infrastructural assets: These are the fixed utility systems owned by the Council. They usually display some or all of the following characteristics: part of a system or network, specialised in nature and usually do not have alternative uses, immovable and may be subject to constraints on disposal. Examples

Statement of Accounting Policies

are road networks, sewer systems and water systems. These assets are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or a nominal cost (e.g. vested asset), it is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the cost will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The costs of servicing property, plant and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposal are reported net in the surplus or deficit. When revalued assets are sold, any amounts included in asset revaluation reserves are transferred to accumulated funds.

Revaluation

All property, plant and equipment except for operational motor vehicles, furniture, fittings and equipment and work-in-progress are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value, at least every three years.

Fair value is determined by reference to the depreciated replacement cost or market value on an asset class basis.

The carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually to ensure they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

Revaluation movements are accounted for on a class-of-asset basis.

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset.

Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land and restricted assets, at rates which will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation rates and useful lives are reviewed annually. Depreciation on assets is charged to the surplus and deficit.

Statement of Accounting Policies

The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated based on the Annual Report 2022/23 rates and are as follows:

	Years	Depreciation
Infrastructural assets		
Roading - infrastructure/formation	7 - 150	0.7% - 14.3%
Roading - land under roads		Not depreciated
Laboratory	10-127	0.8% - 10%
Waste management and minimisation – plant and machinery/landfill	5 - 59	1.7% - 20%
Waste management and minimisation – earthmoving/site works		Not depreciated
Stormwater	3 - 161	0.6% - 33.3%
Flood protection	25 - 200	0.5% - 4%
Water	3 - 168	0.6% - 33%
Wastewater	3 - 120	0.8% - 33.3%
New Plymouth Airport runway/services	1 - 70	1.4% - 100%
Work in progress		Not depreciated
Operational assets		
Land		Not depreciated
Buildings/improvements	2 - 200	0.5% - 50%
Vehicles	2 - 20	5% - 50%
Furniture, fittings and equipment	1 - 99	1% - 100%
Puke Ariki book collection (general in-use)	7 - 25	4% - 14.3%
Work in progress		Not depreciated
Restricted assets		
Parks and reserves		Not depreciated
Waitara Lands Act land		Not depreciated
Puke Ariki museum collection		Not depreciated
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre collection		Not depreciated

Impairment of assets

Property, plant, and equipment that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment at each balance date and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. For revalued assets, the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and increases the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class of asset was previously recognised in surplus or deficit, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Statement of Accounting Policies

Value in use for non-cash-generating assets

Non-cash-generating assets are those assets that are not held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

For non-cash-generating assets, value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, a restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

Value in use cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are those assets that are held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

The value in use for cash-generating assets and cash-generating units is the present value of expected future cashflows.

d) Intangible assets

An intangible assets are defined as identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Amortisation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life.

Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Costs that are directly associated to the development of software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Staff training costs, maintenance and web related costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Software as a Service (SaaS)

SaaS arrangements are service contracts providing the customer with the right to access the SaaS provider's application software over the contract period. Costs incurred to configure or customise software in a cloud computing arrangement can be recognised as intangible assets only if the activities create an intangible asset that the entity controls and the intangible asset meets the recognition criteria.

Some of these costs incurred are for the development of software code that enhances or modifies, or creates additional capability to, existing on-premises systems and meets the definition of and recognition criteria for an intangible asset. These costs are recognised as intangible software assets and amortised over the useful life of the software on a straight-line basis. The useful lives are reviewed at the end of each financial year, and any change accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Costs that do not result in intangible assets are expensed as incurred unless they represent payment for future services to be received. In which case a prepayment is initially recognised and then expensed as those subsequent services are received over the expected term of the cloud computing arrangement.

Carbon credits

Purchased carbon credits are recognised at cost on acquisition. Free carbon credits received from the Crown are recognised at fair value on receipt. They are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually. They are derecognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each financial year is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of computer software, the major class of intangible assets, is five to 12 years (8 per cent to 21 per cent) based on the Annual Report 2022/23 rates.

e) Forestry assets

Standing forestry assets are independently revalued annually at fair value less estimated costs to sell for one growth cycle.

Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of forestry assets at fair value less costs to sell and from a change in fair value less costs to sell are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Forestry maintenance costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

f) Investment property

Properties leased to third parties under operating leases are classified as investment property unless the property is held to meet service delivery objectives, rather than to earn rentals or for capital appreciation.

Statement of Accounting Policies

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, all investment property is measured at fair value at each reporting date.

Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

g) Equity accounted investments (joint ventures)

A joint arrangement is a binding arrangement that confers enforceable rights and obligations on the parties to the arrangement that is subject to joint control. Joint control is the agreed sharing of control where decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for in the Council's financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The investment is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Council's share of the change in the net assets of the entity after the date of acquisition. The Council's share of the surplus or deficit is recognised in the Council's surplus or deficit.

If the share of deficits of the joint venture equals or exceeds the interest in the joint venture, the Council discontinues recognising its share of further deficits. After the Council's interest is reduced to zero, additional deficits are provided as a liability to the extent that the Council has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture. If the joint venture subsequently reports surpluses, the Council will resume recognising its share of those surpluses after its share of the surpluses equals the share of deficits not recognised.

h) Investment in CCO's and other entities

The Council's investments in its subsidiaries (Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited, New Plymouth PIF Guardians Limited and Venture Taranaki Trust) are carried at cost in the Council's financial statements and are consolidated at Group level

i) Other financial assets

Other financial assets (other than shares in subsidiaries) are initially recognised at fair value. They are then classified as, and subsequently measured under, the following categories:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense (FVTOCRE); and
- fair value through surplus and deficit (FVTSD).

The classification of a financial asset depends on its cash flow characteristics and the Council and Group's management model for managing them.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost if it gives rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal outstanding and is held within a management model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at FVTOCRE if it gives rise to cash flows that are SPPI and held within a management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at FVTSD. However, the Council and Group may elect at initial recognition to designate an equity investment not held for trading as subsequently measured at FVTOCRE.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses (ECL). Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the

investment balance. Instruments in this category include debtors and other receivables, LGFA borrower notes, term deposits, community loans, and loans to subsidiaries and associates.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTOCRE

Financial assets in this category that are debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except ECL and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in surplus or deficit. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified to surplus and deficit.

Financial assets in this category that are equity instruments designated as FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at fair value, with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense. There is no assessment for impairment when fair value falls below the cost of the investment. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is transferred to accumulated funds within equity. The Council and Group designate into this category all equity investments that are not held for trading as they are strategic investments that are intended to be held for the medium to long-term. Instruments in this category are bonds and shareholding in NZ

Statement of Accounting Policies

Local Government Funding Agency (NZ LGFA) and shareholdings in Civic Financial Services Limited.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTSD

Financial assets in this category are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in surplus or deficit.

Interest revenue and dividends recognised from these financial assets are separately presented within revenue. Instruments in this category include derivatives and Council's investment in Tasmanian Land Company Limited and the Perpetual Investment Fund.

Expected credit loss allowance (ECL)

The Council and Group recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not classified as FVTSD. ECLs are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, measured at the present value of cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flows due to Council and Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows it expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). However, if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance is based on losses possible for the remaining life of the financial asset (Lifetime ECL).

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Council and Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort.

This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Council and Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are made up of cash on hand, on-demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments, net of bank overdrafts classified under current liabilities. The carrying value of cash at bank and short-term deposits with original maturities less than three months approximates their fair value.

k) Debtors and other receivables

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL).

The Council and Group apply the simplified ECL model of recognising lifetime ECL for short-term receivables.

In measuring ECLs, receivables have been grouped into rates receivables, and other receivables, and assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have then been grouped based on the days past due. A provision matrix is then established based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Rates are "written-off":

- when remitted in accordance with the Council's rates remission policy; and
- in accordance with the write-off criteria of sections 90A (where rates cannot be reasonably recovered) and 90B (in relation to Māori

freehold land) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Other receivables are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation or the receivable being more than one year overdue.

l) Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration received plus transaction costs.

All borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred and are calculated using effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date.

m) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date the contract is entered into. They are subsequently re-measured to fair value each month with the associated gains or losses recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Derivative financial instruments are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Derivative financial instruments that are settled within 12 months are treated as current. The Council does not designate any derivatives as hedging instruments.

n) Provisions

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when:

Statement of Accounting Policies

- there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at balance date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

o) Employee entitlements

Provision is made in respect of the Council's liability for retiring gratuity allowances, annual and long service leave and sick leave.

The retirement gratuity liability and long service leave liability is assessed on an actuarial basis using current rates of pay taking into account years of service, years to entitlement and the likelihood staff will reach the point of entitlement.

Liabilities for accumulating short-term compensated absences (e.g. annual and sick leave) are measured as the additional amount of unused entitlement accumulated at the balance sheet date.

Sick leave, annual leave, vested long service leave and non-vested long service leave and retirement gratuities that are expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are classified as current.

p) Equity

Equity is the community's interest in the Council and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- Accumulated funds.

- Ordinary reserves.
- Restricted reserves.
- Asset revaluation reserves.

Accumulated funds

Accumulated funds are the capital fund made up of accumulated surpluses and deficits. A surplus in any year is added to the fund and a deficit in any year is deducted from the fund.

Ordinary reserves

Ordinary reserves are reserves created by Council decision. The Council may alter the purpose of a reserve without reference to a third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves is at the discretion of the Council.

Restricted reserves

Restricted reserves are those reserves subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by the Council and which may not be revised by the Council without reference to the Courts or a third party. Transfer from these reserves can be made for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

Asset revaluation reserves

This reserve relates to the revaluation of property, plant, and equipment to fair value.

q) Creditors and other payables

Creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms. Therefore, the carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value. All amounts in creditors and other payables are assessed as exchange as these balances arose from transactions carried out on normal business terms.

r) Income tax

Income tax expense includes components relating to current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable surplus for the current year, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years. Current tax and deferred tax are calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

s) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable surpluses will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Current and deferred tax is recognised against the surplus or deficit for the period, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or to transactions recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Operating revenue											
<i>Revenue from exchange transactions</i>											
Interest revenue	1.60	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
Investment revenue	23.77	24.43	24.99	25.51	26.03	26.55	27.09	27.67	27.93	27.98	28.04
Water - targeted metered rates	5.97	5.66	6.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	40.57	40.80	41.49	35.85	37.27	39.40	37.97	39.17	39.55	40.14	40.97
<i>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</i>											
Rates (excluding water targeted metered rates)	126.36	141.87	153.35	109.76	118.30	123.42	131.53	131.81	139.71	140.61	145.60
Subsidies and grants	61.92	31.42	28.46	32.99	31.70	36.96	37.02	46.61	41.55	38.59	42.44
Development and environmental contributions	3.19	11.24	12.22	12.96	13.78	16.23	16.93	17.55	17.71	17.58	17.00
Fines and levies	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Vested assets	5.25	5.09	5.19	5.29	5.39	5.49	5.59	5.68	5.78	5.88	5.98
Total operating revenue	270.08	264.32	275.54	226.18	236.29	251.87	259.98	272.34	276.08	274.63	283.88
Operating expenditure											
Personnel costs	58.75	59.48	60.03	56.48	57.66	58.84	59.98	61.14	62.31	63.43	64.56
Other expenses	95.91	108.71	112.02	84.77	88.19	92.82	96.25	98.22	100.46	102.32	104.09
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	49.53	51.22	56.24	31.01	31.39	34.03	34.14	34.24	34.24	34.24	34.24
Interest expense	11.32	15.48	17.25	9.83	10.49	10.62	10.77	11.10	11.79	12.07	12.08
Total operating expenditure	215.51	234.89	245.54	182.09	187.73	196.31	201.14	204.70	208.80	212.06	214.97
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation	54.57	29.43	30.00	44.09	48.56	55.56	58.84	67.64	67.28	62.57	68.91
Taxation refund/(expense)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after taxation	54.57	29.43	30.00	44.09	48.56	55.56	58.84	67.64	67.28	62.57	68.91
Other comprehensive revenue and expense											
Gain/(loss) on property, plant and equipment and equipment revaluations	-	252.12	-	-	177.28	-	-	206.57	(0.03)	(0.03)	232.39
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense	-	252.12	-	-	177.28	-	-	206.57	(0.03)	(0.03)	232.39
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	54.57	281.55	30.00	44.09	225.84	55.56	58.84	274.21	67.25	62.54	301.30

Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Equity at the beginning of the year	3,640.26	3,685.84	3,967.39	3,997.39	4,041.48	4,267.32	4,322.88	4,381.72	4,655.93	4,723.18	4,785.72
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	54.57	29.43	30.00	44.09	48.56	55.56	58.84	67.64	67.28	62.57	68.91
Transfer of Three Waters operations	-	-	(900.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive revenue and expense	-	252.12	-	-	177.28	-	-	206.57	(0.03)	(0.03)	232.39
Equity at the end of the year	3,694.83	3,965.89	3,097.39	3,141.48	3,367.32	3,422.88	3,481.72	3,755.93	3,823.18	3,885.72	4,187.02

Prospective Statement of Financial Position

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Non-current assets											
Property, plant and equipment	3,517.21	3,841.91	2,827.60	2,896.91	3,111.99	3,153.18	3,191.36	3,461.73	3,537.88	3,578.77	3,855.82
Transfer of Three Waters assets	-	-	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)
Receivable for Three Waters debt	-	-	200.00	160.00	120.00	80.00	40.00	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	10.01	8.48	6.96	5.44	3.92	2.40	0.88	-	-	-	-
Forestry assets	5.98	3.80	3.61	3.72	3.84	3.96	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.71
Investments in CCOs and similar entities	56.69	55.94	55.19	54.44	52.19	49.94	47.69	45.44	43.19	40.94	38.69
Other financial assets	83.01	80.91	78.81	78.81	78.81	78.81	78.81	78.81	78.81	78.81	78.81
Derivative financial assets	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76
Total non-current assets	3,673.66	3,991.80	3,172.93	3,200.08	3,371.51	3,369.05	3,362.80	3,590.14	3,664.14	3,702.88	3,977.79
Current assets											
Cash and cash equivalents	6.26	2.36	1.48	9.41	7.43	5.05	0.13	7.39	3.42	5.82	18.98
Debtors and other receivables	19.00	19.47	19.53	19.06	19.17	19.35	19.23	19.33	19.36	19.41	19.48
Investments in CCOs and similar entities	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15
Other financial assets	370.27	380.70	391.27	401.97	412.80	423.74	434.80	445.74	456.71	467.71	478.76
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Non-current assets held for sale	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Total current assets	400.28	407.33	417.18	434.83	443.79	452.53	458.55	476.85	483.88	497.33	521.61
Total assets	4,073.94	4,399.13	3,590.11	3,634.91	3,815.30	3,821.58	3,821.35	4,066.99	4,148.02	4,200.21	4,499.40
Non-current liabilities											
Borrowings	249.14	278.14	333.14	333.15	295.15	235.15	204.15	184.15	185.15	185.15	185.15
Derivative financial liabilities	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63
Provisions	2.69	2.46	2.22	2.02	1.79	1.59	1.37	1.20	1.02	0.85	0.67
Employee entitlements	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Total non-current liabilities	273.98	302.75	357.51	357.32	319.09	258.89	227.67	207.50	208.32	208.15	207.97
Current liabilities											
Creditors and other payables	54.97	59.81	71.98	68.20	62.88	61.68	62.80	65.28	69.16	67.96	65.92
Borrowings	53.05	63.05	57.05	62.05	60.05	72.05	43.05	32.05	41.05	32.05	32.05
Provisions	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Employee entitlements	4.77	4.82	4.87	4.60	4.68	4.78	4.86	4.95	5.04	5.13	5.22
Derivative financial liabilities	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Total current liabilities	114.11	129.00	135.22	136.17	128.93	139.83	112.03	103.60	116.57	106.46	104.51
Total liabilities	388.09	431.75	492.73	493.49	448.02	398.72	339.70	311.10	324.89	314.61	312.48
NET ASSETS	3,685.85	3,967.38	3,097.38	3,141.42	3,367.28	3,422.86	3,481.65	3,755.89	3,823.13	3,885.60	4,186.92

Prospective Statement of Financial Position

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Public equity											
Accumulated funds	1,751.02	1,788.27	1,834.44	1,894.87	1,954.76	2,016.80	2,064.52	2,113.45	2,168.58	2,201.92	2,231.28
Ordinary and restricted reserves	34.53	26.70	10.52	(5.84)	(17.18)	(23.65)	(12.54)	6.17	18.31	47.51	87.05
Transfer of Three Waters assets	-	-	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)	(1,100.00)
Three Waters debt settlement	-	-	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Asset revaluation reserves	1,900.30	2,152.43	2,152.42	2,152.42	2,329.70	2,329.70	2,329.70	2,536.27	2,536.24	2,536.21	2,768.60
TOTAL EQUITY	3,685.85	3,967.40	3,097.38	3,141.45	3,367.28	3,422.85	3,481.68	3,755.89	3,823.13	3,885.64	4,186.93

Prospective Cash Flow Statment

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Cash flows from operating activities											
Receipts from rates revenue	132.34	147.53	159.37	109.76	118.30	123.42	131.53	131.81	139.71	140.61	145.61
Interest received	1.60	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
Other revenue received	103.52	86.54	85.68	83.73	84.10	93.88	93.54	104.73	100.28	97.75	101.84
Payments to suppliers and employees	(143.84)	(160.85)	(159.32)	(145.00)	(150.86)	(152.51)	(154.05)	(156.47)	(158.50)	(166.60)	(170.28)
Waitara Lands Act disbursements	(2.54)	(0.51)	(0.57)	(0.65)	(0.55)	(0.56)	(0.56)	(0.57)	(0.57)	(0.58)	(0.58)
Interest paid	(11.32)	(15.48)	(17.25)	(9.83)	(10.49)	(10.62)	(10.77)	(11.10)	(11.79)	(12.07)	(12.08)
Net cash flows from operating activities	79.76	59.58	70.26	40.36	42.85	55.96	62.04	70.75	71.48	61.46	66.86
Cash flows from investing activities											
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	8.24	1.21	1.29	1.44	0.98	1.03	1.08	0.85	0.89	0.94	0.98
Investment release to Council	14.51	15.04	15.43	15.82	16.23	16.66	17.10	17.55	17.81	17.86	17.92
Receipts from sale of other financial assets	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Three Waters settlement	-	-	-	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	-	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(135.02)	(118.45)	(136.60)	(94.44)	(63.26)	(69.22)	(66.29)	(92.32)	(105.53)	(70.22)	(73.91)
Purchase of other financial assets	(5.87)	(1.04)	(1.01)	(1.02)	(1.03)	(1.05)	(1.07)	(0.81)	(0.85)	(0.89)	(0.93)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(117.39)	(102.49)	(120.14)	(37.45)	(4.83)	(10.33)	(6.93)	(32.48)	(85.43)	(50.06)	(53.69)
Cash flows from financing activities											
Proceeds from borrowings	61.56	60.00	80.00	70.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	10.00	-	-
Three Waters debt repayments	-	-	-	(40.00)	(40.00)	(40.00)	(40.00)	(40.00)	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings	(35.00)	(21.00)	(31.00)	(25.00)	(30.00)	(28.00)	(40.00)	(11.00)	-	(9.00)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	26.56	39.00	49.00	5.00	(40.00)	(48.00)	(60.00)	(31.00)	10.00	(9.00)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(11.07)	(3.91)	(0.88)	7.91	(1.98)	(2.37)	(4.89)	7.27	(3.95)	2.40	13.17
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17.34	6.26	2.36	1.48	9.41	7.43	5.05	0.13	7.39	3.42	5.82
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6.27	2.35	1.48	9.39	7.43	5.06	0.16	7.40	3.44	5.82	18.99

Notes to Financial Statements

Will be available at 27 February Council Meeting

Statement of Reserve Funds

NPDC maintains reserve funds as a part of its equity – refer to statement of accounting policies earlier in this section. Schedule 10 Clause 16 requires certain information to be included pertaining to these reserve funds. The following presents a summary of reserve funds over the period of this plan and is followed by a breakdown into the various reserve fund types giving a brief explanation of the types of funds under each category and a table giving the opening balances, movements and closing balances.

Summary of Reserve Funds

The following is a summary of the Council's expected reserve funds over the life of this plan.

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Opening balances	63.00	45.46	37.05	42.34	24.79	19.06	24.42	35.34	47.03	46.12	16.47
Deposits to reserves	28.83	43.32	71.17	32.65	35.94	39.74	43.89	45.21	47.34	49.50	49.44
Withdrawals from reserves	(47.36)	(51.73)	(65.88)	(50.20)	(41.67)	(34.38)	(32.97)	(33.52)	(48.25)	(34.41)	(28.54)
Closing balances	44.47	37.05	42.34	24.79	19.06	24.42	35.34	47.03	46.12	61.21	37.37

Note. Opening balances for Budget 2024/25 have been adjusted to reflect the actual opening position at 1 July 2023 and impacts of forecast for 2023/24.

- 1. Operating reserve funds.** These are set aside to fund short-term operational matters, such as some loan repayments, or to hold short-term surpluses arising from operations. If not required can be transferred to renewal reserves.

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Opening balances	5.16	3.85	4.56	5.69	5.76	6.01	6.28	7.32	7.62	7.92	8.21
Deposits to reserves	0.24	1.70	1.94	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.62	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
Withdrawals from reserves	(1.55)	(0.99)	(0.81)	(0.76)	(0.58)	(0.56)	(0.58)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.54)	(0.54)
Closing balances	3.85	4.56	5.69	5.76	6.01	6.28	7.32	7.62	7.92	8.21	8.50

- 2. Restricted reserves, trust and bequest funds.** These are funds subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by NPDC, such as bequests or operations in trust under specific Acts, and which may not be revised by the Council without reference to the Courts or third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met. These include the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund (held by NPDC for Te Tai Pari Trust), heritage funds, proceeds from sale of Junction Road leases, Solid Waste Development Fund, Central Landfill Development Fund, Ngamotu Masonic Lodge Bursary Fund and certain bequest funds: Monica Brewster, Molly Morpeth Canaday, J T Gibson. These funds are applied to infrastructural asset activities, Puke Ariki and Govett-Brewster Art Gallery.

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Opening balances	33.14	34.48	34.58	34.60	26.71	18.71	18.64	18.76	23.85	28.22	(11.76)
Deposits to reserves	3.69	3.83	3.94	4.24	4.55	4.98	5.40	5.59	5.88	6.28	3.56
Withdrawals from reserves	(2.35)	(3.73)	(3.92)	(12.13)	(12.55)	(5.05)	(5.28)	(0.50)	(1.51)	(1.52)	(0.45)
Closing balances	34.48	34.58	34.60	26.71	18.71	18.64	18.76	23.85	28.22	32.98	(8.65)

Statement of Reserve Funds

3. **Development funds.** These include development and financial contributions levied by NPDC for capital works and are intended to contribute to the growth related capital expenditure in the infrastructural asset activities of Roads, Flood Protection and Control Works, Parks, Venues and Events, Puke Ariki and Govett-Brewster Art Gallery and for 2024/25 and 2025/26 only for Water Supply, Wastewater Management, Stormwater Drainage

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Opening balances	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deposits to reserves	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Withdrawals from reserves	(4.33)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Closing balances	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. **Renewal and disaster funds.** NPDC sets aside funding to meet the renewal of its infrastructural and operating assets to ensure the continued ability of the Council to provide services. In addition NPDC maintains a disaster fund as a part of its insurance strategies. The renewal funds are applied to all activities throughout NPDC.

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Opening balances	25.93	7.13	(2.09)	2.05	(7.68)	(5.66)	(0.50)	9.26	15.56	9.98	20.02
Deposits to reserves	22.31	37.79	65.29	27.58	30.56	33.93	36.87	38.79	40.63	42.39	45.05
Withdrawals from reserves	(41.11)	(47.01)	(61.15)	(37.31)	(28.54)	(28.77)	(27.11)	(32.49)	(46.21)	(32.35)	(27.55)
Closing balances	7.13	(2.09)	2.05	(7.68)	(5.66)	(0.50)	9.26	15.56	9.98	20.02	37.52

Disclosure Statement for the period commencing 1 July 2024

Will be available for 27 February Council Meeting

Disclosure Statement

Will be available for 27 February Council Meeting

Disclosure Statement

Will be available for 27 February Council Meeting

Rating System and Information

Rating policies, system and indicative rates

This section complies with the requirements under Schedule 10 clauses 15(3)-(5) and 15A of the Local Government Act 2002. It should be read in conjunction with New Plymouth District Council's (NPDC) Revenue and Financing Policy. Figures quoted are exclusive of GST unless otherwise stated.

Definition of Separately Used or Inhabited Part of a Rating Unit (SUIP)

A SUIP is defined as a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit and includes any part of a rating unit that is used or occupied by any person, other than the ratepayer, having a right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement, or any part or parts of a rating unit that are used or occupied by the ratepayer for more than one single use. Separately used or inhabited parts include:

- A residential, small holding, or farmland property that contains two or more separately occupiable units, flats or houses each of which is separately inhabited or is capable of separate habitation, i.e. has independent kitchen facilities.
- A commercial premise that contains separate shops, kiosks, other retail or wholesale outlets, or offices, each of which is operated as a separate business or is capable of operation as a separate business.

1. General rates

NPDC will set a general rate based on the land value of rateable land in the district together with a uniform annual general charge (UAGC) applied to all SUIPs of a rating unit.

Differential land value categories

NPDC differentiates the general rate based on land use (Schedule 2 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002). The differential categories and percentages of total general rate requirement that apply to each group are:

	Differential factor	Revenue sought 2024/25 (\$)
Group 1: Commercial/Industrial All rating units that are used primarily for any commercial or industrial purpose	4.35	26,178,615
Group 2: Residential All rating units with a land area of one hectare or less, not being rating units in Group 1, used for residential and related purposes.	1.00	52,455,141
Group 3: Small Holdings All rating units, not being rating units included in Groups 1 or 2, having a land area of more than one hectare but no greater than four hectares.	0.81	3,676,913
Group 4: Farmland All rating units, not being rating units included in Groups 1, 2 or 3, having a land area in excess of four hectares.	0.96	14,841,505
Total		97,152,175

The Revenue and Financing Policy outlines the rules for inclusion into the different groups.

Application of differential calculation

The differential percentages are applied to the total general rate required. The UAGC component is then deducted and the balance is allocated based on individual land values within each category. Refer to the table below.

	Group 1 Commercial/Industrial	Group 2 Residential	Group 3 Small Holdings	Group 4 Farmland
Group differential requirement	25,359,903	41,954,143	3,077,284	13,820,312
Total UAGC from Group collected	818,712	10,500,998	599,629	1,021,193
Group requirement from land value calculation	26,178,615	52,455,141	3,676,913	14,841,505

Rating System and Information

The differentials per dollar land value are set in the table below.

Differential category	Rate cents/\$	Differential factor
Commercial/Industrial	1.3567	4.35
Residential	0.3121	1.00
Small Holdings	0.2539	0.81
Farmland	0.2996	0.96

Differential factor	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Commercial/Industrial	4.35	3.97	3.60
Residential	1.00	1.00	1.00
Small Holdings	0.81	0.86	0.90
Farmland	0.96	0.88	0.80

2. Uniform annual general charge

NPDC will set a UAGC which is a fixed amount assessed on every SUIP. The amount per SUIP (excluding GST) is set in the table below.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
UAGC (excluding GST)	325.53	227.98	130.43

Both the general rate and the UAGC will be used to fund, or assist with funding, all Council activities other than those funded by way of targeted rates for roading, water supply, stormwater, sewage treatment and disposal, refuse collection and kerbside recycling, swimming pool compliance and voluntary targeted rate for Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme.

3. Targeted roading rate

NPDC will set a targeted rate - the Uniform Annual Roothing Charge (UARC) to partially fund the roading activity on all rateable land in the district of a fixed amount per SUIP. The amount per SUIP (excluding GST) is set in the table below.

	2024/25
UARC (excluding GST)	138.65

4. Targeted stormwater rate

NPDC will set a targeted rate - the Annual Urban Stormwater Charge (AUSC) to partially fund the stormwater activity based on all rateable capital values in the urban area of the district. Map outlining urban area can be found on page 30.

Rate cents per dollar of rateable capital value	2024/25
AUSC (excluding GST)	0.0098

5. Targeted service charge rates

NPDC will charge the following targeted rates:

- Water supply.
- Sewage treatment and disposal.
- Refuse collection and disposal.
- Swimming pool compliance.
- Voluntary targeted rate - Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme.

Unless otherwise noted, only those properties that actually receive the service are liable for these charges, irrespective of differential category.

6. Water supply

NPDC has three mechanisms of payment for water supply.

a) Annual water charge is a targeted rate being a fixed amount per SUIP which is connected to an urban water supply but not charged volumetrically. This rate will be charged in 2024/25 and 2025/26 and will be discontinued in 2026/27. The amount per SUIP is \$378.05 excluding GST) for 2024/25.

b) On demand supplies of water by meter is a rate per cubic metre of water supplied to each connection which is metered and charged volumetrically and connected to an urban or rural water supply. A scale of charges is applied as follows:

- Standard rate for consumption up to or equal to 50,000m³ per annum \$1.52 (per cubic metre) for 2024/25.
- Rate for consumption in excess of 50,000m³ per annum \$1.54 (per cubic metre) for 2024/25.
- Waitara industrial - untreated supply \$0.96 (per cubic metre) for 2024/25.

c) Restricted flow targeted rate. A restricted flow targeted rate is determined by the (user nominated) volume of water able to be supplied within a fixed time period to a SUIP for properties that are not metered and are connected to a rural water supply (in accordance with NPDC's Bylaw Part 14 - Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Services). For 2024/25, the amount per 1m³ unit is \$237.87.

Rating System and Information

The **network fixed charge targeted rate** is a targeted amount per SUIP which is connected to a water supply by an annual water charge. The amount per SUIP is \$37.60 for 2024/25 and 2025/26 and will be discontinued in 2026/27.

Half charge

All properties that are within 100 metres of serviceable pipeline and are not included in assessments above, are assessed at \$207.83 per SUIP for 2024/25 and 2025/26 and will be discontinued in 2026/27.

Note. For properties that are not connected to an urban or rural water supply and are further than 100 metres from a water pipe, a targeted rate is not assessed.

6. Sewage treatment and disposal

All rating units other than commercial/industrial and school

NPDC will set a targeted rate for sewage treatment and disposal as a fixed amount per SUIPs (other than commercial/industrial rating units and schools) connected either directly or through a private drain to a public sewerage drain.

The amount per SUIP is \$623.25 for 2024/25.

Commercial/industrial and schools

NPDC will set a targeted rate per water closet or urinal per SUIP connected either directly or through a private drain to a public sewerage drain or commercial/industrial properties and schools as per the following scale per water closet or urinal for 2024/25.

	(\$)
One to two	623.25
Three	529.76
Four	467.44
Five	405.11
Six to 10	373.95
11 to 15	342.79
16 to 20	327.21
21 or more	311.63

Expansion of sewerage scheme charges (including Ōākura)

For rating units in the area to which the sewerage scheme was expanded and is now available (including Ōākura), where an agreement to connect was obtained but the rating unit has not yet connected, a targeted rate per SUIP will be set as a fixed amount (which is half the full amount). The amount per SUIP for 2024/25 is \$311.63. Once connected the full amount will apply in the next financial year.

Half charge

All properties that are within 100 metres of serviceable pipeline and are not included in assessments above, are assessed at \$311.63 per SUIP for 2024/25 and 2025/26 and will be discontinued in 2026/27.

Note. All rating units in the district which are neither connected to the sewerage system, are further than 100 metres from a wastewater pipe, or are not serviceable are not liable for these rates.

7. Refuse collection and disposal including kerbside recycling

NPDC will set a targeted rate for refuse collection and disposal (including kerbside recycling) as a fixed amount per SUIP to which the Council provides the service for which the charge is assessed. The amount per SUIP is \$234.16 for 2024/25.

8. Swimming pool compliance (registration and audit inspection pursuant to the Building Act 2004)

NPDC will set a targeted rate for swimming pool compliance as a fixed amount per SUIP which have a swimming pool/spa pool on the rating unit. The amount per SUIP is \$73.91 for 2024/25.

9. Voluntary Targeted Rate - Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme

The Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme rate is a targeted rate set on properties that have benefited from funding by NPDC in respect of the property for a range of household sustainability initiatives. The rate is calculated at either 11.1 per cent (for those who opted for a nine year repayment period) or 20 per cent (for those who opted for a five year repayment period) of the service amount (the cost of the borrowed amount) until the service amount and the costs of servicing the service amount are recovered and is charged on a rating unit basis. For the avoidance of doubt, this rate includes ratepayers who used NPDC's Voluntary Targeted Rate for Home Energy Scheme prior to its expansion as Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme.

Rating System and Information

Due dates and penalties

NPDC's rates (excluding metered water rates) for the 2024/25 year (1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025) will become due and payable by four equal instalments on the following dates:

- Instalment 1: 1 August 2024
- Instalment 2: 1 November 2024
- Instalment 3: 1 February 2025
- Instalment 4: 1 May 2025

NPDC will charge a penalty of 10 per cent on any part of each respective instalment (for rates excluding metered water rates) that remains unpaid after the instalment due dates listed above.

In addition, NPDC will charge a penalty of 10 per cent on any portion of rates (for rates excluding metered water rates) that were assessed or levied in any previous financial years prior to 1 July 2024 and which remain unpaid on 1 July 2024. The penalty will be applied on 30 September 2024 and a further additional penalty of 10 per cent on any portion of rates that were assessed

or levied in any previous financial years and which remain unpaid on 31 March 2025.

Metered water rates for the 2024/25 year (1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025) will generally be invoiced on a quarterly basis. However, rating units may be invoiced monthly if the unit has previously been invoiced monthly or NPDC has been notified before 30 June 2024 to be invoiced monthly.

Invoices for metered water invoiced quarterly will become due and payable on the following dates:

- Instalment 1: 27 November 2024
- Instalment 2: 26 February 2025
- Instalment 3: 28 May 2025
- Instalment 4: 27 August 2025

Invoices for metered water invoiced on a monthly basis will become due and payable on the following dates:

- Instalment 1: 20 August 2024
- Instalment 2: 20 September 2024
- Instalment 3: 20 October 2024
- Instalment 4: 22 November 2024
- Instalment 5: 20 December 2024
- Instalment 6: 20 January 2025
- Instalment 7: 21 February 2025
- Instalment 8: 21 March 2025
- Instalment 9: 20 April 2025
- Instalment 10: 20 May 2025
- Instalment 11: 20 June 2025
- Instalment 12: 20 July 2025

NPDC will charge a penalty of 10 per cent on any part of each respective instalment (for metered water rates) that remains unpaid after the instalment due dates listed above.

Rating base information

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Projected number of rating units	37,118	37,463	37,808	38,153	38,498	38,843	39,188	39,533	39,878	40,223	40,568
Projected total capital value of rating units (\$m)	24,325	34,280	34,522	34,763	35,005	35,246	35,488	35,729	35,971	36,212	36,454
Projected total land value of rating units (\$m)	20,906	21,135	21,296	21,456	21,616	21,777	21,937	22,098	22,258	22,419	22,579


Lump sum contributions


The Council may accept lump sum contributions in respect of any targeted rate.

Rating System and Information

Examples of the impact of the rating proposals (GST inclusive)

The following examples show the impact of the rating proposals on low, medium and high valued properties for each differential for 2024/25. They are required to be provided under clause 15(5) of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 and are indicative only. (Plus, approximate average case for each group based on average land value and pans for commercial/industrial.) The examples exclude the swimming pool compliance targeted rate and the voluntary Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme targeted rate. More information about these rates can be found on page 24.

 Residential land value (LV)	\$235,000 LV	\$320,000 LV	\$390,000 LV	\$490,000 LV	\$790,000 LV
General Rate	843.45	1,148.53	1,399.77	1,758.68	2,835.43
Uniform annual general charge	374.36	374.36	374.36	374.36	374.36
Targeted rates					
Uniform annual roading charge	159.45	159.45	159.45	159.45	159.45
Uniform annual sewage charge	717.00	717.00	717.00	717.00	717.00
Uniform annual urban stormwater charge	48.71	60.03	75.89	89.48	120.07
Uniform annual water charge:					
- Network fixed charge	43.24	43.24	43.24	43.24	43.24
- Standardised consumption charge	434.76	434.76	434.76	434.76	434.76
Uniform annual refuse charge	269.28	269.28	269.28	269.28	269.28
Total	2,890.25	3,206.65	3,473.75	3,846.26	4,953.59
Increase \$ over 2023/24	189.57	253.98	313.55	389.59	607.50

 Small Holdings land value (LV)	\$340,000 LV	\$550,000 LV	\$610,000 LV	\$700,000 LV	\$1,100,000 LV
General Rate	992.75	1,605.92	1,781.11	2,043.90	3,211.84
Uniform annual general charge	374.36	374.36	374.36	374.36	374.36
Targeted rates					
Uniform annual roading charge	159.45	159.45	159.45	159.45	159.45
Total	1,526.56	2,139.73	2,314.92	2,577.70	3,745.64
Increase \$ over 2023/24	116.62	250.41	288.64	345.98	600.82

Rating System and Information



Commercial/Industrial land value (LV)

	\$138,000 LV	\$340,000 LV	\$580,000 LV	\$1,020,000 LV	\$2,700,000 LV
General Rate	2,153.08	5,304.70	9,049.19	15,914.09	42,125.54
Uniform annual general charge	374.36	374.36	374.36	374.36	374.36
Targeted rates					
Uniform annual roading charge	159.45	159.45	159.45	159.45	159.45
Uniform annual sewage charge	717.00	717.00	2,330.00	2,330.00	4,300.00
Uniform annual urban stormwater charge	15.63	70.23	152.92	175.57	713.61
Uniform annual water charge:					
- Network fixed charge	43.24	43.24	43.24	43.24	43.24
- Standardised consumption charge	434.76	434.76	434.76	434.76	434.76
Total	3,897.52	7,103.73	12,543.91	19,431.47	48,150.95
Increase \$ over 2023/24	199.51	579.09	1,116.90	1,847.45	5,168.36



Farmland land value (LV)

	\$320,000 LV	\$670,000 LV	\$850,000 LV	\$1,580,000 LV	\$4,950,000 LV
General Rate	1,102.53	2,308.42	2,928.59	5,443.73	17,054.73
Uniform annual general charge	374.36	374.36	374.36	374.36	374.36
Targeted rates					
Uniform annual roading charge	159.45	159.45	159.45	159.45	159.45
Total	1,636.34	2,842.23	3,462.40	5,977.54	17,588.54
Increase \$ over 2023/24	18.51	148.11	214.76	485.08	1,732.99

Rating System and Information

Total Rates

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$)	LTP 2024/25 (\$)
Uniform annual general charge (UAGC)	16,566,544	12,940,532
General rate	71,462,669	84,211,643
Sub total (general rates)	88,029,213	97,152,175
Uniform annual roading charge (UARC)	4,989,910	5,502,400
Uniform annual sewage charge (UADC)	19,417,304	20,468,238
Annual urban stormwater charge (AUSC)	-	2,590,500
Uniform annual water charge (UAWC)	10,809,079	11,596,460
Water by meter charges	5,418,779	5,662,624
Uniform annual refuse charge (UARC)	6,308,033	7,239,610
Swimming pool compliance charge (UAPC)	42,163	70,735
Sub total (targeted rates/charges)	46,985,268	53,130,567
Total	135,014,481	50,212,007

The figures above do not include GST. GST will be added at applicable rates.

Rating System and Information

Rates and Charges	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$)	LTP 2024/25 (\$)	Rates and Charges	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$)	LTP 2024/25 (\$)
General rates			Uniform annual water charge:		
Uniform annual general charge	423.08	325.53	- Network fixed charge	37.60	37.60
Differential rates (cents per dollar of rateable land value):			- Consumption variable charge	351.23	378.05
- Group 1 (Commercial/Industrial)	1.2168c	1.3567c	Water half charge	-	207.83
- Group 2 (Residential)	0.2578c	0.3121c	Swimming pool compliance charge	44.06	73.91
- Group 3 (Small Holdings)	0.1985c	0.2539c	Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme - funding assistance depending on each funding arrangement		
- Group 4 (Farmland)	0.2674c	0.2996c	Water charges		
Targeted rates/charges			On demand supplies by water by meter (WBM):		
Uniform annual roading charge	128.05	138.65	- Supply charge (for all metered customers)	37.60	37.60
Uniform annual refuse charge per serviced household	206.10	234.16	- Standard rate for consumption up to 50,000m ³ (per cubic metre)	1.42	1.52
Uniform annual sewage charge - all rating units other than commercial/industrial	596.41	623.25	- Industrial rate for consumption in excess of 50,000m ³ per annum (per cubic metre)	1.44	1.54
Uniform annual sewage charge - commercial/industrial (including schools) (scale of charges per water closet or urinal):			Waitara industrial - untreated supply (per cubic metre)	0.96	0.96
- One to two	596.41	623.25	Restricted flow connections (per water unit as defined by Water Supply Bylaw (Part 15))	227.63	237.87
- Three	506.95	529.76			
- Four	447.31	467.44	Note: large users are charged the standard WBM rate to 50,000m ³ and the industrial rate for amounts in excess of 50,000m ³		
- Five	387.67	405.11	The figures above do not include GST. GST will be added at applicable rates.		
- Six to 10	357.85	373.95			
- 11 to 15	328.03	342.79			
- 16 to 20	313.12	327.21			
- 21 or more	298.21	311.63			
Ōākura part charge	298.21	311.63			
Wastewater half charge	-	311.63			
Annual urban stormwater charge (cents per dollar of rateable capital value):	-	0.0098c			

Map of urban stormwater area to be included

Will be available for 27 February Council Meeting

Funding Impact Statement

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	87.16	84.95	91.07	95.93	103.64	107.89	115.11	114.65	121.85	122.55	126.83
Targeted rates	45.18	62.58	68.30	13.83	14.66	15.53	16.42	17.16	17.86	18.06	18.78
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	7.40	9.70	11.51	11.58	12.90	13.34	13.74	14.28	14.58	14.82	15.16
Fees and charges	35.23	40.93	41.62	35.98	37.40	39.53	38.13	39.33	39.71	40.30	41.13
Interest and dividends from investments	16.11	17.38	17.78	18.17	18.58	19.01	19.44	19.89	20.16	20.21	20.27
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	1.38	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Total operating funding (A)	192.46	216.87	231.61	176.83	188.52	196.64	204.18	206.65	215.50	217.28	223.51
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	161.80	174.05	179.89	161.90	166.60	172.88	176.88	180.88	184.48	187.54	190.67
Finance costs	11.32	15.48	17.25	9.83	10.49	10.62	10.77	11.10	11.79	12.07	12.08
Internal charges and overheads applied	(7.01)	(8.04)	(8.04)	(20.54)	(20.65)	(21.12)	(21.31)	(21.43)	(21.62)	(21.70)	(21.93)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	166.11	181.49	189.10	151.19	156.44	162.38	166.34	170.55	174.65	177.91	180.82
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	26.35	35.38	42.51	25.64	32.08	34.26	37.84	36.10	40.85	39.37	42.69
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	54.52	21.72	16.95	21.41	18.81	23.63	23.28	32.33	26.96	23.77	27.28
Development and financial contributions	3.19	11.24	12.22	12.96	13.78	16.23	16.93	17.55	17.71	17.58	17.00
Increase/(decrease) in debt	26.57	39.01	49.00	45.00	-	(8.00)	(20.00)	9.00	10.00	(9.00)	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	8.63	1.20	1.29	1.44	0.97	1.02	1.07	0.84	0.89	0.93	0.98
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	92.91	73.17	79.46	80.81	33.56	32.88	21.28	59.72	55.56	33.28	45.26
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	17.30	14.21	10.18	3.84	2.80	4.92	4.93	11.03	6.81	3.14	1.04
- to improve the level of service	68.59	50.97	55.91	42.59	17.42	17.78	18.75	28.31	31.88	8.86	16.80
- to replace existing assets	49.13	53.27	70.51	48.01	43.04	46.52	42.61	52.98	66.84	58.22	56.07
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(15.85)	(7.57)	(12.29)	12.25	4.12	(0.35)	(5.45)	5.34	(7.29)	4.24	15.83
(Increase)/decrease of investments	0.09	(2.33)	(2.34)	(0.24)	(1.74)	(1.73)	(1.72)	(1.84)	(1.83)	(1.81)	(1.79)
Total applications of capital funding (D)	119.26	108.55	121.97	106.45	65.64	67.14	59.12	95.82	96.41	72.65	87.95
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(26.35)	(35.38)	(42.51)	(25.64)	(32.08)	(34.26)	(37.84)	(36.10)	(40.85)	(39.37)	(42.69)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Funding Impact Statement

Other information to be provided Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	A/Plan 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)	Budget 2031/32 (\$m)	Budget 2032/33 (\$m)	Budget 2033/34 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense											
Depreciation expense	49.53	51.22	56.24	31.01	31.39	34.03	34.14	34.24	34.24	34.24	34.24
<i>less deferred/unfunded</i>	(29.37)	(14.02)	(13.23)	(4.21)	(1.71)	(1.07)	1.65	3.37	5.11	6.77	9.33
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	20.16	37.20	43.01	26.80	29.68	32.96	35.79	37.61	39.35	41.01	43.57

Reconciliation Summary

Reconciliation of prospective financial plan, summary funding impact statement and prospective financial statements

PBE FRS 42: Prospective Financial Statements (specifically paragraph 40) requires reconciliation or narrative explaining differences in presentation of prospective financial information. Earlier in this section, NPDC presented its Prospective Financial Plan, Prospective Financial Statements and Summary Funding Impact Statement. The following reconciliation explains the differences in accounting treatment of the operating sections of each of the prospective financial statements.

	A/Plan 2020/21 (\$m)	Budget 2021/22 (\$m)	Budget 2022/23 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2024/25 (\$m)	Budget 2025/26 (\$m)	Budget 2026/27 (\$m)	Budget 2027/28 (\$m)	Budget 2028/29 (\$m)	Budget 2029/30 (\$m)	Budget 2030/31 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding											
Total operating funding (A)	181.55	216.87	231.62	176.82	188.50	196.63	204.18	206.66	215.50	217.27	223.50
add sources of capital funding:											
- Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	25.37	21.72	16.95	21.41	18.81	23.63	23.28	32.33	26.96	23.77	27.28
- Development and financial contributions	3.19	11.24	12.22	12.96	13.78	16.23	16.93	17.55	17.71	17.58	17.00
add Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense:											
- Unrealised gain/(loss) on PIF	9.26	9.39	9.55	9.69	9.80	9.89	10.00	10.12	10.12	10.12	10.12
- Disposals gain/(loss) from sale of assets	5.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Vested assets	4.54	5.10	5.20	5.31	5.40	5.49	5.59	5.68	5.79	5.90	5.98
Total operating revenue as per statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	229.33	264.32	275.54	226.19	236.29	251.87	259.98	272.34	276.08	274.64	283.88
Applications of operating funding											
Total applications of operating funding (B)	152.17	181.49	189.10	151.18	156.44	162.38	166.33	170.55	174.66	177.91	180.83
add Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense:											
- Depreciation and amortisation expenses	46.17	51.22	56.24	31.01	31.39	34.03	34.14	34.24	34.24	34.24	34.24
- Revaluation (gain)/loss on forestry	(0.06)	2.18	0.21	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	0.67	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.10)
Total operating revenue as per statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	198.28	234.89	245.55	182.09	187.73	196.31	201.14	204.70	208.80	212.06	214.97

EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE MEETING

MATTER

1. This report details items that are recommended should be considered with the public excluded, and the reason for excluding the public.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION

That having considered all matters raised in the report, the Council hereby resolves that, pursuant to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting:

- a) Environmental Court
The withholding of the information is necessary as a right of appeal lies to a court or tribunal against the decision of the Council. This particular interest being protected by section 48(2)(a)(i) of the Act.
- b) Chief Executive Review
The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons. This particular interest being protected by section 7(2)(a) of the Act.

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

COMPLIANCE	
Significance	This matter has been assessed as being of some importance.
Options	This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exclude the public. 2. Not exclude the public.
Recommendation	This report recommends Option 1 for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	There are no budget considerations.
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	This report is consistent with Council's Policy and Plans.

BACKGROUND

2. This report details items that are recommended should be considered with the public excluded, and the reason for excluding the public.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

3. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being of some importance because the exclusion of the public is a statutory procedure that will have a little or no impact on the **Council's strategic issues**.

OPTIONS

- Option 1 Pursuant to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, good reason exists to exclude the public for consideration of the items listed.
- Option 2 The Council can choose to consider these matters in an open meeting.

Risk Analysis

4. Release of information which meets the statutory tests for withholding (under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987) may expose the Council to legal, financial or reputational repercussions.

Recommended Option

This report recommends Option 1: Exclusion of the public for addressing the matter.

Report Details

Prepared By:	Carol Allen (Governance Advisor)
Team:	Governance
Approved By:	Julie Straka (Governance Manager)
Ward/Community:	District Wide
Date:	27 November 2023
File Reference:	ECM 9127340

-----*End of Report*-----

CLOSING KARAKIA

Unuhia, unuhia, Unuhia i te uru tapu-nui Kia wātea, kia māmā te ngākau, te tinana Te Wairua i te ara takatū Koia rā e Rongo whakairihia ake ki runga	Draw on, draw on Draw on the supreme sacredness To clear, to free the heart, the body and the spirit of mankind Rongo suspended high above us (in heaven)
Kia wātea, kia wātea Ae rā kua wātea Hau Paimarire	To be cleared of obstruction It is cleared

This karakia is recited to close a hui or event. It takes us from a place of focus and releases us to be clear of all the issues or tensions that may have arisen during the hui. We are now free to get on with other things.