



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

Tuesday 13 June 2023
at 1pm

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	Anneka	Carlson
	Cr	Murray	Chong
	Cr	Amanda	Clinton-Gohdes
	Cr	Harry	Duynhoven
	Cr	Bali	Haque
	Cr	Te Waka	McLeod
	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.
-

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 advised

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.*

- None noted

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.

- Tim Hall – Taranaki Housing Strategy - TAB 4
- Campbell Mattson (Location Homes) – Taranaki Housing Strategy - TAB 4
- Francis White (Ngati Tama) – Developing a Relationship Agreement with Maniapoto - TAB 5

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

2 May 2023

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.

Strategy and Operations Committee	9 May 2023
Community Funding Investment Committee	16 May 2023
Inglewood Community Board	17 May 2023
Clifton Community Board	18 May 2023
Waitara Community Board	19 May 2023
Kaitake Community Board	22 May 2023
Puketapu Bell-Block Community Board	22 May 2023
Te Huinga Taumata	30 May 2023
Finance Audit and Risk Committee	6 June 2023
Extraordinary Clifton Community Board	6 June 2023

REPORTS

- 1 NPDC Performance Report for period 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023
 - 2 Health, Safety & Wellbeing Quarterly Report -Due Diligence Obligations
 - 3 Significance and Engagement Policy
 - 4 Housing – Taranaki Strategy
 - 5 **Developing a Relationship with Ngāti Maniapoto**
 - 6 **Electoral Officer’s Report on the 2022 Triennial Elections**
 - 7 Annual Plan Adoption and Rates Setting
 - 8 Strategic Framework for the Triennium and the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034
 - 9 Exclusion of the Public for the Remainder of the Meeting
-

NPDC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR PERIOD 1 JULY 2022 TO 31 MARCH 2023

PURPOSE/ TE WHĀINGA

1. The purpose of this report is to advise of Council's performance for the period 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023 of the 2022/23 financial year.

RECOMMENDATION / NGĀ WHAIKUPU

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

- a) That debt repayments for the 2022/23 financial year be reduced by \$0.4m to offset additional interest expense.
 - b) That expenditure incurred over budget on the District Plan for the 2022/23 financial year be debt funded over five years in recognition of the anticipated longer term benefits of the expenditure.
 - c) That the contribution to the general renewal reserve is reduced by \$0.2m recognising that the fleet replacement programme is behind schedule.
 - d) That the balance of the HR Reserve of \$0.225m is transferred to partially offset the unbudgeted executive recruitment and transition costs.
 - e) That seed funding expenditure incurred over budget on the Tuparikino Active Community Hub for the 2022/23 financial year be debt funded over five years in recognition of the anticipated longer term benefits of the expenditure.
 - f) That the contribution to the general renewal reserve is reduced by \$0.5m recognising the under-delivery of the overall renewal programme.
 - g) That expenditure of \$1.3m for the Pakiaka project is debt funded for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 financial years, in turn releasing the BTG reserve to fund the unbudgeted operational expenditure incurred for Information Technology applications and security.
 - h) That \$0.15m from the New Plymouth Partners reserve is transferred to offset consultancy and project management costs.
-

- i) That the remaining balance from the Parks Subdivision Reserve is transferred to offset unbudgeted operating expenditure incurred for the Mangorei Reserve slip and Lepperton Hall demolition and asbestos removal.

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.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

4. **Council's performance and progress towards meeting its objectives and key performance measures**, as set out in its Long-Term Plan (LTP) 2021-2031, are reported on a quarterly basis. The quarterly report also covers information on financial performance.
5. The current and forecast economic conditions continue to place considerable pressure on the Council. Inflation has been unusually high and interest rates are continuing to increase. The underlining drivers are global issues – including Covid-19, supply chain disruptions, too much economic stimulus, and the war in Ukraine – **and therefore outside of Council's control.**
6. Council adopted the Annual Plan 2022/23 with a balanced budget and a budgeted operating surplus of \$16.54 million.
7. This report covers the financial performance and performance against objectives for the period 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023 of the 2022/23 financial year. The highlights and issues are set out in the performance report.
8. Budgeted capital expenditure based on the revised budget (including net carry forwards \$3.3m) for the 2023 financial year is \$106.3m. Year to date spend is \$61.4m representing 58 per cent of the total revised budget.

Key Performance Indicators

9. Council has 108 Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of which 72 have been achieved or are on track. Twenty-two KPIs do not have data available yet and will be reported in the annual report.

10. Seven KPIs are behind target relating to:
- a) Customer and Regulatory Solutions responding to logged complaints in a timely manner;
 - b) Economic Development number of engagements with visitor industry operators;
 - c) Economic Development number level of annual investment in regional businesses;
 - d) Management of Investments and Funding annual return from the Perpetual Investment Fund received by NPDC;
 - e) Venues and Events number of pool patrons; and
 - f) Waste Management and Minimisation reduction in total landfill waste generated per capita and per household.
11. Seven KPIs have not been met relating to:
- a) Customer and Regulatory Solutions responding to logged complaints in a timely manner;
 - b) Customer and Regulatory Solutions responding to building applications in a timely manner;
 - c) Customer and Regulatory Solutions responding to non-notified resource consents in a timely manner;
 - d) Governance adoption of Annual Report within statutory timeframe.
 - e) Transportation footpath length recording as failed.
 - f) Wastewater Treatment number of abatement notices received.
 - g) Water Supply number of abatement notices received.
-

Year to date rating deficit

12. The first nine months of the financial year shows a current overall rating deficit of \$6.5m against a budgeted deficit of \$2.1m. The unfavourable rating variance is \$4.4m. The noteworthy financial considerations for the quarter include:
- a) Nine months of the financial year have passed, and timing issues **continue to trigger some variances against Council's core operating** revenue and expenditure budgets. It is likely that some of these variances will flow through into the 2023/24 financial year and require the approval of carry forward budgets.
 - b) The unfavourable variance of \$6.5m for other expenses is a combination of multiple factors including timing differences, the classification of expenditure and favourable and unfavourable variances.
 - c) The required change in accounting treatment of projects in the Business Technology Group from capital expenditure to operating expenditure has contributed to the unfavourable variance (\$1.45m), however this expenditure is funded through debt and/or reserves and therefore has no impact on the end of year rating position.
 - d) Likewise, the additional expenditure incurred for local road maintenance (\$1.38m) is offset by subsidies and additional waste disposal fees (\$0.52m) are offset by additional revenue with neither contributing to the current rating deficit.
 - e) Over and above timing differences, \$0.2m of the favourable variance in other expenses relates to the delay in painting Puke Ariki. This will now be undertaken in the 2025 financial year. Offsetting the favourable variance in other expenses, information technology costs are \$1.3m over budget; community grants are ahead of budget by \$0.3m; and additional costs have been incurred in the parks activity, including storm damage clean up (\$0.2m) tree removal, rubbish and waste removal (\$0.14m) and demolition and asbestos work at the Lepperton Hall (\$0.11).
 - f) Expenditure in the governance activity is also ahead of budget as a result of Executive replacement costs (\$0.3m) and additional governance costs for Councillors and Boards (\$0.19m).
 - g) Building and resource consent revenue is behind budget for the quarter (\$0.74m) as consent applications have reduced.
 - h) Finance costs are above budget by \$1.7m. Interest expense was budgeted at 2.85 per cent per annum and the current weighted average cost of funds is 4.27 per cent per annum. Staff have implemented a strategy adjusting the swap portfolio to reduce interest costs by \$0.9m in the current financial year.
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Year to date operating surplus

13. The operating surplus to period nine is \$1.3m against a budgeted surplus of \$12.0m. The unfavourable variance of \$10.7m is largely explained through the following variances to budget;
- a) Investment revenue is below budget (\$1.7m) as year to date gains total \$3.8m and were budgeted at \$5.5m. Three quarterly release payments from the Perpetual Investment Fund have been received by Council this financial year totalling \$8.2m which is \$0.4m higher than budget. The Waitara Perpetual Fund has increased in value by \$0.8m year to date.
 - b) Subsidy revenue has a favourable variance of \$1.2m. However, a \$0.83m unfavourable variance relates to the timing of capex spend in the NZTA local roading programme and a \$0.49m unfavourable variance for the Tangaroa stormwater project. Revenue is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense when the capital works are undertaken.
 - c) Operating subsidies of \$2.0m favourable to budget offset the above unfavourable variance, relating to the timing of other expenditure in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. Subsidies of \$0.75m for the Thermal Dryer have been received ahead of budget and are included in the overall variance for subsidies and grants.
 - d) The sale of land through the Waitara Lands Act has diminished, resulting in an unfavourable variance to budgeted revenue of \$4.9m, partially offset with distribution payments also behind budget with a favourable variance of \$2.8m.
 - e) Depreciation and amortisation expense has an unfavourable variance of \$2.4m. Asset revaluations for the 2022 financial year have now been finalised, increasing asset values on the Statement of Financial Position, which in turn, has increased depreciation expense.
 - f) As noted above, interest expense is unfavourable to budget (\$1.7m) as the current average interest rate is 142 basis points above budget.
 - g) The unrealised gain on interest rate swaps of \$2.3m 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.**
-

Forecast to 30 June 2023 and proposed mitigations

14. Financial forecasts prepared at period seven (January) and since updated for known movements are indicating a year end deficit position in the region of \$5m to \$6m. The deficit is largely a combination of interest expense over budget because of increased interest rates, unbudgeted information technology costs for security and applications, consenting revenue less than budget and the impact of inflation on expenditure beyond what was budgeted.
 15. Management have strategies in place to minimise the quantum of the forecast deficit. These include utilising tools within the Treasury Management Policy to reduce interest costs, and the review and deferral of some vacant roles. In addition, propose a number of alternative accounting treatments to fund some of the additional expenditure incurred to bring the year end position closer in line with budget.
 - a) Reduce the amount of principal repayments made in the 2022/23 financial year by \$0.4m to partially offset the additional interest costs incurred. Principal repayments of \$6.9m were budgeted in the Annual Plan 2022/23, based on closing debt of \$216m. The closing debt balance at 30 June 2022 was \$203.5m, just over \$12m less than budget. Had principal repayments been based in this level of debt, the rate requirement for the Annual Plan 2022/23 would have been \$0.4m less than budgeted.
 - b) Debt fund District Plan expenditure incurred over budget for the 2022/23 financial year over five years in recognition of the anticipated longer term benefits of the expenditure. The estimated amount over budget is \$0.36m. This is an accepted approach across Local Government to funding operating expenditure of this nature and many **Council's fund all** District Plan expenditure through debt to spread the cost.
 - c) Reduce the contribution to the general renewal reserve by \$0.2m recognising that the fleet replacement programme is behind schedule. Year to date spend is \$0.4m against a revised budget of \$1.6m. The forecast full year spend is \$0.8m. Renewal reserves and depreciation funding will be reassessed for the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024-2034 for at least a 10 year funding requirement. Unused renewal funds accumulate in the renewal reserves and contribute to future renewal expenditure requirements.
 - d) Transfer the remaining balance from the HR Reserve of up to \$0.225m to partially offset the unbudgeted costs for executive recruiting and the associated transition costs. The reserve was set aside from prior year surpluses for the People and Capability area. Projects have been completed and this reserve funding is no longer required. This expenditure (\$0.3m) was not budgeted in the Annual Plan 2022/23 which has resulted in a one off variance.
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- e) Debt fund the seed funding expenditure incurred over budget on the Tuparakino Active Community Hub (TACH) for the 2022/23 financial year over five years. The estimated amount is \$0.34m. This approach recognises the anticipated longer term benefits of the expenditure and is an acceptable approach to funding this component of the project.
- f) Reduce the contribution to renewal reserves by \$0.5m recognising the under-delivery of the overall renewal programme for this financial year. The budgeted drawdown from renewal reserves in the 2022/23 revised budget (Annual Plan plus budget revisions) is \$42m. The forecast drawdown to fund renewal expenditure for the financial year is \$21.7m, reflecting that the capex delivery of renewal projects is behind that anticipated in both the Annual Plan and LTP. Payments to the renewal reserve for the financial year were budgeted at \$22.5m which is \$0.8m in excess of forecast renewal spend. The proposed reduction of \$0.5m represents a 2.2 per cent decrease on the amount budgeted in the Annual Plan 2022/23.
- g) With the adoption of the LTP 2021-2031, **council's Financial Strategy** committed to increase the rate funded contribution to renewals by \$180m (inflated). The expectation was that Council would be fully funding its renewal assets on a 10 year average basis by 2029. It is acknowledged that this goal is still important to meet the **Financial Strategy's principle of 'Fairness and Equity'; particularly in an inflationary** environment where the cost to renew assets is increasing. However, even with this proposed funding reduction, the target should still be achievable with the separation of three waters renewals as these activities were the biggest driver of increased renewal funding during the preparation of the LTP 2021-2031.
- h) Long term renewal funding requirements are reassessed at least every three years in conjunction with the LTP. Consideration is given to planned renewal spend across the 30 year Infrastructure Strategy, existing contributions and the impact of revaluations. This approach smooths the rating contribution to rates, reducing the impact of rating shocks from lumpy renewal expenditure.

- i) Debt fund capex of \$1.296m for the Pakiaka project for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 financial years over a three year term. In July 2020, the Council resolved to fund the Pakiaka project from project expenditure and carry forwards from the Information Technology budget. These funds were transferred into the BTG (operational) reserve. Had these funds not existed, the project would have been funded from debt over three to five years, recognising the longer term benefit of the expenditure. By reassigning the funding for the capex project, it is proposed that the operational reserve funds be transferred to fund the unbudgeted operational expenditure incurred for Information Technology applications and security.
- j) Transfer \$0.15m of the remaining balance from the New Plymouth Partners (NPP) Reserve to offset consultancy and project management costs. The reserve was established in the 2021 financial year from general operating surpluses. There are no specific commitments identified for the use of the reserve funds. Funding expenditure in the NPP activity from existing reserves releases general rate funding to offset the forecast deficit.
- k) Transfer the remaining balance from the Parks Reserve of \$0.17m to partially offset unbudgeted operating expenditure incurred for the Mangorei Reserve slip (\$0.08m) and Lepperton Hall demolition and asbestos removal (\$0.105m). The reserve account has been unused since the 2017/18 financial year and there are no known commitments for the use of the funds. The expenditure incurred are one off costs and the reserve funds align to the proposed application.
- l) The financial impact of approving these adjustments is a reduction of \$3.641m to the forecast deficit of \$5-6m. The proposed adjustments are summarised in the following table.

Description	Amount
Reduce principal repayments	\$0.400m
Debt fund District Plan	\$0.360m
Reduce renewal funding – fleet	\$0.200m
Drawdown HR reserve	\$0.225m
Debt fund TACH seed funding	\$0.340m
Reduce renewal funding – general	\$0.500m
Drawdown BTG reserve	\$1.296m
Drawdown NPP reserve	\$0.150m
Drawdown Parks reserve	\$0.170m
Total	\$3.641m

16. The Annual Plan 2022/23 **budgeted for a 'Balanced budget'** and this determined the amount of rating income that was levied for the financial year. However, rarely does actual revenue and expenditure align to the plan to the extent that a rating surplus or deficit is not realised. Multiple external factors have impacted both revenue and expenditure in the current financial year, beyond what was anticipated and greater than what has been seen in past financial years. Surpluses in prior years have largely been allocated (WOMAD, Housing Reserve, etc.) and the 2021/22 financial year closed with a deficit of \$3.3m which is budgeted to be repaid over three years commencing 2023/24. Moving forward it would be prudent to set aside some accumulated surpluses as operational reserves to mitigate the impact of future deficits.

Significant Capital Projects

17. Budgeted capital expenditure based on the revised budget (including net carry forwards \$3.3m) for the 2023 financial year is \$106.3m. Year to date spend is \$61.4m representing 58 per cent of the total revised budget.
18. Council currently has 243 active projects in the Project Management system (this excludes renewals). One per cent of these projects are in the Assess project phase, four per cent are in the Concept phase, 26 per cent are in the Plan phase, 49 per cent are in the Delivery phase, two per cent in the Handover phase, seven per cent in the Close phase and 11 per cent are in the Evaluate phase.
19. Progress to date on the Significant Capital Projects to deliver as outlined in 2022/23 Annual Plan have been summarised in the appendix. Costs increases due to inflation and current market conditions are impacting our significant capital projects. We are re-assessing projects business cases and will report the details to the Strategic Project Committee.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCING IMPLICATIONS / NGĀ HĪRANGA Ā-PŪTEA, Ā-RAUEMI

20. 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 / HĪRANGA AROMATAWAI

21. 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 3 Performance Report for the period 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023 (ECM 8982855)

Report Details

Prepared By:	Helen Barnes (Financial Services Manager)
Team:	Corporate Planning and Policy
Approved By:	Joy Buckingham (Corporate Services Manager)
Ward/Community:	District-wide
Date:	3 May 2023
File Reference:	ECM 8982974

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



Performance Report

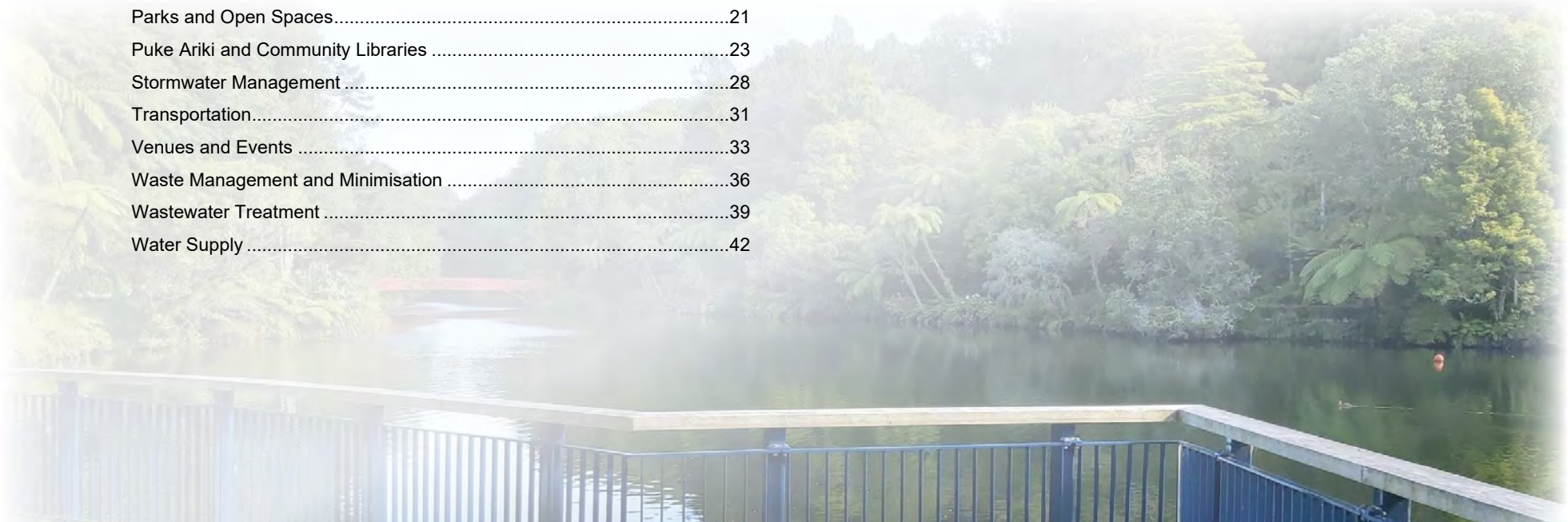
for period 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023



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Year In Review

1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023



The **third quarter** saw a successful summer season with concerts, the TSB Festival of Lights, Womad and other events and activities despite spells of wild weather that forced teams to quickly react and adapt our services to help our residents in the aftermath. Meanwhile, some big projects got underway to deliver upgrades in Three Waters services across the district.

January 2023

- Wild weather forces a successful late change of venue for Australian rock band King Gizzard and the Lizard Wizard and 2,000 fans from the Bowl of Brooklands to the TSB Stadium.
- The TSB Festival of Lights hit the road with pop-up events at Inglewoods Joe Gibbs Scenic Reserve and Waitara's West Quay.
- The Let's Go team launched the annual Ride Summertime Rolls programme of 13 cycling events and activities across the district.
- Work begins on replacing Urenui's 50-year-old water pipes with more than 2km of new sustainable and more durable PVC pipes.
- TSB Festival of Lights closes after bringing in about 150,000 visitors

February

- NPDC and Ngāti Te Whiti host an afternoon of music, entertainment and kai at Ngāmotu Beach for Waitangi Day.
- Work starts on rebuilding part of Egmont Road to improve safety on a stretch with a history of accidents and near misses.
- A shortage of qualified lifeguards across the country forces NPDC to reduce opening hours at the Todd Energy Aquatic Centre and district pools so it can maintain safe standards.
- Kerbside rubbish and recycling for about 1,300 homes are postponed and NPDC teams take 1,700 calls and emails and respond to 107 incidents over 24 hours during Cyclone Gabrielle before stepping up to help Hastings in the aftermath as part of Ko Tātou LGNZ's Adopt a Community scheme.
- NPDC announces the return of major events to Yarrow Stadium with the Gallagher Chiefs playing the Queensland Reds in the first DHL Super Rugby Pacific match there since 2017.
- Work starts on clearing the Tangaroa Stream and restoring the mauri of the ecosystem as part of NPDC's \$20m Waitara Stormwater Project.
- NPDC buys an 84ha block of land near Ōnaero for the Urenui/Ōnaero wastewater project.
- Puke Ariki unveils its range of 300 dyslexia-friendly books, most to help children and teens.

March

- NPDC's Annual Report for the 2021/22 financial year is adopted with 79 per cent of KPIs met.
- A new EV Charging Framework is released to open the way for more EV charging stations across the district.
- Graham Ansell is named new chair of New Plymouth PIF Guardians Limited.
- Work starts to replace more than 500m of aging water pipes in Bell Block with new sustainable and more durable polythene plastic pipes.
- The 85-year-old Poet's Bridge in Pukekura Park closes for two months of repairs and maintenance.
- 137 teams from around the country take part in the annual two-day Oxfam Trailwalker event.
- The roll-out begins on safer speeds outside the district's school with more than 300 new speed limit signs.
- Applications open for NPDC's Built Cultural Heritage Protection Fund which helps owners preserve historic buildings.
- Womad returns to Brooklands Park with 15,000 fans and 40 acts from around the world after two years away due to Covid.
- The summer water restrictions end with water use down 8 per cent – or 117 Olympic swimming pools – from January-March last year.

The second quarter saw a major campaign to get out the vote for the local elections with voters turning out in numbers well above the national average to elect a new NPDC governance team as we moved into summer across the organisation with road maintenance, outdoor pools reopening and the return of events such as the TSB Festival of Lights and concerts at the Bowl of Brooklands after last summer's season of Covid cancellations.

October 2022

- The city's Pack Howitzer is removed from the foreshore for refurbishment by army volunteers.
- Three primary schools are among the first groups to receive funding from NPDC's new Te Korowai o Tāne (Planting our Place) fund.
- A flurry of last-minute votes pushes New Plymouth District's voter turnout to 45%, way ahead of the national average of 40% in the local body elections.
- Final election result show Neil Holdom confirmed as Mayor for three more years and four new Councillors including the district's first Māori Ward Councillor.
- Artist Amanda Watson takes her canvases into Pukekura Park in a project to capture images of its natural forest areas.
- TSB Stadium marks 30 years with a Taranaki All Stars exhibition basketball match and a party to celebrate the huge range of events it's hosted.
- The Len Lye Cinema hosts The Show Me Shorts Film Festival with nine short films from around the country and the nine-day Latin American and Spain Film Festival.

November

- The Len Lye Cinema hosts the Japanese Film Festival over two days.
- The \$20m Waitara Stormwater Project, which is expected to take 10 years, starts with the installation of a stormwater pipe along Richmond Street.
- NPDC receives 251 pieces of feedback on the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan which will guide how we reuse, recycle and dispose of waste over the next six years.
- NPDC's Ngāmotu New Plymouth City Centre Strategy picked up an Award of Excellence Master Planning and Urban Design Strategy in the New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architecture Awards 2022.
- The Todd Energy Aquatic Centre opens its outdoor pools for the summer season along with pools in Waitara, Inglewood and Ōkato.
- NPDC's \$3m summer road resealing programme starts, with about 80km of urban and rural roads set for resealing by the end of April.
- Five of the 90 volunteers who help the TSB Showplace are recognised with awards for each giving more than 50 years of service.
- Fourteen grassroots organisations each receive about \$3k from NPDC's one-off Youth Connectedness Fund to help young people stay active after two years of Covid and lockdowns.

December

- Works by 11 local, national and international artists go on display as part of Te Au: Liquid Constituencies exhibition at the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery.
- Fitzroy Pool reopens for the summer with a new, accessible on-site toilet and changing room.
- Colossal Squid: Freaky Features (Te Ngū Tipua: Ngā Wāhanga Weriweri) opens in Puke Ariki's Lane Gallery as part of a Te Papa touring exhibition.
- The giant walk-through bauble light display makes its debut on Puke Ariki Landing.
- Waitara gets a festive facelift with a \$200k upgrade to its Christmas light display.
- Let's Go rolls out its Ride Summertime Rolls programme of summer cycling events.
- Two pontoons damaged or washed away in August storms are reinstalled on Waitara River.
- Egmont Road traffic management system begins on Boxing Day, managing car parking up to the North Egmont Visitor Centre.
- The TSB Festival of Lights returns to Pukekura Park after skipping a year due to Covid, with 13 new light installations and a line-up of performers from around the country and overseas.
- Taupō District Council Chief Executive Gareth Green is announced as the new NPDC Chief Executive from 27 March.
- About 7,000 fans pack the Bowl of Brooklands from A Summer's Day Live, headlined by UK reggae legends UB40, on 30 December.

The **first quarter** saw NPDC moving ahead with major infrastructure projects, while dealing with Covid-related and weather disruptions, rolling out a multi-faceted election campaign to encourage people to stand and vote, and working with partners to realise on-the-job training projects in construction and infrastructure.

July 2022

- NPDC buys a Waiau Road property as a possible site for a wastewater treatment plant for Urenui and Onaero residents.
- Taranaki-based artist Wharehoka Smith's latest exhibition, Nekenekehia Tukua, opens at NPDC's Puke Ariki Museum.
- New Plymouth and the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius form a partnership on energy transition and climate change during the first-ever delegation to New Zealand under the EU-funded Urban and Regional Cooperation programme.
- The international Zoo Aquarium Association gives NPDC's Brooklands Zoo the tick of approval for animal welfare with accreditation that is reviewed every three years.
- Cleaning begins after one of NPDC Wastewater Treatment Plant's two bioreactor basins after it is emptied of 9,500 cubic meters of wastewater.
- NPDC and Taranaki Foundation launch the landmark Destination Play project at Kāwaroa Park.
- NPDC's TSB Festival of Lights is crowned New Zealand's Favourite Event and Best Local Government Event, and the GIS team gets an award for Best Use of Technology for Oxfam Trailwalker 2021, at the New Zealand Event Association awards.
- Eleven local people receive NPDC Citizens Awards for their outstanding contributions to the District.
- Tickets for WOMAD 2023 go on sale, marking its return to the Bowl of Brooklands after Covid scuppered the 2022 festival.

August

- District-wide installation of residential water meters begins.
- NPDC teams up with Chorus to brighten up five Telecom cabinets with work by local artists.
- Local Government New Zealand gives NPDC an A grade in its independent CouncilMARK report, up from the 2019 score of BBB.
- The Creative Communities fund receives a record 32 applications after an NPDC promotion focusing on grants for young dancers were putting New Plymouth centre stage on the national dance circuit.
- NPDC's Len Lye Cinema is the sole Taranaki host for the Whānau Mārama: New Zealand International Film Festival.
- NPDC receives 77 nominations for the 2022 election, up from 58 candidates in the 2019 election.
- NPDC staff and contractors clear more than 40 slips from roads and set up portaloos in Waitara and Inglewood after several days of heavy rain overwhelms waste water systems and the roads network.
- Work begins on the I Am Hana mural by Mr G on the outside back wall on NPDC's Puke Ariki Library to mark 50 years since the Māori language petition to Parliament.
- The NPDC/WITT-Te Pūkenga infrastructure training park, Te Kua Matahanganga, opens Bell Block.

September

- About 11 tonnes of CO₂ emissions were avoided in the month-long Fresh Air Challenge/Te Wero Hauhau, run by NPDC's Let's Go team to encourage people to take up active travel.
- New Plymouth Airport is named medium-sized airport of the year and medium infrastructure project of the year at the delayed 2021 New Zealand Airports Association awards.
- Almost 40 food outlets join NPDC's Bring It! to encourage people to carry reusable food containers.
- The completed I Am Hana mural on Puke Ariki Library is marked with a street party and other events and receives national news coverage.
- For people wanting to pay tribute to the late Queen Elizabeth II, a condolence book was provided and a floral tributes space set aside at the Pukekura Park band rotunda.
- Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre offered a full week of activities to mark Te Wiki o te reo Māori/Māori Language Week.
- NPDC launches its Vote promotion to encourage voting as part of its 2022 election campaign.
- Fourteen new zero waste bin stations installed and promoted around the district and CBD.
- The second Build a Bridge project to give high school students a stepping stone into a construction career sees three NPDC foot bridges completed ahead of schedule.
- The news that NPDC's TSB Festival of Lights is returning to Pukekura Park this summer after a two-year hiatus is widely welcomed.



Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 Performance Measures

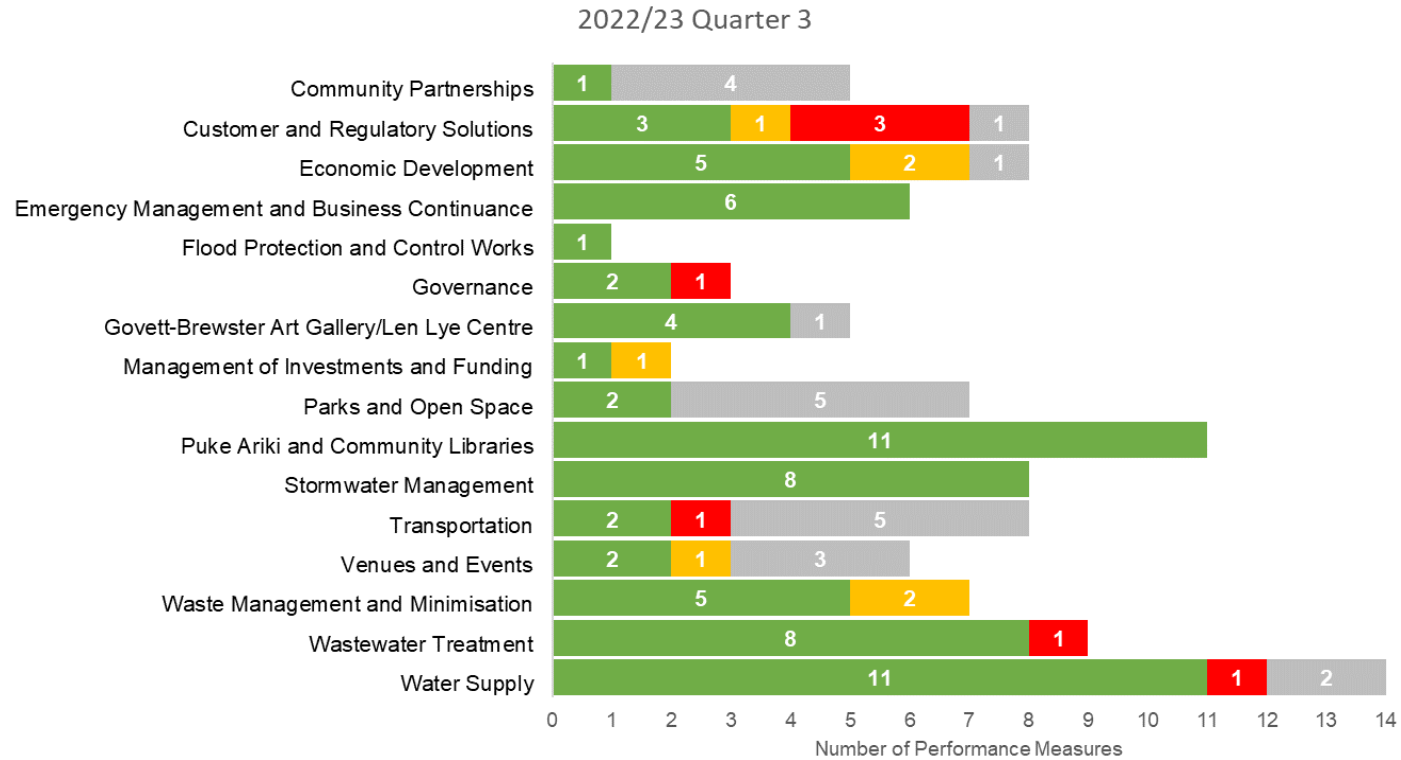
Overview



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 2022/23 Quarter 1 (LTP 2021-2031: 108 performance measures). A summary comparison is shown for the same period last year.

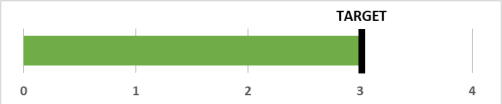
2022/23 Q3 (108)	72 Achieved or on target	7 Behind target	7 Target not met	22 Data not yet available
2021/22 Q3 (107)*	69 Achieved or on target	10 Behind target	3 Target not met	25 Data not yet available

* One measure in Governance not applicable as no triennial elections in 2020/21.



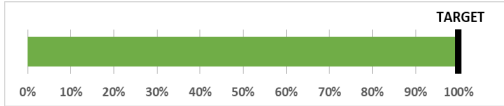
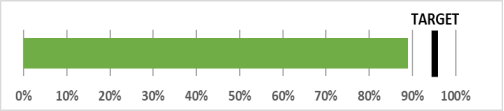


Community Partnerships

<p>Build strategic relationships that support collaboration, capability and capacity in the community sector.</p>		<p>Provide a 'start-up' fund to support creativity and collaboration in new community initiatives.</p>
<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;">Achieved - 3</p> <p>The number of initiatives receiving 'start up' financial support.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 3</p>  <p>An increase from same period last year (2).</p> <p>Q2: Three Q1: No initiatives</p>
<p>Provide effective funding support for community organisations and initiatives.</p>	<p>Effectively coordinate and administer the Housing for the Elderly service.</p>	
<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>	

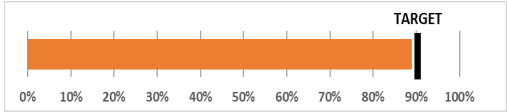
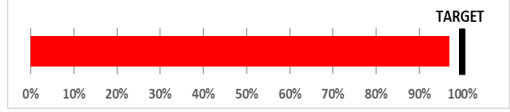
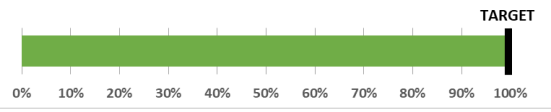


Customer and Regulatory Solutions

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>Q1 & Q2: 100%</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 89%</p> <p>The percentage of known dogs registered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 95%</p>  <p>Consistent with the same period last year (89%). Staff continue to actively follow up with owners of unregistered dogs and infringements issued to non-compliant owners. It is anticipated target will be met.</p> <p>Q2: 87%</p> <p>Q1: 83%</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

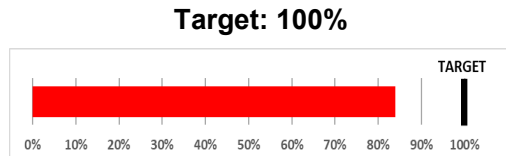
<p>Respond to logged complaints in a timely manner.</p>	<p>Process requests for official information within timeframes set under Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (1987).</p>	<p>Conduct licensing inspections in accordance with statutory requirements.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Behind target – 89%</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>A decrease from the same period last year (91%). 218 formal complaints received to date (83 in Q1, 57 in Q2 and 78 in Q3), compared to 229 for the same period last year. Data on this KPI is now reported weekly to the Executive Leadership Team to drive an improved response rate across the organisation.</p> <p>Q2: 87% Q1: 84% (correction from previously reported result 81%)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Target not met – 97%</p> <p>The percentage of requests for official information completed within statutory timeframe.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 100%</p>  <p>A decrease from the same period last year (100%). 201 official information requests received to date (82 in Q1, 61 in Q2 and 58 in Q3), compared to 216 for the same period last year. Data on this KPI is now reported weekly to the Executive Leadership Team to drive an improved response rate across the organisation.</p> <p>Q2: 96% Q1: 93% (correction from previously reported result 96%)</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 the same period last year (100%). We have a total of 224 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> <p>Q2: 100% Q1: 100%</p>

Customer and Regulatory Solutions

Process consent applications within statutory timeframes.

Target not met – 84%

The percentage of building applications processed within statutory timeframes (consents and code compliance certificates).



A decrease from same period last year (97%). There have been a total of 2,095 building applications processed to date (873 in Q1, 669 in Q2 and 1,553 (including 999 historic CCCs) in Q3), compared to 2,479 for same period last year.

Both compliance rates have been affected this quarter as follows:

- Building Consents: 93% compliance. Consent processing has bounced back from the previous quarter, with staff sickness (Covid) negatively influencing compliance rate.
- Code Compliance Certificates (CCC): 75% compliance is a direct result of a new process implemented in Q3 based on an IANZ audit. The 75% comprises:
 - Current CCC applications compliance rate of 90%.
 - Historic CCC (of which there was 999 in Q3) 41% outside timeframes.
- This trend will continue (current and historic CCC stats affecting overall compliance rates) until the wash-up of historic CCC applications is complete.

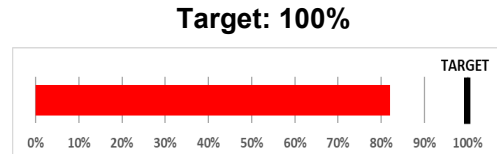
The Building Team is currently carrying one vacancy.

Q2: 76%

Q1: 88%

Target not met – 82%

The percentage of non-notified resource management consents processed within statutory timeframes.



A decrease from same period last year (80%*). There have been a total of 244 non-notified consents processed to date (108* in Q1, 89* in Q2 and 47 in Q3) compared to 305 for same period last year. In Q3, seven resource consents exceeded timeframes – five land use and two subdivision. There were five applications withdrawn during this quarter.

During this period the National Policy Statement for Highly Production Land (NPS-HPL) continued to impact the processing of rural subdivision applications due to added complexity with these legislative requirements.

Q2: 78%* (Correction from previously reported result – 88%)

Q1: 85%* (Correction from previously reported result – 87%)

* Updated result following Audit NZ verification.



Economic Development

Promote the New Plymouth District and the Taranaki region as a vibrant and desirable place to work, live, learn, play and invest.

Achieved - 15

The number of major events attracted or retained.

Target: 4



An increase from same period last year (11). The events contracted in this quarter were: FOL Winter Pop up (13-16 July 2023); Taste & Tales (3 to 10 June 2023); Tri Taranaki Festival World Cup 2023 (26 March 2023); Oxfam Trailwalker (11 and 12 March 2023).

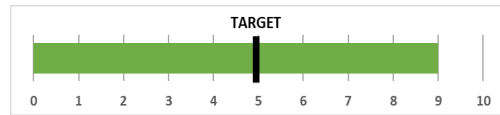
Q2: 11 (cumulative) (Correction from previously reported result – 12)

Q1: Three

Achieved - 9

Undertaking initiatives to support investment in Taranaki.

Target: 5



An increase from same period last year (8). The two initiatives in this quarter were: AGMARDT funding was secured by VT/Massey to support South Taranaki miscanthus growers to visit the UK in March for relationships building and insights; 2023 Offshore Renewable Energy Forum.

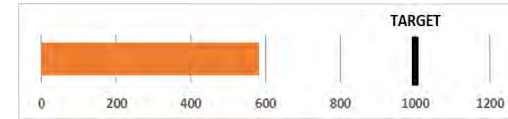
Q2: Seven (cumulative)

Q1: Four

Behind target - 582

The number of engagements¹ with visitor industry operators.

Target: 1,000



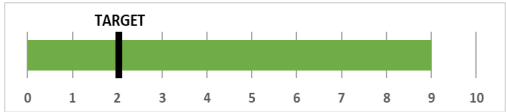

A decrease from same period last year (1,146). Engagement with operators varies throughout the year depending on campaign and project activity. We expect to meet this target with a number of visitor sector events scheduled for Q4.

Q2: 475 (cumulative)

Q1: 329

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 - 9</p> <p>The number of talent initiatives².</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 2</p>  <p>A decrease from same period last year (12). The three initiatives in this quarter were: Study Taranaki showcase at the Multi Ethnic Extravaganza in partnership with Lingua (Taranaki specialized language school); Facilitated 'Go with Tourism' regional coordinator for building up connections to grow the talent recruitment for Hospitality/tourism in region; Branching Out collaborated with the region's high schools and Massey University to develop a specialized education program, funded by LA Alexander Trust's Education Impact Project Fund.</p> <p>Q2: Six (cumulative) Q1: Three</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Behind target - \$318,396</p> <p>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 (\$1,481,017). These amounts vary during the year depending on the timing of funding rounds and grants available.</p> <p>Q2: \$288,396 (cumulative) Q1: \$205,798</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>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.

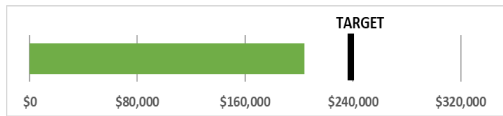
Economic Development

Facilitate, promote, and support sustainable business growth, innovation, investment and employment opportunities in Taranaki

On target - \$203,872

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 (\$313,516).

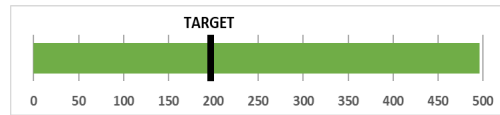
Q2: \$176,097 (cumulative)

Q1: \$105,915

Achieved - 496

Number of enterprise referrals and connections made by Venture Taranaki staff.

Target: 200



An increase from the same period last year (423).

Q2: 348 (cumulative)

Q1: 191

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.

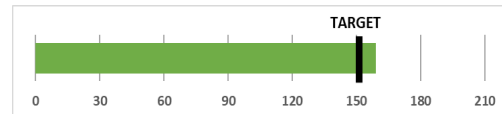
Target: Emergency plans are reviewed and updated as per exercise schedule

Emergency plans have been reviewed and Business Continuity Plans 2022/23 have been updated. The Crisis Plan will be reviewed and in line with National Guidelines to include the Coordinated Incident Management System structure.

On target - 159

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



Volunteer's database is regularly reviewed and updated. All volunteers are being contacted in Q3 regarding upcoming training for 2023. Training and exercise schedule under development.

Q2: 130
Q1: 124

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. Annual EOC capability Audit is scheduled to be completed in May 2023.

Achieved - 3

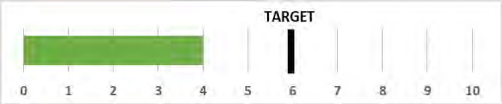
Develop and implement an NPDC emergency exercise programme.

Target: Undertake two emergency exercises

Emergency exercise dates are being reviewed for 2023 with a new exercise schedule in development. Combined exercise with NZ Red Cross will be held in Q4 to test the stand of a Civil Defence Welfare Site.

Q2: Three (cumulative)
Q1: One

Emergency Management and Business Continuance

Assist the New Plymouth community in becoming ready for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies	
<p style="text-align: center;">On target - 4</p> <p>Civil Defence centres are identified, assessed and formalised with Memorandum(s) of Understanding.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 6</p>  <p>Annual meetings have commenced and several MOU's are under review to update delegations within the Civil Defence Centres. Ōākura Bowling Club and TET Stadium Inglewood assessments completed and MOUs to be formalised in Q4.</p> <p>Q2: Four (cumulative) Q1: Four</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target</p> <p>Engage with key community groups, and stakeholders (particularly iwi and hapū) to develop community emergency response capability.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: Establish a team that can deliver a community-based emergency response capability</p> <p>Continue to engage with community groups to progress the delivery of community-based emergency response capability. Marketing campaign to be developed for delivery Q4.</p>

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



Effectively manage local elections in accordance with statutory requirements.	Ensure NPDC processes comply with statutory requirements.	
<p style="text-align: center;">On target</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;">Target: Full compliance</p> <p>2022 elections completed. Full compliance no process issues raised.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Target not met</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>Annual Report 2021/22 was not adopted until 14 March 2023 due to Audit New Zealand and WSP resourcing constraints. This was a nationwide issue.</p> <p>Preparatory work on the Annual Plan 2023/24 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

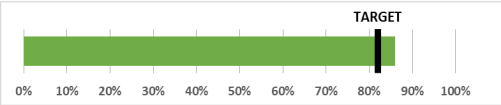
Provide access to an engaging range of contemporary art from New Zealand and around the world.

<p>Achieved - 8</p> <p>The annual number of exhibitions on offer.</p> <p>Target: 7</p> <p>Similar to same period last year (7). One exhibition opened during the third quarter <i>Len Lye: Wand Dance</i>.</p> <p>Q2: Seven (cumulative) Q1: Six</p>	<p>On target – 63,304</p> <p>The annual number of visitor entries.</p> <p>Target: 65,000</p> <p>Significant increase from same period last year (42,174). The Gallery attracted 23,061 visitors during the third quarter (10,109 visitor entries in January, 5,659 in February and 7,293 in March).</p> <p>Q2: 40,243 (cumulative) Q1: 18,956</p>	<p>Achieved – 67</p> <p>The annual number of audience engagement events.¹</p> <p>Target: 50</p> <p>Similar to same period last year (71). The Gallery delivered 19 audience engagement events during the third quarter (five in January, nine in February and five in March).</p> <p>Q2: 48 (cumulative) Q1: 26</p>
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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.

<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; color: #808080;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with the service (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 65%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; color: #4CAF50;">On target – 86%</p> <p>The percentage of customers satisfied with their overall experience at the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre (in-house surveys).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 82%</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%</p> </div> <p>A decrease from same period last year (93%) due to a change in methodology. Prior year included 'somewhat satisfied'. Year to date a total of 176 visitors have been surveyed, reporting being satisfied (23%) or very satisfied (63%).</p> <p>Q2: 86% Q1: 89%</p>
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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>Target: 3.3% + CPI + management fees and costs</p> <p>The fund has an unrealised loss of \$3.9m for the nine months to 31 March 2023.</p> <p>NPDC have received \$8.2m 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>Target: All measures met</p> <p>Net debt as at 31 March 2023 was -\$160.9m ².</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net debt of total revenue is 111.6%² - TMP maximum limit is 135%. • Net interest expense on external debt is 3.6% of total revenue – TMP maximum limit is 10%. • Net interest expense on external debt of total annual rates income is 5.9% - TMP maximum limit is 20%. • Liquidity is 144.4% 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.

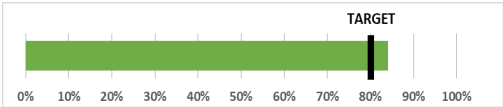
² The result for these measures are negative as the Council's net debt is nil. This is because the Council's liquid assets are greater than borrowings.

Parks and Open Spaces



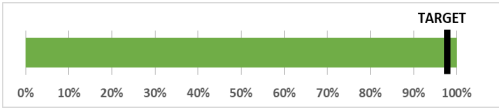
Maintain quality district parks, reserves and open spaces.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The percentage of residents satisfied with the quality of the district's parks and reserves, including the Coastal Walkway and Pukekura Park (satisfaction survey).</p> <p style="text-align: 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: 85%</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;">Achieved – 96%</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>A decrease from last year's result (100%). One hundred and thirty Brooklands Zoo visitors were surveyed compared to 107 in 2021/22.</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>Q1 & Q2: 84%</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



<p>Provide an accessible and informative point of contact and booking service for visitors to New Plymouth District.</p>	<p>Ensure library collections, including digital resources, are available to meet the needs of the community.</p>	<p>Number of annual physical visits across Puke Ariki libraries (except during times of closure).</p>
<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>Q1 & Q2: 100%</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 3.1</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 (3.3).</p> <p>The population estimate for the New Plymouth District increased to 87,700 from 80,679 in October 2022. This figure was applied in calculations for Q2 and Q3.</p> <p>Q2: 3.1 (items per capita for six months) Q1: 3.4 (items per capita for three months)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 9,659</p> <p>Average customers per week.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: > previous year</p> <p>The previous year's result was 9,588 per week (Annual Report 2021/22). Figure includes all Puke Ariki and Community Libraries excepting the Urenui Library and the Mobile Library.</p> <p>This quarter has seen a return to pre-Covid visitation levels across the libraries.</p> <p>Q2: 9,500 (average for six months) Q1: 9,242 (average for three months) (correction from previously reported result 11,994)</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 is a service that continues to have a high uptake. This is especially so as central government moves more of their activities online.

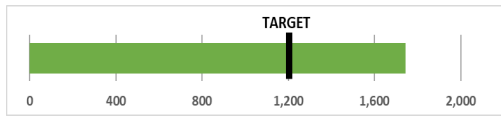
Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

Offer widely accessible and engaging education programmes and public and community programmes.

Achieved – 1,745

The annual number of programmed learning opportunities on offer.

Target: 1,200



An increase on the Covid impacted numbers from the same period last year (530). Most events and programmes now available as normal.

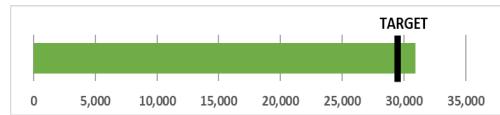
Q2: 1,334 (cumulative)

Q1: 781

Achieved – 30,915

The number of participants attending.

Target: 29,000



An increase on the same period last year (12,152). Most events and programmes now available as normal.

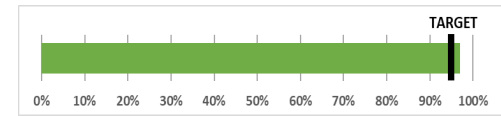
Q2: 23,536 (cumulative)

Q1: 14,102

On target – 97%

The percentage of participants satisfied with programmes (in-house survey).

Target: 95%





Customer feedback is ongoing throughout the year. Year to date a total of 260 participants have been surveyed.

Q2: 96%

Q1: Percentage not yet available

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

Provide new, dynamic exhibitions regularly to ensure visitor engagement and repeat visits.		
<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 0</p> <p>Refresh of permanent galleries.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 1</p> <p>A decrease from the same period last year (1).</p> <p>The <i>Reef Alive!</i> diorama is due to finish early 2023, which will complete the refresh of this area and meet the target. Planning continues to refresh parts of the Geology section of the Taranaki Naturally Gallery.</p> <p>Q1 & Q2: No refresh of permanent galleries</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 1</p> <p>Temporary exhibitions annually.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 2</p>  <p>A decrease from the same period last year (2).</p> <p><i>Nekenekehia Tukua: A WharehokaSmith exhibition</i>, opened 2 July 2022 and has been extended to March 2023. <i>State of Nature: Picturing the Silent Forest</i> opens on 6 April 2023.</p> <p>Q1 & Q2: One</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 2</p> <p>Additional exhibitions per year in other Gallery spaces.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 4</p>  <p>Consistent with same period last year (2).</p> <p><i>Te Ngū Tipua: Ngā Wāhanga Weriweri Colossal Squid: Freaky Features</i> closed on 19 March 2023. <i>Ngā kaiwhao o taimoana: Mai moana uriuri ki tahatai Marine Molluscs: Deep ocean to rocky shore</i> opened on 26 March 2023.</p> <p>Planning is underway for additional exhibitions.</p> <p>Q2: One Q1: No additional exhibitions</p>

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

Provide online access to the heritage collection through a variety of platforms.

On target – 3

Addition of digital product/experiences and other digital platform exhibitions per year.

Target: 4



A decrease from the same period last year (4).

Visitor Futures - Historic Walk VR Prototype project completed. Four further projects in progress.

Q2: Two (cumulative)

Q1: One

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. 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

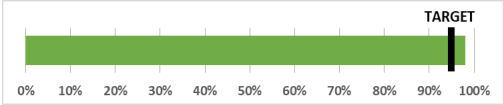
Respond to service requests in a timely manner.	Ensure customers are satisfied with the performance of our stormwater system.
<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 0.54 hours</p> <p>The median response time to a flooding event (from the time that NPDC receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: One hour</p> <p>A decrease from same period last year (0.61 hours). Q2: 0.56 hours (median for six months) Q1: 0.58 hours (median for three months)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On target – 2.76</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 (3.72). The measure allows for 63 or less complaints for each quarter. There have been 88 complaints to date (46 in Q1, 18 in Q2 and 24 in Q3) from 31,904 connections to the wastewater system.</p> <p>Q2: 2.01 (cumulative) Q1: 1.44</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 Q1. 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 Q1. A new automated survey scooter with two camera mounted devices has been used for the first time. This was to automatically capture additional fault data that was missed by the previous visual rating system.</p> <p>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 – 98%</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>An equivalent level from same period last year (98%). There have been a total of 3,288 customer service requests to date, of which 79 were responded to late (1,096 customer service requests, 25 responded to late in Q1, 848 customer service requests, 19 responded to late in Q2 and 1,344 customer service requests, 35 responded to late in Q3).</p> <p>Q2: 98% Q1: 98%</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.

Not yet available

The percentage of residents satisfied with NPDC's swimming facilities (satisfaction survey).

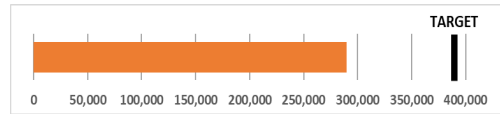
Target: 94%

Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.

Behind target – 289,928

The number of pool patrons per year.

Target: 390,000



An increase from the same period last year (159,296). National lifeguard recruitment challenges continued to have an impact on delivery of some programmes, pool opening hours and services. Staff shortages also led to seasonal pools closing one month early which also had an impact on attendance numbers. It is unlikely we will meet attendance target in Q4.

Q2: 171,489 (cumulative)

Q1: 74,589

Venues and Events

Provide a range of appealing events at high quality venues.	
<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: 93%</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>

Venues and Events

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.

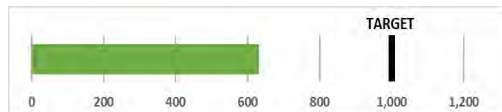
On target – 210,350

Target: 280,000 attendees



On target - 632

Target: 1,000 events



There has been a significant increase in attendees compared to the Covid impacted numbers from the same period last year (99,310) and an increase in events from the same period last year (563). Nationally we are seeing a decline in tickets sold due to the significant increase in ticket prices and a reluctance in the spending of disposable income. We have had a number of hires and promoters cancel their events due to lack of ticket sales. Q4 is expected to be the busiest quarter with TAFT, Operatic and junior sport.

Note: Festival of Lights attendee numbers are not captured as part of this report.

Q2: 124,453 attendees, 478 bookings (cumulative)

Q1: 68,948 attendees, 313 events/bookings.

Performance Report for the period ended 31 March 2023

Waste Management and Minimisation



Encourage district-wide waste minimisation.

Behind target – 0.1% reduction

The reduction in total landfill waste generated per capita in the district (measured as a year on year percentage).

Target: 5%

A total of 242.6kg per capita of waste was landfilled in the district during July 2022 to March 2023 compared to same period last year (243kg per capital of waste). The change in quarterly results can reflect seasonal variations and potentially a reduction in commercial waste. This may also reflect new initiatives, such as treated timber recycling. The planned opening of the Commercial Waste Sorting Facility in Q4 is anticipated to contribute to the target reduction for the district.

Q2: 3% increase

Q1: 9% increase

Behind target – 3% reduction

The reduction in landfill waste generated per household (measured as a year on year percentage).

Target: 5%

Waste collected at the kerbside reduced by 3% (193kg per household) compared to same period last year (198kg per household). The change in quarterly results can reflect seasonal variations.

Q2: 6% reduction

Q1: 6% reduction

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. Two abatement notices received for in 2020/21 relating to Colson Road landfill still active pending mitigation plan due in April 2023.</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 – 1.87

The number of complaints about NPDC's waste management and minimisation service received (per 1,000 customers).

Target: 2 or less

An increase from same period last year (1.36). The measure allows for 16 or less complaints for each quarter. There have been a total of 57 complaints to date (27 in Q1, 13 in Q2 and 17 in Q3) from 33,072 customers.

Q2: 1.32 (cumulative)

Q1: 0.89

Wastewater Treatment



Provide an effective wastewater treatment and disposal system.

On target – 0.06

The number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1,000 connections to the wastewater system.

Target: 1.5

A decrease from same period last year (0.13). The measure allows for 11.6 or less overflows for each quarter. There have been a total of two dry weather overflows to date (one in Q1, one in Q2 and none in Q3) from 30,856 connections to the wastewater system.

Q2: 0.06 (cumulative)

Q1: 0.03

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>Target not met - 1</p> <p>The number of abatement notices received.</p> <p>Target: 0</p> <p>No abatement notices received same period last year. One abatement notice received in Q3 (EAC-24905) for sewer discharge into Waimea Stream.</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 – 0.64 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>A decrease from same period last year (0.71 hours).</p> <p>Q2: 0.62 hours (median for six months)</p> <p>Q1: 0.59 hours (median for three months)</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 – 2.02 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 (2.82 hours) for <250 dia, with no callouts for ≥250 dia.</p> <p>Q2: 2.22 hours for <250 dia, with no callouts for ≥250 dia (median for six months)</p> <p>Q1: 2.28 hours for <250 dia, with no callouts for ≥250 dia (median for three months)</p> <p>dia = diameter</p>	<p>On target – 4.02</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 (5.23). The measure allows for 100 or less complaints for each quarter. There have been a total of 124 complaints to date (45 in Q1, 39 in Q2 and 40 in Q3) from 30,856 connections to the wastewater system.</p> <p>Q2: 2.72 (cumulative)</p> <p>Q1: 1.46</p>

Water Supply



Provide water that is safe to drink.		Maintain the reticulated water network in good condition.
<p>On 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>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>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 – 0.59 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>A decrease from same period last year (0.64 hours).</p> <p>Q2: 0.52 hours (median for six months) Q1: 0.58 hours (median for three months)</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 – 1.54 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 (1.50 hours) for <250 dia. Consistent with same period last year with no callouts for ≥250 dia.</p> <p>Q2: 1.34 hours for <250 dia, with no callouts for ≥250 dia (median for six months) Q1: 1.30 hours for <250 dia, with no callouts for ≥250 dia (median for three months)</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 – 43.96 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 (44.27hours).</p> <p>Q2: 45.19 hours (median for six months) Q1: 44.73 hours (median for three months)</p>	<p>On target – 64.26 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 (92.89 hours).</p> <p>Q2: 70.45 hours (median for six months) Q1: 77.56 hours (median for three months)</p>	<p>On target – 8.32</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>A decrease from same period last year (17.41). The measure allows for 116 or less complaints for each quarter. There have been a total of 242 complaints (54 in Q1, 124 in Q2 and 64 in Q3) from 29,094 connections to the water system.</p> <p>Q2: 6.12 (cumulative) Q1: 1.86</p>

Water Supply

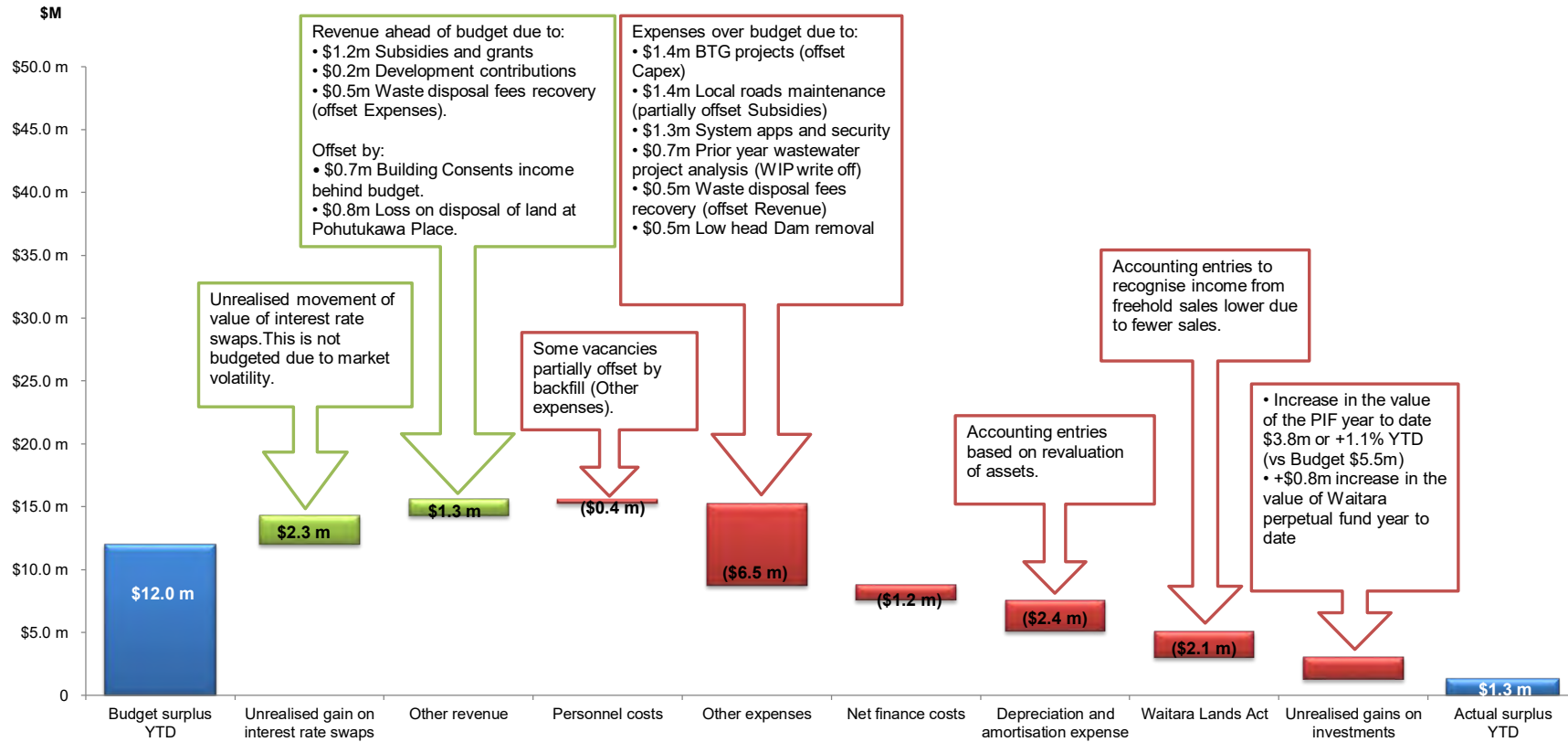
Manage demand to minimise the impact of water supply activities on the environment.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Not yet available</p> <p>The average consumption of drinking water per day, per resident, within New Plymouth District.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 300 litres per day</p> <p>Annual measure provided at the completion of Q4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Target not met - 1</p> <p>The number of abatement notices received.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Target: 0</p> <p>An abatement notice received in Q1 for unauthorised discharge of silt and sediment into the Mangamahoe Stream (Lower Head Dam). Works had been undertaken on instream structures at the dam. Taranaki Regional Council abatement notice EAC-24647 notes no erosion control or mitigation upstream of structures leading to erosion. This does not affect water supply quality.</p> <p>No abatement notices received in same period last year.</p> <p>Q2: One (cumulative) Q1: One</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

Summary

For the nine months ended 31 March 2023, the Council recorded a surplus of \$1.3m compared to a budgeted surplus of \$12m. Key variances against budget are as follows:



Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the period ended 31 March 2023

		Actual (\$'000)	Budget (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000)	(%)
Operating revenue					
Rates		87,927	88,141	(214)	0%
Subsidies and grants	(a)	23,538	22,323	1,215	5%
Fines and levies	(b)	988	1,081	(93)	-9%
Development and financial contributions	(c)	2,520	2,307	213	9%
Other revenue	(d)	21,021	20,855	166	1%
Finance revenue	(e)	1,664	1,211	453	37%
Investment revenue	(f)	13,844	15,568	(1,724)	-11%
Waitara Lands Act revenue	(g)	1,068	5,918	(4,850)	-82%
Total operating revenue		152,570	157,404	(4,834)	-3%
Operating expenditure					
Personnel costs	(h)	44,590	44,237	(353)	-1%
Other expenses	(i)	63,893	57,437	(6,456)	-11%
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(j)	37,357	34,910	(2,447)	-7%
Finance costs	(k)	6,830	5,144	(1,686)	-33%
Unrealised gain on interest rate swaps		(2,285)	-	2,285	n/a
Waitara Lands Act distributions	(l)	891	3,676	(2,785)	n/a
Total operating expenditure		151,276	145,404	(5,872)	-4%
(Deficit) / Surplus before tax		1,294	12,000	(10,706)	n/a
Tax refund/(expense)		-	-	-	
(DEFICIT) / SURPLUS AFTER TAX		1,294	12,000	(10,706)	n/a

The Council's surplus of \$1.3m for the nine months ended 31 March 2023 was \$10.7m less than the budgeted surplus of \$12.0m. Key variances to budget include:

(a) **Subsidies and grants:** Higher than budget due to the following:

- +\$477k Regional recovery revenue recognised from 2021/22 (offset expenses)
- +\$746k TDF milestone claim (timing of Capex spend only)
- +\$1,521k NZTA Local Roads Operating subsidy (timing offset Other expenses)
- -\$827k NZTA Local Roads Capital subsidy (timing of Capex spend only)
- -\$488k Tangaroa stormwater subsidy (timing of Capex spend only)

(b) **Fines and levies:**

- -\$170k Parking fines sent to court (timing)
- +\$60k Animal Penalties (timing only)

(c) **Development and financial contributions:** +\$213k ahead of budget

(d) **Other revenue:**

- -\$725k Valuation loss on disposal of land at Pohutukawa Place
- -\$741k Building & Resource Consents income behind budget
- +\$538k Waste disposal fees recovery due to higher activity (offset Other expenses)

(e) **Finance revenue:** +\$453k Short-term investments earning higher interest

(f) **Investment revenue:**

- Increase in the value of the PIF year to date \$3.8m or +1.1% YTD (vs Budget \$5.5m)
- +\$0.8m increase in the value of Waitara perpetual fund year to date

(g) **Waitara Lands Act revenue:** Freehold sales activity is lower than budget assumed

(h) **Personnel costs:** Vacancies and recruitment costs

(i) **Other expenses:** Ahead budget due to the following:

- -\$500k Low head Dam removal
- -\$515k Waste disposal fees recovery (offset Revenue)
- -\$686k Prior year wastewater project analysis (WIP write off)
- -\$1,300k System apps and security
- -\$1,380k local road maintenance (offset Subsidies)
- -\$1,446k BTG projects (offset Capex)

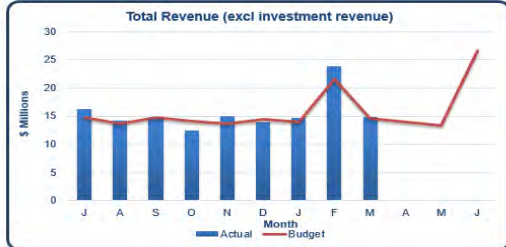
(j) **Depreciation and amortisation:** Depreciation based on latest revaluation

(k) **Finance Costs:** Interest rates being higher than budgeted

(l) **Waitara Lands Act distributions:** Freehold sales activity is lower than budget assumed

Revenue and Expenditure Analysis
For the period ended 31 March 2023

REVENUE



Revenue (excluding unrealised investment revenue) is \$3.1m less than budget due to the following timing variances:

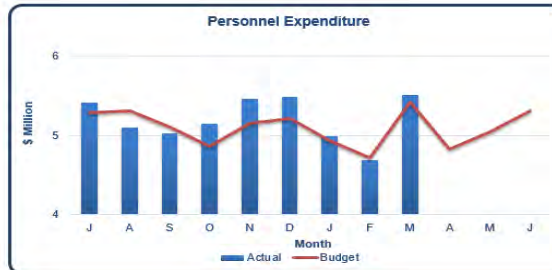
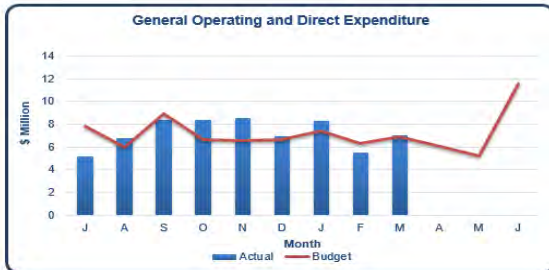
- +\$0.7m Thermal Dryer milestone claim due to timing of Capex delivery
- -\$4.2m Lower gain on Waitara freehold sales due to less activity

Partially offset by the following permanent variances:

- -\$0.7m Lower building consent income recognised
- -\$0.7m Loss on disposal of land at Pohutukawa Place
- -\$0.8m Lower capital subsidy received from the NZTA for local road programmes than budgeted
- +\$1.5m Operating subsidy received from the NZTA for local road programmes than budgeted
- +\$0.5m Recognition of 2021/22 Regional recovery revenue
- +\$0.5m Additional waste disposal fees recovered.

Year-to-date, the value of the **Perpetual Investment Fund** has increased from \$339.9m at 30 June 2022 to \$343.8m in the third quarter of the financial year. The quarterly PIF release payments received to date of \$8.2m received are \$0.4m more than budgeted.

EXPENDITURE



Expenditure (excluding unrealised interest swaps) is \$8.2m more than budget due to the following permanent variances:

- -\$2.4m Depreciation based on revaluations
- -\$1.4m BTG projects (offset Capex)
- -\$1.4m Local road maintenance
- -\$1.3m System apps and security
- -\$0.7m Prior year wastewater project analysis (WIP write off)
- -\$0.5m Low head Dam removal
- -\$0.5m Waste disposal fees recovery (offset Revenue)
- -\$1.7m Higher interest costs due to interest rate increases

Partially offset by the following timing variances:

- +\$2.8m lower distribution of Waitara freehold sales due to less activity.

Statement of Financial Position
 As at 31 March 2023

	Council				2022/23 Budget 30 Jun 23 (\$'000)
	2022/23 Actual 31 Mar 23 (\$'000)	2021/22 Actual 30 Jun 22 (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000)	%	
Non-current assets					
Other financial assets	58,704	64,797	(6,093)	-9%	85,110
PRIP advance (a)	15,099	11,800	3,299	28%	57,440
Perpetual Investment Fund	343,768	339,892	3,876	1%	331,847
Forestry assets	5,104	5,104	-	0%	5,830
Derivative financial assets (f)	6,263	4,413	1,850	42%	760
Property, plant and equipment	3,403,595	2,895,372	508,223	18%	3,139,370
Total non-current assets	3,832,533	3,321,378	511,155	15%	3,620,357
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	34,173	35,971	(1,798)	-5%	24,290
Trade and other receivables (b)	27,672	17,622	10,050	57%	18,700
Inventory	155	155	-	0%	150
Intangible assets	9	9	-	0%	-
PRIP advance (a)	-	3,299	3,299	-100%	4,150
Other financial assets (c)	37,575	22,317	15,258	68%	23,293
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	0%	380
Total current assets	99,584	79,373	20,211	25%	70,963
TOTAL ASSETS	3,932,117	3,400,751	531,366	16%	3,691,320
Non-current liabilities					
Employee entitlements	501	481	(20)	-4%	520
Derivative financial liabilities (f)	89	312	223	251%	21,630
Provisions	2,411	2,411	-	0%	2,840
Public debt and other loans (d)	209,500	159,500	(50,000)	-24%	199,580
Total non-current liabilities	212,501	162,704	(49,797)	-23%	224,570
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	22,371	24,184	1,813	8%	46,720
Waitara Lands Act (e)	17,522	20,479	2,957	17%	-
Public debt and other loans (d)	49,000	44,000	(5,000)	-10%	64,000
Employee entitlements	4,716	5,370	654	14%	4,450
Provisions	998	998	-	0%	1,020
Derivative financial liabilities (f)	8	26	18	225%	300
Total current liabilities	94,615	95,057	442	0%	116,490
TOTAL LIABILITIES	307,116	257,761	(49,355)	-16%	341,060
Public equity					
Accumulated funds	1,623,488	1,607,725	(15,763)	-1%	1,618,350
Other reserves	2,001,513	1,535,265	(466,248)	-23%	1,665,390
Total public equity	3,625,001	3,142,990	(482,011)	-13%	3,283,740
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	3,932,117	3,400,751	(531,366)	-14%	3,624,800

(a) **PRIP advance:** Due to the restructure of the PRIP loan agreement, the full loan has been classified to non-current debt. The loan agreement was finalised and signed by the Directors in December.

(b) **Trade and other receivables:** Trade and other receivables have increased in March as a result of a \$10m invoice to the Crown Infrastructure Partners to fund the Thermal Dryer.

(c) **Other financial assets** are higher due to an increase in term investments made during the year.

(d) **Public debt and other loans** have increased due to \$55m of debt undertaken from the LGFA during the year to date.

(e) **Waitara Lands Act:** has decreased mainly due to distributions made to Te Kowhatu Tu Moana (Hapū Land Fund) during the year.

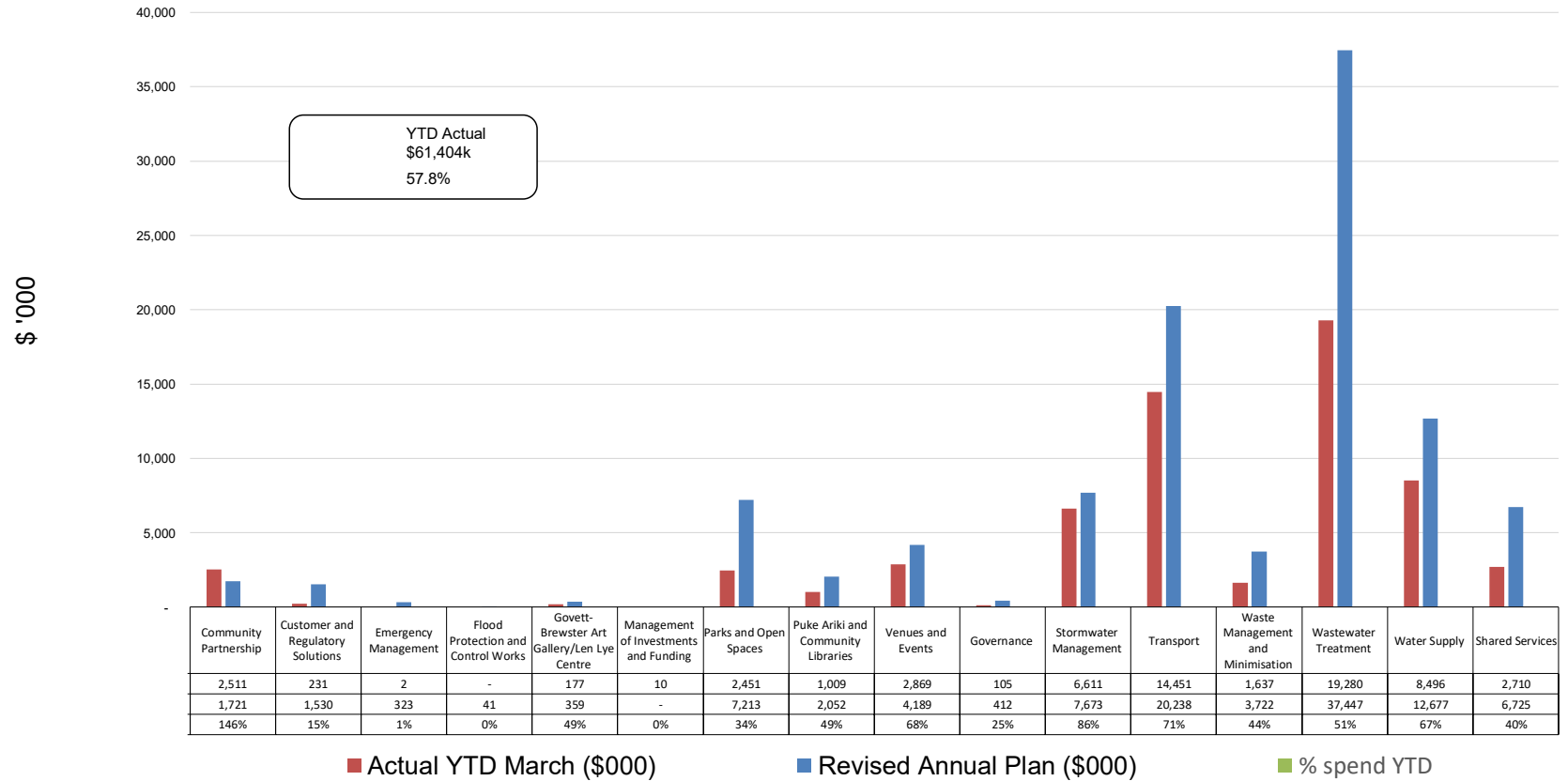
(f) **Derivative financials** are predominantly interest rate swaps and reflect the market movement as at 31 March 2023.

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.

Capital Expenditure Summary
As at 31 March 2023

	\$ '000
Full year budget	94,393
Approved carry forwards	1,361
Subsequent approvals	10,568
Revised budget	106,322



Council Agenda (13 June 2023) - NPDC Performance Report for period 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023

Significant Capital Projects to deliver in 2022/23

For the period ended 31 March 2023

● On target ● On target with risks ● Off target with issues ● Not started yet

Project	22/23 Budget (\$000)	YTD Actual (\$000)	Variance Actual v Target (\$000)	% Complete	Overall health	Schedule	Cost	Resources	Scope	Commentary (Progress to date)
Parks and Open Spaces										
Kawaroa to Belt Road cliff erosion and seawall	301	68	233	22%	●	●	●	●	●	Our consultants are progressing the design and consenting of the rock wall, taking into consideration the longer term strategy for management of the infrastructure behind the cliff face.
Te Kohia Pa (Externally Delivered)	102	100	2	98%	●	●	●	●	●	This project is being managed and delivered externally by Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa. Spend behind programme.
Urenui swing bridge renewal and erosion protection	1,510	57	1,453	4%	●	●	●	●	●	The recommended option for replacement is for a new bridge downstream of the existing, which would be demolished. Consultants is refining the concept design to a class 3 cost estimate. Exploring opportunity for Waka Kotahi funding.
Parks and Open Spaces - Strategies & Planning										
Brooklands Zoo Strategic Refocus	41	-	41	0%	●	●	●	●	●	The Strategy and Operations Committee carried the recommendation for the draft Pukekura Park Reserve Management Plan to go out for round 2 of public consultation, of which the Brooklands Zoo Strategic Vision will be included.
Kawaroa Park Playground / Destination Play (Externally Delivered)	3,570	197	3,373	6%	●	●	●	●	●	Civil and structural detailed design is in final review, and civil costings have been received. Fundraising continues through Taranaki Foundation/ NP Partner organisations and philanthropic trusts. Budget is available to begin stage 1 as planned and procurement for the main contract will commence in June. Further fundraising efforts will be required to deliver stage 2.
Accessible Toilets - Accessibility Strategy	31	158	(127)	514%	●	●	●	●	●	Design and supply contract has been awarded and detailed design has commenced as part of the Kawaroa Destination Play programme of works. Although an overspend is shown for FY23 the overall project remains within budget.
CBD Strategy Implementation	681	122	559	18%	●	●	●	●	●	Request For Pricing (RFP) responses received for the two green links projects. Detailed design for the Devon Street Tree replacement trial progressing with underground services investigation underway to inform the final design. Cultural adviser confirmed for the programme.
Taranaki Traverse Waiwhakaho River Section	164	259	(94)	157%	●	●	●	●	●	Draft project scoping document being reviewed by NPDC and cultural advisor contract being drafted. First hui with hapū is scheduled for 20 April. The purpose of this is to establish iwi and hapū connections to the project and confirm the vision and priorities. Although an overspend is shown for FY23 the overall project remains within budget.
Kaitake Trail	80	5	75	6%	●	●	●	●	●	Currently reviewing project business case and feasibility to look at options - cancel or re-set project.
Stormwater										
Waitara stormwater upgrades	5,761	4,552	1,209	79%	●	●	●	●	●	Tangaroa Restoration project is the first delivery phase of the Waitara Stormwater Programme. Delivery estimated to complete 2025/2026. Construction of Stormwater works on Richmond St has been completed. Bailey Road business case completed. Overall Waitara Catchment management planning has commenced. This is a pilot for the district. Hapū & Iwi relationships in a strong position.
Waiwaka Terrace Stormwater Renewals	1,947	1,927	21	99%	●	●	●	●	●	Work is continuing on the stormwater pipework upstream of the new culvert. Minor (\$30k or 0.5% of budget) overspend on works
Transportation										
Coastal Walkway extension to Waitara	1,024	378	646	37%	●	●	●	●	●	The Single Staged Business Case (SSBC) has approved by Waka Kotahi (NZTA), for their contribution of \$18m. The cost estimates have been refined and now sit at \$39.4m (before inflation adjustments), with the \$18m dollar contribution the project is still short \$6.2m on the Council funding side, which will be re-assess as part of the Long Term Plan. Other funding opportunities being explored. Additional resources required as project moves into delivery phases.
WC341 - Waiwhakaho Walking-Cycling Bridge	100	2	98	2%	●	●	●	●	●	The Outline Business Case continues to be worked on for the project. This considers four options to cross the Waiwhakaho Awa and a preferred option needs to be decided. This project has been slipped in the AP, and requires additional PM support.
Te Rewa Rewa bridge repaint	1,256	639	616	51%	●	●	●	●	●	Stage 4 underway (wrapped). Works planned to be completed Spring 23.
Venues and Events										
TSB Stadium - Toilet Block	450	46	404	10%	●	●	●	●	●	As part of the Tupanokino Sports Hub vision this project will change to 'TSB Stadium Internal Toilets and Changing Room' project. The project is currently in for consent. We are working towards tender/procurement (May/June) and construction between Aug/Sept 23.
TSB Showplace Performance Lights	321	331	(9)	103%	●	●	●	●	●	Equipment install complete. Project in close-out.
Tuparakino Active Community Hub (Externally Delivered)	2,485	1,753	732	71%	●	●	●	●	●	Background procurement work and the concept business case review have been the main workstreams this month. Next steps are to review, update and confirm the project structure in collaboration with the project foundation partners. Schedule slipped. Costs, scope and resources being reviewed

Council Agenda (13 June 2023) - NPDC Performance Report for period 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023

Significant Capital Projects to deliver in 2022/23

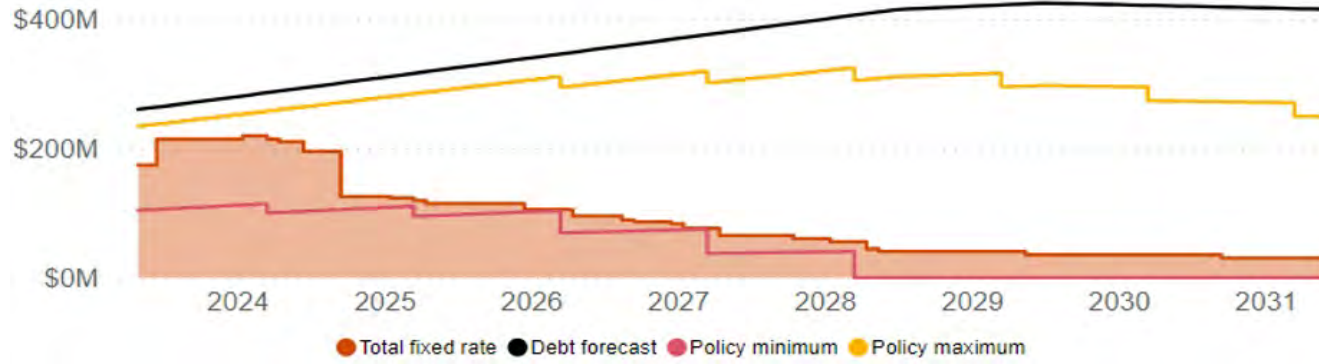
For the period ended 31 March 2023

● On target ● On target with risks ● Off target with issues ● Not started yet

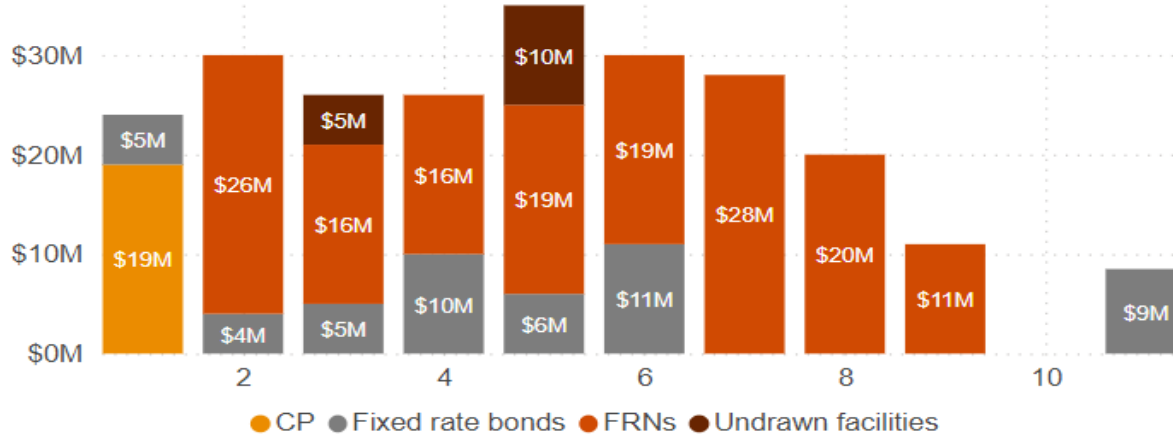
Project	22/23 Budget (\$000)	YTD Actual (\$000)	Variance Actual v Target (\$000)	% Complete	Overall health	Schedule	Cost	Resources	Scope	Commentary (Progress to date)
Waste Management and Minimisation										
Establish commercial and industrial material recycling facility	695	18	677	3%	●	●	●	●	●	Work begun last month. Current programme has completion late June.
Construction of The Junction permanent building	3,039	596	2,443	20%	●	●	●	●	●	Progressing the design process on both areas of the project. Temporary facility to be moved in coming months.
Historic landfill erosion protection	256	7	248	3%	●	●	●	●	●	Resource Consent and Archaeological Authority received and planning well advanced for intrusive site investigations to be undertaken to establish the extent of the former Waitara Dump site at West Beach.
Wastewater Treatment										
Thermal Drier Facility Crown Infrastructure funded	15,872	11,019	4,853	69%	●	●	●	●	●	Enabling works near completion and will be ready as planned for the main contract commencement. Additional funding obtained with MCBL removed from scope. Finalising main works contract. Schedule slipped.
Wastewater network modelling	1,957	1,104	854	56%	●	●	●	●	●	The project is in good health. The model is being used for root cause analysis and problem definition in the Inglewood and Waitara networks. Inflow and Infiltration investigation pilot study planning is underway.
Mangati SPS Emergency Storage	512	103	409	20%	●	●	●	●	●	Consultant has been completing design basis report and concept layouts. Consultation with mana whenua is ongoing. Original target of undertaking construction in the summer of 23/24 is not achievable, change request submitted for the overall revised programme.
West Quay Pump Station upgrade	599	87	512	14%	●	●	●	●	●	Progressing Taranaki Regional Council compliance, getting final design ready for tendering. Schedule and cost pressures.
Waitara wastewater pumping system upgrade	667	332	335	50%	●	●	●	●	●	Scope of project uncertain after analysis of August 2022 heavy rainfall (modelling of future capacity that will need to be treated) and preliminary warnings from Detailed Seismic Assessment that existing assets are highly vulnerable to effects of liquefaction. Likely that Project outputs will need to be reviewed.
Urenui and Onaero sewer system	9,287	3,882	5,405	42%	●	●	●	●	●	The overall project is expected to cost around \$40m (class 5 estimate, allowing for purchase of the preferred site) against a current CAPEX budget in the LTP of \$29m. The additional funds have been requested. Council has purchased the preferred site for the project, 944 Main North Road Onaero.
Shared Services										
Downtown Carpark Seismic Safety and Strengthening	1,024	172	852	17%	●	●	●	●	●	Design completed and a building consent is being prepared. ECI/ early preparation works, and planning continues. Cost estimates to be submitted, reviewed and reported to Council.
Kahuku - TechOne Replacement Project	1,196	317	879	26%	●	●	●	●	●	Main ERP replacement project on pause. Progressing several critical path TechOne Risk Mitigation projects, with a focus on protecting NPDC data. Programme Manager has resigned and replacement being sourced.
Pakiaka - Refresh of IT Infrastructure	1,315	764	551	58%	●	●	●	●	●	Device roll-out in progress. A Change Request for additional funding for additional storage capacity requirement has been approved (\$415k).
Water Supply										
Water Supply Planning and Consents	768	7	761	1%	●	●	●	●	●	The project includes all the master planning of the water supply system (including new source for the New Plymouth System) and the follow up to renew the water supply consents lodged between 2020 and 2021.
NPWTP Fish Screens	309	45	264	14%	●	●	●	●	●	Contract has been submitted to preferred supplier, start date for contract will be early Apr 23
Universal water metering	4,864	4,485	379	92%	●	●	●	●	●	On track to deliver ~70% meters installed with approved budget by end FY24. It is forecast ~\$6m additional budget required in FY25 to complete 100% installations by end of FY25. This will be reviewed as part of the Long Term Plan. 1,500 connections made 'meter ready' by contractor to date. 5,000 meters installed to date. Forecast expenditure for FY23 of \$6.6m exceeds Annual Plan 23 approved budget of \$4.8m (Accelerated expenditure with project being ahead of schedule)

Treasury Report
As at 31 March 2023

Interest rate risk profile



Funding and liquidity risk timeline



Treasury Report
As at 31 March 2023

Interest rate risk



Funding risk



Counterparty credit limits

Counterparty	Compliant?
ANZ	✓
BNZ	✓
Kiwibank	✓
Westpac	✓



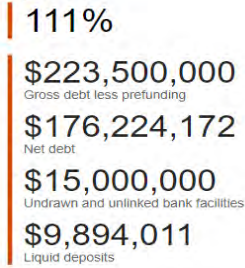
Liquidity risk



Investments



Liquidity ratio



Liquidity ratios: The liquidity ratios in this report excludes the value of the PIF in the calculation and only include bank balances and term investments.

Overall position

Current external debt is \$258.5m. \$20m of long term debt was undertaken in August 2022 from LGFA. Short-term debt of \$10m was undertaken during October and \$25m in December.

The weighted average borrowing rate is 4.27 per cent. The elements that contribute to this weighted average are outlined in the graph below.

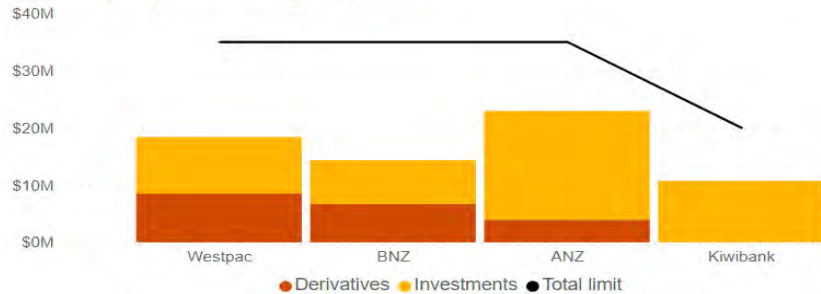
The Council is within all Treasury Policy limits, as seen in the compliance scorecard to the left.

Total revenue based on the 2023 Annual Plan is \$182.5m. Allowance for net debt to be less than 135% of total revenue, so limit is \$246.4m. Net debt as per the Treasury Management Policy, which includes the PIF, as at 31 March 2023 is -\$155.9m therefore the available debt is an additional \$402.3m.

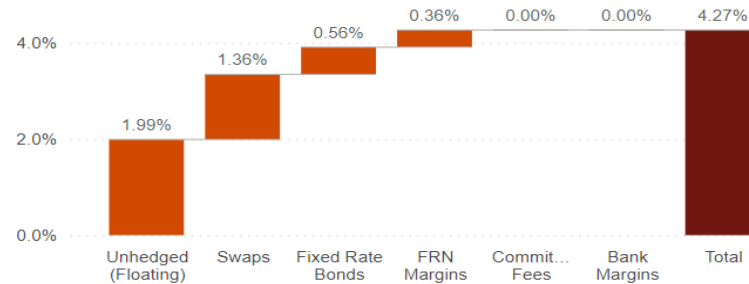
Current year borrowings - movement

	Long-term \$m	Short-term \$m	Total debt \$m
Opening balance at 1 July 2022	159.5	44.0	203.5
New borrowing	45.0	10.0	55.0
Gross debt	204.5	54.0	258.5
Less stand-by facility	15.0	-	15.0
Less linked deposits (prefunding)	-	15.0	15.0
Gross debt less prefunding	189.5	39.0	228.5
Less investments	-	52.4	52.4
Net debt to investments	189.5	(13.4)	176.1

Counterparty credit usage, by bank



Aggregate contribution to cost of funds



Waitara Perpetual Community Fund Report

For the period ended 31 March 2023

SIPO Range Monitoring

Asset Class	SAA	Rebalancing Ranges:		31/03/23 Value	Sector Allocation	Heat Map
		Lower	Upper			
Global Equities - Developed	38.5%	25.5%	60.5%	\$7,072,206	37.4%	
Global Equities - Emerging	4.5%			\$862,363	4.6%	
Trans-Tasman Equities	14%	2.5%	25.5%	\$2,807,882	14.8%	
Real Assets	13%	3.5%	26%	\$2,447,649	12.9%	
Alternatives	0%	0%	10%	\$0	0.0%	
Total Growth Assets	70%	40%	90%	\$13,190,100	69.7%	
Global Fixed Income	20%	7%	48%	\$3,870,604	20.5%	
New Zealand Fixed Income	7.5%			\$1,417,468	7.5%	
Cash	2.5%	0%	20%	\$441,587	2.3%	
Total Income Assets	30%	10%	60%	\$5,729,660	30.3%	
Total	100%			\$18,919,760	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	3.9	-1.7	-	0.8
Benchmark	4.2	-2.9	-	0.6
Excess	-0.3	+1.1	-	+0.1

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 31 March 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

On target
variance less than \$100k and below 5%

Minor variance to budget
variance more than \$100k and below 5%

Significant unfavourable variance to budget
variance greater than \$100k and 5%

Significant favourable variance to budget
variance greater than \$100k and 5%

NET OPERATING RATES SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		Year-to-date March 2023		
		Actual (\$'000)	Budget (\$'000)	Variance (\$'000) %
Page	Activity			
56	Community Partnerships	(4,274)	(3,811)	(463) 12%
57	Customer and Regulatory Solutions	(1,638)	(1,008)	(630) 62%
58	Economic Development	(3,876)	(3,689)	(186) 5%
59	Emergency Management and Business Continuance	(663)	(747)	84 11%
60	Flood Protection and Control Works	(333)	(233)	(100) 43%
61	Governance	(3,757)	(3,290)	(467) 14%
62	Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre	(3,483)	(3,420)	(62) 2%
63	Management of Investments and Funding	11,244	16,362	(5,118) 31%
64	Parks and Open Spaces	(14,394)	(12,774)	(1,620) 13%
65	Puke Ariki and Community Libraries	(9,321)	(9,409)	88 -1%
66	Stormwater Management	(6,125)	(4,752)	(1,373) 29%
67	Transportation	(11,336)	(10,730)	(606) 6%
68	Venues and Events	(7,274)	(7,600)	327 -4%
69	Waste Management and Minimisation	(7,968)	(7,560)	(408) 5%
70	Wastewater Treatment	(9,937)	(9,694)	(242) 2%
71	Water Supply	(10,178)	(10,229)	51 -1%
	Other Operating ¹ (including Rates)	90,336	86,723	3,613 4%
	Shared Services Respread Allocation	(5,732)	(2,139)	(3,593) 168%
NET OPERATING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS		1,293	11,998	(10,706) n/a
	Less: Unrealised gain on investments (PIF and Interest swaps)	(6,160)	(6,274)	114 n/a
	Less: Debt repayments	(7,237)	(7,655)	417 5%
	Less: Capital grants and subsidies	(16,090)	(16,256)	166 1%
	Less: Appropriations / Add: Reserve drawdown	537	(117)	654 561%
	Less: Gain on disposal / Add: Cash sales	672	0	672 n/a
	Less: Waitara freehold sales transferred to reserves	(266)	(1,819)	1,553 n/a
	Add: Unfunded depreciation	20,759	18,058	2,700 -15%
RATES (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS		(6,493)	(2,064)	(4,429) n/a

¹predominantly gains/losses on asset sales/disposals and unrealised gains/losses on revaluation of derivatives.

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

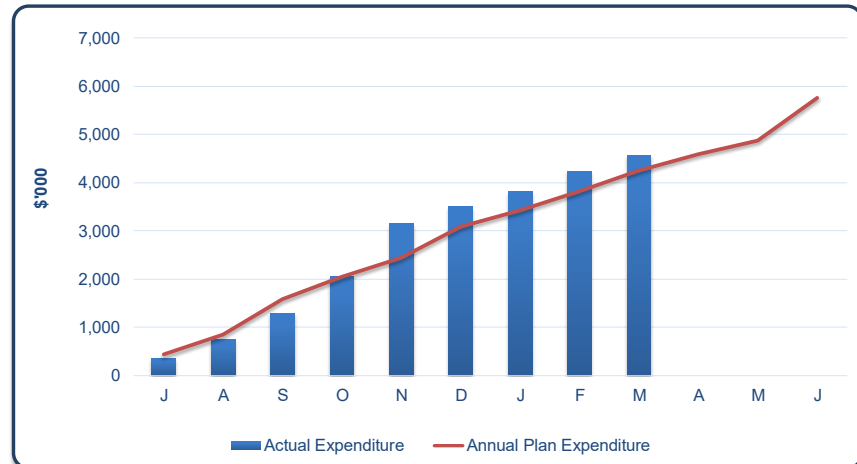
Revenue is \$144k (33%) less than budget



Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$132k Council Rates concessions higher than budgeted

Expenditure is \$319k (8%) more than budget

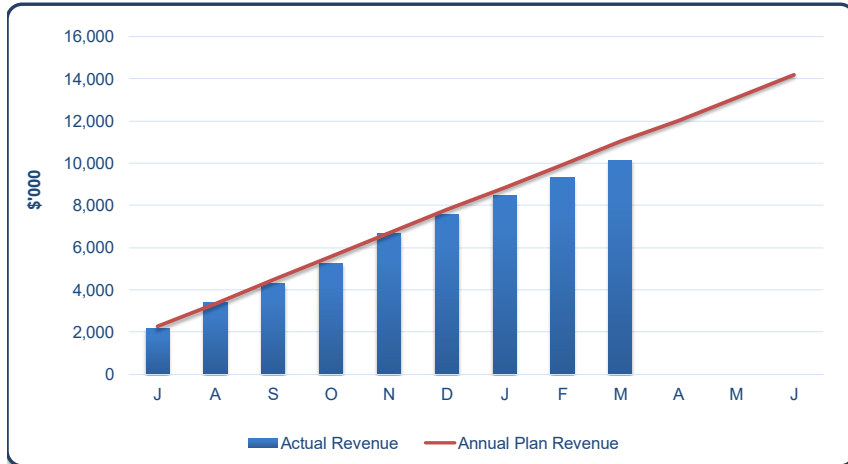


Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$127k Housing for the Elderly additional maintenance
- -\$109k Grant Funding paid out (Timing)
- -\$52k Personnel Costs - net overspend due to using Contractors
- -\$51k Housing for the Elderly Deprecation based on revaluation

CUSTOMER AND REGULATORY SOLUTIONS

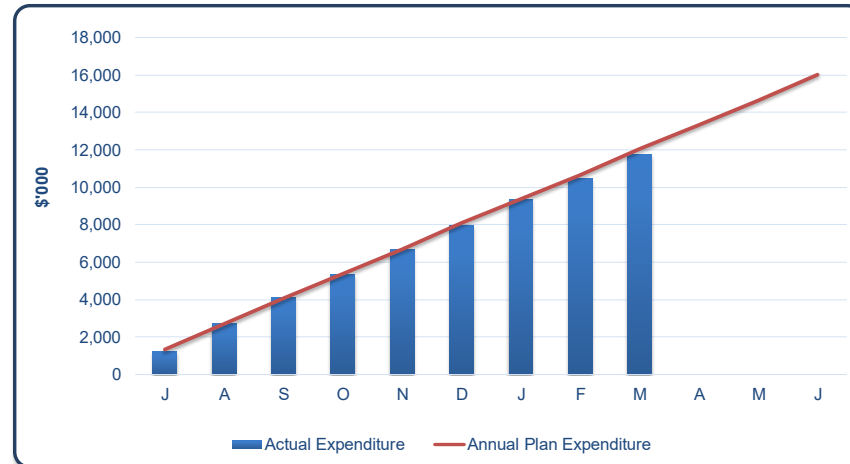
Revenue is \$908k (8%) less than budget



Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$741k Building Consents (Potential full year impact ~\$740k based on 200 consents per month)
- -\$23k Dog Registrations (Full year impact)
- -\$218k Parking Fees not achieving budgeted increase
- +\$31k Accreditation levy - Upgrade of Thermal Dryer Building NPDC pay NPDC
- +\$213k Developer Contributions ahead of budget

Expenditure is \$278k (2%) less than budget



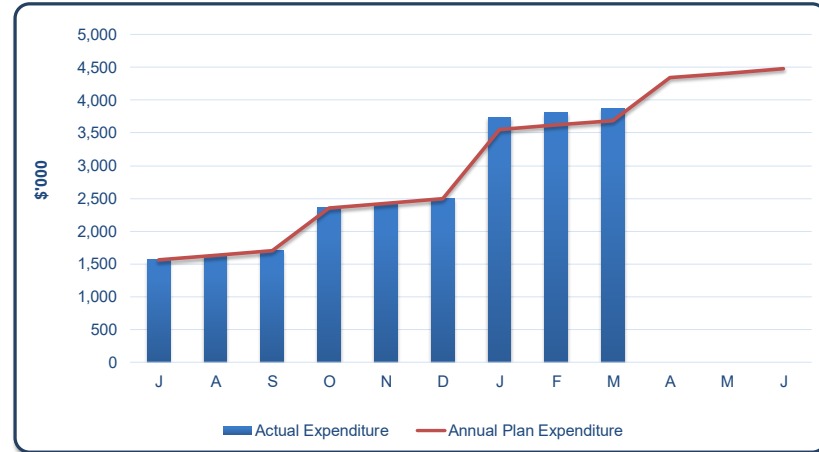
Expenditure is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$222k District Plan expenditure
- -\$318k Subdivision Consents Professional fees - reduced profit on more complicated subdivision consents
- +\$283k Lower depreciation due to Parking building revaluation
- +\$253k Building professional fees
- +\$142k Resource Iwi Participation Non Recoverable (Timing)
- +\$70k Parking reduced licenses

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

No budgeted or actual revenue

Expenditure is \$186k (5%) more than budget

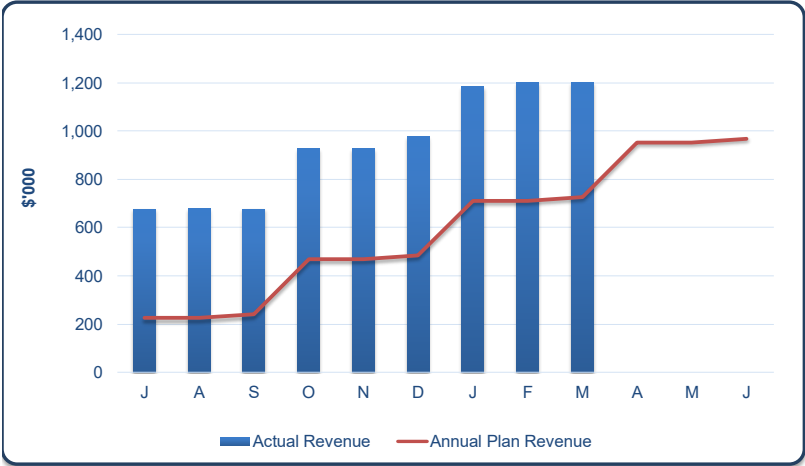


Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- Additional VTT funding for shortfall (Full year impact \$370k)

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS CONTINUANCE

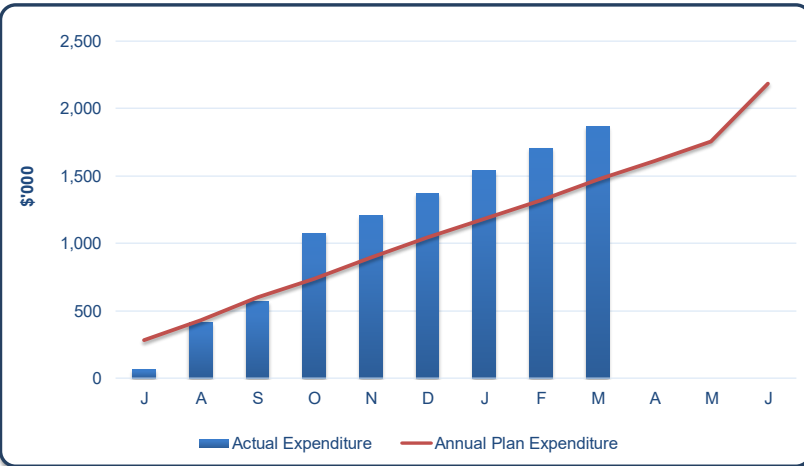
Revenue is \$476k (66%) more than budget



Revenue is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- \$477k Regional Recovery Revenue recognised from 2021/22 (timing will offset OPEX)

Expenditure is \$392k (27%) more than budget



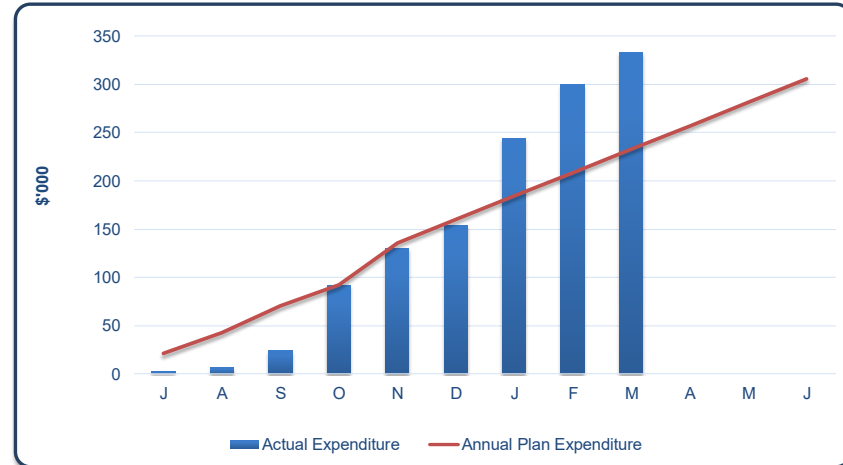
Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$422k Regional Recovery (offset Revenue)
- +\$36k TEMO net underspend

FLOOD PROTECTION AND CONTROL WORKS

No budgeted or actual revenue

Expenditure is \$100k (43%) more than budget

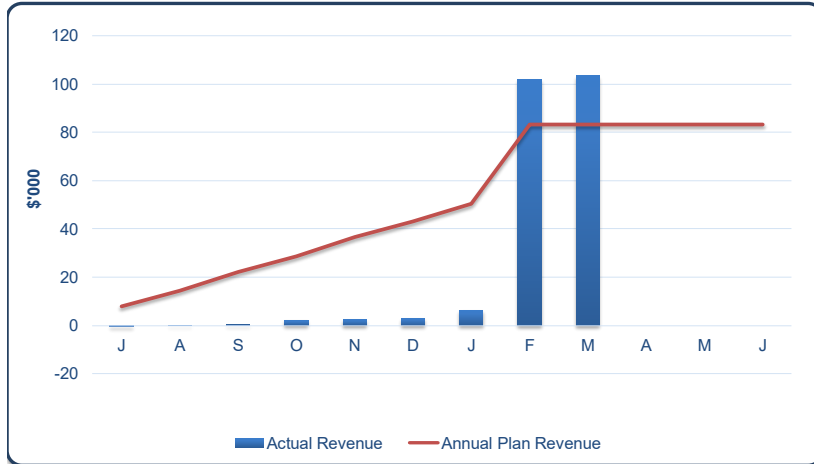


Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- Increased Dam safety inspection and remediation costs.

GOVERNANCE

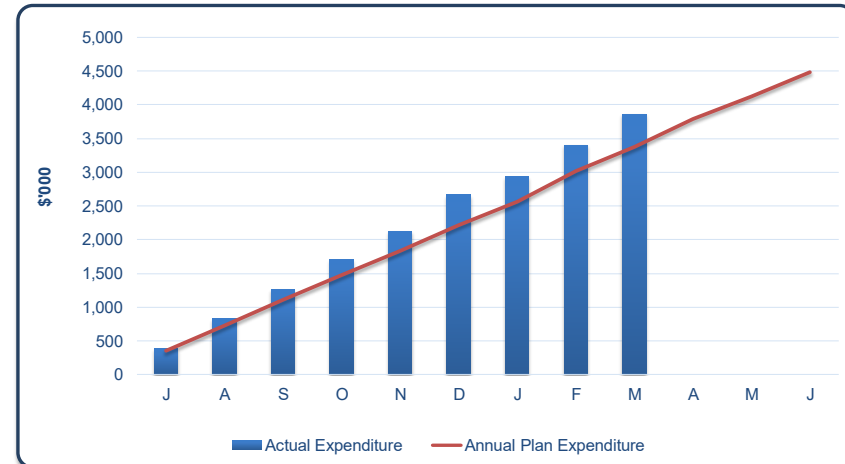
Budget and variance are immaterial



Budget and variance are immaterial

- In line with Budget

Expenditure is \$487k (14%) more than budget

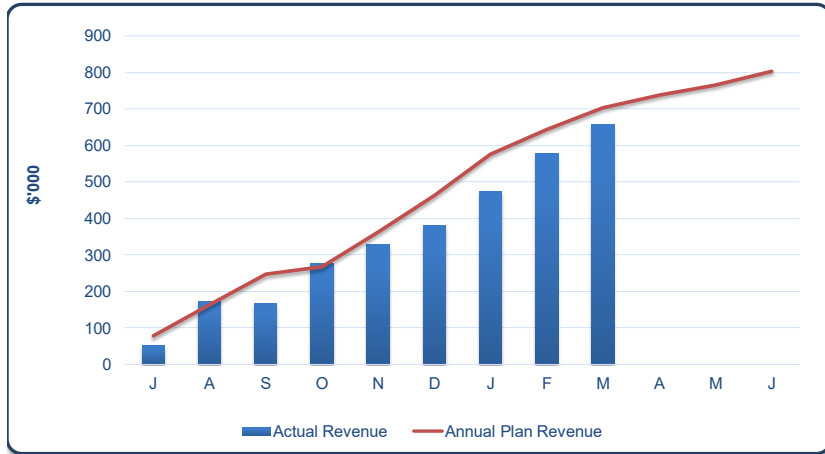


Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$304k Executive replacement costs (full year impact)
- -\$184k Councillors costs (incl Subcommittees and Community Boards)
- -\$41k Triennial elections Appropriation (Timing only)
- -\$40k Independent auditor CAPEX review
- +\$90k District Plan Legal fees (Timing)

GOVETT-BREWSTER ART GALLERY/LEN LYE CENTRE

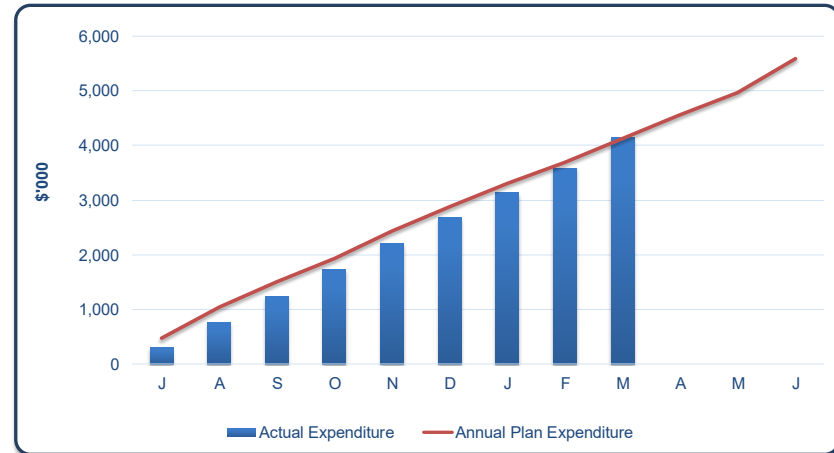
Revenue is inline with budget



Revenue is inline with budget year-to-date due to:

- In line with Budget

Expenditure is inline with budget

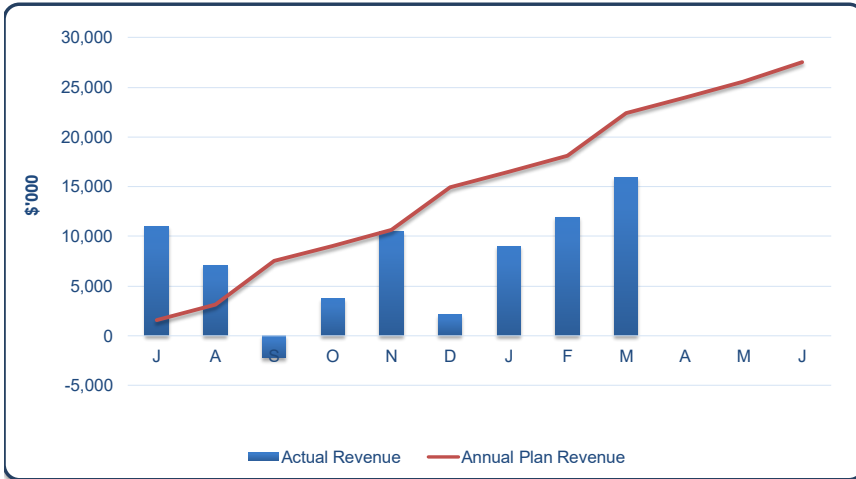


Expenditure is inline with budget year-to-date due to:

- \$62k Personal Costs for Vacant Positions
- \$86k Exhibition Costs (Timing)

MANAGEMENT OF INVESTMENTS AND FUNDING (excl unrealised gains/losses on investments)

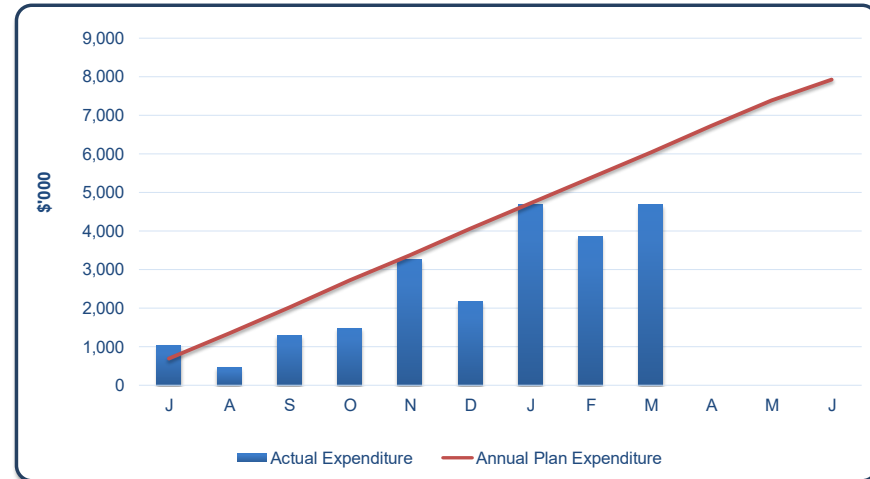
Revenue is \$6,475k (29%) less than budget



Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$5.2m YTD Waitara freehold sales activity less than budgeted.
- +\$3.8m YTD increase in the value of the PIF (+1.1%) (vs Budget \$5.5M)
- +\$0.4m YTD PIF release higher based on CPI
- +\$0.3m YTD Interest revenue earned higher due to interest rates

Expenditure is \$1,356k (22%) less than budget

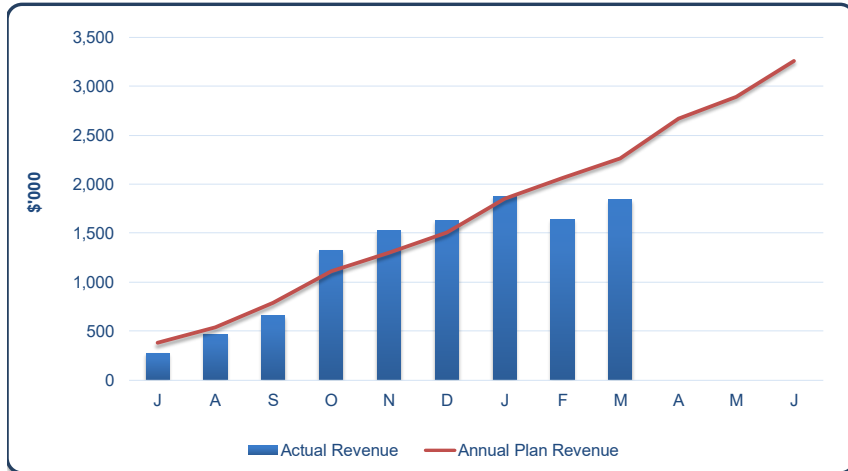


Expenditure is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$1.6m YTD interest expenses over budget (Full year forecast ~\$2m).
- -\$0.2m YTD PIF management fee over budget.
- +\$0.8m Property sales.
- +\$2.5m YTD Waitara freehold sales activity less than budgeted.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

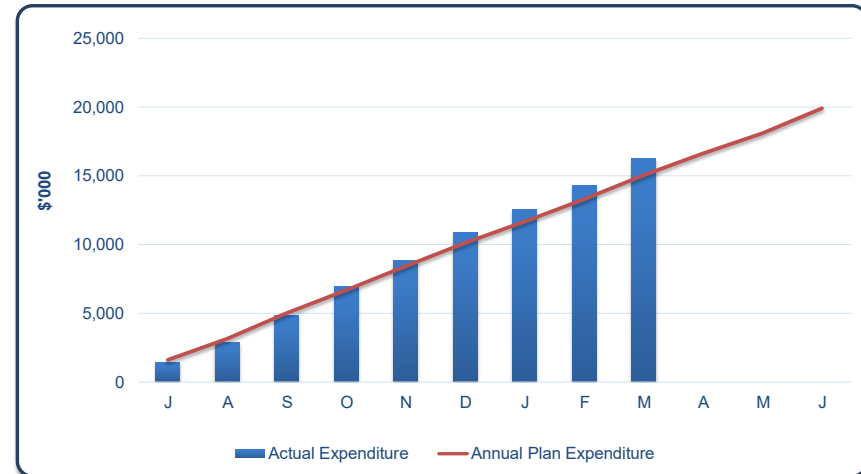
Revenue is \$424k (19%) less than budget



Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$713k Kawaroa Destination Play Grants (timing only - as held in RIA)
- +\$40k TRC Predator Free Contribution
- +\$61k Hall Hire
- +\$73k Cemetery Plot Sales, Burial fees & Crematorium fee

Expenditure is \$1,196k (8%) more than budget

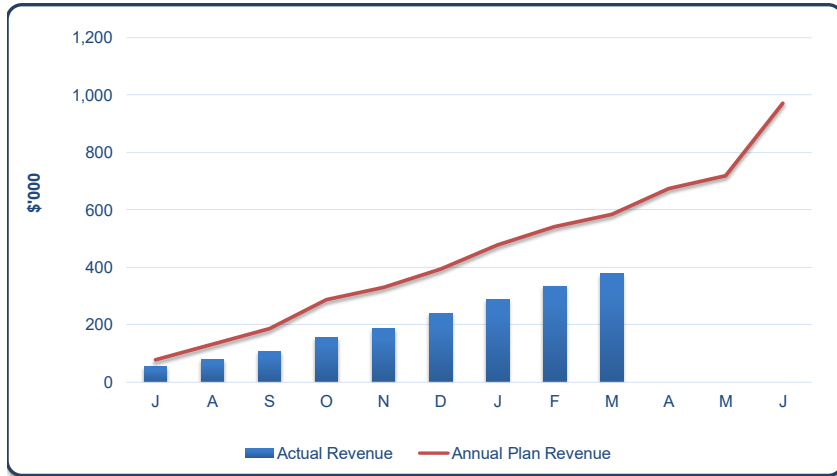


Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$204k - Storm damage clean up, 300 sites to clean up from cyclone
- -\$142k Parks Rubbish & Waste removal
- -\$105k Lepperton Hall Demo & asbestos work
- -\$94k Mangapouri Cemetery Dewatering Project
- -\$90k Streetscape turf Vegetation Maintenance
- -\$80k Parks professional fees - Land Slip into Reserve

PUKE ARIKI AND COMMUNITY LIBRARIES

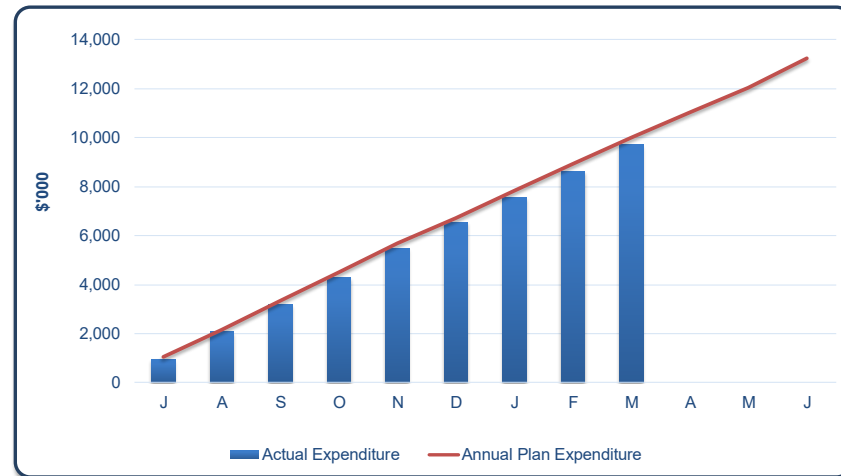
Revenue is \$207k (35%) less than budget



Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$20k credit note from 2021/22 (full year impact)
- -\$131k LEOTC Grant no longer available (full year impact)
- -\$63k DIA Grant for NZLPP recognised in FY22 (full year impact)

Expenditure is \$296k (3%) less than budget

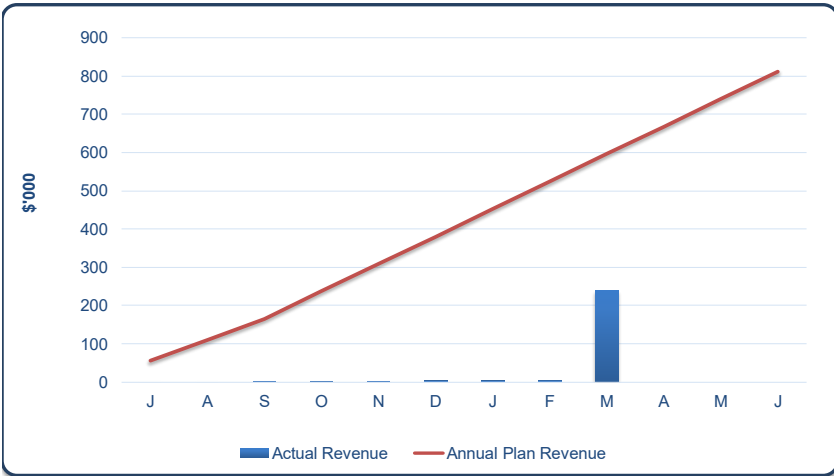


Expenditure is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- \$195k Puke Ariki building painting (delayed to FY25)
- \$96k Net vacancies due to loss of funding
- \$67k Services withdrawn due to loss of grant funding

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

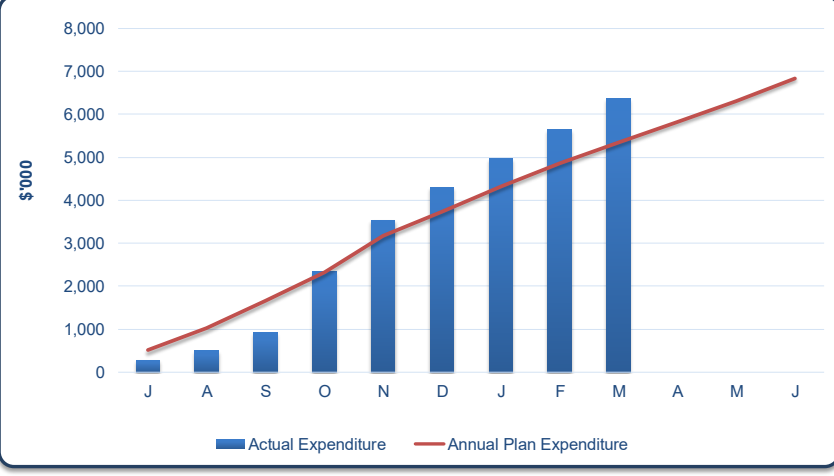
Revenue is \$358k (60%) less than budget



Revenue is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- Tangaroa restoration CAPEX subsidy (timing)

Expenditure is \$1,016k (19%) more than budget

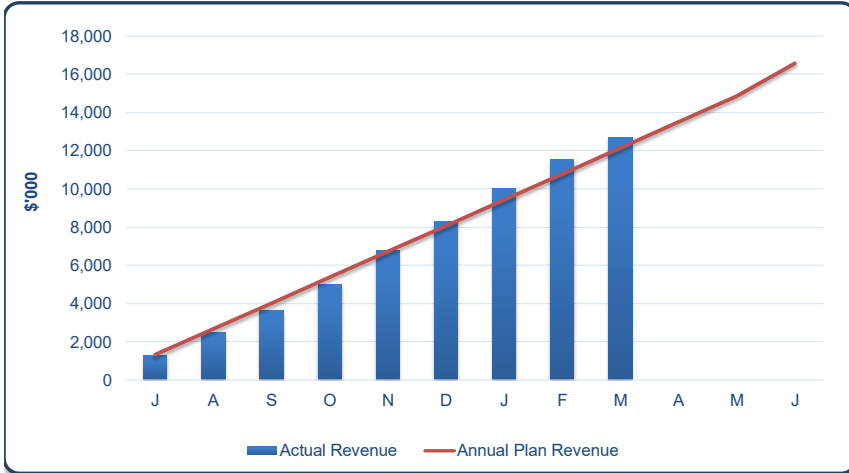


Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$150k Mangati pond emergency maintenance
- -\$717k Depreciation based on revaluation

TRANSPORTATION

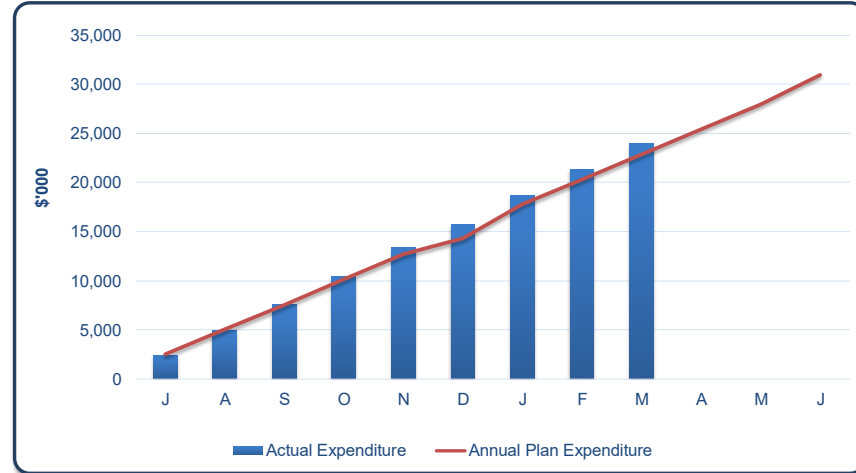
Revenue is \$534k (4%) more than budget



Revenue is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- +\$140k NZTA State Highways (offset opex & capex)
- +\$1.5m NZTA Local Roads Operating subsidy (offset opex)
- -\$0.8m NZTA Local Roads Capital subsidy - timing of Capex spend
- -\$189k Community Road Safety recovery (offset Direct costs)
- -\$202k Unsubsidised Roding Access charges
- -\$47k Bus Shelters recovery - timing

Expenditure is \$1,140k (5%) more than budget

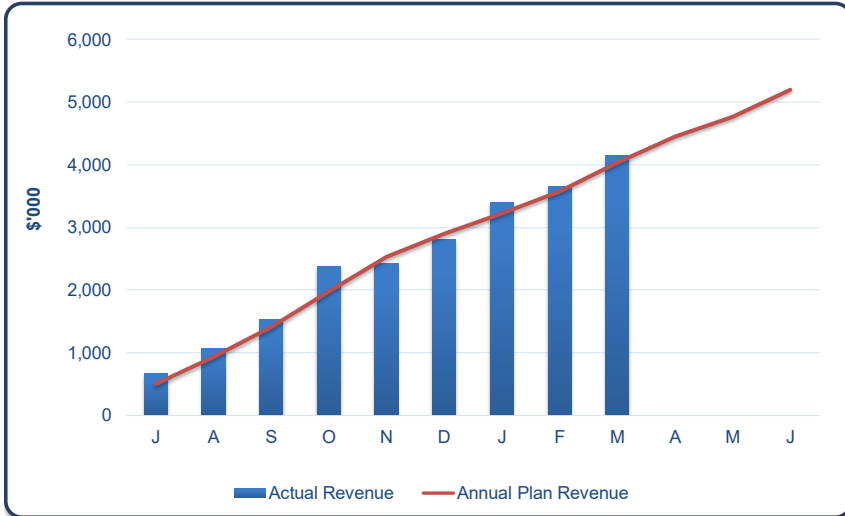


Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- +\$161k Community Road safety programme (offset Revenue)
- +\$127k Street Cleaning
- +\$115k State highways electricity, no longer paid by NPDC (offset Revenue)
- -\$560k Depreciation based on revaluation
- -\$1.4m NZTA Local Roads Operating costs (offset subsidy)

VENUES AND EVENTS

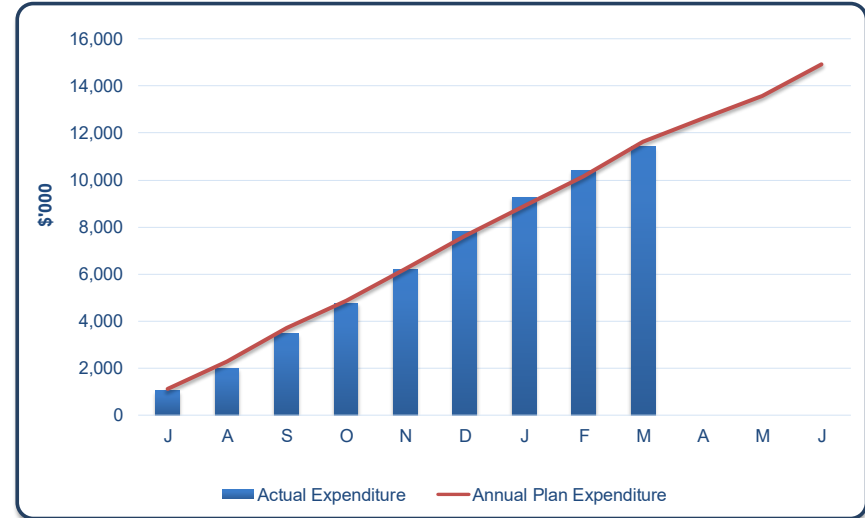
Revenue is \$119k (3%) more than budget



Revenue is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- +\$338k TSB Stadium Catering (offset Expense)
- +\$181k TSB Showplace Catering (offset Expense)
- -\$337k Yarrow Stadium opening delayed (offset Expenses)

Expenditure is \$208k (2%) less than budget



Expenditure is less than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$148k TSB Stadium events (offset Revenue)
- -\$47k TSB Showplace events (offset Revenue)
- +\$53k Home and Lifestyle Expo expense "saving"
- +\$510k Yarrow Stadium opening delayed (offset Revenue)

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION

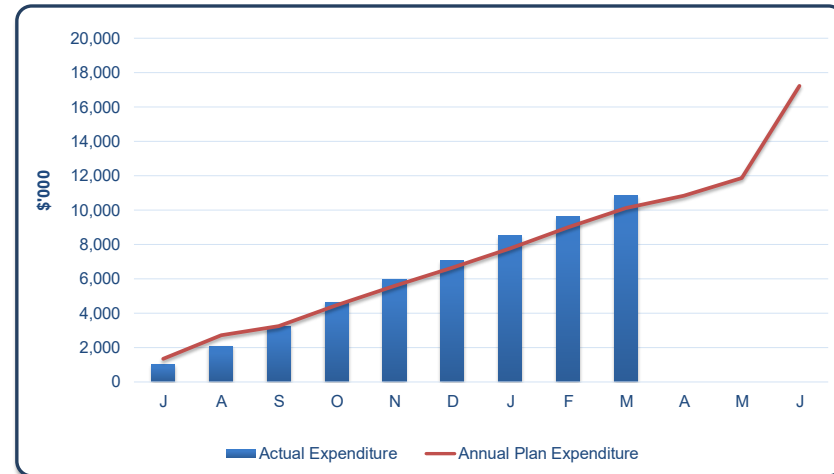
Revenue is \$343k (13%) more than budget



Revenue is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- +\$538k Disposal fees recovery due to higher activity (offset Expenses)
- +\$180k MRF recovery for recyclables due to good commodity market rates.
- -\$118k Waste Levy rebates lag receiving increase (offset Expenses)
- -\$127k Gates Charges across all transfer stations (Full year impact)

Expenditure is \$751k (7%) more than budget

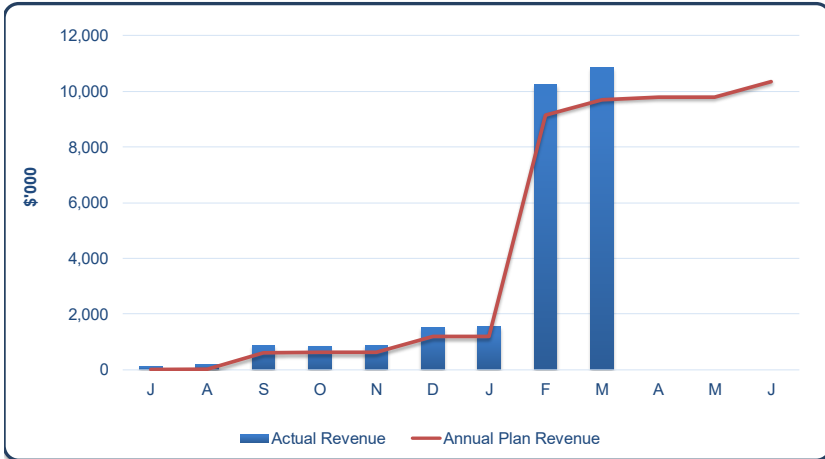


Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$514k Disposal Fees due to higher activity (offset Revenue)
- -\$178k Increased General waste volumes
- -\$116k - Recycling operations increase to processing & transport of residual material from MRF

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

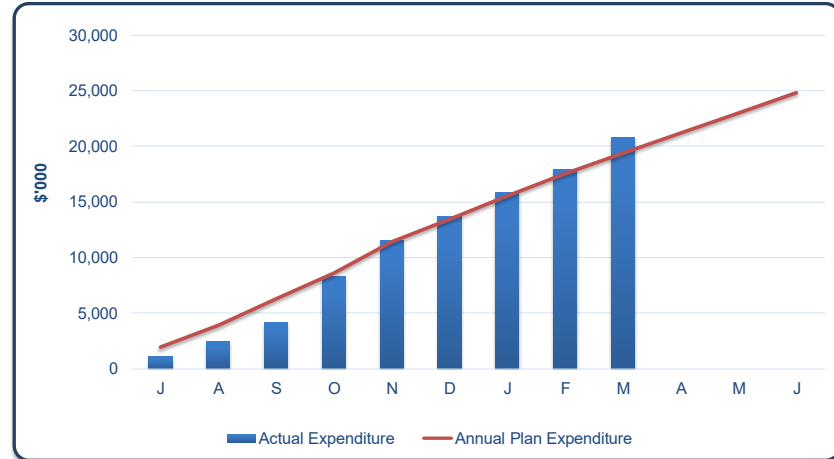
Revenue is \$1,144k (12%) more than budget



Revenue is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- +\$750k TDF milestone claim (offset CAPEX)
- +\$283k Additional tradewaste revenue
- +\$51k WOMB revenue (timing only)

Expenditure is \$1,386k (7%) more than budget



Expenditure is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$260k increased electricity + gas costs
- -\$688k Write off prior year WIP
- -\$712k Depreciation based on revaluation

WATER SUPPLY

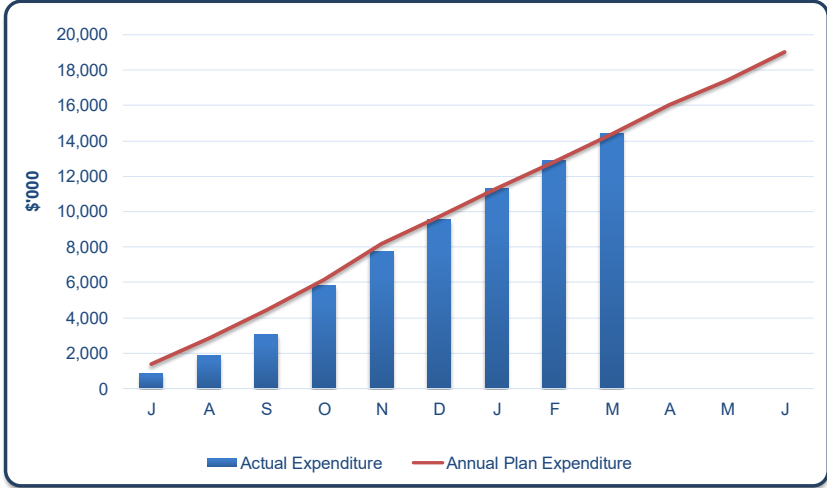
Revenue is \$120k (3%) more than budget



Revenue is more than budget year-to-date due to:

- +\$193k Additional volume revenue

Expenditure is inline with budget



Expenditure is inline with budget year-to-date due to:

- -\$335k Water reservoir urgent maintenance
- -\$600k Low head Dam removal (debt funded)
- +\$830k Depreciation based on revaluation

HEALTH, SAFETY & WELLBEING QUARTERLY REPORT – PERIOD ENDED MAR 31 2023 – DUE DILIGENCE OBLIGATIONS

PURPOSE / TE WHĀINGA

1. This report presents the Health, Safety and Wellbeing Quarterly Report for the period 1 January 2023 – 31 March 2023.

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. The material presented in this report assists the elected members, as Officers, to meet their statutory obligations under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015. The matters discussed in this report do not **have implications for the Council's levels of service** or the financial costs for the community. Public interest in these matters is unlikely to be high.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

4. **This report presents the Council's Health, Safety and Wellbeing Data** for Quarter 3 of the 2023 year.
5. There was one serious harm incident required to be reported to Worksafe NZ in Quarter 3. Further information surrounding the event can be found in section 2 under the heading - Lost Time Injury in appendix 1.
6. Appendix 1 will provide a graphical dashboard further summarising both lag and lead indicator data from the reporting period Q3. Each graph will identify as containing either *lag or lead indicators*.
7. Under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, elected members are deemed **'Officers' and must exercise a duty** of due diligence in relation to health and safety. In July 2016 the Council adopted a due diligence framework and an officers' charter. Quarterly reports and consideration of Risk Management Updates (by the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee) provide elected members with current information and assist them to carry out their officer role.

METRICS

8. The Council uses Lag and Lead Indicators to measure event trends.
9. *Lag Indicators* show incidents that occurred in the quarter and may have required a consequential action as a reactive measure. Lagging indicators are **an output measurement, for example, the number of accidents on a site is a lagging safety indicator.**
10. *Lead Indicators* **demonstrate the Council’s commitment to** proactively avoiding future incidents. For example, the Council records near misses. These are unplanned events that have the potential to cause, but do not result in, human injury, environmental or equipment damage. Trends in near miss incidents will help focus the Council on mitigation options in the future.

TOTAL HEALTH, SAFETY & WELLBEING EVENTS

11. The total number of events over the quarter is categorised in Section 1 of appendix 1, for example, the type of event, who was involved, how they were harmed (source) and corrective actions.
12. Investigation requirements are determined following the completion of the incident risk rating, for example, a high severity incident or near miss would require a thorough investigation using investigative techniques such as ICAM to determine root cause/s.
13. Near miss reporting is valuable in an organisation when it is treated in a proactive way, a mature organisation has a culture that tracks near misses, examines how and why the near miss happened, and puts in controls to minimise or eliminate the risks before incident occurs. NPDC is actively encouraging the reporting of near misses and increases in reporting figures are seen as a positive reporting measure.

Event Type	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Incidents (Lag)	51	56	55	59
Near Misses (Lead)	23	35	11	29
Ergonomic Pain and Discomfort (Lead)	20*	5	6	3
Total	94	96	72	91

20* Reporting increases can be attributed to improved reporting capabilities and encouragement to report early indications of pain.

RECORDABLE EVENTS

14. 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 are managed by WorkAon and NPDC's** health and wellbeing advisor, alongside the employee and manager, with a return-to-work program implemented.
15. An overview of these recordable incidents can be found in section 2 of appendix 1.

Event	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Recordable Incidents	4	2	3	3

CRITICAL RISK EVENTS

16. Critical risks are things that can seriously harm or fatally injure you 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.
17. NPDC has 4 critical areas of focus in terms of risk, these are:
 - a) *Personnel Security* – staff facing aggression from customers
 - b) *Vehicle movements* - use of NPDC Vehicles
 - c) *Contractor Management* - NPDC contractor related incidents
 - d) *Health and Wellbeing* – psychosocial risk (the environmental, relational **and operational hazards at work that may affect people's** psychological and physical health e.g. high workloads, tight deadlines, lack of autonomy, lack of role clarity, harassment and workplace conflicts).
18. Where an incident or near miss occurs due to exposure to these risks, the risk will be associated to the event within Pinnacle.
19. The table below shows a rolling 12-month comparison in reporting. For a further breakdown on these events, see section 3 of appendix 1.

Critical Risk Events	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	
Personnel Security	3	4	11	11	
Vehicle Movements	9	8	6	6	
Contractor Management	3	4	3	4	
	<i>Totals</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>

HAZARDS AND RISKS

20. All hazards and risks identified across council are entered into Pinnacle for initial risk assessment and implementation of risk controls, this is followed by a review process (repeated at least annually) to ensure controls remain effective. New **hazards are entered as they're** identified by employees.
21. See section 4 of appendix 1 for hazard categories.

Key Metric	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
<u>New</u> Hazards & Risks Identified	13	12	60	177

Hazards and Risks Location	Count Overall
Community & Customer Services	151
Chief Executive Office	3
Business Technology Group	6
Corporate Services	10
People and Wellbeing	14
Planning & Infrastructure	117
Strategic Partnerships	8
Total	309

SAFETY CONVERSATIONS

22. 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.
23. Having meaningful safety conversations assists in creating a positive safety culture and reporting across the organisation.
24. See section 5 of appendix 1 for the most discussed topics during Q3.

Key metric	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Safety Conversations	117	65	50	40

Safety Conversation by Group	Q3
Community & Customer Services	35
Chief Executive Office	17
Business Technology Group	0

Corporate Services	20
People and Wellbeing	10
Planning & Infrastructure	34
Strategic Partnerships	1
Total	117

AUDITS COMPLETED

25. Audits are a proactive way to identify areas of improvement or success across the organisation, covering several topics as identified below.
26. 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.
27. The drastic decline in audit completion (comparing previous quarters to current) reflects the decision to remove our daily audit requirements from this report (vehicle and machinery pre-starts).
28. See section 6 of appendix 1 for corrective action implementation from audit completion.

Key metric	Q3	Q2	Q1
Better Work Conversation	0	31	22
Contractor/Staff H&S Audit	22	20	25
Housekeeping	21	28	15
Permit to Work Quality Audit	16	14	12
Hazardous Substances in the Workplace	0	0	1
Emergency Exercise	0	0	1

SITE INDUCTIONS

29. Site inductions are completed at all NPDC operational sites for Contractors and Employees e.g. WWTP, Libraries, Civic Centre and the Fernery.
30. See section 7 of the appendix for further induction information breakdown.

Key metric	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Inductions Overall	100	123	120	20

Inductions by People Type	Q3
Contractors	81
Employees	11
Volunteer	2
Other (e.g. visitor, supplier)	6
Total	100

CONTRACTORS

31. Contractor Health and Safety Pre-qualification is the first step in ensuring our Contractors have effective health and safety systems and processes in place whilst completing work for NPDC. The Contractors health and safety systems are reviewed every two years by the health, safety and wellbeing team.

Key metric	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
New Contractor's Pre-qualified	5	7	7	5

Contractors by Group Utilised	Count Overall
Community & Customer Services	31
Chief Executive Office	1
Business Technology Group	2
Corporate Services	71
People and Wellbeing	6
Planning & Infrastructure	160
Strategic Partnerships	2
Total	273

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

32. 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**

33. This report confirms that the matter concerned has no particular implications and has been dealt with in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002. Specifically:

- Council staff have delegated authority for any decisions made;
- Council staff have identified and assessed all reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter and considered the views and preferences of any interested or affected persons (**including Māori**), in proportion to the significance of the matter;
- Any decisions made will help meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses;
- Unless stated above, any decisions made can be addressed through current funding under the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan;
- Any decisions made are consistent with the Council's plans and policies; and
- No decisions have been made that would alter significantly the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of the Council or would transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Health & Safety Due Diligence Report – Quarter 3 (01/01/2023 – 31/03/2023) **"Dashboards – LEAD and LAG"** (ECM8449274)

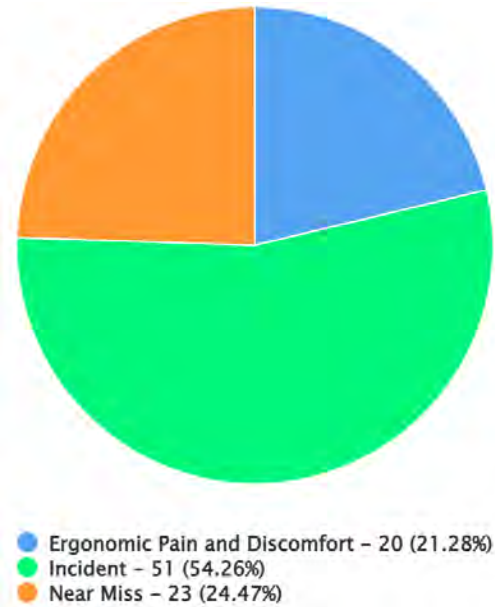
Report Details

Prepared By:	Samantha Sturzaker (Health, Safety & Wellbeing Business Partner)
Team:	People & Wellbeing
Approved By:	Mary Johnson (Group Manager People and Culture)
Ward/Community:	District Wide
Date:	04 May 2023
File Reference:	ECM8721237

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



1. EVENT REPORTING



Ergonomic Pain and Discomfort (Lag Indicator)

Ergonomic pain and discomfort reports include gradual process injury and pain and discomfort that hasn't resulted from a particular event e.g. gradual onset pain from working at an incorrectly styled workstation.

Ways in which NPDC reduce this are:

- Workstation ergonomic assessments for new starters and when requested by staff feeling discomfort
- Encouraging pre-start exercises prior to physical tasks
- Education through toolbox talks e.g. focusing on manual handling
- Use of mechanical aids for physical tasks

Near Miss (Lead Indicator)

Near miss reporting is valuable in an organisation when it is treated in a proactive way, a mature organisation has a culture that tracks near misses, examines how and why the near miss happened, and puts in controls to minimise or eliminate the risks before incident occurs. NPDC is actively encouraging the reporting of near misses and increases in reporting figures are seen as a positive reporting measure.

Near misses were reported and corrective actions assigned in the following categories (a near miss can identify with more than one potential consequence):

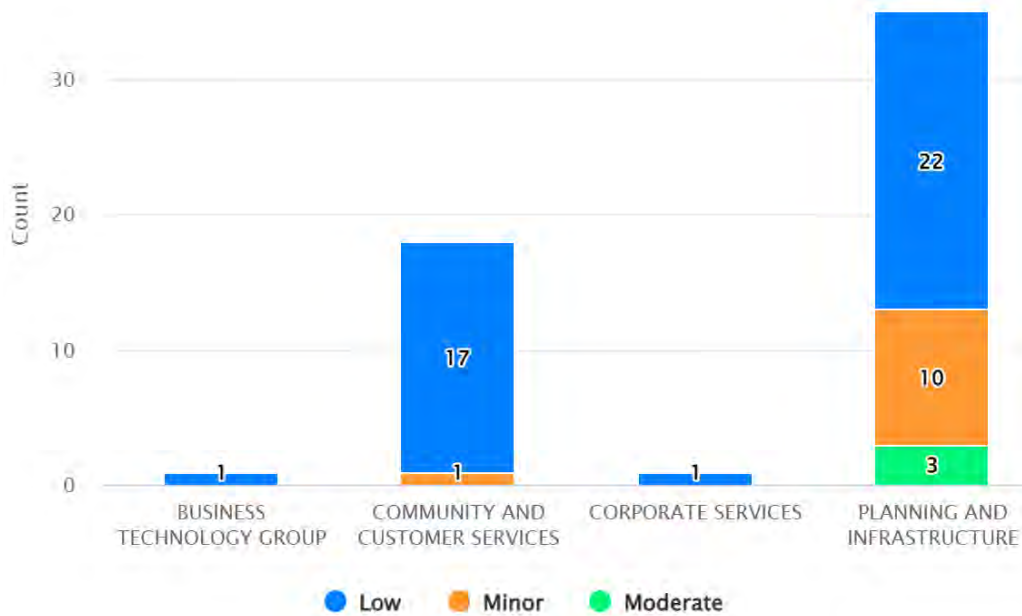
Incident (Lag Indicator)

Incidents include injury, illness, security incidents and asset damage. An investigation level is determined, and corrective actions implemented for each incident. Incidents fell into the categories in the following table:

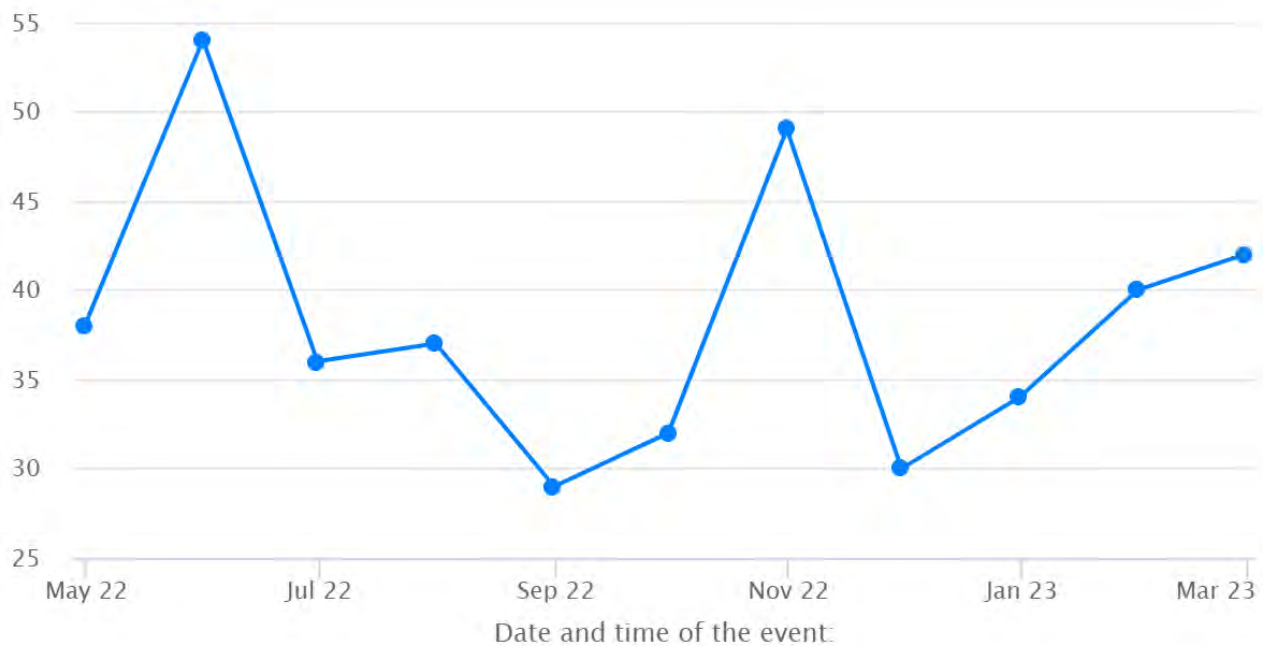
Event Type	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Injury	33	35	36	33
Illness	1	1	1	0
Security	8	6	11	9
Asset Damage	9	14	11	17
Total	51	56	59	59



The above incidents fell into the following severity levels. None determined to be within the high or extreme severity levels:



12 Months Rolling Trend – All Incidents





Health, Safety & Wellbeing Due Diligence Report Q3

2. INJURY AND RECORDABLE EVENTS (Lag Indicators)

The following sections describes injury reporting categories within Pinnacle, from discomfort up to recordable injuries requiring return to work plans. Recordable incidents for Q3 have been given a brief overview.

Discomfort Only

Pain or discomfort that does not require immediate treatment. May include slips with no injury, bruising, minor strains and ergonomic pain that may be monitored internally or require further action such as a workstation assessment by the NPDC Occupational Health Nurse.

First Aid Injury

A minor injury that is treated by an on-site first aider and requires first aid treatment e.g. superficial injuries including skin grazes, cuts, animal bite (zoo)

Lost Time Injury

An injury 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.

Breakdown of significant injuries across the quarters:

- Staff member attended to power outage at approx. 2am at Waitara Sewer Pump Station during cyclone Gabrielle. Staff member went to open the door of the Isuzu 3T truck, once about 200mm open, a wind gust caught the door while they were holding the handle and they were pulled from the truck landing on their right-side lower back/right hip area. The fall resulted in L4-L7 Lumbar Fractures and right 10th Rib Fracture with a total 37 days away from work.

Identified Contributing Factors:

- Sewer Pump stations had lost power during a severe weather event
- Emergency work to turn on generators at sewer pump stations across the district was required
- Work was unavoidable during the weather event as sewerage overflows across the district would result if power was not reinstated as soon as possible
- Work required staff members to enter and exit vehicles throughout the shift during gusting, strong winds

Corrective Actions:

- Additional wording to be added to several procedures including the NPDC Incident Response Plan about the hazards presented during severe weather events which are becoming increasing common, this includes monitoring of expected conditions whilst work is carried out, and additional hazards that may arise due to those conditions
- Work in severe weather events to be carried out only to ensure the continuation of essential services

Medical Treatment Injury

A work-related illness or injury resulting in the medical practitioner administering special expertise in the management or care of a patient and includes prescribing of any medication.

Breakdown of injuries across the quarters:

- Staff member tripped and fell bumping tooth on table resulting in a chipped tooth.
- Staff member driving across the district suffered strained knee reaching for foot pedals. The car size was inappropriate as seat couldn't be moved any further forward. A more suitable vehicle was identified for future trips.

Return To Work Injury

An injury that may or may not be a lost time injury, but as a result, the injured employee is unable to resume their normal duties for a period more than one full day or shift on any day after the day of the injury.

Breakdown of injuries across the quarters:



Health, Safety & Wellbeing Due Diligence Report Q3

- Pre-existing shoulder strain injury (non-work related) aggravated whilst using ride on mower. Return to work plan established.

3. CRITICAL RISK

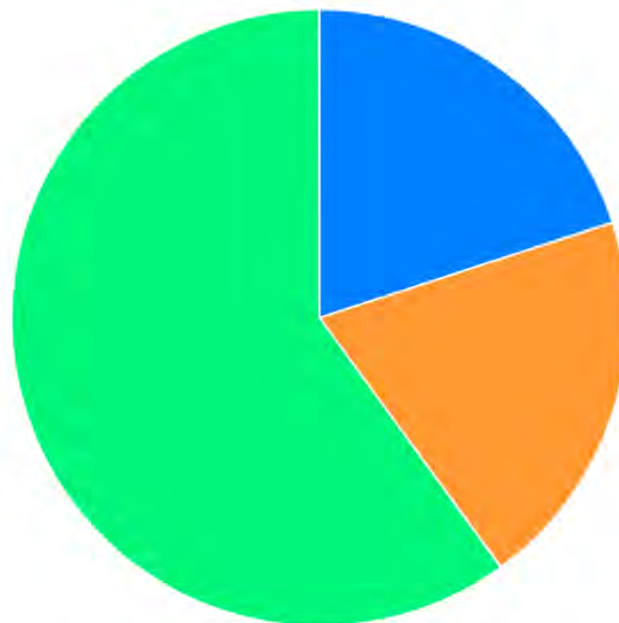
Critical risks are things that can seriously harm or fatally injure you in the workplace. Critical risk reporting data enables the Council to identify trends and increase the focus on mitigating these risks to as low as reasonably practicable through investigation and implementation of corrective actions. One incident can associate to more than one risk e.g. Contractor involved in motor vehicle accident.

NPDC has 4 critical areas of focus in terms of risk, these are:

- Personnel Security* – staff facing aggression from customers
- Vehicle movements* - use of NPDC Vehicles
- Contractor Management* - NPDC contractor related incidents
- Health and Wellbeing* – psychosocial risk (the environmental, relational and operational hazards at work that may affect people’s psychological and physical health e.g. high workloads, tight deadlines, lack of autonomy, lack of role clarity, harassment and workplace conflicts).

The health, safety and wellbeing team will be undertaking a review of its Org wide critical risks in July 2023 to ensure we are managing our most high-risk activities and hazards effectively. Critical risks must be reviewed to ensure we capture changing times and environments.

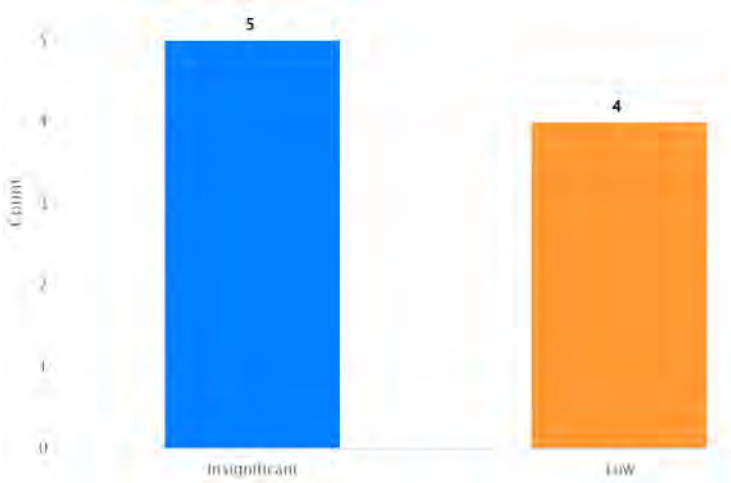
We continue to see a decrease in personnel security events across council with vehicle movements and contractor management steady.



- Contractor Management – 3 (20%)
- Personnel Security – 3 (20%)
- Vehicle Movements – 9 (60%)

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Critical Risk Incident Severities

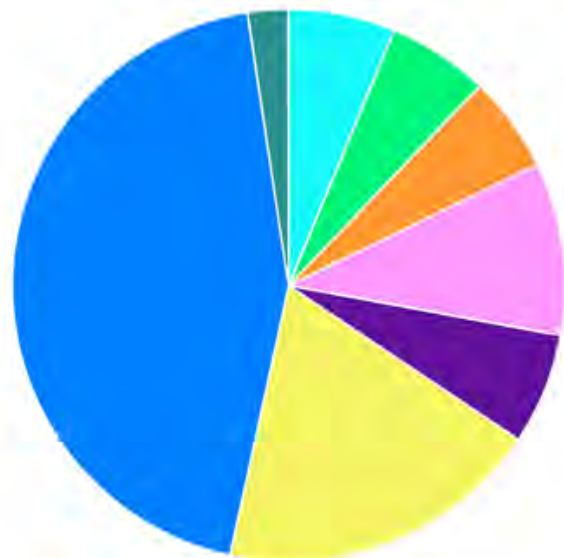


4. HAZARDS AND RISKS

All hazards and risks identified across council are entered into Pinnacle for initial risk assessment and implementation of risk controls, this is followed by a review process (repeated at least annually) to ensure controls remain effective. New hazards are entered as they're identified by employees.

Hazard Categories

- Atmospheric e.g. toxic gases in a confined space
- Biological e.g. Bacterial
- Chemical e.g. corrosive substances
- Environmental e.g. weather extremes
- Mechanical e.g. Crushed by machinery or moving parts,
- pressurised gases, hot work
- Radiological e.g. UV exposure, welding
- Personal e.g. work stress, confrontations
- Physical e.g. working at height, Asbestos, working alone



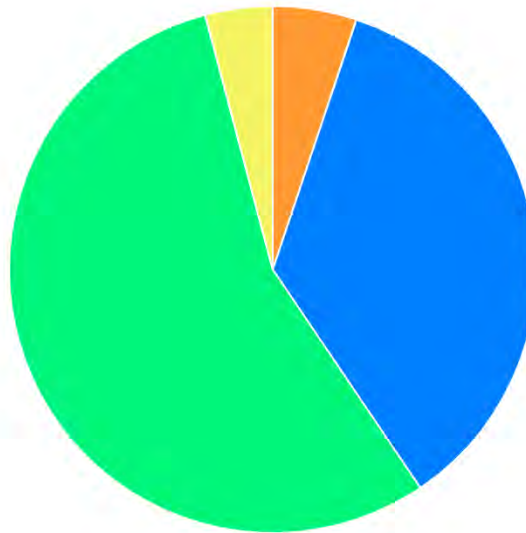


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Risk - Inherent Vs Residual

All Hazards identified from the work we perform are assessed for a risk rating to determine the likelihood of occurrence and the level of harm it would cause. The below table shows the inherent risks (risk score before we implement control measure to minimise the risk) versus the residual risk table (risk remaining after risk reduction measures are implemented). Any residual high-risk work is undertaken with strict controls such as work permits or specialised equipment, PPE and personnel

Inherent Risk Count (pre-risk controls)



● Insignificant – 15 (5.15%) ● Low – 103 (35.4%)
● Medium – 161 (55.33%) ● High – 12 (4.12%)

Residual Risk Count (post risk controls)



● Insignificant – 145 (49.83%) ● Low – 89 (30.58%)
● Medium – 56 (19.24%) ● High – 1 (0.34%)



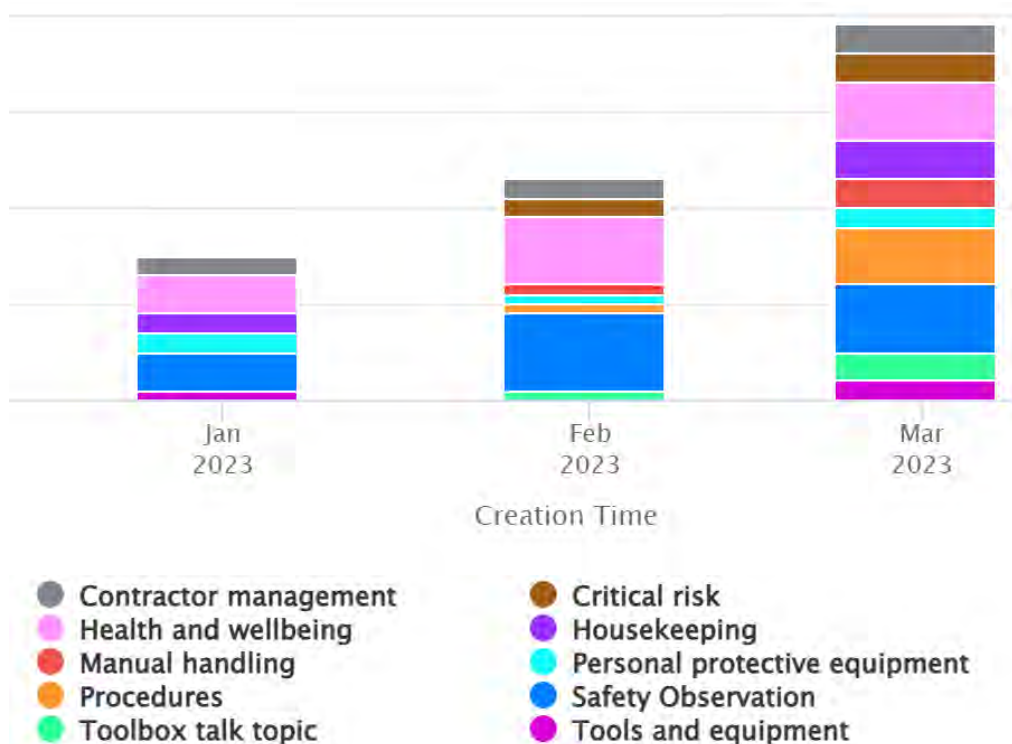
Health, Safety & Wellbeing Due Diligence Report Q3

5. SAFETY CONVERSATIONS (Lead Indicator)

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 for which we can praise or identify improvements, which then assists in creating a positive safety culture and reporting across the organisation.

Safety Conversation – Topics

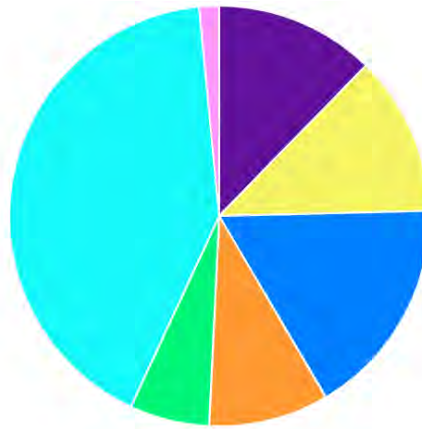
Safety conversations in Q3 took a focus on health and wellbeing along with our physical safety observations., Discussion on health and wellbeing focused on fatigue, managing workloads and assistance available to employees. We continue to see an increase in meaningful conversations across NPDC.





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Safety Conversations – Groups

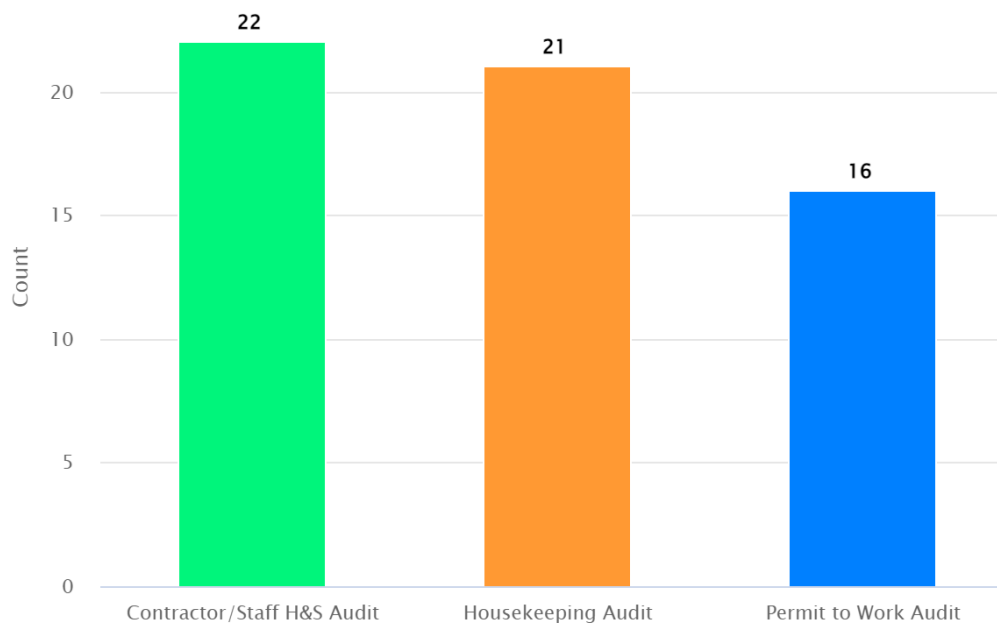


- BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY GROUP – 8 (12.31%)
- CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE – 8 (12.31%)
- COMMUNITY AND CUSTOMER SERVICES – 11 (16.92%)
- CORPORATE SERVICES – 6 (9.23%)
- PEOPLE AND WELLBEING – 4 (6.15%)
- PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE – 27 (41.54%)
- STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS – 1 (1.54%)

6. AUDITS COMPLETED (Lead Indicator)

KPI's are being developed for July 2023 implementation, starting with our Senior Leaders.

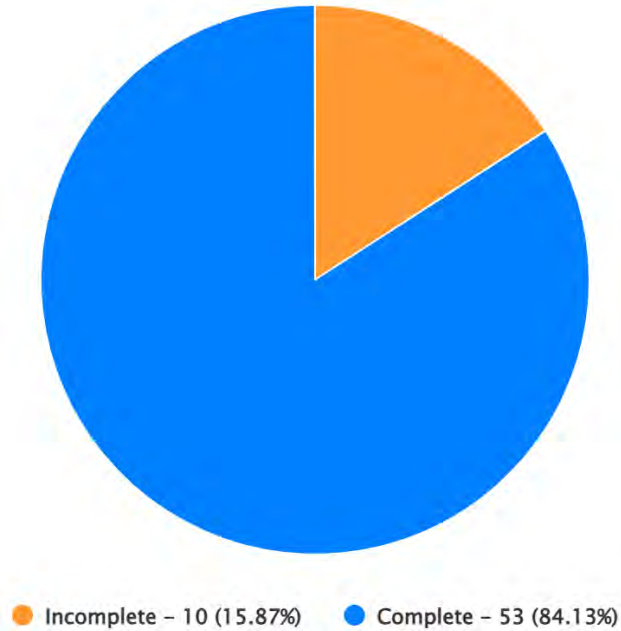
By Topic



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Completion Trend

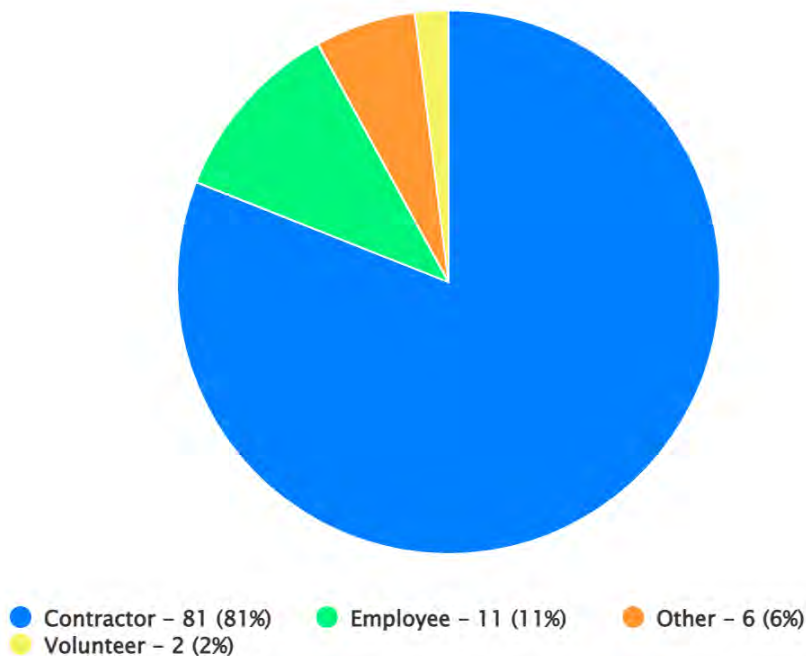
Of 63 corrective actions assigned to the completed audits above, 10 (15%) remain open for completion.



7. SITE INDUCTIONS (Lead Indicator)

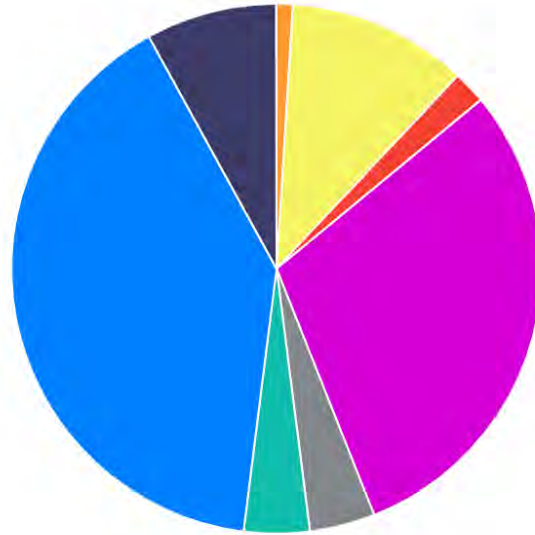
Fluctuation in numbers of inductions will depend on current projects and work across NPDC e.g. a large project will require more contractor inductions.

Person Type



Health, Safety & Wellbeing Due Diligence Report Q3

Induction Locations



- Cemeteries - 1 (1%)
- Govett Brewster/Len Lye Centre - 2 (2%)
- Puke Ariki - 4 (4%)
- Wastewater - 40 (40%)
- Civic Centre - 11 (11%)
- Parks and Reserves - 30 (30%)
- Venues - 4 (4%)
- Water - 8 (8%)

REVIEW OF THE SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND RELEASE FOR CONSULTATION

MATTER / **TE WHĀINGA**

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is to consider the outcomes of the review of the Significance and Engagement Policy, and to approve its release for community consultation.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / **NGĀ WHAIKUPU**

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

- a) Notes that the Significance and Engagement Policy was first adopted in 2014 following a law change, and was amended in 2017 to simplify the Policy without substantive alteration
- b) Notes that a first-principle based review of the Significance and Engagement Policy has been undertaken
- c) Notes that Council must consult on the draft Significance and Engagement Policy before adopting it 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, and notes the advice that this requirement has not been met
- d) Notes that the legalistic nature of the Policy means it is unsuited for collaborative community consultation, and therefore revokes the **resolution of 5 September 2017 that "a collaborative community plan is developed to review the Significance and Engagement Plan in time for the next Long Term Plan" and the resolution of 22 December 2020 that "Defers the collaborative community plan to review the Significance and Engagement Policy until post the 2022 triennial elections"**
- e) Approves the release of the attached consultation document, including a draft Significance and Engagement Policy, for community consultation in accordance with section 82 and 82A of the Local Government Act 2002 between 3 July and 4 August 2023

STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS RECOMMENDATION

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

COMMUNITY BOARD RECOMMENDATION

3. The Inglewood, Clifton, Waitara, Kaitake, and Puketapu-Bell Block Community Boards endorsed the officer's recommendation.

TE HUIINGA TAUMATUA RECOMMENDATION

4. Te Huinga Taumatua endorsed the Strategy and Operations Committee recommendation with the following added to clause e) *"subject to including a statement in the draft Policy that "Council will engage with local iwi and hapū as early in the process as is reasonably practicable in the situation" at the end of the section "when and how will Council engage with local iwi and hapū".*
5. This recommendation reflected that an earlier version of the appendix had been inadvertently attached to the Te Huinga Taumatua agenda. The appendices contained on the Strategy and Operations Committee, community boards and this Council agenda contain the correct appendix.

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. Approves the draft Policy for community consultation 2. Do not change the Significance and Engagement Policy
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are all resident and ratepayers of New Plymouth District, and other persons that may be affected or interested in decisions of Council.
Recommendation	This report recommends option 1 for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	No immediate considerations. However, if Council amends the draft Significance and Engagement Policy to require more community engagement then that will have cost implications that will need to be budgeted for. This can be addressed in the next Long-Term Plan if required.
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOPOTANGA** MATUA

6. **This report seeks Council's approval for consultation of a new Significance and Engagement Policy.** The Policy is a core component of Council decision-making. The review has substantively rewritten the Policy and has taken into account relevant recent legal cases. The Policy has particular legal implications, so has been carefully crafted to not create new legal risks by over-promising engagement that Council is not resourced to undertake.
7. The main changes to the Policy are:
 - 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 a 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 a new criteria for assessing how significant a matter is that relates to the impact on climate change (both mitigation and adaptation)
 - 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 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, and
 - h) Removing superfluous provisions, such as repeating the law around Annual Plan engagement.
8. The next step is to release the draft Policy for consultation in order to seek feedback from the community.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

9. **Council's general decision-making processes** are set by the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Determining the significance of a matter is an essential component of decision-making under the LGA. Other legislation may also create particular obligations on Council when addressing matters under those laws, but the LGA decision-making will largely still also apply.
-

10. Section 76AA of the LGA requires Council to adopt a Significance and Engagement Policy. This section requires the Policy to include:
- a) The approach to determining the significance of proposals, including criteria or procedures
 - b) The approach to responding to community preferences about engagement, and the form of engagement that may be desirable
 - c) The approach to engaging with the community, and
 - d) **A list of 'strategic assets'.**

What does "significance" do?

11. Significance is defined as meaning the degree of importance of the issue in terms of its impact on the well-being of the district, affected or interested persons and the capacity of Council to perform its role (including financial and non-financial costs).
12. Council is under general obligations to:
- a) Identify all reasonably practicable options for an issue (s77(1)(a) LGA)
 - b) Assess the options in terms of their advantages and disadvantages (s77(1)(b) LGA)
 - c) Give consideration to the views and preferences of person affected and interested by the decision (s78 LGA), although the provision explicitly provides that this alone does not require consultation.
13. The LGA then specifies (s79) that Council achievement of these provisions should be done in a manner that is proportionate to the *significance* of the issue. This means that a more significant decision should have more rigour applied to it and is more likely for Council to actively seek community views through some form of engagement process (unless it can otherwise demonstrate knowing community views and preferences).
14. Significance and Engagement Policies, and non-compliance with them (whether real or perceived), are increasingly being cited in judicial reviews of local authorities' decision-making. Because of this, Significance and Engagement Policies that over-promise the degree of analysis that Officers will undertake or community engagement, and that are then not followed, will increase legal risk to the local authority. Therefore, policies should not be aspirational in terms of community engagement, but rather set a grounded, practical and lawful bottom line which enables **the local authority to go 'above and beyond' when it is appropriate to do so.**
-

15. Significance and Engagement Policies are therefore one of the fundamental building blocks of good decision-making within local authorities, and have particularly important legal implications across the organisation.
16. Significance and Engagement Policies apply generally to Council decisions, but do not override specific legal obligations on particular matters. For instance, the Resource Management Act 1991 specifies obligations on consultation on resource consent applications, including when **Council cannot 'notify' (i.e. consult on)** applications. However, some laws simply place a requirement to engage on Council, so some aspects of Significance and Engagement Policies are still relevant in those situations.
17. Similarly, Significance and Engagement Policies are *not* the primary means of **determining engagement with iwi and hapū. Instead, sections 4, 14(1)(d), 77(1)(c), 81 and 82(2)** of the LGA set out legal obligations on local authorities. Section 81 is the key provision and requires local authorities to establish and **maintain processes for Māori contribution to decision-making**, and to foster **Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making**. There are also particular statutory obligations under other enactments, such as the Resource Management Act 1991 and Reserves Act 1977. Significance and Engagement Policies are therefore supplementary to these requirements and do not need to repeat those provisions.
18. It should be noted that LGA places obligations onto local authorities to make decisions on behalf of their communities. Local authorities cannot delegate its decision-making authority to external groups (cl 32, Schedule 7, LGA). Local authorities must also demonstrate that they have considered all the aspects of a decision, and **cannot simply 'rubber-stamp' recommendations from another body**. These act as constraints on the degree to which Council can allow the community (including key partners) to make decisions instead of Council. While the Local Electoral Act 2001 provides for binding referendum, it does not remove other decision-making obligations on Council in that process (or subsequently to implement the decision).¹

¹ The only exception is where a law provides for binding referendum, which is now limited to the decision on the electoral system.

The current Policy

19. The current Policy was developed in a two-stage process:
- a) In 2014 the Local Government Act 2002 was amended and introduced Significance and Engagement Policies. The timeframes to create a **Significance and Engagement Policy was short. Council's Policy adopted** at that time was based on sector guidance, a model policy developed for the Waikato Region, and **Council's then Significance Policy and Consultation Policy**. Council consulted the community over a two week period and received 12 submissions. After considering the submissions, Council made a number of small changes.²
 - b) In 2017 Council undertook a review of the Significance and Engagement Policy. **That review** "found that while the policy intent is generally sound, the policy should be updated, and there are opportunities to streamline, simplify and clarify the existing policy" (**5 September 2017** Council resolution). Council did not consult the community on those changes because they did not alter the intent of the Policy and Council could still rely on the previous consultation.
20. While the criteria to assess the significance of an issue are generally sound, there is no guidance on how to apply them and how they affect the degree of significance. This means there is potential for inconsistency between matters in the application of these criteria.
21. The Policy has three categories of significance – "**of some importance**", "**significant**" and "**critical**". **These** have some limitations as the legal definition of "**significant**" means a *high* degree of significance. This means that most **matters before Council are assessed as being "of some importance"** and, in turn, means that category represents a very broad spectrum of what is considered a matter of importance and engagement. This has the potential to produce inconsistency within this category.
22. Finally, Officers consider that the current Policy does not have consistent linkages between the significance of an issue and community engagement.

² Council also made substantive change to insert provisions for holding citizens-initiated binding referendums. This decision was revoked at the next Council meeting following legal advice that citizens-initiated binding referendum were unlawful.

Review of the Policy

23. Officers worked with Simpson Grierson, **one of Council's legal advisers**, to undertake a review of the current Policy. This review took into account the factors above, as well as the result of a number of legal cases relating to Significance and Engagement Policies nationwide (including the *Thames-Coromandel District Council* case discussed later on). On that basis, a complete revision was undertaken of the Policy rather than seeking to amend the current Policy.
24. The substantive changes from the current Policy to the draft Policy are:
- a) Clarify the application of the existing criteria for assessing the significance of a matter:
 - i) The current Policy includes a criteria on whether the matter impacts on the interests of the district and community. This criteria has been difficult to interpret. The draft Policy clarifies this by focusing on whether the matter promotes the community outcomes adopted by Council. Community **outcomes are Council's highest strategic** goals under the Local Government Act 2002 and are the outcomes chosen by Council in order to promote the four well-beings of the community.
 - ii) The current policy includes a consideration of the impact on the community from the decision. The proposal refines this criteria by explicitly considering whether there are disproportionate **impacts on certain groups. This includes Māori, socio-economic** groups, or town communities. If there are disproportionate impacts then the draft Policy also provides that engagement should target those groups.
 - b) Introduce two new criteria for assessing the significance of a matter:
 - i) The first relates to assessing the matter against the known issues of importance to iwi and **hapū**. This approach enables Council to engage on **the issues that iwi and hapū have** identified as being important to them rather than Council deciding what to **engage iwi and hapū** on. This replaces an existing criteria that focused on legal obligations and therefore was superfluous.
 - ii) The second relates to assessing the matter against the impacts on climate change mitigation and adaptation. Matters that increase emissions or de-adapt (e.g. building new facilities in coastal hazard areas) would become more significant. The **rationale for this change is outlined in the "Climate Change Impact and Considerations" section of the report.**
-

- c) Significance criteria in the current Policy generally focus on the quantum of the impact from a decision rather than the nature of the impact. This means that a large positive impact has the same effect on the significance as if it had a large negative impact. The draft Policy instead focuses on the nature of the impact. In general, where there is a negative impact on the criteria then that will increase the significance of the matter.
 - d) Clarify the application of the significance **categories by splitting "some importance" into two different categories. The first is "some importance/administrative" while the second is "moderate importance"**. The draft Policy also provides greater clarity as to what all four categories mean, and provides examples of the types of decisions that would fall within each category.
 - e) Clarify the relationship between the significance of a matter and the engagement expected.
 - f) **Provide additional policy provisions on engaging with the district's iwi and hapū, including specifying that engagement should occur as early in the process as is reasonably practicable in the situation.**
 - g) Introduce policy provisions on the expectations on the community during engagement. The draft Policy includes a new section outlining some expectations of Council on the community during engagement. This includes not using profanities or making personal attacks, not accepting late submissions, and the use of real names and details when requested. These matters have previously been dealt with on an ad hoc basis. The provisions are consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990's right to freedom of expression.
 - h) Remove the references to Annual Plan consultation as these simply repeated the Local Government Act and did not provide any policy guidance.
25. Section 76AA 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"**. **Officers do not consider that this test can be met.** The last community consultation on this Policy was in 2014, and the scale of changes being proposed have not been tested with the community. Therefore Council must undertake consultation before adopting the Policy.
26. A draft consultation document is attached for adoption. This consultation document outlines the major changes to the Policy, and asks questions about some of those changes.
-

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

27. Officers have proposed new climate change considerations in the significance assessment in the draft Policy. These relate to the mitigation of climate change (i.e. the reduction of greenhouse gases) and adaptation to climate change (i.e. the reduction of risk to natural hazards exacerbated by climate change). Where decisions result in the mitigation or adaptation to climate change then this would decrease significance. Where decisions do the opposite (e.g. increase greenhouse gas emissions or increase natural hazard risks) then this would increase the significance of the decision.
28. This new criteria forms part criteria in assessing the significance of an issue so is not, in itself, determinative of the significance of any given issue. This means, for instance, that financial considerations and the impact of the community are also given weight so an expensive or disruptive project to reduce emissions or adapt to climate change may still be considered significant.
29. The consultation document for adoption specifically asks the community for their view of this change. This is because it represents a different type of assessment criteria as a policy matter.
30. The High Court considered a judicial review of the Thames-Coromandel District Council's (TCDC) decision to *not* authorise their Mayor to sign the **Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration**. TCDC did not have a climate change strategy or plan, and made a decision to *not* undertake work towards **one in the guise of the Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration**. The Court set aside that decision, and required TCDC to reconsider the issue. Part of the reasoning focused on the decision being made in terms of **TCDC's Significance and Engagement Policy**. The **Judge's** decision noted that **TCDC's "climate change strategy, and a proposed decision engaging with climate change issues at a strategic level, must be a significant issue in terms of the LGA and its Significance and Engagement Policy"** on the basis of the impacts of climate change on the local community.³
31. The practical effect of that decision 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 community.

WATER SERVICES REFORM IMPLICATIONS

32. The draft Policy is not intended to negatively impact on the Water Services Reforms.

³ [Hauraki Coromandel Climate Action Inc v Thames-Coromandel District Council \[2020\] NZHC 3228 \(8 December 2020\)](#), para 62

33. 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 a Long-Term Plan 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 relevant Water Services Entity. The consultation document for adoption outlines this so that Council could, if it so chose, make this change without further consultation once the Water Services Reform is live.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

34. The next steps are to release the attached consultation document to the community. Officers will report back submissions received and any proposed changes to the Policy as a result to Council later this year.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

35. 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.
36. Section 76AA 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". Officers do not consider that this test can be met. The last community consultation on this Policy was in 2014, and the scale of changes being proposed have not been tested with the community. Therefore Council must undertake consultation before adopting the Policy.
37. There are two previous Council resolutions that relate to this matter:
- a) In adopting the current Policy on 5 September 2017, Council resolved **that "a collaborative community plan is developed to review the Significance and Engagement Plan [sic] in time for the next Long Term Plan"**
 - b) In making initial decisions for the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 on 22 December 2020, Council received advice that such a collaborative community engagement had not occurred due to the impacts of Covid-19 and resolved to **"Defers the collaborative community plan to review the Significance and Engagement Policy until post the 2022 triennial elections"**
-

38. Officers do not recommend Council proceed a collaborative community plan for engaging the community on this matter. Significance and Engagement Policies are, by their nature, legalistic policies that require substantial knowledge of the LGA and Council decision-making processes. Further, a collaborative community engagement is likely to require high time commitments for the public which reduces the ability for many in the community to engage in the process. That may result in a Policy that results in high commitments on engagement which may not be a realistic expectation of most members of the public to engage in Council decision-making, may not meet legal obligations, and be unrealistic for workloads on Officers and Elected Members. Finally, section 76AA(5) provides that Council must *consult* the community in accordance with the principles of consultation (section 82), rather than use a more collaborative process.
39. Officers instead recommend Council release the attached consultation document on the draft Policy. This will be subject to community engagement from 3 July and 4 August 2023. Officers will inform the public through public notices in the *Taranaki Daily News* and/or *North Taranaki Midweek*, as well as **directly notifying the District's iwi and hapū (including offering to meet)**.
40. The attached consultation document specifically asks a number of questions. These focus on:
- a) The addition of the climate change mitigation and adaptation and issues **of significance to iwi/hapū criteria**
 - b) Taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most important matters
 - c) Council outlining its expectations to the community on how the community should respond to consultation
 - d) Whether there are other criteria Council should use in assessing how important an issue is
 - e) Whether there are any preferences for how Council should engage.
41. The consultation document also provides an open-ended question for any other comment. All submissions received will be considered by a future Council meeting in finalising a new Policy for adoption.
-

OPTIONS / **KŌWHIRINGA**

42. Officers do not consider it a reasonably practicable option to adopt this Policy immediately without prior community consultation. This is because the Local Government Act requires consultation before doing so, unless Council has sufficient information about community interests and preferences. Given the time since the last consultation period, and the scale of the changes proposed, this does not apply. Undertaking such an approach would risk future Council decision-making.

Option 1 Approve the draft Policy for community consultation

43. There is a sub-option that Council could determine to amend the draft Policy before it undertakes community consultation.

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

44. The costs of consulting and finalising the draft Policy can be met within existing resources.
45. The draft Policy provides greater direction on the significance and engagement for issues. This may result in increased costs in engaging the community on some issues compared to the current Policy because it is clearer on the requirements to engage. On the other hand, a clearer approach may also provide greater certainty of where engagement is not required, thereby decreasing costs in engaging the community. This is difficult to quantify in terms of financial or resourcing implications.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

46. Significance and Engagement Policies are key to determining the process for other decision-making by Council. They have been cited in judicial reviews of local authority decisions. Having a clear Significance and Engagement Policy that fully reflects statutory requirements and is easy to use for Officers, Elected Members and the community is critical to reducing risk for Council decision-making.
47. Undertaking community consultation before adopting a Significance and Engagement Policy ensures compliance with the Local Government Act. This limits the ability of potential challengers to question the lawfulness of this Policy in judicial reviews on other matters.

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

48. This Policy helps to achieve all five community outcomes:
- a) **Council's Partnerships Outcome** is "Strengthening a treaty based partnership with tangata whenua and building partnerships with not-for-profit, private enterprise, and government to **improve outcomes for all**". The draft Policy provides a high-level framework for engagement in decision-making.
 - b) **Council's Delivery Outcome** is "**Understanding and balancing our people's needs and wants through prudent delivery of quality infrastructure and services**". The draft Policy provides the framework for how Council will engage to understand those needs and wants.
 - c) **Council's Community Outcome** is "Achieving wellbeing through a safe, creative, active and connected community while embracing Te Ao Māori". Engagement is a part of a connected community.
 - d) **Council's Sustainability Outcome** is "Nurturing our environment, mitigating our impact and adapting to climate change". **As noted above**, the draft Policy includes new significance criteria relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
 - e) **Council's Prosperity Outcome** is "Growing a resilient, equitable and sustainable economy where people want to work, live, learn, play and **invest across our district**". The draft Policy provides the framework for how Council will engage to understand how to grow the District as a place that people *want* to work, live, learn, play and invest.
49. Furthermore, the proposed assessment of significance in the draft Policy **includes a criteria around how the decision impacts on Council's community outcomes**. This will reduce the significance of issues (although balanced with other considerations) that promote the achievement of some or all community outcomes.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

50. Section 76AA of the Local Government Act sets out the requirements for a Significance and Engagement Policy. The Policy, in determining the significance of an issue, must be cognisant of its impacts on section 76-81 of the Local Government Act (the key decision-making provisions), as well as the wider statutory and legal implications.
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Consistency with Policies and Plans / Te Paria i ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere

51. This option is consistent with other policies and plans, including bylaws. A **number of Council's bylaws prescribe community engagement before certain decisions are made.**

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

52. There has been no involvement with **iwi or hapū in developing the proposal for community consultation.** However, a number of proposed changes reflect **requests over a number of years from iwi and hapū** in relation to Council engagement.
53. **The draft Policy promotes Māori engagement and participation** in decision-making through a number of means:
- a) Including a criteria for assessing significance that relates to the issues **of significance for iwi and hapū**
 - b) **Alongside existing statutory obligations to engage iwi and hapū, also** tying in the issues of significance to when Council will seek to engage **iwi and hapū.**
54. As noted above, the draft Policy is *not* **Council's primary means of determining engagement with iwi and hapū.** Instead, sections 4, 14(1)(d), 77(1)(c), 81 and 82(2) of the LGA set out legal obligations on Council. The draft Policy therefore supplements these provisions.
55. Officers have been undertaking an internal review of the approach to engaging **with Māori. This is assessing aspects such as staff capacity** and capability in engagement, and consistency across the organisation. This internal review will allow Council to continue to grow towards improved engagement with iwi and **hapū and, in time, may allow the Policy to be further amended toward a greater** minimum level of engagement. However, as noted earlier in the report, the Policy should reflect a realistic bottom line of engagement given current capacity and capability.
56. The [Future for Local Government Review's draft report](#) has indicated that the Review may recommend the Government "develop a new legislative framework for Tiriti-related provisions in the Local Government Act that drives a genuine **partnership in the exercise of kāwanatanga** and rangatiratanga in a local context and explicitly recognises te ao Māori values and conceptions of wellbeing." If this recommendation is finalised, and then implemented through legislation, it will require a substantial revision in **Māori participation.**
-

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

57. The previous community consultation on the Significance and Engagement Policy was undertaken in 2014. Twelve submissions were received.
58. This option would see Council consult the community to ascertain any preferences.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga

59. **This approach seeks the community's feedback on the draft Policy. The draft Policy meets Council's legal obligations, seeks to minimise legal risk, and provides a draft Policy that meets current Council capacity and capability. The draft Policy does not, however, seek to significantly change Council's approach to engagement because that would require additional resourcing and capability training that would best be addressed before any Policy changes.**

Option 2 Do not change the Significance and Engagement Policy

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

60. The existing inconsistencies with significance and engagement would continue, including the implications on resourcing and costs.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

61. The current Policy would continue. This would mean that Council has not considered the outcomes of various judicial review decisions elsewhere in New Zealand.
62. Due to the issues with the categories of significance noted above, there is risk **that some matters are considered to be 'of some importance' and therefore** insufficient information is provided to decision-makers (including community views and preferences) leading to poor decision-making.

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

63. **The current Policy's impacts would continue.**

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

64. The current Policy aligns to statutory responsibilities, however, it does not take into account outcomes of judicial review decisions.

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

65. There are no issues.
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Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

66. **Māori input** into the current Policy was limited. The current Policy replicates legal responsibilities under the Local Government Act.

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

67. There were 12 submissions on the 2014 consultation to adopt Council's first Significance and Engagement Policy.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga

68. The current Policy, and identified issues with it, would continue.

Recommended Option / Kōwhiringa Tūtohutia

This report recommends option 1 to approve the draft Policy for community consultation for addressing the matter.

APPENDICES / NGĀ ĀPITIHINGA

Appendix 1 Draft Significance and Engagement Policy (ECM8966052)

Appendix 2 Consultation Document (ECM8967599)

Appendix 3 Current Significance and Engagement Policy (ECM7528105)

Report Details

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Approved By:	Joy Buckingham (Group Manager Corporate Services)
Ward/Community:	District-wide
Date:	18 April 2023
File Reference:	ECM 8966050

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

New Plymouth District Council's 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. 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 in 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 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 redacted²). 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**).

² This is not the case for some submissions made under the Resource Management Act 1991, as limited contact details for submitters are required to be shared so that responses to submissions can be sent to those submitters.

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>A decision that has a medium level of importance. It is usually substantive in nature, and part of 'business as usual'.</p>	<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>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"> • 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>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>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>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. Does the matter promote achieving the known issues of significance for iwi and hapū?	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?	Matter: <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. 	Matter may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • result in a reasonable reduction in emissions; or • help in adapting to climate change in the future. 	Matter may: <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). 	Matter may: <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).
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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>



Have your say

Significance and Engagement Policy



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu
New Plymouth
District Council



Executive Summary



Council has reviewed its Significance and Engagement Policy and wants your feedback before finalising it.

A Significance and Engagement Policy does not sound particularly exciting. But it is a core part of how Council makes each and every decision. Council uses the Policy to decide the “significance” of an issue – that is, how important it is. This impacts on how much work Council should put into the decision, and also influences how likely it is that Council will seek community views before making a decision.

The review has proposed a number of changes. These include:

- Adding criteria into how we decide how important an issue is relating to climate change and the views of mana whenua.
- Clarifying some of the current criteria that we use to decide how important an issue, such as by focusing not only on how many people are impacted by a potential decision but also whether it disproportionately impacts some groups.
- Setting out some expectations on the community when responding to feedback, such as not providing defamatory material in submissions.

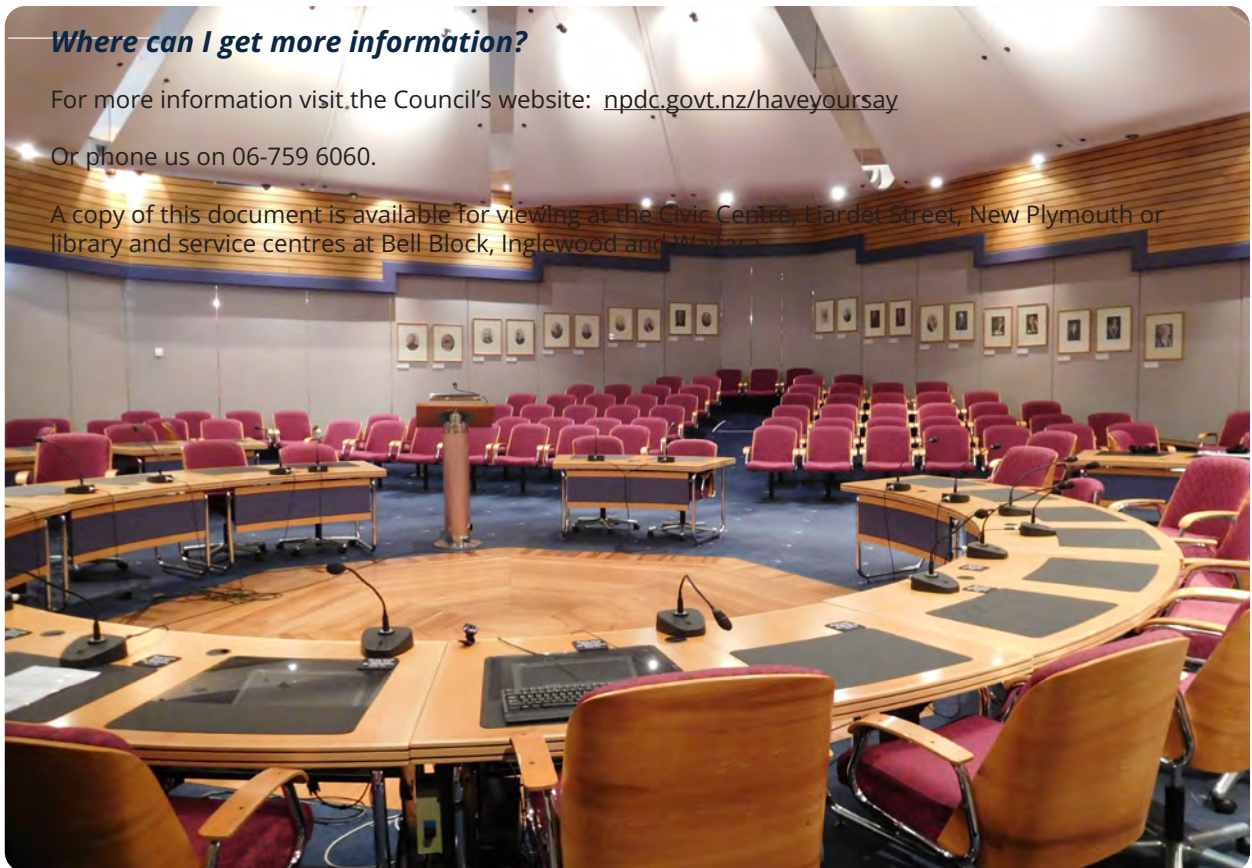
Council is interested in your views on the new Policy. Submissions close at 5pm, Friday 4 August 2023.

Where can I get more information?

For more information visit the Council's website: npdc.govt.nz/haveyoursay

Or phone us on 06-759 6060.

A copy of this document is available for viewing at the Civic Centre, Lizard Street, New Plymouth or library and service centres at Bell Block, Inglewood and Waitara.



Introduction

Council's decision-making

Council has a range of legal obligations to make sure that it makes good, considered decisions. These include identifying all of the reasonable practicable options, assessing the advantages and disadvantages of those options, and considering any views of people affected or interested in the decision. Council does this in a manner proportionate to the significance (or importance) of the issue.

A Significance and Engagement Policy helps to determine how significant an issue is. This Policy sets out a range of criteria that Council uses to determine how important (or not) an issue is. This is not just a financial perspective and can consider a wide range of matters.

A Significance and Engagement Policy then helps Council to determine what issues to engage the community on and how to engage. Usually, Council would expect to engage the community on the more significant issues, and simply get on and make decisions for smaller issues. However, there can be reasons why a significant issue might not have community engagement, and reasons why a small issue might have some community engagement.

The other point to note is that there is a wide range of types of community engagement. These range from consultation – where Council says what it is proposing, seeks feedback, and then decides – through to where Council makes decisions jointly with the community. In rare circumstances, Council may also use mechanisms like referenda so the community makes the decision.

Finally, there are some Acts of Parliament that set out consultation requirements. For instance, the Resource Management Act 1991 sets out when resource applications must be consulted on (termed “notified”) and when they cannot be. This Policy is overridden in those circumstances.

A Significance and Engagement Policy has to be practical. We need to be realistic about what we put in it so that the community, Elected Members and Council Officers can use the Policy and so the Policy does not create unrealistic expectations for Council or the community.

Council's current policy

Council has a current Policy. This was first adopted in 2014, and then amended in 2017. The current Policy was developed from a good practice template policy created in 2014 when the policy was introduced into law. The 2017 amendment sought to simplify the policy without making substantive changes to it. This means our current policy is effectively nine years old and it is timely to review it.



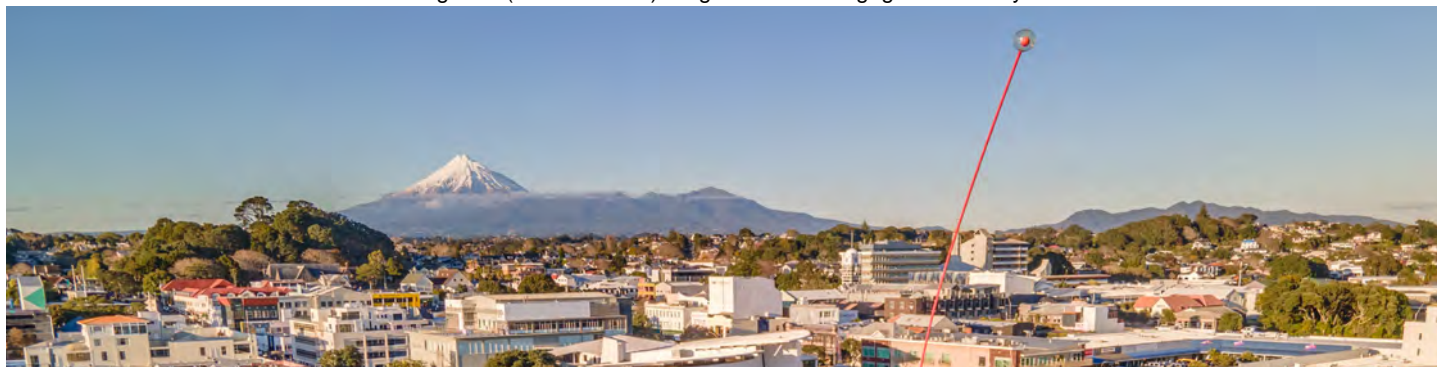
Major changes

A lot of the changes we are proposing are minor changes that help to clarify the existing approach. This section outlines where we have made changes that might impact on Council decision-making and engagement with the community.

How does Council consider how important an issue is?

Council currently assess the significance or importance of an issue against a range of criteria. None of these criteria are determinative in themselves, but rather they have to be balanced against each other. We are proposing to generally keep this approach, but to change some of the criteria. The following table outlines our current criteria, our proposed changes, and a short explanation of why we propose that change.

Current Policy	Proposed Policy	Rationale
Does the matter impact on the interests of the district and the community?	How much does the matter promote Council's community outcomes for the New Plymouth district?	The current Policy is unclear. All decisions by Council impact on the interests of the district and community. Instead, we believe this should focus on whether the matter promotes our community outcomes. These are our high-level goals to improve the well-being of the community.
Does the matter impact on the relationship of Māori (including their culture and traditions) with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna and other taonga?	Does the matter promote achieving the known issues of significance for iwi and hapū?	The current Policy reflects our legal obligations towards Māori. As such, it is unnecessary to repeat this in this Policy. Instead, we want to be able to respond to what iwi and hapū tell us are important to them. This is over and above our legal obligations.
How many people are affected by the matter, to what degree are they affected, and what is the likely impact on those people?	How are people impacted by the matter? Are particular groups disproportionately impacted (such as Māori, socio-economic groups, town communities)?	This approach clarifies the current wording, and adds in a focus on whether there are disproportionate impacts on particular groups. Where there are such disproportionate impacts then we would expect to engage with those groups.



Current Policy	Proposed Policy	Rationale
Does the matter impact on the Council's statutory purpose, obligations, duties and requirements?	Remove.	Council cannot undertake actions that do not meet its statutory obligations.
Does the matter impact on levels of service as stated in the Council's Long-Term Plan?	Does the matter impact the levels of service for any Council activity (as set out in the Long Term Plan)?	Minor wording improvements.
Does the matter have financial costs for the community and the Council?	How big are the financial costs for the matter? Are they already budgeted for?	This change clarifies that not only is the consideration about the cost, it is also about whether or not Council has budgeted for that cost already.
Is the matter reversible (in part or in full) in the future?	Is the matter reversible?	Minor wording change.
Does the matter align with previous Council decisions, such as whether it is implementing any adopted strategy, plan or position?	Does the matter align with existing Council strategies, plans and policies and previous Council decisions?	Minor wording change.
Has the matter previously generated wide public interest or controversy within the district or particular communities?	Are the public interested in the matter?	Minor wording change.
<i>New</i>	Does the matter mitigate or help the district adapt to climate change?	Climate change represents a significant challenge for the future.

However, while we propose to keep the criteria the same, we want to apply them quite differently. The current Policy largely looks at how big or small the impact is. The proposed Policy instead looks at what type of impact it is as well. In general, a positive impact will result in any issue being less significant than a negative one.

Overall, these issues have to be balanced against each other. So a new project that reduces emissions might still be significant if the financial implications are too high and unbudgeted for.



Major changes

How regularly should Council engage with the community?

Some people may advocate for Council to do a lot of assessment and consult the community on every issue. This type of approach would mean the community is regularly being asked to respond to detailed consultation documents and information (like this one). This may create a large burden on to people, causing consultation fatigue and might mean that only those with the time and energy to respond get heard. It also places a high burden onto Council. This would increase costs, meaning rates would have to go up, and slow down both service delivery to you and Council decision-making.

On the other hand, Council could get on and just do it. In this scenario, Council would only talk to the community about the biggest issues. This would mean that some major changes could happen without any community input. For instance, we could change road layouts, parking areas and so on without hearing from those that could be negatively impacted. This would be a lower cost option but would cause surprises for the community.

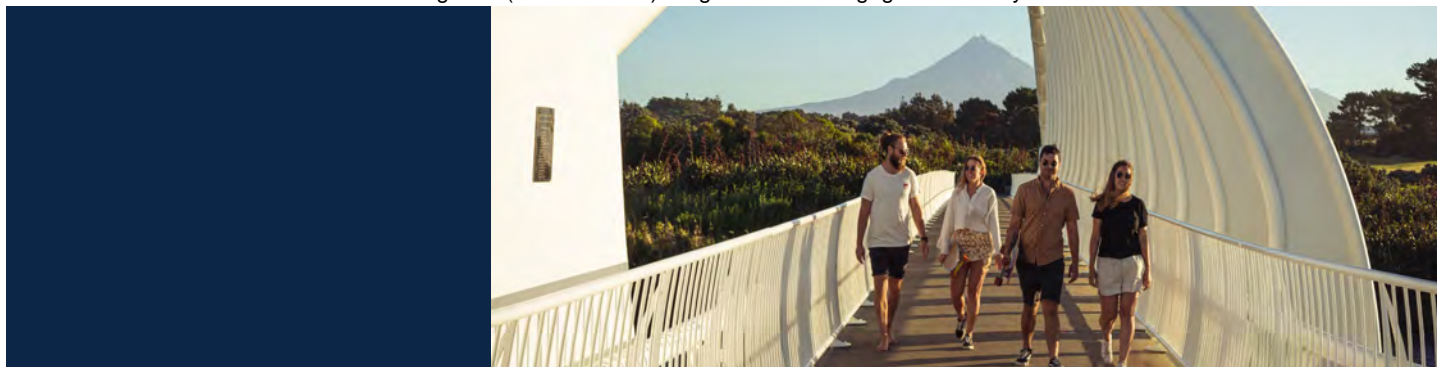
We therefore have aimed for a balanced approach. We will seek to engage the whole community with more major decisions, but may come and discuss smaller decisions with those directly affected by the issue. So, for instance, a road change might be discussed with residents/businesses along a street but not the wider community. However, a big decision would be subject to consultation. We believe this gets the balance right between wanting to understand community views before making decisions with the practicalities of doing so.

We have set a bottom line through this policy. However, we might still choose to engage the community on other matters if we think it would be particularly useful to make a decision.

How the community engages with us

Over the past few years we have received a number of submissions that have been unacceptable. This includes using inappropriate language, and making personal attacks on staff, councillors and members of the public.

We need to balance our obligations to respect an individual's freedom of expression with other obligations, such as health and safety for our staff and defamation law if we publish the submission on our website. We are proposing new policy criteria to redact or reject submissions that cross the line. Where this happens, we will (if possible) provide an opportunity for the submitter to revise their submission first. If we need to redact information we will seek to preserve as much content as possible (such as providing a 'cleaned-up' version instead). We believe this approach provides a reasonable limitation in a free and democratic society.



Strategic assets

The Policy must list out our strategic assets. These assets are those that we need to retain in order to achieve the outcomes we consider are important to the current and future wellbeing of the community. Being listed as a strategic asset means that Council has to undertake a rigorous consultation with the entire community before disposing of it.

We have generally not made any changes to this asset list. However, if the Government's Water Services Reform goes ahead then we will need to remove the related assets, and we will replace them with whatever shareholding we have in the new Taranaki Water Services Entity.

Māori engagement

Council has both moral and legal obligations to engage with iwi and hapū as mana whenua with kaitiaki status over our District. While we are aware of the differing views in our community around the role of Māori in Council decision-making, Council has identified strengthening a treaty-based partnership with tangata whenua as one of its goals in order to improve the community's well-being.

The current Policy focuses on our legal obligations to take into account the relationship of Māori to land, water, wāhi tapu, flora and fauna and other taonga when making significant decisions that impact on these matters. The current Policy therefore requires Council to engage with iwi and/or hapū to do this.

One of the issues we have heard from the district's iwi and hapū is that we need to engage with them more broadly. As with engaging the wider community, we have to be careful that we do so when it is most appropriate in order to avoid unrealistic workloads on both iwi and hapū and on Council.

We have proposed that we will consider whether an issue impacts on the known issues of significance to the district's iwi and hapū when we consider how important that issue is. If an issue meets that test, we would therefore be likely to undertake specific engagement with iwi and hapū.

We have set a bottom line through this policy. However, we might still choose to engage with iwi and hapū on other matters if we think it would be particularly useful to make a decision.

Have your say

The proposed Significance and Engagement Policy is now open for public consultation. This is your chance to let the Council hear your views and preferences about the policy, so please take the time to get involved and have your say.

There are several ways you can have your say. You can submit the submission form on the next page or you can fill in your submission online.

To get your submission to us, either:

Do it online: npdc.govt.nz/haveyoursay

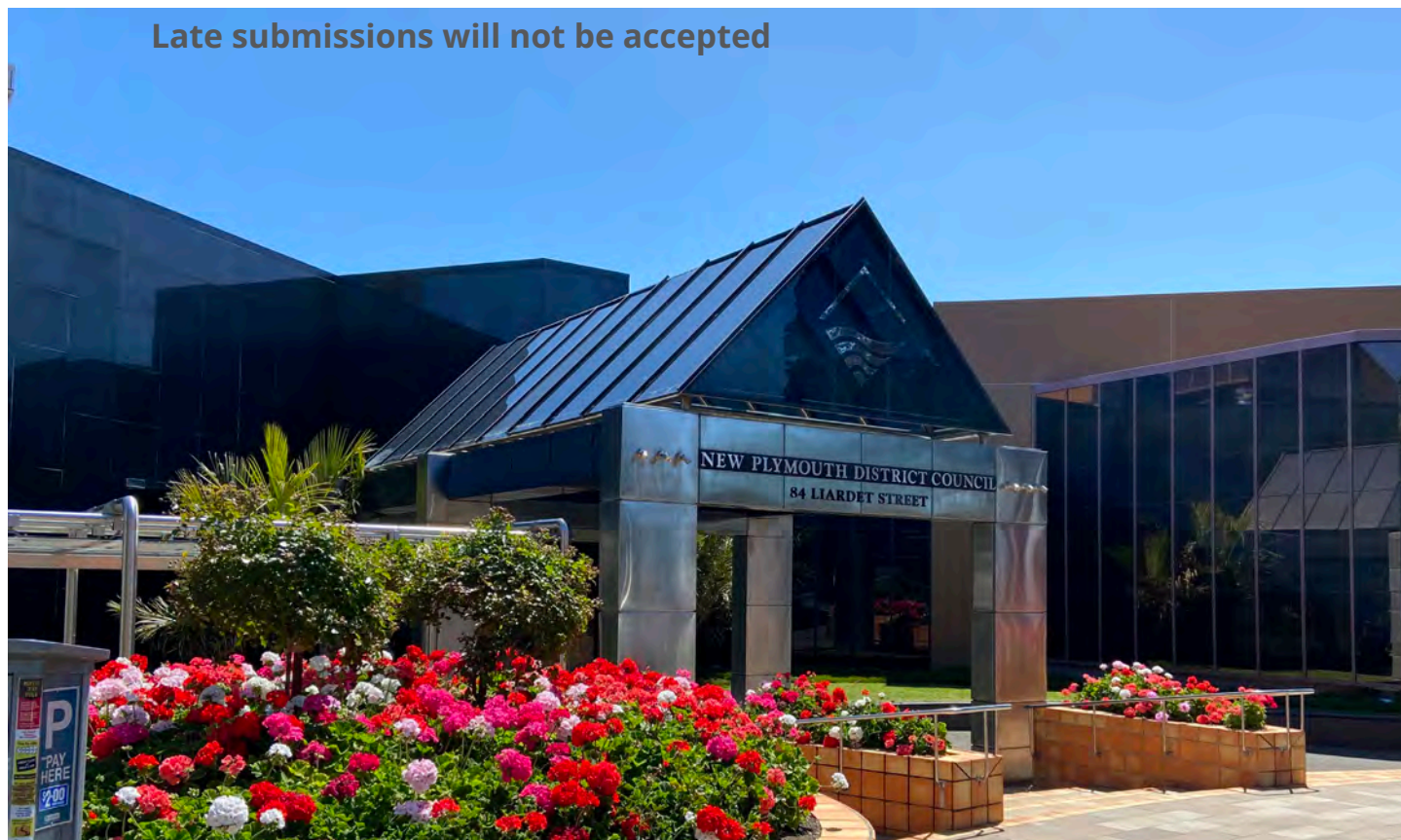
Email it to: submissions@npdc.govt.nz

Post it to: NPDC Significance and Engagement Policy, Reply Paid DX,
DX Box NX10026, New Plymouth 4342

Deliver it to: Civic Centre, Liardet Street, New Plymouth or to a library and service centre in Bell Block, Inglewood or Waitara

Submissions close at 5pm, Friday 4 August 2023

Late submissions will not be accepted





Significance and Engagement Policy Submission Form



Full Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Phone (Day): _____

Do you want to speak to the Council in support of your submission? Yes No
If one of the boxes is not ticked, we'll assume you don't want to be heard.

1. Do you support Council considering climate change mitigation and adaptation in considering how significant an issue is? *(please tick one)*

Yes No Don't know

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? *(please tick one)*

Yes No 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?

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Please continue over...

All submissions (including your name, address and contact details) are provided to Council officers and elected members for the purpose of analysing feedback. Your personal information will also be used for the administration of the engagement and decision-making process. Submissions (with individuals names only) will be available online. If requested, submitter details may be released under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. If there are good reasons why your details and/or submission should be kept confidential please contact our Privacy Officer on 06-759 5688 or through enquiries@npdc.govt.nz



Significance and Engagement Policy

Submissions close at 5pm Friday 4 August

4. Do you support Council taking a balanced approach between engaging the community on every matter and only engaging on the most major matters? *(please tick one)*

- Yes No Don't know

Comments:

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5. Do you support Council outlining its expectations on how the community will respond to consultation? *(please tick one)*

- Yes No Don't know

Comments:

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

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Thank you for your submission



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. 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.

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.

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.

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 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 proactively 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).

¹ This is not the case for some submissions made under the Resource Management Act 1991, as limited contact details for submitters are required to be shared so that responses to submissions can be sent to those submitters.

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 to 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. Does the matter promote achieving the known issues of significance for iwi and hapū?	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?	Matter: <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. 	Matter may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> result in a reasonable reduction in emissions; or help in adapting to climate change in the future. 	Matter may: <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). 	Matter may: <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).
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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>



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May 2022

P17-003 SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY

Council Meeting 5 September 2017

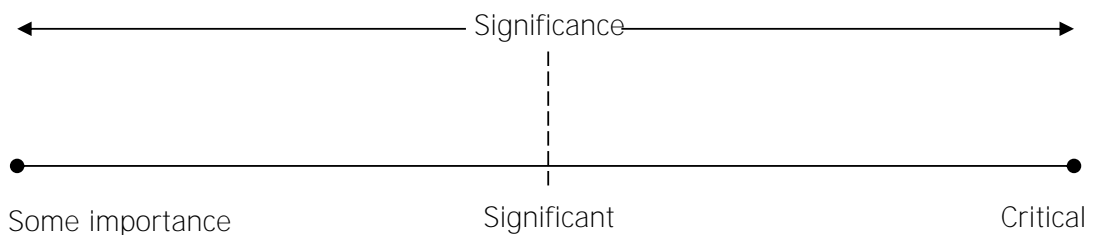
Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to set out how the Council will identify the significance of an issue, proposal, decision or other matter in order to inform how, when and to what extent the Council will engage with the community in its decision-making processes.

Policy Statements

Assessment of significance

1. **"Significance"** is defined by the Local Government Act 2002 as:
in relation to any issue, proposal, decision, or other matter that concerns or is before a local authority, means the degree of importance of the issue, proposal, decision, or matter, as assessed by the local authority, in terms of its likely impact on, and likely consequences for,—
 - (a) the district or region;
 - (b) any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the issue, proposal, decision, or matter;
 - (c) the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so
2. The Council considers significance on a scale that ranges from of some importance to critical. **A "significant" decision has a high degree of significance.**



3. The Council will consider the criteria in Schedule 1 when assessing the degree of significance of an issue, proposal, decision or other matter.

Assessment of whether to undertake engagement

4. As a minimum level of engagement, **the Council will 'inform' the community on all** issues, proposals, or other matters requiring a decision by the Council, unless there are applicable grounds to withhold information under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

5. The greater the significance of an issue, proposal, decision or other matter, the more likely it is that **seeking community input into the Council's decision-making** processes will be appropriate. The Council will generally provide opportunities for individuals and communities to engage in the matter proportional to the assessed significance of the matter. Ultimately, determining whether or not to undertake any engagement will be carried out on a case-by-case basis, considering all of the particular circumstances.

Māori engagement

6. **The Council is committed to providing opportunities for Māori to contribute to its decision-making processes in a meaningful way.**
7. **The Council will engage with Māori where any matter involves a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water to ensure that the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga is considered.**
8. The Council will consider specifically engaging with **Māori on other issues as they arise.**

Assessment of method of seeking community input into decision-making

9. There may be situations when seeking community input into decision-making may be impractical, inappropriate, or unnecessary. These may include, but are not limited to:
 - An issue, proposal, decision or other matter the significance is assessed as being of some importance
 - The Council considers that it has sufficient existing and up to date information to enable it to understand the views and preferences of interested and affected persons on the matter
 - The situation requires urgent decisions and there is insufficient time to engage the community
 - The matter is of an administrative nature
 - The Council is advocating a position, or submitting to, another organisation and the Council is not the ultimate decision-maker
 - The nature of the decision is highly technical or specialist and is not amenable to community engagement (such as complex financial issues addressed in a liability management or investment policy)
 - The matter before the Council is confidential (such as due to it involving third parties' commercially sensitive information) and not suited to community engagement (such as evaluating tenders).
10. Where the Council determines that it is appropriate to seek the views of the community in its decision-making process, the level of engagement will be determined by considering the Engagement Guide in Schedule 2.
11. Different types of engagement may be required for different stages of the decision-making process for an issue, proposal, decision or other matter.

12. The Council will consider any known preferences of the affected part or parts of the community in relation to the issue, proposal, decision or other matter in determining its method of engagement.
13. The Council is required by legislation to carry out engagement on some matters using specific procedures or processes, regardless of the significance assessment. The Council will follow these procedures and processes in those instances.
14. For all other matters requiring a decision by the Council, including decisions made under delegated authority, the type of engagement will be determined on a case by case basis to ensure the most appropriate engagement is used.

Strategic assets

15. **The Council's strategic assets are listed in Schedule 3** of this policy.
16. Section 97 of the Local Government Act provides that, unless the decision is explicitly provided for in the Long-Term Plan (and was included in the Consultation Document), the Council may not transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.
17. The Council will take a group or whole of asset approach to network strategic assets. Decisions that involve the transfer of ownership or control of a single element of a network where the remaining assets of the network enable the Council to still meet its strategic outcomes (including levels of service as stated in the Long-Term Plan) will not, on their own, be regarded as a strategic asset.

Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan consultation

18. The Council will consult on the Long-Term Plan by using a consultation document that identifies the significant issues facing the Council and key decisions and choices. The Council may undertake other engagement before issuing its consultation document to seek community views and preferences on some matters.
19. The Council is required to consult on an Annual Plan only if the Council proposes to include significant or material differences in that Annual Plan from the relevant financial year of the Long-Term Plan. The Council will consider whether differences are significant or material as follows:
 - it will determine if differences are "significant" by using the significance assessment in this policy, and
 - it will determine if differences are "material" using the generally accepted accounting practice definition **for "material"**.The Council will, as a minimum, consult using a consultation document on these significant and/or material variations but may, at its discretion, determine to consult on other changes to the Annual Plan that does not meet these thresholds.

Procedure for identification of significance and engagement

20. Council staff, or other professional advisers, will provide advice on significance and engagement using the following process:
 - Identify the issue, proposal, decision or other matter requiring a Council decision.
 - Assess whether there are particular legal obligations to engage or consult with the community (including whether the issue, proposal, decision or other matter involves a decision to transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council).
 - Consider the matters in Schedule 1 to assess the significance of the issue, proposal, decision or other matter.
 - Determine whether engagement with the community, or particular individuals or groups, is appropriate.
 - Where some form of engagement is appropriate, determine the appropriate form and type of engagement (using Schedule 2 or by complying with particular legislative requirements).

21. Council officers (or other professional advisers) will provide advice on significance and engagement. Such advice will, in normal circumstances, come via the Council report format which alerts elected members to the significance of the issue, proposal, decision or other matter and the proposed form and type of engagement.

22. The Council will consider the advice in making a decision on the level of significance and the appropriate form and type of engagement, but is not necessarily bound to follow such advice.

Schedule 1: Criteria for assessment of significance

In assessing an issue, proposal, decision or other matter requiring a Council decision, the following criteria will be used to assess its significance:

- Does the matter impact on the interests of the district and the community?
- Does the matter impact on **the relationship of Māori** (including their culture and traditions) with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna and other taonga?
- How many people are affected by the matter, to what degree are they affected, and what is the likely impact on those people?
- Does the matter impact on the **Council's** statutory purpose, obligations, duties and requirements?
- Does the matter impact on levels of service as stated in the **Council's Long-Term Plan (LTP)**?
- Does the matter have financial costs for the community and the Council?
- Is the matter reversible (in part or in full) in the future?
- Does the matter align with previous Council decisions, such as whether it is implementing any adopted strategy, plan or position?
- Has the matter previously generated wide public interest or controversy within the district or particular communities?

If an issue, proposal, decision or other matter has substantial impacts and consequences for several of the above considerations it is likely to have a higher level of significance.

Schedule 2 Engagement Guide

The following table provides an example of the differing types of engagement that might be considered appropriate, the tools and techniques that can be used for each type and the timing of the engagement generally associated with each type. Every issue, proposal, decision or other matter is assessed on a case-by-case basis, having regard to its significance, the subject matter and relevant stakeholders, in determining the most appropriate form of engagement.

Type	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Goal	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	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.
Example engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water restrictions. Council news. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rates review. Policy review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Plymouth District Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Plymouth District Coastal Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Election voting systems (STV or first past the post).
Tools and techniques the Council might use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Websites. Letter/ information flyer. Fact sheets. Public notices. Newspapers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meetings. Formal submissions and hearings. Online/social media. Focus groups. Surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops. Focus groups. Citizens Panel. Face to face. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory committees. External stakeholder groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local body elections. Binding referenda.
When the community can expect to be involved	The community would generally be advised once a decision is made.	The community would be advised once a draft decision is made and would have the opportunity to participate and respond during a period of consultation.	The community would have a greater lead in time to be involved in the process.	The community would generally be involved at the following stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the start to scope the issue. After information has been collected. When options are being considered. 	The community would generally have a greater lead in time to be engaged in the process.

Schedule 3 Strategic Assets

The following assets are considered to be the Strategic Assets of New Plymouth District Council:

- Govett-Brewster Art Gallery and Len Lye Centre.
- Housing for the Elderly network.
- The equity securities held in Papa Rererangi i Puketapu Limited.
- Pukekura Park and the Coastal Walkway.
- Parks and reserves network.
- Puke Ariki and District Libraries (Bell Block, Inglewood, Oakura, Urenui and Waitara).
- TSB Stadium, TSB Bowl of Brooklands, TSB Showplace, Yarrow Stadium (the aspects of **the Stadium's operations under the Council's control**).
- Todd Energy Aquatic Centre and District Summer Pools (Waitara, Inglewood, Okato and Fitzroy).
- Road and Footpath Network.
- Solid Waste Infrastructure.
- Stormwater Network, Drainage, Flood Protection and Control Works.
- Water Supply Network and Treatment.
- Wastewater Network and Treatment.

HOUSING - TARANAKI STRATEGY, REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM OVERVIEW, ROLE OF COUNCIL AND NEXT STEPS

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is presentation of the Taranaki Housing Strategy, an overview of the current housing crisis, the role of New Plymouth District Council in housing, an overview of the current housing ecosystem and options for next steps.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / **NGĀ WHAIKUPU**

That having considered all matters raised in the report Council:

- a) Receives the Taranaki Housing Strategy.
- b) Recognises 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.
- c) Approves 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.
- d) Recognises that the role, outside of that legislated, of New Plymouth District Council in addressing the housing crisis will depend on initiatives and opportunities identified which may include current roles as well as being, for example, a leader, advocate, funder and/or collaborator.

STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

2. The Strategy and Operations Committee **endorsed the officer's** recommendation subject to the following amendments:
 - i) Amended clause c) to read

Approves 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 Council land.

- ii) Added new clause e)

Requests that management report to Council quarterly on the progress of this work

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

- 3. The Community Development Committee endorsed the Strategy and Operations Committee recommendation.

INGLEWOOD AND WAITARA COMMUNITY BOARD RECOMMENDATION

- 4. The Inglewood, and Waitara Community Boards endorsed the **officer's** recommendation.

CLIFTON AND PUKETAPU-BELL BLOCK COMMUNITY BOARD RECOMMENDATION

- 5. The Clifton and Puketapu-Bell Block Community Boards endorsed the Strategy and Operations Committee recommendation, subject to the following amendment:

- i) Amended clause c) to read:

Approves 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 ~~Council~~ land.

KAITAKE COMMUNITY BOARD RECOMMENDATION

- 6. The Kaitake Community Board endorsed the Strategy and Operations Committee recommendation subject to the following amendments:

- i) Amended clause c) to read:

Approves 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 ~~Council~~ land.

- ii) Added new clause f)

Investigate the potential to have Council related housing development costs and rates bills waived for charitable community trusts who have a principle housing provision focus.

TE HUI NGA TAUMATUA RECOMMENDATION

7. Te Huinga Taumatua endorsed the officer's recommendation.

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. Agree that NPDC has a role in solving the housing crisis and approve up to \$200,000 from the Housing Reserve to progress this workstream 2. Limit NPDC work on housing to those roles legally required and do not approve any funds from the Housing Reserve
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are the Taranaki community, particularly the New Plymouth District and those struggling to find or maintain suitable housing.
Recommendation	This report recommends option one for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	No
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOPOPTOTANGA** MATUA

8. It has long been acknowledged by Council that there is a housing crisis in Taranaki and Aotearoa New Zealand. This is related to the supply, cost, and quality of housing. Part of this resulted in funding the development of a Taranaki Housing Strategy through the Regional Recovery workstream. This report formally presents the strategy to Council.
9. The reasons for the crisis, ways to address it, how it affects the community and economy and those involved, is very complex. This report provides a high-level overview of **the "housing ecosystem" and the role the New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) has in housing currently and could have in the future.**
10. This report recommends allocating up to \$200,000 of the Housing Reserve to fund dedicated resource to identify issues, opportunities, and possible next steps. This will include employing someone with a suitable skillset at NPDC who can also work to bring interested parties together to consider opportunities for collaboration.
11. The management of the housing strategy implementation may end up at a different organisation in the future, depending on decisions of regional leaders and funders but it is important to resource the first steps to bring options forward for decisions.
12. A significant amount of housing related work is already undertaken as business-as-usual at NPDC. This will not cease under option one while resource is applied and does not limit the ability for opportunities or initiatives that align to the **Housing Strategy and/or Council's strategic framework from being considered** in the meantime.
13. It is recognised that NPDC cannot solve the housing crisis on its own and that initiatives are likely to involve some or all of local government, central government, iwi, developers and philanthropic and community organisations.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

14. On 19 May 2021 Council resolved to create a Housing Reserve using the unallocated general rates surplus for the 2020/21 year - this totalled \$752,000. **The purpose of this reserve was for "housing issues" and particularly "tagged for NPDC's support to tackle the housing crisis".**
 15. The housing crisis relates to various factors such as the high cost of housing which is due to rising house prices, increased living costs, supply shortages and stagnant wages. High-cost housing keeps families in a cycle of poverty as they are left with little money for other basic needs such as food and transport.
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16. The quality of the housing stock is also critical to the crisis and unhealthy homes have been proven to be strongly linked to adverse health outcomes among young children, even after considering other factors like income.
17. This report provides an overview on some of the issues in the community around housing, other key players in the Taranaki housing ecosystem, presents the Taranaki Regional Housing Strategy and considers what role NPDC could play now and in the future.

Taranaki Regional Housing Strategy

18. The Taranaki Mayoral Forum set up a Regional Recovery Team in late 2020 in response to the Covid-19 pandemic and associated impacts on our community. **The four Taranaki Councils committed a total of \$1 million towards this work. The contribution for each Council was based on population and NPDC's contribution set at \$560,000.**
 19. In September 2021 the Mayoral Forum agreed that housing was the most significant issue affecting the region and that the majority of these funds were to be specifically allocated to address it. Other initiatives included supporting *Branching Out* phase two which helped to secure \$975,000 from government.
 20. Some of the recovery funds were used to develop a Taranaki Regional Housing Strategy ("**the strategy**"). Additional funds were secured from the Department of Internal Affairs to support this. The strategy is attached as appendix one and the supporting document as appendix two. Other initiatives included the development of a concept to build affordable rentals that could be progressed in the future.
 21. The Housing Strategy development involved interviews with key individuals from local government, central government, funders, and iwi organisations.
 22. **The vision of the strategy is "An enduring partnership between iwi, Civic and the community to develop accessible and affordable housing, with a social purpose, at scale".**
 23. The goals of the strategy are:
 - a) Planning – to ensure we have a long-term plan of the housing stock to be developed to meet the need of people in Taranaki, now and in the future
 - b) Remove barriers and impediments – to grow sustainable capability and capacity to develop houses at pace and scale
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- c) Supply – to develop communities with a suitable mix of tenure and typology and a focus on social outcomes
 - d) Demand – **to provide whānau with every opportunity possible to achieve their housing dreams.**
24. The strategy developed findings under the following 12 key themes and provided conclusions outlining the problems and opportunities from the key insights produced:
- a) Engagement
 - b) Determining supply and demand
 - c) Funding
 - d) Construction workforce
 - e) Building cost
 - f) Land use
 - g) Housing tenure
 - h) Housing typology
 - i) Tenancy management
 - j) Housing aspirations
 - k) Access to social services
 - l) Pathway to financial independence
25. No organisation currently has the mandate or resourcing to oversee the implementation of the Taranaki Housing Strategy. The Taranaki Mayoral Forum and other organisations have shown an interest in continuing to work regionally on the housing crisis issues and strategy, however, no commitments have yet been made.

Role of New Plymouth District Council in Housing

26. Whilst the primary responsibility for housing policy and funding in Aotearoa New Zealand lies with central government, local government has a large role to play in the housing ecosystem and NPDC is no exception. These roles may be dictated by statute or community driven.
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Planning/Legislative Role

27. NPDC has statutory responsibilities under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to provide for land for housing. The National Policy Urban Development – 2010 (NPS-UD) identifies the district as a second tier Council. This means that NPDC has responsibilities to consider urban development outcomes in decision making. This has been a significant focus over the years, and we are well equipped to tackle housing challenges in the future.
 28. The Proposed District Plan (PDP) was publicly notified in 2019 and provides **NPDC's growth story by identifying where growth will be focused in the short** (0-3 years), medium (4-10 years) and long term (10-30 years). The PDP provides key strategic objectives around urban form and development that acknowledges that the district develops over time in a cohesive, compact and structured way that delivers a well-functioning urban form providing connected and liveable communities. It also identifies the need for a variety of housing types, sizes and tenures to meet these diverse community needs. These are strong policy levers that will impact the face of housing in the district and provide more affordable options moving forward.
 29. It is noted that the New Plymouth District has not been identified as having an acute housing need under the NPS-UD. When an acute housing need is identified under the NPS-UD then strong intensification provisions are required in the District Plan.
 30. However, in saying this the matter of intensification was canvassed strongly in the Proposed District Plan and **Kāinga Ora** have put forward a case for increased intensification (through the expansion of areas zoned Medium Density and more permissive development controls). The outcomes of this process have the potential to future proof this district significantly to provide a range of housing types and assist with more affordable housing into the future.
 31. Another key enabler of housing in the PDP is recognising and facilitating Papakāinga developments. For example the introduction of **Māori** Purpose Zones allows for consideration of alternatives ways of developing land for housing.
 32. The Council has undertaken a Housing, Business Capacity Assessment as required by the NPS-UD. Under the NPS-UD, NPDC and Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) must provide sufficient development capacity for the district to meet demand over a 30-year period. As a Tier 2 Council the latest assessment indicates that New Plymouth district has sufficient capacity. We are required to provide an additional 11,592 houses over the next 30 years to meet our projected population growth. This assessment is currently being updated to inform the Long-Term Plan 2024 - 34 to align our investment in infrastructure planning.
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33. NPDC works proactively with the development community to assist with facilitating development outcomes. The district now has examples of medium density developments that are in the pipeline and as the PDP comes into play there will be increased opportunity to consider development options.
34. Following the release of the PDP consideration will be given to the development of a Future Development Strategy as required to be released by NPDC and TRC. There is also potential for this to be a regional strategy.
35. It is noted that one of governments main drivers to reform the RMA is to provide for housing. NPDCs work in the PDP will future proof Councils approach to housing and strongly align Council with governments policy positions.
36. NPDC also has statutory roles under the Building Act 2004 and Local Government Act 2002 that relate to housing including to:
 - i) Implement the Building Consents process and issues. On average around 500 residential building consents have been issued per year for new houses since 2018.
 - ii) Prepare and issue land information memorandums that are common tools people use when purchasing houses and provides information on building plans.
37. NPDC also supports housing providers through community funding such as New **Plymouth Men's Shelter which was funded \$90,000** in total from 2017/18 – 2021/22 and is now funded \$25,000 per annum until 2024/25.
38. NPDC currently funds a Sustainable Design Advisor to provide free independent advice on improving housing quality and sustainability. This funding is for three years from 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2024.

Housing for the Elderly

39. NPDC has 145 Housing for the Elderly (HFTE) units located in New Plymouth (93), Bell Block (9), Waitara (18) and Inglewood (25). These units are for people aged 65 years or older, who are on a low income and who have no significant assets. The current occupancy rate is 95 per cent to allow for work to be undertaken on three units and there are 83 people on a waiting list.
 40. Council recently purchased the nine units in Bell Block off the Catholic Church. These were built in 1985 and have surplus land for additional units if required.
 41. The HFTE Policy states that there is an increasing need for affordable housing **for elderly and that Council "is committed to continuing to provide affordable housing".** The policy also outlines the self-funding model for HFTE and that opportunities to invest in new or existing housing will be considered within the self-funding model.
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42. There are opportunities to consider around HFTE. This may include increasing and/or improving the number of units, approaching HFTE regionally, changing the management and/or ownership model to receive government subsidies, etc. There are various models that councils around Aotearoa have changed to that could be considered and new ones that we believe are currently being tested with government.
43. Any significant changes in levels of service for HFTE would likely require public consultation and possible amendment to a Long-Term Plan.

Community Development Committee

44. The NPDC Community Development Committee was established this electoral term. **It's terms of reference** includes the responsibility to connect with **organisations including around "access to housing"**. The committee reinforced the importance of housing at its first meeting in February 2023.
45. The committee provides an opportunity for oversight of any resources approved for addressing the housing crisis and to make recommendations to Council.

Others in the Taranaki housing ecosystem

46. Pages 9 – 12 of the housing strategy supporting document (appendix two) outline the significant number of **"key players" in the housing ecosystem in Taranaki** and their role/s. Further and more up-to-date information on some of these organisations is outlined here:

Kāinga Ora

47. Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities is a crown agency with two key roles:
 - i) Being a public housing landlord; and
 - ii) **Partnering with the development community, Māori, local and central government** and others on urban development projects of all sizes.
 48. In September 2017 there were 60 qualifying families on the Kāinga Ora waitlist for a home in New Plymouth district and in December 2022 this was 350, as well as 40 in Stratford district and 128 in South Taranaki district.
 49. In February 2023, Kāinga Ora announced that they were looking to replace 40 older homes in New Plymouth with **"well over 100 new warm, dry and healthy homes"**. These homes will predominantly be in Westtown and Frankleigh Park but also Brooklands, Vogeltown and Spotswood.
-

50. A mixture of housing types for different-sized families and living situations will be built. In some developments, indoor and outdoor community spaces are proposed so that people can connect. These include mostly two-bedroom, two-story houses but also include a number of single-bedroom homes.
51. NPDC officers from the Community Partnerships, Planning, Infrastructure and **Let's Go teams** meet with **Kāinga Ora** regularly to keep abreast of developments and work together for the best outcomes for our community.

Toi Foundation

52. Toi Foundation is a philanthropic organisation which distributed more than \$22 million in 2022 throughout Taranaki. Their strategic framework has a purpose **statement and outcome of "a thriving inclusive and equitable Taranaki" and central to this they prioritise "Rangatiratanga, Empowering Māori Aspiration, Improved Environment and Child & Youth Wellbeing"**.
53. In recognition of the importance of safe, secure, and healthy homes for people and whanau to thrive, Toi Foundation funds housing initiatives and research such as progressive home ownership and iwi-led programmes.
54. Toi Foundation has commissioned *Third Bearing* to complete a Taranaki Housing Ecosystem review, with the aim to develop a complete picture of the current and planned housing initiatives within Taranaki.

Ka Uruora

55. Ka Uruora **was established by Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust and Te Kāhui o Taranaki Trust to support and empower whānau to achieve financial independence and improve financial wellbeing.** Although originated in Taranaki, Ka Uruora has expanded into other regions to support iwi to deliver services and **support for their whānau members.**
 56. The Ka Uruora housing programme **was established to support whānau** to access affordable, healthy housing and homeownership. It has been developed by Te Atiawa and Taranaki Iwi with funding support from Toi Foundation, **Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Tumu Kāinga.** Under the current model, Ka Uruora shares **in the purchase cost and ownership of housing offered until whānau can afford to take full ownership.**
 57. In April 2022, central government announced an investment partnership with **Ka Uruora to build up to 172 homes for whānau.** Funding was approved for:
 - i) A maximum of \$36.4 million in supply funding to deliver up to 172 affordable rentals; and
 - ii) A maximum of \$17 million to contribute to infrastructure requirements for those homes and progressive home ownership sites.
-

Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

58. **Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga** – Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) set the strategic direction for housing and urban development in Aotearoa through the Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development (GPS-HUD) and MAIHI Ka Ora – **the National Māori Housing Strategy**.
59. The December 2022 **“Public Housing in Taranaki Region”** report from HUD is attached as appendix three. It is important to note that HUD include the Rangitikei and Ruapehu Districts in their statistics.
60. HUD fund **registered Community Housing Providers (CHP’s) which are eligible** to receive the Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS) for tenants. There are only **22 housing tenancies in the Taranaki region currently being delivered by CHP’s**.

Ministry of Social Development

61. The Ministry of Social Development sources emergency housing on behalf of HUD, mostly in motels and administers the Special Needs Grant Housing which pays for the accommodation. People in Emergency Housing are required to contribute to the cost of this at 25 per cent of their income (from any benefit and any wages received).
 62. MSD also provide support for low-income New Zealanders to get into and sustain a private rental (rent arrears can be paid, utilities supported, rent and bond payments advanced) on a case by case basis.
 63. MSD report regularly on the public housing register to a territorial local authority level. These reports can be found here - [Housing Register - Ministry of Social Development \(msd.govt.nz\)](#).
 64. MSD funds two other significant programmes to support people in the private rental market, both are contracted to and provided by Roderique Hope Trust.
 - i) Ready to Rent - a programme for those in Emergency or Transitional houses to help them understand their rights and responsibilities as tenants. Attendance at this programme is proving to help people into private tenancy as Tenancy Agents are recognising this programme as beneficial.
 - ii) Sustaining Tenancies - a service for tenants in private rentals or public housing who are at risk of losing their place to live. Support is tailored to the specific situation. This could range from struggling to pay their rent, to dealing with mental or physical health concerns or risk factors such as family violence or addictions.
-

Others

65. The Roderique Hope Trust are a Taranaki charity that has ten transitional houses across Taranaki to provide short-term accommodation for individuals **and whānau who are homeless**. They also offer the Sustaining Tenancies service and a Ready to Rent programme, as outlined above. The trust works with HUD, **Kāinga** Ora, MSD and the wider housing sector. They receive subsidies from the HUD as a Transitional Housing Provider.
66. The Salvation Army is funded by HUD as a CHP and transitional housing provider and according to the HUD report have seven community houses and 17 transitional houses in the wider Taranaki area.
67. Community Housing Action Taranaki has two homes for emergency accommodation (one each in New Plymouth and Waitara) and the Barrett Homes Trust has 15 units over three complexes to provide accommodation for physically disabled young people in New Plymouth and Inglewood. Both organisations operate outside of government funding.
68. Catalyst Housing, **created by the Bishop's Action Foundation**, initially worked on the housing masterplan in Marfell before assessing opportunities to work with churches who have land and are motivated to achieve positive housing outcomes.
69. LinkPeople offers services for people referred by the Te Whatu Ora mental health team or Tui Ora such as housing placement, tenancy management (including renting out their own properties) and supported landlord. They work closely with landlords and property developers to source and build properties that meet the specific needs of the people LinkPeople supports.
70. Habitat for Humanity is a not-for-profit organisation in Taranaki and throughout **the world, that partners with whānau through their progressive** home ownership programme, providing a path to home ownership for many people otherwise locked out of the market.
71. Various private property owners who provide affordable short-term rental solutions (sometimes one or two weeks in duration).

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA
ĀHUARANGI

72. This report does not have any climate change implications. Any improvements or developments that increase the number of healthy homes are likely to contribute to climate change mitigation long-term through being more energy efficient.
-

WATER SERVICES REFORM IMPLICATIONS

73. Housing developments have implications for the demand for three waters infrastructure. This report does not propose any housing development or have any implications relating to the water services reform.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

74. For the Taranaki Housing Strategy to be successfully implemented and for efforts to be made to help address the housing crisis, it is recommended that Council approve up to \$200,000 of the Housing Reserve for resource to begin this work.
75. The priority for that resource would be to develop options for oversight of the implementation of the housing strategy, including having initial discussions with other Taranaki councils, **appropriate Māori and Iwi organisations** (likely to start with iwi within New Plymouth district, Ka Uruora and Te Aranga), central government and the Toi Foundation. This should include presenting options on what organisation should manage this work on behalf of the region and what resource is required, if and when appropriate.
76. The resource would also develop a work programme and identify key next steps such as:
- i) **Identify and recommend 'quick wins' from the strategy** that NPDC and/or other Councils and organisations may choose to implement.
 - ii) Identify and recommend next steps for larger scale initiatives including where business cases are required.
 - iii) Identify and secure other funding for this workstream.
 - iv) Be across opportunities for housing related funding from central government and others.
 - v) Support the development and operations of a housing steering group, if approved by relevant parties.
 - vi) Outline funding required for the Annual Plan 2023/24 and Long-Term Plan 2024-34 to progress this work, if any beyond the current Housing Reserve and other current workstreams.
77. Governance and final work programme sign off would be determined based on outcomes of discussions around resource, regional approach (or otherwise) and a possible steering group.
-

78. In the meantime it is suggested that the Chief Executive is authorised to draw down up to \$200,000 of the Housing Reserve funds for this purpose, and is requested to update the Council regularly on progress.
79. Any significant opportunities, issues, and/or additional resourcing required will be reported to Council.
80. It is also suggested that a Council report be prepared outlining the updated regulatory framework for housing in New Plymouth District and the recommendations from the commissioners following the hearings of the Proposed District Plan.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

81. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being of some importance because although housing and potential future work around solving the housing crisis may be significant (such as impacting on levels of service, involve a strategic asset, generate wide public interest **or impact on the relationship of Māori with land**), the options identified in this report are not.

OPTIONS

- Option 1 Agree that NPDC has a role in solving the housing crisis and approve up to \$200,000 from the Housing Reserve to progress this workstream

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

82. For the purposes of this report and option, the financial and resourcing implications is up to \$200,000 from the Housing Reserve. It has no further implications on the Annual Plans 2022/23 or 2023/24 or the Long-Term Plan 2021-31. There will also be other resourcing implications that will be managed within existing budgets, such as management, recruitment etc.
83. This work is likely to identify initiatives and opportunities that will have financial implications, but these will be considered when necessary.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

84. There is a risk of this option that some people in the community do not agree with NPDC playing a role in addressing the housing crisis outside of that legally required. As this option allocates only a portion of an existing reserve to scope the work and identify opportunities, it is considered a low risk.
-

85. There is also a risk that other key parties in the region do not support collaboration or NPDC beginning this work. This risk is also considered low as it does not limit NPDC continuing with this work for the New Plymouth district and working with those willing.

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

86. This option and what opportunities it could lead to contributes to all the community outcomes through:
- i) Partnering with others, including iwi.
 - ii) Potential delivery of quality housing infrastructure.
 - iii) Benefiting the community through healthy housing options.
 - iv) Sustainability through a considered approach to housing including locations and efficiency.
 - v) Prosperity through economic activity related to building of homes and the attractiveness of the district for workers if housing is available.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

87. Council has various statutory responsibilities in relation to housing in the district. Some of these have been outlined in the report. This option is proposing a workstream in addition to those statutory responsibilities but contributing to the purpose of local government in the Local Government Act 2002.

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

88. This option is consistent with policies and plans of Council including the Long-Term Plan 2021-31. Future initiatives may require inclusion in, or amendments to, Long-Term Plans.
89. There may be amendments necessary to the Housing for the Elderly Policy and others depending on future decisions of Council. There are none resulting from this report.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

90. If this option is approved, it is important that Iwi, Hapu and Māori organisations in Taranaki are involved in the future workstream at a partnership level, as mutually agreed. Some Māori organisations are undertaking significant work related to housing, and alignment of shared priorities and complementary initiatives will result in the best outcomes for the whole community.
-

91. What this partnership looks like will only be understood once discussions are able to be had at a very early stage and trust is developed. It is expected that some of the resource approved under this option will be required to assist with this.

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

92. Community views and preferences appear to support this option through depositions, submissions, and anecdotal evidence. Significant initiatives relating to housing will require community consultation to understand community views prior to any commitments being made.

Advantages and Disadvantages

93. The advantages of this option are that it builds on the Housing Strategy work and begins its implementation, dedicates resource to helping solve the housing crisis, ensures discussions are held on collaboration of interested parties and on a regional approach and will identify at least initial opportunities for Council to achieve positive outcomes for the community around housing.
94. It also uses existing funding and does not require additional funds in the Annual Plan 2023/24.

Option 2 Limit NPDC work on housing to those roles legally required and do not approve any funds from the Housing Reserve

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

95. This option will leave the Housing Reserve intact and likely to be used for other purposes to be determined by Council.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

96. There is a risk that work is still required to be undertaken related to the housing crisis under this option but without the funding approved. This will put considerable strain on existing resources and result in other work not being completed.
97. There is also a risk with this option that community expectations, including that **of Māori**, central government, philanthropic organisations, other councils and community organisations are not met.
98. If NPDC does not start this work, including dedicating some initial funding, there is a risk that it is not progressed, and the housing crisis is worsened. This is not to say that many other organisations are doing very good work in this **space, but that there doesn't appear to** be active oversight and coordination.
-

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

99. This option would limit the promotion or achievement of community outcomes to the minimum legally required roles related to housing and other currently business-as-usual roles such as HFTE.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

100. This option will meet statutory responsibilities, although arguably not contribute as much to the purpose of local government in the Local Government Act 2022.

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

101. This option is consistent with policies and plans, including the Long-Term Plan 2021-31 although is inconsistent with the terms of reference of the Community Development Committee.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

102. This option will limit participation **by Māori in** Council related activities in the housing ecosystem, it will also reduce any benefits to be gained by working collaboratively and **seeing opportunities for council/s to support Māori** aspirations and activities around housing.

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

103. This option will not give the community the opportunity to provide views on potential housing initiatives or changes to levels of service unless undertaken within existing activities such as HFTE.

Advantages and Disadvantages

104. The advantage of this option is that the Housing Reserve funds are not reduced and could be made available for other purposes.
105. The disadvantages are that NPDC efforts to address the housing crisis will be severely impacted (including the role of the Community Development Committee), that other organisations may be less willing or able to support this workstream if NPDC does not lead a coordinated effort and that opportunities to contribute to positive community outcomes will be reduced.

Recommended Option

This report recommends option one *Agree that NPDC has a role in solving the housing crisis and approve up to \$200,000 from the Housing Reserve to progress this workstream* for addressing the matter.

APPENDICES / **NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA**

Appendix 1 Taranaki Regional Housing Strategy: one-page (ECM 8741387)

Appendix 2 Taranaki Regional Housing Strategy supporting document (ECM 8741501)

Appendix 3 Public Housing in Taranaki Region report (ECM 8965045)

Report Details

Prepared By:	Kathryn Scown (Acting Group Manager Strategic Partnerships)
Team:	Strategic Partnerships
Approved By:	Gareth Green (Chief Executive)
Ward/Community:	District Wide
Date:	18 April 2023
File Reference:	ECM 8966328

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

Council Agenda (13 June 2023) - Housing - Taranaki Strategy

Taranaki Regional Housing Strategy

Vision
Goals
Measures of Success
Offerings
Service needs
Activities
Interventions

Vision: An enduring partnership between iwi, Civic and the community to develop accessible and affordable housing, with a social purpose, at scale																																																																																												
1. Planning			2. Remove barriers and impediments				3. Supply			4. Demand																																																																																		
To ensure we have a long-term plan of the housing stock to be developed to meet the need of people in Taranaki, now and in the future			To grow sustainable capability and capacity to develop houses at pace and scale				To develop communities with a suitable mix of tenure and typology and a focus on social outcomes			To provide whānau with every opportunity possible to achieve their housing dreams																																																																																		
Overarching Measure: % of households in Taranaki that spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs																																																																																												
Yr 1			Yr 5			Yr 10			Yr 1			Yr 5			Yr 10																																																																													
Strength of the partnership between iwi and Local & Central Government																																																																																												
Extent to which key players in the housing ecosystem have confidence in the regional housing plan and use it to make decisions																																																																																												
\$ value of Crown funding secured for regional funding																																																																																												
<p>Collective understanding of where the opportunities and challenges are within the Taranaki housing ecosystem and how they might be overcome</p> <p>Supply and demand forecast broken down by housing tenure and typology to meet the diverse range of needs in Taranaki supported by comprehensive data and assumptions</p> <p>A coordinated regional approach to accessing Crown funding that demonstrates alignment between all relevant parties</p>			<p>Enough capacity to meet construction demands now and in the future</p> <p>Cost effective modern building practices</p>			<p>Maximise the use of surplus and under-utilised land for housing</p>			<p>Houses built to meet the changing demographics resulting in demand for smaller, family friendly accessible housing and more sustainable emergency accommodation in Taranaki</p> <p>Sufficient number of iwi/private developers across the housing continuum to address the unmet housing needs</p>			<p>Ensuring housing products stay true to its purpose over its life</p> <p>People know how much it costs to own a home and how they may be able to afford it</p>			<p>Wrap around support services to ensure that low-income whānau are not disadvantaged in housing</p> <p>Best of breed products that everyone in Taranaki has the opportunity to access</p>																																																																													
<p>1</p> <p>2</p>			<p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>			<p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p>			<p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p>			<p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p>			<p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p>			<p>25</p> <p>26</p> <p>27</p> <p>28</p>			<p>29</p> <p>30</p> <p>31</p>																																																																							
<p>iwi and the local community have not developed a joint understanding of their housing aspirations for the region and whether this aligns to the national perspective</p>			<p>Because there is not a comprehensive analysis of supply and demand, no one knows exactly how many houses of each type need to be developed in Taranaki</p>			<p>The fragmented approach to funding within Taranaki is potentially limiting the opportunities to maximise Crown funding</p>			<p>The growth in construction in the Taranaki region is an opportunity for people exiting DLI & Gas to re-skill and to establish new businesses, especially for Māori</p>			<p>There are opportunities to collaborate with other regions and national entities to address current supply chain issues which enables greater access to more innovative, cheaper and sustainable building methods and materials</p>			<p>Freeing up land in the short-medium term is possible through the district plan and loosening Council restrictions on the development of papakāinga</p>			<p>Because of the commercial incentives to develop standard houses for private ownership, there are gaps and imbalances in the housing continuum, predominantly at the bottom end</p>			<p>Because the houses being built are typically the standard 3-4 bedroom homes, we are at risk of building houses that are not suitable for the diverse needs of the people of Taranaki now and in the future</p>			<p>Once supply is ramped up, there is potentially insufficient tenancy management capability within Taranaki for emergency housing, social housing and affordable rentals to meet the growing need</p>			<p>There is low awareness amongst whānau around the opportunities to move up the housing continuum</p>			<p>Low-income whānau are not receiving sufficient support to access, sustain and transition between emergency, transitional, community and affordable rentals</p>			<p>Most low-income New Zealanders are unlikely to achieve their home ownership aspirations without additional financial assistance and support</p>																																																											
Clarity of aspirations			Accuracy of forecasted supply & demand			Success of securing funding			Capacity of the construction workforce			Building cost of construction			Accessibility of land			Mix of tenure			Suitability of housing typology			Continuity of social purpose			Realistic ownership expectations			Comprehensiveness of support services			Availability of financial independence services																																																											
Engage with iwi, local and central government to align the housing aspirations of the region			Develop & maintain a regional housing plan to meet long-term supply & demand			Facilitate regional funding applications to improve our success in securing commitment to Crown funding			Grow the development workforce to build at scale			Identify ways of reducing housing costs & using innovative building approaches			Work with Councils to expediate the freeing up of land to enable development			Promote commercial & social development opportunities to the iwi/private development community			Encourage development at scale with mixed typology to meet diverse housing needs			Grow the capability and capacity to offer tenancy management with a focus on social outcomes			Work with iwi & community to inspire whānau to move up the housing continuum			Provide access to support for people in emergency, transitional, & community housing			Deliver services to enable long-term housing & financial independence																																																											
1. Strengthen relationships between iwi, Central and Local Government to ensure regional approaches align to national policy and directives			2. Develop mechanisms to survey different cohorts of the population to understand their specific housing needs			3. Design process to raise awareness with key players (e.g. iwi, Ka Uruora, CHP, Civic) of funding opportunities and coordinate regional funding to ensure the region puts its best foot forward when applying for Crown funding			4. Set up a Taranaki housing registration site where people with housing aspirations can enter 'real time' data into a centralised hub on their specific needs			5. Collaborate with other Councils to nationalise the collection of existing national and local data to forecast future housing developments and land requirements			6. Design process to raise awareness with key players (e.g. iwi, Ka Uruora, CHP, Civic) of funding opportunities and coordinate regional funding to ensure the region puts its best foot forward when applying for Crown funding			7. Promote the construction industry as an opportunity to re-skill and attract more people to the workforce and share with property developers, architects and planners			8. Collaborate with partners in the construction industry to train and develop our workforce e.g. ISLG and Te Pūkanga			9. Support iwi to become employers in building and construction			10. Collaborate nationally with other Councils to research innovative building methods and materials and share with property developers, architects and planners			11. Utilise economies of scale at a regional or national level in order to gain greater access and negotiate cheaper building materials			12. Explore opportunities for investing into the supply chain by iwi and local organisations to reduce reliance on imported products and national providers			13. Determine ways to overcome rigid Council rules and district plans (e.g. with a request for a private plan change, repurposing unused office space) and share this knowledge with the development community			14. Work with TPK to streamline the process between iwi, the Crown and the Māori Land Court to enable Māori landowners to build on their land			15. Change Council regulations that limit the development of papakāinga on rural land			16. Develop a value proposition to attract more developers in the emergency, transitional and community housing			17. Encourage more commercial/social investment from iwi, Civic and private developers			18. Encourage the development of 'blind tenure' housing to meet variable demand and encourage socio-economic diversity within communities			19. Enable property developers, architects and planners to develop or share designs around the ideal housing typology for the diverse range of housing needs			20. Explore innovative options to enhance the provision of emergency housing beyond the use of motels			21. Establish commercial arrangements between private developers and Civic for the supply of purpose-built affordable rentals and PHOs			22. Set up a Civic operating trust to manage purpose-built affordable rental and PHOs (working capital funded by loans rather than rates)			23. Support the growth in tenancy management organisations to deliver at scale including attracting more Māori organisations to register			24. Introduce policies and models that provide greater certainty and stability of tenancy as whānau's personal circumstances change and no longer qualify for accommodation support/subsidies			25. Leverage the Ka Uruora model and develop promotional mechanisms to attract more aspiring homeowners across a broad range of personas (e.g. elderly people who are highly leveraged)			26. Collaborate with health and social service providers such as Tui Ora to enhance the number of navigators that can provide support services to those most at need, including integrating with Central Government support			27. Increase access to client-centred services, to help whānau navigate the contractual, legal and tenancy requirements so they can transition out of social housing			28. Develop a regional housing plan to identify and repair substandard housing including accessing government funding			29. Enhance delivery capacity by expanding service offerings delivered by Ka Uruora and Housing Foundation or set up an alternative delivery entity			30. Explore options to expediate the embedding of financial literacy so that more whānau can access loans and financial support			31. Facilitate access to greater community funding for PHO/Shared Ownership		

Version 0.8 Post testing with the Steering group

Taranaki Regional Housing Strategy

Supporting Document

v0.16

10th December 2021



Making Strategy Happen
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Contents

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Section 2: Key Players	8
Section 3: Facts, Findings and Conclusions	13
Section 4: Recommendations	87

Attachments – Taranaki Regional Housing A3 One Page Strategy Map



Section 1: Introduction



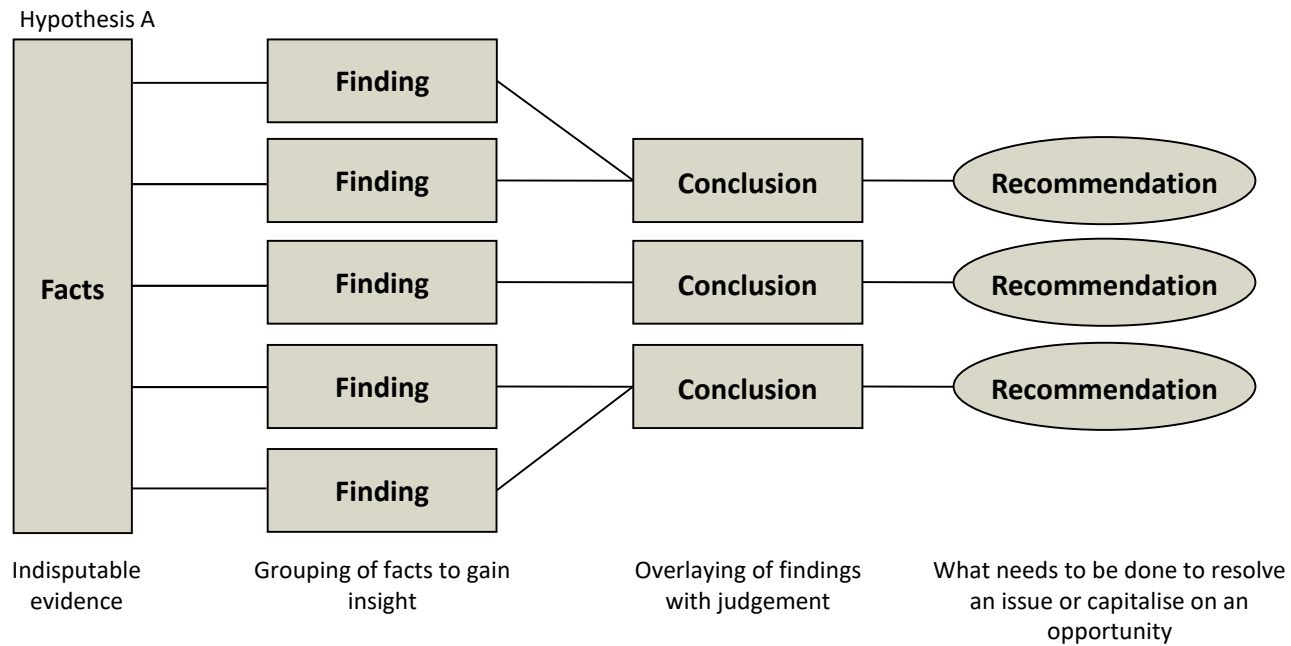
Review Scope

- MSH was asked to assist with the development of the Taranaki Regional Housing Strategy by working with a Housing Steering Group that has been established to guide the development of the strategy
- The Taranaki Regional Housing Strategy covers the entire housing continuum and reflects how iwi and Civic (comprising of Stratford, New Plymouth, South Taranaki District Councils and the Taranaki Regional Council) should work in partnership to address and capitalise on current challenges and opportunities facing vulnerable communities and their housing needs
- This document is the final output of this work. It provides the underlying supporting evidence for the strategy and should be read alongside the A3 overview of the Strategy Map
- The housing strategy was developed in working sessions with Jamie Tuuta, Kelvin Wright and key people from the Recovery Team and tested with the Housing Steering Group



Approach

- To develop the housing strategy, we undertook a review using a ‘facts-findings’ approach to form recommendations for improving housing outcomes in the Taranaki Region, as illustrated in the diagram below:



Acknowledgements

- The following people were involved in the development of the strategy:
 - Kelvin Wright – NPDC Deputy Chief Executive
 - Jamie Tuuta – Ka Uruora Chair
 - Hayley Olliver – NPDC Recovery Project Manager
 - Ben Ingram – NPDC Regional Recover Manager
 - Emere Wano – Nga iwi o Taranaki Regional Recovery Manager
 - Paul Cummings – Te Aranga o Taranaki
- We would like to thank Jamie Tuuta and Kelvin Wright for their guidance and direction for the development of the strategy
- We'd like to thank Ben Ingram, Hayley Olliver, Greg Stephens and Emere Wano for providing the documentation and analysis for the review



Acknowledgements (cont.)

- We would also like to thank the people who made themselves available to be interviewed and their open views that they shared during the fact gathering stage:
 - Danny Hall – MSD Regional Commissioner Advisor
 - Dene Ainsworth – MSD Māori Relationship Manager - Taranaki
 - Graeme Broderick – Kāinga Ora Regional Director
 - Marie McKay – TPK Senior Advisor
 - Rewi Henderson – DIA Principal Advisor - Local Government
 - Chris Feron – MSD Regional Housing Advisor
 - Maria Ramsay – Toi Foundation Chief Executive
 - TeUraura Nganeko – Ngāruahine Lead, External Relations
 - Anaru Marshall – Ngati Maru Chief Executive
 - Mark Wipatene – Taranaki iwi General Manager



Section 2: Key Players



Addressing the housing issues and opportunities within Taranaki requires many key players to work collaboratively together

Function	Key Players	Role in housing
Government Advisors	Ministry of Housing & Urban Development (MHUD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide leadership and a single point of accountability for housing and urban development within Central Government
	Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advises on the housing market, including funding, and housing-related tax settings. Treasury also advises on institutional settings that support infrastructure investment decision making
	Ministry for the Environment (MfE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban planning and environmental management, providing a system-wide perspective with the goal of creating sustainable, liveable cities
	Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DIA advises on the role local government can play in the pursuit of better urban development integrated with smarter transport and infrastructure investment
	StatsNZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public service department of New Zealand charged with the collection of statistics related to the economy, population and society of New Zealand
Regulators	Local Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set the direction for how and where growth and development will occur, exercise regulatory functions, prepare district plans, issue consents and provide physical infrastructure
	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibilities include the regulatory framework for New Zealand’s building system, rules and standards, and implementing legislation & regulation to enforce that legislation and regulation of rental system and tenancy support



Addressing the housing issues and opportunities within Taranaki requires many key players to work collaboratively together (cont.)

Function	Key Players	Role in housing
Funders	Ka Uruora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer a shared equity scheme where whānau share the purchase cost of a house until the whānau can afford to take full ownership
	Ministry of Housing & Urban Development (MHUD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate a progressive homeownership scheme and pays Kāinga Ora and registered CHPs to cover the difference between rent paid by their public housing tenants and the market rent for the property
	Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides grant funding that contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the basic quality of Māori housing stock in Aotearoa Reducing the number of whānau Māori living in unsafe or substandard housing situations Building the capability of whānau homeowners to repair and maintain their homes
	Kāinga Ora (KO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administers the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund (IAF) and provides a First Home Grant of up to \$10,000 and a First Home Loan which allows aspiring homeowners to access funding with only a 5% deposit
	Housing Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist lower income renting households to become homeowners Offer 'Shared Ownership' and 'Rent to Own' programmes for those who have begun on the journey towards financial independence



Addressing the housing issues and opportunities within Taranaki requires many key players to work collaboratively together (cont.)

Function	Key Players	Role in housing
Developers	Kāinga Ora (KO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government’s lead developer for urban development, responsible for planning, coordinating, and carrying out large and small housing developments, including KiwiBuild, with the task of creating a diverse mix of public, affordable and market housing
	Hāpai Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A specialist collective iwi vehicle that develops & invests long-term in Build to Rent properties
	Private Developers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy land, finance real estate deals, build or have builders build projects, create, imagine, control, and orchestrate the process of development from the beginning to end
Training providers	Taranaki Regional Skills Leadership Group (RSLG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and support better ways of meeting future skills and workforce needs in our region
	Industry Training Organisations (e.g. BCITO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise the delivery, assessment and/or monitoring of training but many also provide information about industry skill demand
	Industry Training Providers (e.g. WITT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide tertiary vocational/industry education and training through courses, qualifications and apprenticeships
	Construction Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take on apprentices to train informally or using formal qualifications



Addressing the housing issues and opportunities within Taranaki requires many key players to work collaboratively together (cont.)

Function	Key Players	Role in housing
Service providers	Ministry of Social Development (MSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages all applications for public housing, assesses housing need, administers income related rents for public housing tenants, delivers other social services, and provides accommodation support to people in need living in the private rental market
	Community Support Providers e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tu Tama Wahine o Taranaki Tui Ora Women’s Refuge Roderique Hope Trust The Salvation Army NZ Literacy Aotearoa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide community, educational and social support services to whānau in need
	Community Housing Providers (CHPs) e.g: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link People Limited The Salvation Army NZ Trust Roderique Hope Trust Men’s Shed Kāinga Ora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work alongside private housing in the open market. Typically, these are not-for-profit groups meeting housing need through a range of social and affordable rental and home ownership options
	Local Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Own and operate a stock of affordable rental housing
	Ka Uruora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An iwi collective offering a programme of services supporting whānau to improve financial wellbeing and achieve financial independence Provide financial education to improve the savings potential of whānau Provide whānau Saver as an iwi alternative to Kiwisaver with greater incentives/less restrictions
	Kāinga Ora (KO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run a cadet and apprenticeship programme where it works with training and pastoral care providers, build partners, and sub-contractors to help keen New Zealanders into trades apprenticeships, supporting them and their employers to maximise their success Responsible for tenancies and supporting tenants to sustain their tenancies

Section 3: Facts, Findings and Conclusions

Introduction

- From the facts gathered during the interviews, research and analysis, we developed findings under the following themes:
 1. Engagement
 2. Determining supply and demand
 3. Funding
 4. Construction workforce
 5. Building cost
 6. Land Use
 7. Housing tenure
 8. Housing typology
 9. Tenancy management
 10. Housing aspirations
 11. Access to social services
 12. Pathway to financial independence
- Within each theme we developed a conclusion outlining the problems and opportunities from the key insights produced
- This section of the report is broken down into the 12 themes. Within each theme, we have provided an overview of the findings and conclusions, followed by slides outlining the supporting details
- As part of the fact gathering stage, we carried out data analysis and research to produce insights to support our findings. Throughout this section we have referenced the information we sourced to produce the insights

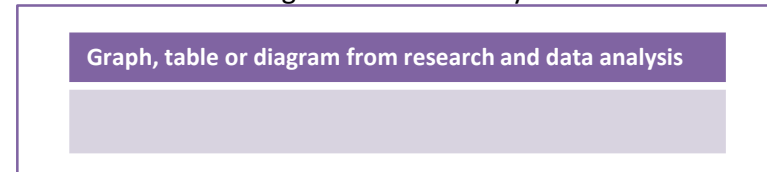


Definitions and Structure of Analysis Slides

- Each section starts with an overview slide
 - On the left are findings (issues and opportunities) identified as a result of the interviews, research and analysis
 - On the right are the corresponding ‘Conclusion’ statements, summarising the issues into a ‘Today state’ that is addressed later in the report in the ‘Conclusions and Recommendations’ section
- The details that support the findings are represented through the three tables below:

Sample comments from interviews	
Steer Comm.	▪ A selection of comments received during interviews with members of the steering group that represent the common themes raised
Iwi.	▪ A selection of comments received during interviews with representatives from a few iwi in Taranaki that represent the common themes raised
Other	▪ A selection of comments received during interviews with non-steering group members that represent the common themes raised (e.g. MSD and Toi Foundation)

Insight from data analysis



- Source (Year). Title

Research Insights

- Key insights drawn from document review and qualitative analysis
 - Author (Year). Title



Theme 1: Engagement



Theme 1: Engagement

Findings

F1.1 Iwi and Govt. Agencies develop their own individual housing strategies but there is no overarching direction for the region

F1.2 Central Govt. can influence regional housing outcomes, but engagement regionally is inconsistent & occurs at the wrong level

Conclusion

C1: Iwi and the local community have not developed a joint understanding of their housing aspirations for the region and whether this aligns to the national perspective



F1.1 – Iwi and Govt. Agencies develop their own individual housing strategies but there is no overarching direction for the region

Sample comments from interviews

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Iwi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “There are so many players, Crown down to Crown agencies, even our own individual iwi, we are all developing our own strategies” ▪ “Iwi needs to get involved in it. Not iwi by iwi, but by region” ▪ “Other iwi may not have the same procurement/development strategies. Some have made the mistake of commercialising too much and their iwi have made housing developments that none of their iwi are even living in” |
| Other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MSD - “We need to get people on the same track, working on the end goal. Stop banging peoples heads together, with good leadership where we understand what happens at the grass roots level. People within Councils, DHBs, iwi, MSD have no idea what is going on” ▪ MSD - “A lot of the communications, relationships, don’t work that well” |

Research Insights

Below are a sample of documents we were provided as part of this review, however, we were not provided an overarching housing strategy for the Taranaki region:

- MSD – Public Housing Plan 2018-2022
- TPK – The Māori Housing Network Investment strategy 2015-18
- MBIE – He Whare Āhuru He Oranga Tāngata – The Māori Housing Strategy
- NPDC – Housing for the Elderly Policy
- Kāinga Ora – Our Customer Strategy 2018
- Iwi – Ngāruahine: 5 Year Strategic Plan including a Kāinga Strategic Objective
- National Science Challenges – Homeless and landless in two generations – Averting the Māori housing Disaster



F1.2 – Central Govt. can influence regional housing outcomes, but engagement regionally is inconsistent & occurs at the wrong level

Sample comments from interviews	
Steer Comm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “DIAs role is to support closer relationships between local government and Crown. Trying to solve all the failed attempts to do this” ▪ “Not enough senior people working in Local Government with the connections to Central Government” ▪ “Connection from Wellington (Central Government) into Taranaki Councils aren’t as strong as other regions” ▪ “The risk we are trying to prevent is the Central Government intervening. Parachuting in people and funding without engaging with the local people in what they want”
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MSD - “There needs to be clear and open communication. A lot of people and organisations dabbling in different areas. There are organisations working on housing when it is not in their portfolio. It’s such a mess”

Research Insights
<p>Our observation: MfE and MHUD administer the National Policy Statement on Urban Development which NPDC needs to align to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “The National Policy Statement on Urban Development directs local authorities to enable greater supply and ensure that planning is responsive to changes in demand, while seeking to ensure that new development capacity enabled by Councils is of a form and in locations that meet the diverse needs of communities and encourages well-functioning, liveable urban environments” ▪ “It also requires Councils to remove overly restrictive rules that affect urban development outcomes in our cities” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MHUD (2021) National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD)
<p>Our observation: Local Governments propose District Plans which entities can provide submissions on. For example, Kāinga Ora completed a comprehensive review of the NP District Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Kāinga Ora recognise their role within the local community as both a social housing provider and as offering support to the wider community. Kāinga Ora are therefore willing to meet with the Council to discuss its submission on the NPDP and work collaboratively to address the matters raised in its submission” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Kāinga Ora (2019) Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities submission on the Proposed New Plymouth District Plan



Theme 2: Determining supply and demand



Theme 2: Determining supply and demand

Findings

F2.1 While there are many agencies involved in housing, no one has brought it all together to forecast future supply and demand

F2.2 Iwi have limited accurate data about the housing needs of their whānau

F2.3 Everybody looks at broad indicators of housing needs because there are significant gaps in the current data sets

Conclusion

C2: Because there is not a comprehensive analysis of supply and demand, no one knows exactly how many houses of each type need to be developed in Taranaki

F2.1 – While there are many agencies involved in housing, no one has brought it all together to forecast future supply and demand

Research Insights

Our observation: For this review, we were seeking to complete a picture of supply and demand for the Taranaki region covering the whole housing continuum. We were provided the following documents which had information ranging from the social housing register by district to national public housing plans so that we can form an initial view as to the shortfall in housing, however it was acknowledged that the information available is 'patchy' and the information wasn't sufficient for us to form a complete picture of the gaps in the level of supply and demand broken down by the steps in the housing continuum:

- Housing Register – June 2021
- Homeless and Landless in Two Generations - Averting the Māori Housing Disaster – May 2019
- Census Data - Taranaki population, dwellings and income bands - 2018
- Ka Uruora documents and reports - 2021
- He Whare Āhuru He Oranga Tāngata - The Māori Housing Strategy – 2014
- Housing regional factsheets Taranaki – June 2021
- Taranaki Workforce Project Presentation – August 2021
- Public Housing Quarterly Report – June 2021
- NPDC Quarterly Monitoring Report on Urban Development Indicators – March 2021

From the above reports we were able to obtain pieces of data that provided an indication of the level of supply and demand across the housing continuum:

- Social housing register for Taranaki broken down by household size with a rough forecast of new Kāinga Ora homes to be delivered by 2024
- National home ownership trend projections
- Current income bands and costs of accessing housing
- Regional population projections

However, we could not find key datasets such as:

- Current levels of demand of build-to-rent and build-to-sell homes
- Current and forecasted home suitability needs of the people of Taranaki
- The number of people living without a home or in overcrowded and substandard houses
- The typology of houses built since 2018



F2.2 – Iwi have limited accurate data about the housing needs of their whānau

Sample comments from interviews

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Steer Comm. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The information is not granular for iwi. We can get data, but it will only be from their own research rather than official data” “No one is gathering accurate up to date information” |
| Iwi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “A key issue that goes across all iwi is relevant up-to-date data to understand needs. Every iwi is at a different stage of development. We can all make assumptions, but we have outdated stats” “Not many have completed a full, environmental scan to develop key data to inform housing needs” “Our needs and challenges comes back to data to inform decisions” “Iwi are making a lot more assumptions rather than evidence-based decisions on where they are invested in. One of them has created a 5-year plan based on assumptions” |

Research Insights

- “StatsNZ were accused...of not meeting their Treaty obligations by failing to produce official iwi affiliation data from the 2018 Census”
- “The organisation decided not to publish official iwi affiliation data due to the lack of Māori response rates. The collection response rate for Māori was around 68 percent compared to 88.5 per cent in 2013”
 - Tyson (2019). StatsNZ to do a better job to collect iwi data after ‘failed’ Census



F2.3 – Everybody looks at broad indicators of housing needs because there are significant gaps in the current data sets

Sample comments from interviews

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Steer Comm. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “We don’t know where the biggest gaps are because we are looking at the Census of 2018 which is now largely irrelevant. No one is gathering accurate, up to date information” ▪ “There are a number of people who don’t put their names on the housing register because they realise it’s a long-term thing and some fear losing what they have. They may currently have overcrowding in their house, so to prevent the state from finding out, they do not go on the register. Rather than raise a red flag, they fly under the radar” ▪ “The numbers on the waiting list don’t reflect the real number as when the number is large, people just don’t bother” ▪ “Not everyone puts their name on the housing register because they think getting access to a house takes too long, some fear raising a red flag to their current personal circumstances (e.g. overcrowding, drug use etc) “ ▪ “Some vulnerable groups (e.g. mental health issues, disabilities, special needs) don’t get defined/picked up in the register” ▪ “All we have to look at are social housing waiting lists, house and rental prices and an outdated Census” ▪ “It is anecdotally understood that people don’t register themselves on the list as they don’t believe it will result in any outcome” ▪ “The stats are all a few months behind; house sales are only counted once they are settled” |
| Other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MSD - “Developments are being planned based on 2020 needs. While Covid is around and people are coming back to NZ the housing stream is just getting worse. We get more people in emergency housing when in lockdown as people get anxiety and tension builds (e.g. domestic violence)” ▪ MSD - “I don’t think the true numbers in housing displacement are truly known. There are people flying under the radar. People going to social support services (navigators) instead of coming through MSD. In the past people have had issues with MSD e.g. they had been turned down for something” ▪ MSD – “There is a stigma around public servants – we have to be like our community. We have contractors (e.g. Tui ora) who feed this information up to MSD, but even they don’t have the true number.” |

Research Insights

- “Organisations also report that there are many families who are homeless but not on the MSD Register, because they don’t see the point when the wait list is so long. So, the scale of the problem is likely bigger than the numbers indicate”
 - Clinton-Gohdes (2021). The crisis of rental, public, and emergency housing facing Taranaki



Theme 3: Funding



Theme 3: Funding

Findings

F3.1 Govt. recently announced a significant investment in housing, which includes a strong focus on Māori housing

F3.2 Council, iwi and developers approach the Crown individually to access funding with varying degrees of alignment and success

Conclusion

C3: The fragmented approach to funding within Taranaki is potentially limiting the opportunities to maximise Crown funding

F3.2 – Council, iwi and developers approach the Crown individually to access funding with varying degrees of alignment and success

Sample comments from interviews

- Iwi
- “At the iwi chairs level, they are keen to work together. We have an operations group across the iwi to discuss kaupapa and contestable funding. In the past we have competed without knowing, now we are talking with each other, we are competing less”
 - “MBIE are quite keen to invest in capital and infrastructure in the right places. We have a little bit to do with them and they ask us if we have any cunning plans for them to invest in. Often there are fishhooks involved and doesn’t always line up to what we want to do and how”
 - “Crown funding comes with conditions and restrictions, sometimes it aligns to what we’re trying to do but if it doesn’t, we can just fund it ourselves and do it how we want”
 - “There is a genuine change within Taranaki itself which is positive. We have to get our act together as a region because we are competing with all other regions in NZ”

Research Insights

- Our observation: A regional approach to funding would improve chances of success because a key criteria to access Government funding is to “Demonstrate alignment where relevant between all necessary parties including Territorial Authorities, Regional Councils, mana whenua, developers and affected persons needed to advance the proposal”
 - TPK (2021). Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga and Māori Infrastructure Fund Implementation Plan
- “The Ka Uruora iwi collective model consists of: A head funding Charitable Trust that collectivises as one central point for Crown engagement and funding
 - Ka Uruora (2021). Regional Housing Model & Delivery Programme Draft Report

Theme 4: Construction workforce



Theme 4: Construction workforce

Findings

F4.1 Given the decline in the oil and gas sector, there is potentially a lot of people looking to reskill

F4.2 The growing number of development projects across Taranaki is causing a strain on the construction industry

F4.3 Māori are well represented as employees but underrepresented as employers in the construction industry

Conclusion

C4: The growth in construction in the Taranaki region is an opportunity for people exiting Oil & Gas to re-skill and to establish new businesses, especially for Māori

F4.1 – Given the decline in the oil and gas sector, there is potentially a lot of people looking to reskill

Sample comments from interviews

Iwi ▪ “If we do not have skills to train our whānau, we will partner with those who do. I’ve already met and have relationships with some training organisations. We already have some existing MOUs, letters of intent. Our agreements are about internships, apprenticeships, running trade trainee programmes”

The estimated number of Oil and Gas jobs lost in Taranaki varies but most sources point to a significant drop

Number of jobs

Employment	Low		Medium		High	
	Taranaki	NZ	Taranaki	NZ	Taranaki	NZ
MBIE (direct FTE)	1,287	1,553	1,437	1,704	1,571	1,869
MBIE (direct, indirect, and induced FTE)	1,942	2,830	2,169	3,107	2,371	3,406
Venture Taranaki (direct FTE)	1,419	1,691	1,584	1,857	1,732	2,035
Venture Taranaki (direct, indirect, and induced FTE)	2,312	3,911	2,581	4,293	2,822	4,707
Stats NZ ANZSIC06 (2018)	232	304	259	333	283	365

– NZIER (2019). Economic impact of ending new oil and gas exploration permits outside onshore Taranaki



F4.2 – The growing number of development projects across Taranaki are causing a strain on the construction industry

Taranaki has a labour shortage in construction of -46% relative to the total value of the regions project pipeline

District	Project Pipeline (\$)	Labour Supply/ Demand Gap
New Plymouth District	\$1,175m	-40%
Stratford District	\$92m	-100%
South Taranaki District	\$189m	-40%
Taranaki Region	\$1,456m	-46%

– Workforce Information Platform (Accessed September 2021).
Homepage

Research Insights

- “When asked what issues are impacting servicing ability, around a quarter talked about the inability to find enough staff (28%), rising staffing costs (23%), and skilled workers unable to gain entry to NZ (15%). As it stands, 40% say they don’t have enough staff to meet current demand. The situation worsens when we look at future demand, with over half (56%) saying they don’t have enough staff to meet future demand”
- “50% of all suppliers surveyed say they’re looking for staff now, and a third (34%) said they’d be looking in the next six months. Worryingly, of those looking for staff or planning to do so, 53% said they weren’t confident they could find enough skilled staff to meet demand”
- “We frequently hear conversation about the lack of skilled staff available for trades, less so for the lack of staff supplying these trades. Given the increased demand, many are asking more of their staff – working longer hours, more productivity and cost efficiencies. Employees are feeling overwhelmed as a result, resulting in increased turnover, or leading to increased wages to keep staff happy”
- “In addition, the lack of qualified staff available means suppliers are having to take on staff who aren’t optimal, further placing strain on production and costs”
 - EBOSS (2021). Construction Supply Chain Report

F4.2 – The growing number of development projects across Taranaki are causing a strain on the construction industry (cont.)

Sample comments from interviews

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Steer Comm. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Lots of demand for builders and materials in Taranaki because there is a lot of development activity (e.g. hospital, retail mall, mounga)” “Lack of planning, surveyor, construction capacity, the whole sector is stretched. It’s difficult to find planners with expertise in papakāinga. No work being done to fill this gap” “There are a lot of builders tied up in other projects in Taranaki (e.g. hospital). Not only ‘who is going to build the houses’ but ‘where are the builders from outside the region going to live?’. We are bringing in 300 builders from outside the region for the hospital” “A lot of organisations in the training fields are looking into the training needs of region for the future. Instead of waiting and saying, ‘we need x now’, they are already working to have them qualified and ready” |
| Iwi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “BCITO found Taranaki needs 1,300-1,600 people now to meet the current demand, not including the projects that iwi have on the radar. We have about 3 builds on the radar for the next 3 years which will multiply over time“ “Concern with all the shovel ready stuff going on (e.g. hospital). 300 jobs developed but most of these workers will need to come from outside the region which will create more pressure and potentially force people out“ “Big projects tend to have a long tail (a lot of people have historically stayed behind; they choose to move here). Because of Covid no one is going overseas so there is lots of cash available for new projects. You can’t get any tradies (plumbers, electricians, builders)” “Capability of manufacturing these houses is something we don’t have within the region“ |

The value of building consents across NZ is up 25% from around \$2,000m in July 2019 to \$2,500m in July 2021



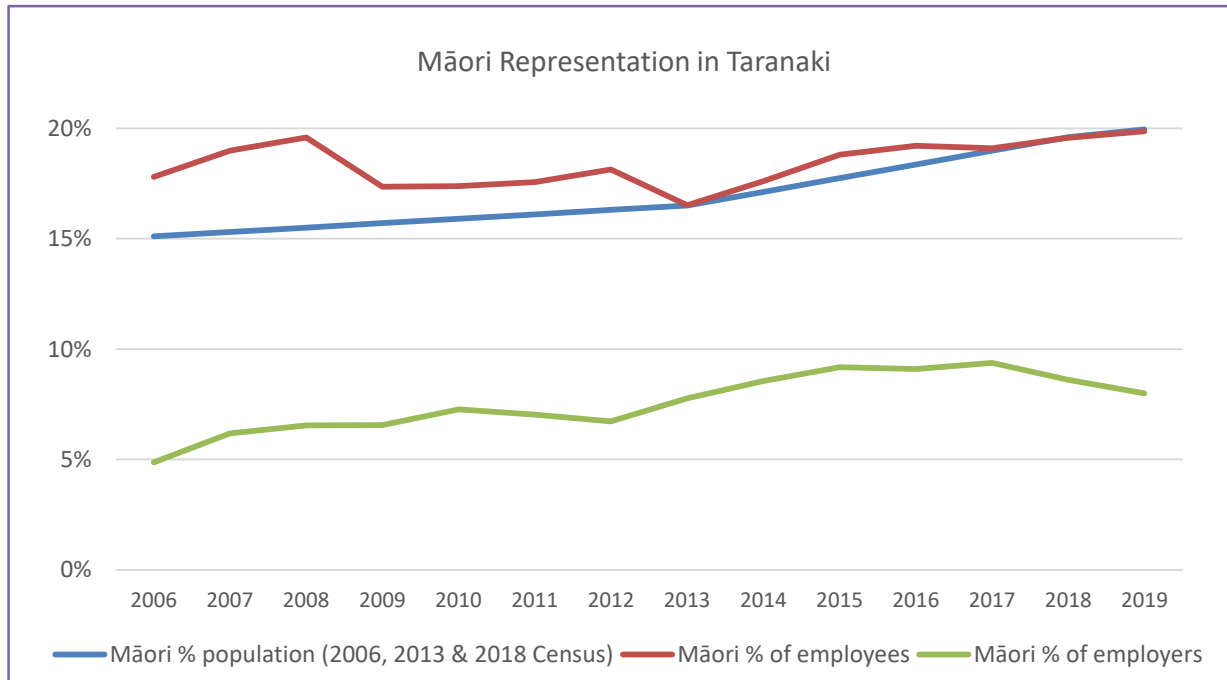
– McIndoe (2021). Residential construction booming before latest lockdown

F4.3 – Māori are well represented as employees but underrepresented as employers in the construction industry

Sample comments from interviews

- Iwi
- “We want to develop our early businesses in the construction area. I am developing a register of our tradies in our uri”
 - “We want to grow our existing businesses and create more; we want to build our own homes. Our empire will be that we do everything ourselves and for our uri”

Since 2006, Māori as a % of employees in the Taranaki Construction and Infrastructure (C&I) sector has been higher than the % of Māori in Taranaki, however, Māori as a % of employers in the C&I sector is significantly lower



Research Insights

- “Māori are underrepresented in all the key institutions and roles in the housing sector, from central government agencies, to regional Councils, to planners, to architects. This lack of representation means that Māori values and practices often do not fit within the housing sector, which translates into disadvantage in terms of state assistance and in suitable forms of housing that represent Māori ways of living”
 - Rout, Reid, Menzies, MacFarlane (2019). KĀINGA TAHI, KĀINGA RUA. Homeless and landless in two generations – Averting the Māori housing disaster

– Sweet Analytics (2018). Construction workforce demographics Note: Employer data for 2019 is incomplete



Theme 5: Building cost



Theme 5: Building cost

Findings

F5.1 – Supply chain issues have led to a shortage of basic building materials, leading to a significant increase in construction costs

F5.2 Houses are typically being built using standard methods and materials and not enough consideration is given to alternatives

Conclusion

C5: There are opportunities to collaborate with other regions and national entities to address current supply chain issues which enables greater access to more innovative, cheaper and sustainable building methods and materials

F5.1 – Supply chain issues have led to a shortage of basic building materials, leading to a significant increase in construction costs

Research Insights

- “A survey of 240 suppliers of building materials in NZ outlined the key issues pointing to supply chain issues:
 - 8 out of 10 suppliers were having issues supplying the market
 - 90% of construction products sold in New Zealand are either imported finished products or manufactured locally from at least some imported components
 - 91% of those who rely on imports say they’re experiencing issues supplying the market, compared to just 58% for those wholly reliant on domestic supply
 - 40% of suppliers don’t have enough staff to meet current demand and 56% say they don’t have enough staff to meet future demand
 - 67% of suppliers surveyed say the increased cost of freight is their biggest issue (regarding their ability to supply their products), followed by worldwide shipping issues (65%), freight lead times (65%) and delays at NZ ports (62%)
 - 94% report the cost to buy materials from overseas has increased in the past 6 months (including both freight and supply cost increases) – 50% say this has ‘increased significantly’, 44% say this has increased slightly. 84% expect prices to increase over the next six months (27% significantly, 57% slightly)
 - 84% have increased the cost to customers and 16% haven’t made any changes to the cost to customers. 79% expect further increases to the cost to consumers over the next 6 months”
 - Scoop (2021). New Zealand construction industry survey highlights suppliers under pressure, gives recommendations for a more sustainable future

- “They’ve welcomed the break level 4 lockdown has offered, but Taranaki builders are now anxious Auckland’s alert level status is going to make it harder to get jobs done. Before the Delta outbreak that plunged the country into an alert level 4 lockdown, there was already a delay in getting supplies and materials. Builders are now worried that Auckland remaining at level 4, while the rest of the country switches to level 3 at 11.59pm Tuesday, will make things even worse”
 - Harvey (2021). Concerns Auckland's level 4 split from rest of country will make building supplies issues worse



F5.1 – Supply chain issues have led to a shortage of basic building materials, leading to a significant increase in construction costs (cont.)

Sample comments from interviews

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Steer Comm. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The supply of weather boards is a significant supply issue” |
| Iwi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Just about everything you want to buy to build a house comes through fletchers. This monopoly creates a bottle neck in itself. People aren’t travelling, people are more cashed up so they can afford more, so Fletchers and stuff will make sure they pay more” “If you look at the likes of Fletchers and co – they are so integrated into the value chain that they actually own it. We need to do the same, we own forests, we produce timber, we have people, we have land. What can we do with that?” |

Research Insights

- “Products manufactured in NZ have a high reliance on imported components that cannot feasibly be replaced by domestic product”
- “A full 90% of construction products sold in New Zealand are either imported finished product or manufactured locally from imported components. The position around supply is quite different for those who rely on imports vs. domestic product. 91% of those who rely on imports say they’re experiencing issues supplying the market, compared to just 58% for those wholly reliant on domestic supply”
- “The challenges surrounding imports are multi-faceted. They include:
 - The cost of freight and insurance
 - The availability of freight
 - The lead times of freight – getting out of ports
 - The delays at NZ ports”
- “These issues are then exacerbated by increasing demand from the NZ market, effectively giving the construction industry a one-two punch to the stomach: constrained logistics cutting supply and increased demand spreading what supply we do have ever-thinner”
 - EBOSS (2021). Construction supply chain report 2021
- “Low build costs do not lead to low house prices unless house prices are already low and affordable. Where there are high house price expectations, low build costs typically mean either (1) developer/builders bid up the price they are prepared to pay for land and/or (2) increased profit/margin.”
 - Saville-Smith (2019). Addressing New Zealand’s housing supply issues – Expert Q&A



F5.2 – Houses are typically being built using standard methods and materials and not enough consideration is given to alternatives

Research Insights

- “Another area of regulatory reform noted was costs created by the building code and the potential for New Zealand to accept materials tested in other countries”
 - Rout, Reid, Menzies, MacFarlane (2019). KĀINGA TAHI, KĀINGA RUA – Homeless and landless in two generations – Averting the Māori housing disaster
- “There is a lot of good information around, about how to build more efficiently, how to build to be more energy efficient and comfortable, and how to meet diverse needs of the NZ population. Perhaps what is missing is a way of connecting the knowledge we have together and applying effectively and purposefully to what we do. As much knowledge as there is in the sector, there are also a number of self-interests that limit the different parts of the industry working more effectively”
- “Another way for government to become involved would be to effectively underwrite investment in new technologies by agreeing to purchase housing across a longer timeframe.... Developing the infrastructure for more efficient, prefabricated housing systems requires considerable investment which in turn would need to see demand for the systems over a longer timeframe. Why doesn't government agree to contract for housing constructed with new and emerging technologies over a longer timeframe?”
 - Gjerde (2019). Addressing New Zealand's housing supply issues – Expert Q&A

Sample comments from interviews

- Iwi
- “We have to investigate different ways to build houses, different materials”
 - “If you look at what new housing is being built, its mostly the group home developments (GJ Gardiner etc.). They have a model that is designed to squeeze the most out of the client (e.g. we can put gold taps in there, build a study). That's their model and it works for them, but it doesn't work for community kiwi build homes”



Theme 6 – Land Use



Theme 6: Land Use

Findings

F6.1 There is a strong view that land can be freed up by changing current rules and regulations

F6.2 Changing Council rules and regulations is difficult and takes time, but freeing up land could be expediated through district plan changes

F6.3 Existing Council regulations limit the development of papakāinga on rural land but there are opportunities to address this

Conclusion

C6: Freeing up land in the short-medium term is possible through the district plan and loosening Council restrictions on the development of papakāinga

F6.1 – There is a strong view that land can be freed up by changing current rules and regulations

Sample comments from interviews	
Steer Comm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “We have a lot of empty buildings, why can’t we repurpose the empty office buildings? Not just in New Plymouth but across all our smaller regional towns” ▪ “The problem is provincial wide, there is a danger that NP is seen as Taranaki. It may be the centre of economic activity, but this provides an opportunity for the satellite towns to grow and house the workers. If you just focus on NP, the land is not available to build the number of houses required” ▪ “The issue is around land availability particularly in NP, especially affordable land. Developers tend to have their profit margins in the upper end of the housing market, so they build large homes on large sections for 700/800k homes as opposed to small homes on small sections and are reluctant to change their model as they don’t know if there is a market for it” ▪ “Councils need to change their plans to allow more higher density housing. Most Councils recognise that they need to rezone land for higher-density homes, land intensification, papakāinga zones. The RMA reform may make a difference”
Iwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “There are some huge sections with singular houses sitting in the middle of them. We could move them over and build 2-3 more new homes. Regulations and funding limit this” ▪ “With more people working from home and with all these closed office buildings, why can't we turn these into residential housing? Council would have to complete the re-zoning. I doubt shops are going to fill them because they are building another mall out by the edge of town right next to the other one. We should turn the CBD into living spaces”



F6.2 – Changing Council rules and regulations is difficult and takes time, but freeing up land could be expediated through district plan changes

Sample comments from interviews

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Steer Comm. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “A key factor in this is the ability of Council to move quickly on private land uses” ▪ “Land is critical in being able to add homes to the housing supply slide. It’s not the Councils fault, its these long-drawn-out rules” ▪ “Can we minimise barriers to react quickly. Building a house is a long process but housing needs can change quite quickly. Are there practical ways that Taranaki housing system could have barriers minimised or reduced to speed up the process from beginning to end? Talking here about the Council process – instead of just hearing no you can’t do that; it would be good to see alternative solutions” |
| Other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NPDC – “Generally Council rules change every 10 years, but Council or a private individuals/companies can initiate a plan change if necessary. It is a full public process under the RMA (2 rounds of submissions and a hearing) and generally very expensive and lengthy (1-2 years) involving experts (transport, landscape, urban design, planners, independent commissioners) etc.” ▪ NPDC – “There are 6 activity statuses under the RMA. We only have 1 prohibited rule in the proposed district plan (and are trying to get rid of it)” ▪ NPDC – “Rezoning is expensive, and we have government requirements to demonstrate if it is feasible (economically, servicing/infrastructure and in the right locations)” ▪ NPDC – “The greatest opportunity for new and different housing (i.e. town housing and apartments) in NP is the CBD, particularly the CBD edges” |

Research Insights

- “New Plymouth District Council has made some changes to allow for increased housing supply through the district plan and provided infrastructure for growth areas, but historically there has been little to no political will to get involved with public and affordable housing beyond the 145 housing for the elderly units that the Council owns and runs”
 - Clinton-Gohdes (2021). The crisis of rental, public, and emergency housing facing Taranaki
- “The Government is moving to transform the nebulous Resource Management Act (RMA), the main law that constrains development in New Zealand. The reform will look to increase affordable housing development and radically reduce complexity, while also increasing freshwater quality and fighting climate change. It could go as far as breaking up the law into several parts, and could even take away some of the power the current law vests in local governments”
 - Cooke (2019). Government to transform Resource Management Act to increase affordable housing



F6.3 – Existing Council regulations limit the development of papakāinga on rural land but there are opportunities to address this

Sample comments from interviews

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Steer Comm. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Iwi have aspirations to build papakāinga housing, but the Councils don’t have many rules on this, so they are not allowing this to happen as a lot of this is on rural land” ▪ “There are actually many classes of land that TPK funds papakāinga other than just Freehold Māori land. The Council policy should reflect these different classes” ▪ “There is very little Māori owned land in Taranaki and most of it is rural. We could establish urban papakāinga housing and bring families together onto the same property” ▪ “There are no words written in the plan, just a picture, so no one knows what this means. Lots of Councils have a papakāinga policy so you know the restrictions. I don’t want a Council classification of land to restrict funding for papakāinga” ▪ “papakāinga is a massive opportunity because of the amount of money the govt will put into this housing. TPK pays for all infrastructure and planning and pay for 75-80% of the cost of constructing the houses “ |
| Iwi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Due to the restrictions and alienations of perpetual leases, Māori have not been able to utilise Māori owned land. This is a key opportunity for Māori. We own land, it’s about being able to access and utilise it” ▪ “Some restrictions around building on Māori land that the buildings have to be removable. You can own the land, but you have to share it with everybody and everything you build has to be temporary” ▪ “TPK have a role to play with regards to papakāinga and streamlining that process and working with the Crown and Māori land court to enable Māori landowners to build on their land. TPK have a papakāinga resource on their website. Even just a simple pathway, template of the processes you need to go through. We should be identifying the processes that need to be accelerated” |



F6.3 – Existing Council regulations limit the development of papakāinga on rural land but there are opportunities to address this (cont.)

Research Insights

- “Significant regulatory reforms are needed to reduce the costs of consenting and permitting home building – particularly in relation to Māori land”
- “A number of participants also noted, much Māori land is rural, which adds extra costs to any development”
 - Rout, Reid, Menzies, MacFarlane (2019). KĀINGA TAHI, KĀINGA RUA – Homeless and landless in two generations – Averting the Māori housing disaster
- “The small amount of Māori land still available is... difficult to develop due to the shape of the land parcel or because it is on erosion-prone coastal land which is subject to other protective overlays. Māori land is disproportionately affected by overlays of scheduled features because the land has remained undeveloped while surrounding land has been cleared and built on. In addition, a lot of the region’s Māori land is in coastal areas, parts of which are protected by the Outstanding Natural Landscape and Outstanding Natural Character Overlays. The provisions of these overlays conflict with the desire to develop Māori land”
- “A report entitled “Government planning and support for housing on Māori land”” released by the Office of the Auditor-General in 2011 included two relevant recommendations:
 - We recommend that local authorities build appropriate flexibility into their district plans to allow housing to be built on Māori land.
 - We recommend that local authorities identify and work with landowners who have particularly suitable land blocks and who want to build housing on Māori land. Concern has also been raised regarding the prescriptive nature of papakāinga provision in some district plans”
 - NPDC (2019). Section 32 Report – Māori Purpose Zone
- “Māori land has long been governed by different legislation that restricts housing development. With regard to accommodation, many noted that public sector bureaucratic policy is inflexible and does not permit housing solutions geared to context”
 - Rout, Reid, Menzies, MacFarlane (2019). KĀINGA TAHI, KĀINGA RUA – Homeless and landless in two generations – Averting the Māori housing disaster



F6.3 – Existing Council regulations limit the development of papakāinga on rural land but there are opportunities to address this (cont.)

In 2019, NPDC identified key issues related to Māori land use and development and proposed a set of responses

Issue	Comment	NPDC Response
Issue 1: No specific objectives, policy framework or rules for the use and development of Māori land.	Provisions in the current plan are only partially achieving use and development of Māori land due to restrictions on activities set by the underlying environment areas.	Inclusion of a standalone chapter with provisions for the use and development of Māori land and providing for the use of iwi/hapū development plans for specific sites.
Issue 2: Māori land is subject to a range of overlays including coastal hazard and policy areas, Significant Natural Areas, Notable Trees, Wāhi Taonga, Priority Water-Bodies, Outstanding Natural Landscapes and features and other scheduled features	The current plan restricts use and development of Māori land through the use of overlays, as well as environment areas.	Overlay provisions allow for the development of Māori land.
Issue 3: There are no provisions for specific cultural use and activities and across the region.	Provisions for general zones such as boundary setbacks and traffic generation rules have not provided for Māori activities as they traditionally and usually occur and the Plan is silent on cultural activities and uses.	Under the proposed plan, a wide range of cultural activities and uses is enabled across all zones and other potentially compatible uses are managed
Issue 4: There are no provisions to manage reverse sensitivity effects where Marae/Pa are hoping to develop next to existing industry.	Industrial zoning requires setbacks from scheduled sites of significance to Māori but not from Marae/Pa and this can cause adverse amenity effects for cultural uses and activities.	Māori Purpose Zone provisions manage boundary effects through landscaping and other methods.

Currently (2021): Submissions indicate that there is general support for the proposed changes relating to the use and development of Māori Land. However, some further changes to the provisions are likely to be made. A hearing is scheduled for March 2022. A decision will then be released that confirms the final provisions.

- NPDC (2019). Section 32 Report – Māori Purpose Zone



Theme 7: Housing tenure



Theme 7: Housing tenure

Findings

F7.1 The number of people requiring emergency/transition housing has significantly increased

F7.2 The planned number of community housing developments is not going to make a major dent in the waiting list

F7.3 Property developers build what gives them the biggest margin, and not where there is the biggest need

F7.4 Reducing the concentration of social housing through mixed housing developments could lead to positive social outcomes

Conclusion

C7: Because of the commercial incentives to develop standard houses for private ownership, there are gaps and imbalances in the housing continuum, predominantly at the bottom end

F7.1 – The number of people requiring emergency/transition housing has significantly increased

Sample comments from interviews

Steer Comm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Greatest need seems to be around the emergency and homelessness space – forefront of everyone’s minds” ▪ “If they can’t get a place in community housing, they end up in emergency housing, so they are either stuck there or in the situation they are in. There are people in overcrowded houses and there are others who are couch surfing”
Iwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “There are people homeless or couch surfing, so we need something in the meantime to get people off the streets”
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MSD - “Emergency housing supply goes up and down like a yo-yo. From December to March we have a lot of events happening (T20, Lorde). We have about 15 people in motels, our clients get thrown out during these periods (WOMAD is a massive event)”

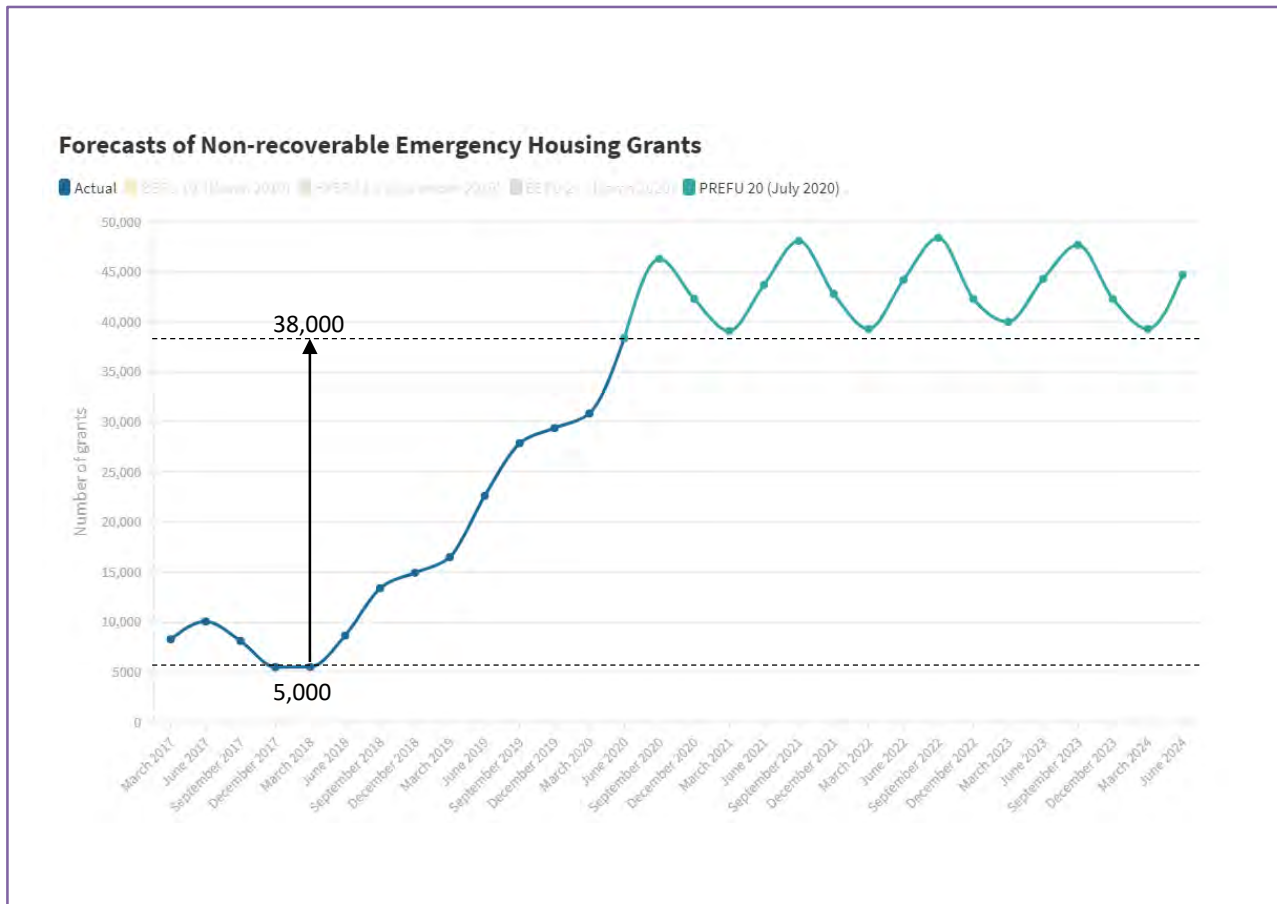
Research Insights

- “While the number of state houses is about the same as it was in 1991, the number of households in New Zealand has increased by about a third, resulting in proportionately less state housing provision. So, today, New Zealand social housing provision is necessarily targeted to those Housing New Zealand classifies as having ‘urgent’ or ‘serious’ housing needs”
 - Science Media Centre (2019). Addressing New Zealand’s housing supply issues – Expert Q&A
- “We have non-governmental organisations that do incredible work assisting people to find accommodation, but they are overwhelmed. They are seeing families who have never been homeless struggling to find somewhere to live”
- “Families don’t have to be on the streets to be homeless - many are living on couches, in cars, or with friends for short periods of time”
 - Clinton-Gohdes (2021). The crisis of rental, public, and emergency housing facing Taranaki



F7.1 – The number of people requiring emergency/transition housing has significantly increased (cont.)

The number of emergency housing grants has grown from 5,000 in 2017 to 38,000, an increase of 660%, and is forecasted to fluctuate around 44,000



- Coughlan (2021). Emergency housing costs weigh on Government books, costing hundreds of millions a year, Treasury, MSD Forecast



F7.2 – The planned number of community housing developments is not going to make a major dent in the waiting list

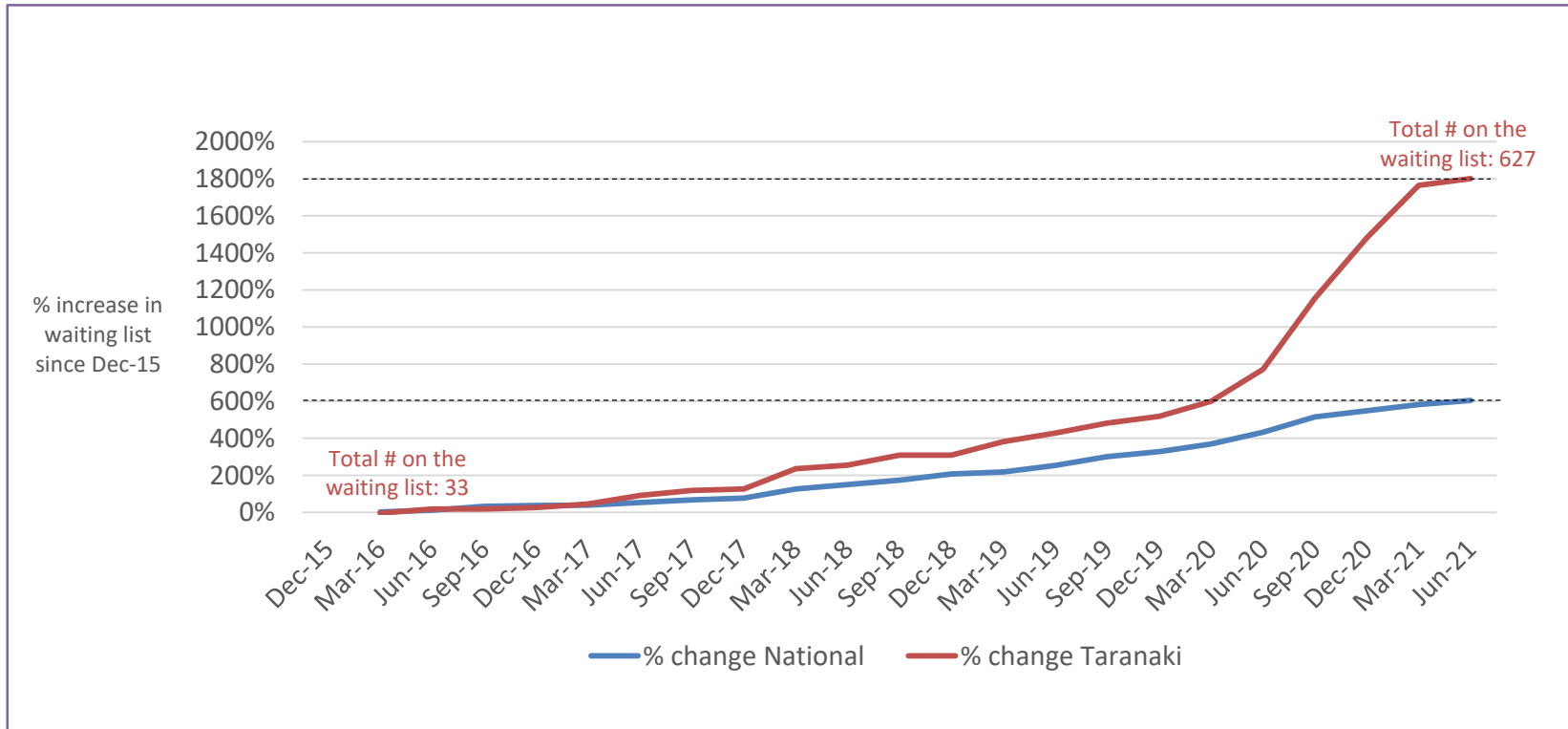
Research Insights

- “According to the Public Housing Plan, Taranaki ranks the lowest on public housing demand as the region makes up only 2% of the New Zealanders experiencing housing deprivation. Because of this, the region is forecasted to receive only 80-120 Public Houses and 0-40 Transitional houses by 2024”
 - MHUD (2021). Public Housing Plan 2021-2024
- “Earlier this year, central government through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD), published the Public Housing Plan 2021-2024. The plan aims to increase the Taranaki stock of public and transitional housing by between 80-140 properties in the next three years. There is a question of whether this goal is feasible. As of the end of January 2021, Kāinga Ora was evaluating 18 properties, but there were zero homes in procurement, zero being contracted, and zero under construction to add to the Kāinga Ora housing stock”
 - Clinton-Gohdes (2021). The crisis of rental, public, and emergency housing facing Taranaki
- “It was recently reported that the number of people waiting for public housing in New Zealand has quadrupled in the last four years to 23,687 households. The Government says it will increase public housing from 67,200 units in 2018 to 81,300 in 2024; but even if the target is reached, this would only accommodate just over half those currently on the waiting list”
 - Dale (2021). New housing policy runs risk of urban slums
- “The top five increases by percentage, in the Housing register compared to June 2020 were Taranaki (220% or 350 applicants), Canterbury (169% or 756 applicants), Central (156% or 484 applicants), Northland (150% or 296 applicants) and Bay of Plenty (149% or 574 applicants)”
 - MHUD (2021). Public Housing Quarterly Report June 2021



F7.2 – The planned number of community housing developments is not going to make a major dent in the waiting list (cont.)

Since December 2015, the number of applicants on the waiting list in Taranaki has grown from 33 to 627 (1800%), compared to the National % change of 600%



– MSD (June 2021). Housing Register



F7.3 – Property developers build what gives them the biggest margin, and not where there is the biggest need

Sample comments from interviews	
Steer Comm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Developers tend to have their profit margins in the upper end of the housing market, so they build large homes on large sections for 700/800k homes as opposed to small homes on small sections and are reluctant to change their model as they don’t know if there is a market for it”
Iwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Most of the houses being built are the top end”

Research Insights
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Builders and developers go to where they can make the most money and at the moment they can make the most money with the higher priced properties and that's all we're getting” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ninness (2016). AUT Professor says the Government can't rely on the private sector to develop affordable housing in Auckland and will need to do it itself
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The key problem is funding and the profit driven, short term developer provision of housing” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Science Media Centre (2019). Addressing New Zealand’s housing supply issues – Expert Q&A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The problem for older movers is that the building industry has, for a variety of reasons, turned away from the low cost housing sector and targeted the upper quartile of new-build dwelling value. That shift in attention is associated with a focus on larger dwellings” “It is a shift supported by the practices of valuation in which dwelling floor area and location tend to drive valuations rather than the performance and amenities delivered by a dwelling. It is supported too by the way in which building costs are presented to householders. Building prices tend to be presented as a square metre cost which are almost inevitably higher in smaller dwellings than larger dwellings. Lower square metre prices can easily become confused with low and more affordable housing prices” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Saville-Smith, Rehm, James, Murphy (2016). Downsizing and the Housing Stock – Realities for Older People
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our observation: Other countries are experiencing similar challenges to New Zealand. “Experts in the real estate sector have lamented the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and poor economy on the delivery of low-income housing in the country (Nigeria). They argued that it would be impracticable for developers to embark on low-income housing, where there is uncertainty in the exchange rate and where galloping prices in the building material market persist” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Essen (2021). Why we can’t build low-income housing, by private developers



F7.4 – Reducing the concentration of social housing through mixed housing developments could lead to positive social outcomes

Sample comments from interviews

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Steer | ▪ “Need to ensure developments don’t just turn into ghettos” |
| Comm. | ▪ “There is an opportunity around ‘blind tenure’ developments to meet variable demand and encourage socioeconomic diversity within communities” |

Research Insights

- “Some people in New Zealand were concerned that if large scale rental housing was not managed well it could lead to slums, awful buildings, and concentrations of social pathology”
 - Steeman (2019). Build-to-rent apartments must not become slums, property specialists warn
- “Build-to-rent apartments must not become slums, property specialists warn”
- “The prevailing theory is that the best outcomes come in suburbs where there’s a mix of housing. The presence of higher-paying residents has an impact on providing better services, such as transport, higher-decile schools, parks and shops”
 - Kilgallon (2021). 'Racist, ageist and discriminatory': Does mixed housing work?
- “Much of the research concerned with de-concentrating social housing relates to very high concentrations – well in excess of two thirds – and highly problematic built environments. One of the few studies that attempts to establish the optimal mix of tenure suggests that beneficial effects will only be seen by reducing very heavy concentrations of rental social housing – in excess of 60% to 30%”
- “The main areas in which there is some suggestion of positive outcomes for social housing tenants in mixed housing communities appear to be:
 - Less exposure to crime
 - A feeling of greater safety
 - Quicker response to crime and disorder by police or neighbourhood/block managers – this often is very contingent on the extent and competency of the managers
 - Some increase in mental health and well-being – this is less pronounced in young men
 - Improved local amenities and built environment – these can be done through the redevelopment and are not contingent on social mix”
 - Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit (2015). Neighbourhood Social Mix and Outcomes for Social Housing Tenants: Rapid Review
- “Residents of mixed-income developments report satisfaction with housing quality, neighborhood services, and public safety”
- “Moving to a mixed-income community appears to have psychological benefits for low-income residents, namely in mental health improvements and the reduction of stress related to neighborhood safety concerns”
- “Children may experience educational, health, and behavioral benefits from moving to a lower-poverty or income-diverse area”
 - Diane k. Levy, Zach McDade, Kassie Bertumen (2013). Mixed-Income's Anticipated and Realized Benefits



Theme 8: Housing typology



Theme 8: Housing typology

Findings

F8.1 Property developers typically build the standard 3-4 bedroom homes that don't often suit the diverse range of housing needs

F8.2 Over the last the decade, the demand for smaller houses has significantly increased

F8.3 Motels aren't designed for long-term emergency housing, so we need to build more suitable accommodation in this area

F8.4 People entering into emergency housing stay there for too long because there is nowhere to go

Conclusion

C8: Because the houses being built are typically the standard 3-4 bedroom homes, we are at risk of building houses that are not suitable for the diverse needs of the people of Taranaki now and in the future

F8.1 – Property developers typically build the standard 3-4 bedroom homes that don’t often suit the diverse range of housing needs

Sample comments from interviews	
Steer Comm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Housing is not a straight numbers game, needs and requirements are different (e.g., single room house vs need for a multiple room house but then there’s also people with disabilities who need single level houses etc.)” ▪ “The housing stock is not all suitable for people, a lot of the homes are not heated properly. You might also see that requirements for seniors, iwi, might look different to a young family for example. It’s about ensuring that what’s provided meets the specific housing needs. There is no point of having one person living in a three-bedroom house” ▪ “70-80% of the waiting list require 1–2 bedroom homes because families are getting smaller”
Iwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Housing needs to have a very broad range. Emergency housing could even just be temporary, portable, caravans etc.”
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MSD - “I’d like to see in bigger centres, more higher-density housing being built that are family friendly. Places built in the past, don’t have lifts, pools, green spaces. For smaller centres we need to start with pre-existing houses, that come up in the market as long as they are meeting healthy homes standards. In those types of areas where land is scarce, it’s important to utilise pre-existing houses ▪ MSD - “Children need green spaces and in rural communities you need to buy pre-existing houses. There is a mix of elderly people that need flats and ramps. You need a very good mix – smaller centres just don’t have the land (rural zoning restrictions). In centres you need to build complexes, places with lifts”

F8.1 – Property developers typically build the standard 3-4 bedroom homes that don't often suit the diverse range of housing needs (cont.)

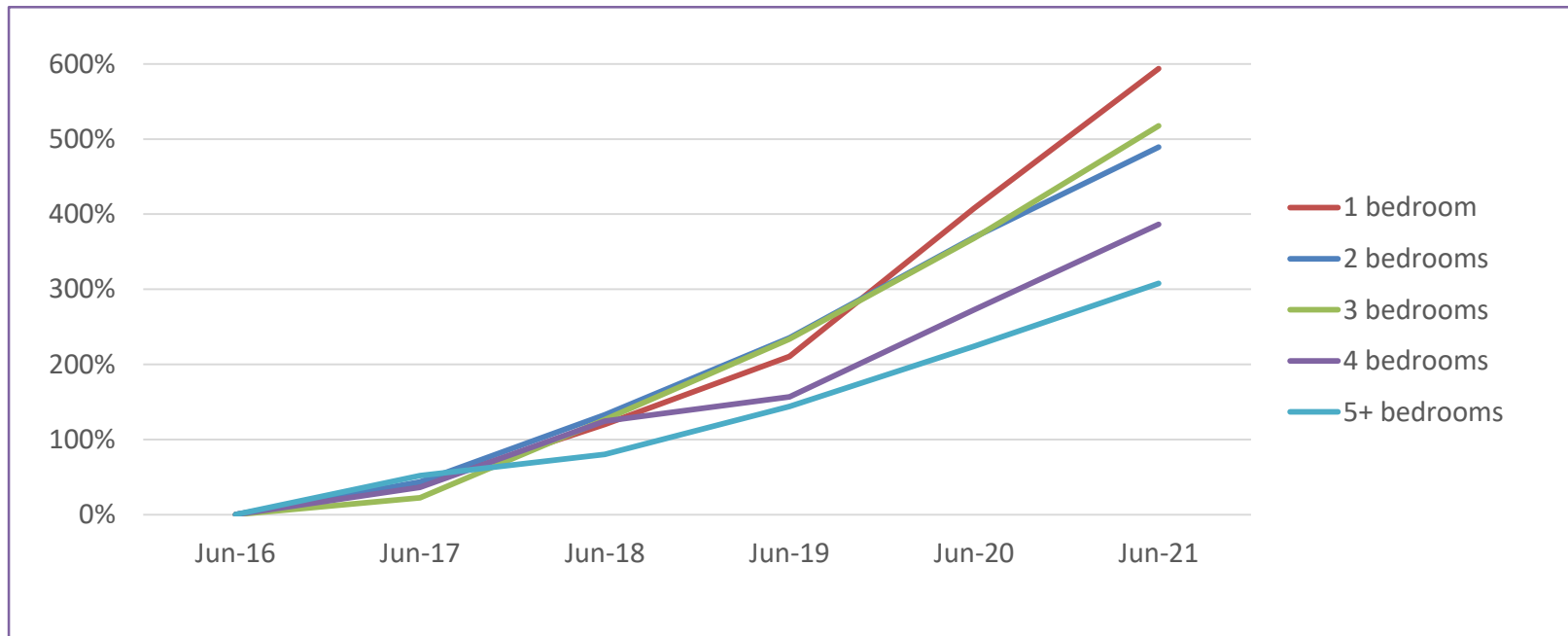
Research Insights

- “There is a disconnect between what the market wants and what the market provides. Insufficient research is being undertaken by developers to understand their markets (beyond the notion that if it sells, that is a good indication that people want it) and because most developer housing is undertaken on a speculative basis, the end users aren't represented”
- “The funders of housing development – which generally is not the developers themselves – appear to be more conservative in their approaches than the individual developers would be. This is a key factor in why we see developers turn out the same housing as they have done for many years – i.e. it has a track record.”
 - Gjerde (2019). Addressing New Zealand's housing supply issues – Expert Q&A
- “Overwhelmingly, the predominant housing type built in the district is the detached house, with housing types such as units, flats, townhouses, or studio accommodation less available in the current market. Changes to the future social makeup of the district and the varying needs and demographics of residents will lead to an increased requirement for a wider range of housing types. Infill and medium density housing is a key component of providing this additional housing”
- “The majority of dwellings constructed in the district have three to four bedrooms. The number of three bedroom dwellings has decreased over time, while the number of four bedroomed dwellings has increased”
 - NPDC (2018). Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment
- “Of those who said their house was unsuitable or very unsuitable, 54.0 percent gave size (too small/too large) as a reason. Housing quality and housing costs were also common issues (at 20.1 and 18.0 percent respectively)”
 - StatsNZ (2021). Housing in Aotearoa: 2020
- “Private property developers acting alone are not attracted to building affordable housing, nor has there been financial backing for them to do so”
 - Southcombe (2019). Addressing New Zealand's housing supply issues – Expert Q&A



F8.2 – Over the last the decade, the demand for smaller houses has significantly increased

Demand on the Social Housing Register for 1-3 bedroom houses is growing much faster than demand for houses with 4+ bedrooms



– MSD (June 2021). Housing Register



F8.3 – Motels aren’t designed for long-term emergency housing, so we need to build more suitable accommodation in this area

Sample comments from interviews

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Steer Comm. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “There are approximately 13 motels being used for emergency housing in New Plymouth, 3 in Stratford, 5 in Hawera and 1 in Waverly” ▪ “We need safe places where we can put our clients especially when there are children are involved. Need to make sure the places we put them into are appropriate for their needs “ |
|-------------|--|

Research Insights

- “While a motel room was a better solution for children than sleeping in cars, the government recognised it was not sustainable and considered it to be an urgent issue”
 - Blake-Persen (2021). 'Motel generation' feared as emergency housing need continues
- “Placing homeless families temporarily in hotel rooms is having a “destructive impact” on children and significantly affecting their mental and physical development”
 - Pollak (2019). Using hotels for homeless families has ‘destructive impact’ on children
- "The dramatic increase in payments to moteliors is proof that the Government has ignored official advice that week-by-week motel accommodation is not suitable for families or people with high needs"
- "The Government must stop placing vulnerable families in motels without adequate support or regard to the risks they are exposed to. Leaving over 4000 children to live exposed to violence, drug use and gangs is an utter disgrace."
 - Neilson (2021). Government pays \$100 million to 50 emergency motel providers in nine months
- “Social services providers said the pace of demand was not slowing and they sounded a warning about the impact living in a motel was having on residents. "They're just not designed for permanent living"
- "They are quite often overcrowded, too small to store any of your belongings in, and in close quarters, there is very little space from each other"
- “The lack of space and proximity to others presenting with mental health or addiction issues was unsuitable. "It's like putting everybody into an acute mental health ward without any nurses, doctors or treatment available“
 - RNZ (2021). Housing crisis: Emergency accommodation grants up by 50 per cent



F8.4 – People entering into emergency housing stay there for too long because there is nowhere to go

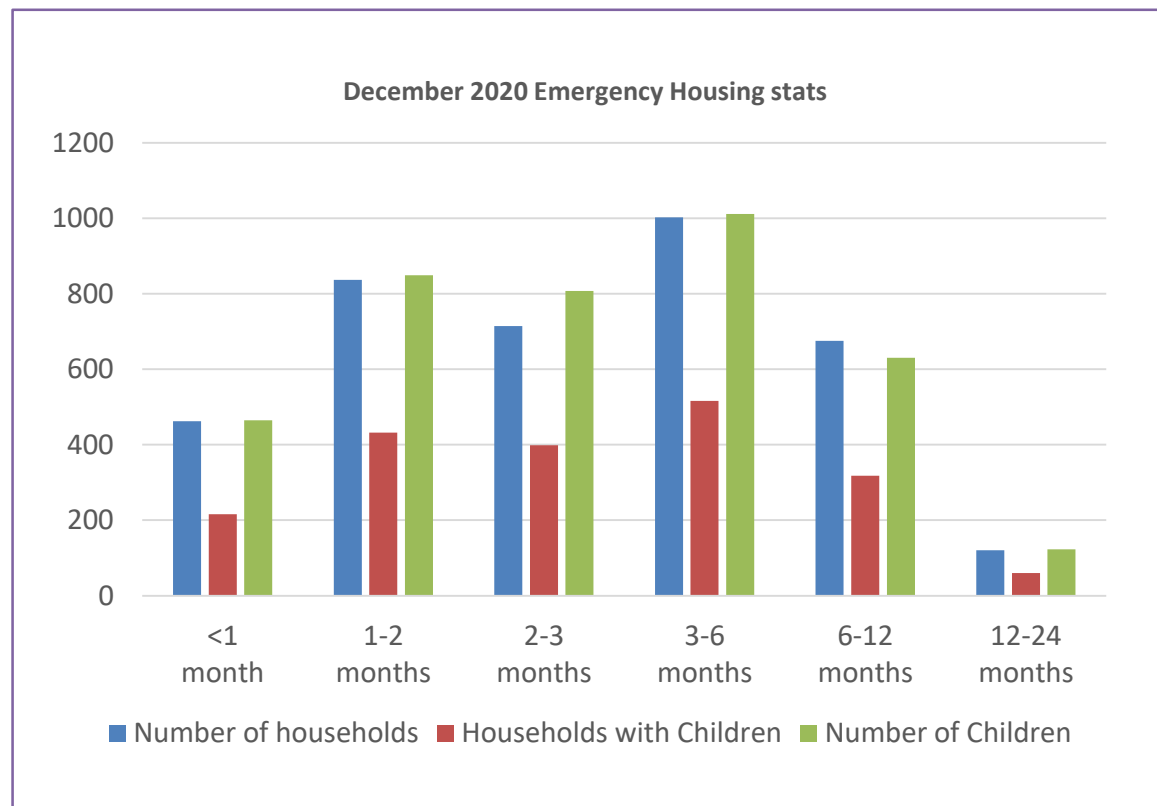
Sample comments from interviews	
Steer Comm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “The waiting list appears to be bottle necked at the bottom end. People go into emergency housing but are there for 12 weeks because they have nowhere to go. If we solve the problems higher up the continuum it might free up the bottom end” ▪ “If they can’t get a place in community housing, they end up in emergency housing, so they are either stuck there or in the situation they are in” ▪ “For public housing tenants, we used to have people that would come and go, once people leave its very hard for them to come back in. Our turnover has halved from 14-15% to around 7-8%, meaning people on the waiting list have to wait longer now”
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MSD - “A lot of these transitional providers have people that stay longer than 12 weeks. If they kicked them out, they would just end up back in emergency housing in the cycle. Not enough rentals and they’re not affordable”

Research Insights
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “A 20-year-old mother living at a local motel, who did not want to be identified, said she attended at least three viewings a day for rental properties but never had any luck. While she was struggling to find somewhere within her price range, she said she just wanted to be given a chance because most landlords seemed put off by her young age and lack of credit history. She and her three-month-old baby had been in their current motel for three months, but had lived in two others before that. Her mother-in-law said while they were grateful their whānau had somewhere to stay, the situation was far from ideal” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Blake-Persen (2021). 'Motel generation' feared as emergency housing need continues ▪ “It is intended that families and individuals stay in transitional housing for an average of around 12 weeks. They also receive a further 12 weeks support once they’ve found a more permanent place to live” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MHUD (2021). Transitional housing



F8.4 – People entering into emergency housing stay there for too long because there is nowhere to go (cont.)

Emergency housing is designed for short term stays, but a large proportion of families are staying far longer than the average intended period of three months



- Clinton-Gohdes (2021). The crisis of rental, public, and emergency housing facing Taranaki



Theme 9: Tenancy management



Theme 9: Tenancy management

Findings

F9.1 In addition to Kāinga Ora, there are several CHPs operating in the Taranaki region, but they only manage a small portfolio of housing

F9.2 Councils within Taranaki provide a low level of rental housing relative to other parts of NZ, targeted mainly at older persons

Conclusion

C9: Once supply is ramped up, there is potentially insufficient tenancy management capability within Taranaki for emergency housing, social housing and affordable rentals to meet the growing need

F9.1 – In addition to Kāinga Ora, there are several CHPs operating in the Taranaki region, but they only manage a small portfolio of housing

Sample comments from interviews

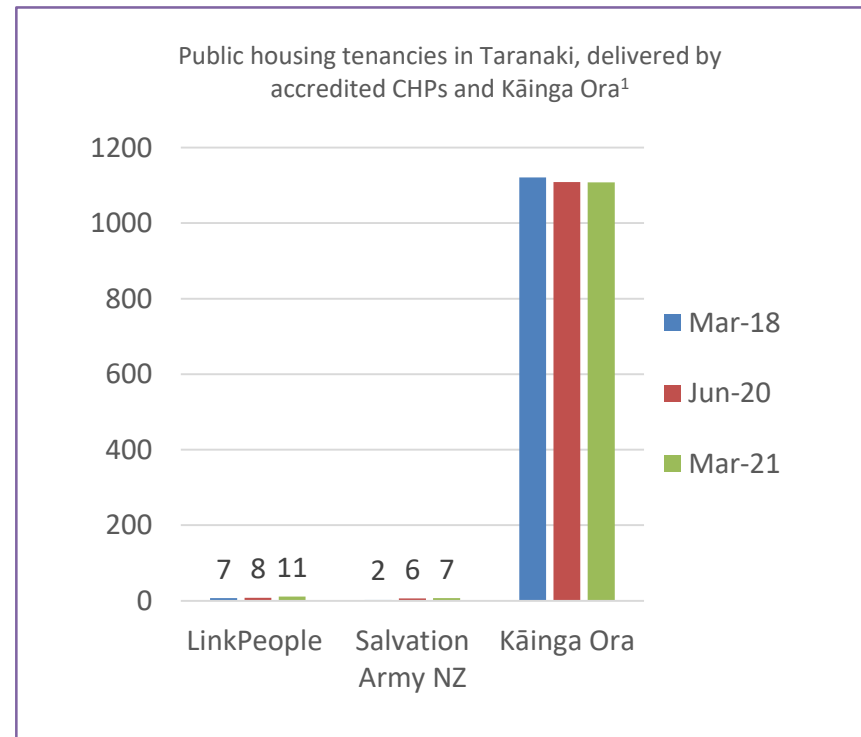
Iwi

- “There is some lack of capability with regards to CHPs. There are three in Taranaki, and they are all quite niched. No Māori CHP and I don’t think there is one for the broader public. Iwi could pull something together like this pretty quickly but there are no houses for us to manage. I’d say this gets developed as the housing system comes together”

Research Insights

- “New Zealand had little experience of managing large scale housing development, except for Housing New Zealand. “We don’t really have an established market of property managers who understand the life cycle issues and understand dealing with the community aspects of that particularly when you’ve got communal facilities”
 - Steeman (2019). Build-to-rent apartments must not become slums, property specialists warn

The number of houses managed by NGO CHPs in Taranaki are miniscule compared to Kāinga Ora’s housing portfolio



– MHUD (2018,20,21). Public Housing in Taranaki Region – Kāinga Ora (2018,20,21). Managed Stock



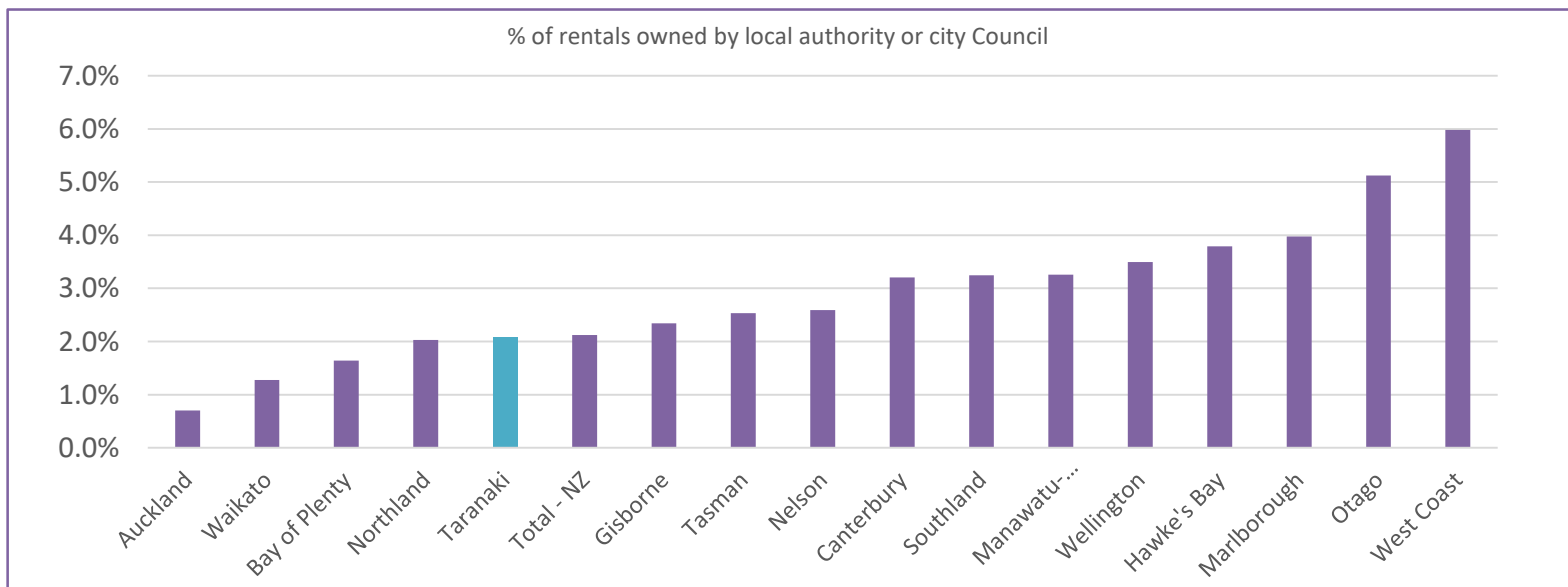
Note 1: There are one or two other CHPs who are not yet accredited and provide only a small number of houses

F9.2 – Councils within Taranaki provide a low level of rental housing relative to other parts of NZ, targeted mainly at older persons

Research Insights

- “New Plymouth has a portfolio of 156 units of housing for the elderly. As far back as 1991 demand from older persons was insufficient to achieve full occupancy and the Council resolved that other groups would also be eligible as a response to falling demand. Priority is still given to older persons but provision is also made for others, normally younger people on invalids or sickness benefits. Currently, 68% of the Council’s tenants are older persons with the balance being primarily invalids and sickness beneficiaries”
 - McKinlay Douglas LTD (2004). The Role of Local Government in the Provision of Affordable Housing
- “Historically there has been little to no political will to get involved with public and affordable housing beyond the 145 housing for the elderly units that the Council owns and runs”
 - Clinton-Gohdes (2021). The crisis of rental, public, and emergency housing facing Taranaki

Taranaki ranks 12th out of 16 regions in NZ, in proportion of total rentals owned by local Councils



– NZ.Stat (2018). Sector of landlord by household



Theme 10: Housing Aspirations



Theme 10: Housing Aspirations

Findings

F10.1 People have been put off their housing dreams because of the dramatic increase in house prices relative to incomes

F10.2 Opportunities exist to attract highly leveraged empty nesters into shared ownership/PHO due to the desire to downsize

F10.3 A low % of whānau are involved in affordable housing schemes as they don't understand the extent of the opportunity

F10.4 Iwi do not typically engage with individuals and whānau on housing ownership because most believe it is out of their reach

Conclusion

C10: There is low awareness amongst whānau around the opportunities to move up the housing continuum



F10.1– People have been put off their housing dreams because of the dramatic increase in house prices relative to incomes

Sample comments from interviews

- Iwi
- “Home ownership will not be achievable for everyone, and we need to accept that, but long-term secure tenancy is the next best step”
 - “If we can offer 5–10-year tenancy, then this can help people get into healthy homes and potentially get them up the housing continuum”

The housing affordability index (measured by the ratio of the average house value to average household income) is better in Taranaki compared to the NZ average, however, the region’s index has nearly doubled from 3 in 2015 to 5.7, an increase of 90%. In the same period, NZ has increased by 2 to 7.8 (34.5%)

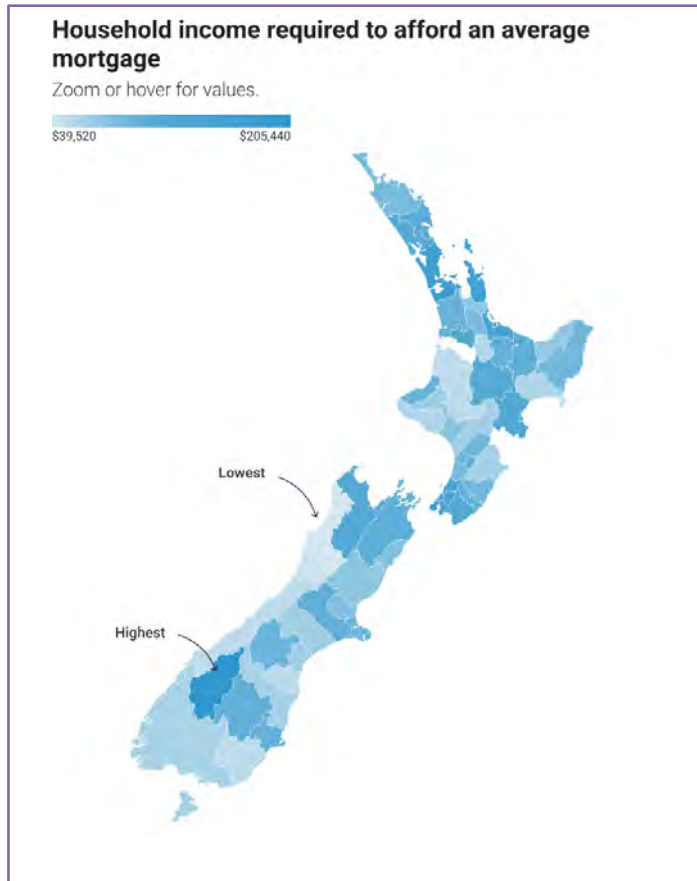


– Infometrics (2021). Taranaki Region Economic Profile – Housing Affordability



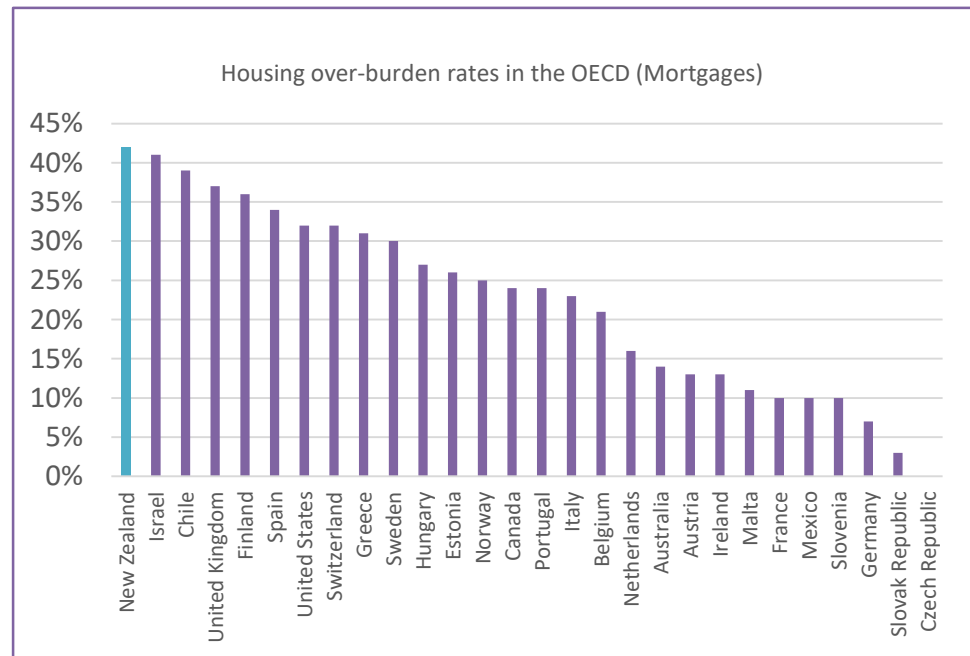
F10.1– People have been put off their housing dreams because of the dramatic increase in house prices relative to incomes (cont.)

Taranaki is the middle of the road when comparing affordability against other regions but New Zealand is highly burdened on housing costs relative to the OECD



- Mitchell (2021). The housing affordability crisis is likely worse than you think

The housing over-burden rate measures the proportion of people spending more than 40% of their disposable income on mortgage costs, New Zealand ranks 1st in the OECD



- Mitchell (2021). The housing affordability crisis is likely worse than you think



F10.2 – Opportunities exist to attract highly leveraged empty nesters into shared ownership/PHO due to the desire to downsize

Taranaki has a high Old Age Ratio relative to the proportion of 1-2 bedroom homes

Table 2 Old Age Ratio by Region 2013 New Zealand Census

Region	65 Years and Over	Older Age Ratio
Marlborough Region	8,907	33.3
Northland Region	27,762	30.4
Tasman Region	8,463	28.9
Bay of Plenty Region	46,869	28.7
Hawke's Bay Region	25,461	27.4
Nelson Region	8,109	27.4
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	37,128	26.5
Taranaki Region	17,802	25.9
West Coast Region	5,184	24.9
Southland Region	14,616	24.6
Canterbury Region	83,844	23.6
Otago Region	31,695	23.3
Waikato Region	59,574	23.2
Gisborne Region	6,126	22.9
Total New Zealand	607,032	21.9
Wellington Region	62,268	19.6
Auckland Region	163,155	17.1



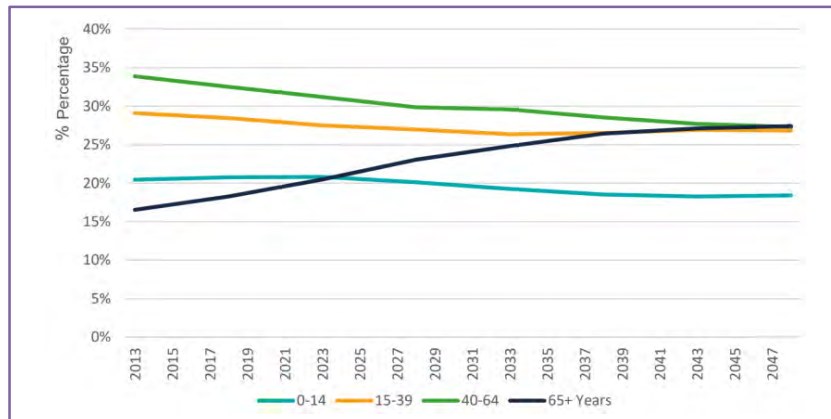
Figure 2: Proportion of 1-2 Bedroom Stock by Region

– Saville-Smith, Rehm, James, Murphy (2016). Downsizing and the Housing Stock – Realities for Older People

Sample comments from interviews

- Steer Comm.
- “We have an ageing population which could be another issue for us. We get this from a national perspective but is a large part of the situation for Taranaki”
 - “Iwi are experiencing an ageing population, so we need to ensure we meet the needs of the community and in this case its meeting the needs of ageing population”
 - “There is a, growing number of empty-nesters that would love to move into something smaller, even then many of them need to take out a mortgage to downsize”

By 2048, nearly 30% of the total population in the NP district will be aged over 65



– NPDC (2019). Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment



F10.2 – Opportunities exist to attract highly leveraged empty nesters into shared ownership/PHO due to the desire to downsize (cont.)

Research Insights

- “Only 38 per cent of people between the age of 55 and 64 are mortgage free. The percentage of people aged 65+ with no mortgage has also dropped from 78% in 2007 to 72% in 2017. Today, about 12% of people aged 65+ are still paying a mortgage, and the same number are renting. They’re eligible for Superannuation, but Super wasn’t designed to cover rent”
 - Te Ara Ahunga Ora – Retirement Commission (Accessed 2021). Pupuri Whare Home ownership
- “The rate of owner occupation among pre-retirement cohorts is declining
 - The exposure of older age groups to debt is increasing (some older owner-occupiers sell and move to rental accommodation to clear debt)
 - Instruments to release home equity such as reverse mortgages are costly and have low take-up
 - There is variation in house prices and capital gains – high capital gains apply to a minority of houses
 - House prices are subject to unpredictable risks such as natural disasters and the effects of climate change
 - There is limited stock of smaller dwellings for those who would like to downsize; some retirement village residents chose to live in a village only because they could not find a suitable dwelling on the market
 - Downsizing to a retirement village exposes residents to ongoing fees and restrains the extent of future equity release
 - Downsizing via moving to renting exposes the renter to additional non-discretionary housing costs”
- “The authors conclude that resolving New Zealand’s crisis of supply and affordability of housing is critical for ensuring adequacy of retirement incomes”
 - Saville Smith, CRESA (2019). Housing - New Zealand’s Tenure Revolution and Implications for Retirement Incomes
- “The retirement village stock is heavily focused on two-bedroom dwellings. The problem of finding a smaller dwelling that is functional and connected is persistently found in both the surveying and the qualitative research undertaken in the Finding the Best Fit research programme. The in-depth interviews and focus groups with 170 older people showed both a desire for a smaller home and, at the same time, the difficulty of achieving that desire. The aspiration for a small home was common”
 - Saville-Smith, Rehm, James, Murphy (2016). Downsizing and the Housing Stock – Realities for Older People
- “An increased ageing population has resulted in greater demand for rest homes and retirement villages. We also expect changes to the District Plan will result in increased availability of small, multiunit dwellings to meet an ageing population’s housing needs”
- “While the majority of building consent applications are for standalone detached houses, there has been an ongoing increase in the number of applications for retirement villages. This reflects an increase in the district’s ageing population”
 - NPDC (2018). Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment



F10.3 – A low % of whānau are involved in affordable housing schemes as they don't understand the extent of the opportunity

Research Insights

- “KiwiBuild homes are out of the price range for many Māori”
 - Rout, Reid, Menzies, MacFarlane (2019). KĀINGA TAHI, KĀINGA RUA – Homeless and landless in two generations – Averting the Māori housing disaster
- “The government introduced the \$400 million PHO program with two providers in Auckland and Queenstown in July 2020 to support low- to medium-income families struggling to pay a home deposit or mortgage”
- “Last month, the opposition criticised the scheme after finding that only 12 families had moved into new homes since its launch. KiwiBuy Coalition chair Dominic Foote acknowledged that progress had been slow as government agencies and officials had no previous experience or knowledge in delivering a PHO program with housing support. However, the scheme is now gathering pace following its launch aimed at low-income families, the first to receive long-term government commitment and financial backing”
 - Libatique (2021). Government’s progressive home ownership scheme gathering pace - Over 150 new homes are currently under construction or in development
- “A publicly-funded programme set up two years ago to help people buy their first home is yet to do so for even a single family. The programme was initially hindered by regulatory issues so it switched to a shared ownership model in mid-2020. But that was then beset by lending problems. To date, eight families shortlisted for the programme remain in limbo over their chances to own a home”
- “Christchurch City Councillor Yani Johanson said the programme was now a lost opportunity, given the growth in house prices over the past two years”
- “Roach said 155 applications were received from families interested in the programme. Fifty were shortlisted and eight selected to take part in a pilot. Those eight have been in limbo for about 18 months, Roach said. “That’s the frustrating thing – those eight families have not been helped, and that’s disappointing”
 - Walton (2021). \$6m scheme to help families buy home has zero success after two years.

Sample comments from interviews

- Iwi
- “Most of our people are living in accommodation where they are paying rent over and above what they would be paying for a mortgage. The issue is around the deposit. There must be some solution around iwi underwriting some of the deposit to the bank. There are people paying \$600 a week on rent for a 4-bedroom home and if they were paying a mortgage they would be only be paying \$380”
 - “Buying a house is outside of peoples thinking, they need some education to understand how they can do it”
 - “Home ownership will not be achievable for everyone, and we need to accept that, but long-term secure tenancy is the next best step. If we can offer 5–10-year tenancy, then this can help people get into healthy homes and potentially get them up the housing continuum”



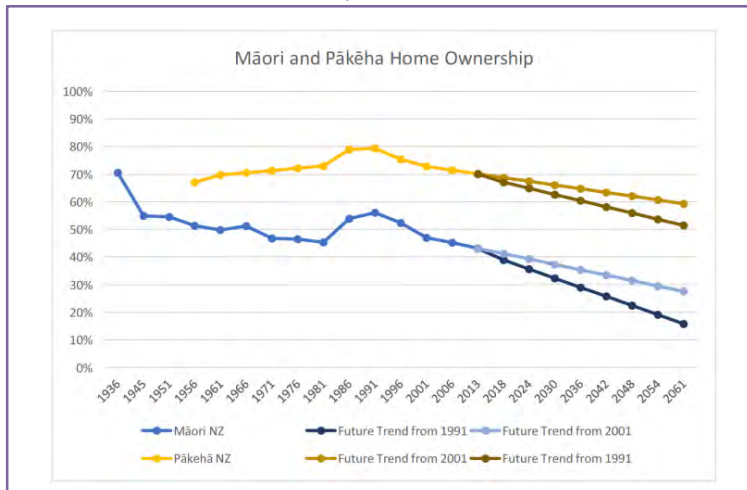
F10.4 – Iwi do not typically engage with individuals and whānau on housing ownership because most believe it is out of their reach

Sample comments from interviews

Iwi

- “Housing ownership is just not part of many of our iwi’s thinking at the moment. They just can’t see themselves owning a home”
- “There is some trauma around housing and land. Home ownership is disproportionate for Māori so it is under our umbrella to show how Māori home ownership is achievable and beneficial”

If home ownership continues to decline at the rate it has been falling since 1991 Māori will almost be entirely renters by 2061



Rout, Reid, Menzies, MacFarlane (2019). KĀINGA TAHI, KĀINGA RUA – Homeless and landless in two generations – Averting the Māori housing disaster

Research Insights

- “Māori home ownership rates have declined to 26%, trailing non-Māori at 41%. Māori are therefore disproportionately impacted by the poor quality & high cost of rental housing in Aotearoa – exacerbated by the relative lower incomes of Māori”
 - Ka Uruora (2021). Regional Housing Model & Delivery Programme Draft Report
- “In 1936 71% of Māori lived in dwellings that the whānau owned, by 1991 the ownership rate had fallen to 56%, by 2013 it was at 43%, and today it is likely to be below 40%. This is compared to the national average of 70% for Pākehā”
- “Māori have internalised negative views of themselves in relation to home ownership. These views can be traced to state assimilation interventions that shamed Māori for their culture and race. Economic shifts and policies that channelled Māori into working class occupations reinforced the assimilation narratives that Māori should occupy the bottom economic rungs of New Zealand society. Interviewees suggested that the impact of Māori internalising these narratives is that some do not see themselves as home owners, or people that should own homes”
 - Rout, Reid, Menzies, MacFarlane (2019). KĀINGA TAHI, KĀINGA RUA – Homeless and landless in two generations – Averting the Māori housing disaster



Theme 11: Access to social services



Theme 11: Access to social services

Findings

F11.1 The accommodation supplement is not enough to close the affordability gap and ensure whānau can access quality housing

F11.2 More and more families are struggling to afford quality rental homes

F11.3 People transitioning from social housing often struggle to navigate the contractual, legal and tenancy requirements

Conclusion

C11: Low-income whānau are not receiving sufficient support to access, sustain and transition between emergency, transitional, community and affordable rentals



F11.1 – The accommodation supplement is not enough to close the affordability gap and ensure whānau can access quality housing

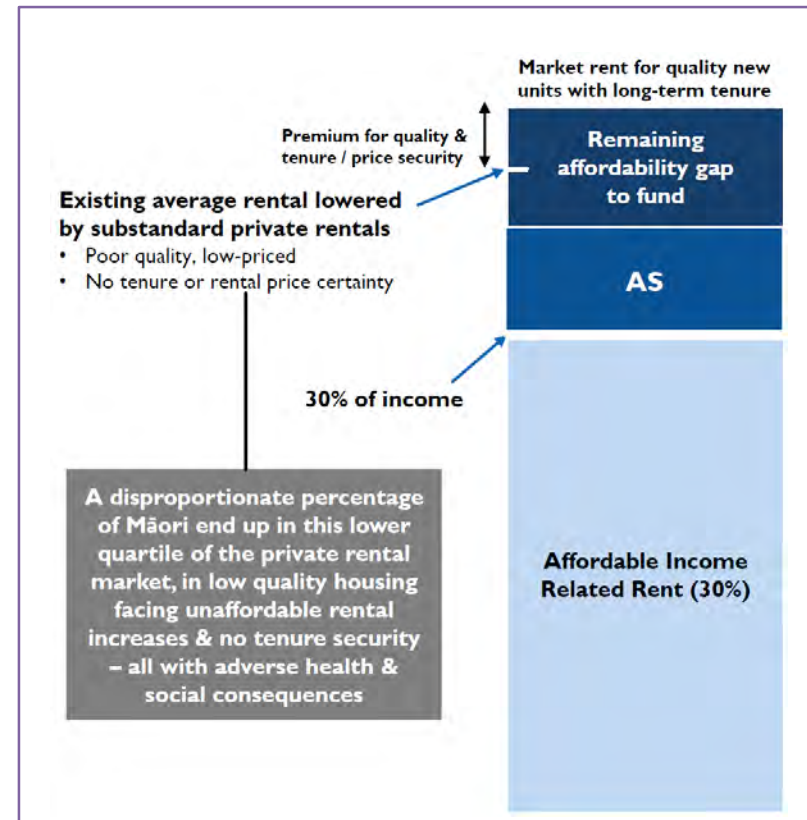
Sample comments from interviews

- Iwi
- “Families can't afford to live separately as rents rise so they move back in together which creates other problems such as overcrowding which can cause issues especially for young people (e.g. meningitis)”

Research Insights

- “The accommodation supplement has had relatively little impact on reducing the numbers of households under housing affordability stress even under severe circumstances where accommodation costs > 50% of income”
- “The accommodation supplement also has some other key failings as an effective long-term mechanism to address housing issues:
 - As a subsidy paid direct to households, it is not linked to the quality of rental housing provided, thereby providing no incentive / requirement for landlords to provide quality housing, secure tenure or provide protection from rental increases / abuse
 - It is not linked to new supply. The cost of the accommodation supplement will continue to grow as the affordability gap grows, driving vulnerable low-income households (disproportionately Māori) into poor quality housing & insecurity as they compete with higher income households
 - It does not address vulnerable who do not have formal housing costs to apply for accommodation the supplement (homeless) & counter-productively incentivise crowding”
- “The above failings have adverse health & wellbeing impacts, with increased cost implications for Government”
 - Ka Uruora (2021). Regional Housing Model & Delivery Programme Draft Report

Too many whānau with access to the AS are still living in unsuitable housing



– Ka Uruora (2021). Regional Housing Model & Delivery Programme Draft Report July 2021



F11.2 – More and more families are struggling to afford quality rental homes

Sample comments from interviews

- Steer Comm.
- “We have a community housing repair contract with one of the iwi and they have 30 families on their list and increasing. There are terrible houses out there”
 - “Ageing population is an issue because income level stays constant as a pension, but rents continue to rise”

In Taranaki, 2,271 (24%) more people are receiving the AS since June 2018 costing an additional \$228,000 (35%) per week

	People receiving AS	Weekly total AS amount
Jun-18	9,531	\$659,757
Sep-18	9,875	\$687,547
Dec-18	10,292	\$723,604
Mar-19	10,075	\$719,312
Jun-19	10,294	\$738,378
Sep-19	10,611	\$767,313
Dec-19	10,999	\$805,150
Mar-20	11,099	\$818,402
Jun-20	11,781	\$855,429
Sep-20	12,296	\$899,901
Dec-20	12,499	\$928,275
Mar-21	12,019	\$911,299
Jun-21	11,800	\$887,687

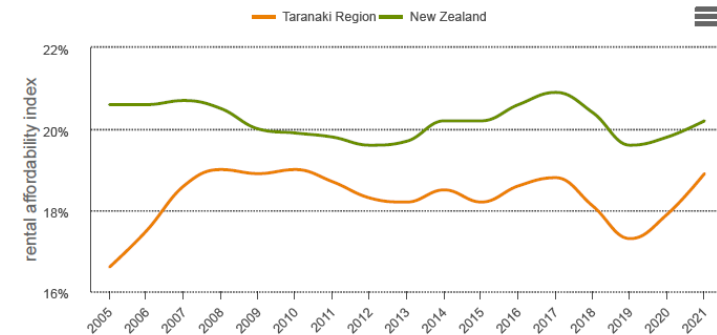
– MHUD (2018-2021). Public Housing in Taranaki Region – Fact Sheets

Research Insights

- “The findings suggest there is still a disparity between the condition of owned and rental dwellings, both inside and out. Roofs, wall cladding, and windows were all more likely to be in better condition in owner-occupied dwellings. On the interior, room linings were consistently in a poorer state of repair in rentals, which aligns with the higher rate of visible mould observed”
– StatsNZ (2021). Housing in Aotearoa: 2020

Since 2019 the ratio of the average weekly rent to average household income in Taranaki has increased faster than the national average

Rental affordability index, 2005-2021

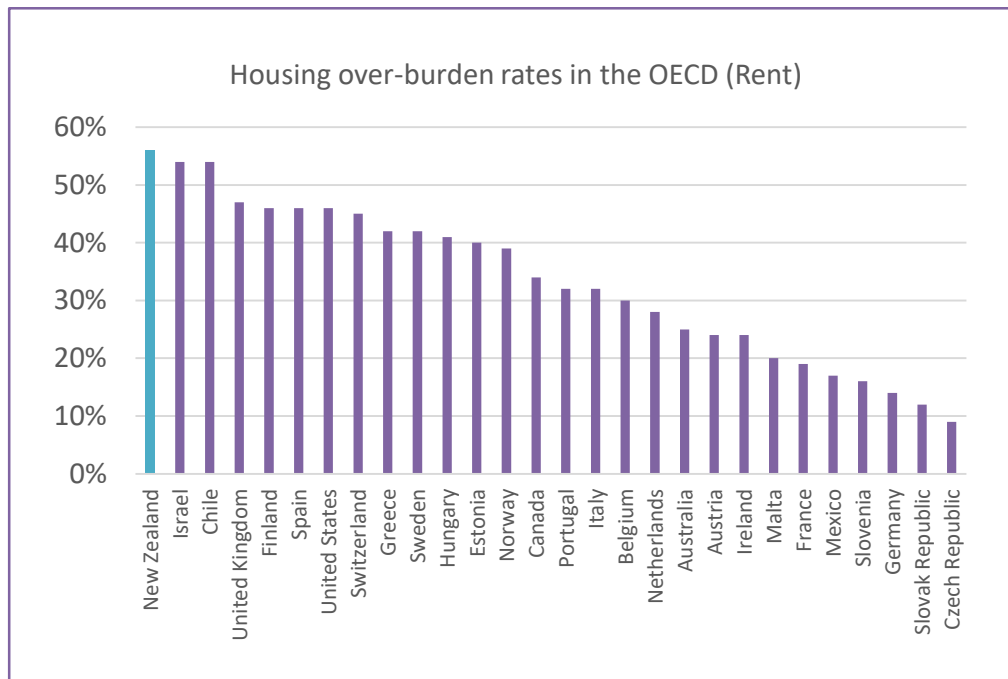


– Infometrics (2021). Taranaki Region Economic Profile – Rental Affordability



F11.2 – More and more families are struggling to afford quality rental homes (cont.)

Similar to mortgages in F10.2, New Zealand also ranks 1st in the OECD on the housing cost over-burden rate for rental costs



– Mitchell (2021). The housing affordability crisis is likely worse than you think



F11.3 – People transitioning from social housing often struggle to navigate the contractual, legal and tenancy requirements

Sample comments from interviews

- Steer Comm.
- “There are some landlords that will look at a beneficiary and make judgements about them (will they pay the rent, trash the house, overpopulate the house etc.)”
 - “The other side of the equation is that turnover of housing has reduced as the market tightens up. Landlords don’t increase their rent when they have good tenants, so people stay put”
 - “You can no longer issue a 90-day notice without reason, so landlords are holding on to their tenants more. Really easy for quality tenants to find a rental which is interesting when there are so many people who can’t get a home. Its essentially landlords discriminating against people in social or transitional housing. Landlords have two concerns, the place gets trashed, and they don’t pay rent”
 - “They have other issues, it’s not just affordability, there could be violence, addictions, a whole range of things that they are having to work through at the same time as not having their own house”
 - “There is a lack of social services ‘hubbing’ in Taranaki’



Theme 12: Pathway to financial independence



Theme 12: Pathway to financial independence

Findings

F12.1 Many whānau do not have the financial capability to manage their financial wellbeing

F12.2 Existing saving schemes such as Kiwisaver are not accessible for low-income earners

F12.3 Low-income whānau struggle to secure mainstream mortgage funding without assistance from others, but this isn't widely accessible

Conclusion

C12: There are insufficient organisations within Taranaki to offer a wide breadth of financial independence services required to meet the diverse needs

F12.1 – Many whānau do not have the financial capability to manage their financial wellbeing

Sample comments from interviews

- Other
- Toi Foundation - “Financial literacy component is a big challenge as people have to go through a programme as they have to realise the total cost of a house is not just paying the mortgage (they have rates, insurance etc.)”
 - Toi Foundation - “There are roadblocks for people when it comes to accessing finance for banks. (e.g. credit rating, if they have issues 3 years ago with paying a power bill, they won't be able to get a mortgage. They need a guarantor. Bank have a servicing test, applicants have to be able to service their mortgage at x% above the current interest rates. E.g. if rates are 3% they have to prove they can service their mortgage at say 4.5%”

Research Insights

- “An intervention commonly mentioned in both the interviews and review was the need for investment in Māori leaders, mentors and educators across the housing sector. The purpose of this intervention is to develop Māori capability, or provide capability support, for Māori to navigate the sector on an equal footing with Pākēha”
 - Rout, Reid, Menzies, MacFarlane (2019). KĀINGA TAHI, KĀINGA RUA – Homeless and landless in two generations – Averting the Māori housing disaster
- “In Budget 2020, the Government invested \$39.2 million over four years in Building Financial Capability (BFC) services. The investment is to support more sustainable BFC services, respond to the additional demand of individuals, families and whānau as a result of the economic impact of COVID-19, and expand specialist debt solution services”
 - MSD (Accessed 2021) Funding for Building Financial Capability services through Budget 2020
- “A lot of New Zealanders aren't wealthy and battle from week to week. There is more than \$4 billion of credit card debt that is interest bearing at an average interest rate of 17.8 per cent. That's \$1,000 of personal debt for every person in New Zealand over the age of 18, charged at an incredibly high interest rate. The Government has had to crack down on loan sharks and truck shops, but the fact people use them is telling. Some reflects necessity. Some reflects poor money skills and getting ripped off”
- “Increasing household incomes is a key part of the solution to improve our poverty levels, but families living on credit to survive and with limited financial knowledge compounds the poverty trap”
 - Bargir & O’Connell (2020). Poor money management affects kids, and we need to do better



F12.2 – Existing saving schemes such as Kiwisaver are not accessible for low-income earners

Research Insights

- “About half of non-contributors had gross personal incomes under \$30,000”
 - Stock (2021). Why are there so many people in KiwiSaver who aren't saving at all?
- “Many low income New Zealanders can’t afford KiwiSaver contributions, and growing numbers are withdrawing their funds for hardship reasons. This vulnerable group needs options that will lift their incomes when they retire”
- “Surveys by the Commission for Financial Capability (CFFC) suggest the lack of KiwiSaver contributions is due to weak incentives, lack of awareness of existing incentives, lack of knowledge around voluntary contributions, and KiwiSaver is not perceived as a valuable investment”
- “High-income and better-resourced KiwiSavers will find an extra \$1000 easy to contribute and a 200 percent return too good to forego. On the other hand, low-paid workers and others struggling to maintain their 3 percent contribution would likely be unable to save an extra \$1000 and will miss out on the current government contribution of \$521.43”
 - John & Dale (2020). The Kiwis falling through the KiwiSaver cracks
- “For three in 10 households living week to week, they simply don’t have a few thousand dollars in basic savings before they could comfortably enter KiwiSaver in the first place”
- “The number of KiwiSaver hardship application withdrawals has soared by 41% – an indication that the retirement designs of KiwiSaver are not realistic for a growing number of people struggling right now”
 - Collins (2021). Here’s why KiwiSaver is not designed for the poor and struggling



F12.3 – Low-income whānau struggle to secure mainstream mortgage funding without assistance from others, but this isn't widely accessible

Sample comments from interviews	
Steer Comm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “It is difficult to get mortgage finance for free hold Māori land”
Iwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Paying for housing is a problem. Even as we speak the interest rates are going up. Reserve bank are trying to limit access to mortgages. Something like 53% or more of our uri were living in rental accommodation. This is a common issue for Māori” ▪ “Most of our people are living in accommodation where they are paying rent over and above what they would be paying for a mortgage. The issue is around the deposit. There must be some solution around iwi underwriting some of the deposit. There are people paying \$600 a week on rent (4-bedroom home) and if they were paying a mortgage, they would be only be paying \$380” ▪ “A house now is about \$400k, even if you need a 10% deposit that’s \$40k – who can and will do that? Iwi could help through a national/regional body like Ka Uruora who can develop relationships with banks to resolve the problem (e.g. placing a caveat over the property, second mortgage)” ▪ “Bank of mum and dad is non-existing for many Māori. Being able to leverage home ownership to get into the market”
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MSD - “I think the biggest challenge will be for the whānau who can't afford to service a mortgage (e.g. single parent)”

Research Insights
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Another issue raised by the participants was how increasing rents meant many Māori struggled to save for a deposit. Compounding this issue has been stagnant wage growth in the dominant sectors that Māori are employed within, which could not compensate the increasing house prices” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rout, Reid, Menzies, MacFarlane (2019). KĀINGA TAHI, KĀINGA RUA – Homeless and landless in two generations – Averting the Māori housing disaster



Summary of Conclusions

C1: Iwi and the local community have not developed a joint understanding of their housing aspirations for the region and whether this aligns to the national perspective

C2: Because there is not a comprehensive analysis of supply and demand, no one knows exactly how many houses of each type need to be developed in Taranaki

C3: The fragmented approach to funding within Taranaki is potentially limiting the opportunities to maximise Crown funding

C4: The growth in construction in the Taranaki region is an opportunity for people exiting Oil & Gas to re-skill and to establish new businesses, especially for Māori

C5: There are opportunities to collaborate with other regions and national entities to address current supply chain issues which enables greater access to more innovative, cheaper and sustainable building methods and materials

C6: Freeing up land in the short-medium term is possible through the district plan and loosening Council restrictions on the development of papakāinga

C7: Because of the commercial incentives to develop standard houses for private ownership, there are gaps and imbalances in the housing continuum, predominantly at the bottom end

C8: Because the houses being built are typically the standard 3-4 bedroom homes, we are at risk of building houses that are not suitable for the diverse needs of the people of Taranaki now and in the future

C9: Once supply is ramped up, there is potentially insufficient tenancy management capability within Taranaki for emergency housing, social housing and affordable rentals to meet the growing need

C10: There is low awareness amongst whānau around the opportunities to move up the housing continuum

C11: Low-income whānau are not receiving sufficient support to access, sustain and transition between emergency, transitional, community and affordable rentals

C12: There are insufficient organisations within Taranaki to offer a wide breadth of financial independence services required to meet the diverse needs

Section 4: Recommendations



Introduction

- Given the findings and the conclusions outlined in the previous section, this section outlines the vision and goals, and our recommendations about how we will achieve our aspirations
- As a starting point we defined some overarching guiding principles to inform the development of our vision and goals. This resulted in four strategic streams which we have used to develop our recommendations
- Each recommendation outlines the key activity, the future state service offering and key interventions that need to be carried out as part of the implementation of the strategy
- Collectively, our recommendations form the basis of the strategy which at the end of the day, represents a systems view of how to develop regional housing at scale for the Taranaki region
- We have developed a separate one-page strategy map that incorporates all the details from this report to convey the essence of the strategy

Guiding Principles, Vision and Strategic Goals

Overarching Guiding Principles

Principle 1
Strong collaboration between iwi, Civic and the community

Principle 2
Think long-term so we build the right housing today for tomorrow

Principle 3
Create opportunities to enable our people to lead and participate in the delivery of housing

Principle 4
Reduce inequality by ensuring sustainable social outcomes

Principle 5
Address gaps across the housing continuum so whānau can seamlessly progress up it

Vision

An enduring partnership between iwi, Civic and the community to develop accessible and affordable housing, with a social purpose, at scale

Stream 1: Planning
To ensure we have a long-term plan of the housing stock to be developed to meet the need of people in Taranaki, now and in the future

Stream 2: Remove barriers and impediments
To grow sustainable capability and capacity to develop houses at pace and scale

Stream 3: Supply
To develop communities with a suitable mix of tenure and typology and a focus on social outcomes

Stream 4: Demand
To provide whānau with every opportunity possible to achieve their housing dreams



Stream 1 Recommendations

Overarching Guiding Principles

Principle 1
Strong collaboration between iwi, Civic and the community

Principle 2
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Principle 3
Create opportunities to enable our people to lead and participate in the delivery of housing

Principle 4
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Stream 3: Supply

To develop communities with a suitable mix of tenure and typology and a focus on social outcomes

Stream 4: Demand

To provide whānau with every opportunity possible to achieve their housing dreams

Stream 1: Planning Recommendation 1

Conclusion

C1: Iwi and the local community have not developed a joint understanding of their housing aspirations for the region and whether this aligns to the national perspective

Recommendation

Activity: Engage with iwi, local and central government to align the housing aspirations of the region

Future state service offering: [Clarity of aspirations] Collective understanding of where the opportunities and challenges are within the Taranaki housing ecosystem and how they might be overcome

Interventions:

1. Strengthen relationships between iwi, Central and Local Government to ensure regional approaches align to national policy and directives
2. Develop mechanisms to understand the housing aspirations of iwi/community and local & central government in regards to resolving the housing crisis in Taranaki



Stream 1: Planning Recommendation 2

Conclusion

C2: Because there is not a comprehensive analysis of supply and demand, no one knows exactly how many houses of each type need to be developed in Taranaki

Recommendation

Activity: Develop and maintain a regional housing plan to meet long-term supply and demand

Future state service offering: [Accuracy of forecasted supply & demand] – Supply and demand forecast broken down by housing tenure and typology to meet the diverse range of needs in Taranaki supported by comprehensive data and assumptions

Interventions:

1. Develop mechanisms to survey different cohorts of the population to understand their specific housing needs
2. Set up a Taranaki housing registration site where people with housing aspirations can enter 'real time' data into a centralised hub on their specific needs
3. Collaborate with other Councils to systematise the collection of existing national and local data to forecast future housing developments and land requirements

Stream 1: Planning Recommendation 3

Conclusion

C3: The fragmented approach to funding within Taranaki is potentially limiting the opportunities to maximise Crown funding

Recommendation

Activity: Facilitate regional funding applications to improve our success in securing commitment to Crown funding

Future state service offering: [Success of securing funding] – A coordinated regional approach to accessing Crown funding that demonstrates alignment between all relevant parties

Interventions:

1. Design process to raise awareness with key players (e.g. iwi, Ka Uruora, CHPs, Civic) of funding opportunities and coordinate regional funding to ensure the region puts its best foot forward when applying for Crown funding



Stream 2 Recommendations

Overarching Guiding Principles

Principle 1
Strong collaboration between iwi, Civic and the community

Principle 2
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Principle 3
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Principle 4
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Stream 2: Remove barriers and impediments

Recommendation 4

Conclusion

C4: The growth in construction in the Taranaki region is an opportunity for people exiting Oil & Gas to re-skill and to establish new businesses, especially for Māori

Recommendation

Activity: Grow the development workforce to build at scale

Future state service offering: [Capacity of the construction workforce] – Enough capacity to meet construction demands now and in the future

Interventions:

1. Promote the construction industry as an opportunity to re-skill and attract more people to the workforce
2. Collaborate with partners in the construction industry to train and develop our workforce e.g. RSLG and Te Pūkenga
3. Support iwi to become employers in building and construction



Stream 2: Remove barriers and impediments

Recommendation 5

Conclusion

C5: There are opportunities to collaborate with other regions and national entities to address current supply chain issues which enables greater access to more innovative, cheaper and sustainable building methods and materials

Recommendation

Activity: Identify ways of reducing housing costs & using innovative building approaches

Future state service offering: [Building cost of construction] – Cost effective modern building practices

Interventions:

1. Collaborate nationally with other Councils to research innovative building methods and materials and share with property developers, architects and planners
2. Utilise economies of scale at a regional or national level in order to gain greater access and negotiate cheaper building materials
3. Explore opportunities for investing into the supply chain by iwi and local organisations to reduce reliance on imported products and national providers



Stream 2: Remove barriers and impediments

Recommendation 6

Conclusion

C6: Freeing up land in the short-medium term is possible through the district plan and loosening Council restrictions on the development of papakāinga

Recommendation

Activity: Work with Councils to expediate the freeing up of land to enable development

Future state service offering: [Accessibility of land] – Maximise the use of surplus and under-utilised land for housing

Interventions:

1. Determine ways to overcome rigid Council rules and district plans (e.g. with a request for a private plan change, repurposing unused office space) and share this knowledge with the development community
2. Work with TPK to streamline the process between iwi, the Crown and the Māori Land Court to enable Māori landowners to build on their land
3. Change Council regulations that limit the development of papakāinga on rural land



Stream 3 Recommendations

Overarching Guiding Principles

Principle 1
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Principle 2
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Principle 3
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Stream 3: Supply Recommendation 7

Conclusion

C7: Because of the commercial incentives to develop standard houses for private ownership, there are gaps and imbalances in the housing continuum, predominantly at the bottom end

Recommendation

Activity: Promote commercial & social development opportunities to the iwi/private development community

Future state service offering: [Mix of tenure]
– Sufficient number of iwi/private developers across the housing continuum to address the unmet housing needs

Interventions:

1. Develop a value proposition to attract more developers in the emergency, transitional and community housing
2. Encourage more commercial/social investment from iwi, Civic and private developers
3. Encourage the development of 'blind tenure' housing to meet variable demand and encourage socio-economic diversity within communities



Stream 3: Supply Recommendation 8

Conclusion

C8: Because the houses being built are typically the standard 3-4 bedroom homes, we are at risk of building houses that are not suitable for the diverse needs of the people of Taranaki now and in the future

Recommendation

Activity: Encourage development at scale with mixed typology to meet diverse housing needs

Future state service offering: [Suitability of housing typology] – Houses built to meet the changing demographics resulting in demand for smaller, family friendly accessible housing and more sustainable emergency accommodation in Taranaki

Interventions:

1. Enable property developers, architects and planners to develop or share designs around the ideal housing typology for the diverse range of housing needs
2. Explore innovative options to enhance the provision of emergency housing beyond the use of motels
3. Establish commercial arrangements between private developers and Civic for the supply of purpose-built affordable rentals and PHOs



Stream 3: Supply Recommendation 9

Conclusion

C9: Once supply is ramped up, there is potentially insufficient tenancy management capability within Taranaki for emergency housing, social housing and affordable rentals to meet the growing need

Recommendation

Activity: Grow the capability and capacity to offer tenancy management with a focus on social outcomes

Future state service offering: [Continuity of social purpose] – Ensuring housing products stay true to its purpose over its life

Interventions:

1. Set up a Civic operating trust to manage purpose-built affordable rental and PHOs (working capital funded by loans rather than rates)
2. Support the growth in tenancy management organisations to deliver at scale including attracting more Māori organisations to register
3. Introduce policies and models that provide greater certainty and stability of tenancy as whānau's personal circumstances change and no longer qualify for accommodation support/subsidies



Stream 4 Recommendations

Overarching Guiding Principles

Principle 1
Strong collaboration between iwi, Civic and the community

Principle 2
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Stream 4: Demand
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Stream 4: Demand Recommendation 10

Conclusion

C10: There is low awareness amongst whānau around the opportunities to move up the housing continuum

Recommendation

Activity: Work with iwi & community to inspire whānau to move up the housing continuum

Future state service offering: [Realistic ownership expectations] – People know how much it costs to own a home and how they may be able to afford it

Interventions:

1. Leverage the Ka Uruora model and develop promotional mechanisms to attract more aspiring homeowners across a broad range of personas (e.g. elderly people who are highly leveraged)



Stream 4: Demand Recommendation 11

Conclusion

C11: Low-income whānau are not receiving sufficient support to access, sustain and transition between emergency, transitional, community and affordable rentals

Recommendation

Activity: Provide access to support for people in emergency, transitional, & community housing

Future state service offering:

[**Comprehensiveness** of support services] – Wrap around support services to ensure that low-income whānau are not disadvantaged in housing

Interventions:

1. Collaborate with health and social service providers such as Tui Ora to enhance the number of navigators that can provide support services to those most at need including integrating with Central Government support
2. Increase access to client-centred services, to help whānau navigate the contractual, legal and tenancy requirements so they can transition out of social housing
3. Develop a regional housing plan to identify and repair substandard housing including accessing government funding

Stream 4: Demand Recommendation 12

Conclusion

C12: There are insufficient organisations within Taranaki to offer a wide breadth of financial independence services required to meet the diverse needs

Recommendation

Activity: Deliver services to enable long-term housing & financial independence

Future state service offering: [Availability of financial independence services] – Best of breed products that everyone in Taranaki has the opportunity to access

Interventions:

1. Enhance delivery capacity by expanding service offerings delivered by Ka Uruora and Housing Foundation or set up an alternative delivery entity
2. Explore options to expediate the embedding of financial literacy so that more whānau can access loans and financial support
3. Facilitate access to greater community funding for PHO/Shared Ownership



Closing thoughts

- To successfully implement the Taranaki Regional Housing Strategy requires RLG to take full ownership and drive accountability down to the Regional Recovery Team
- This strategy represents significant changes that need to occur within the housing continuum in order to produce housing at pace and scale
- This strategy reinforces the five overarching guiding principles that help shape our vision: “An enduring partnership between iwi, Civic and the community to develop accessible and affordable housing, with a social purpose, at scale”

Overarching Guiding Principles	How the strategy reflects the guiding principles
Principle 1: Strong collaboration between iwi, Civic and the community	Stream 1 has a strong focus on planning which will ensure that iwi, Civic and key players in the housing ecosystem align in their aspirations and coordinate their efforts
Principle 2: Think long-term so we build the right housing today for tomorrow	A core component of the strategy is to develop an accurate long-term picture of supply and demand so that we can invest and focus our efforts today to build sustainable housing for the future
Principle 3: Create opportunities to enable our people to lead and participate in the delivery of housing	Streams 2 and 3 in the strategy are heavily focussed on providing opportunities for local people and organisations to grow their capability and capacity and be more involved in the supply of affordable housing
Principle 4: Reduce inequality by ensuring sustainable social outcomes	A core focus of this strategy is to ensure we support those that are the most disadvantaged, who are not in a position to help themselves, by providing holistic financial assistance & support, and ensuring social housing and affordable rentals stay true to its intended social purpose
Principle 5: Address gaps across the housing continuum so whānau can seamlessly progress up it	The strategy is focussed on attracting more commercial and social developers to build more emergency and social housing, affordable rentals and homeownership, in order to fill in the current gaps in the housing continuum



Closing thoughts (cont.)

- Critical next steps include embedding the strategy into a detailed operational plan and establishing a reporting framework to provide assurance to RLG that significant progress is being made and all key players are making a valuable contribution
- Assigning accountabilities, prioritising interventions and seeking investment funding is also critical for ensuring the successful implementation of the strategy
- A collective approach based on mutual trust and respect is required to enable the people of Taranaki to move up the housing continuum and live their housing dreams

Public Housing in Taranaki Region

The Taranaki region is based on the following Territorial Local Authorities:

New Plymouth District, Rangitikei District, Ruapehu District, South Taranaki District, Stratford District.



Public Homes

Public Homes are properties owned or leased by Kāinga Ora and registered Community Housing Providers (CHPs) that can be tenanted by people who are eligible for public housing.

1,169	22	32	–	4	39
Kāinga Ora IRRS Occupied Homes	Registered CHP IRRS Occupied Homes	Kāinga Ora Market Renters	Registered CHP Market Renters	Kāinga Ora Short-term Vacants	Kāinga Ora Long-term Vacants

= 1,266

Public Homes in Taranaki region
(1,265 as at 30 September 2022)

Note: All figures in this factsheet are as at 31 December 2022.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) pays an Income-Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS) to registered housing providers to cover the balance between the tenant's rental payment and the market rent for the property.

Housing Support in the Taranaki Region

Accommodation Supplement (AS) is a weekly payment to assist people who are not in public housing, with their rent, board or the cost of owning a home. A person does not have to be receiving a benefit to qualify for Accommodation Supplement.

12,324

People receiving Accommodation Supplements
(12,055 as at 30 September 2022)

\$971,562

Weekly total AS amount
(\$943,019 as at 30 September 2022)

Temporary Additional Support (TAS) is a weekly payment that helps to cover essential living costs that cannot be met from their income and through other resources. It is paid for a maximum of 13 weeks, and the recipient does not have to be receiving a main benefit to qualify for it.

2,969

People receiving Temporary Additional Support
(2,838 as at 30 September 2022)

\$231,008

Weekly total TAS amount
(\$214,205 as at 30 September 2022)

Community Housing Providers

From 2014 registered Community Housing Providers (CHPs) became eligible to receive the Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS) for tenants.

CHPs are registered, regulated and monitored by the Community Housing Regulatory Authority.

1

Compass Housing
Services (NZ) –
Direct Lease

14

Link People
Limited

7

The Salvation Army
New Zealand Trust

= 22

**Public housing tenancies in Taranaki region being
delivered by Community Housing Providers
(20 as at 30 September 2022)**

Transitional Housing

Transitional housing provides warm, dry and safe short-term accommodation for people in need, along with tailored housing related support while they're there. Transitional housing is managed by providers, who are skilled in supporting tenants with a range of social and tenancy-related services, and are also responsible for maintaining the properties.

The transitional housing programme is led by HUD in collaboration with Kāinga Ora, transitional housing providers, the Ministry of Social Development and the wider housing sector.

People living in transitional housing pay rent of up to 25% of their income, which is in line with income-related rents for public housing. The balance is subsidised to providers by HUD.

12

NCIWR

17

The Salvation Army

9

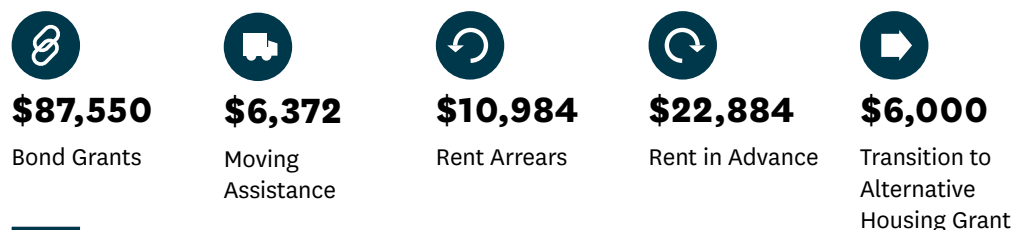
Roderique Hope Trust

= 38

**Total available places as at 31 December 2022
(30 as at 30 September 2022)**

Housing Support Products

Housing Support Products (HSPs) consist of a range of products designed to assist people to achieve or sustain independence in the private housing market. HSPs help to ensure that those who most need public housing can access it by reducing the number of people on the register, and by helping those who can sustain alternative housing to do so.



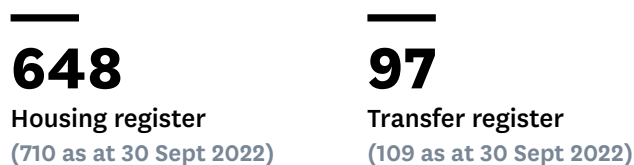
= 108

Grants for 69 distinct clients (total \$133,790)

(95 grants for 49 distinct clients, total \$109,200 as at 30 September 2022)

Public Housing Register

When New Zealanders are in need of public housing, their needs are recorded on the Public Housing Register. The Public Housing Register is comprised of a Housing Register and a Transfer Register. The Housing Register is prioritised by need and consists of public housing applicants who have been assessed as being eligible. The Transfer Register is made up of people already in public housing, but who have requested and are eligible for a transfer to another property.



Applications Housed



Notes:

- This includes both A and B priority applications.
- Applications housed may have been housed with Kāinga Ora or with a Community Housing Provider.

Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant

The purpose of the Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant (EH SNG) is to help individuals and families with the cost of staying in short-term accommodation if they are unable to access one of HUD's contracted transitional housing places.

The EH SNG pays for short-term accommodation for up to seven days at a time, and is provided by commercial and community providers who are not contracted by HUD to deliver accommodation services.

In the quarter ending 31 December 2022, there have been **412** grants made supporting **124** households compared with **594** grants made supporting **157** households in the quarter ending 30 September 2022.

\$924,511

Total amount granted in the quarter ending 31 December 2022
(\$1,271,801 as at 30 September 2022)

Note:

The number of households supported is the number of distinct clients who were granted an EH SNG in the quarter ending 31 December 2022, based on the housing region the last grant of the quarter was made in.

Regional Overview

New Plymouth District	Number of applicants on the Housing Register 350 (375)	Number of applicants on the Transfer Register 77 (88)	Public Housing Occupied Homes 940 (941)	Transitional Housing places 29 (23)	Number of EH SNG approved 217 (329) Amount of EH SNG approved \$432,754 (\$638,481)
Rangitikei District	Number of applicants on the Housing Register 63 (72)	Number of applicants on the Transfer Register S (S)	Public Housing Occupied Homes 48 (48)	Transitional Housing places S (-)	Number of EH SNG approved 27 (46) Amount of EH SNG approved \$56,345 (\$110,435)
Ruapehu District	Number of applicants on the Housing Register 67 (80)	Number of applicants on the Transfer Register S (6)	Public Housing Occupied Homes 80 (78)	Transitional Housing places S (S)	Number of EH SNG approved 63 (75) Amount of EH SNG approved \$211,070 (\$261,043)
South Taranaki District	Number of applicants on the Housing Register 128 (137)	Number of applicants on the Transfer Register 7 (8)	Public Housing Occupied Homes 117 (119)	Transitional Housing places S (S)	Number of EH SNG approved 40 (91) Amount of EH SNG approved \$99,259 (\$176,309)
Stratford District	Number of applicants on the Housing Register 40 (46)	Number of applicants on the Transfer Register S (S)	Public Housing Occupied Homes 38 (38)	Transitional Housing places - (-)	Number of EH SNG approved 65 (53) Amount of EH SNG approved \$125,083 (\$85,533)

Notes:

- An 'S' denotes data of a small volume. The data is suppressed to ensure the privacy of our clients, and therefore the sum across areas may not equal the total displayed.
- Emergency Housing – Amount of EH SNG is the total value of grants issued in the quarter ending 31 December 2022.
- Public Housing Occupied Homes includes Kāinga Ora and community housing provider occupied homes that are either subsidised through Income-Related Rent Subsidy or the tenant is paying market rent, and is at 31 December 2022.

DEVELOPING A RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENT WITH MANIAPOTO

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is to agree in principle to enter into the development of a Relationship Agreement with Te Nehenehenui (the Post Settlement Governance Entity for Maniapoto Iwi).

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / **NGĀ WHAIKUPU**

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

- a) Council agrees in principle to enter into the development of a Relationship Agreement between Te Nehenehenui and the New Plymouth District **Council, the Manawatū**-Whanganui Regional Council, the Taranaki Regional Council and the Ruapehu District Council.
- b) Council appoints His Worship the Mayor to represent the New Plymouth District Council on the Governance Forum for development of the Relationship Agreement.
- c) Council notes that Te Nehenehenui will reinitiate a Mana Whakahono a Rohe in the event that Council does not enter into a Relationship Agreement.

STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

2. The Strategy and Operations Committee referred the matter to Te Huinga Taumatua

TE HUIINGA TAUMATUA RECOMMENDATION

3. That having considered all matters raised in the report, Council does not **support either recommendation outlined in the Council officer's report and** that Council:
 - a) Requires evidence from the Crown on the nature and extent of their **cultural recognition of Ngāti Maniapoto mana o te wai, and an** explanation of how this would be implemented when considering its **obligations in the Ngāti Tama Settlement Act (2003).**

- b) Prepares a more detailed and robust report of not only the benefits to Council of an agreement with Te Nehenehenui, but also the challenges it could potentially pose to **ngā Iwi o Taranaki**.
- c) Does not proceed with any substantive discussion or relationship with **Te Nehenehenui until such time as the Te Rūnanga of Ngāti Tama (together with the other North Taranaki rūnanga) and Te Nehenehenui** have reached an agreement on te mana o te wai.

CLIFTON COMMUNITY BOARD RECOMMENDATION

- 4. The **Clifton Community Board endorsed Te Huinga Taumatua's** recommendation and added the following clause
 - d) Request that Te Nehenehenui do not proceed to reinitiate a Mana Whakahono until such time as the above three points have been addressed.

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> <p>Option 1</p> <p>1. Agree in principle to enter into the development of a Relationship Agreement between Te Nehenehenui and the New Plymouth District Council, the Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council, the Taranaki Regional Council and the Ruapehu District Council AND Appoints His Worship the Mayor to represent the New Plymouth District Council on the Governance Forum for development of the Relationship Agreement.</p> <p>Option 2</p> <p>2. Decline to enter into a Relationship Agreement with Te Nehenehenui. Notes that Te Nehenehenui will reinitiate a Mana Whakahono a Rohe in the event that Council does not enter into a Relationship Agreement.</p>
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are Te Nehenehenui (the Post Settlement Governance Entity for Maniapoto) and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama (the Post Settlement Governance Entity for Ngāti Tama).

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Recommendation	This report recommends option 1 - Agree in principle to enter into the development of a Relationship Agreement between Te Nehenehenui and the New Plymouth District Council, the Manawatū -Whanganui Regional Council, the Taranaki Regional Council and the Ruapehu District Council AND Appoints His Worship the Mayor to represent the New Plymouth District Council on the Governance Forum for development of the Relationship Agreement for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	No.
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

5. We recommend that Council:
 - a) Agree in principle to enter into the development of a Relationship Agreement between Te Nehenehenui and the New Plymouth District Council, the **Manawatū**-Whanganui Regional Council, the Taranaki Regional Council and the Ruapehu District Council; and
 - b) Appoint His Worship the Mayor to represent the New Plymouth District Council on the Governance Forum for development of the Relationship Agreement.
6. Te Nehenehenui (the Post Settlement Governance Entity for Maniapoto) requested Council agree in principle to enter into a Relationship Agreement between Te Nehenehenui and the New Plymouth District Council, the **Manawatū**-Whanganui Regional Council, the Taranaki Regional Council and the Ruapehu District Council.
7. The Relationship Agreement provides for each respective Council and Te Nehenehenui to work together **in respect of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto (rivers and streams of Maniapoto)** in decision making under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).
8. While it is not mandatory for NPDC to enter into the Relationship Agreement, taking this approach will proactively build Treaty relationships with Te Nehenehenui and result in administrative efficiency and expertise / knowledge sharing benefits, particularly as between the Council parties to the agreement.

9. Te Nehenehenui have advised Council Officials that they will reinitiate their invitation to enter into a Mana Whakahono a Rohe under the RMA in the event that Council declines to enter into a Relationship Agreement. This will have the effect of compelling Council participation in development of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe under the RMA.
10. **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** have an interest in this matter and advised Officers on 19 April 2023 that:

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama, reject any relationship that acknowledges Waipīngao as Maniapoto's southern boundary. Note our detailed submission will be provided to Council.
11. NPDC is unable to change the Area of Interest for Maniapoto as this is set out in the Maniapoto Claims Settlement Act 2022 (Settlement Act). **NPDC's** risk mitigation approach is to continue to maintain open and transparent dialogue and engagement with **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** for matters in their Area of Interest.
12. Should Council resolve to enter into the Relationship Agreement, next steps involve participation in the development of the agreement. Details on this process are set out in the report.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

Request to agree in principle to enter a Relationship Agreement

13. At a meeting attended by **NPDC's** CEO on 29 March 2023, Te Nehenehenui requested Council agree in principle to enter into a combined Relationship Agreement between Te Nehenehenui and the New Plymouth District Council, **the Manawatū**-Whanganui Regional Council, the Taranaki Regional Council and the Ruapehu District Council.
 14. **Section 150 of the Settlement Act provides that Manawatū**-Whanganui Regional Council, Taranaki Regional Council and Ruapehu District Council must enter into a Relationship Agreement no later than 12 months from the commencement date of the Act, being 27 September 2022.
 15. The Relationship Agreement must therefore be completed by 27 September 2023 unless agreed otherwise by the parties.
 16. Where the parties agree, the Relationship Agreement may be treated as, or as part of, a Mana Whakahono a Rohe (Iwi participation arrangement) under the RMA.
 17. It is not mandatory for NPDC to enter into the Relationship Agreement. Te Nehenehenui were of the view that it makes sense to include Council in the process to develop the combined agreement.
-

18. This is particularly in light of Council's **existing relationship with** Maniapoto **through Mōkau ki Runga**¹ and statutory obligations in respect of Maniapoto **Statutory Acknowledgement Areas that fall within NPDC's District**²
19. This would also seem to be the case from an administrative efficiency and knowledge / expertise sharing point of view, particularly as between Councils involved in the process.
20. In effect, this would involve Council voluntarily entering into a Relationship Agreement, the scope of which is set out in section 151 of the Settlement Act.
21. In the event that Council does not wish to voluntarily enter into a Relationship Agreement, Te Nehenehenui have advised that they will reinitiate³ their request for a Mana Whakahono a Rohe under the RMA. This will have the effect of forcing Council participation to make an agreement for matters specified in section 58R of the RMA.

Proposed process for development of the Relationship Agreement

22. Te Nehenehenui representatives propose a Governance Forum with equal representation from participating Councils. A Joint Working Group is proposed to co-design and develop the Relationship Agreement. Te Nehenehenui will have a legal advisor on the Working Party to ensure the arrangements are workable across the parties and comply with legislation.
23. Te Nehenehenui intend to set up a meeting with the parties over the next month⁴. NPDC Officials will participate in the Joint Working Party on an interim basis pending Council's **decision on** whether to enter into the combined Relationship Agreement.

¹ **Mōkau ki Runga** Regional Management Committee is a committee of the Maniapoto **Māori Trust Board**. **Mōkau ki Runga** have been involved with NPDC through projects such as Waka Kotahi works at Mt Messenger – email communication from Glen Tootill, Maurea Consultancy, dated 17 April 2023.

² Maniapoto **Statutory Acknowledgement Areas that fall within NPDC's District include Ngā Wai o** Maniapoto and the Mohakatino Conservation Area. (Schedule 3, Part 1 of the Settlement Act refers.) Council is required to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement in deciding whether Te Nehenehenui are persons with an interest greater than that of the general public under section 274 of the RMA. This section deals with determining whether a person has status to participate in proceedings. Pursuant to section 38 of the Settlement Act, Council must also provide Te Nehenehenui with a summary of consent applications received for activities in the statutory acknowledgement area.

³ Te Nehenehenui invited Council to enter into a Mana Whakahono a Rohe pursuant to section 58O of the RMA by letter to the Mayor dated 13 October 2022. However, Te Nehenehenui have since shifted focus to development of a Relationship Agreement.

⁴ Email communication from Tramaine Murray, Taiao Pou Manager, Te Nehenehenui, dated 14 April 2023.

Previous Council decision on whether to enter a Relationship Agreement with Maniapoto

24. Council previously considered a request to enter into a Relationship Agreement with Maniapoto at its extraordinary meeting held 21 September 2020. The **request was made by Te Arawhiti (The Office for Māori Crown Relations)** as part of Crown negotiations for settlement of Treaty claims with Maniapoto.

25. Council resolved not to enter a Relationship Agreement as follows (ECM8369195 refers):

That having considered all matters raised in the report, the Council does not formally agree to Ngā Wai o Maniapoto, and the Council requests Te Arawhiti engage with Maniapoto and Ngāti Tama, and provide an agreement back to the Council to the satisfaction of Ngāti Tama.

26. Te Arawhiti met with both Maniapoto and **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** on 8 October 2020. On the same day, Maniapoto representatives met with **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** separately. However, progress was prevented by [lack of] a fundamental agreement about the extent of the Maniapoto customary interests.⁵

27. A Maniapoto representative advised that they met with **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** in September 2020 but that no specific outcomes were reached apart from a shared view to continue dialogue. Maniapoto did raise with **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama the desire of whanau from Mōkau ki Runga to pursue a Relationship Agreement with NPDC.**⁶

28. Key concerns raised in the report to Council can be summarised as follows:

- a) That Council does not have the legislative remit to engage with Maniapoto on customary activities not requiring a resource consent, nor the requisite expertise to do so. In reality, Council would defer to **Ngāti Tama**, (paragraphs 14. and 18. refers); and
- b) That Maniapoto customary activities rest on an undeniable association [to the rivers in question] and this association is disputed by **Ngāti Tama**. The result is that Council is potentially placed in the untenable position of denying **Ngāti Tama** recourse to ensure their interests are not undermined or compromised in the future (paragraphs 17. and 18. refers).

⁵ Email communication from James Mitchell, Te Arawhiti, dated 17 April 2023.

⁶ Email communication from Glen Tootill, Maurea Consultancy, dated 17 April 2023.

29. Settlement negotiations at that time included the proposal from Te Arawhiti that the Relationship Agreement would include identification of customary activities for which a resource consent should not be required under the RMA. This has since been included in the scope of the Relationship Agreement under section 151(2)(d) of the Settlement Act.
30. In addition, the Maniapoto customary rohe is now provided for in law as their Area of Interest through the Settlement Act.

Legislative remit to provide for customary activities in the RMA

31. Section 6(g) of the RMA requires decision makers to recognise and provide for the protection of protected customary rights as a matter of national importance in managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources.
32. This provision relates to protected customary rights granted under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.
33. While the range of customary rights (outside of protected customary rights) and activities do not have express provision in the RMA, they may be recognised and provided for under the relevant Part 2 provisions.⁷ One example of this is the **requirement for decision makers to provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga as a matter of national importance under Part 2, section 6(e) of the RMA.**
34. It appears that NPDC does have a legislative remit to engage with Maniapoto on customary activities for which a resource consent should not be required under Part 2 provisions of the RMA.
35. **NPDC's Proposed District Plan (PDP)** makes provision for customary activities to be treated as permitted activities (meaning, a resource consent is not required for the activity) in various chapters.⁸
36. More broadly, customary activities are enabled under the PDP for "Customary activities", "**Māori cultural activities**", and "**Māori purpose zone activities**". The definitions for these activities are:⁹

⁷ Ministry for the Environment, *Māori values supplement*, p. 294, [maori-values-supplement.PDF](https://www.mfe.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/maori-values-supplement.PDF) ([environment.govt.nz](https://www.environment.govt.nz)), accessed 16 April 2023.

⁸ Examples include ECO-R2, Indigenous vegetation disturbance in the Coastal Environment Area; and NFL-R1 – for customary activities at Hangatahua (Stony) River or Waihi Stream to Pariokariwa Point, including Parininihi where the activity does not adversely affect the special values and characteristics of outstanding natural features and landscapes.

⁹ Definitions section of the *New Plymouth District Council Proposed District Plan*, [Proposed District Plan - Proposed District Plan \(npdc.govt.nz\)](https://www.npdc.govt.nz), accessed 17 April 2023.

Māori customary activities

Means the use of land and / or buildings for traditional Māori activities and includes making and/or creating customary goods, textiles and art, medicinal gathering, waka ama, Kīngitanga events (Poukai), management of activities that recognise and provide for the special relationship between tangata whenua and places of customary importance.

Māori cultural activities

Means activities undertaken by or associated with whanau, hapū or iwi that are in accordance with tikanga, including ceremonial, ritual, transferring marking areas or boundaries, or recreational activities.

Māori purpose zone activities

Means the use of land and/or buildings for a range of activities for Māori cultural, community and living purposes, and/or integrated Māori development, including but not limited to one or more of the following activities:

- *marae/pā;*
- *papakāinga;*
- *urupā;*
- *wānanga;*
- *customary activities;*
- *home occupation;*
- *arts and cultural centres;*
- *cultural education and research facilities;*
- *Māori cultural activities;*
- *child care services, kohanga reo or kura (schools); and*
- *whare karakia (Māori church).*

37. By engaging Te Nehenehenui in customary activities that should not require a resource consent, Council is not determining the Maniapoto customary rohe as this is already established through the Settlement Act and Council does not have jurisdiction to do this¹⁰.

¹⁰ The High Court decision of Whata J in *Ngāti Maru v Ngāti Whatua Ōrākei Whaia Maia Limited* [2020] NZHC 2768 is instructive in this matter. Whata J held that decision makers under the RMA do not have jurisdiction to confer, declare or affirm tikanga-based rights, powers or authority per se in State Law or tikanga Māori, at paragraph 67. of the judgment. Rather this is the jurisdiction of the **Māori Land Court and High Court**. However, Whata J went on at paragraph 73 of the judgment to clarify that where there are divergent Iwi claims about their relationships to taonga, decision makers must necessarily seek their input about how their relationship, as defined by them in tikanga Māori, is affected by a resource management decision and to assess these as part of the decision, in order to discharge their obligations under the RMA to recognise and provide for **Māori relationships to their land and taonga**. [Ngati-Marui-Trust-ors-v-Ngati-Whatua.pdf \(ngatiwhatuaorakei.com\)](#), accessed 20 April 2023.

38. The customary activities provisions of the PDP are intended to be as permissive as possible. If **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** were to dispute Maniapoto customary activities within overlapping areas of interest, Council would need to discuss this with both Iwi authorities, and recommend that Iwi authorities also discuss this together, to find a way forward as part of implementation of the PDP.
39. However, this does not address the concern regarding whether NPDC has the expertise to engage Maniapoto on customary activities for which a resource consent should not be required. If required, NPDC will need to engage the necessary expertise to assist Council with this work.

Overarching framework

40. The Relationship Agreement is part of Raumairoa: natural resources redress for Maniapoto **in respect of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto in Part 3 of the Settlement Act**. The overarching purpose of Raumairoa (natural resources redress) as stated in **section 152(a) of the Settlement Act is to "care for and protect Ngā Wai o Maniapoto" and "to restore and maintain, for present and future generations, the quality and integrity of the waters that flow into, and form part of, Ngā Wai o Maniapoto."**
41. **The term 'Ngā Wai o Maniapoto' refers to rivers and waterways** and is defined in section 2 of the Settlement Act **as "...means all the waters above, on, or under the area of interest upstream of the landward boundary of the coastal marine area, including the Waipā River."**
42. Section 133 of the Settlement Act records the Maniapoto Statement of Significance in relation to **Ngā Wai o Maniapoto and provides for the Crown's acknowledgement of same**. Section 134 of the Settlement Act sets out the Maniapoto **vision, and its principles and aspirations in respect of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto**. Sections 133 and 134 of the Settlement Act are attached as Appendix 1.

What does the Relationship Agreement cover?

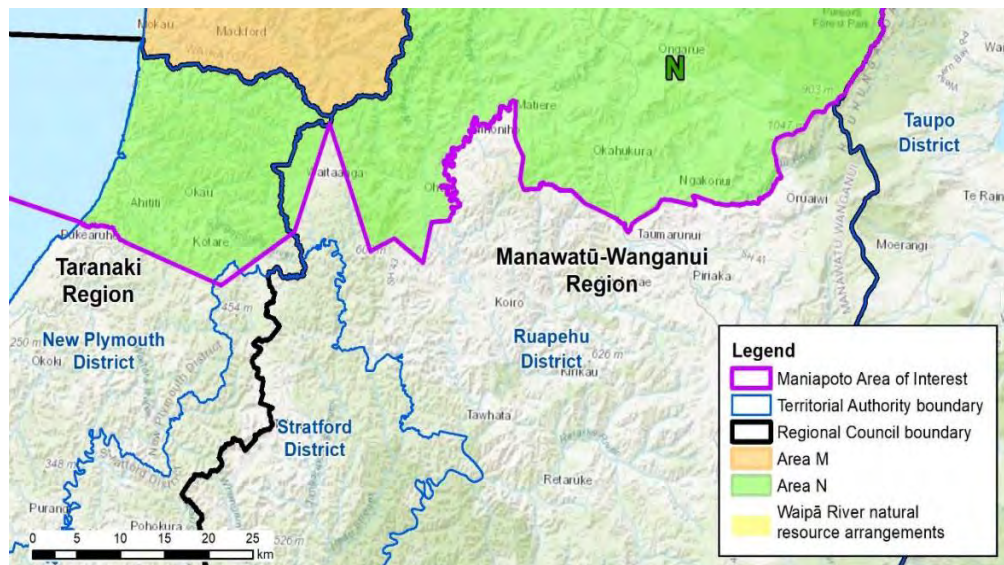
43. **Pursuant to sections 151(2) and (3), in respect of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto, the Relationship Agreement must contain mechanisms and processes that recognise and reflect the Mana of Maniapoto and their relationship with Ngā wai o Maniapoto**. The Relationship Agreement must also provide for how the parties will work together under the RMA in relation to:
- a) monitoring and enforcement;
 - b) preparation, review or changes to planning documents;
 - c) functions, powers and duties under Part 6 of the RMA in relation to applications for resource consents;

- d) identification of customary activities for which a resource consent should not be required under the RMA; and
 - e) provisions for how the parties may work together on non-regulatory matters in respect of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto.
44. Pursuant to section 151(1)(d) of the Settlement Act, the Relationship Agreement may cover additional matters including functions, powers and duties agreed by the parties, and matters relating to capacity and capability building for the parties.
45. Pursuant to section 151(3) of the Settlement Act, the Relationship Agreement must also provide that Te Nehenehenui are to be given a summary of resource consent applications that are relevant to **Ngā Wai o Maniapoto**.

151 Scope of relationship agreement

- (1) The relationship agreements—
 - (a) apply only within area N; and
 - (b) must cover all of the following matters:
 - (i) Ngā Wai o Maniapoto; and
 - (ii) activities within their catchment affecting Ngā Wai o Maniapoto; and
 - (iii) the matters described in subsection (2); and
 - (c) must contain mechanisms and processes that recognise and reflect the mana of Maniapoto and the relationship of Maniapoto with Ngā Wai o Maniapoto; and
 - (d) may cover additional matters, including functions, powers, and duties agreed by the parties, and matters relating to capacity and capability building for the parties, to better provide for the aspirations for the relationship agreement to be realised.
 - (2) The Agreement must provide for the councils and the trustees to work together under the [Resource Management Act 1991](#) in relation to the following matters:
 - (a) monitoring and enforcement; and
 - (b) preparation, review, or change of a planning document; and
 - (c) the functions, powers, and duties under [Part 6](#) of that Act in relation to applications for resource consents; and
 - (d) identification of customary activities for which a resource consent should not be required under that Act; and
 - (e) provision of opportunities for the parties to work together on non-regulatory initiatives relating to Ngā Wai o Maniapoto and activities within their catchments that affect Ngā Wai o Maniapoto.
 - (3) A relationship agreement must also provide that the trustees are to be given a summary of resource consent applications that are relevant to Ngā Wai o Maniapoto; the summary must be similar to that given under the limited notification process under the [Resource Management Act 1991](#).
46. Pursuant to section 151 of the Settlement Act, the Relationship Agreement would apply to Area N (shaded green) as it falls within the New Plymouth District Council District Boundary (outlined in blue) shown in Figure 1. The Maniapoto Area of Interest is outlined in purple.
47. The Maniapoto Area of Interest comes into the NPDC district boundary from the Mōkau River down to Waipīngao Stream.

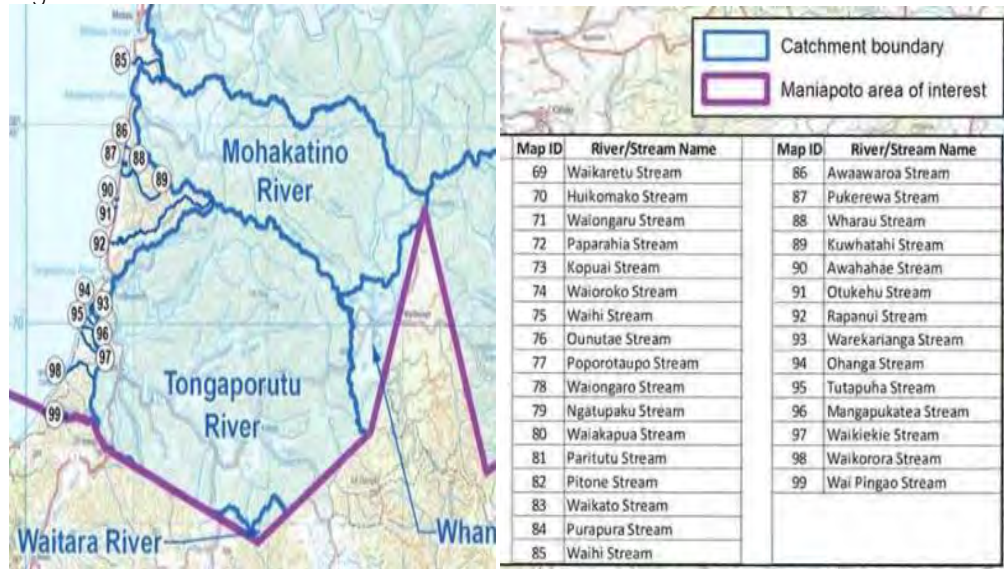
Figure 1.¹¹



48. Pursuant to section 151(1)(b), the Relationship Agreement pertains to Ngā Wai o Maniapoto (rivers and streams) within Area N and activities within their catchment that affect Ngā Wai o Maniapoto.
49. Ngā Wai o Maniapoto as located from Mōkau River in the North to Waipā Stream (that is, within Area N and approximately within the NPDC District boundary) are shown in Figure 2. Mohakatino River, Tongaporutu River and part of the Waitara River are included.

¹¹ Map - 4: Areas covered by Raunairoa: Natural Resources Redress in *Deed of settlement – attachments Part 3*, p.77, [Maniapoto Deed of Settlement Attachments Part 3 11 Nov 2021 \(www.govt.nz\)](http://www.govt.nz), accessed 17 April 2023.

Figure 2.¹²



What are the principles for the Relationship Agreement?

50. Section 152 of the Settlement Act provides that principles for guiding the development and operation of the Relationship Agreement are:

152 Guiding principles for development and operation of relationship agreement

The trustees and a council must work together to develop a relationship agreement in a manner consistent with the guiding principles—

- (a) of promoting the overarching purpose of the Raunuiroa (natural resources redress), which is—
 - (i) to care for and protect Ngā Wai o Maniapoto; and
 - (ii) to restore and maintain, for present and future generations, the quality and integrity of the waters that flow into, and form part of, Ngā Wai o Maniapoto; and
- (b) of respecting the mana of Maniapoto; and
- (c) of jointly committing—
 - (i) to work together in good faith and a spirit of co-operation; and
 - (ii) to communicate in an open and honest way; and
 - (iii) to use their best endeavours to ensure that the purpose of the relationship agreement is achieved in an enduring way; and
 - (iv) to recognise that the relationship agreement operates within a statutory framework which must be complied with.

Mana Whakahono a Rohe – Iwi participation arrangements under the RMA

51. Te Nehenehenui have indicated that they will reinitiate their request for a Mana Whakahono a Rohe (Iwi participation arrangement) under the RMA if Council opts not to enter into a Relationship Agreement.

¹² Deed Plans, Ngā Wai o Maniapoto in *Deed of settlement – attachments Part 1*, p.22, [Maniapoto Deed of Settlement Attachments Part 1 11 Nov 2021 \(www.govt.nz\)](http://www.govt.nz), accessed 17 April 2023.

Purpose of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe

52. The purpose of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe is to provide a mechanism for Iwi authorities and Council to discuss, agree, and record ways in which tangata whenua may participate in resource management and decision-making processes under the RMA. (Section 58M(a), RMA, refers.)
53. A Mana Whakahono a Rohe is also intended to assist Council to comply with its statutory duties, including through implementation of sections 6(2) (recognition **and provision of Māori relationships to** ancestral lands and taonga as a matter of national importance); 7(a) (particular regard to kaitiakitanga in managing the use, development and protection of natural resources); and 8 (take the principles of the Treaty into account in exercising functions and duties under the RMA). (Section 58M(b) refers.)

Initiating a Mana Whakahono a Rohe

54. An Iwi authority can initiate a Mana Whakahono a Rohe by inviting Council in writing to enter into a Mana Whakahono a Rohe under section 58O(1) of the RMA.¹³
55. Once the invitation is received, Council may advise any relevant Iwi authority of the invitation under section 58O(2)(a) of the RMA. A relevant Iwi authority is defined under section 58L of the RMA as **an "Iwi authority whose area of interest overlaps with, or is adjacent to, the area of interest of an initiating Iwi authority."**
56. Pursuant to section 58O(2)(b), Council must convene a hui of the initiating Iwi authority and any relevant Iwi authority that wishes to participate to discuss how they will work together to develop a Mana Whakahono a Rohe. Under section 58O(3), the hui must be held within 60 working days of receiving the invitation to enter into a Mana Whakahono a Rohe.
57. Once initiated, participating authorities must conclude a Mana Whakahono a Rohe within 18 months from the date of invitation, or as agreed by the parties. (Section 58Q, RMA.)
58. As reported previously to Council at their extraordinary meeting held 21 September 2020, the Maniapoto area of interest overlaps the **Ngāti Tama** area of interest by almost 90 per cent (paragraph 5. ECM 8322168, refers). This is illustrated in Figure 3.

¹³ It should be noted that NPDC can also initiate a Mana Whakahono a Rohe under section 58P(4) of the RMA.

Contents of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe

63. Section 58R of the RMA sets out the mandatory contents of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe as follows:

58R Contents of Mana Whakahono a Rohe

- (1) A Mana Whakahono a Rohe must—
- (a) be recorded in writing; and
 - (b) identify the participating authorities; and
 - (c) record the agreement of the participating authorities about—
 - (i) how an iwi authority may participate in the preparation or change of a policy statement or plan, including the use of any of the pre-notification or streamlined planning processes under [Schedule 1](#); and
 - (ii) how the participating authorities will undertake consultation requirements, including the requirements of [section 34A\(1A\)](#) and [clause 4A](#) of [Schedule 1](#); and
 - (iii) how the participating authorities will work together to develop and agree on methods for monitoring under this Act; and
 - (iv) how the participating authorities will give effect to the requirements of any relevant iwi participation legislation, or of any agreements associated with, or entered into under, that legislation; and
 - (v) a process for identifying and managing conflicts of interest; and
 - (vi) the process that the parties will use for resolving disputes about the implementation of the Mana Whakahono a Rohe, including the matters described in subsection (2).

64. Pursuant to section 58R, the Mana Whakahono a Rohe *may include*:
- a) how Council is to consult or notify an Iwi authority on resource consent matters where such is provided for in the RMA;
 - b) the circumstances in which an Iwi authority may be given limited notification as an affected party;
 - c) any arrangement relating to other functions, duties or powers under the RMA; how Iwi authorities who are parties to the arrangement will work collectively together to participate with Council; and
 - d) whether an Iwi authority has delegated to a person or group (including hapū) **a role to participate in processes under the RMA.**

Guiding Principles of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe

65. The guiding principles for a Mana Whakahono a Rohe are set out in Section 58N of the RMA and include the requirement to work together in good faith and in the spirit of co-operation; to communicate in an open, transparent and honest manner; and to share respective vision and expertise.

Side by side – some key comparisons

66. Appendix 2 shows a side by side comparison of some key aspects of the Relationship Agreement and a Mana Whakahono a Rohe.
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Summary

67. Both agreements provide coverage for Maniapoto engagement in key Council decision making under the RMA **that could affect Ngā Wai o Maniapoto**. An example is district plan making.
68. Key differences include:
- a) The Relationship Agreement implements the Maniapoto Treaty settlement. There is a greater emphasis on the mana of Maniapoto and a Treaty relationships driven approach in decision making **for Ngā Wai o Maniapoto** under the Relationship Agreement. In comparison, the Mana Whakahono a Rohe is framed as a participation mechanism under the RMA;
 - b) Monitoring and enforcement under the Relationship Agreement and monitoring only under the Mana Whakahono a Rohe;
 - c) Wider scope under the Relationship Agreement but more specific and directive than RMA provisions for coverage under a Mana Whakahono a Rohe. This could save time and uncertainty in the development phase by directing focus;
 - d) Potential for Te Nehenehenui and **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** to work collectively together on overlapping areas of interest to participate with Council under a Mana Whakahono a Rohe but not the Relationship Agreement.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA ĀHUARANGI

69. There is potential to positively impact climate change adaptation and mitigation through agreements with Maniapoto **in respect of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto**. This is because Te Nehenehenui will help to bring to the forefront the restoration, **care and protection of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto** in decision making on land use activities and water surface activities that may adversely affect the waters, including climate change impacts.

WATER SERVICE REFORM IMPLICATIONS

70. There are no Water Service Reform implications. The Relationship Agreement and Mana Whakahono a Rohe are concerned with Maniapoto relationships and engagement with Council in Council's decision-making and regulatory functions under section 31 of the RMA and how this may affect or provide for **Ngā Wai o Maniapoto**. This includes **Council's role as** District Plan maker and consenting authority.
-

71. Council continues to retain these RMA roles under the Waters Service Reforms. The Water Reforms are concerned with the operation and delivery of Three Waters services.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

72. Recognising that Maniapoto need to start working with other councils on the Relationship Agreement, NPDC Officers will continue discussions with Maniapoto **pending Council's** decision on the matter.
73. If Council determines to enter into a Relationship Agreement, then Elected Member representation will be required on the Governance Forum. Thereafter, the focus will be on developing the Relationship Agreement for Council adoption by 27 September 2023 unless the parties agree to a different timeframe.
74. Internally, there will also need to be a small project team to ensure organisational processes and capacity are in place to implement the Relationship Agreement. The project team will need to include representation from the Iwi Relationships Team and Planning and Consents.
75. If Council declines to enter into a Relationship Agreement, no further action is necessary unless and until a Mana Whakahono a Rohe is reinitiated by Te Nehenehenui.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

76. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being of some importance because:
- a) It involves a decision pertaining to the relationship of Maniapoto (including their culture and traditions) with their ancestral waters – **Ngā Wai o Maniapoto** – which are a significant taonga to Maniapoto;
 - b) Increased collaboration to restore, care for, **and protect Ngā Wai o Maniapoto** has benefits for the district.
 - c) **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** reject any relationship that acknowledges the **Waipīngao** as the southern boundary of Maniapoto;

OPTIONS

- Option 1 Agree in principle to enter into the development of a Relationship Agreement between Te Nehenehenui and the New Plymouth District **Council, the Manawatū**-Whanganui Regional Council, the Taranaki Regional Council and the Ruapehu District Council.

Appoint His Worship the Mayor to represent the New Plymouth District Council on the Governance Forum for development of the Relationship Agreement.

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

77. We have not had time to assess costs for development or implementation of the Relationship Agreement with Maniapoto.
78. When this item was previously reported to Council (ECM 8369195, refers) estimated costs for development and implementation over three years were assessed to be \$207,453 (excluding GST), with \$100,382 of this a new cost to Council.
79. On 11 August 2020, Council officers received confirmation from Te Arawhiti that based on an estimated \$100,382 of new funding required to develop a Relationship Agreement with Maniapoto, the Crown would contribute \$61,000. Depending on **Council's** decision, Council officers will have discussions with Te Arawhiti about their potential to contribute to costs.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

80. **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** have advised that they reject any relationship that **acknowledges Waipīngao as the southern boundary for Maniapoto.**
81. Council Officials have kept **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** representatives informed of the request for a Relationship Agreement by Te Nehenehenui.
82. Managing any potential relationship risk with **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** can best be approached by continued engagement and open and transparent dialogue on matters within the **Ngāti Tama** Area of Interest.
83. It should be noted that NPDC will need to address formal engagement **arrangements with Te Nehenehenui in respect of RMA decision making for Ngā Wai o Maniapoto** through either a Relationship Agreement or a Mana Whakahono a Rohe.
84. It is assessed that there is no legal impediment to entering a Relationship Agreement with Te Nehenehenui.
-

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

85. Entering a Relationship Agreement with Te Nehenehenui is consistent with **Council's Strategic Goals of:**
- Partnerships – Strengthening a treaty-based partnership with tangata whenua – that is, Te Nehenehenui;
 - Community – **Achieving wellbeing...while embracing Te Ao Māori** – through providing for the relationship of Maniapoto to Ngā Wai o Maniapoto in RMA decision making; and
 - Sustainability – Nurturing our environment, mitigating our impact and adapting to climate change - through a treaty-based collaboration with Te Nehenehenui who are obliged to restore, maintain, and protect the **waters within Ngā Wai o Maniapoto.**

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

86. NPDC has authority to enter into a Relationship Agreement under sections 12 and 81 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Section 12 of the LGA provides that Council has full rights, powers and privileges for the purposes of fulfilling its role, including capacity to do any act or enter any transaction. Section 81 of the LGA provides that Council must provide opportunities for **Māori contributions to its decision making processes.** The Relationship Agreement is consistent with Council's obligations to provide opportunities for Te Nehenehenui to contribute to its decision making processes in respect of **Ngā Wai o Maniapoto** under the RMA.
87. There is no statutory requirement for Council to enter into a combined Relationship Agreement with Te Nehenehenui. If Council voluntarily enters the Relationship Agreement, then the (other) parties, scope and guiding principles for the content, development and operation of the Relationship Agreement are set out in sections 150 to 153 of the Settlement Act.
88. The customary area of interest of Maniapoto is confirmed through the Settlement Act and enters into the NPDC District from Council's northern border **at Mōkau River down to Waipīngao Stream.**
89. As such, a Relationship Agreement that deals with Maniapoto working with Council in RMA decision making **is consistent with Council's statutory obligations to Māori** under the RMA and Statutory Acknowledgement Area requirements under the Settlement Act.

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

90. **Entering a Relationship Agreement is consistent with NPDC's Proposed District Plan and Long-Term Plan Strategic Framework.**

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

Views of Te Nehenehenui

91. At the meeting with Te Nehenehenui representatives held 29 March 2023, Te Nehenehenui requested Council agree in principle to enter into a combined Relationship Agreement.
92. At the same meeting, Te Nehenehenui advised that they will reinstate the request for a Mana Whakahono a Rohe in the event that Council declines to enter into a Relationship Agreement.

Views of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama

93. **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama did not support Ngā Wai o Maniapoto** (including the Relationship Agreement) when the matter was previously reported to Council on 21 September 2020. This is because **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** disputed the proposed Maniapoto Area of Interest. (ECM 8322168, paragraph 25. and Appendix 4 to that report - Letter from **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** dated 14 August 2020 ECM 8369186 - refers.)
94. **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** also held the view that adverse unintended consequences for NPDC included the burden of weighing relative tangata whenua interests when dealing with the RMA and other legislation requiring tangata whenua participation. (ECM 8369186, Letter from **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** dated 14 August 2020 refers.)
95. **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama further advised that they enjoyed support from the other four Iwi within the NPDC District. (ECM 8369186, Letter from Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama dated 14 August 2020 refers.)**
96. **Council's Kaiarahi, Iwi Relationships Team, met with Trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama on 19 April 2023.** Trustees advised that will be doing a deputation to Te Huinga Taumatua with a detailed submission. Trustees were unable to provide a detailed response at the meeting as they had not seen any Council report or any recommendation. Trustees did however, provide a short written statement as follows:

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama, reject any relationship that acknowledges Waipīngao as Maniapoto's southern boundary. Note our detailed submission will be provided to Council.

97. **Officers understand that the basis of Ngāti Tama's boundary** views stem from their belief that the historical account **resulting in the Waipāngao** boundary extent for Maniapoto is fundamentally flawed.

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

98. As the matter mostly involves Te Nehenehenui **and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama**, the inclusion of wider community views and preferences is not applicable.

Advantages and Disadvantages

99. Advantages:
- a) NPDC actively supports collaboration with Maniapoto **in respect of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto** consistent with the Treaty principles of Partnership, Protection and Participation.
 - b) NPDC actively supports the aspirations of Maniapoto consistent with their Treaty Settlement **in respect of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto**.
 - c) There are administrative efficiencies and skills / knowledge sharing benefits to collectively developing the combined Relationship Agreement.
 - d) Represents a positive contribution to relationships development with Maniapoto post Treaty settlement.
100. Disadvantages
- a) NPDC has a Treaty based relationship with **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** who do not agree with the Maniapoto area of interest extent to **Waipāngao Stream**.

- Option 2 Decline to enter the Relationship Agreement with Te Nehenehenui.

Note that Te Nehenehenui have advised that they will reinstate their request for a Mana Whakahono a Rohe as a consequence of Option 2.

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

101. The costs for a Mana Whakahono a Rohe are expected to be similar to those related to a Relationship Agreement.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

102. Maniapoto want a Relationship Agreement. To decline once again makes it more difficult to establish a relationship. The impacts of this can best be managed by continued open and transparent dialogue with Te Nehenehenui on matters in their Area of Interest and statutory acknowledgments areas.

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

103. This option would be **consistent with Council's Partnership Goal in that it is supportive of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama** with whom Council has a Treaty relationship.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

104. **This option does not conflict with Council's statutory obligations** under any legislation.
105. In the event that Te Nehenehenui reinitiate their invitation to enter a Mana Whakahono a Rohe, Council must comply with RMA statutory requirements and timeframes to develop the agreement. Council must also engage through the Mana Whakahono **a Rohe with Te Nehenehenui in respect of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto** and statutory acknowledgement areas as provided for through the Settlement Act.

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

106. This option does not conflict with any Council policies or plans.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

Views of Te Nehenehenui

107. Based on discussions to date, it is assessed that the preference of Te Nehenehenui is to enter into a Relationship Agreement (Option 1.). It is assessed that Option 2 is not preferred by Te Nehenehenui.

Views of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama

108. **As noted earlier, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama reject any relationship that acknowledges Waipīngao Stream as the southern boundary of Maniapoto.**

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

109. **As the matter mostly involves Te Nehenehenui and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama,** the inclusion of wider community views and preferences is not applicable.
-

Advantages and Disadvantages

110. The advantages of this option are:

- a) Maintains our existing Treaty relationship with **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama**;
- b) Potentially enables Council and Te Nehenehenui to explore development of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe (dependent upon reinitiation of the invitation by Te Nehenehenui).

111. The disadvantage of this option is a lost opportunity to meet Te Nehenehenui aspirations for a Relationship Agreement with Council.

Recommended Option

This report recommends Option 1: Agree in principle to enter into the development of a combined Relationship Agreement between Te Nehenehenui and the New Plymouth District **Council, the Manawatū**-Whanganui Regional Council, the Taranaki Regional Council and the Ruapehu District Council AND Appoint His Worship the Mayor to represent the New Plymouth District Council on the Governance Forum for development of the Joint Relationship Agreement for addressing the matter.

APPENDICES / NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA

Appendix 1 Sections 133 and 134, Part 3, Subpart 1 of the Maniapoto Claims Settlement Act 2022 – Matters of Significance and guiding principles - (ECM8969544)

Appendix 2 Side by Side – some key comparisons between the Relationship Agreement and a Mana Whakahono a Rohe - (ECM8969536)

Report Details

Prepared By: Aroha Chamberlain, Kaiarahi, Iwi Relationships Team and Rangi Maihi, Kaitohutohu, Iwi Relationships Team.
Approved By: Kathryn Scown, General Manager, Strategic Partnerships.
Ward/Community: North General Ward, Clifton Community Board.
Date: 21 April 2023.
File Reference: ECM 8969547

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

APPENDIX 1

Maniapoto Claims Settlement Act 2022

Subpart I-Matters of significance and guiding principles

133 The Crown's acknowledgement of statement by Maniapoto

Statement of significance of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto

- (1) The Crown acknowledges the following statement by Maniapoto of the significance of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto to Maniapoto:
- (a) Ngā Wai o Maniapoto are awa tūpuna and living taonga to Ngāti Maniapoto. The relationship between Ngāti Maniapoto and Ngā Wai o Maniapoto is historic, cultural, physical, and spiritual. Generations of the tribe have long exercised their kaitiakitanga responsibilities and other tikanga in relation to the waterways and the associated beds, banks, fisheries, plants, taniwha, and mauri (life force) of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto:
 - (b) Ngā Wai o Maniapoto have been, and continue to be, central to-
 - (i) the way of life and the spiritual and physical well-being of Maniapoto; and
 - (ii) their tribal identity and culture:
 - (c) Ngā Wai o Maniapoto include the Waipā, the Mangapu, the Marokopa, the Mōkau, the Mangapeehi, the Ongarue, the Waimiha, the Ohura, and the Taringamotu rivers. There is a long history of Ngāti Maniapoto occupation along those waterways, a number of which were navigable waters that allowed Ngāti Maniapoto hapū and others to travel and trade afar:
 - (d) these waters were also a critical source of sustenance, a fishery for Inanga, tuna, and freshwater crayfish as well as watercress and other plant life:
 - (e) there are a number of taniwha associated with Ngā Wai o Maniapoto, not least Waiwaia and Tilheitia, being spiritual guardians of all things that are the Waipā River. Another is Papaki Rae, 1 of 6 placed along the Ongarue River. Tradition also talks about Te Rua o te Taniwha, the lair of the taniwha near the mouth of the Marokopa River. These guardians remain there to this day:
 - (f) Ngā Wai o Maniapoto, including the associated creeks, streams, wetlands, springs, rivers, and lakes within the area of interest, as well as the coastal waters within the area of interest, have a deep historic, intellectual, physical, and spiritual significance to Ngāti Maniapoto. They are living taonga to the iwi. Ngāti Maniapoto have a great obligation and sense of responsibility to restore, maintain, and protect the quality and integrity of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto for present and future generations:
 - (g) Ngā Wai o Maniapoto provided all manner of sustenance to Ngāti Maniapoto, including physical and spiritual nourishment that has, over generations, maintained the functions of kainga and marae, and the health and well-being of whanau, hapu, and the iwi:
 - (h) Ngāti Maniapoto had well-established social structures, with tikanga and kawa or regulatory practices in relation to them. There were distinct belief systems that ordered the exercise of rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga for Ngā Wai o Maniapoto. There were coastal and riverside settlements and pa, cultivations, burial sites, and other wāhi tapu:
 - (i) Ngā Wai o Maniapoto were also sources and places of traditional rituals and healing, where the tohi (including purification) rituals were performed and the umbilical rites observed:
 - (j) the mauri or the health and well-being, and the mana, of the people of Maniapoto has always been closely linked to the health and well-being of their surrounding waters. The waters are the identity and mana of whanau, hapu and the iwi, as evidenced by their pronouncement in pepeha or family and tribal mottos:
 - (k) the historic degradation of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto and the exclusion of Ngāti Maniapoto

participation in the management of these waters has been a source of distress for Māniapoto but has not diminished the deep significance these waters continue to hold for the people of Māniapoto.

- (2) The Crown also acknowledges that the environmental plan-
 - (a) sets out a statement and strategy for recognising **Ngāi** Wai o Māniapoto and their relationship with the broader environment; and
 - (b) provides objectives, policies, and actions for those matters.
- (3) Nothing in this Part limits any other arrangements for natural resources provided by other te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi settlement legislation or otherwise, including in relation to co-governance and co-management of the Waipā River and its catchments.

134 Vision, principles, and aspirations

- (1) To assist with the interpretation of the redress provided under this Part, this section sets out the vision of Māniapoto, the principles underpinning that vision, and the aspirations of Māniapoto.

Māniapoto vision

- (2) The vision of Māniapoto is for a constructive ongoing relationship between Māniapoto, the Crown, and local authorities in relation to **Ngāi** Wai o Māniapoto in a way that-
 - (a) respects Māniapoto tikanga; and
 - (b) supports the relationship of Māniapoto and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, **waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga.**
- (3) Māniapoto seek to develop relationship agreements with the Crown to enhance the oranga (well-being) of their people, including developing relationship agreements that will contribute to the social, economic, and cultural aspirations of the individuals, whanau, and hapū of Māniapoto, including their health, well-being, and success.

Principles

- (4) The Māniapoto vision is underpinned by the following principles:
 - (a) *Te Mana o te Wai*: the quality and integrity of the waters sustaining the physical and spiritual well-being of Māniapoto, and the continuing health and well-being of current and future generations and all living things that depend on water are important to Māniapoto:
 - (b) *Ngāi Wai o Māniapoto*: the deeply felt obligation of Māniapoto to restore, maintain, and protect the waters within **Ngāi** Wai Māniapoto. Māniapoto participation in decision-making arrangements will ensure that **Ngāi** Wai o Māniapoto are enhanced and protected:
 - (c) *Te mana tuku iho o Waiwaia*: Waiwaia is the spiritual kaitiaki of the **Waipā** and other rivers within the Māniapoto rohe. Māniapoto has a deeply felt obligation to care for and protect te mana tuku iho o Waiwaia and to instil knowledge and understanding in Māniapoto and **Ngāi** Wai o Māniapoto communities about the nature and history of Waiwaia, and for that reason it is important that Māniapoto are consulted on all matters that impact on Māniapoto:
 - (d) *Kaitiakitanga*: kaitiakitanga is integral to the mana of Māniapoto and requires-
 - (i) the restoration of the relationship of Māniapoto with wai; and
 - (ii) the restoration and maintenance of the ability of **Ngāi** Wai o Māniapoto to provide for the practice of manaakitanga; and
 - (iii) the recognition and respect for the kawa, tikanga, and kaitiakitanga of Māniapoto; and
 - (iv) the encouragement and empowerment of active involvement of Māniapoto in the expression of their kaitiaki responsibilities:
 - (e) *Recognition of the mana of Māniapoto*: respect for the mana of Māniapoto and recognition of the significance of **Ngāi** Wai o Māniapoto and the wider environment to the mana of Māniapoto:
 - (f) *Recognition of Māniapoto as kaitiaki and rangatira*: recognition of the status and role of Māniapoto as rangatira and kaitiaki within resource management and decision

making:

- (g) *Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi*: recognition and respect for Maniapoto and the Crown as Treaty partners under te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, and the roles and responsibilities of local authorities to act in accordance with provisions that refer to the principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.

Aspirations of Maniapoto

- 5) Maniapoto state that their aspirations are as follows:
 - (a) that resource users and decision makers will collaborate with the people of Maniapoto to ensure that any adverse effects on Maniapoto or the environment arising from resource use are appropriately avoided or mitigated to the extent agreed by Maniapoto, the users, and the decision makers;
 - (b) that Maniapoto and the Crown and Maniapoto and local authorities will develop and strengthen 2-way building of capacity and capability in reviewing, regulating, and managing activities that have an impact on Ngā Wai o Maniapoto so as to promote the vision of Maniapoto;
 - (c) that Maniapoto perspectives and the strategic documents of Maniapoto, such as the environmental plan, and any that may be developed and implemented in the future for the Maniapoto rohe, will be appropriately recognised and incorporated into the functions and decisions of public agencies;
 - (d) that Maniapoto will work with local authorities to co-design and co-govern programmes for:
 - (i) developing appropriate data resources, research services, and Maniapoto data capability; and
 - (ii) designing programmes and supporting investment in innovation and research to improve the skills that provide for a process designed by Maniapoto to deliver positive outcomes for Maniapoto; and
 - (iii) establishing monitoring and accountability methods for measuring equitable outcomes for Maniapoto and assessing progress towards those outcomes.

APPENDIX 2

Side by Side – some key comparisons between the Relationship Agreement and a Mana Whakahono a Rohe

Relationship Agreement	Mana Whakahono a Rohe
<p>Treaty Settlement Genesis Genesis in Treaty settlement legislation designed to address historic grievances and provide redress for Ngāti Maniapoto.</p> <p>Bespoke to help Ngāti Maniapoto and Councils to care for, protect, restore and maintain Ngā Wai o Maniapoto for present and future generations. (Section 152(a), Settlement Act.)</p> <p>Can be treated as a Mana Whakahono a Rohe or part of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe (section 150(3), Settlement Act.)</p>	<p>RMA Genesis Genesis in RMA legislation designed to enable the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.</p> <p>Would apply to Ngā Wai o Maniapoto and other Statutory Acknowledgement Areas listed in the Settlement Act within NPDC District.</p>
<p>Grounded in Relationships</p> <p>Provides for Te Nehenehenui and Council to <i>work together</i> (Sections 151(2) and 152, Settlement Act) with restoration, care and protection of Ngā Wai o Maniapoto as a guiding principle for the parties in working together (section 152(a), Settlement Act.)</p> <p>Framed within Ngāti Maniapoto relationships to Ngā Wai o Maniapoto as set out in the Statement of Significance (section 133, Settlement Act.)</p>	<p>Framed as a participation mechanism</p> <p>Provides a <i>mechanism</i> for Te Nehenehenui and Council to discuss, agree, and record ways in which Te Nehenehenui may <i>participate</i> in resource management and decision-making process under the RMA and assist Council to meet its Part 2 obligations in relation to Māori (section 58M, RMA).</p> <p>Ngāti Maniapoto relationships to Ngā Wai o Maniapoto must be incorporated through section 6(e) of the RMA as matters of national importance.</p>
<p>Wider scope for the Relationship Agreement but more specific and directive</p>	
<p>Must contain mechanisms and processes that recognise and reflect the mana of Maniapoto and their relationship with Ngā Wai o</p>	<p>Nil.</p>

Relationship Agreement	Mana Whakahono a Rohe
Maniapoto (Section 151(c), Settlement Act.)	
May cover additional matters, including functions, powers, and duties agreed by the parties and matters relating to capacity and capability building for the parties for the aspirations of the relationship agreement to be realised. (Section 151(d) Settlement Act.)	<p><i>Functions duties and powers</i> May specify any arrangement relating to other functions, duties, or powers under the RMA (section 58R(4)(c), RMA).</p> <p><i>Capacity and capability</i> Nil. However, Council’s obligations to foster the capacity and capability of Māori to participate in its decision- making processes under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) could be considered within a Mana Whakahono a Rohe context.</p>
Must cover how the parties will work together in relation to monitoring and enforcement under the RMA section 151(2)(a), Settlement Act).	Must cover how the parties will work to develop and agree methods for monitoring under the RMA (section 58R(c)(iii), RMA.)
Must cover how the parties will work together in relation to the preparation, review or change of a planning document (section 151(2)(b), Settlement Act).	Must cover how Ngāti Maniapoto will participate in the preparation of, or change to, the District Plan (section 58R(1)(c)(i) RMA).
Must cover how the parties will work together in relation to functions, powers and duties under Part 6 of the RMA in relation to applications for resource consents (section 151(2)(c), Settlement Act).	May specify any arrangement relating to other functions, duties, or powers under the RMA (section 58R(4)(c), RMA).
Must cover how the parties will work together regarding identification of customary activities for which a resource consent should not be required (section 151(2)(d).	Nil. However, the PDP provides for customary activities as permitted activities subject to criteria as set out in the PDP.
Must include provision to work together on non-regulatory matters relating to Ngā Wai o Maniapoto and activities within their catchments that affect Ngā Wai o Maniapoto (section 151(2)(e).	Nil.
Councils must provide a summary of resource consent applications	Council must do this under the Statutory Acknowledgement Area

Relationship Agreement	Mana Whakahono a Rohe
<p>that are relevant to Ngā Wai o Maniapoto that is similar to the summary given under limited notification processes under the RMA (section 151(3), Settlement Act).</p>	<p>provisions of the Settlement Act (section 38, Settlement Act) and it would therefore be included in the Mana Whakahono a Rohe.</p>
<p>Nil.</p>	<p>May cover how Iwi authorities will work collectively together to participate with Council (section 58R, RMA).</p>
<p>Nil. However, there is no impediment to the agreement providing for dispute resolution and managing conflicts.</p>	<p>Must cover identification and management of conflicts of interest (section 58R(c)(v), RMA) and dispute resolution (section 58R(c)(vi), RMA.)</p>

ELECTORAL OFFICER'S REPORT ON 2022 TRIENNIAL ELECTION

PURPOSE/ **TE WHĀINGA**

1. **The purpose of this report is to present the Electoral Officer's report on the 2022 triennial election.**

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 officer's recommendation.**

COMMUNITY BOARD RECOMMENDATION

3. **The Inglewood, Clifton, Waitara, Kaitake, and Puketapu-Bell Block Community Boards endorsed the officer's recommendation.**

TE HUIINGA TAUMATUA RECOMMENDATION

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

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / TOHUTOHU KAI WHAKAHAERE

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

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

6. The 2022 triennial election was successfully completed on Saturday 8 October 2022. **The Electoral Officer's report on the 2022 triennial election is attached to this report.**
7. **The resolution to establish a Māori Ward and the 2021 Representation Review saw a substantial change to the electoral structure including:**
 - a) **The introduction of Te Purutanga Mauri Pūmanawa Māori Ward.**
 - b) The introduction of a mixed electoral system with some councillors elected at large and some within wards.
 - c) Changes to ward boundaries.

d) The establishment of the Puketapu-Bell Block Community Board.

8. The New Plymouth District Council elections were conducted satisfactorily and on time and met all legislative and practical requirements. Electoral compliance with the provisions of the Local Electoral Act 2001, without successful petitions for inquiry into the conduct elections is a Long-Term Plan Key Performance Indicator for the Governance Significant Activity.

Nominations

9. Council received more nominations (77) when compared to the 2019 (58) and 2016 (56) elections (see below). Five of those additional nominations were for the new Puketapu-Bell Block Community Board.
10. Unlike 2016 and 2019, there were sufficient nominations for all vacancies and by-elections were not required for any of the Community Board.

Election	Nominations received			Vacancies
	2016	2019	2022	
Mayor	5	6	8	1
Councillors	35	38	41	14
Community Board members	16*	14*	28	20**

* by-elections required

** addition of Puketapu-Bell Block Community Board

Voter return

11. Voter return held steady with a return of 45.1 per cent. The national turnout was 40.44 per cent which is an increase from 41.7 per cent in 2019¹.
12. The following table below compares voter turnout and the cost per elector for NPDC's last three elections.

Election	Number of resident and ratepayer electors (final roll)	Cost elector per (ex GST)	NPDC Voter return (%)	National Return (%)
2016	56,065	\$4.69	47.8	42
2019	57,471	\$5.21	45.3	41.7
2022	61,278	\$4.16	45.1	40.44

¹ The Electoral Officer's report quotes a return of 45.58%. This figure is the average voter turnout across all 66 councils.

Electoral system

13. In 2017 the Council resolved to change to the Single Transferable Vote (STV) electoral system. As a result of that resolution, Council was required to use STV for the 2019 and 2022 elections and any by-elections in between.
14. The STV electoral system will now remain in place until there is a resolution of Council, or a poll of electors takes effect (whichever occurs first). Should Council wish to reconsider the electoral system for the 2025 election, it must undertake the review before 12 September 2023².

Special voting documents

15. There was a significant demand for special voting documents, particularly over the last days of the voting period.
16. Special voting documents are issued to electors who have misplaced, destroyed, or did not receive a voting document. Electors may not receive voting documents if they have changed their place of residence or turned 18 since publication of the electoral roll or they are on the unpublished electoral roll. There was a noticeable increase in the number of electors who did not appear to understand the need to update their residential details with the Electoral Commission.
17. Special voting documents take additional time to process as the Electoral Commission must validate the declaration before the Electoral Officer can count the vote. The Electoral Officer also checks each special vote to ensure the elector does not vote more than once. Time required for processing of special votes can, and did, delay the release of the final result. In 2022, the Electoral **Officer's** expected to make the final declaration of result on Thursday 13 October but was unable to make the declaration until 7.40pm on Friday 14 October.

Election	Special voting documents returned	Special voting documents allowed
2016	283	203 (71.7%)
2019	363	306 (84.3%)
2022	621	455 (73.0%)

Issuing of results

18. Council received the Election Day Progress Result at 3.12pm. Council officers publicly distributed the result at 3.36pm. The Progress Result represented around 83 per cent of the votes cast.

² S27 Local Electoral Act

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

19. There are no climate change impacts associated with this report.

WATER SERVICES REFORM IMPLICATIONS

20. There are no water reform implications associated with this report.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

21. Council could consider whether to change the electoral system (from STV to FPP), but any decision to change the system would need to be made no later than 12 September 2023.
22. Regardless of whether Council retains STV or resolves to change to FPP, public notice will be given (no later than 19 September 2023) to advise electors of their right to demand a poll on the electoral system.

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

23. In 2021, the Government committed \$130million over three years to support the NZ Post mail service. That subsidy will no longer be available from July 2023. NZ Post will increase its mail rates by 20-30 per cent from July 2023, with similar increases expected in subsequent years. **The Taituarā Elections Reference Group** are anticipating that the price of mail will have increased by 100-120 per cent by the time of the 2025 elections. The draft Long-Term Plan 2024 - 2034 will include anticipated increases in the cost of electoral postage.

IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT / **HĪRANGA AROMATAWAI**

24. 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

Appendix 1 **Electoral Officer's Report on the 2022 Triennial Election** (ECM 8955468)

Report Details

Prepared By:	Julie Straka (Governance Lead)
Team:	Governance
Approved By:	Joy Buckingham (Group Manager Corporate Services)
Ward/Community:	District Wide
Date:	17 April 2023
File Reference:	ECM 8955461

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

Election Services

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Report to the
New Plymouth District Council
regarding the

2022 Triennial Elections

From the
Electoral Officer

28 March 2023



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

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Outline

The 2022 local government triennial elections occurred on Saturday 8 October 2022. The elections for New Plymouth District Council and Taranaki Regional Council were conducted satisfactorily and on time and met all legislative and practical requirements.

This report summaries the electoral process.

Background

Local government elections are required every three years, with the 2022 election occurring on Saturday 8 October 2022. The conduct of these elections is prescribed by legislation and regulation to ensure public confidence and electoral integrity are maintained.

The following preliminary actions/decisions were made:

- (i) in 2020, Council resolved to retain the STV (single transferable voting) electoral system for the 2022 triennial elections. Taranaki Regional Council resolved to retain the FPP (first past the post) electoral system for the 2022 triennial elections;
- (ii) in 2020, Council resolved to establish one or more Māori wards for the 2022 and 2025 triennial elections. Taranaki Regional Council also resolved in 2020 to establish one or more Māori constituencies for the 2022 and 2025 triennial elections;
- (iii) during 2021, Council undertook a representation arrangements review (a review of wards and community boards, boundaries, number of elected members etc). The final proposal comprised the mayor, nine councillors from four wards, five councillors elected 'at-large' and 20 community board members from five community boards;
- (iv) postal voting to be used;
- (v) the alphabetical order of candidate names to be used for New Plymouth District Council and Taranaki Regional Council;
- (vi) no election was required for the Taranaki District Health Board.

The electoral officer appointed for New Plymouth District Council is Dale Ofsoske of Election Services.

With the 2022 elections now complete, this report details the various electoral processes undertaken, together with election statistics for the information of Council.

Narrative

Elections Required

Elections were undertaken for:

New Plymouth District Council

- mayor (elected at large)
- councillors (14)
 - 'At-large' (5)
 - Kaitake-Ngāmotu General Ward (6)
 - Kōhanga Mōa General Ward (1)
 - North General Ward (1)
 - Te Purutanga Mauri Pūmanawa Māori Ward (1)

- community board members (20)
 - Clifton Community Board (4)
 - Inglewood Community Board (4)
 - Kaitake Community Board (4)
 - Puketapu-Bell Block Community Board (4)
 - Waitara Community Board (4)

Taranaki Regional Council

- New Plymouth General Constituency (5); or
- North Taranaki General Constituency (2); or
- Taranaki Māori Constituency (1)

Election Timetable

Key election functions and dates were:

Nomination period

15 July – 12 August 2022

Inspection of Preliminary Electoral Roll

15 July – 12 August 2022

Delivery of voting mailers

16-21 September 2022

Special voting/early processing

16 September – 8 October 2022

Election day

8 October 2022

Preliminary count

9 October 2022

Official count

9-14 October 2022

Return of Electoral Donations & Expenses Form

by 9 December 2022

Electoral Roll

The electoral roll comprises two parts, the Residential Electoral Roll and the Ratepayer Electoral Roll.

The Residential Electoral Roll contains parliamentary electors, whose details are supplied by the Electoral Commission.

Each territorial authority is responsible for compiling its own non-resident Ratepayer Electoral Roll.

To compile the Ratepayer Electoral Roll, three actions are required:

- (i) issuing an explanatory ratepayer roll flyer with all rates notices;

- (ii) a nationwide advertising campaign on the criteria of ratepayer elector qualifications and enrolment procedures; and
- (iii) the issuing of Ratepayer Confirmation Forms to all eligible 2019 Ratepayer Electoral Roll electors, and if returned, these along with any new enrolments, form the basis of the 2022 Ratepayer Electoral Roll.

A national advertising campaign was undertaken by Taituarā during May 2022 advising readers in all major daily newspapers of the criteria and qualifications required to be eligible for the Ratepayer Electoral Roll. A 0800 free-phone service was again used as a national helpline.

In April 2022, 87 Ratepayer Roll Confirmation Forms were issued to eligible 2019 Ratepayer Electoral Roll electors. A total of 73 non-resident ratepayer electors appeared on the 2022 Final Ratepayer Electoral Roll.

Preliminary and Final Electoral Rolls

The Preliminary and Final Electoral Rolls contained elector details in alphabetical order with a flag denoting voting entitlements (ward, community board, regional council constituency).

The Preliminary Electoral Roll was available for public inspection during normal office hours between 15 July 2022 and 12 August 2022 at the following locations:

- Civic Centre, 84 Liardet Street, New Plymouth;
- Bell Block library and service centre, Parklands Avenue Shopping Centre Bell Block;
- Inglewood library and service centre, 46 Rata Street, Inglewood;
- Waitara library and service centre, 15A Queen Street, Waitara;
- Puke Ariki library, 1 Ariki Street, New Plymouth;
- Ōākura library (16 Donnelly Street, Ōākura);
- Urenui library (Takiroa Street, Urenui).

Statistics relating to the Final Electoral Roll are as follows:

Ward	Final Roll		
	No. Residents	No. Ratepayers	Total
'At-large'	61,205	59	61,264
Kaitake-Ngāmotu General	42,774	43	42,817
Kōhanga Moa General	7,141	1	7,142
North General	6,893	13	6,906
Te Purutanga Mauri Pūmanawa Māori	4,397	2	4,399
TOTAL	61,205	59	61,264
Community Board			
Clifton	2,109	20	2,129
Inglewood	7,397	1	7,398
Kaitake	4,032	7	4,039
Puketapu-Bell Block	5,939	0	5,939
Waitara	6,246	7	6,253
Area outside community board	35,482	38	35,520
TOTAL	61,205	73	61,278

The total number of electors of 61,278 is an increase of 3,807 (+6.62%) when compared to the 2019 Final Electoral Roll of 57,471.

Nominations

The nomination period was 15 July to noon 12 August 2022.

Nomination material was available during this time by:

- (i) visiting one of four Council offices/libraries to uplift the material;
- (ii) downloading the material from the Council's website;
- (iii) phoning the electoral office to have the material posted out.

A detailed '2022 Candidate Information Handbook' was prepared and made available to all candidates, any interested party (e.g. media) and available online.

A total of 77 nominations were received for the 35 Council vacancies, these detailed as follows:

Issue	No. Nominations	No. Vacancies
Mayor	8	1
District-Wide Councillor	19	5
Kaitake-Ngāmotu General Ward	17	6
Kōhanga Moa General Ward	1	1
North General Ward	2	1
Te Purutanga Mauri Pūmanawa Māori Ward	2	1
Clifton Community Board	4	4
Inglewood Community Board	6	4
Kaitake Community Board	6	4
Puketapu-Bell Block Community Board	5	4
Waitara Community Board	7	4
TOTAL	77	35

For candidate names, refer Notice of Day of Election – **Appendix 2**.

For the Kōhanga Moa General Ward and Clifton Community Board, the number of nominations received equaled the number of vacancies, and these candidates were duly declared elected following the close of nominations. Refer Notice of Day of Election – **Appendix 2**.

The 77 nominations received for mayor, council and community board vacancies is up from the 58 nominations received at the 2019 election (for 31 vacancies).

Voting Mailers

Voting mailers consisting of an outward envelope, return prepaid envelope, voting document and candidate profile booklet (which included instructions in English and Māori) were posted to electors from Friday 16 September 2022.

The voting mailers were produced by the NZ Post Group and were consistent in design layout to all other local authorities in the country.

Return of Voting Documents

Voting documents were able to be posted back to the electoral officer or delivered to a ballot box at the following locations:

- Civic Centre, 84 Liardet Street, New Plymouth;
- Bell Block library and service centre, Parklands Avenue Shopping Centre Bell Block;
- Inglewood library and service centre, 46 Rata Street, Inglewood;
- Waitara library and service centre, 15A Queen Street, Waitara;
- the electoral office.

Special Voting

Special votes were available from 16 September 2022 to noon 8 October 2022 by:

- (i) visiting the Civic Centre, 84 Liardet Street, New Plymouth;
- (ii) phoning the electoral office.

There was a significant demand for special votes, especially over the last days of the voting period.

In all, a total of 621 special votes were returned prior to the close of voting, of which 455 were valid, or 73%. This compares to 363 special votes returned in 2019 (+71%).

Elector Turnout

Of the 61,278 electors on the Final Electoral Roll, 27,618 electors returned their vote. This represents a 45.1% return and compares to a return of 26,018 electors or 45.3% at the 2019 election (or -0.2%) and a 47.8% return at the 2016 election.

A schedule of the number of daily returned voting documents over the voting period is attached (**Appendix 1**).

Of note, the 2022 average nationwide voter turnout is 45.58% (compared to 41.7% for the 2019 election) and an average 43.83% voter turnout from a number of similar councils (e.g. Waikato District, Taupo District, Gisborne District, Southland District etc).

Results

With the undertaking of the early processing of returned voting documents during the voting period, progress results were able to be released on election day at around 3pm. Progress results reflected about 83% of votes cast and did not include votes received at Council offices during the last couple of days of the voting period or special votes received.

The preliminary results were released about 5pm on Sunday following the receipt and processing of a significant number of votes received at the Council offices on election day morning. The preliminary result reflected about 98% of votes cast. These statistics show about 15% of all votes cast were received on the Friday and Saturday morning.

Both the progress and preliminary results were released to candidates and placed on Council's website.

The final results (Declaration of Results of Election – see **Appendix 3**) were made on Friday 14 October 2022 and were also released to candidates and placed on Council’s website.

Election Costs

The 2022 estimated election cost in January 2022 was \$337,200 + GST or for 60,000 electors, \$5.62 + GST per elector - subject to actual third-party costs.

The 2022 final election cost has now been determined at \$350,156 + GST (or for 61,278 electors, \$5.71 + GST/elector) or +9.6%.

Of the \$350,156 + GST final cost, Council is able to recover \$95,433 + GST (27.25%) from the Taranaki Regional Council.

This leaves a net cost to Council for their election of \$254,723 + GST (72.75% of the total), or \$4.16 + GST/elector.

The cost share between organizations is determined by the nationally provided Taituarā MOU Cost Sharing Calculator.

Upcoming Issues

Inquiry into the 2022 elections

Parliament’s Justice Committee is currently undertaking an inquiry into the conduct of the 2022 local government elections. Submissions closed on 14 February 2023.

The committee is examining the law and administrative procedures, with particular reference to:

- low voter turnout
- the provision of election services by private organisations, with particular reference to:
 - special voting
 - provision of ballot papers
 - complaint processes
 - accountability for local elections
 - postal voting (including security of ballots and whether postal voting is an effective method of receiving votes)
- the age of eligible voters (with reference to lowering the age of eligible voters to 16 years).

Electoral System Review

Under the Local Electoral Act 2001, a local authority may resolve, before 12 September 2023, to change the electoral system used at the last election, unless a poll on the matter was recently held. Should Council wish to consider changing its electoral system, it can do so by resolution no later than 12 September 2023.

However, a public notice must be given by 19 September 2023 providing the right of electors to demand a poll on the decision.

Māori Representation Review

As Council resolved in 2020 to establish one or more Māori wards for the 2022 and 2025 triennial elections, no further action on this is required.

Representation Arrangements Review

The Local Electoral Act 2001 requires every local authority to undertake a representation arrangements review at least once every six-years. As Council last undertook a review in 2021, it is not required to conduct a full review until 2027. However, Council is able to undertake another review after three-years (2024) if required (for example to further review its ward/community board boundaries and representation).

Summary and Conclusions

The New Plymouth District Council's 2022 triennial elections were conducted successfully and met all legislative and practical requirements. No issues or concerns of significance arose from these elections and all tasks were completed satisfactorily and on time.

There are however several electoral issues Council may wish to consider during 2023/24:

- (i) consider whether Council retains the single transferable voting electoral system for the 2025 triennial elections – by 12 September 2023 but **must** place public notice of the electoral system to be used for the 2025 triennial election and the right of electors to demand a poll – by 19 September 2023;
- (ii) consider whether Council reviews any current representation arrangements in 2024 (**optional**) e.g. ward and/or community board boundaries/representation.



Dale Ofsoske
Electoral Officer // New Plymouth District Council
Election Services

APPENDIX 1

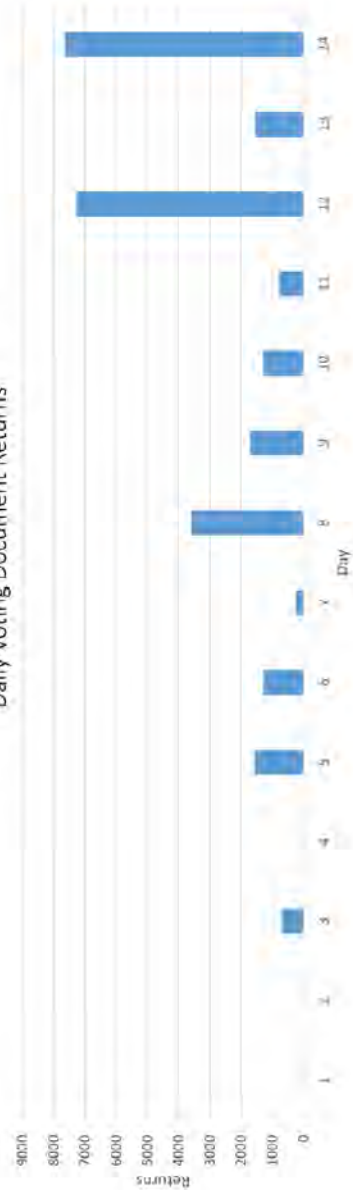
VOTING DOCUMENT RETURNS - 2022 ELECTIONS



Electoral Office
Māori & Special
Votes

WARD/ELECTORATE	21-Sep	22-Sep	23-Sep	26-Sep	27-Sep	28-Sep	29-Sep	30-Sep	3-Oct	4-Oct	5-Oct	6-Oct	7-Oct	8-Oct
KAITAKE-NGĀMOTU GENERAL 42818	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	425 1.0%	0 1.0%	907 3.1%	850 5.1%	225 5.6%	2598 11.7%	1277 14.7%	850 16.6%	550 17.9%	5625 31.1%	950 33.3%	5793 46.8%
KŌHANGA MŌA GENERAL 7142	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	125 1.8%	0 1.8%	325 6.3%	525 7.4%	25 7.7%	450 14.0%	150 16.1%	175 18.6%	75 19.6%	825 31.2%	200 34.0%	828 45.5%
NORTH GENERAL 6919	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	100 1.4%	0 1.4%	300 5.8%	224 9.0%	1 9.0%	1050 15.2%	1200 17.3%	1400 20.2%	1550 22.4%	2150 31.1%	325 35.8%	584 44.2%
TE PURUTANGA MAORI PŌMANAWA MĀORI 4399	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	50 1.1%	0 1.1%	50 2.3%	225 5.1%	0 8.0%	350 8.0%	475 10.8%	525 11.9%	525 11.9%	750 17.0%	825 18.8%	1263 28.7%
TOTAL 61278	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	700 1.1%	0 1.1%	1575 3.7%	3549 5.8%	251 6.2%	7398 12.1%	9100 14.9%	10375 16.9%	11150 18.2%	18425 30.1%	19975 32.6%	27618 45.1%
2019 Returns	1.2%	2.4%	4.0%	7.8%	11.0%	13.1%	15.3%	17.7%	20.9%	24.7%	26.5%	30.2%	34.4%	45.3%
2016 Returns	2.3%	4.6%	6.7%	8.4%	10.6%	14.9%	17.6%	19.9%	22.1%	24.7%	30.5%	34.9%	40.4%	47.8%

NEW PLYMOUTH DISTRICT COUNCIL 2022 ELECTION
Daily Voting Document Returns



APPENDIX 2

NEW PLYMOUTH ELECTIONS NOTICE

NOTICE OF DAY OF ELECTION FOR THE 2022 ELECTIONS OF NEW PLYMOUTH DISTRICT COUNCIL

Nominations received

Notice is given under section 65 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 that the following persons have been duly nominated as candidates for:

Mayor (*one vacancy*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
BENNETT	Sam	
CHONG	Murray	Independent
CLARE	Shaun	
HARDGRAVE	Peter	Independent
HOLDOM	Neil	
MACKAY	Greg	
MCDOWELL	Muzz	
MOEAHU	Dinnie	

COUNCIL

Elected 'at large' (*five vacancies*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
ARDERN	Rod	
BENNETT	Sam	
BROUGH	Max	
BROWN	Jenna	
CLARE	Shaun	
CLINTON-GOHDES	Amanda	
DUYNHOVEN	Harry	
JURY	Dayna	
KUVARJI	Joanne	
MACKAY	Greg	
MARSHALL	Jonathan	
MCKEE	Caro	
MOEAHU	Dinnie	
SEAMARK	Murray	Independent
TE MOANA	Hepa	
THURSTON CROW	Dan	The Opportunities Party
VINK	Udo	
WEBSTER	Tane	
WILLETTS	Tayla	Independent

NEW PLYMOUTH ELECTIONS NOTICE

Kaitake-Ngāmotu General Ward (*six vacancies*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
AVERY	Chris	
BROWN	Gordon	Independent
BUBLITZ	David	Independent
CARLSON	Anneka Joyce	Independent
CHARD	Graham	
CHONG	Murray	Independent
HAQUE	Bali	
HARRIS	Kevyn	
HYLTON	Monica	
KURTH	Dave	
LEE	Chris	
NIELSEN	Craig	
O'SULLIVAN	Michael	Independent
PAYNE	David Ross	
PIHAMA	Ivan	
SINGH	Sewak	
VICKERY	Bryan	

North General Ward (*one vacancy*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
BEDFORD	Tony Gavin	
SIMPSON	Bill	

Te Purutanga Mauri Pūmanawa Māori Ward (*one vacancy*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
BAILEY	Maia Hoengarangi	Independent
MCLEOD	Te Waka	

COMMUNITY BOARDS

Inglewood Community Board (*four vacancies*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
BURROWS	Jono	
FABISH	Christine	
FERRY	Nathan	
HEALY	Rex	Independent
JONES	Nick	
LUCAS	Sarah	

NEW PLYMOUTH ELECTIONS NOTICE

Kaitake Community Board (*four vacancies*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
CHARD	Graham	
GOODIN	Teresa	
HOHAIA	Renee	
KESSLER	Elayne	
KURTH	Dave	
LOBB	Paul	

Puketapu-Bell Block Community Board (*four vacancies*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
BAKER	Michael	Independent
KNUCKEY	Grant	
SINGH	Sewak	
SOLE	Adrian Edward	
WEBSTER	Tane	

Waitara Community Board (*four vacancies*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
DENNESS	Kura	Independent
DODUNSKI	Trevor	
JURY	Dayna	
MARSHALL	Jonathan	
MCLEOD	Pairo	
PARKER-BISHOP	Jane	
RAUNER	Joe	

As there are (for each office) more candidates than there are vacancies to be filled, an election will be held between the listed candidates on Saturday, 8 October 2022, under the single transferable voting electoral system by postal vote.

Elected unopposed

Kōhanga Mōa General Ward (*one vacancy*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
PEARCE	Marie	

As the number of candidates does not exceed the number of vacancies, Marie PEARCE is duly declared an elected member of the New Plymouth District Council.

NEW PLYMOUTH ELECTIONS NOTICE

Clifton Community Board (*four vacancies*)

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
BATLEY	Waitaoro Alexandra	
HAGENSON	Neville	Independent
NICKSON	Tyla	Independent
SEAMARK	Murray	Independent

As the number of candidates does not exceed the number of vacancies, Waitaoro Alexandra BATLEY, Neville HAGENSON, Tyla NICKSON and Murray SEAMARK are duly declared elected members of the Clifton Community Board.

Order of candidate names

The New Plymouth District Council has resolved under regulation 31 of the Local Electoral Regulations 2001 to adopt the alphabetical order of candidate names to appear on the voting documents.

Issuing of voting documents

Voting documents will be posted to electors from Friday, 16 September 2022.

Return of voting documents

Voting documents must be returned not later than noon, Saturday, 8 October 2022 to the electoral officer.

Voting documents can be returned by post or hand delivered at the following council offices between Friday, 16 September 2022 and Friday, 7 October 2022 during normal office hours, and Saturday, 8 October 2022 between 9.00am – noon:

- Civic Centre, 84 Liardet Street, New Plymouth
- Bell Block library and service centre, Parklands Avenue Shopping Centre, Bell Block
- Inglewood library and service centre, 46 Rata Street, Inglewood
- Waitara library and service centre, 17 Queen Street, Waitata

NEW PLYMOUTH ELECTIONS NOTICE

Special voting

Special voting in terms of the Local Electoral Act 2001 and the Local Electoral Regulations 2001 may be exercised at the Civic Centre, 84 Liardet Street, New Plymouth between Friday, 16 September 2022 and Friday, 7 October 2022 during normal office hours, and Saturday, 8 October 2022 between 9.00am – noon.

A person can apply to enrol as either a residential or ratepayer elector right up to and including Friday, 7 October 2022 – the day before the close of voting.

Dale Ofoske, Electoral Officer
New Plymouth District Council
84 Liardet Street, New Plymouth
17 August 2022

APPENDIX 3

DECLARATION OF RESULTS OF ELECTION
for the New Plymouth District Council
2022 Elections

Te Kaunihera-a-Rōhe o Ngāmotu
New Plymouth District Council

I hereby declare the results of the elections held on 8 October 2022 for the following offices:

Mayor (one vacancy)

HOLDOM, Neil	Elected
CHONG, Murray (Independent)	Excluded
MOEAHU, Dinnie	Excluded
BENNETT, Sam	Excluded
HARDGRAVE, Peter (Independent)	Excluded
MCDOWELL, Muzz	Excluded
MACKAY, Greg	Excluded
CLARE, Shaun	Excluded

Informal votes received: 131
Blank votes received: 314

I therefore declare Neil Holdom to be elected. The final quota as determined at the last iteration was 12519.

COUNCIL

Elected 'at large' (five vacancies)

MOEAHU, Dinnie	Elected
DUYNHOVEN, Harry	Elected
BENNETT, Sam	Elected
BROUGH, Max	Elected
CLINTON-GOHDES, Amanda	Elected
MACKAY, Greg	Excluded
WEBSTER, Tane	Excluded
ARDERN, Rod	Excluded
CLARE, Shaun	Excluded
BROWN, Jenna	Excluded
TE MOANA, Hepa	Excluded
JURY, Dayna	Excluded
MARSHALL, Jonathan	Excluded
THURSTON CROW, Dan (The Opportunities Party)	Excluded
MCKEE, Caro	Excluded
SEAMARK, Murray (Independent)	Excluded
VINK, Udo	Excluded
WILLETTS, Tayla (Independent)	Excluded
KUJARJI, Joanne	Excluded

Informal votes received: 1592
Blank votes received: 1016

I therefore declare Sam BENNETT, Max BROUGH, Harry DUYNHOVEN, Amanda CLINTON-GOHDES and Dinnie MOEAHU to be elected. The final quota as determined at the last iteration was 3850.216280005.

Kaitake-Ngāmotu General Ward (six vacancies)

CHONG, Murray (Independent)	Elected
BROWN, Gordon (Independent)	Elected
BUBLITZ, David (Independent)	Elected
HAQUE, Bali	Elected
VICKERY, Bryan	Elected
CARLSON, Annela Joyce (Independent)	Elected
CHARD, Graham	Excluded
NIELSEN, Craig	Excluded
LEE, Chris	Excluded
O'SULLIVAN, Michael (Independent)	Excluded
AVERY, Chris	Excluded
PIHAMA, Ivan	Excluded
KURTH, Dave	Excluded
SINGH, Sewak	Excluded
HYLTON, Monica	Excluded
HARRIS, Kebyn	Excluded
PAYNE, David Ross	Excluded

Informal votes received: 1206
Blank votes received: 1051

I therefore declare Gordon BROWN, David BUBLITZ, Annela Joyce CARLSON, Murray CHONG, Bali HAQUE and Bryan VICKERY to be elected. The final quota as determined at the last iteration was 2312.625025258.

North General Ward (one vacancy)

BEDFORD, Tony Gavin	Elected
SIMPSON, Bill	Excluded

Informal votes received: 8
Blank votes received: 190

I therefore declare Tony Gavin BEDFORD to be elected. The final quota as determined at the last iteration was 1429.

Te Purutanga Mauri Pūmanawa Māori Ward (one vacancy)

MCLEOD, Te Waka	Elected
BAILEY, Maia Hoengarangi (Independent)	Excluded

Informal votes received: 15
Blank votes received: 113

I therefore declare Te Waka MCLEOD to be elected. The final quota as determined at the last iteration was 567.

COMMUNITY BOARDS

Inglewood Community Board (four vacancies)

FABISH, Christine	Elected
BURROWS, Jono	Elected
JONES, Nick	Elected
LUCAS, Sarah	Elected
FERRY, Nathan	Excluded
HEALY, Rex (Independent)	Excluded

Informal votes received: 14
Blank votes received: 282

I therefore declare Jono BURROWS, Christine FABISH, Nick JONES and Sarah LUCAS to be elected. The final quota as determined at the last iteration was 574.135012548.

Kaitake Community Board (four vacancies)

CHARD, Graham	Elected
HOHAIA, Renee	Elected
LOBB, Paul	Elected
GOODIN, Teresa	Elected
KURTH, Dave	Excluded
KESSLER, Elayne	Excluded

Informal votes received: 10
Blank votes received: 188

I therefore declare Graham CHARD, Teresa GOODIN, Renee HOHAIA, and Paul LOBB to be elected. The final quota as determined at the last iteration was 347.250392928.

Puketapu-Bell Block Community Board (four vacancies)

SOLE, Adrian Edward	Elected
WEBSTER, Tane	Elected
BAKER, Michael	Elected
KNUCKEY, Grant	Elected
SINGH, Sewak	Excluded

Informal votes received: 15
Blank votes received: 301

I therefore declare Michael BAKER, Grant KNUCKEY, Adrian Edward SOLE and Tane WEBSTER to be elected. The final quota as determined at the last iteration was 438.971386478.

Waitara Community Board (four vacancies)

DODUNSKI, Trevor	Elected
RAUNER, Joe	Elected
MARSHALL, Jonathan	Elected
PARKER-BISHOP, Jane	Elected
JURY, Dayna	Excluded
DENNESS, Kura (Independent)	Excluded
MCLEOD, Pairo	Excluded

Informal votes received: 33
Blank votes received: 64

I therefore declare Trevor DODUNSKI, Jonathan MARSHALL, Jane PARKER-BISHOP and Joe RAUNER to be elected. The final quota as determined at the last iteration was 447.512600362.

Kōhanga Mōa General Ward (one vacancy)

Elected unopposed when nominations closed was Marie PEARCE.

Clifton Community Board (four vacancies)

Elected unopposed when nominations closed were Waitaro Alexandra BATLEY, Neville HAGENSON, Tyla NICKSON and Murray SEAMARK.

Full details of the official results of the election are available on request from the Electoral Officer.



Dated New Plymouth, 14 October 2022
Dale Ofosoke, Electoral Officer
New Plymouth District Council
84 Liardet Street, New Plymouth

Phone 0800 922 822

ANNUAL PLAN 2023/24 ADOPTION AND RATES SETTING

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is to adopt the Annual Plan 2023/24 and then to set the rates for 2023/24.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION / **NGĀ WHAIKUPU**

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

- a) Notes that Council made decisions on the contents for the Annual Plan at an Extraordinary Council meeting on 7 March 2023, including determining to not consult on the Annual Plan 2023/24 (Minute Number C/2023/001)
 - b) Notes that:
 - 1) The 2022 property revaluations were delayed and have now been factored into the Annual Plan 2023/24 for adoption
 - 2) The extraordinary increase in Residential and Small Holding property values (compared to Commercial/Industrial and Farmlands) arising from the housing market's **significant** price increases, combined with the way Council sets its general rates differentials using a fixed percentage for each differential grouping, has resulted in the general rates charge per dollar of land value being different from previous charges such that Farmland properties are being charged a higher charge per dollar of land value than Residential and Small Holding properties
 - 3) Council is considering the Funding and Rating Review later in this Council meeting (in public excluded) to consider the **implications of the Government's changed Water Services Reform** on that Review
 - c) Notes that the heightened risk environment is likely to continue through 2023/24 with particular concerns about inflation risks on capital and operating budgets **and interest rates risks on Council's** borrowing
 - d) Adopts the *Annual Plan 2023/24* (Appendix 1)
 - e) Approves the *Council Services' Funding Impact Statements* (Appendix 2)
-

- f) Sets in accordance with the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (the Act) the rates for the financial year commencing on 1 July 2023 and ending on 30 June 2024 as follows:

All rates below are stated inclusive of Goods and Services Tax.

1. Uniform Annual General Charge
Pursuant to section 15 of the Act, a Uniform Annual General Charge of \$486.54 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit.

2. General Rate
Pursuant to section 13 of the Act, a general rate on all rateable land on the basis of land value and assessed differentially against each property group as described below at the rate of cents in the dollar:

Group 1 – Commercial/Industrial	1.3993c
Group 2 – Residential	0.2965c
Group 3 – Small Holdings	0.2283c
Group 4 – Farmland	0.3075c

3. Targeted Rates

- 3.1. Roading Targeted Rate
Pursuant to section 16 of the Act, a targeted rate for roading, being a fixed amount of \$147.26 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit.

- 3.2. Refuse Collection and Disposal Targeted Rate
Pursuant to section 16 of the Act, a targeted rate for refuse collection and disposal (including kerbside recycling), being a fixed amount of \$237.00 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit to which the Council provides the service.

- 3.3. Sewage Treatment and Disposal Targeted Rate
Pursuant to section 16 of the Act, a targeted rate for sewage treatment and disposal as follows:

- a) A fixed amount of \$686.00 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit in respect of rating units (other than commercial and industrial rating units and schools) connected either directly or indirectly through a private drain to a public sewerage drain.
-

- b) An amount per water closet or urinal depending on the number in each rating unit for rating units used for commercial and industrial uses (including schools) connected either directly or indirectly through a private drain to a public sewerage drain as shown below.

Sewage Treatment and Disposal, charges per water closet or urinal:

One to two	\$686.00
Three	\$583.00
Four	\$514.00
Five	\$446.00
Six to 10	\$412.00
11 to 15	\$377.00
16 to 20	\$360.00
21 or more	\$343.00

- c) A fixed amount of \$343.00 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit for the Sewage Treatment and Disposal part-charge for areas where a sewage scheme has been expanded to and **is now available (including Ōākura) for rating units** in the those sewerage scheme areas that agreed to connect to the sewer pipe and have not done so.

3.4 Water Supply Targeted Rate

Pursuant to sections 16 and 19 of the Act, targeted rates for Water Supply as below:

Rating units connected to a Council supply that are not volumetrically charged and do not have a restricted flow

- a) A fixed charge of \$43.24 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, and
- b) A fixed charge of \$403.91 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit for consumption.

Rating units connected to a Council supply that are volumetrically charged and do not have a restricted flow

- a) A fixed charge of \$43.24 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit
-

b) A consumption charge of:

Standard rate for consumption up to 50,000m ³ (per cubic metre)	\$1.63
Rate for consumption in excess of 50,000m ³ per annum (per cubic metre)*	\$1.65
Waitara industrial untreated water supply (per cubic metre)	\$1.11

* Rating units are charged the standard volumetric charge rate to 50,000m³ and the excess rate for amounts in excess of 50,000m³.

Rating units connected to a Council supply that have a restricted flow

a) A fixed charge of:

Restricted flow connector per unit (1m ³ unit)	\$262.00
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3.5 Swimming Pool Compliance Targeted Rate

Pursuant to section 16 of the Act, a targeted rate for swimming pool compliance being a fixed charge of \$50.67 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which has a swimming pool/spa pool.

3.6 **Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes Voluntary Targeted Rate) Scheme Targeted Rate**

Pursuant to section 16 of the Act, a targeted rate for Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu per rating unit which has been granted funding assistance for household improvements as below:

For borrowers paying over a nine year period	11.11 per cent of the service amount (the cost of borrowed funds and any applicable finance charges)
For borrowers paying over a five year period	20 per cent of the service amount (the cost of borrowed funds and any applicable finance charges)

4. Due Dates and Penalties

Rates other than volumetric water charge rates

- 4.1 **Resolves that the Council's rates (except volumetric water charge rates) for the 2023/24 year (1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024) will become due and payable by four equal instalments on the following dates:**

Instalment 1	30 August 2023
Instalment 2	29 November 2023
Instalment 3	28 February 2024
Instalment 4	29 May 2024

- 4.2 The Council will charge a penalty of 10 per cent on any part of each respective instalment (except volumetric water charge rates) that remains unpaid after the instalment due date in clause 4.1.
- 4.3 The Council will charge an additional penalty of 10 per cent on any rates (except volumetric water charge rates) that were assessed in any previous financial years prior to 1 July 2023 and which remain unpaid on 1 July 2023. The penalty will be applied on 30 September 2023.
- 4.4 A further additional penalty of 10 per cent will be added to any rates (except volumetric water charge rates) that were assessed prior to 1 July 2023 and which remain unpaid on 31 March 2024.

Volumetric water charge rates

- 4.5 **Resolves that the Council's rates for volumetric water charge rates** will generally be invoiced on a quarterly basis. However, rating units may be invoiced monthly if the unit has previously been invoiced monthly or the ratepayer has notified the Council before 30 June 2023 to be invoiced monthly.
- 4.6 **Resolves that the Council's rates for volumetric water charge rates for rating units invoiced on a quarterly basis for the 2023/24 year (1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024) will become due and payable by instalments on the following dates:**

Instalment 1	29 November 2023
Instalment 2	28 February 2024
Instalment 3	29 May 2024
Instalment 4	28 August 2024

4.7 The Council will charge a penalty of 10 per cent on any rates for volumetric water that remains unpaid after the instalment due date in clause 4.6.

4.8 **Resolves that the Council's rates for volumetric water** charge rates for rating units invoiced on a monthly basis for the 2023/24 year (1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024) will become due and payable on the following dates:

Instalment 1	21 August 2023
Instalment 2	20 September 2023
Instalment 3	20 October 2023
Instalment 4	20 November 2023
Instalment 5	20 December 2023
Instalment 6	22 January 2024
Instalment 7	20 February 2024
Instalment 8	20 March 2024
Instalment 9	22 April 2024
Instalment 10	20 May 2024
Instalment 11	20 June 2024
Instalment 12	22 July 2024

4.9 The Council will charge a penalty of 10 per cent on any rates for volumetric water that remains unpaid after the instalment due date in clause 4.8.

COMPLIANCE / TŪTOHU	
Significance	This matter is assessed as being significant
Options	This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable option for addressing the matter: 1. Adopt the Annual Plan 2023/24 and then set the rates
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are all residents and ratepayers of New Plymouth District.
Recommendation	This report recommends option 1 for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	Yes, this report seeks the adoption of the Annual Plan 2023/24.
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No. Council has already resolved that there are no significant or material variations from the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 to the Annual Plan 2023/24.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOPOTANGA MATUA**

2. This report seeks the adoption of the Annual Plan 2023/24, and the setting of rates for 2023/24. The Annual Plan for adoption is consistent with the decisions made at the 7 March 2023 Extraordinary Council meeting.
3. The current and forecast economic conditions place considerable pressure on the decisions for this Annual Plan. Inflation has been unusually high and this Annual Plan needs to not only account for forecast inflation but also take into account significantly higher inflation over the past year than was forecast for the Annual Plan 2022/23. Adding to this is that interest rates are increasing and there is a forecast economic recession for 2023/24. The underlining causes of these are global issues – including Covid-19, supply chain disruptions, too much economic stimulus, and the war in Ukraine – **and therefore outside of Council’s control.**
4. The initial draft budgets had a rates rise of over 20 per cent. However, through a wide range of measures, the rates rise is now 12.4 per cent. The Annual Plan **still continues to make progress towards Council’s long-term goals.**
5. The Annual Plan now factors in the recent rating revaluations which has resulted in two issues around the relationship between differential groups and **the movements for some properties’ rates charges.** This arises from the significant price increases in the housing market.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

6. Council determined the contents of the Annual Plan 2023/24 at an Extraordinary Council meeting on 7 March 2023 (C/2023/001 refers - [Agenda](#); [Minutes](#)). These decisions resulted in a total rates rise of 12.4 per cent. Decisions from that meeting have now been incorporated into the Annual Plan and it is ready for adoption (Appendix 1). Council also needs to separately approve the budgets for each Council activity (Appendix 2).
 7. Council considered the current economic climate. New Zealand, and much of the rest of the world, has been experiencing unusually high inflation. The New Zealand Consumer Price Index peaked at 7.3 per cent annual inflation in the June 2022 quarter, and has been at 7.2 per cent annual inflation in the September and December 2022 quarters.
 8. Council also considered the forecast inflation rate for local government is still high for 2023/24. This combines with the impact of the Annual Plan 2022/23 where the inflation forecast was significantly below the actual inflation rate experienced which meant Council did not sufficiently inflate budgets for the 2022/23 year.
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9. Council considered a range of cost saving measures already made to the draft budget to reduce the rates requirement, as well as a range of further options available to reduce service levels and projects in order to reduce rates. Council made a number of changes as a result. Counterbalancing this, Council also made the decision to begin to address the 2021/22 operating deficit now rather than waiting until the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034. This resulted in a rates increase of 12.4 per cent (at that time this was reported at 12.5 per cent and the variance is simply a rounding issue).
10. The following table outlines the key projects for the Annual Plan, based on the Big Calls in the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 Consultation Document:

Big Call	Work programme
Looking after our existing assets	Water mains in Ōākura, Fitzroy, Glen Avon and Westtown will be renewed.
	The Wastewater programme will be catching up on asset discovery/assessment, design and planning work. The programme has been delayed due to Covid-19 associated impacts.
	The Stormwater renewal programme, as 'the last cab off the rank', has been impacted by the delays for wastewater. A design work contract panel is expected to be set up in 2023/24, with a construction panel set up the following year.
Conserving water	Work will continue with installing water meters. The Water Conservation programme is removed for 2023/24. This capex programme was focused on reducing NPDC's water use. The Water Services Reform means this programme should be delivered as a shared service activity, rather than from the Water Supply activity and therefore requires reconsideration.
Improving stormwater management in Waitara	Work will focus on the Tangaroa Restoration and Upper Waiari catchment.

Big Call	Work programme
Extending our tracks and trails network	<p>Focus continues on the extension of the Coastal Walkway to Waitara, with work on starting on detailed design, consenting and construction for the Waitara-end of the Walkway. The total project cost has increased, with a total cost of \$39.37m and an NPDC-share of \$22.19m.</p> <p>The Annual Plan removes the land purchase budget for the Taranaki Traverse while a land acquisition strategy is developed as it is unlikely the budget will be utilised in 2023/24.</p> <p>The Kaitake Trail continues to be delayed, and therefore associated projects to upgrade Surrey Hill Road are delayed as well. These projects will need to be reconsidered in the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034. A small budget of \$31k is included in the Annual Plan to help resolve issues in the Kaitake Trail project.</p>
Rolling out our Climate Action Framework	<p>The focus will be on the finalisation of the Adaptation Plan, and the refinement of projects for the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 process.</p> <p>Work will commence on the necessary infrastructure to accommodate more electric vehicles in fleet car parks. Investment will continue in sustainable travel options.</p> <p>Planting our Place includes multiple projects in 2023/24, including flagship projects in the Kurapete Catchment (Inglewood) and Peringa Park (Fitzroy). The intention is to achieve a minimum of 1.7ha of indigenous forest planting in 2023/24.</p>
Building a Multi-Sport Hub	<p>The Tuparakino Active Community Hub project requires further consideration following the significant cost increases as a result of the inflationary environment as well as addressing uncertainties that have developed through the planning process. The budget for 2023/24 has been reduced from \$5.9m to \$0.95m. This provides budget for planning to continue whilst not undertaking any physical capital works. This will enable informed decisions to be taken in the next LTP.</p>

Strategic Framework

11. The Community Outcomes listed in Annual Plan 2023/2024 were determined in the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 and will remain in place until the new Long-Term Plan is confirmed in 2024.
12. A revised Strategic Framework is being considered later in this agenda. That Framework (effective from 1 July 2023), including revised Community Outcomes, will inform development of the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034.

Rates setting and rating valuations

13. The 2022 rating revaluations have run behind schedule. Quotable Value (QV) experienced issues that meant revaluations were delivered to the community and Council in late-March 2023 rather than October/November 2022 as expected. This meant the initial decisions on the Annual Plan (at the 7 March 2023 Council meeting) used the 2019 valuations and did not consider the new valuations.
14. The 2022 rating revaluations from QV have now been factored into the Annual Plan. This means the general rates charges (dollar of rates charged per dollar of land value) have been recalculated (along with factoring in changes resolved at the 7 March meeting).
15. Council does not receive any additional rates because of the valuation changes. However the valuations have changed the way the rates are spread across different properties.
16. There are two issues that have arisen from these rating revaluations.

Rating differential grouping issues

17. The revaluations have seen an extraordinary increase in Small Holdings and Residential land values when compared to the increases for Commercial/Industrial and Farmland land values. This is the result of the national and local housing market price boom post-Covid lockdowns. [QV data shows](#) the average house value in New Plymouth District reached a peak of just over \$760,000 in January 2022. This over 50 per cent more than the pre-Covid average of just over \$500,000 in January 2020. The 2022 rating valuations are as of August 2022 and are just after the local market peaked (when the average value was about \$735,000). Market declines since then have not been factored into the rating valuations.
18. The table below shows the net impact of the revaluation on each sector.

Differential sector	Total <u>previous</u> land value	Total <u>new</u> land value	Percentage increase
Commercial/Industrial	\$1,261,249,600	\$1,861,483,500	47.6%
Residential	\$7,439,213,800	\$13,225,449,400	77.8%
Small Holdings	\$659,786,000	\$1,216,234,500	84.3%
Farmland	\$3,421,058,000	\$4,602,501,500	34.5%
Total	\$12,781,307,400	\$20,905,668,900	63.6%

19. Council has a unique approach to setting its general rates differentials (the part of the rates bill that varies based on **a property's** valuation) compared to other local authorities in New Zealand. **Council's Revenue and Financing Policy and Long-Term Plan 2021-2031** sets out the following process:
- a) The amount of general rates to be collected is divided into separate budget 'buckets' for each of the four differential groups using a fixed percentage.¹
 - b) The Uniform Annual General Charge is then calculated, and the amount it collects² is then removed from the 'bucket' for each differential group.
 - c) The remaining 'bucket' for each group is the amount to be collected from the general rate for each group.
 - d) The rate per dollar land value is calculated for each differential group by dividing the general rate 'bucket' amount by the total land value of that differential group.
 - e) That rate per dollar land value is then applied to each property according to its land value.
20. The extraordinary increase in valuations for Residential and Small Holding properties compared to the increase for Commercial/Industrial and Farmlands **(in particular), once processed through Council's rating system, has resulted in** outcomes that appear 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.
21. The outcome is 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.
22. The main driver of this outcome is the extraordinary total valuation increases rather than Council decisions. That valuation increase is, in turn, driven the housing property market leading to significant valuation increases for individual properties. This is furthered by the continued population growth being predominately located in urban dwellings.

¹ These fixed percentages are: Commercial/Industrial 26.9%, Residential 54.0%, Small Holdings 3.6%, Farmland 15.5%.

² The amount collected is the Uniform Annual General Charge (set as a fixed amount that is inflation-adjusted each year) multiplied by the total number of Separately Used or Inhabited Parts (SUIPs) in each differential category.

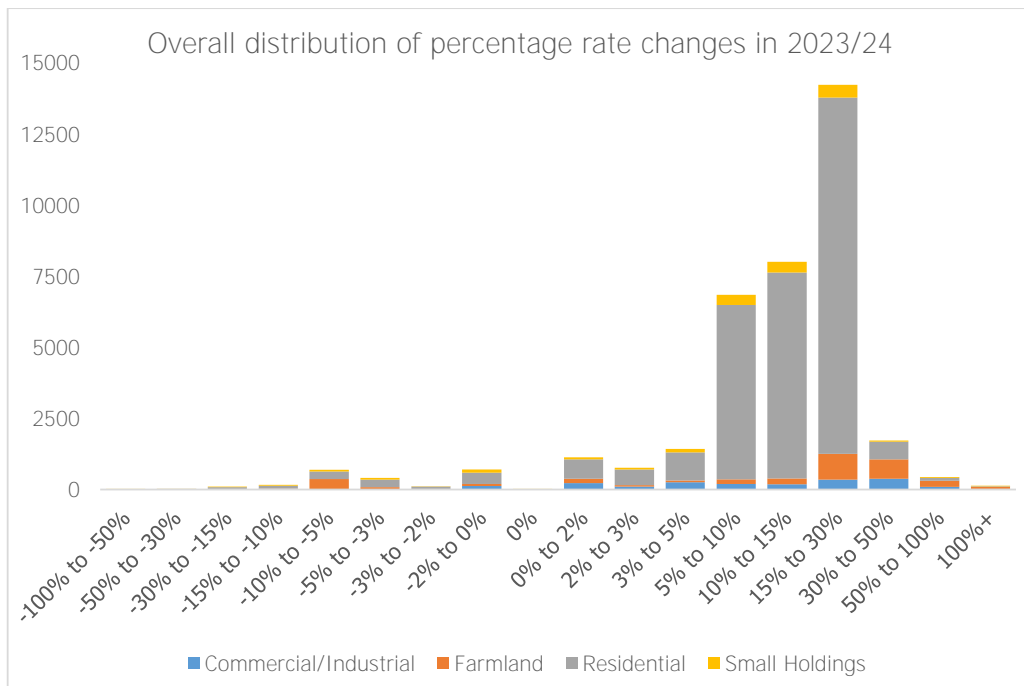
23. Overall, the Farmland sector is not paying for any larger slice of the total general rates requirement – the fixed percentage has not been changed. It is simply that the rates to be collected from Residential properties divided by their land value has resulted in a lower charge than the same calculation for Farmland properties. This is because the value of Residential properties has grown substantially over time.
24. **Further, the Commercial/Industrial sector's** charge per dollar of land value, when compared to the Residential charge, is 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.
25. Whilst these outcomes are explainable and defensible as to how they have arisen, they raise further questions about the long-term suitability and sustainability **of Council's current rating system**. However, even minor rating system changes are complex and require community consultation. There has not been sufficient time available to do that work from when Officers had processed the new valuations and became aware of this issue (mid-April 2023) to the statutory deadline for adopting the Annual Plan (30 June 2023).
26. In 2020 and 2021 Council resolved to undertake a first-principles Funding and Rating Review in time for the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 to determine the appropriate funding and rating system into the future because of the **implications of the Government's Water Services Reform** on the rating system. Council is considering a paper on that Review later in this agenda (in public excluded) as a result of the changes to the Water Services Reform announced by the Government (but not yet enacted).

Impact of the revaluation on individual properties

27. The increases in valuation are not across the board on all properties within a group equally. This means that there are some properties with higher or lower than average changes. In turn, this means that those properties will have a rates bill change that is higher or lower than the average. Some properties have rate increase drivers other than their valuation change, for instance the top Residential property (in terms of both percentage and dollar increase) has recently had three additional units built on it so the total rates change is driven by rates charged by SUIP count rather than a valuation change per se.³

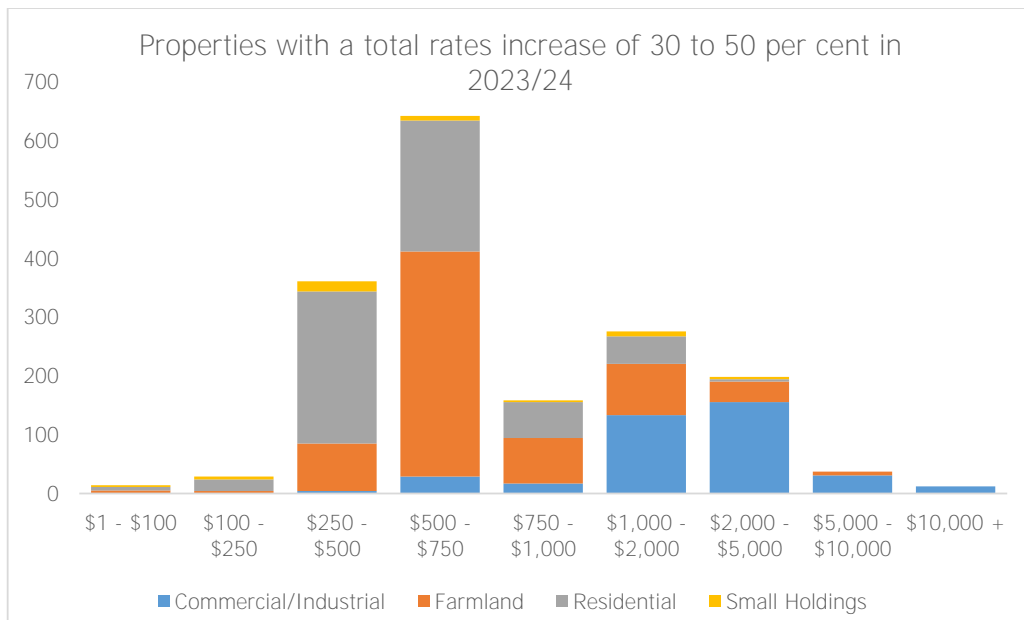
³ SUIP – Separately Used or Inhabited Part. These rates include the Uniform Annual General Charge, Uniform Annual Roading Charge, Water targeted rates, Wastewater targeted rate and Kerbside Collection targeted rate.

28. The following analysis assesses the total rates increase for each property, and therefore includes changes arising from the 12.4 per cent rate requirement increase. The analysis also only looks at New Plymouth District **Council's rates** and excludes Taranaki Regional Council rates. The Regional Council uses a different rating system (including a general rate based on capital value and other rates are a mixture of land value and uniform charges) and so their rate changes will differ considerably.
29. The below graphs shows the percentage increases across the board by percentage band. Six per cent of properties have a rates decrease overall, and nine per cent have an increase less than 5 per cent. 40 per cent of properties have a rates increase between 5 and 15 per cent, and a further 39 per cent have an increase between 15 and 30 per cent. However, six per cent of properties have an increase greater than 30 per cent. Almost all (98 per cent) Residential properties have a rates increase less than 30 per cent.



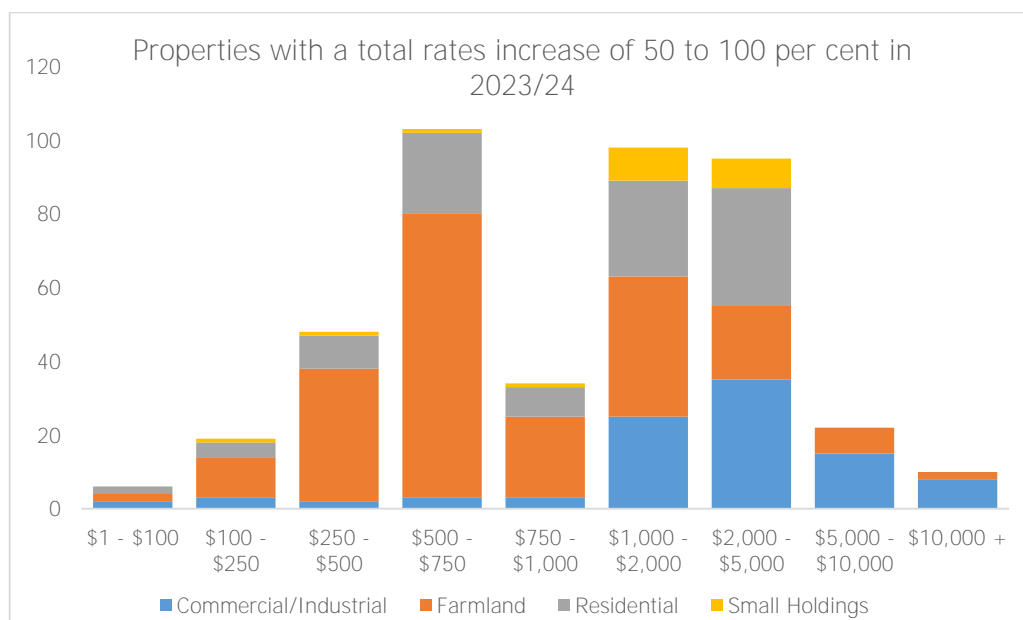
30. The following graphs focus on the three largest percentage increase groups (30% to 50%, 50% to 100%, and more than 100%) and shows the corresponding dollar increase that those properties receive. This is because it is important to understand both the percentage change and the dollar change to determine if a property is particularly impacted. For instance, one rating unit (which is part of a large rural property with multiple titles) has a rates increase of around 500 per cent, but that increase in dollar terms is just under \$70 and is therefore unlikely to be an issue for that property owner. Again, this shows the total rates increase for each property, and therefore includes changes arising from the 12.4 per cent rate requirement increase.

31. There are 1,724 properties that have a total rates increase of between 30 and 50 per cent.
- a) Of those properties, 12 have an increase greater than \$10,000, all of which are Commercial/Industrial properties.
 - b) One of these properties is in the overall top five properties with the largest dollar increases (a Commercial/Industrial property).
 - c) There are 37 properties with an increase of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 as well (predominately Commercial/Industrial).
 - d) There are 1,202 properties with a rates increase less than \$1,000 (70 per cent of the group), and 473 with a rates increase between \$1,000 and \$5,000 (a further 27 per cent).
 - e) There are 618 Residential properties in this group overall.



32. There are 435 properties that have a total rates increase of between 50 and 100 per cent.
- a) Of these properties, ten have an increase greater than \$10,000, of which eight are Commercial/Industrial properties and two are Farmlands properties.
 - b) Two of these properties are in the overall top five properties with the largest dollar increases (both are Commercial/Industrial properties).

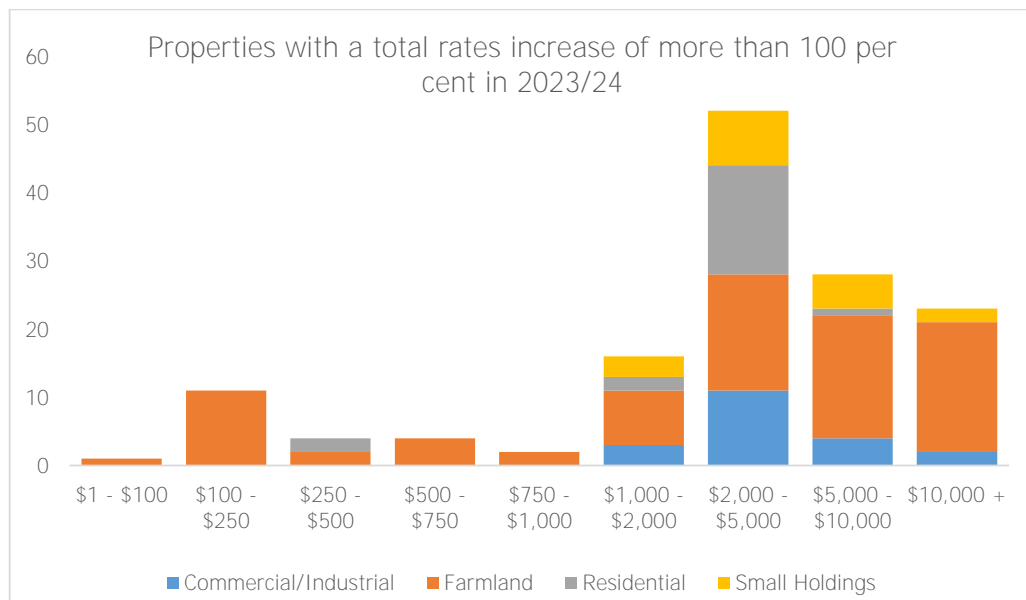
- c) There are 22 properties with an increase of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 as well (again, predominately Commercial/Industrial).
- d) There are 210 properties with a rates increase of less than \$1,000 (48 per cent of the group), and 193 with a rates increase between \$1,000 and \$5,000 (a further 44 per cent).
- e) There are 103 Residential properties in this group overall.



33. There are 141 properties that have a total rates increase of more than 100 per cent.

- a) Of these properties, 23 have a rates increase of more than \$10,000
 - i. Two are Commercial/Industrial, 19 are Farmland and two are Small Holdings (there are no Residential properties)
 - ii. One is owned by Council
 - iii. One is owned by the Crown (being the property with the largest dollar increase)
 - iv. Two **are Māori land** with corresponding legal restrictions on use
 - v. At least 12 are owned by property developers
 - vi. **One property's movement is being driven by changes to its Restricted Flow Water Targeted Rate rather than valuation changes.**

- b) There are 28 properties with a rates increase of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 as well, which are predominately Farmland.
- c) There are 22 properties with a rates increase of less than \$1000 (16 per cent of the group) and 68 with a rates increase between \$1,000 and \$5,000 (a further 48 per cent).
- d) There are 21 Residential properties in this group overall. The majority of these properties are large and sub-dividable.



- 34. Some of properties with the largest increases are Farmlands and Small Holdings that are in residentially-zoned areas but continue to operate as farms or lifestyle blocks. These properties appear to have valuations reflecting the increases in the housing market as they can be subdivided into new housing within existing District Plan rules. Their valuation therefore represents the potential profit available to the property owners or the attractiveness to developers to buy those sites. From a Council perspective, the fact that some of these properties are not being developed may create pressure for other land rezoning and infrastructure servicing (at considerable financial cost to Council and ratepayers).
- 35. Because the rating revaluation process has been delayed, Council has not had sufficient time to consider any rating system changes that could limit the impact on extreme outliers. Similarly though, Council has not had time to consider whether there are objections to the value of some of these properties that may significantly alter the incidence of rates.

36. There are three existing [Rates Remission and Postponement Policies](#) that some ratepayers may be able to apply under:
- a) Policy 3: Postponement of rates for financial hardship. This policy enables ratepayers who can evidence extreme financial hardship to have their rates postponed (i.e. to pay on the eventual sale of their property).
 - b) Policy 4: Remission on **Māori land. Some Māori landowners may be able** to identify legal/ownerships restrictions that mean the highest and best use of the land (used for valuation purposes) cannot be met.
 - c) Policy 5: Remission in miscellaneous circumstances. This allows Council to remit rates in special or exceptional circumstances, but there is a high threshold.
37. Officers are also able to work with ratepayers on payment plans as a way of managing any larger changes.
38. As with the fixed differential issue, this issue may raise further questions about the long-term **suitability and sustainability of Council's current rating system**. A long-term approach to addressing valuation changes could be assessed as part of the Funding and Rating Review being considered later in this agenda (in public excluded).

Objections are still to be finalised

39. Because the rating revaluation process has been delayed, some objections to the revaluations still require consideration and decisions to be made. There were 682 objections as of 15 May. This means that there is still a risk that the rates set either over- or under-recover the rates required. Any net variance will need to be addressed through standard year-end processes. However, this adds another **risk to Council's budgeting on top of inflationary** uncertainty.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND CONSIDERATIONS / HURINGA ĀHUARANGI

40. The Annual Plan for adoption includes funding for climate change mitigation and adaptation, including:
- a) Funding for the **Climate Action Framework's ongoing development of** plans for addressing climate change, including developing projects for inclusion into the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034
 - b) Planting Our Place
 - c) **Electrification of Council's fleet**
 - d) The Junction permanent building
-

- e) Stormwater renewals and upgrades, and
- f) Walking and cycling improvements.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

- 41. As outlined at the 7 March Council meeting report, there are some risks to budgets arising from the Reforms.
- 42. The Chief Executive of the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) has oversight powers of Council decision-making under Subpart 4 of Schedule 1 of the Water Services Entities Act 2022 in order to avoid territorial authorities making decisions that negatively impact on the Water Services Reform during the transition period. Those provisions clearly apply to decisions by Council in relation to this Annual Plan.
- 43. Officers requested confirmation from DIA on 16 March 2023 that the Annual Plan would not be disallowed using the initial decisions made by Council on 7 March 2023. DIA informed Council that no action would be taken (i.e. the Annual Plan would not be disallowed) on 9 May 2023.

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

- 44. **This Annual Plan becomes Council's budget on 1 July 2023.** It sets the operating and capital budgets that Officers will then implement through to 30 June 2024.
 - 45. Ratepayers will be sent four quarterly rates invoices in 2023/24, with the first rates invoice due in August 2023 (excluding volumetrically charged water rates). Volumetrically charged water rates will be invoiced either quarterly or monthly. These invoices will be in line with the rates resolution.
 - 46. Ratepayers with an objection to their new valuation that is not resolved before the first invoice will have that first invoice levied on the initial valuation. If the objection results in an altered valuation then Council will amend the invoices so that the ratepayer pays the correct rates across 2023/24.
 - 47. Council has begun the process to develop the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034. This will be subject to formal community consultation in early-2024. That Plan will form the annual budget for 2024/25, set out indicative budgets for 2025/26 and 2026/27 (subject to Annual Plans) and forecast indicative budgets for 2027/28 to 2033/34 (subject to later Long-Term Plans). Officers are working to **understand the implications of the Government's revised Water Services Reforms** on the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034.
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SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

48. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being significant because the Annual Plan sets the levels of service (in line with the Long-Term Plan), financial costs for the community, implements and funds various strategies and plans, and has widespread community interest and implications.
49. The Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to consult the community if the Annual Plan includes significant or material variations from the indicative budgets in the relevant year of the Long-Term Plan. Council resolved on 7 March 2023 that there were no identified significant or material variations and that consultation was therefore not required.

OPTIONS / **KŌWHIRINGA**

50. There is only one reasonably practicable option – to adopt the Annual Plan and then to set the rates. Council made initial decisions at its 7 March 2023 meeting and that was the appropriate time to consider amendments to the Annual Plan.

Option 1

Adopt the Annual Plan 2023/24 and then set the rates

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

51. The following table outlines some of the key financial information the Annual Plan for adoption:

	Long-Term Plan for 2023/24	Annual Plan 2023/24	Variation
Total rates requirement	\$128.5m	\$135.0m	+\$6.5m
Rates increase percentage	7.0%	12.4%	+5.4%
Total operating expenditure	\$198.3m	\$215.5m	+\$17.2m
Total capital expenditure	\$120.9m	\$135.0m	+\$14.1m
PIF release	\$9.3m	\$11.5m	+\$2.2m
Gross external debt	\$305.7m	\$302.2m	-\$3.5m
Interest expense	\$9.3m	\$11.3m	+\$2.0m

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

52. As outlined in the 7 March 2023 report, the heightened risk environment is expected to continue. Key risks to the Annual Plan include:
- Government Reforms, particularly the Water Services Reform
 - Covid-19
 - Capital deliverability

- d) Inflation uncertainty
 - e) Interest rate uncertainty
 - f) Challenges to the impacts of the 2022 revaluations on the general rate differentials (as noted earlier in this report), and
 - g) Rating valuation objections still awaiting determination (as noted earlier in this report).
53. Of these risks, inflation uncertainty has the most potential to impact on the capital and operating budgets through 2023/24. There is significant risk that budgets are insufficient to complete their scoped works, resulting in either overspends or reduced quality/quantity of works.
54. The other substantial risk is interest rate uncertainty. The Annual Plan assumes an average interest rate of 4.1 per cent. However, the national and international borrowing markets continue to see increased borrowing rates. Increases in interest rates will require additional interest repayments on Council debt, including both new debt taken on as well as debt rolled over in 2023/24.

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

55. The Annual Plan for adoption includes capital and operating budgets to support all five community outcomes set out in Long-Term Plan 2021-2031.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

56. Section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002 sets out the purpose of the Annual Plan, and Part 2 of Schedule 10 sets out the mandatory content requirements. The Annual Plan for adoption complies with these requirements.
57. Section 95 also sets out that Council must consult the community on the Annual Plan unless there are no significant or material variations from the Long-Term Plan to the Annual Plan. Council has already resolved that there are no significant or material variations and that consultation was not required.

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

58. The Annual Plan for adoption includes capital and operating budgets to support and implement a number of policies and plans. The rates resolution is in line with the Revenue and Financing Policy and the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031.
-

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

59. There has been no specific participation by Māori in the Annual Plan development process. Iwi, hapū, other Māori organisations, and Māori individuals submitted to the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 process which forms the starting point for developing this Annual Plan. Iwi and hapū are also, or will be, involved in a number of key projects in the Annual Plan.

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

60. There has been no specific community engagement or consultation on the Annual Plan so far. There was consultation on the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 (including 4,563 submissions during the consultation period) which forms the starting point for developing this Annual Plan.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga

61. This Annual Plan for adoption faces a high inflationary environment with interest rates increasing as well. A wide range of measures have been used to reduce the rates increase to 12.4 per cent (as noted in the 7 March 2023 Council meeting report). However, the financial impact on ratepayers of a 12.4 per cent increase (added with the revaluation issue), and on the wider community with increasing fees and charges (generally increasing by 10 per cent), may cause further difficulty and hardship.

Recommended Option / Kōwhiringa Tūtohutia

This report recommends Option 1 Adopt the Annual Plan 2023/24 and then set the rates for addressing the matter.

APPENDICES / NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA

Appendix 1 Annual Plan 2023/24 (ECM8987403)

Appendix 2 Council Services' Funding Impact Statements (ECM8987402)

Report Details

Prepared By:

Team:

Approved By:

Ward/Community:

Date:

File Reference:

Corporate Planning and Policy Team
Joy Buckingham (Group Manager Corporate Services)
District-wide
17 May 2023
ECM 8944461

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



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

ANNUAL PLAN

2023/24



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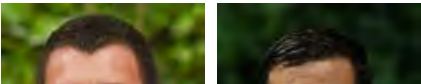
This document is NPDC's Annual Plan for the 2023/24 financial year.

It outlines exceptions for the 2023/24 year from the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031, and is intended to be read alongside that document. This document does not provide an exhaustive list of all of Council's projects for 2023/24; however it does provide an overview of our key priorities and projects for the year.



Mayor and Chief Executive's message

It's been a rollercoaster 12 months for Taranaki residents as Aotearoa navigates its way through one of the most challenging economic climates for 30 years.



Like other District's around the country, Taranaki's economy is under pressure, but the region's productivity rose by 3.7 per cent and employment up by 2.8 per cent at the end of 2022.

We're mindful of challenges local businesses are facing so we're also backing our Council-Controlled Organisations



Our Sustainable Lifestyle Capital vision

Our vision for New Plymouth District is to be the *Sustainable Lifestyle Capital*. We have a great starting point as our district offers so much – spectacular natural beauty from Taranaki Maunga to the moana, thriving towns and communities, a productive rural sector, some excellent recreational and cultural facilities and of course great people.

Supporting our *Sustainable Lifestyle Capital* vision is a mission statement for us to provide our people with an innovative and resilient district that restores mauri, protects our environment and supports a successful economic transition, while providing quality infrastructure and leadership through operational excellence. We have five goals that are our community outcomes.

Vision
Sustainable Lifestyle Capital

Mission
 To provide our people with an innovative and resilient district that restores mauri, protects our environment and supports a successful economic transition, while providing quality infrastructure and leadership through operational excellence

Goals

- Partnerships**
 Strengthening a treaty based partnership with tangata whenua and building partnerships with not-for-profit, private enterprise, and government to improve outcomes for all
- Delivery**
 Understanding and balancing our people's needs and wants through prudent delivery of quality infrastructure and services
- Community**
 Achieving wellbeing through a safe, creative, active and connected community while embracing Te Ao Māori
- Sustainability**
 Nurturing our environment, mitigating our impact and adapting to climate change
- Prosperity**
 Growing a resilient, equitable and sustainable economy where people want to work, live, learn, play and invest across our district

The risks to this annual plan

The heightened risk environment identified during the last Annual Plan is expected to continue. This environment means that we may not be able to deliver on our commitments to you, whether for existing services or in the projects we intend to undertake in 2023/24. Below are the key risks that we face.

Government Reforms

The Government has three major reforms aimed at local government at present. These are the Water Services Reform, Future for Local Government Review, and the Resource Management Reforms. These reforms, if they proceed, are likely to significantly impact on Council services in the future. However, for this Annual Plan these reforms are more likely to require additional expenditure by Council, or result in disruption of work programmes, as the reforms are developed and refined by the Government.

Covid Uncertainty

Covid could continue to have implications for 2023/24. There are continued health risks for the community as well as economic risks. These risks are considered lower at present than in the past few years, but new variants of concern could increase these risks again.

Inflation & Interest rate Uncertainty

The supply chain disruptions and border uncertainty since Covid increases risks to capital deliverability. Supply chain disruptions may make it harder to obtain goods for some projects, while border uncertainty may make it difficult to attract a skilled workforce to undertake specialised work.

There are also risks that the nationwide increase in capital expenditure (by both local and central government) will increase capital deliverability issues. The capital works programme has been reconsidered to focus on more deliverable projects, and there are ongoing improvements to improve deliverability as well.

Inflation & Interest rate Uncertainty

Inflation is forecast to slowly decrease this year albeit still remaining high. However, there are still risks that inflation may not decrease, or could even increase. If inflation increases further than forecast, this could result in some costs being higher than budgeted. This increases the likelihood of projects fully utilising contingencies or being over budget. It could also mean Council decides to reduce the scope or scale of what it builds, or decides to defer some projects.

High inflation has already resulted in the Reserve Bank increasing the Official Cash Rate and, in turn, interest rates have already risen. There is a risk that interest rates increase further over 2023/24. This would create additional financial costs for Council.

What’s coming up - key projects for 2023/24

Below are key capital expenditure projects planned for 2023/24, including what we are doing to progress the big calls we made in the Long-Term Plan (LTP) 2021-2031.



Looking after our existing assets

- This year we will focus our water renewal programme on water mains in Ōākura, Fitzroy, Glen Avon and Westown.
- The wastewater programme will be catching up on asset discovery/assessment, design and planning work. The programme was delayed due to Covid associated impacts.
- The stormwater renewal programme, as ‘the last cab off the rank’, has been impacted by the delays for wastewater. A design work contract panel is expected to be set up in 2023/24, with a construction panel set up the following year.

Conserving water

- Work will continue with installing water meters.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

- Work will focus on the Tangaroa Restoration Programme and Upper Waiari Catchment.



Building a multi-sport hub

- While no capital expenditure, planning continues for the Tūparakino Active Community Hub project, to inform decision-making for the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034.



Extending our tracks and trails network

- This year we will focus on the extension of the Coastal Walkway to Waitara, with work starting on detailed design, consenting and construction for the Waitara end of the Walkway.
- A small budget of \$31,000 is included in the Annual Plan to help resolve issues in the Kaitake Trail project.

Rolling out our Climate Action Framework

- We will focus on finalising the Adaptation Plan and refinement of projects for the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034.
- We will begin work on the infrastructure for accommodating more electric vehicles in the fleet carparks and continue to invest in sustainable travel options.
- We have two key projects in Inglewood and Peringa Park, aiming to plant at least 1.7 hectares of indigenous forest.

Other projects

- Colson Road Landfill closure works
- Construction of the Junction Permanent Building
- Downtown Carpark earthquake strengthening
- Inglewood CBD upgrade
- New Plymouth Water Treatment Plant Intake Fish Screen
- Onaero Bridge renewal
- Patterson Road growth area infrastructure
- TDF Crown Infrastructure funded Thermal Dryer
- TSB Stadium new toilets
- Waitara Marine Park redevelopment
- Windsor Walkway safety improvement
- WITT Infrastructure Training Facility
- Yarrow Stadium operational assets renewal

Key project changes from Year 3 of our LTP

We have made some minor changes to the capital projects in this Annual Plan compared to those outlined in the LTP 2021-2031 for this year. Most of these changes are minor, but some of the ones you may be interested in are outlined below.

New projects		Project budget increases	
Dog Park planning	\$0.1m	Windsor Walkway safety improvements	Increased by \$0.5m to \$0.5m
Beach Street accessible steps planning	\$0.2m	Universal water metering	Increased by \$0.6m to \$6.5m
Speed management activity To reduce speed around schools	\$0.6m	Walkway Extension to Waitara	Increased by \$1.6m to \$6.6m
New Plymouth Partners Kawarua Park Destination Playground	\$4.3m	TDF Crown Infrastructure Funded Thermal Dryer Facility	Increased by \$7.9m to \$23.8m
Patterson Road growth area infrastructure	\$5.4m		
The Government’s Climate Emergency Response Fund transport choices	\$15.7m		
Projects previously delayed from 2022/23			
Strandon Village place making	\$0.1m		
Pohutukawa Place walking and drainage improvements	\$0.2m		
Waiwhakaiho Pedestrian Bridge to The Valley planning	\$0.2m		
Projects brought forward			
Waitara Library redevelopment planning	\$0.1m		
Inglewood CBD upgrade	\$0.1m		

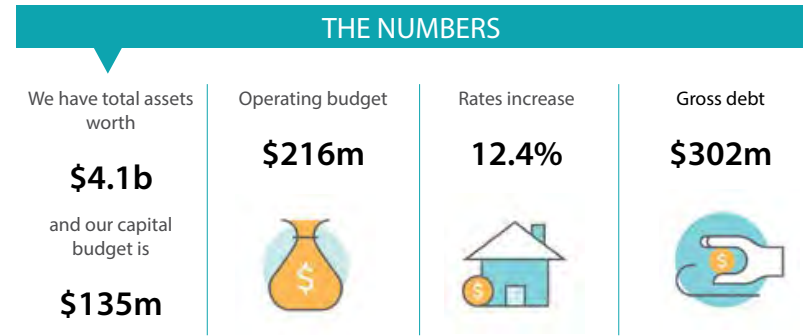
Key project changes from Year 3 of our LTP

Projects reduced to allow for planning	
Raleigh Street and Tate Road intersection planning Project delayed to 2024/25 to align with SH3 safety improvements	Reduced by \$0.3m to \$0.1m
Wills Road widening planning Project delayed to align with Coastal Walkway programme in the same area	Reduced by \$0.4m to \$0.1m
Pukekura Park water quality planning	Reduced by \$0.5m to \$0.1m
Brooklands Road/Hori Street/Upjohn Street intersection safety improvements planning	Reduced by \$0.7m to \$0.1m
Waitaha Stream underpass Area Q planning	Reduced by \$0.6m to \$0.1m
Airport Drive/Parklands Avenue intersection	Reduced by \$0.7m to \$0.3m
Tūparikino Active Community Hub All capital expenditure on hold with a continuation of required planning	Reduced by \$4m to \$1m
New Plymouth Water Treatment Plant intake fish screen Part of project delayed until 2024/25	Reduced by \$1.2m to \$1.7m

Projects delayed to the future	
Devon St East/Currie Street intersection improvements	\$0.2m
Otararoa Road geometric improvements	\$0.3m
Organic Waste Processing Facility	\$0.6m
Surrey Hill Road - Kaitake Road to Kaitake Trail	\$0.6m
Surrey Hill Road - Wairau Road to Kaitake Trail	\$0.7m
NPDC Civil Defence resilience project	\$0.8m
Belair Avenue/Omata Road intersection	\$1.3m
Kaitake Trail	\$2.1m
Kawaroa to Belt Road seawall	\$4.1m

Financial summary

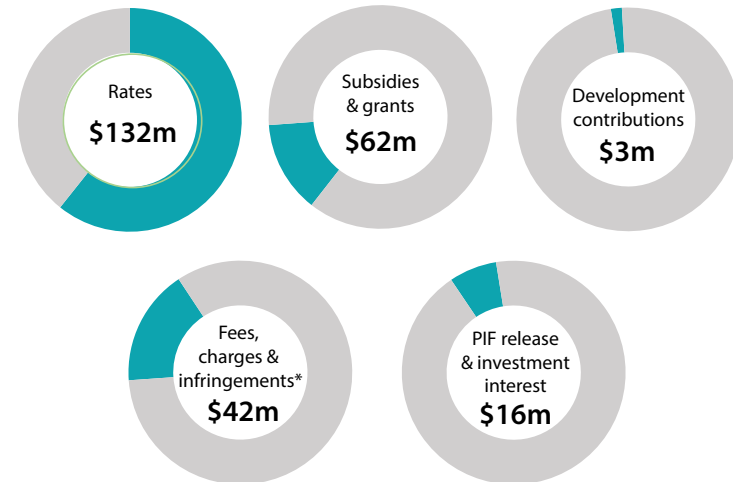
This is a summary of key financial information relating to the Annual Plan 2023/24. For more detailed information, please refer to the Financial Information section.



Council's budgeted operational revenue

Where does the money come from?

Revenue is received from a mix of rates, fees, interest and dividends on Council's investments, and external sources such as financial assistance from government agencies (e.g. Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency). Council recognises revenue from an unrealised gain on investments (\$9.3m), gain on disposal of Waitara freehold land (\$5.4m) and vested assets income (\$4.4m).











* A schedule of the fees and charges can be found on Council's website www.npdc.govt.nz.









Council's budgeted operational and capital expenditure

How will the money be spent?

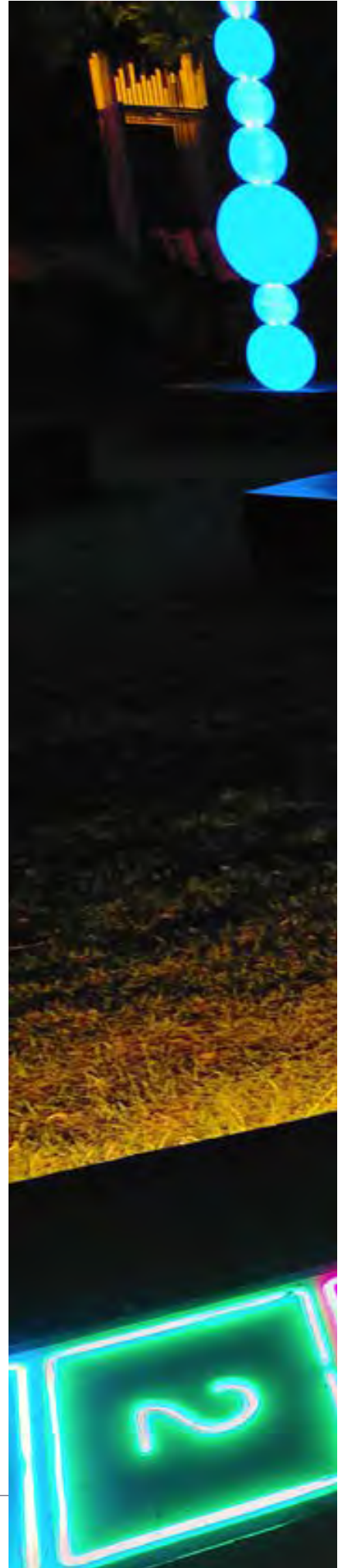
Operating expenditure is used for the day to day running of services and facilities and includes the recognition of depreciation. Capital expenditure is used for renewing and improving the network infrastructure (e.g. roads, pipes and buildings).

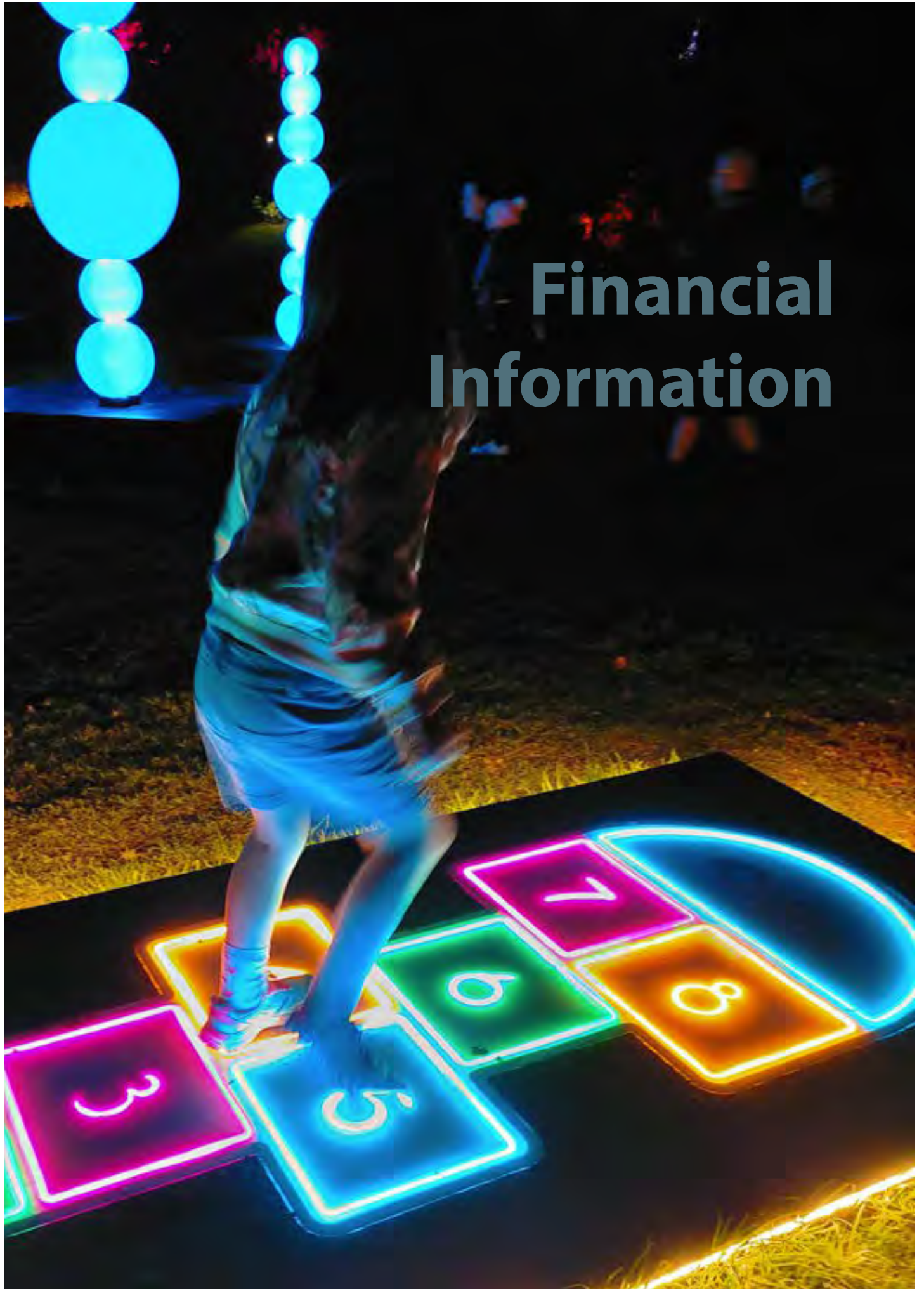
Council services	Operating budget	Capital budget	Rates required*
 Community Partnerships	\$6.9m	\$0.2m	\$90
 Customer and Regulatory Solutions	\$15.9m	\$1.2m	\$51
 Economic Development	\$5.1m	-	\$86
 Emergency Management and Business Continuance	\$2.6m	\$0.1m	\$20
 Flood Protection and Control Works	\$0.6m	-	\$6
 Governance	\$4.6m	\$0.4m	\$80
 Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/ Len Lye Centre	\$6.1m	\$0.2m	\$80
 Management of Investments and Funding (includes PIF release)	\$12.1m	-	-\$178

* Average residential rates is \$3,160 (inclusive GST)

Council services	Operating budget	Capital budget	Rates required*
 Parks and Open Spaces	\$21.4m	\$10.3m	\$325
 Puke Ariki and Community Libraries	\$13.5m	\$2.0m	\$206
 Stormwater Management	\$8.4m	\$4.4m	\$72
 Transportation	\$33.3m	\$49.8m	\$443
 Venues and Events	\$16.6m	\$5.1m	\$195
 Waste Management and Minimisation	\$20.0m	\$3.4m	\$286
 Wastewater Treatment	\$28.1m	\$37.6m	\$597
 Water Supply	\$19.2m	\$13.0m	\$389

* Average residential rates is \$3,160 (inclusive GST)





Financial Information

Prospective Statements

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Operating revenue			
<i>Revenue from exchange transactions</i>			
Interest revenue	1.71	1.68	1.60
Investment revenue	20.36	21.07	23.77
Water - targeted metered rates	5.26	5.97	5.97
Other revenue (excluding vested assets, fines and levies)	39.52	39.08	40.57
<i>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</i>			
Rates (excluding water targeted metered rates)	112.26	119.87	126.36
Subsidies and grants	24.63	32.49	61.92
Development and financial contributions	3.08	3.19	3.19
Fines and levies	1.44	1.44	1.45
Vested assets	4.40	4.54	5.25
Total operating revenue	212.66	229.33	270.08
Operating expenditure			
Personnel costs	47.77	48.72	58.75
Other expenses	93.01	94.13	95.91
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	45.09	46.17	49.53
Interest expense	7.87	9.28	11.32
Total operating expenditure	193.74	198.30	215.51
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation	18.92	31.03	54.57
Taxation refund/(expense)	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after taxation	18.92	31.03	54.57
Other comprehensive revenue and expense			
Gain/(loss) on property, plant and equipment and equipment revaluations	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense	-	-	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	18.92	31.03	54.57

Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Equity at the beginning of the year	3,283.74	3,302.66	3,640.26
Net surplus/(deficit) from continued operations	18.92	31.03	54.57
Other comprehensive revenue and expense	-	-	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	18.92	31.03	54.57
Equity adjustment	-	-	-
Equity at the end of the year	3,302.66	3,333.69	3,694.83

Prospective Statements

Prospective Statement of Financial Position

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3,144.31	3,220.41	3,517.21
Intangible assets	6.85	7.12	10.01
Forestry assets	4.79	4.85	5.98
Investments in CCOs and similar entities	57.44	56.69	56.69
Other financial assets	56.61	56.01	83.01
Derivative financial instruments	0.76	0.76	0.76
Total non-current assets	3,270.76	3,345.84	3,673.66
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7.92	2.13	6.26
Debtors and other receivables	18.97	18.88	19.00
Investments in CCOs and similar entities	4.15	4.15	4.15
Other financial assets	315.93	329.69	370.27
Intangible assets	-	-	-
Inventory	0.15	0.15	0.15
Non-current assets held for sale	0.38	0.45	0.45
Total current assets	347.50	355.45	400.28
Total assets	3,618.26	3,701.29	4,073.94
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	193.14	255.70	249.14
Derivative financial instruments	21.63	21.63	21.63
Provisions	2.84	2.69	2.69
Employee entitlements	0.52	0.52	0.52
Total non-current liabilities	218.13	280.54	273.98
Current liabilities			
Creditors and other payables	28.24	31.76	54.97
Borrowings	64.00	50.00	53.05
Provisions	1.02	1.02	1.02
Employee entitlements	3.93	4.00	4.77
Derivative financial instruments	0.30	0.30	0.30
Total current liabilities	97.49	87.08	114.11
Total liabilities	315.62	367.62	388.09
Net assets	3,302.64	3,333.67	3,685.85
Equity			
Accumulated funds	1,656.06	1,696.14	1,751.02
Restricted reserves	46.28	37.23	34.53
Asset revaluation reserves	1,600.30	1,600.30	1,900.30
Total equity	3,302.64	3,333.67	3,685.85

Prospective Statements

Prospective Cash Flow Statement

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from rates revenue	117.52	125.84	132.34
Interest received	1.71	1.68	1.60
Other revenue received	63.85	71.48	103.52
Payments to suppliers and employees	(129.88)	(132.62)	(143.84)
Waitara Lands Act disbursements	(6.11)	(6.85)	(2.54)
Interest paid	(7.87)	(9.28)	(11.32)
Net cash flows from operating activities	39.22	50.25	79.76
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	7.56	8.24	8.24
Investment release to Council	11.19	11.81	14.51
Receipts from sale of other financial assets	0.75	0.75	0.75
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(98.63)	(120.90)	(135.02)
Purchase of other financial assets	(4.08)	(4.50)	(5.87)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(83.21)	(104.60)	(117.39)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	48.16	83.56	61.56
Repayment of borrowings	(15.00)	(35.00)	(35.00)
Net cash flows from financing activities	33.16	48.56	26.56
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(10.83)	(5.79)	(11.07)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	18.75	7.92	17.34
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7.92	2.13	6.27

Statement of Accounting Policies

These prospective financial statements are for the year commencing 1 July 2023 and ending on 30 June 2024 and were authorised for issue by Council on [enter date of Council meeting adopting Annual Plan]. The accounting policies used to prepare these prospective financial statements are the same as those contained in the Basis of Preparation of the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2022 which is available on the [Council's website](#). The changes in PBE IPSAS accounting standards that have occurred since the 30 June 2022 reporting period have no impact in the preparation of this Annual Plan.

Notes to the Prospective Statements

Group of activities combined depreciation and amortisation expense

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Community Partnerships	0.24	0.24	0.32
Customer and Regulatory Solutions	0.69	0.69	0.33
Economic Development	-	-	-
Emergency Management and Business Continuance	0.04	0.05	0.09
Flood Protection and Control Works	0.13	0.13	0.22
Governance	0.02	0.02	-
Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre	0.56	0.57	0.66
Management of Investments and Funding	-	-	0.06
Parks and Open Spaces	2.81	2.95	3.80
Puke Ariki and Community Libraries	2.20	2.21	2.34
Stormwater Management	3.96	4.02	5.23
Transportation	12.29	12.53	12.56
Venues and Events	1.53	1.65	2.02
Waste Management and Minimisation	0.50	0.51	1.00
Wastewater Treatment	10.25	10.59	11.90
Water Supply	7.09	7.22	6.50
Other	2.78	2.78	2.50
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	45.09	46.17	49.53

Waitara Lands Act Land

This plan includes future income from Waitara endowment land totalling \$8.41m to be distributed as follows:

- Taranaki Regional Council \$2.53m
- Hapu Land Fund \$2.94m
- Waitara Perpetual Community Fund \$2.94m

The annual release from the Waitara Perpetual Community Fund provided for in these prospective financial statements is \$262,332.

Reserve Funds

NPDC maintains reserve funds as a part of its equity. Schedule 10 Clause 16 requires certain information to be included pertaining to these reserve funds. The following presents a summary of reserve funds followed by a breakdown into the various reserves explaining 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 NPDC's expected reserve funds over the life of this plan.

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Opening balances	65.10	46.29	54.95
Deposits to reserves	28.87	30.00	23.63
Withdrawals from reserves	(47.68)	(39.05)	(41.57)
Closing balances	46.29	37.24	37.01

Note. Opening balances for Budget 2023/24 have been adjusted to reflect the actual opening position at 1 July 2022 and impacts of forecast for 2022/23.

- 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.

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Opening balances	11.65	8.39	0.38
Deposits to reserves	(0.15)	0.60	0.20
Withdrawals from reserves	(3.11)	(2.59)	(0.93)
Closing balances	8.39	6.40	(0.35)

- 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), 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.

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Opening balances	38.46	40.53	31.79
Deposits to reserves	5.81	4.73	3.07
Withdrawals from reserves	(3.74)	(1.27)	(0.33)
Closing balances	40.53	43.99	34.53

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, Water Supply, Wastewater Management, Stormwater Drainage, Flood Protection and Control Works, Parks, Venues and Events, Puke Ariki and Govett-Brewster Art Gallery.

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Opening balances	0.90	0.59	0.59
Deposits to reserves	-	0.00	0.00
Withdrawals from reserves	(0.31)	0.00	0.00
Closing balances	0.59	0.59	0.59

- 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.

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Opening balances	14.09	(3.18)	22.19
Deposits to reserves	23.21	24.67	20.36
Withdrawals from reserves	(40.48)	(35.19)	(40.31)
Closing balances	(3.18)	(13.70)	2.24

Disclosure Statement for the period commencing 1 July 2022

(Note: this Statement is unaudited)

What is the purpose of this statement

The purpose of this statement is to disclose NPDC's planned financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether the Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings.

The Council is required to include this statement in its annual plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the Regulations). Refer to the Regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement.

Benchmark	Planned	Met
Rates affordability - income		
Total rates revenue for each year will not exceed 75% of operating revenue.	49%	Yes
Rates affordability - increases		
Total rates increase limit is 9%.	12.4%	No
Debt affordability		
Interest expense on external borrowings each year will be no more than 12.5% of rates income.	9%	Yes
Net external borrowings each year will be no more than 135% of total revenue.	109%	Yes
Balanced budget		
The planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant or equipment) equals or is greater than its planned operating expenses.	252%	Yes
Essential services		
The planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than expected depreciation on network services.	288%	Yes
Debt servicings		
The Council's planned borrowing costs are equal to or are less than 10% of its planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant or equipment).	4%	Yes

Rates and Funding Information

Funding Impact Statement

Rating policies, system and indicative rates

This section complies with the requirements under Schedule 10 clauses 20 and 20A of the Local Government Act 2002. It should be read in conjunction with New Plymouth District Council's 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:

	Fixed Differential %	Revenue sought 2023/24 (\$)
Group 1: Commercial/Industrial All rating units that are used primarily for any commercial or industrial purpose	26.9	23,679,858
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.	54	47,535,774
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.	3.6	3,169,052
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.	15.5	13,644,528
Total	100	88,029,212

The Revenue and Financing Policy outlines the rules for inclusion into the different groups.

Rates and Funding Information

Funding Impact Statement

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	\$23,679,858	\$47,535,775	\$3,169,052	\$13,644,528
Total UAGC from Group collected	\$1,030,200	\$13,443,367	\$754,352	\$1,338,625
Group requirement from land value calculation	\$22,649,658	\$34,092,408	\$2,414,700	\$12,305,903

The differentials per dollar land value are set in the table below.

Differential category	Rate cents/\$	Differential factor
Commercial/Industrial	1.2168	4.72
Residential	0.2578	1.00
Small Holdings	0.1985	0.77
Farmland	0.2674	1.04

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.

	2022/23	2023/24
UAGC (excluding GST)	\$393.20	\$423.08

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, 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 Roading 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.

	2022/23	2023/24
UARC (excluding GST)	\$119.01	\$128.05

4. 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.

Rates and Funding Information

Funding Impact Statement

5. Water Supply

NPDC has three mechanisms of payment for water supply.

- 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 2023/24 and will be discontinued in 2024/25. The amount per SUIP is \$388.83 (excluding GST) for 2023/24.
- 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 \$1.42 (per cubic metre) for 2023/24.
 - Rate for consumption in excess of 50,000m³ per annum \$1.44 (per cubic metre) for 2023/24.
 - Waitara industrial - untreated supply \$0.96 (per cubic metre) for 2023/24.
- 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 2023/24, the amount per 1m³ unit is \$227.63.

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 2023/24.

For properties that are not connected to an urban or rural water supply a targeted rate is not assessed.

6. Sewage treatment and disposal

All rating units other than commercial/industrial and schools

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 \$596.41 for 2023/24.

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 2023/24.

	(\$)
One to two	596.41
Three	506.95
Four	447.31
Five	387.67
Six to 10	357.85
11 to 15	328.03
16 to 20	313.12
21 or more	298.21

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 2023/24 is \$298.21. Once connected the full amount will apply in the next financial year.

All rating units in the district which are neither connected to the sewerage system or are not serviceable are not liable for these rates.

Rates and Funding Information

Funding Impact Statement

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 \$206.10 for 2023/24.

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 \$44.06 for 2023/24.

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.

Due dates and penalties

NPDC's rates (excluding metered water rates) for the 2023/24 year (1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024) will become due and payable by four equal instalments on the following dates:

Instalment 1: 30 August 2023

Instalment 2: 29 November 2023

Instalment 3: 28 February 2024

Instalment 4: 29 May 2024

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 2023 and which remain unpaid on 1 July 2023. The penalty will be applied on 30 September 2023 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 2023.

Metered water rates for the 2023/24 year (1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024) 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 2023 to be invoiced monthly.

Invoices for metered water invoiced quarterly will become due and payable on the following dates:

Instalment 1: 29 November 2023

Instalment 2: 28 February 2024

Instalment 3: 29 May 2024

Instalment 4: 28 August 2024

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.

Rates and Funding Information

Funding Impact Statement

Invoices for metered water invoiced on a monthly basis will become due and payable on the following dates:

Instalment 1: 21 August 2023

Instalment 2: 20 September 2023

Instalment 3: 20 October 2023

Instalment 4: 20 November 2023

Instalment 5: 20 December 2023

Instalment 6: 22 January 2024

Instalment 7: 20 February 2024

Instalment 8: 20 March 2024

Instalment 9: 22 April 2024

Instalment 10: 20 May 2024

Instalment 11: 20 June 2024

Instalment 12: 22 July 2024

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

	2022/23*	2023/24
Projected number of rating units	36,773	37,118
Projected total capital value of rating units (\$m)	24,170	24,325
Projected total land value of rating units (\$m)	12,749	20,906

* These are the actual rates strike figures

Lump sum contributions

NPDC may accept lump sum contributions in respect of any targeted rate.

Other funding sources

	2023/24 (\$m)
Subsidies and grants	61.92
Fees and charges	35.23
Interest and dividends from investments	16.11
Development and financial contributions	3.19
Increase (decrease) in debt	26.57
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	8.63
Lump sum contributions	-
Other (including fuel tax, fines and infringements)	1.38
	153.03

Rates and Funding Information

Funding Impact Statement

Total rates

	2022/23 (\$)	2023/24 (\$)
Uniform annual general charge (UAGC)	15,233,748	16,566,544
General rate	63,259,363	71,462,669
Sub total (general rates)	78,493,111	88,029,213
Uniform annual roading charge (UARC)	4,600,304	4,989,910
Uniform annual sewage charge (UADC)	16,539,000	19,417,304
Uniform annual water charge (UAWC)	9,664,035	10,809,079
Water by meter charges	5,260,950	5,418,779
Uniform annual refuse charge (UARC)	5,513,000	6,308,033
Swimming pool compliance charge (UAPC)	41,590	42,163
Sub total (targeted rates/charges)	41,618,879	46,985,268
Total	120,111,990	135,014,481

The total rates figures in the table above do not include GST. GST will be added at applicable rates.

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 2023/24. They are required to be provided under clause 20(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.

	\$235,000 LV (previously \$111,000 LV)	\$320,000 LV (previously \$165,000 LV)	\$390,000 LV (previously \$215,000 LV)	\$490,000 LV (previously \$285,000 LV)	\$790,000 LV (previously \$500,000 LV)
General Rate	696.70	948.70	1,156.23	1,452.70	2,342.11
Uniform annual general charge	486.54	486.54	486.54	486.54	486.54
Targeted rates					
Uniform annual roading charge	147.26	147.26	147.26	147.26	147.26
Uniform annual sewage charge	686.00	686.00	686.00	686.00	686.00
Uniform annual water charge:					
- Network fixed charge	43.24	43.24	43.24	43.24	43.24
- Standardised consumption charge	403.91	403.91	403.91	403.91	403.91
Uniform annual refuse charge	237.02	237.02	237.02	237.02	237.02
Total	2,700.67	2,952.67	3,160.20	3,456.67	4,346.08
Increase \$ over 2022/23	403.22	404.77	380.40	352.21	244.46

Rates and Funding Information

Funding Impact Statement

Commercial/Industrial land value (LV)

	\$136,000 LV (previously \$42,000 LV)	\$340,000 LV (previously \$205,000 LV)	\$580,000 LV (previously \$380,000 LV)	\$1,020,000 LV (previously \$720,000 LV)	\$2,640,000 LV (previously \$1,930,000 LV)
General Rate	1,903.08	4,757.69	8,116.06	14,273.06	36,942.05
Uniform annual general charge	486.54	486.54	486.54	486.54	486.54
Targeted rates					
Uniform annual roading charge	147.26	147.26	147.26	147.26	147.26
Uniform annual sewage charge	686.00	686.00	2,230.00	2,230.00	4,120.00
Uniform annual water charge:					
- Network fixed charge	43.24	43.24	43.24	43.24	43.24
- Standardised consumption charge	403.91	403.91	403.91	403.91	403.91
Total	3,670.03	6,524.64	11,427.01	17,584.01	42,143.00
Increase \$ over 2022/23	1,324.02	1,181.12	1,549.30	1,453.83	2,161.33

Small Holdings land value (LV)

	\$340,000 LV (previously \$170,000 LV)	\$545,000 LV (previously \$280,000 LV)	\$610,000 LV (previously \$335,000 LV)	\$700,000 LV (previously \$425,000 LV)	\$1,110,000 LV (previously \$640,000 LV)
General Rate	776.14	1,244.10	1,392.48	1,597.93	2,511.03
Uniform annual general charge	486.54	486.54	486.54	486.54	486.54
Targeted rates					
Uniform annual roading charge	147.26	147.26	147.26	147.26	147.26
Total	1,409.94	1,877.90	2,026.28	2,231.73	3,144.83
Increase \$ over 2022/23	187.47	245.58	189.03	59.13	171.14

Farmland land value (LV)

	\$320,000 LV (previously \$150,000 LV)	\$670,000 LV (previously \$395,000 LV)	\$850,000 LV (previously \$570,000 LV)	\$1,580,000 LV (previously \$1,200,000 LV)	\$4,950,000 LV (previously \$4,020,000 LV)
General Rate	984.03	2,060.32	2,613.84	4,858.66	15,221.75
Uniform annual general charge	486.54	486.54	486.54	486.54	486.54
Targeted rates					
Uniform annual roading charge	147.26	147.26	147.26	147.26	147.26
Total	1,617.83	2,694.12	3,247.64	5,492.46	15,855.55
Increase \$ over 2022/23	476.45	650.57	559.68	484.66	463.66

Rates and Funding Information

Funding Impact Statement

Rates and Charges	2022/23 (\$)	2023/24 (\$)
General rates		
Uniform annual general charge	393.20	423.08
Differential rates (cents per \$ of rateable value):		
- Group 1 (Commercial/Industrial)	1.5991c	1.2168c
- Group 2 (Residential)	0.4033c	0.2578c
- Group 3 (Small Holdings)	0.3240c	0.1985c
- Group 4 (Farmland)	0.3202c	0.2674c
Targeted rates/charges		
Uniform annual roading charge	119.01	128.05
Uniform annual refuse charge per serviced household	181.74	206.10
Uniform annual sewage charge - all rating units other than commercial/industrial	507.83	596.41
Uniform annual sewage charge - commercial/industrial (including schools) (scale of charges per water closet or urinal):		
- One to two	507.83	596.41
- Three	431.30	506.95
- Four	380.87	447.31
- Five	330.43	387.67
- Six to 10	304.35	357.85
- 11 to 15	279.13	328.03
- 16 to 20	266.96	313.12
- 21 or more	253.91	298.21
Ōākura part charge	253.91	298.21
Uniform annual water charge:		
- Network fixed charge	37.60	37.60
- Consumption variable charge	310.75	351.23
Swimming pool compliance charge	43.47	44.06
Ngā Whare Ora Taiao o Ngāmotu (New Plymouth Sustainable Homes) Scheme - funding assistance depending on each funding arrangement		
Water charges		
On demand supplies by water by meter (WBM):		
- Supply charge (for all metered customers)	37.60	37.60
- Standard rate for consumption up to 50,000m ³ (per cubic metre)	1.38	1.42
- Industrial rate for consumption in excess of 50,000m ³ per annum (per cubic metre)	1.40	1.44
Waitara industrial - untreated supply (per cubic metre)	0.96	0.96
Restricted flow connections (per water unit as defined by Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Services Bylaw (Part 14))	221.00	227.63

Note: large users are charged the standard WBM rate to 50,000m³ and the industrial rate for amounts in excess of 50,000m³

The figures above do not include GST. GST will be added at applicable rates.

Funding Impact Statement

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	75.75	79.16	87.16
Targeted rates	41.77	46.68	45.18
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	7.30	7.12	7.40
Fees and charges	34.93	33.74	35.23
Interest and dividends from investments	12.91	13.49	16.11
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	1.37	1.37	1.38
Total operating funding (A)	174.03	181.56	192.46
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(142.61)	(145.69)	(161.80)
Finance costs	(7.87)	(9.28)	(11.32)
Internal charges and overheads applied	2.73	2.80	7.01
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(147.75)	(152.17)	166.11
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	26.28	29.39	26.35
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	17.33	25.37	54.52
Development and financial contributions	3.08	3.19	3.19
Increase/(decrease) in debt	33.15	48.55	26.57
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	7.56	8.23	8.63
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	61.12	85.34	92.91
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	(10.27)	(11.10)	17.30
- to improve the level of service	(43.25)	(57.93)	68.59
- to replace existing assets	(45.11)	(51.87)	49.13
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	8.50	3.01	(15.85)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	2.73	3.15	0.09
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(87.40)	(114.74)	119.26
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(26.28)	(29.40)	(26.35)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	45.09	46.17	49.53
less deferred/unfunded	(22.08)	(21.70)	(29.37)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	23.01	24.47	20.16

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.

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
Total operating funding (A)	174.02	181.55	192.45
add sources of capital funding:			
- Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	17.33	25.37	54.52
- Development and financial contributions	3.08	3.19	3.19
add Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense:			
- Unrealised gain/(loss) on PIF	9.17	9.26	9.26
- Disposals gain/(loss) from sale of assets	4.66	5.42	5.42
- Vested assets	4.40	4.54	5.25
Total operating revenue as per statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	212.66	229.33	270.09
Applications of operating funding			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	147.75	152.17	166.11
add Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense:			
- Depreciation and amortisation expenses	45.09	46.17	49.53
- Revaluation (gain)/loss on forestry	0.90	(0.06)	(0.13)
Total operating revenue as per statement of comprehensive revenue and expense	193.74	198.28	215.51



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NewPlymouthDistrictCouncil @NPDCouncil



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu

**New Plymouth
District Council**

Council Services Funding Impact Statements 2023/24

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Community Partnerships

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	5.36	5.43	5.54
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.06	0.06	0.06
Fees and charges	1.24	1.31	1.41
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	0.26
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	0.15	0.25	-
Total operating funding (A)	6.81	7.05	7.27
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(4.96)	(5.17)	(5.13)
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(1.35)	(1.37)	(1.42)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(6.31)	(6.54)	(6.55)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.50	0.51	0.72
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1.47	(0.03)	0.12
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1.47	(0.03)	0.12
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(1.49)	-	(0.14)
- to replace existing assets	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.37)	(0.38)	(0.60)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(1.97)	(0.49)	(0.84)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.50)	(0.51)	(0.72)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.24	0.24	0.32
less deferred/unfunded	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.16)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.15	0.16	0.16

Customer and Regulatory Solutions

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	2.83	2.58	3.16
Targeted rates	0.04	0.04	0.05
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	9.28	9.46	11.15
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	0.79	0.79	0.80
Total operating funding (A)	12.94	12.87	15.16
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(8.96)	(8.73)	(10.87)
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(4.13)	(4.29)	(4.67)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(13.09)	(13.02)	(15.54)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.38)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	(1.11)	(0.03)	(1.23)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	1.30	0.22	1.64
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	0.18	0.19	0.41
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	0.15	0.15	0.38
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.69	0.69	0.33
less deferred/unfunded	(0.57)	(0.57)	(0.22)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.13	0.12	0.11

Economic Development

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	4.29	4.40	5.29
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	4.40	5.29
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(3.48)	(3.59)	(4.09)
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.75)	(0.75)	(1.02)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(4.23)	(4.34)	(5.11)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.05	0.06	0.18
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(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)	(0.04)	(0.16)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.16)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.18)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	-	-	-
less deferred/unfunded	0.04	0.04	0.04
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.04	0.04	0.04

Emergency Management and Business Continuance

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	1.49	1.54	1.21
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1.57	1.61	1.61
Fees and charges	0.23	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	3.28	3.16	2.82
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(2.37)	(2.17)	(2.07)
Finance costs	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.73)	(0.74)	(0.42)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(3.13)	(2.94)	(2.53)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.15	0.21	0.29
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(0.02)	0.78	(0.17)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.02)	0.78	(0.17)
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(0.12)	(0.98)	(0.07)
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.05)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.13)	(0.99)	(0.12)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.15)	(0.21)	(0.29)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.04	0.05	0.09
less deferred/unfunded	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.07)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.01	0.02	0.02

Flood Protection and Control Works

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	0.30	0.38	0.40
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	0.38	0.40
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(0.05)	(0.13)	(0.18)
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.24)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(0.25)	(0.34)	(0.42)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.05	0.04	(0.02)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(0.01)	-	(0.01)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	-	-	0.07
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.04)	(0.04)	0.03
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.05)	(0.04)	0.02
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.13	0.13	0.22
less deferred/unfunded	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.18)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.04	0.03	0.04

Governance

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	4.10	4.11	4.89
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	0.08	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	4.11	4.90
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(1.88)	(1.88)	(2.31)
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2.26)	(2.19)	(2.28)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(4.15)	(4.07)	(4.59)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.04	0.04	0.31
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.02
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.02
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(0.41)	(0.42)	(0.40)
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	0.39	0.39	0.07
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.33)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.31)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.02	0.02	-
less deferred/unfunded	0.01	0.01	0.03
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.03	0.03	0.03

Govett-Brewster Art Gallery/Len Lye Centre

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	4.49	4.59	4.90
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.26	0.26	0.26
Fees and charges	0.54	0.64	0.64
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	5.29	5.49	5.80
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(3.58)	(3.69)	(3.89)
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(1.49)	(1.52)	(1.52)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(5.07)	(5.21)	(5.41)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.23	0.28	0.39
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	0.06	0.06	0.08
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	0.06	0.06	0.08
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.10)
- to replace existing assets	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.12)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.25)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.29)	(0.35)	(0.47)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.23)	(0.28)	(0.39)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.56	0.57	0.66
less deferred/unfunded	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.39)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.27	0.27	0.27

Management of Investments and Funding

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	(10.48)	(9.22)	(10.94)
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	3.85	1.24	1.72
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	12.68	13.16	15.85
Total operating funding (A)	6.05	5.18	6.63
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(7.47)	(7.19)	(9.66)
Finance costs	(2.00)	(2.83)	(1.58)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(1.33)	(0.71)	(0.82)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(10.79)	(10.73)	(12.06)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(4.75)	(5.55)	(5.43)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(1.35)	(3.75)	(3.75)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	6.99	7.95	7.95
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	5.64	4.20	4.20
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.89)	1.36	1.23
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.89)	1.36	1.23
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	4.75	5.55	5.43
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	-	-	0.06
less deferred/unfunded	0.02	0.02	(3.54)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.02	0.02	(3.48)

Parks and Open Spaces

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	17.92	18.65	19.95
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fees and charges	2.24	2.29	2.34
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	20.17	20.95	22.30
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(12.38)	(12.90)	(13.18)
Finance costs	(0.59)	(0.59)	(0.81)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2.77)	(3.02)	(3.62)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(15.74)	(16.51)	(17.61)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	4.43	4.44	4.69
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1.54	0.05	2.00
Development and financial contributions	0.57	0.59	0.59
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1.56	8.25	1.32
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	3.67	8.89	3.91
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	(0.55)	(0.57)	(0.82)
- to improve the level of service	(3.97)	(9.25)	(2.20)
- to replace existing assets	(3.82)	(2.02)	(7.27)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	0.24	(1.49)	1.69
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(8.10)	(13.33)	(8.60)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(4.43)	(4.44)	(4.69)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	2.81	2.95	3.80
less deferred/unfunded	0.77	0.56	(0.29)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	3.58	3.51	3.51

Puke Ariki and Community Libraries

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	12.74	12.83	12.66
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.56	0.40	0.22
Fees and charges	0.41	0.46	0.45
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	13.72	13.70	13.33
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(7.34)	(7.60)	(7.36)
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(3.87)	(3.60)	(3.80)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(11.21)	(11.20)	(11.16)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2.50	2.50	2.17
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	0.08	0.48	(0.16)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	0.08	0.48	(0.16)
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	(0.01)
- to improve the level of service	(0.10)	(0.39)	(0.08)
- to replace existing assets	(2.12)	(2.35)	(1.91)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.37)	(0.25)	(0.01)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(2.59)	(2.98)	(2.01)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(2.50)	(2.50)	(2.17)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	2.20	2.21	2.34
less deferred/unfunded	0.11	0.03	(0.59)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	2.31	2.24	1.75

Stormwater Management

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	2.84	4.48	4.41
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	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)	2.86	4.49	4.42
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(1.36)	(1.69)	(1.62)
Finance costs	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.55)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(0.72)	(0.74)	(0.99)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(2.26)	(2.61)	(3.16)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.59	1.88	1.26
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	0.33	0.35	0.35
Increase/(decrease) in debt	2.65	2.77	3.11
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	0.40
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2.99	3.11	3.86
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	(0.28)	(1.09)	(1.51)
- to improve the level of service	(3.11)	(2.41)	(2.23)
- to replace existing assets	(1.61)	(2.86)	(0.70)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	1.42	1.37	(0.68)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(3.58)	(5.00)	(5.12)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.59)	(1.88)	(1.26)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	3.96	4.02	5.23
less deferred/unfunded	(3.77)	(2.53)	(4.24)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.19	1.49	0.99

Transportation

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	15.12	15.40	19.37
Targeted rates	4.61	4.79	4.99
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4.59	5.37	5.02
Fees and charges	1.53	1.58	0.93
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	0.58	0.58	0.58
Total operating funding (A)	26.42	27.72	30.89
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(13.12)	(12.62)	(13.25)
Finance costs	(1.63)	(2.10)	(2.87)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(3.77)	(3.93)	(4.59)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(18.51)	(18.65)	(20.71)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	7.91	9.08	10.18
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	9.82	14.37	29.85
Development and financial contributions	0.09	0.10	0.10
Increase/(decrease) in debt	8.29	10.64	8.69
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	18.21	25.11	38.64
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	(1.49)	(1.90)	(4.70)
- to improve the level of service	(14.06)	(16.61)	(29.01)
- to replace existing assets	(14.43)	(16.61)	(16.06)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	3.85	0.93	0.95
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(26.13)	(34.19)	(48.82)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(7.91)	(9.08)	(10.18)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	12.29	12.53	12.56
less deferred/unfunded	(4.62)	(5.07)	(5.10)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	7.66	7.46	7.46

Venues and Events

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	9.53	10.48	12.01
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0.84	1.01	0.79
Fees and charges	4.39	4.73	4.05
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	14.76	16.22	16.85
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(10.12)	(11.34)	(11.28)
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2.70)	(2.82)	(3.33)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(12.81)	(14.16)	(14.61)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1.95	2.06	2.24
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	0.03	0.03	0.03
Increase/(decrease) in debt	2.92	6.17	3.28
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2.95	6.20	3.31
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	(0.35)	(0.71)	(0.14)
- to improve the level of service	(3.01)	(5.73)	(3.33)
- to replace existing assets	(1.14)	(1.23)	(1.66)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	(0.40)	(0.58)	(0.42)
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(4.90)	(8.26)	(5.55)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(1.95)	(2.06)	(2.24)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	1.53	1.65	2.02
less deferred/unfunded	0.33	0.16	(0.21)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	1.86	1.81	1.81

Waste Management and Minimisation

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	3.93	3.93	4.94
Targeted rates	5.21	5.57	6.31
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	7.68	8.53	8.01
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	16.82	18.03	19.26
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(13.94)	(14.69)	(15.85)
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	(2.04)	(2.08)	(3.15)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(15.99)	(16.77)	(19.00)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	0.83	1.26	0.26
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(0.16)	(0.22)	1.88
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(0.16)	(0.22)	1.88
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	(3.97)	(0.63)	(2.64)
- to replace existing assets	(0.19)	(0.16)	(0.77)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	3.48	(0.25)	1.27
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(0.67)	(1.04)	(2.14)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(0.83)	(1.26)	(0.26)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	0.50	0.51	1.00
less deferred/unfunded	0.07	0.08	(0.81)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	0.57	0.59	0.19

Wastewater Treatment

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	19.73	21.31	19.42
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	2.41	2.41	2.64
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	22.13	23.72	22.06
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(7.13)	(7.73)	(7.07)
Finance costs	(1.74)	(1.76)	(2.86)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(5.40)	(5.62)	(6.30)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(14.28)	(15.11)	(16.23)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	7.85	8.61	5.83
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5.97	14.15	22.61
Development and financial contributions	1.57	1.63	1.63
Increase/(decrease) in debt	3.76	8.68	4.64
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	11.30	24.46	28.88
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	(2.75)	(2.56)	(4.95)
- to improve the level of service	(10.69)	(17.38)	(24.56)
- to replace existing assets	(8.16)	(11.11)	(8.07)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	2.46	(2.02)	2.87
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(19.15)	(33.07)	(34.71)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(7.85)	(8.61)	(5.83)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	10.25	10.59	11.90
less deferred/unfunded	(7.92)	(7.94)	(8.25)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	2.34	2.65	3.65

Water Supply

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates	15.91	17.06	16.23
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	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	17.29	16.46
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	(5.66)	(6.30)	(5.07)
Finance costs	(1.70)	(1.79)	(2.61)
Internal charges and overheads applied	(4.77)	(4.97)	(5.04)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	(12.14)	(13.06)	(12.72)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	4.00	4.23	3.74
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	0.07
Development and financial contributions	0.48	0.50	0.50
Increase/(decrease) in debt	4.36	10.24	6.12
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	4.83	10.73	6.69
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to meet additional demand	(4.85)	(4.26)	(5.17)
- to improve the level of service	(1.25)	(3.77)	(2.14)
- to replace existing assets	(8.45)	(8.69)	(5.64)
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	5.71	1.76	2.52
(Increase)/decrease of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(8.84)	(14.97)	(10.41)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(4.00)	(4.23)	(3.73)
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Other information to be provided

Clause 5(4) Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

	LTP 2022/23 (\$m)	LTP 2023/24 (\$m)	Budget 2023/24 (\$m)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation expense	7.09	7.22	6.50
less deferred/unfunded	(4.35)	(4.43)	(3.71)
Net funding transferred to renewals reserves	2.74	2.79	2.79

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE TRIENNIUM AND THE LONG-TERM PLAN 2024-2034

MATTER / TE WHĀINGA

1. The matter for consideration by the Council is to adopt a revised strategic framework for the rest of the triennium and the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034.

MAYORAL RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION

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

- a) Adopts the following as the New Plymouth District Council Strategic Framework (effective from 1 July 2023) to inform development of the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034, noting that the Community Outcomes listed in Annual Plan 2023/2024 (Year 3 of the Long-Term Plan) remain in place for the purposes of that Plan:

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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**

- b) Delegates authority to the Mayor and Co-Chairs of Te Huinga Taumatua to approve a te reo translation of the vision, mission and goals
- c) Directs the use of both the English and te reo vision, mission and goals side-by-side in Council documents and reports as appropriate
- d) Revokes the previous Strategic Framework adopted in 2020
- e) Notes that the Strategic Framework will inform the development of the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034.

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 Strategic Framework 2. Approve the Strategic Framework for community consultation 3. Retain the current Strategic Framework
Affected persons	The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are all residents and ratepayers of New Plymouth District.
Recommendation	The Mayor recommends option 1 for addressing the matter.
Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan Implications	Yes. The Strategic Framework will guide the development of the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034.
Significant Policy and Plan Inconsistencies	No.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / **WHAKARĀPOPOTANGA MATUA**

2. This report seeks the adoption of a new Strategic Framework. This new Strategic Framework will be used to inform the development of the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 and other plans, policies, strategies and decisions through the remainder of the triennium.

3. The Mayor proposes the following 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**

4. The report also seeks delegation for the Mayor and the Co-Chairs of Taumatua Te Huinga to approve a te reo translation that will be used alongside the English language version.

BACKGROUND / WHAKAPAPA

5. In complex and diverse organisations, strategic frameworks are a way of prioritising the entire organisation towards a set of particular goals, even though each part may contribute differently. Council has a wide range of services to the community, and a strategic framework is therefore an appropriate tool to sit above other strategies, policies and plans to enable Council to prioritise its services. A strategic framework is useful for central decision-makers (Elected Members and the Executive Leadership Team) to prioritise between services, as well as enabling each individual service to help refine its service levels and approach.
6. The Local Government Act 2002 (the LGA) **defines community outcomes as** “the outcomes that a local authority aims to achieve in order to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of its district or region in the present and for the future” (s5). There is no legal requirement to have a vision or mission statement, but they are useful tools to help provide an overarching strategic approach. Community outcomes are part of decision-making under the LGA.

Council's strategic framework has evolved over time

7. Since the LGA was introduced, Council has had four strategic frameworks. The first framework was used in Long-Term Council-Community Plans (LTCCP) 2004-2014, 2006-2016 and 2009-2019 and the Long-Term Plan (LTP) 2012-2022. The framework was developed and used across the Taranaki region (and was done in accordance with a statutory process for determining community outcomes that was repealed in 2010). Since then, each Long-Term Plan has had its own strategic framework that is unique to New Plymouth District Council. The strategic framework for the LTP 2015-2025 was also the first to include an overall vision statement that sits above the community outcomes.
8. While the framework has changed a number of times, it has largely been similar. The appendix tracks how the different frameworks have evolved. The diagram shows that three key themes have remained constant – focuses have been on the community, environment and economy. The LTP 2021-2031 has the most notable difference with *Partnerships* and *Delivery*. These are more about the way in which Council works and have no direct correlations in previous frameworks.

9. The current framework is set out in full below:



Revised Framework

10. Each triennium since the 2014 election the incoming Council has undertaken to consider and revise the strategic framework.
11. **This triennium's consideration is against a backdrop of Government reforms.** The [Water Services Reform](#) will mean Council is less focused in the future on infrastructure provision and is more focused on community services (although this may largely impact on the next triennium). The [Resource Management Reforms](#) will result (in time) in a greater focus on environmental outcomes and more directive planning. And the [Future for Local Government Review](#) may (if implemented) result in a more community, wellbeing and relationship focused local governance system.
12. Further, the economic challenges facing this triennium are unique. Inflation has **been well outside of the Reserve Bank's range and has therefore created a 'cost of living crisis'**. This places greater pressure on both Council and the community. Because of this pressure, Council will need to rely on the strategic framework even more than usual to consider how to prioritise its services, budgets and projects in developing the LTP.

13. On 5 April 2023 Council held a workshop (with invites extended to all Community Board members and the iwi representatives on Te Huinga Taumatua) to discuss the strategic framework. That workshop discussed the potential to refine the existing framework, rather than create a new framework. A workshop, with the same invitees, on 10 May then considered an initial draft framework for further feedback and discussion. The draft framework proposed **for adoption in this report is the Mayor's recommended framework following the outcome of that mahi.**¹

14. The **Mayor's** proposed framework for adoption is below:

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restoring our ecosystems• Mitigating further environmental impacts• Tackling the challenges of climate change• Delivering resilient infrastructure efficiently |
| Prosperity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 |

¹ The Mayoral recommendation reflects the Mayor's role to lead the development of the long-term plan for consideration by the Elected Members under s41A(2) LGA.

15. Once adopted, Officers will organise a te reo translation of this framework. This report seeks the delegated authority to the Mayor and Co-Chairs of Te Huinga Taumatua to authorise that te reo translation. The report also seeks a directive that, once completed and approved, the English and te reo are used side-by-side as appropriate. This approach enables Council to adopt the framework with any amendments before undertaking a translation. This reduces the risk of mistranslations arising due to amendments being moved.

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

16. The proposed Strategic Framework includes a goal Environmental Excellence which includes the statement “**Tacking the challenges of climate change**”. As the goals are **Council’s** community outcomes, this means that addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation will need to be considered across Council activities and services in a range of ways.

REFORM IMPLICATIONS

17. As noted above, this Strategic Framework is being developed with a background of the various Government reforms.
18. The adoption of a new strategic framework does not impact on the Water Services Reform. The Water Services Reform will significantly reduce **Council’s** ability to control water, wastewater and stormwater services in order to achieve its strategic framework once those assets are transferred to the new Taranaki Water Services Entity. Council will need to use influencing roles (including those under the Water Services Entities Act 2022) in order to promote the new Taranaki Water Services Entity in achieving these outcomes.
19. The LTP 2027-**2037’s** strategic framework may need to also include the regional spatial strategy if the Spatial Planning Bill is enacted and a regional spatial strategy has been agreed to by that time. That Bill (in its current form) includes amendments to the Local Government Act which would require LTPs to set out the steps to implementing priority actions identified in the regional spatial strategy. As such, a regional spatial strategy could be a key input into the strategic framework in the future (depending on its content).

NEXT STEPS / **HĪKOI I MURI MAI**

20. The Strategic Framework will be an integral part of the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 process. For instance, the Strategic Framework will be used in the project prioritisation process and the goals will be used (as community outcomes) in the Revenue and Financing Policy.
-

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT / KAUPAPA WHAKAHI RAHIRA

21. In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as being significant because it impacts on the interests of the district, and its flow-on implications will affect levels of service, projects and other matters in the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034.
22. This report does not recommend direct community engagement on the Strategic Framework. This is because the Strategic Framework can be consulted on with the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 Consultation Document. This provides a more useful approach for the community to engage with as it would demonstrate how the Strategic Framework has influenced the development of the proposed Long-Term Plan, particularly project and service proposals. This is a more suitable engagement topic. However, consulting the community is provided as option 2.

OPTIONS / **KŌWHIRINGA**

23. Not having a strategic framework is not considering a reasonably practicable option as there are legal provisions that rely on Council having community outcomes.

Option 1

Adopt the Strategic Framework

24. There is a sub-option to amend the Strategic Framework before adopting it.

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

25. There are limited direct financial or resourcing implications.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

26. There are low risks associated with the Strategic Framework.

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

27. The proposed Strategic Framework replaces the existing community outcomes. There are similarities in approach.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

28. The Local Government Act 2002 requires community outcomes, but does not specify any process or procedures to develop them.

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

29. The proposed Strategic Framework will sit above policies and plans.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

30. Te Huinga Taumatua iwi representatives attended the workshops to develop the Strategic Framework.

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

31. Council has not directly engaged on its Strategic Framework with the community. There has been minimal feedback on it during other consultation processes.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga

32. The Strategic Framework for adoption represents a synthesis of Elected Members views.

Option 2

Approve the Strategic Framework for community consultation

33. There is a sub-option to amend the Strategic Framework before approving it for consultation.

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

34. There would be some minor financial and resourcing implications from community consultation.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

35. The risks are that this delays adopting the new Strategic Framework. In turn, this will impact on the development of the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034. For instance, project prioritisation will need to be delayed, as too will the Revenue and Financing Policy work. This will create more significant workload later on in the Long-Term Plan process and/or may reduce the effectiveness of the Strategic Framework in shaping the Long-Term Plan.

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

36. The proposed Strategic Framework replaces the existing community outcomes. There are similarities in approach.
-

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

37. The Local Government Act 2002 requires community outcomes, but (since a 2010 amendment) does not specify any process or procedures to develop them.

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

38. The Significance and Engagement Policy includes a number of criteria for when Council can determine to not engage, so this option is considered to be consistent with that Policy.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

39. Te Huinga Taumatua iwi representatives attended the workshops to develop **the Strategic Framework. This option would enable iwi and hapū to have further input into the Strategic Framework.**

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

40. Council has not directly engaged on its Strategic Framework with the community. There has been minimal feedback on it during other consultation processes. This option would enable the community to have input into the Strategic Framework.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga

41. The Strategic Framework for adoption represents a synthesis of Elected Members views. This option allows the community to have its input into the Strategic Framework. However, by delaying adoption it will result in a number of risks to the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 development.

Option 3

Retain the current Strategic Framework

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

42. There would be no financial or resourcing implications.

Risk Analysis / Tātaritanga o Ngā Mōrearea

43. There is a risk that Council relies on a Strategic Framework that does not represent the position of Elected Members this triennium. This would risk that the draft Long-Term Plan supporting information presented to Council for adoption later this year is subject to heavy amendment and therefore requires considerable reworking by Officers.

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

44. The current Community Outcomes would continue to apply.

Statutory Responsibilities / Ngā Haepapa ā-ture

45. Council is under no obligation to review its strategic framework each triennium.

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

46. The current Strategic Framework sits above policies and plans.

Participation by Māori / Te Urunga o Ngāi Māori

47. Te Huinga Taumatua iwi representatives attended the workshops to develop the Strategic Framework. Te Huinga Taumatua also considered the current Strategic Framework in its development.

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

48. Council has not directly engaged on its Strategic Framework with the community. There has been minimal feedback on it during other consultation processes such as the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031.

Advantages and Disadvantages / Ngā Huanga me Ngā Taumahatanga

49. The current Strategic Framework would continue, minimising disruption to Council, but creating risks for the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 development.

Recommended Option / Kōwhiringa Tūtohutia

The mayor recommends option 1 – Adopts the Strategic Framework for addressing the matter.

APPENDICES / NGĀ ĀPITI HANGA

Appendix 1 **Evolution of the strategic framework's community outcomes**
(ECM8979801)

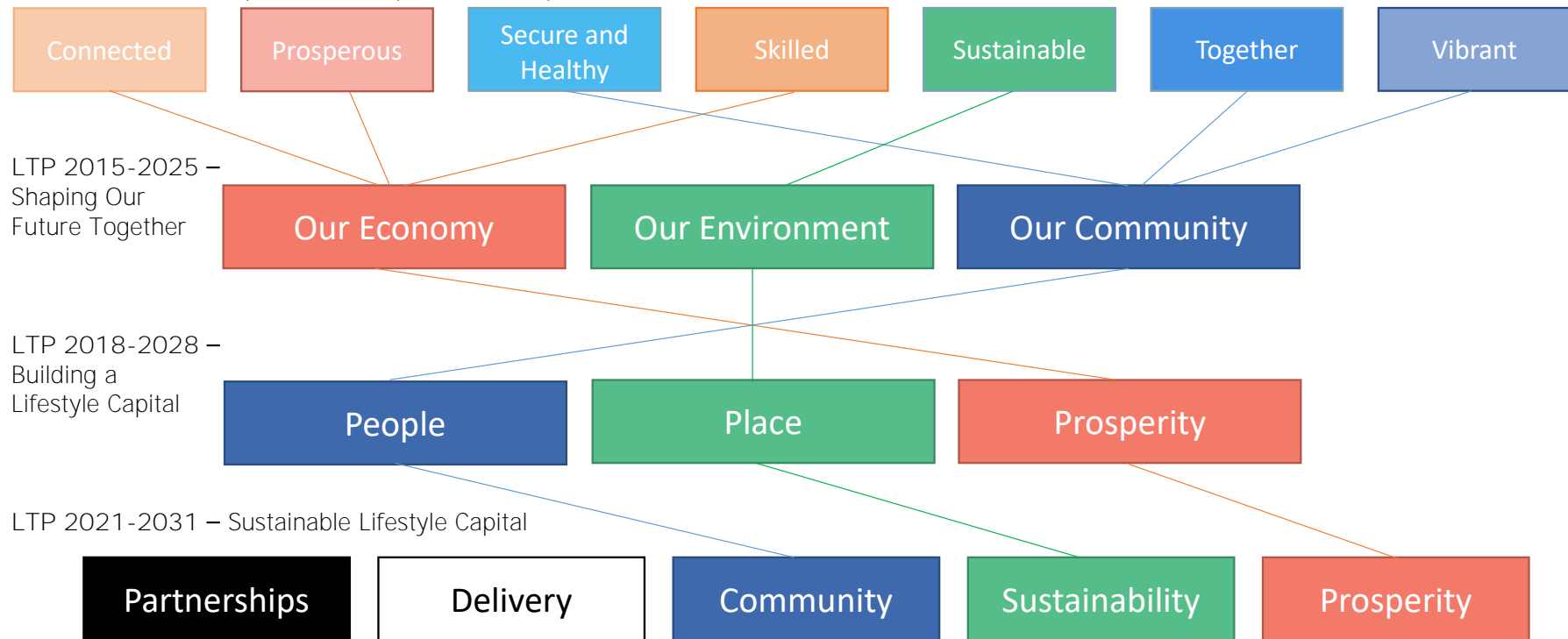
Report Details

Prepared By:	Greg Stephens (Senior Policy Adviser)
Team:	Corporate Planning and Policy Team
Approved By:	Joy Buckingham (Group Manager Corporate Services)
Ward/Community:	District-wide
Date:	10 May 2023
File Reference:	ECM 8968095

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

APPENDIX 1: EVOLUTION OF THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK'S COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

LTCCPs 2004-2014, 2006-2016, 2009-2019, LTP 2012-2022



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) **Policy Review**
The withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege. This particular interest being protected by section 7(2)(g) of the Act.
- b) **Property Matter**
The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) this particular interest being protected by section 7(2)(i) 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 Lead)
Ward/Community:	District Wide
Date:	25 May 2023
File Reference:	ECM 8989977

-----*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.