

Notice is hereby given that an ordinary meeting of the Horowhenua District Council will be held on:

Date: Wednesday 21 November 2018
Time: 4.00 pm
Meeting Room: Council Chambers
Venue: 126-148 Oxford St
Levin

Council

OPEN AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor	Mr Michael Feyen	
Deputy Mayor	Mr Wayne Bishop	
Councillors	Mr Ross Brannigan	
	Mr Ross Campbell	
	Mr Neville Gimblett	
	Mr Barry Judd	
	Mrs Victoria Kaye-Simmons	
	Mrs Jo Mason	
	Mrs Christine Mitchell	
	Ms Piri-Hira Tukapua	
	Mr Bernie Wanden	
Reporting Officer	Mr David Clapperton	(Chief Executive)
Meeting Secretary	Mrs Karen Corkill	
	Ms Sharon Bowling	

Contact Telephone: 06 366 0999
Postal Address: Private Bag 4002, Levin 5540
Email: enquiries@horowhenua.govt.nz
Website: www.horowhenua.govt.nz

Full Agendas are available on Council's website
www.horowhenua.govt.nz

Full Agendas are also available to be collected from:
Horowhenua District Council Service Centre, 126 Oxford Street, Levin
Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom, Foxton,
Shannon Service Centre/Library, Plimmer Terrace, Shannon
and Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō, Bath Street, Levin

ITEM	TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
PROCEDURAL		
1	Apologies	5
2	Public Participation	5
3	Late Items	5
4	Declarations of Interest	5
5	Confirmation of Minutes	5
6	Announcements	5
7	Proceedings of Committees	
7.1	Proceedings of the Community Wellbeing Committee 9 October 2018	7
7.2	Proceedings of the Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee 24 October 2018	15
7.3	Proceedings of the Foxton Community Board 29 October 2018	23
7.4	Proceedings of the Strategy Committee 7 November 2018	29
REPORTS		
8	Executive	
8.1	Monitoring Report to 21 November 2018	37
8.2	Chief Executive's Report to 21 November 2018	43
8.3	Horowhenua District Council Meeting Schedule for 2019	47
9	People and Community	
9.1	Review of Draft Shannon Reserves Management Plan	51
10	Customer and Regulatory Services	
10.1	Resource Consenting (Planning) Matters Considered Under Delegated Authority	95
10.2	Horowhenua District Licensing Committee Appointments	97
11	Finance	
11.1	Release of the Summary Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2018	101
12	Strategy and Development	
12.1	Transforming Taitoko/Levin - Adoption of Town Centre Strategy	127
12.2	Adoption of Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040	135
IN COMMITTEE		
13	Procedural motion to exclude the public	173
C1	Proceedings of the Community Recognition & Funding Committee 24 October 2018	173

1 Apologies

2 Public Participation

Notification of a request to speak is required by 12 noon on the day of the meeting by phoning 06 366 0999 or emailing public.participation@horowhenua.govt.nz.

See over the page for further information on Public Participation.

3 Late Items

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass a resolution to permit the Council to consider any further items which do not appear on the Agenda of this meeting and/or the meeting to be held with the public excluded.

Such resolution is required to be made pursuant to Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, and the Chairperson must advise:

- (i) The reason why the item was not on the Agenda, and
- (ii) The reason why the discussion of this item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

4 Declarations of Interest

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

5 Confirmation of Minutes

5.1 Meeting minutes Council, 10 October 2018

5.2 Meeting minutes Extraordinary Meeting of Council, 24 October 2018

6 Announcements

Foxton Community Board

There will be the regular update on behalf of the Board.

Public Participation (further information):

The ability to speak at Council and Community Board meetings provides the opportunity for members of the public to express their opinions/views to Elected Members as they relate to the agenda item to be considered by the meeting.

Speakers may (within the time allotted and through the Chairperson) ask Elected Members questions as they relate to the agenda item to be considered by the meeting, however that right does not naturally extend to question Council Officers or to take the opportunity to address the public audience be that in the gallery itself or via the livestreaming. Council Officers are available to offer advice too and answer questions from Elected Members when the meeting is formally considering the agenda item i.e. on completion of Public Participation.

Meeting protocols

1. All speakers shall address the Chair and Elected Members, not other members of the public be that in the gallery itself or via livestreaming.
2. A meeting is not a forum for complaints about Council staff or Council contractors. Those issues should be addressed direct to the CEO and not at a Council, Community Board or Committee meeting.
3. Elected members may address the speaker with questions or for clarification on an item, but when the topic is discussed Members shall address the Chair.
4. All persons present must show respect and courtesy to those who are speaking and not interrupt nor speak out of turn.
5. Any person asked more than once to be quiet will be asked to leave the meeting.

Proceedings of the Community Wellbeing Committee 9 October 2018

File No.: 18/634

1. Purpose

To present to the Council the minutes of the Community Wellbeing Committee meeting held on 9 October 2018.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That Report 18/634 Proceedings of the Community Wellbeing Committee 9 October 2018 be received.
- 2.2 That the Council receives the minutes of the Community Wellbeing Committee meeting held on 9 October 2018.

3. Issues for Consideration

There are no items considered by the Community Wellbeing Committee that require further consideration by Council.

Attachments



There are no attachments for this report.

Confirmation of statutory compliance

In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decision.

Signatories

Author(s)	Samantha Hutcheson Community and Youth Development Lead	
Approved by	Sharon Grant Group Manager - People & Community	

Community Wellbeing Committee

OPEN MINUTES

Minutes of a meeting of the Community Wellbeing Committee held in the Council Chambers, Horowhenua District Council, 126-148 Oxford Street, Levin, on Tuesday 09 October 2018 at 1.00 pm.

PRESENT

Chairperson	Cr Barry Judd
Deputy Chairperson	Cr Jo Mason
Members	Mr James Etuale
	Mayor Michael Feyen
	Mr Mike Fletcher
	Ms Eve Fone
	Ms Sharon Grant
	Mr Keith Hilson
	Mr David Jermey
	Ms Tracy Merson
	Mr David McCorkindale
	Sgt Sarn Paroli
	Ms Brenda Rea
	Ms Maureen Scott
	Ms Jo Smith
	Sister Sosefina
	Ms Ella Tavernor

IN ATTENDANCE

Reporting Officer	Ms Samantha Hutcheson	(Acting Community Development Manager)
	Mr Daniel O'Regan	(Acting Communications Manager)
	Mr Joshua Wharton	(Community Development Advisor)
	Ms Sophie Parrant	(Community Development Advisor)
	Ms Trish Hayward	(Communications Advisor)
	Miss Sharon Bowling	(Meeting Secretary)

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE

Mr Jim Greening	Ministry of Education
Mr Liam McLeavey	Pathways Horowhenua

PUBLIC IN ATTENDANCE

At commencement of the meeting there were two (2) members of the public in attendance.

1 Apologies

Apologies were recorded for Lisa Holgate, Katie Brosnahan, Meghan Davenport, Mark Robinson, Nicki Brady, Patrick Rennell and Margaret Williams.

MOVED by Cr Mason, seconded Ms Fone:

THAT the apologies received be accepted.

CARRIED

2 Public Participation

Mike Lepper 4.1 Community Development
 p8 – Implementation of the Arts, Culture & Heritage Plan

3 Confirmation of Minutes

MOVED by Sgt Paroli, seconded Ms Merson:

THAT the minutes of the meeting of the Community Wellbeing Committee held on Tuesday, 14 August 2018, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

4 Reports

Community Services Report to 09 October 2018

To present to the Community Wellbeing Committee the Community Services Report 09 October 2018.

MOVED by Mr Fletcher, seconded Cr Mason:

THAT Report 18/546 on Community Services Report to 09 October 2018 be received.

THAT this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Sam Hutcheson requested that the report be taken and read, highlighting some of the salient points, including:

- Balls, Boots and Bullets exhibition at Te Takereranga o Kura-hau-pō
- Age on the Go Expo
- Access and Inclusion Plan
- Jim Diers tour and learnings from this event
- Women's Suffrage breakfast
- Nominations open for Civic Honours Awards and Youth Excellence Awards

Public Participation – 4.1 Community Development, Implementation of the Arts, Culture and Heritage Plan

Mr Mike Lepper thanked the committee for allowing him to speak with an assurance that he was not here to suggest Council should not have adopted of the Arts, Culture and Heritage Plan.

After providing a brief history of his 40 years involvement in the performing arts (district wide) and the community, Mr Lepper stated that he believed that the Plan adopted by Council was not consulted on widely enough and did not involve the likes of the performing arts and music fraternity. In stating that Council needed an operative Arts, Culture and Heritage Plan that reflected the true component of the Horowhenua district, Mr Lepper asked that the CWC resolve that there be wider consultation to capture groups which were not consulted in the initial round.

The Chair advised that the Plan has been adopted by Council and assured Mr Lepper that further engagement would take place with those groups identified to

gain reach; adding that a formal resolution from the CWC to conduct further engagement was not required. Mr Lepper also offered to work with Council officers on this matter.

Noting that the consultation took place over a couple of years and that the Plan itself presented challenges as it was all-encompassing, it was acknowledged that further engagement is required. With a number of strategies/plans under review, Sam Hutcheson said Council would ensure wide, appropriate reach/engagement in future.

5 Reporting – by Focus Area

The CWC Action ‘canvas’ with the latest updates were tabled with key points covered as reflected in each report (a copy will be **attached** to the official minutes).

- Children’s Workforce

Referral rates have picked up but still low to the need; also noticing in the area that referrals were coming from groups not previously referred to CT.

Workforce Lead actively liaising (kanohi ki te kanohi) with community groups/agencies and realising the advantages of integrated response.

Key message is BAU; and bound to the needs of the children.

Continue to receive support/resource across the community; panel is working really well around local solutions/resourcing.

- Community of Learners

A brief reminder was provided around what CoL is about (a collaborative approach across education to support pathways through education).

Proactive work between early childhood providers and the schools continues.

Feedback from the committee was requested around level(s) of support and spreading the word, including how best to feed information back to Moira Howard and team.

Recognising the pathways from ECE to employment (which is not common around the country), Liam McLeavey commented that this was really exciting and worthy to note.

Questioning the thinking around the tertiary options in Levin, Jo Smith commented that a number of people within communities are undertaking distant learning but are isolated through a variety of reasons and whether consideration had been given around how these people might connect; adding that it appeared that those undertaking distant learning were also left to their own devices to seek interaction and that there could be some beneficial opportunities, particularly for Council as an enabler, to establish a place for these groups to gather and connect.

Sam Hutcheson said that Education Horowhenua would be the appropriate forum to facilitate further discussion around this topic.

- Family Harm

All 12 positions are filled for the Wāhine Toa programme; and has gained interest from other areas [A success story shared: a complete lifestyle/life direction for one female participant gaining full employment, being a role model as speaker at Wāhine Toa; a significant impact not only on her life but that of her whānau].

Citing an example of what can come from the CWC, Sarn Paroli extended his thanks to James Etuale for being the instigator/driver in connecting the Pasifika community and the Police (Horowhenua being the second fastest growing Pasifika population).

James Etuale reciprocated his thanks to both Sgt Paroli and Lisa Holgate for their discussions which has led to fostering a holistic approach and ability to supporting the Pasifika people in the district. He added that DIA are looking at other avenues of support long term that hopefully he can bring to the table in future.

- Health & Wellbeing

With around 13k people Mid-Central districtwide who are not registered for primary care, David Jermey advised that Mid-Central DHB is in the process of setting up a system internally to support people becoming registered; and also sought support from around the table to enable this.

Referring to the work streams as identified in the report, Jo Smith commented that those in residential care tend to be well cared for; however the core group that are at home (in Horowhenua around 1,000 of 1300 districtwide) are defined as “frailties of condition” and can decompensate quickly, highlighting that managing and supporting for frailty is strong.

David Jermey advised that home support agencies are being taken through the new ‘Take Five’ programme, with the key focus being “to keep active”; and an accredited exercise programme is being rolled out by Sport Manawatū, highlighting the importance in keeping this group of people engaged in all aspects.

Tracy Merson raised youth suicide and family harm meth use as two critical areas that the CWC could be taking seriously right now and sought the thoughts of the committee. Jo Smith suggested either a narrative or invite for someone from the DHB mental health space to provide an update to the committee around these issues within the district. The Chair concurred that such a presentation would hold real value, certainly with regard to youth suicide, providing information and available programmes. It was suggested a Youth Network representative could also present.

- Growth

Jo Smith raised the matter of what’s important to the older/ageing community (i.e. lack of seating) and being mindful of an aging population in respect of town development. David McCorkindale assured the committee that these matters are being addressed.

- Housing

The workshop facilitated by MSD and HNZ ‘Navigating the public housing pathway’ aimed at frontline workers was a valuable event and received positive feedback.

Referring to the Public Housing Plan, Keith Hilson said the stats for Horowhenua indicated that 30 homes in public housing would be built but awaiting on both finance and contracts to deliver; adding that the need for rent subsidy would be critical for the homes that are built.

Encouraged members to review the recently released Housing and Urban Ministry Report (a MBIE/MSD collaboration), which indicated to build at pace and scale, a lot of change in the plan.

Topical at the moment: policy around dignity; insufficient housing currently (quadrupled in the Horowhenua); housing allocation/capacity building.

6 Horowhenua 2040 / Provincial Growth Fund

Item withdrawn; and agreed the update would be shared via the Minutes:

Provincial Growth Fund: Horowhenua District Council has successfully lodged two Provincial Growth Fund applications – Project Lift (Quality Care and Lifestyle for Older People) and Restoration of the Foxton River Loop. Both applications will be considered at the upcoming meeting (25 October 2018).

Community Conversation: as outlined in the Horowhenua 2040 presentation to the CWC, we recognise that growing neighbourhoods and building stronger communities only works when we all pitch in. It's time for us to have a conversation about our neighbourhoods and communities, and specifically how we can weave our neighbourhoods and communities together into the future. We believe our communities will be known as vibrant and connected places to live, work, play and visit where everyone is empowered and energised to realise their potential and ability. Through our initial conversations with community members they told us that neighbourhoods are important to them so we are looking to hear ideas from the community on:

- Tahi: What do you love about your neighbourhood and what makes it so special?
- Rua: What do you think will make your neighbourhood a great place to live in the future?
- Toru: Share your ideas – what would be a great neighbourhood or community initiative?

Thoughts and comments from the community on the above questions will inform the Horowhenua 2040 action plan. An online form, freepost forms and kōrero starter packs will be launching in November 2018.

7 Horowhenua Youth Network: Youth Transition Housing

Sophie Parrant requested that the report by the Youth Network be taken and read.

To formulate a way forward on this topic, the Chair indicated this item be placed on the next meeting's agenda for further consideration.

8 Survey of Residents Community Wellbeing Indicators

Daniel O'Regan, HDC's Acting Communications Manager spoke to his power point presentation providing: a brief background of the Residents Survey conducted; the 2018 results covering crime and safety, networking/support cf. national comparisons. Next year it is planned to expand the question line in the survey to include cultural identity. A copy of the presentation is **attached** to the official minutes.

Jo Smith questioned the aptness of releasing the full Residents Survey to the public, as the presented results would indicate that there is no issue in the Horowhenua around social isolation and care availability – which is the polar opposite trend in MDHB's experience – and encouraged that the release is balanced in some way. It was asked that a sound bite be emailed to Sam Hutcheson so that the situation is stated correctly upon any public release.

During discussion it was agreed that perception plays a crucial part when conducting telephone surveys, which alters depending on who is being spoken to, and other factors that may influence when asking any given question. There remained a number of question marks around the data; uncertain/unsure where to go with the data.

Daniel O'Regan added that the residential survey merely provides a snapshot of understanding for such organisations like local government, as a conversation enabler.

Measured consideration will be given to whether or not the full resident's survey will be released to the public.

9 Measuring Progress/Preparing for Review of Strategy

With review of the strategy due next year, Samantha Hutcheson sought feedback from the committee around what good community wellbeing indicators/measures are, proposing a sub group come together and progress the discussion prior to the next meeting.

An email invitation would be dispatched to the committee inviting those interested in being part of this work and/or have any tools or experience to share.

3:00 pm

There being no further business, the Chairperson declared the meeting closed.

CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD
AT A MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY WELLBEING
COMMITTEE HELD ON

DATE:.....

CHAIRPERSON:.....

Proceedings of the Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee 24 October 2018

File No.: 18/635

1. Purpose

To present to the Council the minutes of the Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee meeting held on 24 October 2018.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That Report 18/635 Proceedings of the Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee 24 October 2018 be received.
- 2.2 That the Council receives the minutes of the Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee meeting held on 24 October 2018.

3. Issues for Consideration

There are no items considered by the Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee that require further consideration by Council.

Attachments



There are no attachments for this report.

Confirmation of statutory compliance

In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decision.

Signatories

Author(s)	Doug Law Chief Financial Officer	
Approved by	David Clapperton Chief Executive	

Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee

OPEN MINUTES

Minutes of a meeting of the Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee held in the Council Chambers, Horowhenua District Council, Levin on Wednesday 24 October 2018 at 4.30 pm.

PRESENT

Chairperson	Mr P Jones
Deputy Chairperson	Cr B F Judd
Members	Deputy Mayor W E R Bishop
	Cr R J Brannigan
	Cr R H Campbell
	Mayor M Feyen
	Cr N G Gimblett
	Cr J F G Mason
	Cr C B Mitchell
	Cr P Tukapua
	Cr B P Wanden

IN ATTENDANCE

Mr D Law	(Chief Financial Officer)
Mr D M Clapperton	(Chief Executive)
Mr D McCorkindale	(Group Manager – Strategy & Development)
Mr A Grant	(Group Manager – Infrastructure Services)
Mr I McLachlan	(Group Manager – Customer & Regulatory Services))
Mrs N Brady	(General Manager Horowhenua 2040)
Mr G O'Neill	(Projects Manager)
Mr D Haigh	(Growth Response Manager)
Mr D O'Regan	(Acting Communications Manager)
Mr J Paulin	(Finance Manager)
Ms T Magi	(People & Capability Manager)
Ms J Dallinger	(Senior Health & Safety Advisor)
Mrs K J Corkill	(Meeting Secretary)

MEDIA IN ATTENDANCE

Mr G Heagney	("Manawatū Standard")
--------------	-----------------------

PUBLIC IN ATTENDANCE

There were four members of the public in attendance at the commencement of the meeting.

1 Apologies

An apology was recorded for Cr Kaye-Simmons.

MOVED by Cr Judd, seconded Cr Tukapua:

THAT the apology from Councillor Kaye-Simmons be accepted.

CARRIED

2 Public Participation

A request from Mr Ten Have to film the meeting was considered, with it

MOVED by Mayor Feyen, seconded Cr Campbell:

THAT Mr Ten Have's request to film the meeting be approved.

On a show of hands, there were three for and six against the motion. The motion was therefore LOST.

Mrs Paton commented on the following:

7.2 Projects Update

On page 16, a correction was requested with the addition of 'Beach' to the Flagstaff Street, Foxton, reference.

Mr Clapperton extended his apologies for the error.

7.3 Three Month Report 1 July – 30 September 2018

Mrs Paton noted the omission of a 'k' following some of the figures on page 27.

Responding to a concern expressed by Mrs Paton about the way the information in the various statements in the Report was presented which could be hard for the general public to interpret in terms of the amount involved, the Chair explained that this was dictated by Government regulation, including the three '0's across the top of the page. Mrs Paton suggested that an explanatory note be included at the beginning of the report.

3 Late Items

There were no late items.

4 Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

5 Confirmation of Minutes – 19 September 2018

In relation to 7.6, Project Reporting, the Chief Executive said there had been an understanding that he would bring back to the FAR Subcommittee further projects that were not necessarily LTP related but which could include non-financial projects that it was felt should be reported on going forward. That work had not yet been completed; however Mr Clapperton said he had discussed with the CE Relationship Committee what non-capital projects might be included in the report with it not just being about dollar value, it might be about community interest, political interest, or it might be around risk.

Mr Jones said it had been suggested at the pre-meeting discussion that a workshop be held, once the list of projects was determined, to decide what information should be included in that report and queried when might be an appropriate time for that to happen if the Subcommittee felt that was a good idea.

Mr Clapperton said his preference would be for it to be included as part of Council's on-going briefings prior to the next FARS meeting and to be scheduled so the FARS Chair could attend.

A correction was noted in 7.5 Risk Update, fourth paragraph – Gladstone 'Green' should in fact be Gladstone 'Road'.

MOVED by Cr Judd, seconded Cr Brannigan:

THAT the minutes of the meeting of the Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee held on Wednesday, 19 September 2018, as corrected, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

6 Announcements

There were no announcements.

7 Reports

7.1 Health & Safety - Quarterly Report

Purpose

To provide an update to Elected Members on health and safety matters at Horowhenua District Council for the previous three months.

Ms Dallinger spoke to the report saying that in terms of areas of concern, there was nothing that sprang to mind that was significant.

Responding to a query with regard to how asbestos disposal was managed and the procedures that were involved, Ms Dallinger said Council could not manage work over which it had no control. Any issues of concern should be directed to Compliance Officers to deal with.

Mr Lester added that there were policies and procedures around the removal and appropriate disposal of asbestos. When it was aware of a demolition consent that involved asbestos, Council would ensure that it was disposed of in an environmentally, as well as Health & Safety, appropriate manner. Responding to a further query about disposal location, Mr Lester said to his knowledge Council did not receive asbestos into the local landfill; it went to Bonny Glen.

In relation to the expected rise in the number of reported incidents/accidents following an internal education campaign and at what stage there would be cause for concern, Ms Dallinger said a trend analysis was done on the type of incident, where it occurred and the seriousness of the event. Anything out of the ordinary was being constantly reviewed and monitored. At this stage it was expected the trend would rise slightly as processes and knowledge of employees improved; which should plateau in 12–18 months.

MOVED by Cr Campbell, seconded Cr Judd:

THAT Report 18/599 Health & Safety - Quarterly Report be received.

THAT this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

CARRIED

7.2 Projects Update

Purpose

To provide the Finance, Audit and Risk Subcommittee with an update on projects being managed by the Horowhenua Alliance.

Joined at the table by Mr Grant, Mr O'Neill gave a PowerPoint presentation covering the items in his report and responding to queries.

Responding to a query in relation to the what happened to the dried sludge from the Foxton WWTP, Mr O'Neill said that had not yet been decided. It could go to the landfill or be mixed with other soil. Other options to geobags had been considered but they were more expensive. He further said that he did not think the delay in the project would impact on the operational efficiency of the plant.

With regard to any risk arising from the reduced scope of the Waste Water Pumps Project Phase: Scoping, Mr O'Neill said it was not expected to make a big difference. The work still needed to go ahead. The priority work would be focussed on and the rest would be done later.

Mr O'Neill gave an explanation as to the satisfaction ratings of 7 on pages 12 and 13, adding that the reason that the Waste Water Reticulation Renewals had not started was because contractors did not like to work in drains full of water; preferring to do that in the drier months.

An explanation was also provided as to the additional cost required to de-sludge the Foxton WWTP.

MOVED by Cr Brannigan, seconded Cr Judd:

THAT Report 18/601 on Projects Update be received.

THAT this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

CARRIED

7.3 Three Month Report 1 July - 30 September 2018

Purpose

To present to the Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee the financial report for the three months to 30 September 2018.

Mr Law provided further comment to items in his report saying that despite it being so early in the financial year, there were some trends noted with most of the variances being positive.

Having recently returned from Alaska, Cr Tukapua reported on the half day she had spent at the Council in the capital, Juneau. She had had time with the CE, had asked a lot of questions and had also been on site visits, which included their landfill.

One thing from the visit that Cr Tukapua said she thought was a good idea was that they graphed their loan repayments over a 10 year period. It helped the public understand and provided reassurance that debt was being repaid over time rather than forever climbing.

Mr Law responded that the information on debt was included in the usual quarterly

Treasury Report from Bancorp which had not happened for this meeting as the information had not arrived in time to be included in the Agenda. However, it was something that could be included in the quarterly report if that was something that Elected Members wanted.

Mr Jones suggested including that as part of the workshop on reporting that was proposed, as well as looking at whether there was too much information provided in the report.

Responding to a request for clarification on which assets were included in the Gross proceeds from sale of assets (page 42), Mr Law said those were assets identified at the time of the LTP as being surplus, with Mr Lester confirming that they were not core property assets.

MOVED by Cr Campbell, seconded Deputy Mayor Bishop:

THAT Report 18/596 Three Month Report 1 July - 30 September 2018 be received.

THAT this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

CARRIED

7.4 Risk Update

Purpose

To update Finance Audit and Risk Sub-committee on additions and deletions to the Summated Risk Register.

The following updates were provided on the information in the report:

Update 1 – Mr Grant said this had been looked at and there would be a workshop held to assist the Finance Department with forecasting what money was needed to complete projects to provide assurance that the capital projects to fulfil this portion of the LTP would be addressed.

Update 2 – Mr Paulin advised that as of this morning there had been confirmation from Council's financial accounting system provider that the one up system of invoice approval was now able to be implemented and the functionality would work. A project plan was being developed, though there was not as yet a timeframe for implementation.

Update 3 – Mr McLachlan advised this had now been downgraded to GREEN.

MOVED by Cr Judd, seconded Cr Mitchell:

THAT Report 18/598 on Risk Update be received.

THAT this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

CARRIED

5.40 pm

There being no further business, the Chairperson declared the meeting closed.

CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD
AT A MEETING OF THE FINANCE, AUDIT & RISK
SUBCOMMITTEE HELD ON

DATE:.....

CHAIRPERSON:.....

Proceedings of the Foxton Community Board 29 October 2018

File No.: 18/639

1. Purpose

To present to the Council the minutes of the Foxton Community Board meeting held on 29 October 2018.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That Report 18/639 Proceedings of the Foxton Community Board 29 October 2018 be received.
- 2.2 That the Council receives the minutes of the Foxton Community Board meeting held on 29 October 2018.

3. Issues for Consideration

There are no items that require further consideration by Council at this juncture.

Attachments



There are no attachments for this report.

Confirmation of statutory compliance

In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decision.

Signatories

Author(s)	Ian McLachlan Group Manager - Customer & Regulatory Services	
Approved by	David Clapperton Chief Executive	

Foxton Community Board

OPEN MINUTES

Minutes of a meeting of the Foxton Community Board held in the Blue Room, Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom, 22 Harbour Street, Foxton, on Monday 29 October 2018 at 6.00 pm.

PRESENT

Chairperson	Mr D J Roache	
Deputy Chairperson	Ms P R Metcalf	
Members	Mr D A Allan	
	Cr N G Gimblett	
	Ms J M Lundie	
	Miss M Davenport	(Student Appointee)

IN ATTENDANCE

Reporting Officer	Mr I McLachlan	(Group Manager – Customer & Regulatory)
	Ms S Grant	(Group Manager – People & Community)
	Mr D O'Regan	(Acting Communications Manager)
	Ms S Hori Te Pa	(Meeting Secretary)

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE

	Mayor M Feyen	
	Cr R Brannigan	
	Mr K Hunia	(Prospective 2019 Student Appointee)

PUBLIC IN ATTENDANCE

There were 8 members of the public in attendance at the commencement of the meeting.

1 Apologies

An apology was recorded for Mr Girling.

MOVED by Mr Allan, seconded Ms Metcalf:

THAT the apology from Mr Girling be accepted and leave of absence from the meeting be granted.

CARRIED

2 Public Participation

Nil requests received.

3 Late Items

There were no late items.

4 Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

5 Confirmation of Minutes – 10 September 2018

MOVED by Mr Allan moved, seconded by Ms Metcalf:

THAT the minutes of the meeting of the Foxton Community Board held on Monday, 10 September 2018, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

It was clarified by Ms Metcalfe that the Foxton and Beach Bowling Club did not change their upgrade plans, they were never going to have two turfs.

6 Announcements

Student Appointee to the Foxton Community Board for 2019

Miss Davenport introduced prospective youth representative, Kenyon Hunia. Kenyon then presented to the Board explaining that he is a year 11 Manawatu College student who loves Foxton and the Foxton community, having shifted to Foxton last year from Gisborne. Kenyon has family connections in Foxton, and is passionate about the town and being a member of the Board to provide a youth perspective.

Mr Roache thanked Ms Davenport for her contribution to the Foxton Community Board over the past year and wished her well in her future endeavours.

MOVED Mr Allan, seconded by Ms Metcalf:

THAT Kenyon Hunia be appointed as the Youth Representative to the Foxton Community Board for 2019.

CARRIED

Horowhenua District Council Update – Cr Gimblett

Foxton Beach Carpark – Lowering of the rear sand dunes – thank you to Council and the contractors on a job well done. A big thank you to members of the community who volunteered their time for the dunes planting day, it was great to see so many people and feel the community spirit.

Council resolved to seek expressions of interest (EOI) for the disposal (sale) of the Foxton Courthouse Museum. The EOI sets out requirements in order to preserve the heritage character of this historic building.

Ramon Strong from Horizons Regional Council presented to Council on Foxton Stormwater. Council provided HRC a clear steer that full costings be undertaken prior to commencing any works.

Cr Gimblett asked where the Community Board saw itself within the role of governance with Horowhenua District Council? This was in reference to of a member of the Community Board attending a meeting with Mayor Feyen with Palmerston North City Council's Mayor Smith and Deputy Mayor Utikere regarding the proposed Horowhenua and Palmerston North

City Council boundary change. Cr Gimblett stated that a Foxton Community Board member had no place being at this meeting as this is not their area of representation.

Ms Lundie stated that she did not attend the meeting as a Community Board Member and informed PNCC of this when she accepted the invitation to attend. It

Update from the Foxton Community Board Chair

Mr Roache reported:

- he had attended the blessing of Ihakara Gardens, followed by a Main Street blessing at 9.00 am. He extended thanks to David Clapperton and staff for their input and turnout on the day;
- he had met with the Foxton Beach Progressive Association to finalise the Memorandum of Understanding for signing at the next Community Board meeting;
- he had also attended the FBPA meeting on 18 September where the guest speaker had been Therese Barber, speaking about 'Shared Pathways'. This was followed by the Association's general meeting with the main topic being the Community Patrols at Foxton Beach and the Foxton Beach New Year Fair.

Mr Roache requested that a letter be sent to the FTDA acknowledging a fantastic Labour Weekend Spring Fling which had been well organised and enjoyed by everyone who attended. He expressed his disappointment over Mayor Feyen's comments on his Facebook page regarding markings left on the street after the event saying it would have been better to have conveyed this to organisers rather than complaining on Facebook.

'Proudly Foxton' Brand – Ms Hannah Street

Ms Street gave an overview of the 'Proudly Foxton' brand which had been developed by FTDA approximately 18 months ago. With the increased tourist numbers to the district and the different group and organisations within Foxton and Foxton Beach, the FTDA had taken the initiative to employ a co-ordinator (Cathy McCartney) to liaise with the variety of groups to ensure a consistent message.

Mrs McCartney had come up with a strategic plan for effective tourism, which had identified lack of signage for both Foxton and Foxton Beach, and public toilets and ablution facilities, as issues that needed to be addressed, which was the focus of Ms Street's comments. A copy of Ms Street's submission is attached to the official minutes.

Ms Street urged the Community Board to lobby Council to take action to provide essential signage for the coming summer season to maximise the tourists and visitors through Foxton and Foxton Beach.

Mr Roache thanked Hannah for her presentation on behalf of 'Proudly Foxton' and advised that the installation of toilets was being explored by the Chief Executive and Council was looking to apply for funding via an external tourism source.

A request was made for 'Proudly Foxton' to create a plan of what it thought was required which could then be considered by the Board. The plan would then be presented to Council for consideration.

7 Reports

7.1 Monitoring Report to 29 October 2018

Purpose

To present to Foxton Community Board the updated monitoring report covering requested actions from previous meetings of the Community Board.

MOVED by Mr Allan, seconded Ms Metcalf:

THAT Report 18/534 Monitoring Report to 29 October 2018 be received.

THAT this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

CARRIED

7.2 Chief Executive's Report to 29 October 2018

Purpose

To present to the Foxton Community Board, for information, issues relating to the Foxton Community Board area.

MOVED by Mr Allan, seconded Ms Metcalf:

THAT Report 18/550 Chief Executive's Report to 29 October 2018 be received.

THAT this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

CARRIED

MOVED by Mr Allan, seconded by Ms Metcalf:

THAT the Foxton Community Board proceeds with consulting with the Foxton Beach community on funding a sand dune Ecological Assessment and Resource Consent Application, from the Foxton Beach Freeholding Fund.

THAT should the public consultation be favourable, a recommendation is made to Council to use the Foxton Beach Freeholding Account to fund the Ecological Report and Resource Consent Application, assuming the ecological report is satisfactory.

CARRIED

MOVED by Mr Allan, seconded Mr Roache:

THAT the Foxton Community Board approves the Memorandum of Understanding with the Foxton Beach Progressive Association with the following changes:

- (b) *Notification of this will be included by way of a standing item in the Foxton Community Board agenda.*

CARRIED

3.4 Manawatū River Loop Working Party Update

Further to the information provided in the Chief Executive's report, the Provincial Growth Fund (PGF) application was deferred for consideration at the next PGF meeting.

7.3 Resource Consenting (Planning) Matters Considered Under Delegated Authority

Purpose

To present details of decisions made under delegated authority in respect of Resource Consenting (Planning) Matters.

MOVED by Mr Allan, seconded Ms Metcalf:

THAT Report 18/536 Resource Consenting (Planning) Matters Considered Under Delegated Authority be received.

THAT this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

CARRIED

7.4 Update on Te Awahou Riverside Cultural Park Marketing Plan

Purpose

This report supplements a presentation that will be delivered to the Foxton Community Board at its meeting on 29 October 2018. The purpose of the presentation is to update the Foxton Community Board on the Te Awahou Riverside Marketing Plan and road signage.

MOVED by Mr Allan, seconded Ms Metcalf:

THAT Report 18/600 on Update on Te Awahou Riverside Cultural Park Marketing Plan, together with the presentation delivered at the meeting, be received.

THAT this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

CARRIED

7.46 pm

There being no further business, the Chairperson declared the meeting closed.

CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD
AT A MEETING OF THE FOXTON COMMUNITY
BOARD HELD ON

DATE:.....

CHAIRPERSON:.....

Proceedings of the Strategy Committee 7 November 2018

File No.: 18/640

1. Purpose

To present to the Council the minutes of the Strategy Committee meeting held on 7 November 2018.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That Report 18/640 Proceedings of the Strategy Committee 7 November 2018 be received.
- 2.2 That the Council receives the minutes of the Strategy Committee meeting held on 7 November 2018.
- 2.3 That as recommended by the Strategy Committee:
 - (i) Council officers be instructed to keep a watching brief on developments at a national level as they relate to the funding of infrastructure and that of Local Government services in general.
 - (ii) Investigations and analysis continue so to ensure that Council is ready to consider the introduction of new policy tools if considered appropriate as part of the 2021-2041 LTP or earlier if Government legislation changes.
 - (iii) the Horowhenua District Council utilises an Exceptions Annual Plan process to (where necessary) refine or modify the 2019/20 work programme and associated budgets established by the 2018-2038 LTP.

3. Issues for Consideration

The following items considered by the Strategy Committee meeting held on 7 November 2018 require further consideration by the Horowhenua District Council:

“THAT Council officers be instructed to keep a watching brief on developments at a national level as they relate to the funding of infrastructure and that of Local Government services in general.

THAT investigations and analysis continue so to ensure that Council is ready to consider the introduction of new policy tools if considered appropriate as part of the 2021-2041 LTP or earlier if Government legislation changes.

THAT the Strategy Committee recommends to Council that it utilises an Exceptions Annual Plan process to (where necessary) refine or modify the 2019/20 work programme and associated budgets established by the 2018-2038 LTP.”

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.



Confirmation of statutory compliance

In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the

decision.

Signatories

Author(s)	David Clapperton Chief Executive	
Approved by	David Clapperton Chief Executive	

Strategy Committee

OPEN MINUTES

Minutes of a meeting of the Horowhenua District Council Strategy Committee held in the Council Chambers, 126-148 Oxford St, Levin, on Wednesday 7 November 2018 at 4.00 pm.

PRESENT

Chair Mrs V M Kaye-Simmons
Councillors Mr W E R Bishop
Mr R J Brannigan
Mr R H Campbell
Mr B F Judd
Mrs J F G Mason
Mrs C B Mitchell
Ms P Tukapua
Mr B P Wanden

IN ATTENDANCE

Mr D M Clapperton	
Mr D Law	(Chief Financial Officer)
Ms S Grant	(Group Manager – People & Community)
Mr D McCorkindale	(Group Manager – Strategy & Development)
Mr A Grant	(Group Manager – Infrastructure Services)
Mrs N Brady	(General Manager Horowhenua 2040)
Mr D Haigh	(Growth Response Manager)
Mr D O'Regan	(Acting Communications Manager)
Mrs K J Corkill	(Meeting Secretary)

MEDIA IN ATTENDANCE

Ms A Loo (“Manawatū Standard”)

PUBLIC IN ATTENDANCE

There were four people in attendance at the commencement of the meeting.

1 Apologies

Apologies were recorded for Mayor Feyen and Cr Gimblett.

MOVED by Cr Wanden, seconded Cr Mason:

THAT the apologies from Mayor Feyen and Cr Mason be accepted.

CARRIED

2 Public Participation

Mrs Christina Paton spoke to the following:

7.1 2018 Resident Satisfaction Survey

Given the very small number of respondents – “more than 800” – compared to the stated population of 33,030, Mrs Paton suggested the results of the survey should be used with caution, giving her reasons for this viewpoint. She noted there was also no indication of where in the district the responses had come from.

8.1 Growth Response Projects Update

Mrs Paton queried what was meant by the statement “Provide certainty around services capacity and equitable sharing of costs”. Also queried was where the Foxton Beach Freeholding Account and Development Contributions fitted in and what was meant by ‘key stakeholders’ as residents and ratepayers were not specifically mentioned.

8.2 Policy Development Considerations

Mrs Paton queried the reference to ‘Private Developer contributions/Agreements and what that entailed.

In relation to the Resident Satisfaction Survey, Mr Clapperton said he would be happy to provide the geographic spread, where respondents were residing, their age and gender. Also in terms of the 800 respondents relative to the total population, that was statistically a reasonable number for these types of surveys, with NBR surveys for national politics only having 1,000 respondents for a population of 4½ million. Whilst Waiopēhu College was used to undertake the survey, he confirmed that expert advice had been received in the development of the questions and formulation of the survey; that was not done by the College.

Officers would respond to Mrs Paton’s further queries when their reports were presented.

3 Late Items

There were no late items.

4 Declaration of Interest

Deputy Mayor Bishop declared an interest in 8.2 Policy Development Considerations.

5 Confirmation of Minutes – 26 September 2018

MOVED by Cr Campbell, seconded Cr Wanden:

THAT the minutes of the meeting of the Strategy Committee held on Wednesday, 26 September 2018, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

6 Announcements

Cr Kaye-Simmons announced that the Levin Public Gardens had received an international Green Flag Award, one of 20 sites in New Zealand, which was really exciting. Thanks would be passed on to the large number of KHB (Keep Horowhenua Beautiful) volunteers and organisations involved in maintaining the gardens.

7 People and Community

7.1 2018 Resident Satisfaction Survey

Purpose

To present the summary results of the 2018 Resident Satisfaction Survey for Horowhenua District Council. An info-graphic showing summary results of the survey is attached to this report.

MOVED by Deputy Mayor Bishop, seconded Cr Brannigan:

THAT Report 18/624 2018 Resident Satisfaction Survey be received.

THAT this decision is recognised as not significant in terms of S76 of the Local Government Act.

CARRIED

Mr O'Regan spoke to this report and gave an overview of results of the survey which had been undertaken earlier in the year. With 800 people taking part, Mr O'Regan said this was a lot of people from the community and it was quite a large and significant survey for a Council of this size, with HDC being one of the few Councils that did this on an annual basis.

In terms of the demographics of those that were surveyed, Mr O'Regan said there was a higher proportion of older residents because it was a landline survey; however it had also been available on line in an endeavour to increase the number of younger residents taking part.

<u>Respondents by Age:</u>	18-24 year olds	9.22%
	25-39 year olds	12.63
	40-49 year olds	20.58%
	50-64 year olds	28.54%
	65 plus	26.77%

<u>By location:</u>	Kere Kere Ward	13.48%
	Levin Ward	59.69%
	Miranui	5.26%
	Waiopehu	21.57%

Mr O'Regan spoke to the InfoGraphic included in the report; the areas where Council was doing well and where it could do better and the other information that had come out of the survey in relation to people in the community, also responding to queries and comments from Councillors.

Whilst the full survey had not been provided publicly, Mr O'Regan said the results had been taken to the Leadership Team and from there the responsible managers had taken them back to their teams. The teams did take note of the results and did act on them. He confirmed the InfoGraphic would be posted on Council's website tomorrow and would be included in the next "Community Connection".

Mr Clapperton gave an explanation as to what prompted the types of questions that were included in the survey, with feedback sought from officers and groups with whom Council dealt as to what information they would like to gather from the community.

Picking up on Mrs Paton's comments and commenting on the presentation to the Community Wellbeing Committee of the community wellbeing part of the survey, Cr Judd, said one would get a different view or answer to some of the questions in the

survey depending on who one was talking to and Council would not want to base how it moved forward solely on the survey responses from 800 people of varying ages and in varying locations. It needed to be acknowledged that there were a lot of processes, such as the LTP, that fed in to moving the organisation forward. The survey did provide a flavour, but certainly a lot more was needed. Cr Judd said that had come through the CWC really strongly and the government departments around the table had supported that because a lot of their actions were strongly evidenced based so gave a different reading to the survey and that needed to be understood moving forward.

8 Strategy and Development

8.1 Growth Response Projects Update

Purpose

To provide a status update on the Growth Response work programme with a focus on providing up to date information on current key projects and planning.

MOVED by Deputy Mayor Bishop, seconded Cr Judd:

THAT Report 18/623 Growth Response Projects Update be received.

THAT this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

CARRIED

Requesting that the report be taken as read, Mr Haigh initially responded to Mrs Paton's queries.

- Foxtton Beach Growth Area Master Plan and equitable sharing of costs – this was about endeavouring to understand the big picture when it came to potential future growth and applying costings to that growth to ensure any development that did happen was attributed to those costs.
- the Growth Strategy and public engagement feedback – this was not in reference to the Customer Satisfaction Survey but was in relation to public engagement undertaken specifically around the growth strategy. In November/December last year Council engaged district-wide with all land owners within growth areas, as well as through the LTP consultation process. Some engagement with land owners had occurred as late as last week. The result of that consultation would be presented when the Growth Strategy came up for adoption.
- Foxtton Beach and the reference to key stakeholders – this included anyone that Council perceived as having more than a general interest and potentially having an interest in the design or master plan that was being developed specifically around Foxtton Beach. There had been notification to all iwi groups and engagement with landowners within the development – including phone conversations and site meetings with the site and feedback had been sought from neighbouring properties. There had or would be engagement with the Foxtton Community Board, the Foxtton Beach Progressive Association, Councillors, Horizons, utility groups and government agencies such as the Ministry of Education. Whilst the members of the public were obviously stakeholders, the general public was not classified as a key stakeholder at this juncture.

Speaking to the report and responding to Councillors comments, queries, Mr Haigh highlighted the importance of the O2NL decision which was starting to move forward. It was understood this would be going to the Board on 14 December, with it having been indicated that there would be a decision this side of Christmas. It validated the work done on the Growth Strategy and the Town Centre and was a

really important milestone.

Mr Haigh further highlighted:

- the population growth figures, being 33,030 in 2018, up from 31,300 in 2014;
- there had been 69 buildings consents for the month and 253 for the year to date, well in excess of last year.

Also raised and discussed:

- Gladstone Green and the stormwater analysis being undertaken and any possible uses for that information going forward, particularly in terms of Lake Horowhenua, with Mr Haigh saying that it was specific to that site;
- the Foxton Beach Master Plan which had been work-shopped last week. The quality of the work undertaken was commended with it making a difference in terms of engagement;
- the turn-around in terms of growth from the zero growth predicted in 2015 and the challenges that that was bringing, particularly in terms of such issues as affordable housing;
- in relation to the transformation of the Levin town centre, it was good that officers went out to another district and looked at what was being done there as it was important to have enough flexibility in the strategy to be responsive to new opportunities;
- understanding the spread of the additional people coming into the district and where they were coming from;
- the representation around the Community Wellbeing Committee table, such as MoE and the Health Board, provided the opportunity to start discussions around catering for the growth challenges;
- contrary to previous data received, the information now being provided by Statistics NZ was more in line with what was actually happening;
- the understanding and adjusting to the changing demographics in relation to the district's smaller towns.

Having declared an interest in the following item, Deputy Mayor Bishop did not participate in the discussion/debate.

8.2 Policy Development Considerations

Purpose

To consider certain policy development matters that were to be part of the 2018/2019 work programme and a related fit for purpose planning/budgeting process for the 2019/20 financial year.

MOVED by Cr Brannigan, seconded Cr Mitchell:

THAT Report 18/630 on Policy Development Considerations be received.

THAT this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

CARRIED

Responding to Mrs Paton's query in relation to Private Developer Contributions/Agreements, Mr Clapperton said that there were no terms of reference and these were assessed on a case by case basis. What Council did was to identify infrastructure requirements to determine whether there was a component that was required from a Council perspective over and above what the developer was providing. The opportunity would then be taken to negotiate with that developer relative to the additional Council cost that may be required. It was a tool available to Council and Council had been able to use that on two or three occasions in the last

few years.

With regard to Development Contributions and moving this forward, with Tauranga suggested as a Council worth looking at in terms of its policy, Mr Clapperton referred to Recommendations 2.3 and 2.4 which provided for Officers to keep a watching brief on developments at a national level in this regard. There was not as yet any indication of time frames and no further signal had come through since the recent presentation to Councillors by Brookfields. Councillors would be kept abreast of any relevant information as it came through.

With the agreement of the mover and seconder the words “or earlier if Government legislation changes” were added to 2.4.

Responding to a query about recent information produced by the Productivity Commission, Mr Clapperton said that information had come to Council earlier in the week. Given the circumstances the district was facing around growth, this was very relevant. Submissions were due in February 2019.

Mr McCorkindale and Mr Law also provided an explanation as to how the list of Hot Topics had been determined, with these having come from a recent Council workshop.

MOVED by Cr Brannigan, seconded Cr Mitchell:

THAT Council officers be instructed to keep a watching brief on developments at a national level as they relate to the funding of infrastructure and that of Local Government services in general.

THAT investigations and analysis continue so to ensure that Council is ready to consider the introduction of new policy tools if considered appropriate as part of the 2021-2041 LTP or earlier if Government legislation changes.

THAT the Strategy Committee recommends to Council that it utilises an Exceptions Annual Plan process to (where necessary) refine or modify the 2019/20 work programme and associated budgets established by the 2018-2038 LTP.

CARRIED

5.25 pm

There being no further business, the Chairperson declared the meeting closed.

CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD
AT A MEETING OF THE STRATEGY COMMITTEE
HELD ON

DATE:.....

CHAIRPERSON:.....

Monitoring Report to 21 November 2018

File No.: 18/512

1. Purpose

To present to Council the updated monitoring report covering requested actions from previous meetings of Council.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That Report 18/512 Monitoring Report to 21 November 2018 be received.
- 2.2 That this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Attachments



No.	Title	Page
A	Horowhenua District Council Monitoring Report	38

Confirmation of statutory compliance

In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decision.

Signatories

Author(s)	David Clapperton Chief Executive	
Approved by	David Clapperton Chief Executive	

MONITORING REPORT							
HOROWHENUA DISTRICT COUNCIL							
Item No.	Meeting Date	Item Description	Resolved / Action	Responsible Officer	Date to Action by	Date Completed	Officer Comment
14/585	2 July 2014	District Plan: Plan Change Timing	<p><i>THAT the preparation and processing by officers of the following plan changes to the District Plan be postponed from the 2014/15 financial year and be undertaken within 2015/16 financial year:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sites of Cultural Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Heritage <input type="checkbox"/> Dunefields Assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Hazards. 	D McCorkindale		Completed	Plan Changes 1 (Historic Heritage) and 2 (Residential Development) were approved by Council and became operative 1 November 2018.
17/574	27 November 2017	Proceedings of the Strategy Committee 8 November 2017	<p><i>THAT as recommended by the Strategy Committee, Horowhenua District Council sponsors the establishment of a charitable community trust with the Chief Executive mandated to provide appropriate advice and assistance as the Trust is established.</i></p>	D Clapperton			Currently working through establishment programme, including developing the Collaboration Deed which will outline the relationship between Council and the Trust. Council was briefed on matters relating to the Trust on 13 June 2018.

MONITORING REPORT							
HOROWHENUA DISTRICT COUNCIL							
Item No.	Meeting Date	Item Description	Resolved / Action	Responsible Officer	Date to Action by	Date Completed	Officer Comment
17/534	27 November 2017	Provisional Local Alcohol Policy – Appeals	<i>THAT Council resolves that the Hearings Committee of Council be directed to act on behalf of Council on this matter as may be required following notification by the Licensing Authority.</i>	V Miller			Currently exploring a possible out-of-court solution with appellants. Failing to reach an amenable solution will result in the matter being resolved by the Courts.
18/171	18 April 2018	CE's Report to 18 April 2018 – Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	<i>THAT the Chief Executive be requested to investigate a commercial rental or other revenue source from the placement of Electric Vehicle charging stations on Council-owned land.</i>	D Clapperton			
18/582	10 October 2018	Notice of Motion – Local Government Commission Possible Boundary Change	<i>THAT following an approach to the Palmerston North City Council by a group of residents from Tokomaru and Opiki, the Horowhenua District Council resolves to fully participate in any</i>	D Clapperton			

MONITORING REPORT HOROWHENUA DISTRICT COUNCIL							
Item No.	Meeting Date	Item Description	Resolved / Action	Responsible Officer	Date to Action by	Date Completed	Officer Comment
			<i>proposed Horowhenua District boundary change which may be considered by the Local Government Commission and in doing so Horowhenua District Council will ensure open dialogue with neighbouring local authorities.</i>				
18/575	10 October 2018	Options for Potential Disposal – Court House Museum	<i>THAT Council resolves not to retain the Court House Museum as per the original Officer recommendation. THAT Horowhenua District Council disposes of the Foxton Court House Museum using an Expression of Interest process that requires proponents to complete seismic strengthening whilst preserving the heritage and character of the building. THAT the Chief</i>	D Clapperton			

MONITORING REPORT
HOROWHENUA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Item No.	Meeting Date	Item Description	Resolved / Action	Responsible Officer	Date to Action by	Date Completed	Officer Comment
			<i>Executive be delegated the authority to execute the disposal of Foxton Court House Museum.</i>				

Chief Executive's Report to 21 November 2018

File No.: 18/514

1. Purpose

For the Chief Executive to update Councillors, or seek endorsement on, a number of matters being dealt with.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That Report 18/514 Chief Executive's Report to 21 November 2018 be received.
- 2.2 That these matters or decisions be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

3. Chief Executive Updates

3.1 Levin Public Gardens – prestigious Green Flag award

The Levin Public Gardens (adjacent to Thompson House) has been awarded an international Green Flag, making it one of only 20 Green Flag parks in New Zealand. Green Flag awards recognise and reward well-managed parks and green spaces, and aim to ensure everyone has access to good quality green spaces that meet the needs of the community.

Applicants for the award are judged against 27 criteria and must demonstrate a good understanding of the park site and its users, as well as an active management plan. The scheme is considered an international benchmark for good management of outdoor recreational spaces.

Cr Victoria Kaye-Simmons, speaking on behalf of Keep Horowhenua Beautiful, said the award was a “wonderful recognition of the hard work, commitment and dedication to the community by Council officers, contractors and volunteers”.

Council also acknowledges, with thanks, the time and effort put in by all those involved.

A flagpole will be erected in the gardens to fly the ‘Green Flag’.



3.2 Population Growth

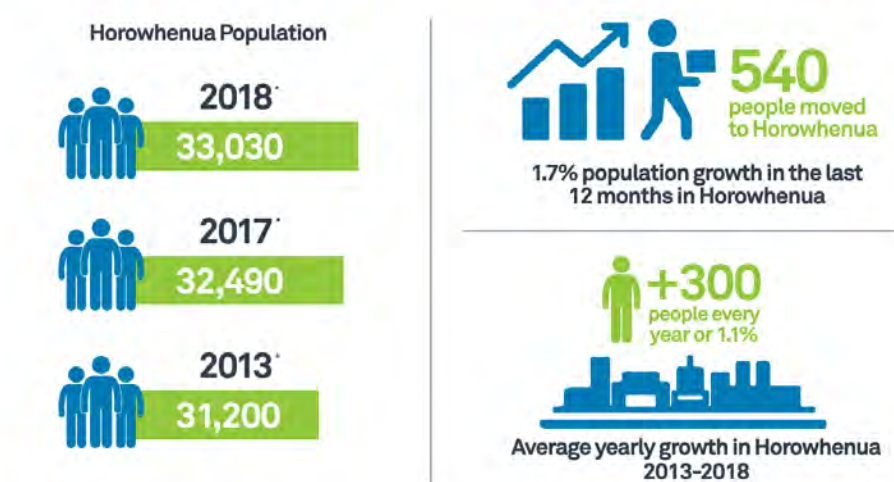
Population growth is positive for Horowhenua in particular because of years of stagnant or declining growth. It increases local demand leading to job creation. Some migrants also establish or relocate businesses to Horowhenua meaning more jobs are created for the local workforce. Employee counts increased by 3.4% in the year to February 2018, and Job seeker recipients decreased by 2.8% in the year to September 2018; these figures show that migrants are coming in and “stealing jobs” from locals. Basically migration triggers economic growth which leads to job growth, increasing overall community wellbeing.

So after years of declining growth, our population is increasing. This is great for the local economy and brings new and increased:

- diversity
- skills
- cultures and experiences
- jobs due to an increase in local demand, newly established or relocated businesses.

Council has consulted with the community and planned for this growth with its Long Term Plan, Growth Strategy, Levin Town Centre and O2NL. It is great to see that the work that has been done with the community will be making an impact as growth is experienced.

Nau mai haere mai ki te Horowhenua



*Subnational Population Estimates (Provisional) for the year to June 2018 – Statistics NZ
+Census results - four year difference was due to Canterbury Earthquakes

3.3 Building Consents

There were 69 building consents lodged in October which indicates the end of the “annual dip”. This is the highest number lodged in October for the last 5 years, as may be seen from the following table:

	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15
July	82	67	64	57	60
August	53	65	54	52	55
September	49	50	58	46	43
October	69	47	50	39	31
YTD Totals	253	229	226	194	189

Attachments



There are no attachments for this report.

Confirmation of statutory compliance

In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decision.

Signatories

Author(s)	David Clapperton Chief Executive	
Approved by	David Clapperton Chief Executive	

File No.: 18/631

Horowhenua District Council Meeting Schedule for 2019

1. Purpose

To seek Council's approval of the proposed meeting schedule of the Council and its committees for the period from January to December 2019.

2. Executive Summary

Council is required to hold meetings as outlined in Schedule 7, Clause 19(1) of the Local Government Act 2002. This report outlines the proposed meeting schedule for 2019.

3. Recommendation

- 3.1 That Report 18/631 Horowhenua District Council Meeting Schedule for 2019 be received.
- 3.2 That this decision is recognised as not significant in terms of S76 of the Local Government Act
- 3.3 That Council adopts the schedule of meetings for the committees of Council for the period January to December 2019 (Appendix A)
- 3.4 That Council notes that additional ordinary, extraordinary and multi-day meetings may be scheduled from time to time in consultation with the Mayor and Chief Executive.
- 3.5 That it is noted that meeting times for other committees and subcommittees will be formally notified when they are required in accordance with the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and Local Government Act 2002.

4. Meeting Schedule

- 4.1 As outlined in Schedule 7, Clause 19(1) of the Local Government Act 2002, Horowhenua District Council must hold meetings that are necessary for the good governance of Horowhenua District.
- 4.2 It is good practice for Council to adopt a schedule of meetings for the following calendar year. This will allow the business of the Council to be conducted in an orderly and transparent manner, thus enabling an open democratic process, and to allow public notification of meetings to be given in compliance with the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.
- 4.3 A schedule also allows for elected members to plan their commitments over the year.
- 4.4 The yearly meeting schedule is based on the current governance structure comprising committees of which Council, Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee and the Strategy Committee will operate on a six (6) weekly cycle.
- 4.5 Attached in Appendix A is the meeting schedule to be adopted.

Confirmation of statutory compliance

In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:


- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in

- mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decision.

5. Appendices

No.	Title	Page
A	Council Meeting Schedule 2019	49

Author(s)	Sue Hori Te Pa Governance and Executive Team Leader	
-----------	---	---

Approved by	Mark Lester Group Manager - Corporate Services	
-------------	--	---

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Council 4:00pm	30	-	13	24	-	-	17	28	-	9	20	-
Council for Annual Plan Purposes Start times to be confirmed	-	27 Adoption of Consultation Document	-	-	8, 9 Hearings 29, 30 Deliberations	26 Adoption of Annual Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-

Committees of Council

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee 4:00pm	-	13	27	-	8	19	31	-	25	23	-	4
Strategy Committee 4:00pm	-	27		10	There are no meetings in May due to Annual Plan focus	-	3	14	25	-	6	-
Community Wellbeing Committee Bi-Monthly 1.00 pm	-	12	-	9	-	11	-	13	-	15	-	10

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Foxton Community Board 6.00 pm	-	11	25	-	6	17	29	-	9	21		2

The February Strategy Committee Meeting will be preceded by a Council meeting to adopt the Annual Plan Consultation document.
The Annual Plan Hearing on 8 May will be timed to coordinate with the Finance, Audit & Risk Subcommittee meeting commencing at 4.00 pm.

File No.: 18/484

Review of Draft Shannon Reserves Management Plan

1. Purpose

To present to Council a draft copy of the combined Shannon Reserves Management Plan (RMP) for its review, in order for Officers to seek further feedback from the Shannon community on this draft RMP, and the document finalised.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The first stage of the Shannon combined Reserves Management Plan process has been completed. This involved information gathering sessions with the community, as well as a workshop with key stakeholders, along with submissions from residents.
- 2.2 The attached draft Shannon combined Reserves Management Plan is to be reviewed by Council, with the aim of officers seeking further feedback from the community on the draft plan. This second phase of consultation will be open for a period of two months, after which the document will be finalised with a view to adoption by Council.

3. Recommendation

- 3.1 That Report 18/484 Review of Draft Shannon Reserves Management Plan be received.
- 3.2 That this decision is recognised as not significant in terms of S76 of the Local Government Act.
- 3.3 That the Horowhenua District Council approves the Draft Shannon Reserves Management Plan for further public consultation.

4. Background / Previous Council Decisions

- 4.1 The Reserves Act 1977 (section 41) requires that the administering body of a recreation reserve prepares a management plan that meets the requirements of that section of the Act.
- 4.2 The legislation requires the following process to be undertaken:
 - Public notice is given of the intention to prepare a management plan
 - Persons and organisations with an interest are invited to provide written suggestions on the proposed plan
 - That these suggestions be given full consideration in preparing a draft management plan
 - That a draft management plan is prepared which is then made available to the community for consultation
 - The consultation must provide of at least 2 months for interested parties to object to or comment on the draft plan
 - The reserve management plan is approved by Council and is kept under continuous review.
- 4.3 In a similar approach to recent Reserve Management Plans which have been adopted by Council within the last 12 months, a decision was made to draft a combined Reserves Management Plan for the Shannon Reserves, to recognise the connections between these areas of Shannon.

5. Discussion

- 5.1 Give that the first stage of the consultation for the combined Shannon Reserves Management Plan (RMP) is now complete, this report is seek feedback from Council on the draft RMP document, before going back out to the Shannon community for their views on the draft RMP.
- 5.2 Officers seek a decision from Council on this draft combined Shannon RMP in order to start the second phase of consultation.
- 5.3 Council Officers commenced the consultation process to seek views from the Shannon community regarding the reserves in Shannon, with the following actions and key dates:
- Consultation was opened on 16 February 2018
 - Three drop-in sessions were held in late February at the Shannon Memorial Hall for members of the public to give feedback on all the Shannon reserves
 - A workshop with key stakeholders from Shannon was held on 5 March 2018 at the Shannon Memorial Hall also, and
 - Submissions closed on 16 April 2018, with 2 submissions being received in this first stage of the RMP process.

6. Options

There is only one option presented in this report, which is that Council reviews this draft RMP document in order for Officers to commence the second phase of consultation with the community.

6.1 Cost

Given that the development of Reserve Management Plans is a standard process for the Parks & Property team of Council, the costs of this process are being met within existing operational budgets.

6.1.1 Rate Impact

There will be no Rate impacts arising from this combined Shannon Reserves Management Plan process.

6.2 Community Wellbeing

There are no negative impacts on Community Wellbeing arising.

6.3 Consenting Issues

There are no Consents required or consenting issues arising.

6.4 LTP Integration

There is no LTP programme directly related to the options or proposals in this report. Rather the development of this combined Shannon Reserves Management Plan aligns with the Parks Asset Management Plan (AMP), and subsequently the Long Term Plan. Note, as the LTP consultation, which is district-wide, was occurring at a similar time to this RMP consultation, and the LTP has now been adopted by Council, there are a number of Shannon specific actions which are listed in this RMP.

There are no Special Consultative Processes required.

7. Consultation

The Reserves Act 1977 sets out the specific consultation requirements for this RMP process. These have been noted in sections 4 and 5.

8. Legal Considerations

There are no Legal Requirements or Statutory Obligations affecting options in this report.

9. Financial Considerations

There is no financial impact, as noted in section 6.

10. Other Considerations

There are no other considerations.

11. Next Steps

The next steps to this process include:

- Incorporating feedback from Council on this draft combined Shannon RMP.
- Undertaking a second phase of consultation with the Shannon community, seeking feedback on the draft plan (open for two months, as per Reserves Act requirements).
- Incorporating that community feedback into the final RMP document.
- Seeking a decision from Council to adopt the plan.

Once the plan has been adopted, it becomes operational and will be reviewed on a continuous basis.

12. Supporting Information

Strategic Fit/Strategic Outcome
Decision Making
Consistency with Existing Policy
Funding

Risk Area	Risk Identified	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Assessment (Low to Extreme)	Managed how
Strategic	N/A				
Financial	N/A				
Service Delivery	N/A				
Legal	N/A				

Reputational	Length of time from start of process to final adoption by Council meaning expectations of Shannon community are raised during this process.	Minor	Unlikely	Low	Good communications plan in place regarding the process
--------------	---	-------	----------	-----	---


Confirmation of statutory compliance

In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decision.

13. Appendices

No.	Title	Page
A	Draft Shannon Reserves Management Plan 2018	55

Author(s)	Sean Hester Parks & Property Lead North	
-----------	---	---

Approved by	Arthur Nelson Property and Parks Manager	
-------------	--	---



Draft SHANNON RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN
SHANNON DOMAIN | HYDE PARK | MOYNIHAN PARK | STAFFORD STREET
ESPLANADE | TE MAIRE PARK | 35 MARGARET STREET

August 2018

SHANNON RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This document presents a **DRAFT** Reserve Management Plan for six parks and reserves in Shannon—Shannon Domain, Te Maire Park, Moynihan Park, Hyde Park, Stafford Street Esplanade and 35 Margaret Street.

The Shannon Reserves Management Plan is an extension to Council's *Parks and Reserves General Policy* document. The General Policy document provides detailed direction for the use and management of open space throughout Horowhenua. From this, the Shannon Reserve Management Plan defines the purpose of the Shannon parks specifically and provides additional direction for matters unique to the individual parks.

This Reserve Management Plan also presents a list of actions for each reserve. These are ideas and initiatives to enhance the parks, proposed by members of the Shannon community. The actions provide direction for Council when funding is available for investment in all or any of the six parks.

This document is a draft version, prepared to seek feedback and input from Shannon's community.



CONTENTS

Executive Summary	2
Contents	3
What is a Reserve Management Plan?	4
Which parks are included in this RMP?	6
What do we know about parks?	7
- Open space typology	7
- Reserve classifications	9
- People and access to reserves	10
Shannon's Parks and Reserves	12
- Reserves Snapshot	13
- Shannon Domain	15
- Hyde Park	17
- Moynihan Park	19
- Te Maire Park	21
- Stafford Street Esplanade	23
- 35 Margaret Street	25
What happens next?	26
Appendix 1 - Workshop notes	27

28

WHAT IS A RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN?

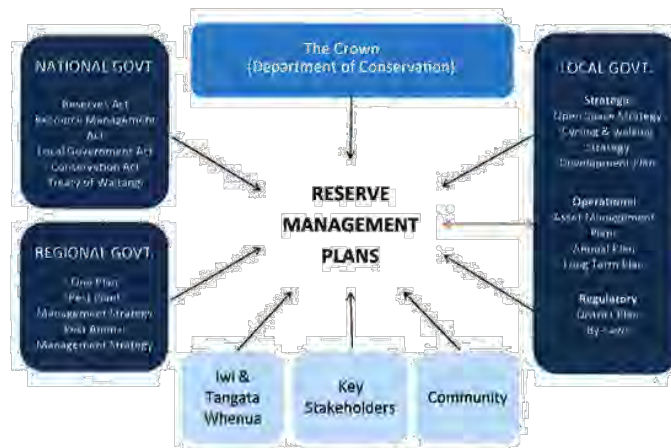
What is a Reserve Management Plan? A reserve management plan (often referred to as a RMP) is a document prepared under the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act). It contains objectives, policies and actions relating to the use, management and future development of a reserve. All reserves that have been gazetted and classified as reserves under the Act, require a reserve management plan in accordance with section 41(1) of the Act. Once prepared and adopted, reserve management plans must be kept under continuous review to address new issues and opportunities as they arise for each reserve (section 41(4)). Council's reserve management plans provide a guide for Council staff in making both day-to-day and long-term decisions about how reserves and open spaces under Council's ownership or control are to be used, managed and developed.

Statutory Context: Reserve management plans are prepared and reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977. However, there are a number of other pieces of national legislation as well as plans, strategies and regulations at the regional and local level that need to be considered when preparing them. The diagram below identifies the key statutes, plans, strategies and regulations that Council should also consider when preparing or reviewing its reserve management plans.

Those shown in the diagram are not an exhaustive list, as there are other statutes that may also be relevant (e.g. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014).

Further explanation about the key statutes, plans, strategies and regulations and how they are relevant to reserve management plans is provided in Council's Parks and Reserves General Policy Document.

Also highlighted by this diagram are the different roles and functions that Council has in relation to the management of parks, reserves and open space.



Relationship with Council's Parks and Reserves General Policy Document: The Parks and Reserves General Policy Document (adopted April 2016) applies to all parks and reserves in the Horowhenua District that are owned and/or administered by Council, and managed by Council's Parks and Property Team. The majority of these parks and reserves are gazetted as reserve and classified under the Reserves Act 1977. There is also a number of areas of open space recognised and managed by Council as reserve land that do not hold formal reserve status under the Act.

The General Policy Document provides objectives, policies and actions for management issues which are common throughout the majority of Council reserves. This allows the Council to adopt a consistent approach to the management of all reserves, in a cost and time efficient way.

The objectives, policies and actions outlined in the Shannon Reserve Management Plan are specific to the six parks and reserves identified within it. The objectives, policies and actions in the Shannon RMP are tailored to the specific issues or opportunities of each reserve and take precedence over the General Policy Document's provisions where they relate to the same issue. In reverse, where the Shannon RMP is silent on an issue then the provisions of the General Policy Document apply.

The Parks and Reserves General Policy Document includes a decision making process to guide Council staff and community when a request is made regarding a specific park or reserve and it is not covered by either the site specific RMP or the General Policy Document.

How was the Shannon RMP developed? The Shannon RMP is the outcome of a series of community discussions that identified shared aspirations for the future of the six parks and reserves it relates to. Community input identified both strengths and weaknesses of the parks at present, captured information on why and what people use the parks for and recorded ideas for how the parks could be developed over time to best provide for the Shannon community and visitors to their town. This input built upon previous RMP's that existed for some



of the parks and reserves and was further enhanced by input from Council staff who work with the Council owned/managed sites.

Next, the draft RMP is presented back to the community, for people to review and provide feedback either in support or by recommending additions or amendments. A Council hearing will be held to consider the community's input before then finalising the RMP, at which point it becomes an active Council policy document.

WHICH PARKS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS RMP?



The town of Shannon is located in the north east of the Horowhenua district. Home to approximately 1,300 people, the small town sits on the plains near the base of the Tararua Ranges and is surrounded by agricultural land. Primarily residential in nature, the town's main Street (Plimmer Terrace) is lined by a small collection of commercial, hospitality and retail businesses. Shannon's primary school and early childhood centres provide for the town's youngest population but most residents travel elsewhere for secondary school and employment.

This Reserve Management Plan provides direction for the future use, investment and maintenance of six of the town's parks and reserves, which in combination provide for Shannon residents and visitors active and passive recreation needs — Shannon Domain, Moynihan Park, Hyde Park, Te Maire Park, 35 Margaret Street and the Stafford Street Esplanade. The map above locates the six parks and reserves in the context of the town's urban extent.

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT PARKS?

OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGY

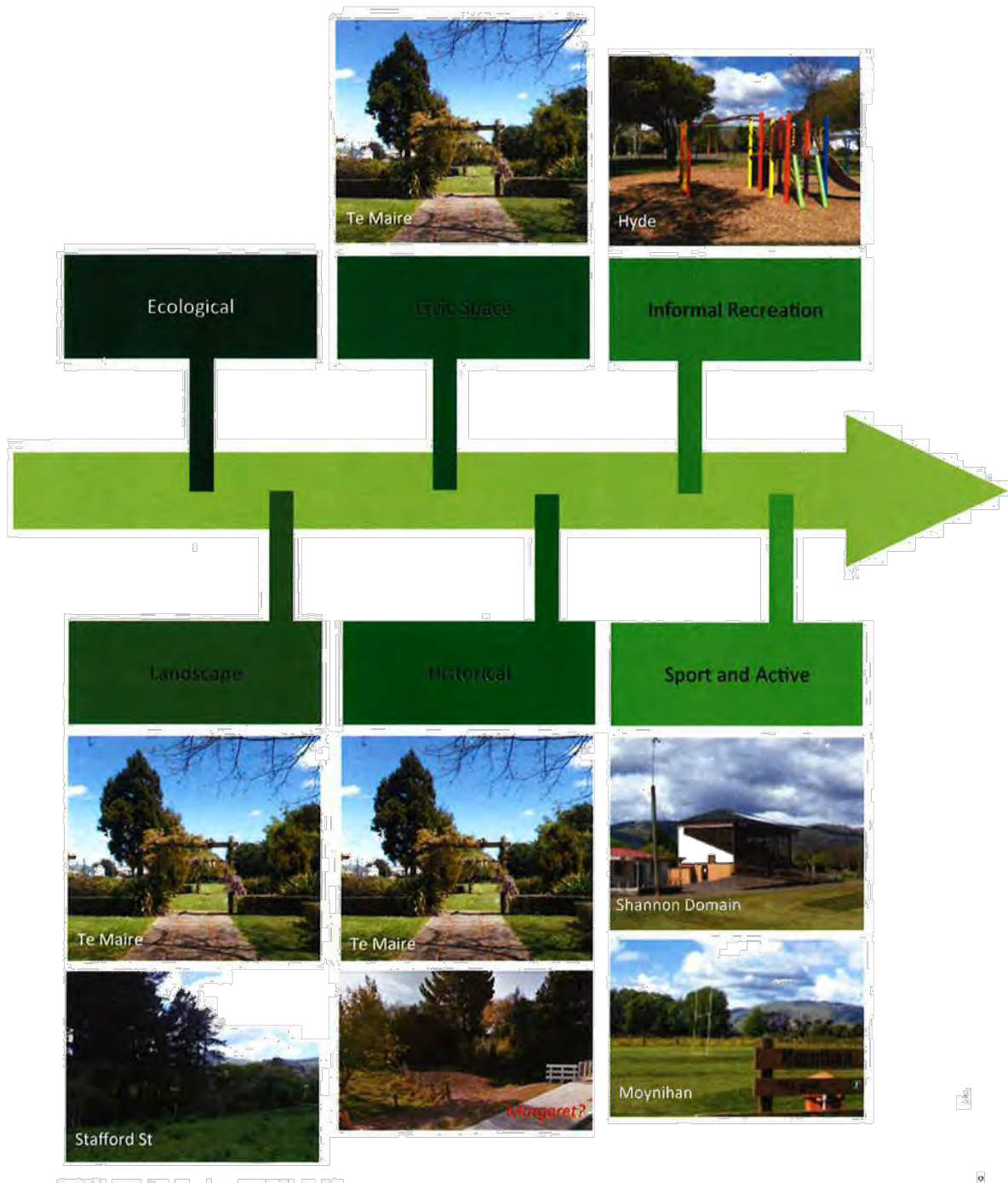
The six reserves contained within this management plan represent many typologies of open space. Typology describes a range of 'types', as a concept of multiple types placed upon a spectrum from one extreme to another. When considering open space typologies, terms such as neighbourhood park, sports field and nature reserve are familiar names often given to open spaces within our urban settlements. As a reference point, the open space typology presented below and on the following page is used to help consider the public open space provided for

the Shannon community. Looking at open space typologies help with understanding the different types of reserves and their associated facilities available and whether additional or different types are required to meet the needs of the Shannon community and its visitors.

The typology framework used here was sourced from design guidance produced by the Parks and Recreation Team at Auckland Council, which can be viewed at www.aucklanddesignmanual.co.nz.



OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGY: SHANNON



RESERVES CLASSIFICATIONS

The Reserves Act 1977 applies to all public land that has been vested or gazetted under the Act. If a reserve is vested under the Reserves Act 1977 it must be classified based on its primary purpose and each reserve be managed in accordance with this purpose. Section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977 identifies that it is mandatory for reserves to be classified and gazetted based on their primary purpose. The Reserves Act 1977 provides for the following seven different reserve classifications, as defined in sections 17 to 23:

- Recreation Reserve
- Historic Reserve
- Scenic Reserve
- Nature Reserve
- Scientific Reserve
- Government Purpose Reserve
- Local Purpose Reserve

Reserves may be vested under the Reserves Act with more than one classification, particularly if the values requiring protection vary from one part of the reserve to another. To achieve a dual classification the land area needs to have been surveyed to define the boundary and provide separate land parcels between the lands requiring different classifications.



PEOPLE AND ACCESS TO PARKS

Ped Sheds – A Tool for Analysing Open Space: While the value of public open space begins simply with provision, its true value is defined by many other factors. A highly valuable reserve is one that is in the right location, is the right size, contains the right infrastructure and is accessible to all. This can be enhanced when it contributes to a wider provision of open spaces within a town, district or region, which together provide a collective offer of open space. A useful factor to analyse when looking at the value of public open space is to consider the proximity of the location of the reserve to the population it is intended to serve. To do this, a concept known as a ‘ped shed’ can be

used. A ped shed describes the standard walking distance from a point of interest (e.g. a reserve), measured as a radius from this point, out across the ped shed area. Ped sheds typically use a five minute or ten minute walking radius (for a standard able bodied pedestrian, with minimal impingements from geography or delays such as crossing busy roads etc). These five and ten minute walking times commonly convert to a 400m or 800m radius respectively. Therefore, a ped shed can be drawn around a point of interest to identify what area and as an extension of this, what population, is captured within the five or 10 minute walking distance radius.



Note: The focus of ped-shed maps is the relationship between the location of people and their access to outdoor space. The Margaret Street Reserve has not been included in these maps as it does not provide public access.

Shannon Ped Shed Analysis: The images below show two ped shed studies of the Shannon reserves. The first image shows a five minute (400m ped shed) from each of the parks / reserves. This quickly illustrates that the majority of Shannon's town residents (acknowledging that the town has a large hinterland) are within a five minute walk of a reserve. While each reserve provides a different offer in terms of the type and usability of public open space, the ped shed mapping provides an immediate summary showing that the location of public open space is primarily appropriate to the location of the majority of the town's population. However, the ped shed also shows that housing development in the south-west of the town is undersupplied regarding proximity to public open space.

This observation provides an important reminder that the provision of public open space must remain consistent with housing development as Shannon continues to expand.

The second (insert) ped shed map provides a typology based assessment of the Shannon reserve provision. As an example, this analysis looks at the provision/location of children's playgrounds, as a primary element of an 'informal recreation' open space typology. For this analysis, the ten minute / 800m ped shed has been drawn around the location of playgrounds, both at Hyde Park and at Shannon School (recognising that the playground is publicly accessible). This ped shed shows a clear weighting to the east for active play—providing useful base information for any potential future research or investment.



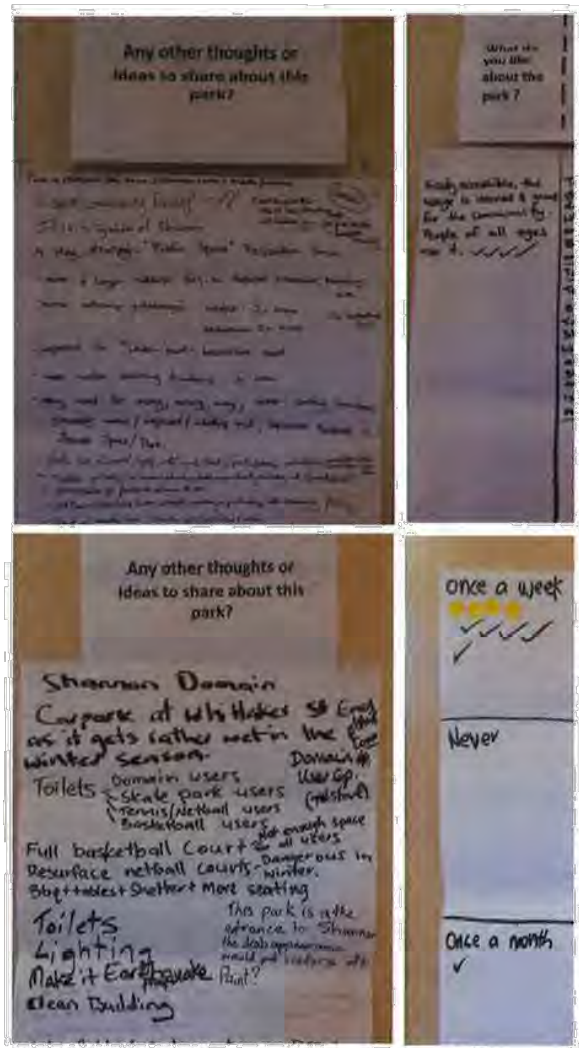
PREPARING THIS RMP

This Reserve Management Plan (RMP) for six reserves in Shannon has been prepared via the input, ideas and opinions of members of Shannon's community.

Three community drop-in sessions were held, where anyone interested in the future of Shannon's reserves were welcome to attend. The events were promoted via social media, local newspapers and posters placed around the town. An additional session was also held, specifically for people who live near the parks and community groups with interest in the parks. This session was very similar to the drop-in sessions but residents and organisations were formally invited to attend so to ensure they were aware of the project and their opportunity to input.

All four sessions invited people to input their knowledge and ideas for each of the six parks. People were asked how often they visit the park, why do they go there / what do they do there, what works well at the park and what ideas do they have for what could be fixed, improved or added. People contributed their own opinions and conversations with others helped share knowledge and ideas.

The questions used at the sessions described above were also posted online, so people who were unable to attend could also input.



SHANNON'S PARKS AND RESERVES

Before exploring the reserves individually, the table on the following pages provides a useful snapshot of the six parks and reserves contained within this management plan and their comparative attributes. Presented in the table are the varying sizes of the reserves, their tenure (ownership) and the built infrastructure they contain. In addition, the table records the reserves type/typology, based on the open space typology presented previously.

Then, each park / reserve is presented. The current status of the park is summarised and a vision statement and management objectives and policies are provided. A reminder; all objectives and policies contained here are in addition to those in Council's *Parks and Reserves General Document*. Therefore the objectives and policies in this RMP are focused on additional or special characteristics of the parks that

need extra guidance.

Next a list of actions is provided for each park. This is the Council and community's collective action plan for each park—identifying projects and initiatives to be undertaken when funding for each park is available and signalling priorities amongst the varying ideas.

Not all ideas raised at the community sessions and online have been included in this draft RMP. Some ideas didn't fit with what an RMP covers and instead related to other Council roles and services; some ideas were more suited to community projects, rather than Council activities; and some ideas unfortunately weren't feasible for the scope of Council's budgets. Therefore, all ideas and actions presented on the following pages are feasible over time.



RESERVES SNAPSHOT

	Shannon Domain	Hyde Play Park	Moynihan Park
Open Space Typology	Sport & Active	Informal Recreation	Sport & Active
Reserve Classification	Recreation Reserve	Recreation Reserve	Recreation Reserve (Not gazetted, as per previous RMP)
Location	Bound by Balance, Whittaker, Stout and Vogel Streets	Corner of Grey and Whittaker Streets	Accessed via property between 27 and 29 Stafford Street
Size	2.5 hectares	0.4 hectares	1.2 hectares
Infrastructure	Grandstand, rugby club rooms, shared club rooms (netball, tennis, touch rugby, athletics), netball / tennis courts (with flood lights), skate park, rubbish bins, seats, mature trees	Playground equipment (multiple items, for range of ages), seats, rubbish bin, water fountain, established trees, boundary fence	Rugby goal posts, toilet cubicles, car park
Leases	Mavis Vincent Pavilion Building (Shannon Rugby Football Club)	N/A	N/A
Title	Sec 706 SO 23696 (CT D4/167) and Lot 703 DP 368 (CT 807/100)	Lots 7, 8, 9, 10 DP 368	Lot 9 DP 48849 Certificate of Title 19D/728
District Plan Zone	Open Space	Open Space	Open Space
Notes from 2000 RMP	<p>Action Points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prohibit vehicles from the oval by erecting a low post and ballard fence in location where access is gained [Complete] 2. Remove the cycle track and the concrete ticket box 3. Commission a Landscape Development Plan for the Domain 	<p>Hyde Play Park is shown as a Recreation Reserve and Playground in the Horowhenua District Plan but is not designated as such. Pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, the park should be gazetted for its primary purpose, that being recreational.</p> <p>Action Points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve and modernise the play equipment. 2. Provide an additional light on the corner of Grey and Whittaker Streets. 3. To facilitate the assistance of the Bunker Club with regard to any development of the park. 	<p>Moynihan Park is classified as a recreation reserve in the Horowhenua District Plan 1999, though not officially gazetted as such. Pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, the park should be gazetted as a recreation reserve as that is its primary purpose.</p>

RESERVE SNAPSHOT CONT.

	Te Maire Park	Stafford Street Esplanade	35 Margaret Street
Open Space Typology	Historical, Landscape and Civic	Landscape	N/A
Reserve Classification	Recreation Reserve	Not Gazetted (as per previous RMP)	Not Gazetted
Location	Plimmer Terrace	Accessway between 27 and 29 Stafford Street	35 Margaret Street
Size	1 hectare	1.1 hectares	0.1 hectares
Infrastructure	Train line (national line), historic train station building (occupied by information centre and museum), formal gardens, war memorials, flag post, open lawns, mature trees and established garden beds, seats and tables, rubbish bins, bus stop shelter, car park	N/A	N/A
Leases	Shannon Railway Station Building (Shannon Progressive Association)	N/A	N/A
Title	Lot 1 DP 71514	Lot 6 DP 30227 and Lot 28 DP 45248	Lot 2 DP 362338
District Plan Zone	Open Space	Open Space	Open Space
Notes from 2000 RMP		<p><i>Future management options could be:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Develop as a recreational area</i> 2. <i>Pine plantation / recreation area</i> 3. <i>Plant in natives and use as recreation area</i> 4. <i>Gazette as a recreation reserve</i> 	



Vogel, Stout, Whittaker and Ballance Streets

Shannon Domain is the primary active recreation facility within Shannon. With the heritage grandstand building proudly displaying the town's name, the Domain is seen by all who travel through the town on State Highway One. Home to Shannon's rugby, touch, tennis, netball and athletics clubs, when combined with the informal recreation at the skate ramps and the half-court, the Domain is a central point for sport, active recreation and community groups within Shannon.

While well used, the Domain is currently overdue investment decisions regarding two of its distinguishing elements—the historic grandstand building and the cycle track bounding the outer edge of the field. The grandstand building is identified as being earthquake-prone and the cycle track is underutilised and in disrepair.

The Domain is owned and maintained by Horowhenua District Council, with input on management decisions from the Shannon Domain Users Group—a group of representatives from sports groups associated with the Domain formed to provide community input.

Vision Statement—Shannon Domain:

To be Shannon's premiere active recreation facility, providing high quality sport and recreation facilities for formal and informal use; contributing to the health and wellbeing of the Shannon community.

Policies

(To be read in addition to the HDC Parks and Reserves General Policy)

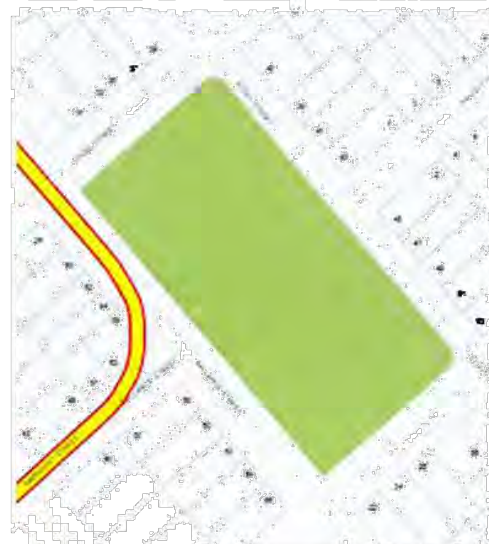
Policy SD1—To maintain Shannon Domain as the pre-eminent recreational facility in Shannon

Policy SD2—Invest and maintain in infrastructure that responds to community needs and interests, via stakeholders including Shannon Domain User Group

Objective SD1.1: To provide sports and recreation physical infrastructure that supports community health and wellbeing

Objective SD1.2—Provide and maintain surfaces, structures and permanent equipment for exercise and recreation

Objective SD2.1: An active recreation facility that caters for the local community





Corner of Grey and Whittaker Streets

Hyde Park provides for the children of Shannon and its visitors. Dedicated to children's play, Hyde Park is home to a variety of play equipment that caters for a range of ages. As the only public play space in the town, Hyde Park is also used for children and family-focused social activity, such as picnics and birthday parties.

While well used and highly valued, Hyde Park currently meets only the basic needs of a child-focused park. Adding additional seating, tables and shade structures and additional play equipment would support more and varied use of this important community facility.

Through the Horowhenua Long Term Plan 2018-2038 process, budget has been allocated to install a toilet, shade provision and a BBQ at Hyde Park in year one.

Vision Statement—Hyde Park:

To be a stimulating, fun and safe play space for all children living and visiting Shannon and for the family/whanau who visit with them.

Policies

(To be read in addition to the HDC Parks and Reserves General Policy)

Policy HP1: To provide a place for play for children and families of Shannon

Policy HP2: To be the primary active play park for the children of Shannon

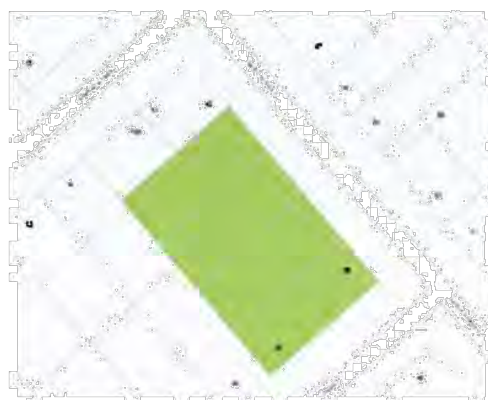
Objectives

Objective HP1.1: To support family /whanau and caregivers in active play with their children

Objective HP2.1—To provide support infrastructure (e.g. shade structures) that encourages people to visit Hyde Park for longer and to use the park for social events

Objective HP2.2—To focus investment in public play equipment within Shannon at Hyde Park

Objective HP2.3—To add, enhance and improve play equipment in Hyde Park over time





Engles Road

Moynihan Park is a publicly-owned and maintained field located behind properties fronting Engles Road and Clapham Street in the south-east of Shannon. The park's primary use is as a reserved rugby field, used when the town's primary field at the Domain is either in use or unavailable due to flooding. For many Shannon residents who are not associated with local rugby, Moynihan Park is an unknown or unused public facility. The park is regularly maintained and sits in an attractive setting with views out over surrounding farmland. The value of the park to the community versus the cost of land ownership and maintenance is a pertinent question.

Vision Statement—Moynihan:

A second rugby field, in support of the number one field at Shannon Domain, that caters for informal recreation use at all other times.

Policies

(To be read in addition to the HDC Parks and Reserves General Policy)

Policy MP3.1—Work with the Shannon community to explore the value of Moynihan Park as a recreation space versus alternate uses of the land and/or in balance with ongoing maintenance costs

Policy MP1.1—Ensure regular ground maintenance that enables the park to be used without notice if the Shannon Domain field becomes unusable

Objectives

Objective MP2: To increase community awareness and use of Moynihan Park as an informal recreation facility

Policy MP2.1—Promote Moynihan Park as a venue for community events, so to introduce it to a wide range of people

Policy MP2.2—Retain Moynihan Park's position as an informal active recreation space, so not to weaken Shannon Domain's role as the hub of sports activity and events in Shannon

Objective MP3: To provide the Shannon community with the best use of the publicly owned land of Moynihan Park





Plimmer Terrace / SH57

Te Maire Park is home to Shannon's heritage, visitor and civic activity. The town's visitor information centre and museum operate from the town's historic train station building and current day commuters catch the daily train to Wellington from the station's platform. Towards the southern end of the park, Shannon's war memorials and gardens provide the community with a place to remember the town's men and women who went to war. At the northern end public picnic tables and garden benches are regularly used by people travelling through the town on State Highway 57.

The park edges one side of the town's main road, Plimmer Terrace, with the town's main row of shops lining the other side. While Te Maire Park provides an attractive rest stop for travellers and an important civic space for residents, aspirations are held for the park to be a catalyst for people who choose to stop in Shannon and visit the shops, cafes and other businesses on the opposite side of the street.

Through the Horowhenua Long Term Plan 2018-2038 process, Council has allocated budget for the installation of signage and benches/picnic tables in Te Maire Park in year one.

Vision Statement—Te Maire Park:

A public space that welcomes visitors to Shannon and encourages them to learn more about the town's history and explore it's current offerings.

Policies

(To be read in addition to the HDC Parks and Reserves General Policy)

Policy TMP1— To be a public space that acknowledges and shares information about the towns history.

Policy TMP2— Continue to support, via maintenance and investment, Te Maire Park's focus on civic heritage

Objectives

Objective TMP1.1: For Te Maire Park to be Shannon's premier civic space and primary visitor stop

Objective TMP2.1—To ensure Te Maire Park is an attractive and pleasant public space, with ongoing investment that recognises its role as the 'front room' of the town

Objective TMP2.2—To use the appearance, infrastructure and activity of the park to encourage people to stop in Shannon and visit surrounding hospitality, retail and other businesses





Stafford Street

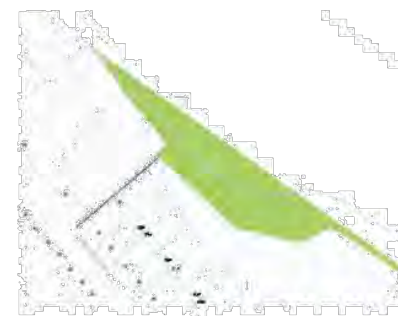
The Stafford Street Esplanade Reserve is an area of publicly owned land that borders the Mangahao River, where it passes the town of Shannon before running under the bridge on SH57. The reserve is located behind the row of properties on the north-west side of Stafford Street and is accessed via an access strip between the properties at 27 and 31 Stafford Street.

The reserve is currently maintained infrequently and therefore is often covered by high grass and vegetation, making access and use difficult. In addition, the reserve is not promoted as a public space and is unknown to the majority of the local community.

In considering this reserve among the other parks and reserves within Shannon, it presents an opportunity as a place to connect with the natural environment, with the potential to provide walks along and access to the river. However, meeting this potential would require investment and ongoing maintenance so to improve awareness, access and recreation infrastructure (such as walking paths and seating). Many comments from members of the community welcomed investment here, stating that if the reserve was promoted and maintained, it would be well used, particularly as a place to enjoy the river from.

The actions table on the following page presents ideas and aspirations of how the reserve could be developed. But before a Reserves Management Plan can be prepared for this piece of public land, a community and Council decision is required regarding the whether Council should invest here or not. With limited budgets for investment in parks, unfortunately investing in the Esplanade reserve would have to be instead of investing in one of the other reserves in Shannon. Therefore a decision is required on the three scenarios below:

1		2		3
Status quo	vs	Community-led project	vs	Priority for Council investment



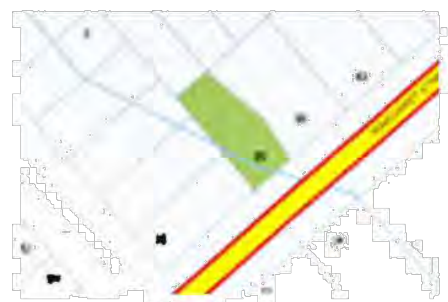


The property at 35 Margaret Street was purchased by the Council at the request of the Shannon community. The land was identified as a location for a proposal to construct an operational water wheel. The new water wheel was to act as a gateway element for travellers arriving in Shannon from the south, as a direct reference to a traditional flour mill and water wheel that previously stood in this approximate location.

To date, the water wheel gateway structure has not been built, yet there is still a large level of support for the idea.

The site's small size, the stream running through it and its location on the state highway make it unlikely for development for any other purpose.

Before a Reserves Management Plan can be prepared for this piece of public land, a community and executive decision is required regarding a commitment to the creation of a water wheel or not. Therefore, Council will prepare a scoping report that assesses the costs and opportunities of the water wheel project. On sharing this report, the community and Council will be able to consider this project amongst all other projects for Shannon's parks and reserves.



APPENDIX 1—RESERVE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

SHANNON DOMAIN DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Ref.	Action	Timeframe
SD1	Install shade structures for spectators and gatherings.	Medium
SD2	Identify where/how a full basketball court can be added and implement	Medium
SD3	Install additional seating at each facility e.g. field, courts, skatepark	Medium
SD4	Replace netball and basketball hoops with better quality hoops	Short
SD5	Install permanent freestanding exercise / gym equipment	Medium
SD6	Install several water fountains in high activity areas	Short
SD7	Remove cycle track	Medium
SD8	Upgrade public toilets in grandstand building	Long
SD9	Upgrade grandstand building (strengthen and repaint etc) - in recognition that it is seen by all visitors to Shannon	Long
SD10	Project light onto Shannon place name on grandstand building roof at night	Long
SD11	Install barbeques, tables and shade for social gatherings.	Long
SD12	Install additional rubbish bins and ensure regularly emptied (Mondays, after weekend activity)	Medium
SD13	Investigate where to create additional pedestrian entrances to Domain to improve connections on all sides of block	Medium
SD14	Investigate where vehicle access is required and whether sufficient number of entrances	Medium
SD15	Create all-weather carpark surface at Whittaker Street side of Domain, to prevent damage to ground when used for parking in winter	Long
SD16	Investigate lighting provision in the Domain to ensure safety at night	Long
SD17	Repair ground surface around grandstand building	Medium
SD18	Install children's playground / play space, so Domain provides for everyone	Long
SD19	Repair skate park--bottom of quarter pipe is broken / uneven	Short



HYDE PARK DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Ref.	Action	Timeframe
HP1	Provide additional picnic tables (designed to be easily accessible), with shade shelter/sails	Short
HP2	Introduce garden beds, trees and ornamental plantings, for visual amenity, plus vegetable and fruit plantings for community harvest	Short
HP3	Add gates to park entrance, for children safety	Short
HP4	Install a 'drop kerb' near park entrance, so to improve access to park for prams, bikes etc	Medium
HP5	Install public toilets (which are locked at night for safety) and associated baby/parents room	Short
HP6	Install barbeques for public and community use	Short
HP7	Install additional play equipment designed for younger children / toddlers	Medium
HP8	Install safety fence around young children's play area	Medium
HP9	Install bike stands	Short
HP10	Prune boundary trees to have clear trunks at base, to assist with safety	Short
HP11	Provide larger rubbish bins, or increase frequency of emptying	Medium
HP12	Introduce a skating / scootering area	Long
HP13	Provide universally accessible play equipment	Long
HP14	Add / maintain safe-fall surface under and around play equipment (e.g. bark chips)	Short
HP15	Add trees in locations that provide shade to children and families using the park (i.e. not boundary trees only)	Medium
HP16	Introduce heritage signs / panels to remember individuals and families of Shannon's past, including the Hyde family	Medium
HP17	Repair boundary fences (including western edge behind houses)	Short



MOYNIHAN PARK DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Ref.	Action	Timeframe
MP1	Upgrade toilet facilities	Long
MP2	Install shade and shelter structures, for spectators etc	Medium
MP3	Install picnic tables	Medium
MP4	Explore the idea of using Moynihan Park as a location for camping, motor homes and / or freedom camping	Medium
MP5	Assess use and quantity of bins	Medium
MP7	Create a dog park here	Long
MP8	Install drinking fountain	Short



TE MAIRE PARK DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Ref.	Action	Timeframe
TMP1	Introduce children's play equipment, in fenced area for road safety, or alternatively install signage directing people to Hyde Park	Medium
TMP2	Install additional tables and seats, with cover / shade	Short
TMP3	Introduce information / interpretation boards with history of Te Maire Park, Shannon and its people	Short
TMP4	Provide additional rubbish bins near picnic tables at northern end of park	Medium
TMP5	Develop a fenced dog park area at far southern end of park (currently unused), as facility for both residents and visitors/travellers	Medium
TMP6	Add additional civic memorial monuments over time	Long
TMP7	Explore options for use of the southern end (currently unused) of the park—could include public art installations	Long
TMP8	Relocate the anti-violence sign currently located near the intersection of Balance and Plimmer Streets	Medium



STAFFORD STREET ESPLANADE RESERVE ACTION PLAN

Ref.	Action
SSE1	Clear overgrown vegetation and enable access to the reserve land and the river
SSE2	Develop a walking path along the river edge—extending in both directions along the river beyond the reserve’s boundaries
SSE3	Install information boards along the river path, presenting the history of the town and its people
SSE4	Provide seats and rubbish bins at regular points along the river path
SSE5	Add signs at the entrance signalling it as a public reserve
SSE6	Promote the reserve to the Shannon community and visitors
SSE7	Install warning signs regarding the change in water level and speed when the dam gates open
SSE8	Clearly demarcate boundary between public reserve and adjacent private land
SSE9	Undertake regular weed management within reserve
SSE10	Investigate opportunity for funding from Horizons Regional Council to support development / enhancement of this reserve, providing the community with access to the natural environment
SSE11	Develop pathway as a shared path, for use by pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders
SSE13	Provide universal access to and within the reserve
SSE15	Install barbeques and seating
SSE16	Create a dog park here



APPENDIX 2—COMMUNITY WORKSHOP NOTES

NOTES FROM COMMUNITY SESSIONS - HYDE PARK

Feb/March 2018, Shannon Town Hall

Q. How often do you visit the park?

A few times a year	5
Once a day	10
Once a month	13
Once a week	2
Never	0

Q. Why do you visit this park/what do you do there?

- So the kids can play and run around
- Use the playground
- Kick balls around
- Picnic
- Celebration
- Rubbish collection
- Leaf/native items collection
- Meet friends
- Meet Local families
- Sports training
- Birthday events/family events
- Playgroups/Kohanga Reo regularly use the park
- Tamariki play with the limited play equipment
- Quietly sit
- Family time, Picnics, Playtime
- Fun times
- Kohanga daily outings
- My kids are big now but I have taken younger family members, great play park
- Family get togethers
- Read
- Watch Moko's
- Babysit
- Eat fish and chips
- Play round up

Q. What do you like about the park?

- Let the kids play
- Tree shade
- Old fashioned (Metal) play equipment
- Swings (Return old swings)
- Tree street edges and boundaries
- Really good sight lines to keep our young kids safe from unwanted adult attention
- Outdoor gym (adventure park)
- Concreted area for scooters – skate ring
- Water feature
- A great place for children to interact/children to play

Q. What would you like added/changed/Improved?

- Picnic Tables (Sheltered)
- Garden/Flower Beds
- Gates at entrance
- Better access for Prams, bikes, pedestrians – drop kerb
- More shade
- Picnic tables
- Toilets
- Gates at entrance
- Water park (Raumatl park eg.)
- 2 X BBQs
- Shade Clothes (HDC chopped them all down)
- Paddling pool (Fenced)
- Upgrade
- Perhaps a hired portaloos in the interim

- Do a water park like Raumat – families will travel from around the region to it
- Garden area (food)
- Toilets (lots of ticks after this!)
- Baby/Mothers room
- BBQ Tables and shade (lots of ticks)
- Flying Fox
- Water fountains (Lots of ticks)
- A niece from Aussie said it wasn't 'pre-school-er' friendly
- Baby equipment/Close off area
- Toddler pool
- Splash Pad (a few ticks after this)
- Lighting (a few ticks) – for security. To deter unwanted activity, the more lighting the better

- Bike stand
- Prune trees and branches off ground
- Bigger rubbish bins
- Rest Rooms (a few ticks)
- No Dog access
- Splash pad – to bring in visitors
- Landscape
- Sandpit
- Characters children can play on
- Small skating section
- Disability play equipment
- Honour the petition presented in 1995, 1998, 2000, 2010, 2017 } Submissions

Q. Any other thoughts or ideas to share about the park?

- Public Toilets (locked at night) – Agree – Agree -highest priority
- Shaded picnic tables/or trees planted in a location that would provide shade to the park (not footpath or grass outside park)
- A very popular "play park" for young children
- Safe falling around games structures: bark surrounds = safe falling.

- Memories, historic figures and families: "Hyde"
- More water drinking taps and fountains – for this please
- Dogs kept on leads of control
- Shade trees please



NOTES FROM COMMUNITY SESSIONS – MARGARET STREET

Feb/March 2018, Shannon Town Hall

How often do you visit this park?

Once a month	0
Once a day	1
Once a week	0
A few times a year	5
Never	6

What do you like about the park?

- The first reserve when entering from the South
- Important to use "South Gateway" character/identity
- Is of historical interest, a site if a Flour Mill

What would you like added, changed, improved etc?

- A hedge on Graham Street frontage
- Waterwheel? 14 years waiting. Why? Lets have it please
- Waterwheel at all entrances into Shannon
- Support Progressive Society to install waterwheel that has building consents approved and whole town has raised money for it. It would make Shannon stand out as a destination. The people have worked very hard for this
- Give us the waterwheel!
- What waterwheel? Does the current community still want this?
- More shade – everywhere – our summers are getting hot!
- Edible plants, or at least dual purpose
- Develop a children's 'road' bike park. See Bellblock bike park for example.
- We don't have footpaths. Let's have a safe space for our kids to learn to ride (a healthy cheap way of transport)
- Deciduous planting where appropriate (not ear storm water)

Any other thoughts or ideas to share about this park?

- Wasn't aware this existed as a reserve in Shannon – in appears undeveloped. It would be great to see it developed perhaps as a picnic area, but if that is costly, funds might be better directed to locations like Te Maire or Hyde Park.
- This site gets very boggy in Winter. It is not used at all – get rid of it. Just a waste of ratepayer money on upkeep.
- The Waterwheel (several ticks after this)
- 14 years gone by. Shannon paying for it – not ratepayer money!!? Otherwise need more housing.
- If Shannon can get HDC funds for hideous birds Shannon should get HDC funds for the Waterwheel which the community has already PAID for. Would make an excellent tourist magnet.
- Thought this was private land.
- Sign and shrubs look great!
- Nice entrance to Shannon thanks.
- Lighting
- Nothing – it's a paddock, sell for housing, if we can't have the waterwheel! Only waiting for a second permit! The first one was annulled.

NOTES FROM COMMUNITY SESSIONS - MOYNIHAN PARK

Feb/March 2018, Shannon Town Hall

How often do you visit this park?

A few times a year	8
Once a day	6
Once a month	0
Once a week	0
Never	4

Why do you visit this park/what do you do there?

- Currently used as a 2nd tier sports ground, for lower grades, younger teams and lesser priority than the domain (For sports teams)
- Also, currently used as a park for individual playing, individual training, individual activities (Drones, kite flying, pet exercising)
- Sports and Whanau gatherings
- Walks, sports, fitness
- Sports – watch rugby a few times a year
- Meet friends
- Walk dog
- Rugby
- Cross-country

What do you like about the park?

- It is a well-kept secret
- Accessible
- Quiet, privacy, peaceful, uninterrupted with sports/games

What would you like added, changed, improved etc?

- Gymnasium (Indoor sports etc)
- Upgrade toilets (Disgusting, embarrassing when visitors especially use)
- Shade is a requisite
- Sheltered area
- Table and chairs
- Freedom Camping, with perhaps a small koha and power points. Make Shannon a motor home friendly town using this park.
- Doggy bins

Any other thoughts or ideas?

- The reserves mentioned are not named on the street maps
- Tiny reserves could be used for paying motor homes sites – short term with ablution blocks
- Te Maire Park opposite [4] could have a playground for young children passing through
- Large empty field – probably rarely used, why keep Moynihan?
- More lighting
- Motor homes
- Campsite
- Need Restrooms

NOTES FROM COMMUNITY SESSIONS – STAFFORD STREET ESPLANADE

Feb/March 2018, Shannon Town Hall

How often do you visit this park?

Once a day	0
Once a week	0
Once a month	1
A few times a year	5
Never	7
Didn't know about it	8

Why do you visit this park?

- To access the river
- Walking by water, therapeutic, sounds of birds
- Commune with nature
- I swam and fished there as a youngster
- Swimming!
- Staying cool in summer

What do you like about the park?

- It can be utilized
- River access, trees, shrubs
- Lovely river and trees
- A peaceful space
- Take out of town friends to upper section
- Most wild, beautiful and natural reserve in Shannon
- Relationship (intimate) with Mangaore river

What would you like added, changed improved at the park?

- A historic walkway of the Shannon/Horowhenua region.
 - o Early Maori days at the top end – modern days at the bottom end; so that those in wheelchairs and mobility walkers are going downhill
 - o Each community group does “their story” as you traverse down
 - o Lots of seats on the way
 - o Toilets at both ends
 - o Dog waste stations
 - o Make sure youngsters don't own it
- Needs cleaning up and made available to all of us
- Needs warning signs re river rises
- Learnt how to ride the rapids as a youngster. Had clear access back then. Would like to have safe access again for my children and moko.
- Needs boundary and path walkway issues resolved
- Weeds
- Structure/shelter plantings. Otherwise just landbank to see how community changes/grows
- Cleared pathway, footbridge, shared
- Horizons grant could help fulfill the development of this area
- Pegs or boundary fences erected
- Campsite, bike track
- Access

- Caring and sharing, especially for those going through hard times or nearing end of life
- Mobility access
- Toilets
- Area like horseshoe bend

- Stories of history (Maori)
- More lighting
- Signs
- Access to path and road to river
- BBQ picnic area
- Esplanade sign

Anything else you want to share about the park?

- Need to advertise Shannon has an esplanade?!!
- Did not know/not aware of this esplanade. My question would be... looks like it has access to the river. If so, is it safe to swim there? Less dangerous than the kids going to the bridge. Always thinking/worried about kids due to turbines from the power station. If safe, we should promote this area! Especially for kids and families. Is it clear where the esplanade is and is there clear boundaries? Sounds like this might be a place I need to check out
- More lighting! Signs?!
- Needs to be sign posted, obviously council have not valued it and kept it in good repair – has no signage, therefore, locals are not aware it can be used – fix it up and we will use it.
- Make it into a usable swimming hole by maintaining weeds and dig a hole to create a pool – outdoor furniture etc.

- Wasn't aware this existed – the Response Team from PNCC (NZRT4) use the Mangahao dam/area from time to time for training/drills. If there is a stream in this zone they might be able to make use of it re: rescue scenarios
- Can this reserve connect/continue along the river? Idea of a horse bridle path
- Never knew of it
- Public not fully aware a place of natural beauty for all to enjoy
- Its been a big surprise!
- I am sure if efforts were made to make improvements the park would be more appreciated
- Needs upgrading
- Wow! Have lived in Stafford Street 50 years and never knew we had an esplanade. Always go to palmy.
- Residents didn't know it was there [Or have been kicked out – home owners reckon its private property]

NOTES FROM COMMUNITY SESSIONS – SHANNON DOMAIN

Feb/March 2018, Shannon Town Hall

How often do you visit this park?

Once a day	12
Once a week	14
Once a month	2
A few times a year	9
Never	

Why do you visit this park/what do you do there?

- Family time
- Community events
- Sports events
- Family events
- Fitness/training – stations around edge like Levin park & outdoor gym equipment (would like?)
- Kohanga outings
- Athletics
- Picnic
- Touch
- Plant Trees
- Netball fundraiser
- Shannon Christmas carnival
- Music concerts
- Ride kids motorbikes and bicycles
- Movies – outdoor
- Evangelism events
- Rugby
- Athletics
- Heli Pad
- Children and youth sports events
- Kids club
- Youth Group
- Litter pick
- We visit when community events are held there and I notice the domain is busy with sports on weekends
- Car show
- Xmas parade
- Kite flying
- Skate park
- Watch Basketball
- Watch Tennis
- Car show – I had three friends bring their cars and said it was brilliant. Best in the classic car circuit
- Netball games/trainings
- Fundraisers
- Exercise
- Watch elite sports, team training
- Enjoy rugby, watch children play at skateboard park
- Kids athletics

What do you like about the park?

- Easily accessible, the usage is varied and good for the community. People of all ages use it (lots of ticks here)
- That it provides a fantastic community facility to host sports, events, etc. with plenty of room for food trucks, bouncy castles & various activities
- Visible – we see activities there as we bike/drive/walk past
- "close" to public toilets
- The trees – more please
- It's the premium sports/games/events ground
- V. important seating "Grandstand" – do seismic upgrade with "SHANNON" label on roof: local icon
- Site of major trees planting
- Big, large, multi-use
- Shannon public use space
- Feel a sense of pride & reminisce of the good days & past representatives of Shannon

What would you like added, changed Improved at the park?

- Take away the cycle drome, damaged and not good for wheelchairs/bikes/pram or anything with wheels. Barely able to walk on it
- Toilets – all parks in Levin have toilets, we do not
- BBQ
- Tables
- Shade
- Water fountains all around. Lots of activity goes on here, old, middle age, young, babies. There us NO CLEAN DRINKABLE WATER AVAILABLE.
- A need for a clean of the grandstand (seismic upgrade also mentioned)
- If possible, more shaded trees
- Bring it back under Shannon public control
- The bike path retained and resurfaced, and its history displayed
- To be more than just a rugby field
- A full basketball/netball court please – the teenagers desperately need it
- More seating at extra places around the perimeter – more seating
- Score stand
- “Youth” memorial
- The court grounds to be upgraded as when wet it becomes slippery (tick)
- Better quality hoops (tick)
- Turn it into a gymnasium (tick, tick)
- Outdoor gym equipment
- New “Digital” scoreboard, clock
- Water fountains
- Reseal track around grounds
- Utilise for concerts, movie nights (pull down projector, full sound system).
- Upgrade toilets
- Upgrade grandstand
- Lighting of Shannon feature (colour change)

Anything else you want to share about the park?

- Carpark at Whittaker Street end as it gets rather wet in the winter season
- Toilets – domain users – skatepark users – tennis/basketball/netball users
- Full basketball court – not enough space for all users
- Resurface netball courts – dangerous in winter
- BBQ tables and shelter and more seating
- Toilets
- Lighting
- Make it earthquake proof
- This park is at the entrance to Shannon, the drab appearance would put visitors off. Paint?
- Open toilets on grandstand for domain users. I understand vandalism might be an issue
 - Clean building
 - Need to replace tar seal directly in front of grandstand
- Fitness activities on boundaries of Domain
 - Extra rubbish container other side of skate board rink
 - Wiring in stand needs urgent attention! Dangerous.
 - Paint up skatepark like Palmerston North – looks fabulous
 - A great community facility
 - It is a symbol of Shannon
 - Exercise stations like at Levin Adventure Park and outdoor gym – for free health + benefits community
 - A key strategic “Public Space” recreation area.
 - More and larger rubbish bins; on disposal schedule, Monday am.
 - More entrance gateways – 2x vehicle – 3 x pedestrian
 - Improved to “whole-court” basketball court
 - More water drinking fountains – 3x’s more
 - Strong need for many, many, more seating benches, generally

- around/adjacent/abutting each, separate feature on Domain Space/park
- Take up disused, ugly, old cycle track/velodrome – return to grass (except outside grandstand – club room)
- Toilets – priority (or have a plan to unlock ones already existing at Grandstand).
- Picnic tables for families and whanau use
- Get Domain User Group back on track – working with community please
- Check out ownership/lease? Situation of Maris/Vinsen Pavilion. (Seemingly not used?) (Has toilets – maybe netball club uses them?)

- This is THE main park/reserve used in Shannon – variety of uses, would like it prioritised because of this.
- Shannon is an impoverished community – so anything that can add value to peoples lives and remove financial barriers such as an outdoor gym/exercise stations/walkways/splashpads etc is massively adding value to this community
- PLUS – Cycle/walkway to Mangaone – for safety (not on road) – health and fitness – this is used but could be used as much more and safer too. Link to shared pathways?

Image Source:

Page 7: Open Space Typology

Ecological: <https://www.tcv.org.uk/urbanecology/stave-hill-ecological-park>

Landscape: <http://www.escapehere.com/destination/10-most-beautiful-city-parks-in-the-u-s/>

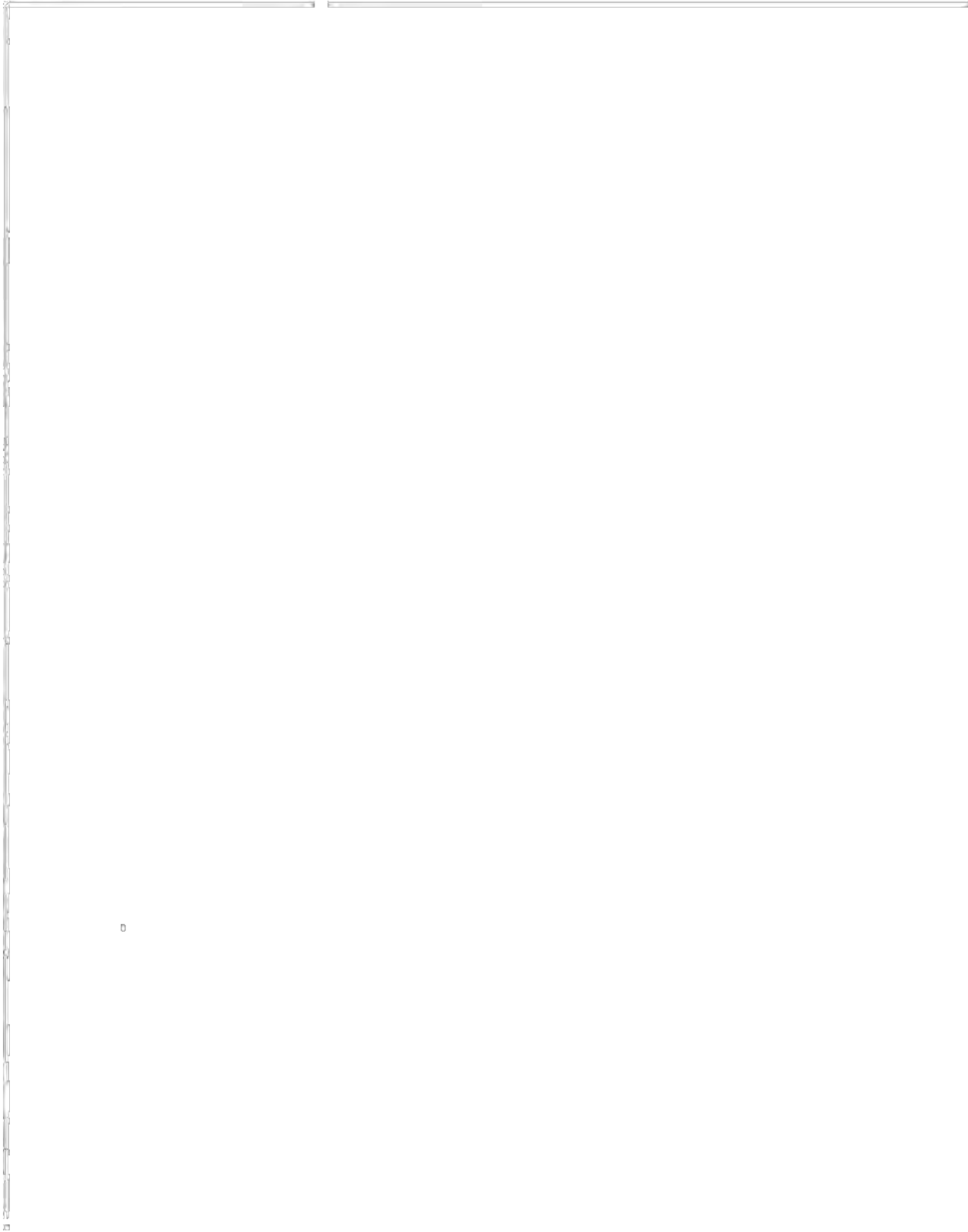
Civic: <http://isenz.com/study-in-new-zealand/new-zealand-cities/palmerston-north/>

Historical: <https://wishurhere.wordpress.com/2010/09/05/bastion-point-auckland-new-zealand-2/>

Informal Rec: http://www.britanniacentre.org/facilities/community_centre/parks/articles73.php

Sport and Active: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/d6/b6/72/d6b672918d49d3500ce4a49bd9249875.jpg>

All other images, authors own.



Environment Department

94

Resource Consenting (Planning) Matters Considered Under Delegated Authority

File No.: 18/515

1. Purpose

To present details of decisions made under delegated authority in respect of Resource Consenting (Planning) Matters.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That Report 18/515 Resource Consenting (Planning) Matters Considered Under Delegated Authority be received.
- 2.2 That this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

3. Issues for Consideration

The following decisions were made under delegated authority:

- (i) Subdivision and Land Use Consents Approved:

Subdivision Resource Consents Approved – 26/09/18 – 07/11/2018

Approved Date	File Ref	Applicant	Address
28/09/2018	2018/77	D M Dolan	17 McKenzie Street, Levin
04/10/2018	2018/74	Whaihua Limited	99 Queen Street, Levin
10/10/2018	2018/81	J J Terrence	27 Hannan Street, Levin
11/10/2018	2018/80	D J Hunnam	29 Nelson Street, Foxton Beach
11/10/2018	2018/78	W H De Jonge	34 Rewa Rewa Street, Tokomaru Rural
12/10/2018	2018/73	Barber Commercial Limited	68 Hinemoa Street, Levin
18/10/2018	2018/43	G A Smith	31 Papaitonga Lake Road, Levin Rural
18/10/2018	2018/86	M R Bell-Booth	5 Lethbridge Lane, Tokomaru Township
17/10/2018	2018/82	P J Jamieson	21 Linklater Avenue, Foxton Beach
24/10/2018	2018/83	G P Heine	15 Roore Street, Foxton Beach
25/10/2018	2018/85	Horowhenua District Council	Palmer Road, Foxton/Himatangi
30/10/2018	2018/87	A Soong	3 Lakeview Drive, Foxton/Himatangi
30/10/2018	2018/89	J M Wicks	53 Bruce Road, Levin Rural
07/11/2018	2018/35	R J & R V De Vre	53-63 Wi Tako Street, Manakau Township

Land Use Resource Consents Approved – 26/09/18 – 07/11/2018

Approved Date	File Ref	Applicant	Address
05/10/2018	2018/49	J A Stratton	12 Grey Street, Levin
05/10/2018	2018/52	D M Robertson	26 Linklater Avenue, Foxton Beach
19/10/2018	2018/50	K B Patel	325 Oxford Street, Levin
01/11/2018	2018/53	C B Beach	12 Forest Road, Waitare Beach

05/11/2018	2018/55	L L Fetalvero	98 Wereroa Road, Levin
------------	---------	---------------	------------------------

- (ii) Road Names Approved
None during the reporting period.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.


Confirmation of statutory compliance

In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decision.

Signatories

Author(s)	Megan Leyland Consents Manager	
-----------	--	--

Approved by	Ian McLachlan Group Manager - Customer & Regulatory Services	
-------------	--	---

Horowhenua District Licensing Committee Appointments

File No.: 18/643

1. Purpose

To propose a list of public members to be appointed to the Horowhenua District Licensing Committee (DLC), for the ratification of Council.

2. Recommendation

2.1 That Report 18/643 Horowhenua District Licensing Committee Appointments be received.

2.2 That this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

2.3 That the following persons be appointed to the Horowhenua District Licensing Committee Members list for a period of 5 years from 18 December 2018;

Mr Michael Lepper, Mr Philip Comber, Mr Roger Perring, Mr Allen Little

2.4 That the following persons be supported through additional training and competency assessment and then be considered for appointment to the list when this has been completed;

Mr Wayne Jameson, Ms Rebekah Willis-Hori Te Pa, Mr Carlin McGill

2.5 That public notice be given of the list members appointed as required by Section 192(A) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

3. Background/Previous Council Decisions

3.1 In December 2013 and July 2014 Council resolved to appoint public members to the DLC with appointments expiring on 17 December 2018.

3.2 Section 192 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 informs that DLC list member appointments are for a term of up to 5 years, with listed persons being removed from the list unless re-appointed.

4. Issues for Consideration

4.1 List of Licensing Committee Members. Section 192 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 requires -

- (1) A territorial authority must either -
 - (a) establish, maintain, and publish its own list of persons approved to be members of the territorial authority's licensing committee or committees; or
 - (b) together with 1 or more other territorial authorities, establish, maintain, and publish a combined list of persons jointly approved by those authorities to be members of the territorial authorities licensing committees.
- (2) A territorial authority must not approve a person to be included on the list unless that person has experience relevant to alcohol licensing matters.
- (3) A person may be approved for inclusion on the list for a period of up to 5 years and may be approved for any 1 or more periods of up to 5 years.
- (4) The name of a person must be removed from the list -

- (a) when 5 years have elapsed since the territorial authority approved the person's name on the list unless the approval is renewed under subsection (3); or
- (b) if the person resigns or is removed under section 194.

Note : Section 194(3) states - the territorial authority may at any time remove a member of a licensing committee or a commissioner appointed to a licensing committee for inability to perform the functions of office, bankruptcy, neglect of duty, or misconduct, proved to the territorial authority's satisfaction.

- (5) A person must not be included on the list if-
 - (a) the territorial authority believes that person has, directly or by virtue of his or her relationship with another person, such an involvement or appearance of involvement with the alcohol industry that he or she could not perform his or her duties without actual bias or the appearance of bias; or
 - (b) the person is a constable, a Medical Officer of Health, an inspector, or an employee of the territorial authority.

- 4.2 On 23 October 2018 information was published via the media and on Council's website inviting suitably qualified persons to submit their details by 8 November 2018 for consideration to be included as a public list member of the DLC; invitation was also sent to all current list members seeking their submission of interest for re-appointment.
- 4.3 Seven (7) applications were received, including four (4) new applications from persons not previously having been appointed as list members. Section 192(2) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 states - "A territorial authority must not approve a person to be included on the list unless that person has experience relevant to alcohol licensing matters".
- 4.4 Mr Philip Comber, Mr Roger Perring and Mr Allen Little are current list members of the DLC and are seeking reappointment. All three (3) members are active members of the committee and therefore have proven their experience in this regard. Mr Michael Lepper, although a new applicant for consideration as a list member, has significant experience in this regard having previously held the role of Secretary to the District Licensing Committee.
- 4.5 As a result the recommended list of those persons to be appointed as list members of the Horowhenua District Licensing Committee as shown in Recommendation 3.3, with Recommendation 3.4 proposing that a further 3 public members be supported through additional training and assessment to better determine their suitability, and strengthen their current experience in alcohol licensing matters. This would ensure that we maintain a strong and robust list of public members on the DLC.

Attachments



There are no attachments for this report.

Confirmation of statutory compliance

In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decision.

Signatories

Author(s)	Vaimoana Miller Compliance Manager	
Approved by	Ian McLachlan Group Manager - Customer & Regulatory Services	

File No.: 18/642

Release of the Summary Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Purpose

For the Horowhenua District Council to authorise the release of the Summary Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

2. Executive Summary

Council adopted the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2018 on 24 October 2018. It now needs to authorise the release of the Summary Annual Report which provides the key points extracted from the full annual report.

3. Recommendation

- 3.1 That Report 18/642 Release of the Summary Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2018 be received.
- 3.2 That this decision is recognised as not significant in terms of S76 of the Local Government Act.
- 3.3 That the Horowhenua District Council authorises the releases of the Summary Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2018 subject to any audit change.

4. Background / Previous Council Decisions

Council is required under s98 of the Local Government Act (reproduced below) to produce and make publicly available within 1 month after the adoption of its annual report (i.e. by 24 November 2018):

98 Annual Report

- (1) *A local authority must prepare and adopt in respect of each financial year an annual report containing in respect of that year the information required by Part 3 of Schedule 10.*
- (2) *The purposes of an annual report are –*
 - (a) *to compare the actual activities and the actual performance of the local authority in the year with the intended activities and the intended level of performance as set out in respect of the year in the long-term plan and the annual plan; and*
 - (b) *to promote the local authority's accountability to the community for the decisions made throughout the year by the local authority.*
- (3) *Each annual report must be completed and adopted, by resolution, within 4 months after the end of the financial year to which it relates.*
- (4) *A local authority must, within 1 month after the adoption of its annual report, make publicly available –*
 - (a) *its annual report; and*
 - (b) *a summary of the information contained in its annual report.*
- (5) *The summary must represent, fairly and consistently, the information regarding the major matters dealt with in the annual report.*
- (6) *A local authority must, within 1 month after the adoption of its annual report, send copies of that report and of the summary prepared under subsection (4)(b) to –*
 - (a) *the Secretary; and*
 - (b) *the Auditor-General; and*
 - (c) *the Parliamentary Library.*

Confirmation of statutory compliance

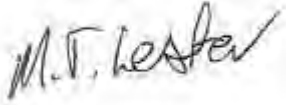
In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decision.

5. Appendices

No.	Title	Page
A	HDC summary financial report 2018	103

Author(s)	Abraham Chamberlain Financial Accountant	
-----------	--	---

Approved by	Mark Lester Group Manager - Corporate Services	
-------------	--	--



Summary Annual Report

For the year ended 30 June 2018

Te Pūrongo Whakarāpopoto ā-Tau
a Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Horowhenua

Mō te tau ki te 30 o Pipiri 2018



About This Summary

Mō tēnei pūrongo whakarāpopoto

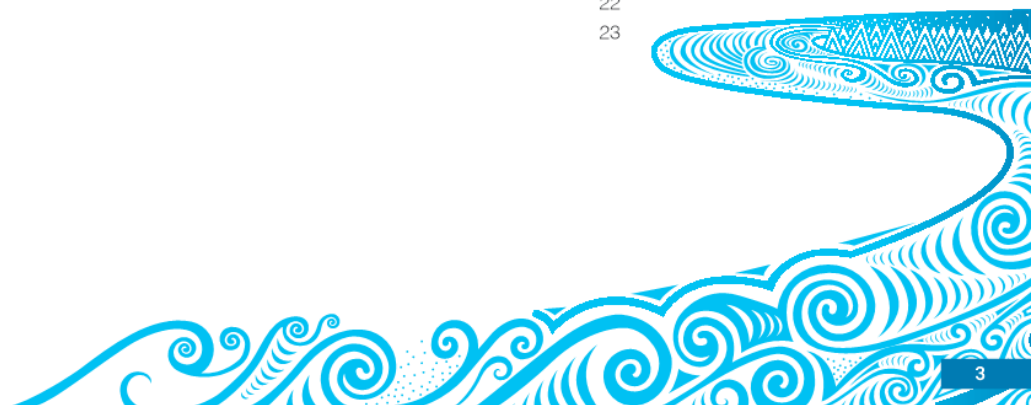
The Council adopted the audited annual report for 2017/18 on 24 October 2018 and authorised it for issue.

The report details Council's achievements against the measures and budgets for the year. The full report received an unmodified audit opinion. Copies are available from the Council on request (refer to back page for contact details).

This summary provides the key points extracted from the full annual report. As a summary it cannot be expected to provide a complete understanding of the performance of the Council for the year.

Contents

Introduction Kupu Whakataki	4
Our Performance at a Glance Hei Rarapa atu ki ā Mātou Mahi	8
Summary of the Financial Statements Whakarāpopoto Tauākī Ahumoni	10
Summary Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense Te Tauākī Whakarāpopoto Whānui mō te Moni Whiwhi me te Moni Whakapau	12
Statement of Changes in Ratepayers' Equity Ngā Panonitanga Whaipānga Kaiutu Reiti	13
Statement of Financial Position Tauākī Ahumoni	13
Statement of Cash Flows Tauākī Kapewhiti Moni	13
Funding Impact Statement for Whole of Council Te Tauākī Pānga Tahua mō te Katoa o te Kaunihera	14
Explanations for variances between the Council's actual results and the Council's budget for 2017-18 Hei whakamārama i ngā tangongitanga i waenga i ngā hua tahua tūturu a te Kaunihera me tana mahere pūtea mō te tau 2017-2018	15
Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	15
Statement of Financial Position	16
Statement of Cash Flows	17
Other Disclosures Whākinga Kē Atu	17
Key Performance Measures Overview Tirohanga Whānui ki ngā Paetohu Aromatawai Mātāmua	18
Regulatory Services	18
Community Facilities and Services	19
Property	19
Community Support	20
Representation and Community Leadership	20
Land Transport	21
Solid Waste	21
Stormwater	22
Wastewater	22
Water Supply	23





Introduction from Elected Members and Chief Executive

Te kupu whakataki a ngā Kaikaunihera me
te Tumu Whakarae



Horowhenua is better prepared for the future and for growth following a fast-paced year of planning and projects.

The 2017/18 financial year resulted in a deficit of \$2.15 million, against a budgeted surplus of \$978,000 for Horowhenua District Council. Council's revenue was \$52.43 million, and its expenditure was \$54.58 million.

The last financial year was busy and the current financial year will be no different as we prepare our district for growth, improve the wellbeing of our people and strengthen our infrastructure.

Depreciation was \$2.33 million higher than budgeted. This came about after a revaluation of our fixed assets totalling \$45 million in the previous financial year. During the year there was a further revaluation of our infrastructural assets that informed the Long Term Plan 2018-38 and increased our asset value by \$7.7 million.

The value of Council infrastructure is affected by factors such as increased costs of materials and increased labour and machinery costs.

The increase in value means it will cost more to replace worn out infrastructure when we need to, and as a result, we needed to increase depreciation funding to \$11.1 million.

In addition, Council received less revenue from grants than was budgeted for. Roading subsidies were higher by \$1 million because of an LED lighting subsidy and other unbudgeted roading improvements. However, that was more than offset by two items that were removed from the budget. The \$1 million fit-out of Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom has now been attributed to the two Trust partners that operate within the facility and not Council, and \$500,000 worth of grants for community centres were received in the previous financial year – this has been rectified.

Council's total capital expenditure in the 2017/18 financial year was \$5.933 million below budget. The main reasons for this were delays to planned work such as the Foxton

Wastewater Treatment Plant, desludging of the Foxton Wastewater Pond, Levin Wastewater Treatment Plan renewals, North East Levin stormwater improvements, stormwater development planning for Foxton Beach and district-wide stormwater improvements.

Many of the delays were outside Council's control e.g. resource consents; and the work will be completed in the coming financial year.

Fees and charges were higher than expected because of:

- pensioner housing rental of \$343,000 that was not budgeted for because of the sale of social housing was delayed
- interest of \$91,000 from a new \$5 million liquidity investment
- lower interest rates meaning interest payments were \$365,000 below the budgeted amount.



Over the year, Council has completed many projects that have better prepared our communities for the future. Our team has led significant planning projects that will lead to the transformation of our District and futureproof our services. They include:

Consents: The high levels achieved in 2016/17 continued throughout the 2017/18 financial year. There were 183 resource consents lodged for the year ending 30 June 2018 and the value of building consents was \$97,816,985 compared to \$94,089,281 for the same period in the year prior.

Independent economic reports suggest our District will grow by a third in the next 20 years and that more than 5,100 new homes will need to be built and more than 5,800 new jobs created.

Water: Investments in improvement to the quality of water in Foxton / Te Awahou and Foxton Beach has resolved the issues that caused

problems for many years. Alongside this, Council constructed a 500 cubic metre reservoir in Foxton to improve community resilience, and upgraded the Levin Water Treatment Plant. This upgrade provided Levin with a six million litre reservoir, new water clarifier, new chemical dosing system, new ultraviolet treatment system, new chlorine shed and electrical and telemetry work.

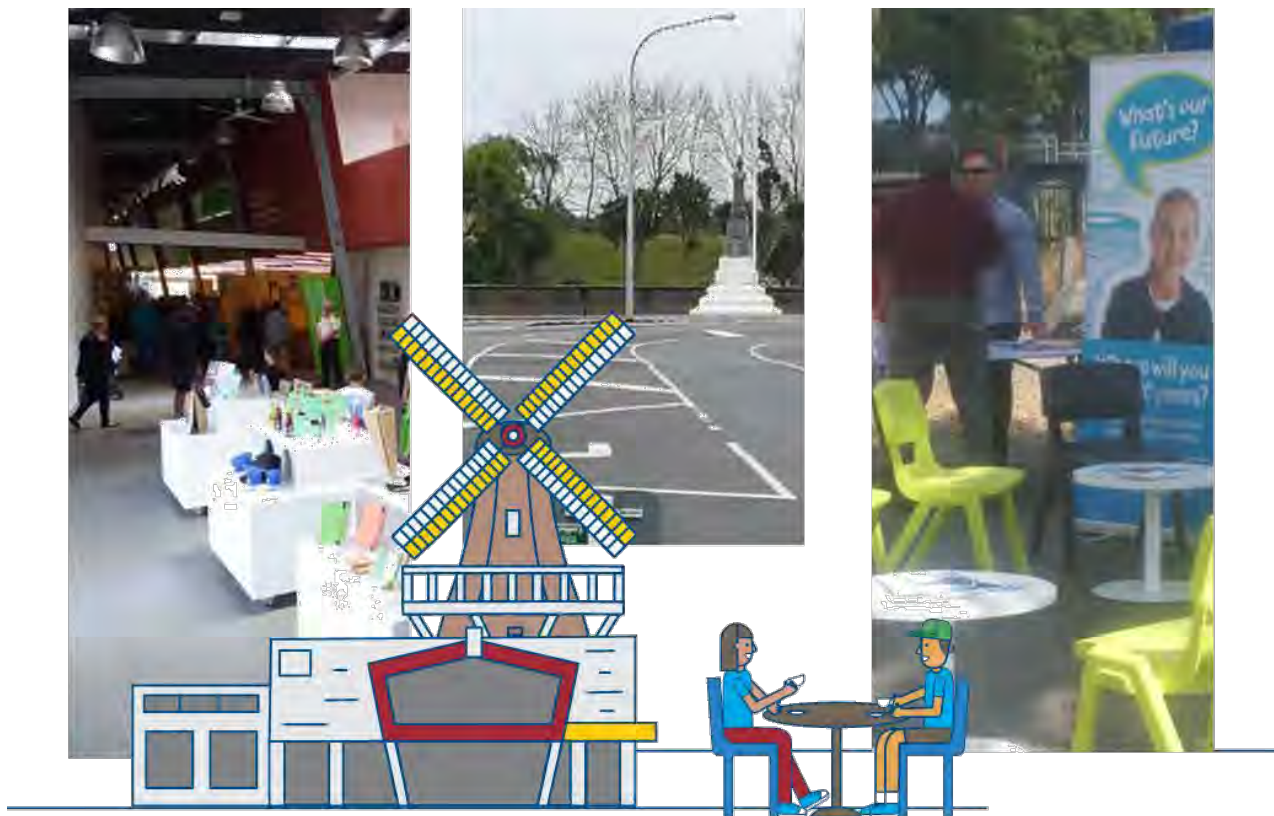
As well as this, IANZ-accredited Environmental Laboratory Services tested drinking water in Levin, Foxton, Foxton Beach, Shannon and Tokomaru and found all are within the safe drinking water limits allowed by the Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand.

Stormwater: Upgrading of stormwater infrastructure in North East Levin was completed. It includes larger pipes and pumps for Kennedy Drive and Okarito Avenue and a larger pipe along Fairfield Road between Kennedy Drive and Roslyn Road.

LED lighting: To reduce electricity spend on street lighting and to reduce our communities' carbon footprint, about 1,800 LED street lights have been installed across the district. This project will continue.

Jack Allen Community Hub: This much-loved community hub is home to many organisations that aid our most vulnerable residents. During the year, the land it was on and adjacent carparks were sold to allow for the construction of a large new medical centre. Council officers worked with the trust that runs the hub to find a new home in the Levin RSA, and to help with funding requests to refurbish the new site. An added benefit to the community is that Levin RSA has secured a long-term tenant, which will aid the RSA to continue to operate locally.

Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom: This new community facility and visitor experience opened to much acclaim both in Aotearoa and internationally. It



is home to the Piriharakeke Generation Inspiration Centre, the Oranjestof Museum and a culture and community centre – and is one of the few bi-culturally run facilities of its type in New Zealand. The project won the NEC Project of the Year in London, the Public Architecture Award at the New Zealand Institute of Architects Western Architecture Awards, and the Museum Project Excellence Award at the New Zealand Museum Awards. It was also a finalist in the Local Government New Zealand Excellence Awards.

Punahou / Lake Horowhenua: Council and Lake Aooord partners have continued to invest in the improvement of the lake, however, this has at times been hampered and progress is often challenged. Native plantings have continued, thousands of eels/tuna have been bred, and progress continues on land management plans. We support a proposed 12 kilometre shared pathway around the lake. This year, Council approved studies to consider how to improve stormwater quality before it enters the lake and a programme of works will be developed from that work.

Wastewater: Funding was secured to create a purpose-made native eco-system where Levin's treated wastewater will be discharged.

Meanwhile Council is finalising plans to discharge wastewater to land for Foxton / Te Awahou and Tokomaru. Once this is completed Horowhenua will lead Aotearoa because all our treatment plants will discharge to land as opposed to waterways.

Foxton / Te Awahou Main Street Upgrade: This transformational project was a significant investment in the future of our oldest town. Delays were experienced, and more engagement was undertaken to determine how the town's war memorial and the roads around it should be treated. This was resolved, and the project is nearing completion.

2018-38 Long Term Plan: For the first time, Council created a 20-year Long Term Plan (LTP) and carried out pre-engagement to inform the Consultation Document. The Council's LTP Consultation Document was a finalist in the Society of Local Government Managers (SOLGM) awards, and Horowhenua was one of four councils held up as a model for others by the Office of the Auditor-General in its report to Parliament.

Transforming Taitoko – the draft Levin Town Centre Strategy: More than 600 people took part in

conversations about how we can transform Levin's town centre. The input from the public is now being used to form the strategy, which will go to Council for adoption, and from there a number of projects will begin.

Social Housing: The agreement to sell Council's social housing to Compassion Horowhenua was made in the previous financial year. However, the sale was finalised this financial year. Compassion Housing bought the properties for \$5.25 million and a \$5 million suspensory loan was transferred to Compassion Housing. Council's former tenants now receive an increased level of support from Compassion Housing, including regular visits by a nurse.

Horowhenua New Zealand Trust: Following a unanimous Council decision the Trust was established to improve the welfare of Horowhenua residents, drive investment and communicate economic and social data. Established as a charity it is owned by the people of Horowhenua and it will be similar to the successful Eastland Trust in Gisborne.

Online Portal: Connect Horowhenua offers the public a new and convenient way to interact with Council online.



Through the portal anyone who is registered can log enquiries, request services and lodge complaints. They can also update their details through the portal if they move house and link Council accounts, such as rates and dog renewal licences, to their profile.

Building Consents: GoShift, a single online portal for building consent applications, use of standard templates and checklists, aligned information and single best-practice quality management, was introduced.

The Cloud: This year, Council became one of the first in New Zealand to move its digital data from a land-based storage option to the Cloud to improve the regularity of our systems and help ensure our website is accessible during an emergency. The project roll out will continue into the coming financial year.

Shared Pathways: A new Shared Pathway along Arapaepae Road in Levin was constructed. It runs from Queen Street to Meadowvale Drive and is the first stage of a project that will eventually form a network of shared pathways throughout Horowhenua. Work has begun on an eight kilometre loop shared pathway at Foxton Beach.

Wellington Northern Motorway: The expressway, being built north of

Wellington, has begun to transform Horowhenua. Our population is growing at a faster rate than predicted and population growth is expected to continue for the next 20 years. Two sections of the motorway are nearing completion, and by 2020 the district will be a short 55-minute drive from downtown Wellington.

During the past financial year NZTA placed the proposed Ōtaki to North of Levin project – the last section of the Wellington Northern Motorway – on hold and is reviewing the project. Since the end of the financial year, NZTA has confirmed the Ōtaki to north of Levin project will be built.

Growth Areas: During the year, Council carried out public engagement on the location of growth areas adjacent to our towns and settlements across the district. Seismic testing of the proposed growth areas is being undertaken and Council will use the result of that and feedback from the engagement process will formalise the strategy, which will lead to District Plan changes in the next financial year.

Credit rating: We retained our A+ rating for long-term foreign currency and local currency. The ranking is awarded by Standard & Poor's

Global – an internationally recognised organisation – and the credit rating process takes into account whether the organisation can service its debt.

The 2017/18 financial year has been busy for our District and while we celebrate the big achievements we should also make note of a smaller achievements that will have a profound effect on the lives of some of our most vulnerable citizens. One such project was the installation of a waterproof wheelchair access machine at the Levin Aquatic Centre's hydrotherapy pool. By providing those with disabilities the opportunity to access the therapy pool we are improving the wellbeing of our residents.

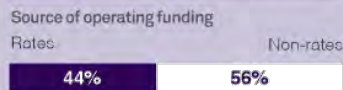


Regulatory Services

Nga Ratonga Whakariterite a-Ture

A delivery arm of Council that provides advice, consenting services, assessment, education, compliance, and enforcement. As well as the implementation and enforcement of plans, bylaws, and policies needed to protect the health and safety of the community and the environment we live in.

Capital Expenditure	Operating Expenditure
\$0k	\$4,758k
0% of total	12% of total



Performance measure results

Achieved

Not achieved

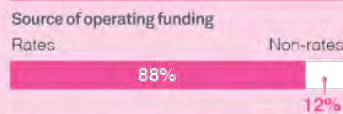


Community Facilities and Services

Nga Tauwhanga a-Rehia me nga Ratonga Hapori

We provide assets and support for locals and visitors to the District to enjoy our open spaces. These assets support activities that are largely passive or active leisure based pursuits which involve the community from causal participation through to clubs and associations organised on a national level.

Capital Expenditure	Operating Expenditure
\$4,944k	\$10,761k
20% of total	28% of total



Performance measure results

Achieved

Not achieved

Our Performance at a Glance

Hei Rarapa atu ki ā Mātou Mahi

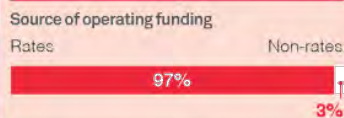


Community Support

Te Tautāwhi i te Hapori

Comprises of activities that provide for the Community's social and economic wellbeing including ensuring that the Community will be able to respond to and recover from an emergency event, providing Community support, providing grants and funding to Community groups, providing visitor information, and encouraging economic development within this District.

Capital Expenditure	Operating Expenditure
\$7k	\$2,359k
0% of total	6% of total



Performance measure results

Achieved

Not achieved

Did not measure - Rural Fire - now provided nationally
Visitor Information - contract ended

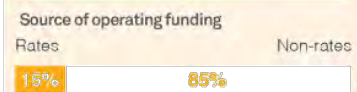


Property

Nga Rawe

Supports all activities of Council that are dependent on physical land and buildings. Council holds a selection of property assets to support the delivery of Council's activities which also contribute to the wellbeing of the Community. This ranges from direct support e.g. provision of a community centre, to indirect support e.g. through investment and endowment property which contributes revenue to rates or facilities.

Capital Expenditure	Operating Expenditure
\$770k	\$2,057k
3% of total	5% of total



Performance measure results

Achieved

Did not measure - Endowment property sections for sale measure as all the sections have been sold



Representation and Community Leadership

Te Whakakanohi me te Hautō i te Hapori

How Council meets its responsibility to represent the Community as well as to provide leadership for the Community and to involve it in decision-making processes and long-term strategic planning.

Capital Expenditure	Operating Expenditure
\$0k	\$4,251k
0% of total	11% of total



Performance measure results

Achieved

Not achieved

Did not measure - No election held during the year



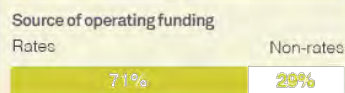
Land Transport

Nga Ara Whenua



Land Transport provides for pedestrians and vehicles to safely and efficiently move from place to place within the District or to pass through the District. The land transport network of assets allows residents to move from work, school, social and recreation destinations by foot or by vehicle, and enables businesses to run by allowing the exchange of goods and services from location to location.

Capital Expenditure	Operating Expenditure
\$7,815k	\$3,325k
33% of total	9% of total



Performance measure results

Achieved ✔✔✔✔
Not achieved ✘✘✘

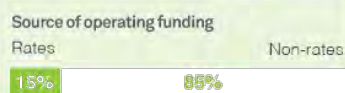


Solid Waste

Te Pars Totoka

We collect and safely dispose of residential and commercial solid waste. Council also provides education to the Community on how to reduce total solid waste output.

Capital Expenditure	Operating Expenditure
\$133k	\$2,228k
1% of total	6% of total



Performance measure results

Achieved ✔✔✔✔✔✔✔✔✔✔
Not achieved ✘✘✘

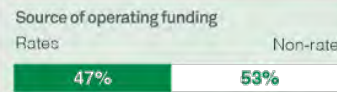
Treasury and Support

Te Ahumoni me te Mahi Whakahaere



Administrative, management and support functions that are necessary to keep Council running.

Capital Expenditure	Operating Expenditure
\$683k	\$-524k
3% of total	-1% of total



Stormwater

Te Pūnaha Wai Ua

Stormwater is collected from roads and is diverted into natural water courses or piped drain systems. The provision of stormwater disposal helps to prevent the occurrence of flooding in urban areas during rainfall events by draining water from roads and private property and conveying it to larger natural water courses.

Capital Expenditure	Operating Expenditure
\$2,147k	\$662k
9% of total	2% of total



Performance measure results

Achieved ✔✔✔✔✔✔✔✔
Not achieved ✘

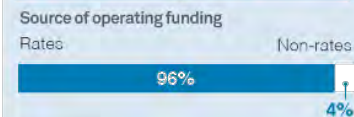
Water Supply

Te Whakarato Wai Māori



A safe and reliable supply of water to residential, industrial and commercial properties (primarily in urban areas). This supply also provides fire-fighting capability. An uninterrupted water supply ensures that residential areas have access to clean domestic water essential for basic health and hygiene.

Capital Expenditure	Operating Expenditure
\$4,175k	\$4,433k
18% of total	12% of total



Performance measure results

Achieved ✔✔✔✔✔✔✔✔
Not achieved ✘✘✘✘✘✘
Did not measure - hydrant checks held over 5 year average

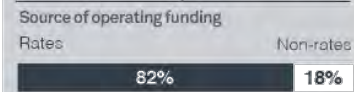


Wastewater

Te Pūnaha Wai Para

The collection of wastewater from residential, industrial and commercial properties (primarily in urban areas), Council then treats the wastewater, and discharges the treated (i.e. clean) wastewater onto land or into waterways. The collection, transportation, treatment, and safe discharge of wastewater from urban properties ensures a basic level of health; by continually removing potentially hazardous waste from populated urban environments and cleaning this waste before discharging it into a receiving environment.

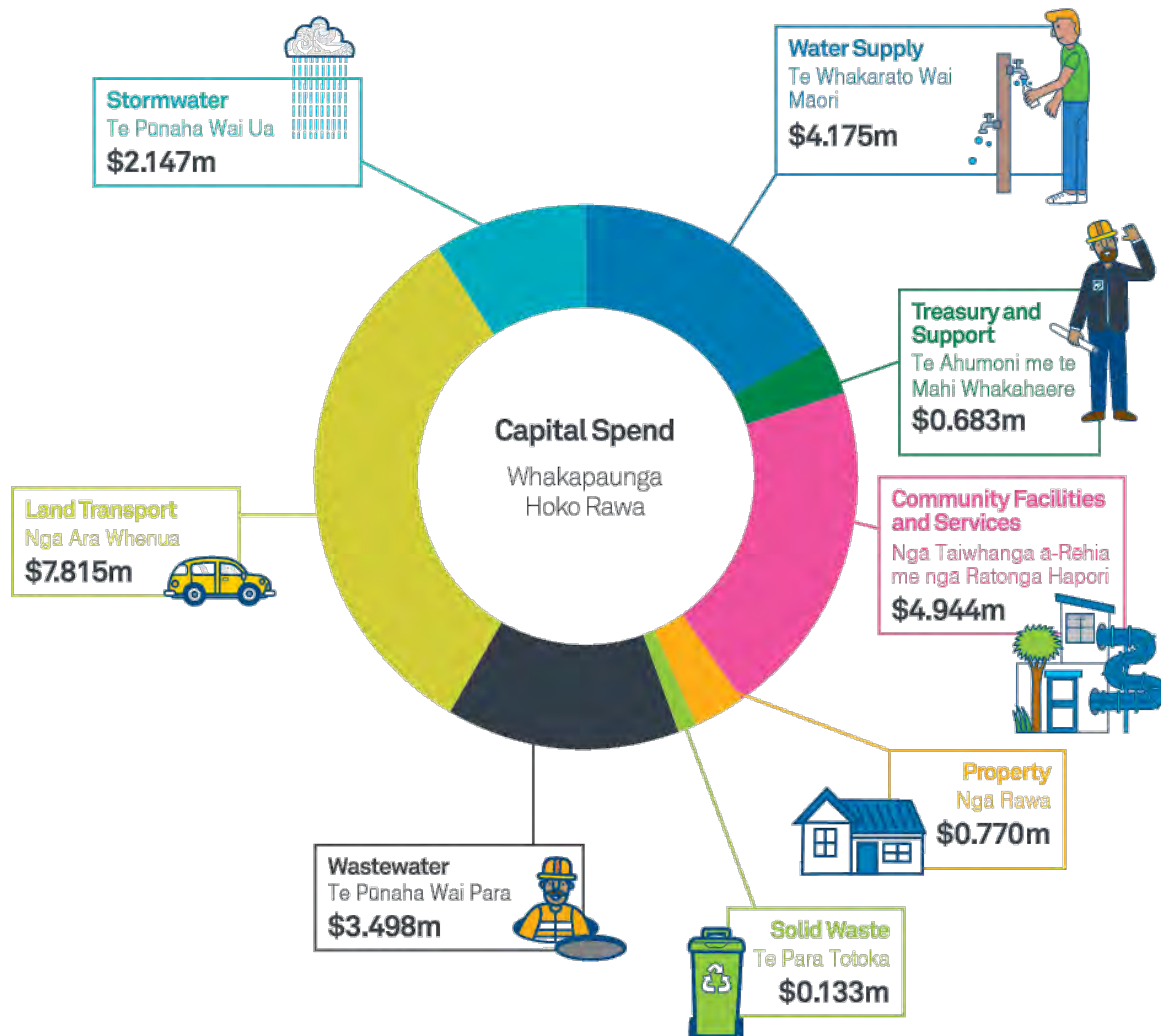
Capital Expenditure	Operating Expenditure
\$3,498k	\$3,823k
15% of total	10% of total



Performance measure results

Achieved ✔✔✔✔✔✔✔✔
Not achieved ✘





Summary of the Financial Statements

Whakarāpopoto Tauākī Ahumoni

These summary statements cover the Horowhenua District Council (Council) and the Horowhenua District Council Group comprising the Council and Shannon Community Development Trust (Group).

The primary objective of Horowhenua District Council is to provide local infrastructure, local public service, and perform regulatory functions for the community for social benefit rather than making a financial return.

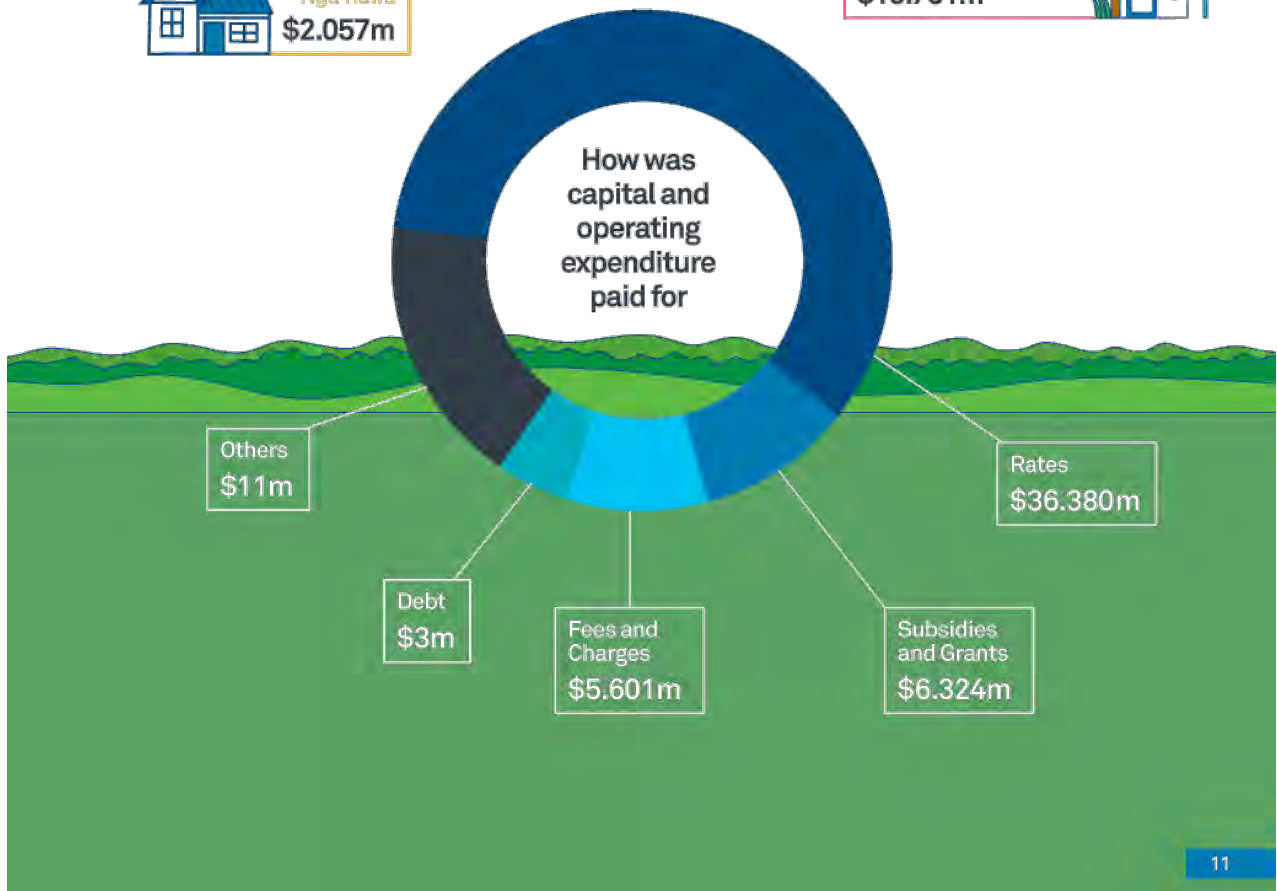
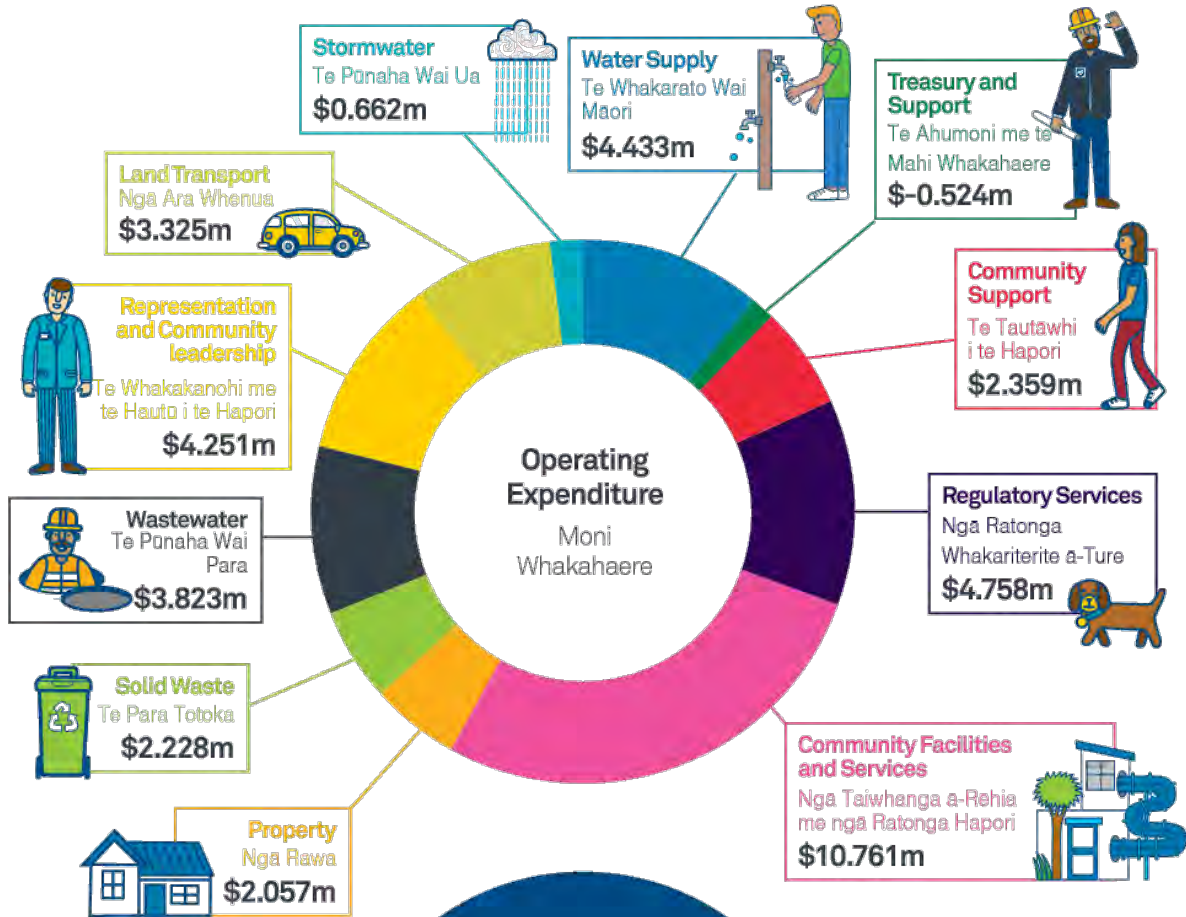
Accordingly, Council has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for financial reporting purposes.

The full financial statements of Council and the Group have been prepared in accordance with and are fully compliant with Tier 1 PBE accounting standards.

Council's summary annual report complies with PBE FRS 43 Summary Financial Statements.

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000's).

The summary financial statements of Council are for the year ended 30 June 2018. The full annual report was authorised for issue by Council on 24 October 2018.



Summary Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

Te Tauākī Whakarāpopoto Whānui mō te Moni Whiwhi me te Moni Whakapau

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Note	Council Actual \$ 30 June 2018 \$000	Council Budget \$ 30 June 2018 \$000	Council Actual \$ 30 June 2017 \$000	Group Actual \$ 30 June 2018 \$000	Group Actual \$ 30 June 2017 \$000
Revenue						
Rates revenue		36,381	36,790	34,498	36,381	34,498
Other revenue	1	16,050	16,103	16,691	16,063	16,480
Total revenue		52,431	52,893	51,189	52,444	50,978
Expenditure						
Finance costs	2	3,291	3,658	3,106	3,291	3,106
Other expenses	3	51,290	48,257	49,025	51,299	49,048
Total expenses		54,581	51,915	52,131	54,590	52,154
Operating surplus / (deficit) before tax		(2,150)	978	(942)	(2,146)	(1,176)
Income tax expense		-	-	-	-	-
Operating surplus / (deficit) after tax		(2,150)	978	(942)	(2,146)	(1,176)
Write back of revaluation losses on land and buildings		-	-	2,963	-	2,963
Surplus / (deficit) attributable to: Horowhenua District Council		(2,150)	978	2,021	(2,146)	1,787
Expense						
Gain / (loss) on infrastructural assets revaluations		7,713	5,963	29,272	7,713	29,272
Gain / (loss) on operational assets revaluation		60	-	6,418	60	6,418
Gain / (loss) on restricted assets revaluation		19	-	6,091	19	6,091
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense for the year		7,792	5,963	41,781	7,792	41,781
Total comprehensive revenue and expense (deficit) for the year		5,642	6,941	43,802	5,646	43,568
Total comprehensive revenue and expense attributable to Horowhenua District Council		5,642	6,941	43,802	5,646	43,568

Statement of Changes in Ratepayers' Equity

Ngā Panonitanga Whaipānga Kaiutu Reiti

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Council Actual \$ 30 June 2018 \$000	Council Budget \$ 30 June 2018 \$000	Council Actual \$ 30 June 2017 \$000	Group Actual \$ 30 June 2018 \$000	Group Actual \$ 30 June 2017 \$000
Balance at 1 July	461,544	416,282	417,742	461,911	418,343
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year	5,642	6,941	43,802	5,646	43,568
Balance at 30 June	467,186	423,223	461,544	467,557	461,911
Equity is represented by:					
Retained earnings	256,775	261,439	263,895	257,146	264,262
Revaluation reserves	201,312	153,411	189,230	201,312	189,230
Other reserves	9,099	8,373	8,419	9,099	8,419
Total equity	467,186	423,223	461,544	467,557	461,911

Statement of Financial Position

Tauākī Ahumoni

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Note	Council Actual \$ 30 June 2018 \$000	Council Budget \$ 30 June 2018 \$000	Council Actual \$ 30 June 2017 \$000	Group Actual \$ 30 June 2018 \$000	Group Actual \$ 30 June 2017 \$000
Assets						
Current assets	4	12,444	11,283	19,737	12,456	19,768
Non-current assets	5	551,370	513,901	535,607	551,370	535,607
Balance at 30 June		563,814	525,184	555,344	563,826	555,375
Liabilities and ratepayers' equity						
Current	6	31,551	27,917	26,863	31,192	26,527
Non-current	7	65,077	74,044	66,937	65,077	66,937
Total liabilities		96,628	101,961	93,800	96,269	93,464
Ratepayers' equity	8	467,186	423,223	461,544	467,557	461,911
Total liabilities and ratepayers' equity		563,814	525,184	555,344	563,826	555,375

Statement of Cash Flows

Tauākī Kapewhiti Moni

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Note	Council Actual \$ 30 June 2018 \$000	Council Budget \$ 30 June 2018 \$000	Council Actual \$ 30 June 2017 \$000	Group Actual \$ 30 June 2018 \$000	Group Actual \$ 30 June 2017 \$000
Net cash flows from:						
Operating activities	9	14,066	14,196	10,222	14,051	10,236
Investing activities	10	(21,180)	(22,506)	(24,548)	(21,180)	(24,548)
Financing activities	11	3,000	6,000	12,000	3,000	12,000
Net increase in cash and bank		(4,114)	(2,310)	(2,326)	(4,129)	(2,312)
Add opening cash bought forward		5,074	7,263	7,400	5,100	7,412
Closing cash balance		960	4,953	5,074	971	5,100

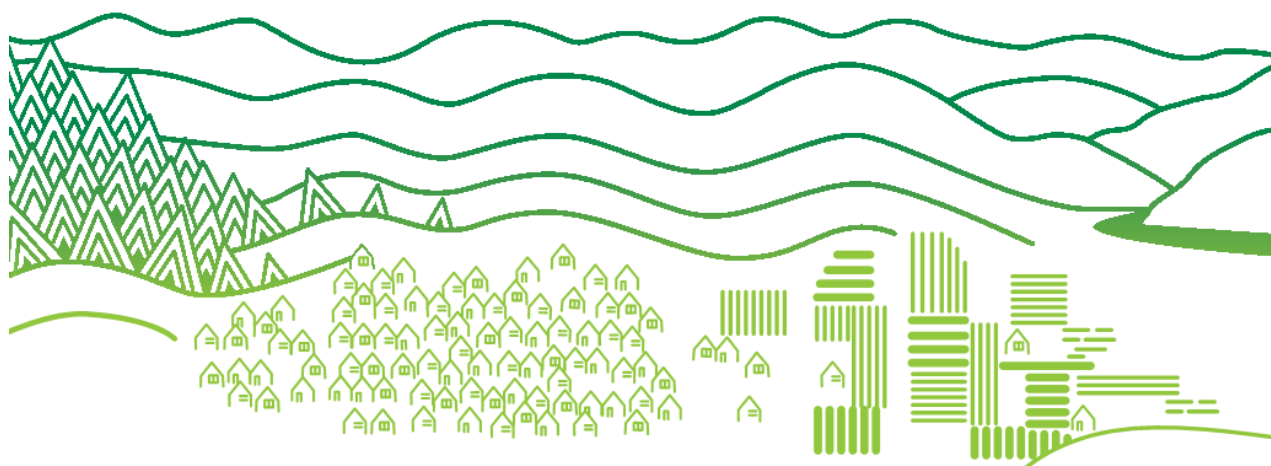
Funding Impact Statement for Whole of Council

Te Tauākī Pānga Tahua mō te Katoa o te Kaunihera

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Annual Plan Forecast 2017 \$'000	Annual Report Actual 2017 \$'000	Annual Plan Forecast 2018 \$'000	Actual 2018 \$'000	Variance 2018 \$'000
Sources of operating funding					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	9,259	8,978	9,635	9,374	(261)
Targeted rates	25,821	25,520	27,155	27,006	(149)
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,342	1,488	1,585	1,454	(131)
Fees and charges	5,234	6,321	5,155	5,601	446
Interest and dividends from investments	154	53	70	161	91
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	2,817	3,857	3,293	3,209	(84)
Total operating funding (A)	44,627	46,217	46,893	46,805	(88)
Applications of operating funding					
Payments to staff and suppliers	32,466	33,917	34,680	34,842	162
Finance costs	3,570	3,106	3,658	3,291	(367)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	36,036	37,023	38,338	38,133	(205)
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	8,591	9,194	8,555	8,672	117
Sources of capital funding					
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5,854	2,412	5,641	4,870	(771)
Development and financial contributions	-	488	-	197	197
Increase (decrease) in debt	18,000	12,000	8,310	3,000	(5,310)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	2,640	2,023	6,890	7,306	416
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	26,494	16,923	20,841	15,373	(5,468)
Applications of capital funding					
Capital expenditure					
- to meet additional demand	5,382	2,306	4,425	2,359	(2,066)
- to improve the level of service	18,128	13,290	10,583	9,318	(1,265)
- to replace existing assets	13,290	9,819	14,308	12,495	(1,813)
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(600)	1,485	-	(375)	(375)
Increase (decrease) of investments	(1,115)	(783)	80	248	168
Total applications of capital funding (D)	35,085	26,117	29,396	24,045	(5,351)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(8,591)	(9,194)	(8,555)	(8,672)	(117)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	11,471	14,154	11,604	13,860	2,256

Loans	External \$'000
Loans as at 1/07/2017	77,000
Raised during year	14,240
Repaid during year	(11,240)
Net increase in cash and bank	80,000
Interest expense	3,291



Explanations for variances between the Council's actual results and the Council's budget for 2017-18

Hei whakamārama i ngā tangongitanga i waenga i ngā hua tahua tūturu a te Kaunihera me tana mahere pūtea mō te tau 2017-2018

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

Te tauākī whānui mō ngā moni whiwhi me ngā whakapaunga

1. Other revenue

A breakdown of the revenue included under this heading is provided in Note 2 along with explanations of variances in section C in the full annual report.

Grants and subsidies lower than budget due to:

- Subsidised Roothing increased due to LED lighting and extra capital projects \$1m, offsetting lower than budget grants below.
- Community Centres \$1.52m:
 - \$1m of the budget was for the Iwi and Dutch museum fit-outs. This was initially recognised in the budget as Council income. However, as the fit-out asset is not a Council asset the grant was received on behalf of the partners and not Council income and therefore not recognised as Council revenue.
 - \$500k was in the budget for 2017/18 but was actually recognised last financial year (2016/17) as an accrual.

Fees and charges – This is higher than budgeted due to pensioner housing rental \$343k that was not budgeted for due to sale, which occurred 27 November 2017 instead of early July 2017 as was originally anticipated.

Finance revenue – is above budget due to Council's decision in November to increase cash reserves by an extra \$5m to enhance Council's liquidity and reduce the refinancing risk on Commercial Paper identified by Standard & Poor's.

Vested assets – There was no budget as subdivision activity not expected to be as busy at the time of setting the budgets.

Development contributions – There was no budget for development contributions as they are no longer charged; however, the majority of the actual development contributions received are the result of development contributions being paid out on the sale of the Forbes Road subdivision. This subdivision was done when development contributions were being charged.

2. Finance costs

Finance costs – This is below budget by \$367k reflecting the lower interest rates on loans; 4.12% cost of funds against the Annual Plan assumption of 4.75%.

3. Other expenses

Depreciation and amortisation – The increase of \$2.33m higher than budget due to the revaluations of assets last year that were not reflected in the Annual Plan budgets. \$8.7m (63%) of the \$13.9m of depreciation has been rate funded to provide for future asset renewals.

Increase in landfill provision – The higher than budget figure is the result of increased monitoring requirements agreed to during the review of the consent conditions by Horizons.

Other expenses – A breakdown of the expenditure included under this heading is provided in Note 5 along with explanations of variances in section C in the full annual report.



Statement of financial position

Tauākī Ahumoni

4. Current assets

Cash and cash equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents balances are difficult to anticipate over 18 months out but the balance of \$5m is enough to maintain Council's liquidity in the short-term.

Debtors and other receivables – GST receivable was higher than expected due to an increase spend in the last month of the year as more work was done as a result of more resources employed to catch up with delayed projects.

Other financial assets – Other financial assets are greater than budget as the budget didn't include the increase in Local Government Funding Authority (LGFA) borrowers notes that increases as LGFA borrowings increase

5. Non-current assets

Non-current assets for sale – The surplus farm house for sale adjacent to the Shannon wastewater disposal field.

Plant, property and equipment assets – More than budget as a result of the revaluation work completed.

Commercial property – More than budget as the budget included a \$1m sale that did not happen this year.

6. Current liabilities

Current borrowings – Higher than budget due to Council taking the advantage of the lower rates on shorter term borrowing.

7. Non-current liabilities

Total borrowings – The combination of current and non-current borrowing is lower than budget due to delays in a number of projects. Such as North East Levin stormwater project, Foxton wastewater treatment plant upgrade mitigated by borrowing \$5m to increase Council's liquidity.

Derivative financial instruments – This is the result of interest rates dropping from the time derivative financial instrument contracts were entered into. This is unbudgeted because at the time the contracts are entered into it is expected the value over the life of the contracts is zero.

Other non-current liabilities – The amortisation reserve for fixed rate LGFA bonds which reduce every year but the reduction was not budgeted for. The previous year included unrealised development contributions which have been recognised in this financial year but again the reduction as not budgeted for.

8. Equity

Retained earnings – Less than budget partly due to a \$2.15m deficit made in comprehensive revenue and expense as opposed to a budgeted surplus of \$0.98m.

Revaluation reserves – Larger than budget due to a larger than expected increase in asset valuations for infrastructure asset.

Other reserves – Larger than budget due to a larger number of Forbes Road subdivision sales than expected which has increased the Foxton Beach Freeholding Fund.



Statement of cash flows

Tauākī Kapewhiti Moni

9. Operating activities

Other revenues – Less than budget due to \$1m of the budget was for the Iwi and Dutch museum fit-outs. This was initially recognised in the budget as Council income. However, as the fit-out asset is not a Council asset the grant was received on behalf of the partners and not Council income and therefore not recognised as Council revenue.

Interest paid – Less than budgeted due to lower loan balances as a result of delayed capital projects as well as lower actual interest rates from what was assumed.

10. Investment activities

Proceeds from assets sales – More than budget due to more sales of the Forbes Road subdivision properties than expected.

Purchase of assets – Lower expenditure on infrastructural projects as a result of delays.

11. Financing activities

Net cashflow from financing activity – Lower than budget due to lower borrowing as a result of lower expenditure on infrastructural projects largely due to consenting issues and other delays.

Other Disclosures

Whākinga Kē Atū

Events after balance date

There were no events after balance date.

Capital commitments

Council has capital contract commitments of \$0.69m (2016-17: \$3.07m).

Contingent assets

If any third party that have constructed facilities on Council-owned land vacates the facility Council gain control of those assets. As of 30 June 2018 there were 24 facilities with an approximate value of \$18.7m (2016-17: 24 facilities, \$18.7m). This estimate has been based on district rating valuations.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are dependent on future events and are summarised as:

- Joint guarantor with other shareholder councils for all New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency borrowing of \$8,272m
- Guarantor of suspensory loan transferred to Sisters of Compassion valued at \$5,219m
- On-going legal proceedings with maximum financial exposure of \$220,000
- Lease provisions: Buyback of fixtures and improvements included in leases with Waitārere Beach Motor Camp and Levin Holiday Park estimated at \$945,000
- Weathertight home claims: Council has two live claims, one has a quantified liability of \$58,052 and is listed in our accounts as a liability. The other can't be reliably quantified and therefore not included in the accounts.

Related party transactions

Council transacted with Manawatū Whanganui Local Authority Shared Services Limited to the value of \$0.14m (2017: \$0.13m).

Key Performance Measures Overview

Tirohanga Whānui ki ngā Paetohu Aromatawai Mātāmua



Regulatory Services Nga Rālonga Whakariterite ā-Ture		
	Target	Achieved/ Not achieved
Applications under the Resource Management Act will be processed within statutory timeframes.	100%	✓ 183 applications have been received. ✓ 176 have been approved. ✓ 100% of applications completed within statutory timeframes.
Known and reported instances of non-compliance with the District Plan and any resource consents will be responded to and appropriate action will be taken.	100% responded to within two working days	✓ 63 complaints were received.
Percent of building consent applications granted within 20 working days or less.	100% of applications	✗ 732 consents were granted. ✗ 99.8% were granted <21 days.
Consent applications for new residential dwellings are processed in 18 days or less.	95% of applications	✗ 223 new residential dwelling consents were granted. ✗ 79.8% have been granted within 18 days.
Reported cases of illegal building work will be responded to within three working days.	100% of cases	✓ 10 reported instances were received by Council. ✓ 100% have been responded to within three working days.
Percent of private swimming pools on register inspected annually for compliance.	33% of private swimming pools are inspected	✓ 256 pools are on the register, (1/3rd = 86 inspections to be conducted before 30 June 2018). ✓ 92 pools were inspected during the year.
Council will maintain its accredited status as a Building Consent Authority.		✓ The latest assessment was held 26-28 April 2017 and the BCA received re-accreditation with one Corrective Action Requirement which has been subsequently cleared. The next assessment is due in 2019.
Food businesses operating under the Food Act 2014 are verified at the frequency determined by the Food Regulations 2015.	100%	✓ 100% of businesses operating under the Food Act 2014 have been verified as required by regulation.
Percent of premises that are inspected annually to check for compliance with their licence conditions.	100%	✓ 72 licensed premises. ✓ 73 operative licences exist. ✓ 100% were inspected.
Percent of reported instances of non-compliance and dog nuisance will be responded to.	100%	✓ 1,031 complaints were received. ✓ 100% were responded to.
Percent of reported non compliances and complaints that are responded to within five working days.	100%	✓ 220 complaints were received. ✓ 100% were responded to within five working days.

Community Facilities and Services Nāi Tāwhanga e Rima me ngā Ratonga Hāpori

	Target	Achieved/ Not achieved	
Playground facilities comply with relevant standards.	100%	✓	100% of playground facilities complied.
Number of uses per fortnight for the Levin, Foxton and Shannon Halls.	10	✓	Total = 355 times (an average of 13.65 times per fortnight).
Percent of time that sport grounds are available for use during their opening hours.	95%	✓	100% of sports grounds were available for use during their opening hours.
All arrangements and interments at Council cemeteries are made satisfactorily before 24 hours from interment.		✓	188 interment arrangements were completed satisfactorily before 24 hours from interment.
Compliance with relevant standards including Pool Safe Accreditation.	100%	✓	Both pools have received "Pool Safe" accreditation. "Pool Safe" certification for the year 2018/2019 was received in March 2018 and lasts until April 2019.
Percent of customer satisfaction, based on the Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey.	90% satisfied	✓	10% dissatisfied. 90% satisfied.
Percent of residents and non-residents satisfied with library and community services.	>85%	✓	8% dissatisfied. 92% satisfied.
Number of booking counts for community facilities.	380	✓	1,098 bookings have been made for community facilities.
Number of visitor counts to Horowhenua District Council libraries and service centres.	650,000 people across all sites annually	✗	555,455 people have visited across all sites.

Property Ngā Rau


	Target	Achieved/ Not achieved	
Residential housing occupancy rate (Percent).	95%	✓	Up until Council's Community Housing portfolio was fully transferred to the new owner on 27 November 2017 this target was met.
All buildings with compliance schedules will have current building warrant of fitness (BWOFF).		✓	All Council buildings with Compliance Schedules have current BWOFF's. All specified systems including fire alarms have been maintained and inspected in accordance with the compliance schedule. This meets the requirement of the Building Act 2004
Facilities availability (hrs) and hire charges by annual review.	8 hours per day and reviewed annually	✓	Council had three Memorial Hall facilities available for hire. As at 30 of June 2018, all were available for at least eight hours per day.

Community Support Te Tautawhi Me Hapori

	Target	Achieved/ Not achieved
There are to be five Community Wellbeing Executive meetings per year.	5	✓ 5 Community Wellbeing Committee meetings were held.
Number of Education Horowhenua meetings per year.	4	✓ 6 Education Horowhenua meetings were held.
Percent of funds distributed through contestable Community Grants and Funding schemes that comply with grant criteria.	100%	✓ 100% of funds distributed over two funding rounds.
Percent of satisfaction with Capacity and Capability Building Programme workshops or training.	80%	✓ 0% dissatisfied. 100% satisfied.
Number of individuals participating in Capacity and Capability Building Programme workshops or training over the year.	100%	✓ 256 individuals have participated in Capacity and Capability Building Programme workshops or training.
Council's economic development function will meet performance indicators and objectives as defined in the Horowhenua Economic Development Strategy.	90% of annual work plan is completed	✓ 100% of the annual work plan has been completed.
Percent of the District's business community that are satisfied or more than satisfied with the Council's overall performance in the economic development activity.	>75%	✗ 23% dissatisfied. 67% satisfied.

Representation and Community Leadership Te Whakakanohi me te Hauora i te Hapori

	Target	Achieved/ Not achieved
Number of complaints upheld against the election process.	0	✓ 0 complaints were upheld following the October 2016 election.
Percent of residential and non-residential ratepayers who are satisfied with the way the Council involves the public in its decision making.	>50%	✗ 39% dissatisfied. 34% satisfied. 27% neither.
The LTP is completed within statutory timeframe.		✓ The 2018/38 Long Term Plan was adopted 27 June 2018.
The Annual Report will include an unmodified audit opinion.		✓ The 2016/17 Annual Report received an unqualified audit opinion.

Land Transport 

	Target	Actual	Notes
The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network.	0 change or less	×	The change in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network from the previous financial year is three. There were four fatalities and 14 serious injuries for the 2017/18 year.
The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network measured by smooth travel exposure.	85% minimum	✓	94.7% of travel on roads smoother than the threshold for all traffic groupings is.
The percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced annually.	5% minimum of total area	✓	5.4% or 186,716 m ² of the sealed local road network that was resurfaced in the 2017/18 Annual Reseal Programme.
Target footpath condition rating (% compliant with Councils standards).	30% minimum in excellent condition and maximum of 10% in poor condition	×	The system for assessing footpath condition is based over a five year rotating cycle. The condition rating of the entire footpath network will not be completed until 2021.
The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which Council responds within 15 working days.	>95%	✓	1,989 CRMs were received. 95% of requests responded to within 15 working days.

Solid Waste 

	Target	Actual	Notes
To ensure no reported incidences of injury or illness attributable to use of the Council's waste transfer or recycling station facilities.		✓	No reported incidences.
To ensure the number of odour complaints and reports of solid waste are minimal in or around the waste transfer stations and recycling stations.	Less than 3 a month	✓	1 odour complaint and 6 reports of solid waste in or around waste transfer/recycling stations during the financial year.
To ensure that all requests are responded to within three days.		×	355 service requests received. 231 (65%) of these were responded to within three days.
The Levin Landfill will be fully compliant with the annual resource consent inspection report.		×	Council received one abatement notice and one infringement from Horizons regarding one of the consent conditions.
Kerbside recycling shall be offered to 91% of all serviceable households.	91%	✓	We are currently servicing approximately 95% of households based on the serviceable areas within the District
To ensure the number of complaints about non-collection of kerbside recycling and kerbside refuse are less than five per month.	Less than 5 a month	✓	86 complaints were received regarding Kerbside recycling or 7.2 per month. 39 complaints were received regarding Kerbside refuse or 3.63 per month.
To ensure the percentage of customers satisfied with their solid waste service, based on the Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey is at least 75%.	at least 75%	✓	22% dissatisfied. 78% satisfied.

Stormwater Te Pānaha Wai Ua

	Target	Achieved/ Not achieved	
The number of flooding events that occur in the District is less than five per year.	5 or less a year	✓	0 reported flooding events.
For each flooding event the number of habitable floors affected per 1,000 connections to Council's stormwater networks.	2 or less	✓	0 habitable floors affected, which equates to 0 per 1,000 connections.
The median response time to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.	1 hour	✓	No flooding events were recorded during this period.
The number of complaints received by Council about the performance of its stormwater system expressed per 1,000 properties connected to the system.	<10 a year	✓	6 complaints were received, which equates to 0.48 per 1,000 connections regarding the performance of our stormwater system.
Percentage of customers satisfied with the stormwater service. As per the Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey.	80%	✗	40% dissatisfied. 60% satisfied.
To have 100% compliance with Horizons Regional Council's resource consents for discharge from its Stormwater system measured by receiving none of the below: • Abatement notices; • Infringement notices; • Enforcement orders; and Convictions.	100%	✓	For the period 1st July to 30th June 2018: 0 Abatement Notices. 0 Infringement Notices. 0 Enforcement Orders. 0 Convictions.

Wastewater Te Pānaha Wai Para

	Target	Achieved/ Not achieved	
To ensure the number of dry weather overflows from the wastewater system is less than two per 1,000 connections.	less than 2 per 1,000 connections	✓	12,312 Total number of connection as of 30 June 2018. 8 Dry weather overflows. 0.65 Overflows per 1,000 connections.
To ensure the median time (hours) from the time that Council receives a notification to the time that services personnel reach the site in responding to an overflow or wastewater blockage is less than one hour.	less than 1 hour	✓	11 min Median time for overflows. 27 min Median time for blockages.
To ensure the median time (hours) from the time that Council receives a notification to the time that services personnel confirm resolution of the blockage or other fault within the wastewater system will be no more than 12 hours.	no more than 12 hours	✓	2:22hrs Median time for overflows. 2:05hrs Median time for blockages.
To ensure the total number of complaints received (expressed per 1,000 connections to the wastewater system) is less than five.	less than 5	✗	12,312 Total number of connection as of 30 June 2018. 93 Complaints. 7.56 Complaints per 1,000 connections.
To ensure Council's compliance in relation to Horizons Regional Council resource consents for discharge from its wastewater systems measured by receiving no abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders; or convictions.	0	✓	0 Abatement Notices. 0 Infringement Notices. 0 Enforcement Orders. 0 Convictions.

Water Supply Te Whakarata Wai Maori



	Target	Achieved/ Not achieved
To ensure the percentage in which the local authority's drinking water supply complies with: a) part 4 of the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2008) bacterial compliance criteria complies 100% of the time.		99.85% compliance. As of 30 June 2018 1,335 of 1,337 of analysed samples complied with the New Zealand Drinking Water Standards (NZDWS) requirements of <1 E.coli.
To ensure the percentage in which the local authority's drinking water supply complies with: b) part 5 of the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2008) protozoa compliance criteria complies 100% of the time.	100%	80.5%* Levin 100% Foxton 99.2% Shannon 100% Foxton Beach 89.3% Tokomaru * Protozoa compliance for Levin included the time that commissioning and handover processes were being completed. The next financial year's results will not have these disruption.
To ensure the average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the water supply areas is 300lt per day (target based on One Plan Section 6.4.3.1).	within 300lt per day	482 l/day Levin. 456 l/day Foxton. 332 l/day Foxton Beach. 269 l/day Tokomaru. 681 l/day Shannon/Mangaoro.
The total number of complaints received about, clarity, taste, odour, pressure, continuity of supply or response to these issues (expressed per 1,000 connections) is no more than 5 complaints.	Less than 5	13,000 Total number of connections as of 30 June 2018. 121 Total number of complaints. 9.31 Complaints per 1,000 connections.
The median time from the time that Council received notification to the time that service personnel resolve the issue.		Received 28 urgent call outs (1hr 51mins) and 582 non-urgent call outs (17hr 13mins).
To ensure the total number of unplanned water shutdowns is less than 30 per year.	Less than 30	13 unplanned water shut downs for the year-to-date.
To ensure 100% compliance with water take limits of resource consents.	100%	100% of water take which complied with limits of resource consent.



File No.: 18/633

Transforming Taitoko/Levin - Adoption of Town Centre Strategy

1. Purpose

To present Transforming Taitoko/Levin – Town Centre Strategy for adoption.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 Transforming Taitoko/Levin – Town Centre Strategy has been developed in response to a number of external influences that will affect the future of Levin’s town centre. The Strategy seeks to respond to challenges and take advantage of opportunities facing the town centre associated with population growth, the new Otaki to North of Levin highway, potentially earthquake prone buildings, and changing retail behaviours. The Strategy seeks to establish a common vision for stakeholders involved in the town centre redevelopment.
- 2.2 Adoption by Council of the Strategy, will enable Council Officers to engage directly with stakeholders and determine the feasibility and costs of delivering three initial key projects that when delivered, will have a significant positive impact on the town centre and catalyse further investment.

3. Recommendation

- 3.1 That Report 18.633 Transforming Taitoko/Levin - Adoption of Town Centre Strategy be received.
- 3.2 That this decision is recognised as not significant in terms of S76 of the Local Government Act.
- 3.3 That Transforming Taitoko/Levin – Town Centre Strategy be adopted
- 3.4 That the Chief Executive be given delegated authority to make minor editorial changes that arise as part of the publication process for the Transforming Taitoko/Levin – Town Centre Strategy.

4. Background / Previous Council Decisions

- 4.1 Due to projected population growth, the likelihood of Levin being by-passed by State Highway 1, potentially earthquake prone buildings and changing retail behaviours, Council identified benefit in preparing a town centre strategy to encourage a vibrant and resilient Levin town centre in the future.
- 4.2 Council initially engaged with the community and stakeholders to understand their challenges and hear their aspirations for the Levin town centre in 2016. The outcome of this engagement informed the draft Transforming Taitoko/Levin Town Centre Strategy which was completed at the end of 2017.
- 4.3 Community and stakeholder engagement occurred in early-mid 2018 and involved direct consultation with key stakeholders such as building owners, business owners and Muaūpoko, as well as a concentrated engagement effort with the general public during April and May 2018 in the Transforming Taitoko/Levin Pop-Up Container Shop.

- 4.4 Since the close of the public engagement, Council officers have been incorporating the feedback into the Strategy, investigating a range of projects which could be most influential in shaping the future of the town centre, and learning from the experiences of other local authorities who have recently adopted town centre strategies and commenced work to implement these.
- 4.5 Following the Council's decision through the Long Term Plan 2018-2038 to defer making a decision on the future of the Levin Memorial Hall until the Town Centre Strategy was finalised, Council Officers have identified the opportunities the Memorial Hall offers in achieving some of the objectives identified in the Strategy.
- 4.6 Actions to finalise the Town Centre Strategy have been impacted by the New Zealand Transport Agency's (NZTA) decision that the Otaki to North of Levin (O2NL) project was to be re-evaluated against new Government Policy Statement on Transport. However, the recent decision that the O2NL project will go ahead means that State Highway 1 will by-pass the Levin town centre in the future and emphasises the importance of having a town centre strategy, so we are prepared to take full advantage of the opportunities this offers for the town centre.

5. Discussion

(a) Why we need a Town Centre Strategy (and why we need one now)

Levin and the Horowhenua are currently experiencing a period of unprecedented growth, due in part to roading improvements to south of the District improving accessibility to Wellington. To capitalise on this growth, it is important that Levin is serviced by a vibrant and resilient town centre that will satisfy the demands of both existing and future residents.

In addition to the 1.2% population growth per annum over the next decade, Levin's economy is expected to grow by 2.1% per annum over the same period (excluding inflation). This presents an opportunity for growth to occur in the town centre. However, it is important that growth occurs in an integrated manner that contributes to, rather than detracts from, existing urban assets such as Oxford Street.

Also noted is that consumer behaviours in the town centre have begun to change. With online shopping increasing in popularity, it is important that the town evolves from a place to 'get stuff' to a place to 'do stuff', by offering a range of activities and social experiences that online shopping cannot offer.

With the recent announcement that the O2NL project is continuing and that State Highway 1 will by-pass Levin in the future, it is important that Levin town centre establishes itself as a destination with a different or better offering than other nearby centres. It is also important that we have a clear vision for the town centre prior to the revocation (the process where the state highway road becomes a local road vested with Horowhenua District Council) of Oxford Street and planning of interchange locations so that work carried out by NZTA and Council in these areas contributes to achieving the best outcome for the town centre.

(b) Purpose of a Town Centre Strategy

Based on the experiences of other local authorities that have prepared and implemented a town centre strategy, it is anticipated that Transforming Taitoko/Levin will act as a catalyst for investment. The Strategy will set a common vision for the variety of different stakeholders (including developers, Council, central government, Muaūpoko) involved to work towards. The strategy is intended to be flexible enough to enable new opportunities as they arise, noting it is important that future town centre development aligns with the principles and 'Big Six' considerations detailed in the Strategy.

(c) Stakeholder and Community Engagement

Stakeholder and community engagement on the draft Strategy has informed the final version. In summary, stakeholder and community engagement produced the following trends:

Support for a greater variety of activity in the town centre, particularly in the evening;

Support for a central public 'place' to meet with family and friends;

Importance of Oxford Street as a key anchor;

Importance of ensuring accessibility, particularly of older people and people with disabilities;

Importance of providing the right carparking in the right places;

Concern about traffic volumes on Oxford Street;

Support for improved variety of transport options, including walking, cycling, and public transport.

Feedback received is included in the Strategy to show how it informed key actions in the Strategy. Engagement opportunities will continue following the adoption of the Strategy as the design details of specific projects are developed.

(d) Key Transformative Projects

The Strategy contains a number of short, medium, and long-term actions, recognising that Council will not solely deliver all of these projects. In the short term, Officers have identified three key projects Council should initiate to catalyse town centre redevelopment. These three projects are likely to be delivered in partnership with other stakeholders. These projects are in the development phase and, subject to the agreement of Council, will need move to the detailed design stage to determine the cost and feasibility of these projects.

Laneway/Town Square

The objective of the project is to create a central 'place' in town and the opportunity for an evening economy to develop. This will be achieved by providing an east/west pedestrian connection between the key anchors of Oxford Street and the Mall Carpark.

This project will allow shops that are less suited to modern commercial activity (due to size, shape, earthquake-prone status etc.) to be redeveloped to front onto a laneway or town square with pedestrian access from Oxford Street. This will allow additional stores to be constructed within the existing urban footprint and will create a central point of activity and public space, as well as boost pedestrian activity which is linked to an increase in spending.

The shops fronting the laneway and town square would be intended for food and beverage operators and be those that could help establish a night time economy. This is to compliment the retail offering provided in Oxford Street rather than pull current retail away from Oxford Street.

In time this connection may also enable future development on west side of town through improved connectivity to the town core, while also preserving and revitalising Oxford Street.

Levin Memorial Hall

The proposal identified in the Strategy is to redevelop Levin Memorial Hall as a 'co-work' space, with supporting café. This will provide 'growing out space' for home based businesses or start-ups looking establish or expand that require short term or flexible leases for urban office space. This will assist with attracting high value businesses and growing urban employment, leading to a boost in activity in the town centre.

While the fit out design details are still to be developed, the intention is for the space to offer a range of lease opportunities for use ranging from a single desk, to an office or meeting room, with several shared facilities.

This proposal will also allow the commemorative/heritage value of the Memorial Hall to be retained and celebrated. Through the provision of a public facility such as the café it would maintain the ability for the community to maintain a connection to this building.

Oxford Street Cosmetic Project

The objective of this project is to improve the overall appearance of Oxford Street by improving the quality of existing building and verandahs and by reducing visual clutter caused by the extent and over-dominance of the current retail signage. The process of reducing signage, repainting and repairing buildings and verandahs and adding design elements to buildings is intended to improve the perception of the town centre. The purpose is to make the town centre a more pleasant place to be, while also attracting new interest and investment in Oxford Street. The project recognizes that Oxford Street is currently the key asset of the town centre and seeks to build on this strength.

(e) Next Steps

If Council adopts the Strategy, Council Officers will engage directly with stakeholders on the above projects and determine the feasibility and costs of delivering the projects. Where Council is involved in the delivery of the projects, and a budget is required, then additional funding will be sought from Council. Where practicable this will be synchronised with Annual Plan and Long Term Plan budget setting processes.

Council Officers also intend to commence a placemaking exercise in the town centre during the summer of 2018/19, utilising existing budgets. Placemaking (or place led development) is a means of improving a particular place to make it more interesting, exciting, and attractive to users. The goal being to try encourage people to use a space differently to how they usually would and have a fun component that encourages positive social connections to be made. Placemaking is generally delivered alongside the community and is usually a temporary rather than permanent, use of a space.

6. Options

The options available to Council are:

- Option 1 - Adopt Transforming Taitoko/Levin – Town Centre Strategy, enabling detailed design work to commence
- Option 2 - Reject Transforming Taitoko/Levin – Town Centre Strategy
- Option 3 - Direct Council Officers to undertake further work on Transforming Taitoko/Levin – Town Centre Strategy.

Officers preferred option is Option 1. The Strategy provides a high level direction for the transformation of the Levin Town Centre. If adopted it will provide Officers with the mandate to proceed with undertaking the feasibility studies and design details needed to commence delivering the Strategy.

6.1 Cost

There is no direct cost to Council from adopting the Strategy. The feasibility and design investigation of the initial projects will be carried out using existing budgets. Decisions on the delivery of the projects will be made as the projects are investigated further. It is anticipated that Council wouldn't be the sole deliverer of these projects. Where a budget is required to carry out the projects, funding will need to be sought from Council. There is currently no budget assigned to the Town Centre transformation beyond the current financial year.

Where practicable funding requirements will be synchronised with Annual Plan and Long Term Plan budget setting processes.

Some aspects of the Town Centre will be funded through other parties. The revocation of Oxford Street, will provide Council with opportunities to work with New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) to ensure that when the road is handed over to Council as a local road, it is fit for purpose and aligns with the Strategy. Much of this work would be expected to be funded by NZTA.

Other funding options that will be explored include a potential matching fund for the works on the Oxford Street buildings, where building owners contribute alongside Council funding to undertake improvements to the appearance of their buildings.

6.1.1 Rate Impact

There will be no rates impact associated with adopting the Strategy. Once the costs and delivery of specific projects is identified, then any future rate impact can be determined.

6.2 Community Wellbeing

There will be no negative impact on community wellbeing from adopting the Strategy.

6.3 Consenting Issues

There are no consenting issues at this stage. While consents may be required to deliver the projects identified, the details of this will not be known until the detailed design stage is complete.

6.4 LTP Integration

The 2018-2038 Long Term Plan identified a budget for year 1 for capital projects associated with the Levin Town Centre Strategy. The Strategy is aligned to the Community Outcomes identified in the Long Term Plan.

7. Consultation

The engagement undertaken by Officers in developing the final Strategy has been summarised earlier in this report. Council Officers will continue to engage with key stakeholders as the Strategy is implemented. This includes the Town Centre Reference Group, which is made up of a series of focus groups representing different interests. In particular, Council Officers will continue to engage with Muaūpoko to find opportunities to incorporate their stories and culture into the design of any new development in the town centre.

8. Legal Considerations

There are no legal requirements of statutory obligations affecting the options.

9. Financial Considerations

There are no financial considerations arising from the options above. Where a budget is required to carry out the projects, funding will need to be sought from Council. Decisions on the delivery of the projects and the associated costs will be made as the projects are investigated further.

10. Other Considerations

There are no other considerations.

11. Next Steps

If Council adopts the Strategy, Council Officers will engage directly with stakeholders on the above projects and determine the feasibility and costs of delivering the projects.

Council Officers also intend to commence a placemaking exercise in the Levin Town Centre during the summer of 2018/19 to start the transformation process.

12. Supporting Information

<p>Strategic Fit/Strategic Outcome</p> <p>Transforming Taitoko/Levin – Town Centre Strategy aligns with the Community Outcomes contained in the Long Term Plan 2018-2038. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thriving Communities An Exuberant Economy Partnership with Tangata Whenua 					
<p>Decision Making</p> <p>If the Strategy is adopted, Council Officers will continue working to develop projects that will give effect to the objectives identified in the Strategy. Budget to implement the projects will likely be sought through the Annual Plan.</p>					
<p>Consistency with Existing Policy</p> <p>Not applicable. Transforming Taitoko/Levin – Town Centre Strategy will establish a strategy for future projects and development in the Levin town centre.</p>					
<p>Funding</p> <p>Funding to implement the initial projects will likely be sought through the Annual Plan, once detailed design and feasibility investigations have been completed.</p>					
Risk Area	Risk Identified	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Assessment (Low to Extreme)	Managed how
Strategic	Lack of buy-in from key stakeholders	Major	Very Likely	High	<p>Market the town centre strategy as an opportunity to respond to existing challenges (e.g earthquake prone buildings, existing shops poorly configured for modern demands) in a way that will also achieve Strategy objectives</p> <p>Investigate other options for delivering Strategy objectives so that they are not</p>

					solely reliant on the buy-in from specific landowners. Use an effective communication plan to explain the anticipated outcomes and the importance of the Strategy.
Financial	There is currently no budget for the project	Minor	Likely	Low	Where a budget is required to carry out the projects, funding will need to be sought from Council. Decisions on the delivery of the projects and the associated costs will be made as the projects are investigated further. Where practical, this will be included as part of an Annual Plan or Long Term Plan process.
Reputational	Community misunderstands the reasons for having a Strategy and the purpose of the Strategy	Moderate	Likely	Significant	Effective communication plan outlining the reasons for the Strategy and to keep the community updated and involved as the Strategy is implemented.

Confirmation of statutory compliance

In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decision.

13. Appendices

No.	Title	Page
A	Transforming Taitoko/Levin - Levin Town Centre Strategy (<i>Under Separate Cover</i>)	

Author(s)	Lauren Baddock Strategic Planner	
-----------	--	---

Approved by	David McCorkindale Group Manager - Strategy & Development	
-------------	---	---

Adoption of Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040

1. Purpose

To present the Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040 for consideration and adoption by Council.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The Horowhenua District is currently, and projected to continue, experiencing a higher level of growth than it has experienced any time in recent history. As such it is important that Council takes an integrated and proactive approach to providing for and managing this growth. The Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040 (the Growth Strategy) has been prepared to help guide decisions about where, when and how to accommodate the projected population increase.
- 2.2 The Growth Strategy assumes the Council's adopted population projections which equates to an additional 9,200 people and an additional 5,377 houses by 2040 (being the 50th percentile growth projections from the Sense Partners – Horowhenua Socio-economic Projections – July 2017). In developing the Growth Strategy a 'stock take' of available land (defined as Residential or Greenbelt Residential land that has not been built on or subdivided) was undertaken and compared with the projected growth. It was identified that some towns and settlements within the District will require additional land to be made available to accommodate growth.
- 2.3 The Growth Strategy identifies potential growth areas for many of the towns and settlements in the Horowhenua District. Preliminary evaluation has been undertaken of the potential growth areas to assess their suitability for Residential or Greenbelt Residential development. Targeted consultation has been undertaken with landowners to understand their aspirations for their land and to help identify any potential issues with the growth areas. Public engagement on the Draft Growth Strategy was undertaken in February to March 2018.
- 2.4 The Growth Strategy has since been updated to incorporate the feedback received during consultation. A number of other amendments have also been made to the Growth Strategy to ensure that it is able to plan for and manage growth.

3. Recommendation

- 3.1 That Report 18/636 Adoption of Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040 be received.
- 3.2 That this decision is recognised not significant in terms of S76 of the Local Government Act.
- 3.3 That Council adopts the Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040.
- 3.4 That the Chief Executive be given delegated authority to make minor editorial changes that arise as part of the publication process for the Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040.

4. Background / Previous Council Decisions

4.1 Purpose of the Growth Strategy

The Horowhenua District is currently, and projected to continue, experiencing a higher level of population growth than it has experienced any time in recent history. The increase in projected growth is largely attributed to the improvements to the highway network that are

currently underway to the south of the District which will eventually reduce the travel time by road to Wellington to an hour or less.

The Growth Strategy is a guiding document that provides an integrated and proactive framework that enables growth whilst also ensuring that it is appropriately planned for and managed.

The Growth Strategy assumes the Council's adopted population projections which equates to an additional 9,200 people and an additional 5,377 houses by 2040 (being the 50th percentile growth projections from the Sense Partners – Horowhenua Socio-economic Projections – July 2017). Over the last three years the District has been growing at an even faster rate with the district population increasing by 1,630 people, taking the district population to over 33,000. The existing and anticipated population increase for this District is significant and if this level of growth is not effectively planned for then it could result in negative effects for our community. Planning for growth aims to ensure that appropriate infrastructure is provided in the right places and that growth will not be occurring in unsuitable locations (e.g. in sensitive environments or adjacent incompatible uses).

4.2 Development of the Growth Strategy

An overview of the development process for the Growth Strategy is as follows:

1. Officers in conjunction with consultants from Boffa Miskell commenced a review of the Development Plan 2008 in 2016. The purpose of the review was to incorporate the increased projected growth into the Plan.
2. A 'Stock take' of existing capacity (available land) was undertaken and compared with projected growth. Available land was considered to be residentially zoned land that had not been built on or been subdivided.
3. Towns and settlements where identified where additional land may be required to accommodate growth.
4. Potential 'growth areas' where identified for towns and settlements that were considered to have a potential shortfall in available land.
5. Targeted engagement with landowners for existing and potential growth areas was undertaken.
6. Preliminary technical evaluation of potential growth areas was completed.
7. The Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040 was drafted and public engagement took place in line with consultation of the Long Term Plan 2018-2038 (23 February to 26 March 2018). As part of the Long Term Plan process Council adopted the population growth forecasting assumptions for the next 20 years.
8. The feedback received on the Draft Growth Strategy was evaluated.
9. The Growth Strategy has been updated to incorporate feedback from the public as well as other improvements.
10. The Growth Strategy is now proposed for adoption by Council.
11. The focus will then shift to implementation of the Growth Strategy.

5. Discussion

5.1 Summary of Community Engagement Feedback:

Officers contacted landowners whose land was identified in a potential growth area during November 2017 to February 2018. Following initial pre-consultation with landowners the Draft Growth Strategy was finalised before being made available for public comment between 23 February and 26 March 2018. The feedback period for the Growth Strategy took place concurrent to the consultation on the Long Term Plan 2018-2038; these two documents are interconnected.

A total of 55 individuals and/or groups provided feedback on the Draft Growth Strategy. A number of submitters on the Long Term Plan 2018-2038 also made comments in their submissions that were relevant to the Draft Growth Strategy.

A large proportion of the feedback on the Growth Strategy related specifically to Waikawa Beach. Some feedback was received in relation to Levin and Manakau, with limited to no feedback being received in relation to other settlements and their potential growth areas.

It is acknowledged that the NZTA consultation on the highway options took place during public engagement on the Draft Growth Strategy and this may have resulted in lower levels of feedback. However, the Growth Strategy is a guiding document and before any land is rezoned to implement the Growth Strategy, public consultation would be required as part of a District Plan Change process meaning that there will still be opportunities for further engagement and input.

Overview of General Feedback:

Key themes of the General Feedback included:

- The desire to protect the character of existing settlements;
- The provision of sufficient social infrastructure (including education and employment opportunities);
- That transport links be maintained and improved (including public transport);
- The desire to protect production land;
- Concern about the status of the Ōtaki to North of Levin (O2NL) project (including the process followed to date and the role Council has played in discussions with NZTA) ;
- A few respondents expressed a desire for Council's growth planning to provide or promote affordable housing options;
- Risks from natural hazards; and
- Capacity of existing infrastructure and how required upgrades to accommodate growth would be funded (e.g. queried the need for Development Contributions).

A number of responses were also provided by groups or organisations with an interest in growth in the Horowhenua District, such as Powerco, Horizons Regional Council, and Transpower. It is noted that these groups were either neutral or supportive of the Draft Growth Strategy, so long as their interests and/or assets are protected through any resulting plan changes.

Overview of feedback relating to Waikawa Beach:

Approximately half of all public feedback received on the Draft Growth Strategy related specifically to Waikawa Beach. All but one of these respondents were opposed to the Draft Growth Strategy (in some capacity).

Key themes of feedback relating to Waikawa Beach:

- Need to protect the special character of this small coastal settlement;
- Risks associated with climate change and natural hazards including flooding, ponding, and coastal erosion;
- Lack of reticulated services reduces the suitability of the area for residential expansion;
- Lack of social infrastructure to support additional growth;
- Concerns about the capacity of Waikawa Beach Road and its ability to accommodate additional traffic associated with growth; and
- Potential negative environmental effects associated with growth.

As noted public engagement on the Draft Growth Strategy was concurrent with consultation on the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2018-2038. One of the key challenges consulted on for the LTP was about exploring the possibility of providing reticulated services to settlements which do not currently have them. It is noted that many residents and landowners in Waikawa Beach strongly objected to reticulated services being provided to this settlements and this also shaped their feedback on the Draft Growth Strategy.

Officer's response:

The Growth Strategy anticipates that Waikawa Beach will experience some growth over the next 20+ years and that there is currently a shortfall in available land (0.3ha of Residential land and 4.1ha of Greenbelt Residential land). This is the District's southernmost coastal settlement. The original area of this coastal settlement is relatively small but the land to the south and east of the settlement is substantially made up of rural lifestyle blocks following the Strathnaver Glen subdivision (circa 2002) and the subsequent subdivisions that have occurred.

Council made a decision as part of the LTP process that it would not explore the provision of reticulated services at Waikawa Beach. On this basis any future development at Waikawa Beach would need to be large enough to accommodate onsite water supply and wastewater and stormwater disposal. This means that future development would be at the Greenbelt Residential (rural lifestyle) level, which is consistent with the type of development that has occurred at Waikawa Beach in recent history.

Risks associated with natural hazards will be assessed as part of preparing a Plan Change to rezone land. It could be considered appropriate to introduce special provisions to ensure that future development either avoids a hazard or that mitigation measures are put in place (e.g. minimum floor levels for dwellings).

Potential adverse traffic effects of rezoning either growth area at Waikawa Beach would also be further assessed as part of preparing a Plan Change to rezone land. Initial discussions the Council Rooding Team indicate that access onto Waikawa Beach Road should be limited, with consolidated access points for future development preferred.

Council may want to assess requirements for social infrastructure for this community as part of the future Community Planning process.

Overview of feedback relating to Levin:

Eleven individuals and/or groups provided feedback on the Draft Growth Strategy in relation to Levin. Key themes of the feedback received are:

- A few identified Levin as being more suitable for residential growth than small coastal settlements as it represented a more accepting receiving environment and growth would be able to be connected to reticulated services more easily;
- One respondent requested a growth area (LS5) be expanded to include their land and that their land be rezoned; and
- Some feedback was received in relation to the Gladstone Green (LS6) growth area and included comments regarding the O2NL project.

Officer's response:

Levin is considered to be a suitable location for future growth and the Growth Strategy assumes that it will receive by far the largest proportion of the growth that is projected for this District. Multiple growth areas have been identified to accommodate future growth for Levin and the recently approved Plan Change 2 has expanded the opportunities for intensification

and infill. However, it is expected that growth will occur in the other settlements in this District and it is important that this should be anticipated and managed.

The racecourse land has been identified as a potential growth area (LS5). Based on discussions with the owners it is not anticipated that this land would be rezoned and redeveloped in the near future. The industrial activities surrounding this site also make it particularly challenging and would need to be carefully managed if this site was to be redeveloped in the future. As such including additional land adjacent the racecourse (LS5) is not considered necessary or appropriate at this time.

Feedback on the Gladstone Green growth area will be considered as part of the master planning process currently underway.

Overview of feedback relating to Manakau:

Six individuals and/or groups provided feedback on the Draft Growth Strategy in relation to Manakau. The respondents were largely in opposition to the Draft Growth Strategy. Key themes of the feedback received are:

- Need to recognise and protect the special character of the village;
- Need to protect production land (especially versatile soils);
- Concerns over risks associated with natural hazards;
- Comments on the O2NL project including speculation that NZTA had already decided on a preferred route and that Council's identification of growth areas could influence NZTA in not choosing a western route for the SH1 improvements; and
- One respondent offered his land as an alternative to the potential growth areas, indicating it is better situated in relation to SH1 and contained class three soils).

Officer's response:

The Development Plan 2008 acknowledges the special character of Manakau village. Officers are planning to work with communities to prepare 'Community Plans'. Discussions around what makes Manakau village unique including how its character should be maintained and enhanced is something that can be worked through with this community as part of this process and once there is more certainty about the preferred corridor that NZTA decide for the new O2NL highway.

Protecting production land is important. Council has the challenging job of ensuring that production activities can continue to function whilst also providing opportunities for the settlements in this District to be able to meet the demands of projected growth. The Growth Strategy has been updated to include an assessment of rural subdivision and development standards. This assessment will focus on how our rural land resource is currently being used and what opportunities and challenges there are for this resource going forward.

Risks associated with natural hazards will be assessed as part of preparing a Plan Change to rezone land. It could be considered appropriate to introduce special provisions to ensure that future development either avoids a hazard or that mitigation measures are put in place.

In terms of the O2NL project, the options for possible routes have been taken into consideration as part of preparing the Growth Strategy. Where possible growth areas have been located to try and avoid being adversely affected by the potential routes.

One of the potential alignments of the O2NL (S6) crosses a large portion of the land offered for consideration as an alternative to some of the growth areas identified for Manakau in the Draft Growth Strategy. For this reason this land has not been considered for inclusion in the

Growth Strategy at this time, however, if the O2NL is to follow the alternative route (S7) then this land could be looked at in the future.

5.2 Overview of Key Changes to the Growth Strategy:

Since the Draft Growth Strategy was consulted on this document has been amended and updated. These changes are outlined below:

- General amendments to update information that has become out-of-date since the Draft Growth Strategy was initially developed as well as the correction of errors.
- Adding an overview of the feedback received on the Draft Growth Strategy to the Community Engagement section and shifting this section so that it occurs later in the Strategy to improve the flow of the document.
- Including a diagram in section 8 that outlines the process followed in developing the Growth Strategy.
- Adding 'key growth issues' subsection to each of the settlement sections where growth areas have been identified in section 10.
- An additional growth area (M4) has been identified for Manakau in section 10.
- Including a review period for the Growth Strategy of three years. This would allow Council to test the growth assumptions that have been made and make any updates (if necessary) to the Growth Strategy to ensure that it is appropriately providing for and managing growth in this District. For example growth could occur at a higher rate in a settlement and additional land may need to be considered to accommodate this.
- Appendix 2 has been added to the Growth Strategy to outline the short term projects required to implement the Growth Strategy.

Additional growth area (M4) in Manakau:

An additional growth area has been identified for Manakau. This growth area is identified as M4, is approximately 22ha in area, is currently used for pastoral farming, and is situated just to the north of Manakau village. This growth area has been added as an option to consider for development to occur on the eastern side of SH1 as all of the other growth areas are to the west of the highway.

This area was considered as part of the Development Plan 2008 but was not included in this plan as the land to the south of the village was identified for inclusion instead. Some of the land to the south of the village has recently been subdivided and there is limited potential for additional subdivision to occur in this area.

Landowners within M4 have been contacted by officers in October 2018 to indicate that this area would be included in the Growth Strategy and considered for rezoning at some stage in the future. While one landowner and a property manager have indicated they are supportive of this area being identified for future growth, the majority landowner as well as several community members have expressed strong opposition to this land being included in the Growth Strategy and proposed to be rezoned in the future.

Attached for Council's consideration is the feedback received from the landowners as well as the comments from the property manager and community members. Note that as this feedback has been provided directly to officers outside the consultation process, the contact details of those who have provided feedback have been withheld.

It is acknowledged that only a high level assessment of M4 and the other growth areas identified in the Growth Strategy has been undertaken at this stage. Additional assessment would be required prior to proposing land to be rezoned as part of a Plan Change in the

future. This would include assessment of traffic effects, character effects and the issue of rezoning land that is identified as containing versatile soils. Much of this would be informed by the future Community Plan developed for this area.

At this stage officers have included M4 in the Growth Strategy on the basis that it is a long term option and would not be considered for rezoning in the immediate future. M1 is the preferred growth area. This growth area is adjacent Manakau Domain and is 36ha in area which is almost large enough to meet the shortfall in land that is needed to accommodate growth at Manakau.

Officers have also been made aware of concerns by the wider Manakau community about the potential for the O2NL corridor options to displace parts of the Manakau community. The concern being that displaced residents would currently have very limited options of being able to remain in the community.

M4 would be identified in the Growth Strategy, along with M2 and M3, as possible growth areas that could be considered in the future if required. The Growth Strategy covers a 20+ year period and as such having multiple options is desirable. If any of these growth areas were assessed in the future and found not to be appropriate for residential or rural residential type development then they would not be proposed to be rezoned and could be removed from the Growth Strategy. To not include it in this Strategy would be considered premature given the likely changes that Manakau will experience over the next 5-10 years.

The Growth Strategy is a guiding document and would not affect how the land could be used. The Strategy does not of itself change or alter the private property rights of the land identified as a future growth area. If land is proposed to be rezoned in the future it would be subject to public consultation through the District Plan Change process

6. Options

The options available to Council are:

Option 1: Adopt the Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040.

The Growth Strategy aims to provide an integrated and proactive framework for enabling and managing growth in the Horowhenua. It is the basis for a number of key projects including 'The Lakes' Foxton Beach Master Plan, the 'Gladstone Green Master Plan' and subsequent plan change, and an initial plan change which will propose to rezone some of the land identified in section 10 of the Growth Strategy.

The adoption of the Growth Strategy allows officers to continue to work on these projections. There are costs associated with the implementation of the Growth Strategy including the costs of developing the Master Plans and Plan Changes. These costs are provided for within existing budgets.

Option 2: Do not adopt the Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040 and instead direct Council officers to undertake further work on it.

Council may require additional changes to be made to the Growth Strategy prior to its adoption. This would mean officers would spend additional time amending the Growth Strategy. Depending on the nature of the changes this could have a flow on effects, resulting in delays or changes to the projects that are currently underway and which form part of implementing this Strategy (e.g. development of The Lakes or Gladstone Green Master Plans). The potential outcome being a delay in land being made available for new development.

Option 3: Adopt the Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040 with amendments.

Council may form a view that some parts of the Growth Strategy should be amended prior to adoption. Depending on the nature of the changes it may be possible to form a resolution

that provides clear direction on the nature of the changes required and to enable the Strategy to be adopted.

Officers preferred and recommended option is Option 1.

6.1 Cost

There is no cost to Council from adopting the Growth Strategy. Costs associated with implementing the Strategy (e.g. development of Master Plans and Plan Changes) are already provided for in existing budgets.

6.1.1 Rate Impact

There will be no rates impact associated with adopting the Growth Strategy.

6.2 Community Wellbeing

There are no negative impacts on community wellbeing arising from adopting the Strategy.

6.3 Consenting Issues

There are no consenting issues associated with the adoption of the Growth Strategy.

6.4 LTP Integration

There is no LTP programme related to the options in this report. There are no 'special consultative processes' required.

The decisions made through the Long Term Plan adoption regarding provision of reticulated services have been reflected in the Strategy.

The Strategy is aligned with the Community Outcomes in the Long Term Plan.

The implementation of the Growth Strategy will be covered by existing budgets and any Plan Changes would be subject to a Schedule 1 process under the Resource Management Act 1991 which includes consultation.

7. Consultation

Section 5 of this report outlines that consultation that has been undertaken in relation to the development of the Growth Strategy.

If the Growth Strategy is adopted then further consultation will be undertaken with affected landowners and the public as part of implementing the Growth Strategy. Opportunities for landowners and public engagement would be provided during the development of Master Plans and District Plan Changes, the latter being subject to the prescribed formal public consultation processes of the Resource Management Act.

8. Legal Considerations

There are no legal requirements of statutory obligations affecting the options.

9. Financial Considerations

There is no financial impact.

10. Other Considerations

There are no other considerations.

11. Next Steps

If the Growth Strategy is adopted then the focus shifts to implementing it through District Plan Changes that would rezone some of the growth areas identified.

Initially this would be via the continued development of 'The Lakes' Foxton Beach Master Plan and Gladstone Green Master Plan as well as an initial proposed plan change to rezone land for residential and greenbelt residential purposes and the proposed plan change required to implement the Gladstone Green Master Plan.

12. Supporting Information

Strategic Fit/Strategic Outcome
Decision Making
Consistency with Existing Policy Not applicable.
Funding

Risk Area	Risk Identified	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Assessment (Low to Extreme)	Managed how
Strategic	That growth could occur at a different rate or in a different location to what is identified in the Growth Strategy resulting in more or less land has been identified for growth in towns than required.	Minor	Likely	Moderate	The Growth Strategy has been based on the best information available at the time and a review period of three years has been specified.

Confirmation of statutory compliance

In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

- a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
- b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance of the decision.

13. Appendices

No.	Title	Page
A	GS - Feedback from landowners regarding Manakau growth areas - November 2018	145
B	GS - Feedback from landowners regarding Manakau growth areas - November 2018	167
C	Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040 (<i>Under Separate Cover</i>)	

Author(s)	Tiffany Gower Strategic Planner	
-----------	---	---

Approved by	David McCorkindale Group Manager - Strategy & Development	
-------------	---	---

Submission to HDC

4 November 2018

Proposed Plan Change 3 - Urban Growth: Manakau

To: Strategic Planner, Horowhenua District Council

I refer to your letter dated 8 October 2018, regarding the Proposed Plan Change - Urban Growth Manakau. This forms part of the land that was named **Managa-huia** by the early **Maori**.

I am a landowner of land bordering Mokena Kohere Street and Honi Taipua Street North, that you have identified in your proposal for re-zoning Greenbelt Residential.

I am the landowner of the following:

1. The property at 33 Mokena Kohere Street, Manakau village
2. A 3.42 ha block of land (Ptl:75 DP: 420) which extends north from Mokena Kohere Street
3. A 16/37 share in a 5.47 ha block of land (Lot: 73: 420 Ptl: 74: 420) which is accessed from Honi Taipua Street North, this land borders Manakau School

I strongly support council's proposal because:

- a) It would be a logical extension of **Manakau village** to accommodate some of the **expected population growth** in our area. The **village** is the **hub of Manakau**, being the locality of Manakau School, The Community Hall and the War Memorial Cenotaph. **Residential development** of Manakau village to the north would be **centralized** around these **community assets**.
- b) It would encourage new pupils to **Manakau School**, the principal Deb Logan has publicly stated their desire to expand the roll. Importantly, new pupils would be able to **access the school safely** without crossing State Highway 1, the national Railway and the future Expressway (planned east of the village). **School buses** serving **Otaki and Levin colleges** provide **transport** for students from outside Manakau school on a daily basis.
- c) It would encourage **new businesses and enterprises** to our area.
- d) Manakau village is surrounded by a **transport network** which includes State Highway 1, the national Railway and in future the new Expressway which will significantly decrease travel time to Wellington, Kapiti Coast and Palmerston North.

- e) The **demographic** of Manakau village has changed dramatically in recent times, there has been a noticeable increase in **young families** to the area. The extension of Manakau village would facilitate this demand for residential land.
- f) Of the renowned **village character** and **micro-climate**, and also the close proximity to stunning **natural resources** such as **Waikawa Beach, Waikawa River** and the **Tararua Ranges**.
- g) When I was a child during the late 1960's and early 1970's in Manakau village there was only a small number of houses and large areas of grazing land. I have no recollection of seeing indigenous species such as Kereru or Tuis. There was significant **residential development** of much of this grazing land in the late 1970's and 1980's. The new residents planted an abundant array of trees, shrubs and other plants. Soon after, **indigenous bird species** such as Kereru and Tuis started to reappear. This is an example that **residential development** can have **positive environmental effects**.
- h) In recent years I have fenced off, and planted a large **riparian corridor** for all the **tributaries of the Manga-huia Stream** on the land defined in your Urban Growth Strategy for north of Manakau village. I would estimate this to be at least **2km in length** (see attached photos).
If your proposed plan change is successful, I intend to **extend these riparian plantings**.

In **conclusion**, the extension of Manakau village to the north for new **residential development** would be a judicious decision.

This is an **excellent opportunity for council to ensure the future growth of Manakau village, as identified in your Growth Strategy 2040**.

Yours sincerely

Jeremy Miles

Louise Miles

3 November 2018

Tiffany Gower
Strategic Planner
Horowhenua District Council
Private Bag 4002
Levin 5540

Dear Tiffany

Re Proposed Plan Change 3 – Urban Growth in Manakau

I refer to your letter of 8 October 2018 advising that land I own to the north of Manakau village may be rezoned as part of Proposed Plan Change 3. This was followed up with a subsequent meeting with yourself and David McCorkindale on 29 October 2018. I also requested at the meeting copies of all the information that has led to the decision to put this area forward as a growth area. I was subsequently provided with a high level assessment table, but no detailed assessment reports on the effects of rezoning this area.

You have confirmed that for the two proposed growth areas in Manakau the likely number of allotments is as follows:

M4 (to the north of Manakau Village) – 22 ha

- If serviced 100 lots of 2000m²
- If unserviced 44 lots of 5000m²

As outlined in the information provided this area (i.e. M4) alone would **double** the size of the existing village.

M1 (Waikawa Beach Road around showgrounds and extending back to the highway)

- If serviced 175 lots of 2000m²
- If unserviced 50 lots of 5000m²

Together, if both areas are rezoned rural residential this would provide 275 serviced lots or 94 unserviced lots, potentially tripling the existing area zoned for some form of residential use in Manakau, this representing a substantial change to the village and its surrounds.

My comments are as follows:

M4 to the north of Manakau Village

I own the majority of this area, and oppose its inclusion into the Growth Strategy for the following reasons:

- (i) In my view the process of identifying this area as a growth has been ad hoc to say the least. The land was not shown in the Draft Growth Strategy, and there has been no opportunity for the Manakau community to consider or submit on it, notwithstanding that including this area alone would double the size of the village on the eastern side of the railway line. Where is the wider community engagement on such a significant change? The only parties advised appear to have been the owners of the land to be rezoned. In my view this approach is unacceptable.

I was advised (as justification for the rezoning of this area) that there have been submissions to the Growth Strategy seeking that this land be rezoned to rural residential. From the summary of submissions provided in your email of 28 October 2018, this is clearly not the case. One submission seeks that land further to the east of mine be rezoned, four other submissions (including my own) express concerns regarding the extent of the development proposed and its impact.

- (ii) The 20ha of land in area M4 is all Class 1 Highly Versatile Soil. In 2011, only 5.5% of all land in NZ was classified as high class land for food production¹. Versatile land is a finite resource, with the conversion to residential and lifestyle blocks resulting in the permanent loss of the productive values for current generations and those to follow. As you are aware, the current government has identified the protection of highly productive land as a priority issue, and the development of a National Policy Statement for Versatile Land and High Class Soils is underway (refer attached letter dated 28 June 2018 from the Hon Minister Parker in relation to this and the Horowhenua Growth areas).

An argument has been put forward in our discussions that rezoning to Greenbelt Residential does not necessarily mean that the land will not be utilised productively. However, I understand that to date the Council has not undertaken any detailed work on whether Greenbelt Residential blocks are utilised productively to back this assertion up. As I understand it from our meeting, nor has a detailed assessment been undertaken as to how much of the high class soils in the district has actually been lost to urban or rural residential use. In my view this assessment should have been a precursor to the development of the Growth Strategy. Further I note that three surveys conducted in the Western Bay of Plenty between 1996 and 2005 showed a consistent relationship between new lot sizes and primary production loss with up to 82% of those less than 1.5ha being used for any productive purpose at all (refer *R Andrew & JR Dymond (2013) Expansion of lifestyle blocks and urban areas onto high-class land: an update for planning and policy, Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand* – copy attached). With greenbelt residential lots sizes

¹ http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/environment/environmental-reporting-series/environmental-indicators/Home/Land/high-class-land-food-production.aspx

significantly less than 1.5ha in Horowhenua, it is highly likely that the percentage being used productively would be lower.

- (iii) The proposal is directly contrary to the objectives and policies of the Council's own District Plan, which has a clear direction that subdivision for non-rural activities including residential should be **avoided** on versatile land.

Objective 2.2.1 Fragmentation and Soil Resource

To safeguard the life supporting capacity of soils to enable a wide range of primary production activities and provide a resource for future generations while recognising the finite nature of the versatile land resource.

Policy 2.2.2

Manage the scale, intensity, and design of subdivision to ensure that versatile land is available to be used for a range of primary production activities and that the life-supporting capacity of soils is not compromised through fragmentation or poor subdivision design.

Policy 2.2.10

Ensure that subdivision for non rural activities, including industrial activities, commercial activities and residential activities not ancillary to the primary production land use and not dependent on versatile land in a rural location are avoided.

- (iv) The impact on the character of the village has not been given due consideration. As you are aware the village was described in a report prepared by Boffa Miskell for the 2008 Horowhenua Development Plan as a village having 'unique character' and a leading example of its type in New Zealand. Yet there appears to be no detailed assessment as to what the implications would be on the character of the village including on its compact layout and the one way street pattern from which it would be accessed (which along with the street trees are an important part of the village character). In my view this level of development could not be implemented without adversely affecting the character and amenity of the village.

The Draft Growth Strategy identifies Manakau as one of the areas in which growth will potentially be directed, with a proviso - if it can be planned to maintain the character and provide services². It would appear that the Council has not undertaken work to demonstrate whether the character can be maintained, but is considering re-zoning regardless.

- (v) From our discussion and information provided, the traffic effects of the additional lots has also not been considered at all by a specialist traffic engineer. Will the streets need to be widened to two lane to accommodate the access (I expect so in terms of the Council's engineering standards); what are the safety implications for children attending the school and pre-school?

² Page 5, Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040.

All of these potential effects should have been communicated to the Manakau community for their consideration before putting this proposal up.

- (vi) The location of rural residential next to an area of intensive horticulture (with extensive spraying, as well as sediment runoff) is also in my view poor planning with reverse sensitivity issues. Similarly, if the Expressway is to go through the land to the east, in my view the location of rural residential next to it (with high noise levels) is not compatible with the amenity expected with rural residential living.
- (vii) The land has a stream and tributaries running through it. While the high level assessment notes that this area has been recently planted and should be protected there is no mention of the high values of the stream itself which supports a number of threatened native fish³. There has been no assessment of the impact of 44 or 100 lots on the water quality and the native fish life.

In summary, I do not support the inclusion of M4 into the Growth Strategy (even as a possible future area as you were indicated could occur) for the reasons provided above. There simply has not been a comprehensive and robust level of assessment of the implications of this proposal or any engagement on it with the community (other than the landowners like myself). The approach seems to be zone the areas then worry about the effects and details later.

In view of the character and amenity of the village I strongly urge the Council to consider undertaking engagement with the community with a view to identifying the village as a special character area and to develop provisions to maintain those qualities, which future development proposals can be assessed against. As you are aware this is a common approach in District Plans. It could also involve coming to an agreement with the community around the Council's own works in roads, for example, trimming and removal of vegetation which I understand has created community concerns on occasions. I would like to see the Council actively working with the community, rather than what appears to me to be putting up proposals with little community knowledge. Even the timing of the submissions for the Draft Growth Strategy at the same time as NZTA was seeking submissions on the Expressway was not ideal, and may well have led to less community involvement than otherwise may have been the case.

M1 Waikawa Beach Road

Similar comments apply. Part of this area consists of Class 1 soils (near the State Highway) and this area should be excluded, particularly given the Council's own district plan policies.

There is a mobile phone site near the bush, and this will generate reverse sensitivity effects for the provider – has this been considered?

Is it anticipated that there would be some access onto SH1 as well as Waikawa Beach Road. Given the latest government announcement it seems likely that SH1 will remain an important route (in conjunction with another new two lane road), is a new road connection onto the highway acceptable on this basis?

³ Information from a Horizons ecologist on the importance of the fish life in this stream has been previously provided to the Council.

Has there been a comprehensive assessment undertaken of the impacts of 175 new serviced lots or 50 unserviced, lots, including by a specialist traffic engineer. What are the implications for the school and other services? Is this information available for the community to consider?.

In summary, in my view there needs to be a more comprehensive assessment before the full extent of the M1 land is rezoned in this area to rural residential.

Yours sincerely

Louise Miles

Cc: David Clapperton, Chief Executive, Horowhenua District Council

Hon David Parker BCom, LLB

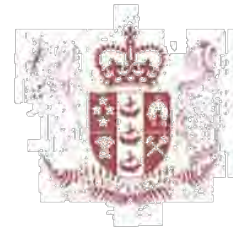
Attorney-General

Associate Minister of Finance

Minister for Economic Development

Minister for the Environment

Minister for Trade and Export Growth



28 JUN 2018

18-M-00813

Dear Louise Miles

Loss of Highly Versatile Soils – Horowhenua Growth Areas

Thank you for your email of 28 April 2018 concerning the loss of highly versatile soils in the Horowhenua District and providing a copy of your submission on the Draft Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040.

I acknowledge your concerns regarding the growth of rural residential and greenfield development on high class land in the Manakau area of Horowhenua District. Protecting our most productive land is a priority for the Government. As you have noted, I recently announced the commencement of work on a National Policy Statement (NPS) for Versatile Land and High Class Soils. This will increase the level of protection afforded to this valuable resource.

The protection of versatile land is an important matter due to the risks that future growth pressures pose to high class soils. I note your submission highlights the areas where you consider the Draft Horowhenua Growth Strategy is inconsistent with the District Plan.

I understand that submissions on the Growth Strategy recently closed and will therefore not likely be influenced by an upcoming NPS. However, I expect that future changes to the District Plan will be informed by a new NPS for Versatile Land and High Class Soils.

In the meantime, I would encourage you to continue to participate in council processes around the development of the Horowhenua Growth Strategy 2040 and any subsequent proposed changes to the Horowhenua District Plan.

Yours sincerely

Hon David Parker
Minister for the Environment



Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand



ISSN: 0303-6758 (Print) 1175-8899 (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnzr20>

Expansion of lifestyle blocks and urban areas onto high-class land: an update for planning and policy

R Andrew & JR Dymond

To cite this article: R Andrew & JR Dymond (2013) Expansion of lifestyle blocks and urban areas onto high-class land: an update for planning and policy, Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand, 43:3, 128-140, DOI: [10.1080/03036758.2012.736392](https://doi.org/10.1080/03036758.2012.736392)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/03036758.2012.736392>



Published online: 13 Dec 2012.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 613



Citing articles: 4 View citing articles [↗](#)

Full Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at
<http://www.tandfonline.com/action/journalInformation?journalCode=tnzr20>

Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand, 2013
Vol. 43, No. 3, 128–140, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03036758.2012.736392>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Expansion of lifestyle blocks and urban areas onto high-class land: an update for planning and policy

R Andrew* and JR Dymond

Landcare Research, Palmerston North, New Zealand

(Received 21 December 2011; accepted 24 September 2012)

New Zealand's economy remains highly dependent on agricultural production. There are 175,000 lifestyle blocks in New Zealand covering 873,000 ha, and these, along with urbanisation, potentially constrain future land productivity. Using GIS analysis to bring together data on land cover, land use, and lifestyle blocks, we find lifestyle blocks occupy 10% of New Zealand's high-class land, while urbanisation since 1990 occupies 0.5%. An average of 5800 new lifestyle blocks have been added every year since 1998. With one-sixth of all lifestyle blocks occupying high-class land, and an additional area affected by proximity factors such as 'reverse sensitivity' and the 'impermanence syndrome', both national monitoring of land fragmentation and policy interventions are urgently required.

Keywords: high-class land; lifestyle blocks; productive potential; urbanisation; versatile soils; policy; regional planning

Introduction

[The area] is so close to Wellington that it is gradually being cut up for residential sections. Gardeners have already been driven out of this portion, so the city must look elsewhere for its market supplies.

This comment on urbanisation from a newspaper article reflects current concern over the loss of valuable productive land (e.g. Mackay 2008; Palmer 2008; Horticulture New Zealand 2009; Rutledge et al. 2010; Mackay et al. 2011). However, while the area referred to in the quote above could easily be the Kāpiti Coast District today, in fact the extract is from a Wellington newspaper almost 100 years ago and refers to urbanisation of the Hutt Valley (Evening Post 1916, p. 11). With the help of the government of the day, some market gardeners in the Hutt Valley relocated to Ōtaki, itself an area now seeing increased rural subdivision.

The loss of productive land has been a political football in New Zealand for a long time, and shows no signs of being resolved. What has changed since 1916? Certainly the population is now much more urban; in 1916 the urban and rural populations were approximately equal, whereas the urban population is now over 85% (Pool 2011). Agricultural goods made up over 75% of New Zealand's merchandise exports in 1916 (Ballingall & Lattimore 2004), and while this has dropped significantly since then, it is still high at over 57% in 2011 (MAF 2011).

The *Town and Country Planning Act 1953* introduced compulsory planning and restrictions on land use in rural zones. In 1973 the Act was amended to include, among other things, 'the avoidance of encroachment of urban development on, and the protection of, land having a high actual or potential value for the production of food', and this was carried over into the new *Town and Country Planning Act 1977* (Baumgart

*Corresponding author. Email: rm.andrew.nz@gmail.com

Expansion of lifestyle blocks and urban areas onto high-class land 129

& Howitt 1979). In 1991, the *Resource Management Act* (RMA) changed the focus of planning to independent impacts on the environment, removing the explicit concern for preserving food production potential (Palmer 2008).

While urbanisation has long been a cause of concern for the loss of high-quality food-production land, lifestyle blocks have more recently received attention as potentially locking productive land out of future production. In this paper, we investigate how much of New Zealand's high-class land is occupied by lifestyle blocks, and compare this to the rate of new occupation due to urbanisation between 1990 and 2008. We then explore the arguments for and against the protection of high-class land and discuss whether lifestyle blocks constitute loss of productive land. We conclude with a summary and recommendations for future work.

Lifestyle blocks

In the early 20th century, rural properties in New Zealand were small as land owners sought to feed themselves and make an income by selling surpluses. As specialisation increased, rural properties were consolidated into larger holdings and the number of smallholdings fell. This trend reversed in the late 1960s and early 1970s, with the harder times faced by farmers forcing them to diversify and sell parts of their land (McAloon 2009).

The number of small rural properties has grown substantially in recent decades. According to McAloon (2009), the number of holdings below 40 ha was 15,302 in 1972, and this grew to 35,701 by 1992. Gouin (2006) suggested this increase was largely because of new lifestyle blocks. The number of lifestyle blocks recorded in the national property valuation database has increased markedly since the late 1990s, from just over 100,000 in 1998 to the present figure of about 175,000 (Fig. 1).

Surveys of owners of small rural properties have repeatedly shown a wide range of characteristics, such that it is difficult to generalise

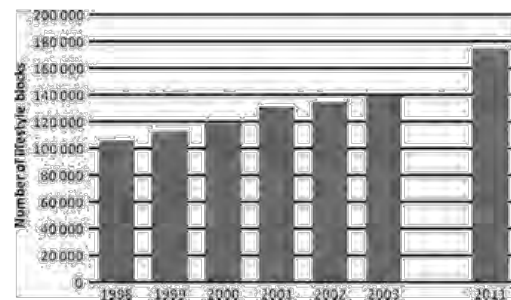


Figure 1 Number of lifestyle properties indicated by the national property valuation database (Sanson et al. 2004; Terralink).

about such properties, and this reflects international experience (Daniels 1986). Land productivity, length of tenancy, motivations for ownership, off-farm income and rural experience are all highly variable (Fairweather 1996; Fairweather & Robertson 2000; Sanson et al. 2004; Isnard 2009; Property Economics 2009). Generally, though, studies suggest there are often significant benefits to rural residential subdivision, such as reinvigoration of rural communities, swelling of rural school rolls, building of resilience through diversifying production methods, and the improved quality of life of those with lifestyle blocks.

High-class land

High-class land is versatile and enables efficient production of (particularly) food. It has been rightly argued that high-quality soils are not the only requirement for efficient food production, with other factors such as climate, topography, infrastructure, labour supply, technology and the regulatory environment all being necessary for efficient food production (Treadwell 1996; Horticulture New Zealand 2009; Bloomer 2011). However, to equate these various factors would be invalid. There are several important attributes that differ among items in the list presented initially by Treadwell (1996) and referred to in subsequent Environment Court cases. In the context of this article, chief among

130 R Andrew and JR Dymond

these attributes is the timescale and ease of their renewability.

Many of the geophysical attributes of high-class land are renewable only over a relatively long timescale and generally require non-engineering methods (e.g. restoration of soil structure by sowing grass and resting for up to 5 years), while improvement of a poor soil can take decades or longer, making soil recovery and creation an expensive exercise. Some attributes, such as climatic factors, are not under our direct influence. A site's slope and aspect can only be modified by use of engineering methods that tend to worsen other factors, particularly soil characteristics. In contrast, economic factors like supply of labour and its quality are partly under the influence of the regulatory environment, but are also subject to economic cycles. The effects of interactions with neighbouring landowners can be influenced in a number of ways, including mediation, communication and modified farming methods. The cost and time associated with renewing the geophysical attributes of land are therefore higher than those required for other attributes to change.

While the RMA removed the explicit protection of land for the purposes of food production, since the 1968 amendment to the *Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act* there have been restrictions on the ownership of rural land by overseas persons and companies (Fairweather 1985). This general protection of rural land from potential loss to foreign parties contrasts with a lack of effective, nationally consistent, preventive measures against the gradual loss of the same productive land by urbanisation and subdivision.

International context

In only the last few years, urbanisation of the world's population passed 50% for the first time in history, while in developed countries the overall rate of urbanisation is about 77%

(World Bank 2012). In opposition to the long and steady global march of urbanisation is a smaller, but still significant trend in developed countries of rural residential development (sometimes called 'rural sprawl'), seen by some as part of a larger movement from productivism to post-productivism (Wilson 2001). In Australia, the UK, Canada and the USA,¹ there has been considerable reporting and debate of rural land fragmentation, loss of agricultural land, and the success of policies aimed at preserving farmland.

In the USA, Daniels (1986) asserts that the proliferation of American hobby farms 'may threaten the future viability of commercial farm operations' (p. 31) and claims 'few restrictions have been placed on the creation of hobby farms' (p. 34). Nelson (1992, p. 467) reports that every state in the USA had farmland preservation policies, but highlights the particular success of such policies in Oregon in accommodating rural-residential development 'without harming commercial farm operations'. In apparent contrast, Davis et al. (1994, p. 56), in their summary of 'exurban' USA, could identify no major policy that 'specifically deals with the management of exurban development', but rather asserted that 'all existing policies unwittingly stimulate or frustrate it'. In a discussion of the discourses and ideologies of farmland preservation, Bunce (1998, p. 233) states 'farmland preservation in North America remains a contentious issue which has failed to mature into an integrated element of rural land use planning'.

In an analysis of the five mainland states of Australia, Houston (2005) found that agriculture in peri-urban regions contributed almost 25% of Australia's total gross value of agricultural production, which suggests the threat of their residentialisation may have a disproportionate effect on agricultural production. Butt (2011, p. 3) reports that much of the peri-urban area surrounding Melbourne has experienced increasing lifestyle development and a decline

¹Our review has been limited to English-language literature.

Expansion of lifestyle blocks and urban areas onto high-class land 131

in the number of commercial farm businesses and, despite policy intent, ‘the risks of the loss of a land resource seem to have rarely influenced long-term planning decisions’.

Some authors point to a contrasting development between North America and Western Europe, including the UK, where prevailing opinion holds that agriculture itself represents the main threat to rural areas (Bunce 1998; Holloway 2000; Wilson 2001). The rural landscape of the UK is markedly different from that in New Zealand, and there are several important factors at play in the residentialisation of rural land that are not present in New Zealand, including the ‘farming crisis’ (Holloway 2000), significant tax incentives (HM Revenue & Customs 2012), and the existence of numerous small villages, which provide intermediate opportunities for escape from urban life. In continental Western Europe, the proportion of the population living in rural areas is significantly higher than in New Zealand (World Bank 2012). A further important contrast between New Zealand’s situation and that of other developed nations is the former’s high economic dependence on agricultural production.

Data and methodology

Urban area data

Urban areas are readily observable from remotely sensed imagery, primarily based on building density. The Land Use and Carbon Analysis System (LUCAS) uses satellite imagery to help track land-use change for New Zealand’s reporting under the Kyoto Protocol (MfE 2012). Maps for 1990 and 2008 have been created and a further map is planned for 2012. However, the urban areas (‘settlements’)—which are not important for the carbon accounting goal of LUCAS—are taken directly from maps of land cover in 1995/96 and 2002/03 (Land Cover Database versions 1 and 2 [MfE 2009]), and are therefore poor representations of urban areas in 1990 and 2008 (Shepherd & Newsome 2009). We have used the

source LUCAS imagery (Landsat TM for 1990 and SPOT5 for 2008) and manually digitised urban areas for 1990 and 2008, giving a consistent pair of maps suitable for identifying areas of change. We estimate the overall mapping accuracy of urban areas to be greater than 97%.

Lifestyle block data

Property valuations are the main determinant of local government rates in New Zealand, and Land Information NZ (LINZ) provides Rating Valuations Rules under the *Ratings Valuations Act 1998* ‘in the interests of ensuring a nationally consistent, impartial, independent, and equitable rating valuation system that can be monitored and audited’ (LINZ 2010, p. 1). As part of these rules, the territorial authority must assess the land use for each rating unit, including whether it is a lifestyle block defined as being (LINZ 2010, p. 60):

...generally in a rural area, where the predominant use is for a residence and, if vacant, there is a right to build a dwelling. The land can be of variable size but must be larger than an ordinary residential allotment. The principal use of the land is non-economic in the traditional farming sense, and the value exceeds the value of comparable farmland.

Key here is that the land is determined to be used in a ‘non-economic’ way, implying that revenues from production from the land are likely to be insufficient to cover the costs of the property. This judgement is made by the territorial authorities’ valuation contractors without access to the landowners’ accounts and the definition is therefore clearly open to inconsistent interpretation. It seems likely that, after use for a residence, the judgement of whether the farm is ‘traditional’ or not is the determining criterion in the categorical assessment. A highly productive, mixed-output smallholding could easily be classified as ‘non-traditional’. Despite these concerns, we believe this is the most robust dataset available for

132 R Andrew and JR Dymond

identifying lifestyle blocks in New Zealand. Data collected under the Rating Valuations Rules are collated by Quotable Value and matched to cadastral data by Terralink to create a coherent spatial database of property valuations. We have used a subset spatial dataset that flags individual properties as either lifestyle or not, and these data were extracted from Terralink's database in May 2011. Terralink's database indicates approximately 175,000 lifestyle blocks, comprising 198,000 land parcels, of which 135,000 parcels are in the North Island and 63,000 in the South Island. Lifestyle blocks occupy 546,000 ha in the North Island and 328,000 ha in the South Island, giving a national total of 873,000 ha, or about 5% of New Zealand's non-reserved land. By way of comparison, urban areas cover approximately 221,000 ha.

High-class land

While recognising that other factors are required for productivity of high-class land, in this article we limit our analysis to land's physical qualities: soil, climate, topography—qualities that are not readily modifiable. The Land Use Capability (LUC) classification is derived from assessment from all three of these qualities (Lynn et al. 2009). At its highest level, the LUC classification represents the versatility of an area of land, and classes 1 and 2 are generally considered to be versatile, although

some practitioners add category 3e. In response to the newly apparent needs of the RMA, Webb and colleagues developed a definition of 'high-class land' and mapped this class at 1:50,000 scale across New Zealand (Webb et al. 1995). This new definition classifies high-class land in a similar way to class 1 and 2 land in the LUC classification, but with differences in the thresholds for climate, erosion and drainage class, among others. In particular, these new thresholds were chosen to be more defensible in the context of high-class land.

Analysis

The three spatial datasets were rasterised to a 15 m grid. Using ERDAS Imagine, the urban areas of 1990 and 2008 were differenced to obtain a national raster map of urbanisation. This raster map, and that of lifestyle blocks, was then overlaid on the raster map of high-class land. These data are suitable and reliable for analysis at the regional and national level, but their accuracy may not be suitable for more local analysis.

Results

Between 1990 and 2008, approximately 25,000 ha of new urban areas were developed, of which 16,000 ha was in the North Island and 9000 ha in the South Island (Table 1). Of this new urban area, 7000 ha (29%) has been developed on

Table 1 Areas occupied by new urban areas between 1990 and 2008.

		High-class land (kha)	Not high-class land (kha)	Total (kha)
North Island	Not urbanised	814.8	10626	11,440.8
	Urbanised	4.7	11.3	16
	Total	819.5	10,637.3	11,456.8
South Island	Not urbanised	642.8	14,464.5	15,107.4
	Urbanised	2.5	6.2	8.7
	Total	645.3	14,470.7	15,116.1
New Zealand	Not urbanised	1457.6	25,090.6	26,548.2
	Urbanised	7.2	17.5	24.7
	Total	1464.8	25,108.1	26,572.8

Expansion of lifestyle blocks and urban areas onto high-class land 133

Table 2 Areas occupied by new urban areas between 1990 and 2008, by region.

Region	Total high-class land (kha)	% High-class land occupied by new urbanisation	% New urbanisation on high-class land
Northland	27.8	0.5%	27%
Auckland	62.9	4.1%	35%
Waikato	287	0.4%	36%
Bay of Plenty	37.1	1.0%	27%
Taranaki	87.1	0.1%	18%
Manawatū/ Wanganui	148.2	0.1%	11%
Gisborne	40.6	0%	0%
Hawke's Bay	92.5	0.1%	49%
Wellington	36.3	0.4%	7%
Tasman	16	1.0%	17%
Nelson	0.3	1.11%	17%
Marlborough	37.7	0.5%	59%
West Coast	0.3	0%	0%
Canterbury	319.5	1.5%	34%
Otago	87.8	0.4%	21%
Southland	183.6	<0.1%	9%
New Zealand	1464.8	0.50%	29%

high-class land. This is approximately 0.5% of New Zealand's total area of high-class land (i.e. 7000 ha of 1,465,000 ha).

In Hawke's Bay and Marlborough a high proportion of urbanisation has occurred on high-class land (49% and 59%, respectively),

but this still amounts to relatively small proportions of the available high-class land in each region (Table 2). At 11%, Nelson's urbanisation has occupied high-class land at the fastest rate of any region, with Auckland's rate next at 4%.

In early 2011, the valuation database indicated 175,000 lifestyle blocks in New Zealand covering an area of 873,000 ha. Seventy-five thousand of these had been established since 1998, giving an average of 5800 new lifestyle blocks per year. Our analysis shows 148,000 ha (17%) of lifestyle blocks are located on high-class land (Table 3). The proportion is slightly higher in the South Island (18%) than the North Island (16%). The 148,000 ha of lifestyle blocks on high-class land is approximately 10% of New Zealand's total area of high-class land, with a slightly higher proportion in the North Island (11%) than in the South Island (9%).

There are some regional differences (Table 4). For example, in Auckland 21% of lifestyle blocks are on high-class land, but this amounts to 35% of all high-class land in the region, while in Northland only 7% of lifestyle blocks are on high-class land, but this amounts to 28% of all such land in the region. In Southland, 39% of lifestyle blocks occupy high-class land, but this represents only 4% of high-class land in the region.

Table 3 Areas occupied by lifestyle blocks.

		High-class land (kha)	Not high-class land (kha)	Total (kha)
North Island	Not lifestyle	731	10180.1	10911.1
	Lifestyle	88.5	88.5	545.7
	Total	819.5	10637.3	11456.8
South Island	Not lifestyle	586.1	14202.4	14788.5
	Lifestyle	59.2	268.3	327.5
	Total	645.3	14470.7	15116.1
New Zealand	Not lifestyle	1317.1	24382.5	25699.6
	Lifestyle	147.7	725.6	873.2
	Total	1464.8	25108.1	26572.8

134 *R Andrew and JR Dymond*

Table 4 Areas occupied by lifestyle blocks, by region.

Region	Total high-class land (kha)	% High-class land occupied by lifestyle blocks	% Lifestyle blocks on high-class land
Northland	27.8	28%	7%
Auckland	62.9	35%	21%
Waikato	287	11%	25%
Bay of Plenty	37.1	16%	8%
Taranaki	87.2	3%	16%
Manawatū/ Wanganui	148.2	5%	20%
Gisborne	40.6	9%	20%
Hawke's Bay	92.5	4%	15%
Wellington	36.3	12%	11%
Tasman	16	24%	8%
Nelson	0.3	12%	1%
Marlborough	37.7	10%	9%
West Coast	0.3	0%	0%
Canterbury	319.5	11%	28%
Otago	87.8	10%	16%
Southland	183.6	4%	39%
New Zealand	1464.8	10%	17%

Discussion

The results of our analysis show 10% of high-class land is presently occupied by lifestyle blocks, and the area of lifestyle blocks has been increasing rapidly in recent years. This significant proportion raises the question of whether high-class land should be protected and whether occupation by lifestyle blocks is equivalent to loss of productive land. The RMA establishes the promotion of sustainable management of resources as its overarching goal, where sustainability recognises potential impact on the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Given that we do not know the needs of future generations, it can be argued that we should leave options open to them, and it would then follow that non-renewable resources should be protected.

Importing food

The pricing of food is complex. However, *ceteris paribus*, when existing productive, high-class land is taken out of commercial production, food prices are likely to rise as supply reduces or supply is maintained by producing on land of lower quality. As prices rise, previously expensive imports become competitive. With globalisation, it could be argued that we must protect non-renewable resources at a global level, but not necessarily at a local level. We could import more food in future if we lose the capacity to produce it ourselves.

New Zealand is a net exporter of food: in 2009 it exported almost four times as much food by weight as it imported and almost seven times by value (Statistics New Zealand 2010). Furthermore, New Zealand has the highest value of food exports as a proportion of GDP of the 80 largest economies in the world (National Bank 2011). However, New Zealand depends significantly on imports for many foods considered staples, including wheat, sugar, vegetable oils, bananas and rice. About 30% by weight of New Zealanders' food is imported, and about 50% by calories (FAO 2010). Much of the food imported does not grow well in New Zealand and/or is much more efficiently, and cheaply, produced in other countries, with negligible deleterious effect on quality from international transportation.

The importation of food confers a number of benefits, including making available a wider variety of foods, extending supply seasons, supplementing local production, reducing costs, smoothing out local supply disruptions (e.g. those caused by bad weather), and potentially providing important revenue for developing countries. Disadvantages of importing food include loss of control over methods of production (labour conditions, environmental regulation, animal ethics, use of agrichemicals, energy use, land clearance, food quality and genetic modification), greater exposure to fluctuations in international prices, biosecurity risks, environmental effects of international transportation

Expansion of lifestyle blocks and urban areas onto high-class land 135

and effects on the balance of payments. Fluctuations in international prices can be extreme: during the world food crisis of 2008, with food prices surging to record highs (FAO 2011), a number of major developing economies placed restrictions on exports of food commodities (Jones & Kwiecinski 2010). For New Zealand, environmental effects of international transportation are only significant for air-freighted goods, and the carbon emissions associated with the international transportation of New Zealand's imported food are equivalent to only about 0.4% of the average New Zealander's carbon footprint (Andrew et al. 2010).

Some foods require very short transportation times to retain freshness and quality. For example, the quality of leafy greens (e.g. lettuce, spinach) is strongly dependent on the time since harvest. A high proportion of the leafy greens supplied to Auckland are produced in Waikato, a short distance away (Horticulture New Zealand, Chris Keenan, pers. comm. June 2011). Importation is not considered to be a viable alternative for highly perishable foods.

Even if New Zealand did not import food, food prices would still be exposed to the fluctuations of international markets by two mechanisms: (1) New Zealand's domestic food production is highly dependent on imported fertilisers, oil, machinery and other goods, and price fluctuations in these commodities flow through to food prices; and (2) for any foods that New Zealand exports more than it consumes domestically (e.g. dairy, meat) the domestic price is likely to be strongly influenced by the price achieved on the export market. Nevertheless, an increase in food imports increases exposure to international market fluctuations.

Producing on lower class land

One potential consequence of the loss of high-class land is an increase in production from lower class land, although this can also result from the expansion of production (e.g. dairy expansion). Lower class land by definition is

less efficient for food production, where efficiency measures production and/or revenue compared to inputs and detrimental environmental consequences (and negative externalities in general). Lower class land may have either excessively rapid or very poor drainage. Rapidly draining soils require higher rates of irrigation, increased fertiliser demand, or lower expectations of yield. Where land has very poor drainage, soil may sit waterlogged for several days, resulting in reduced yields. Occasionally poor drainage can be remedied, but this is not guaranteed.

When the slope of land is higher than about 12°, surface runoff can lead not only to wasted irrigation water, but also to significant soil erosion, and lost soil is lost productivity. While surface runoff and consequent erosion on gently sloping land can be reduced using appropriate management techniques (Johnstone et al. 2011), land with slopes over about 12° is substantially more difficult to manage. As well as runoff and erosion, land with higher slopes becomes more difficult for the operation of machinery such as tractors, harvesters, topdressers, etc. (Webb & Wilson 1995).

Subdivision and loss of high-class land

As noted by Maassen (2009), the act of subdivision of land does not affect the soil's productive capacity. However, it would be facile to disconnect the legal division of property parcels from the usual consequences of subdivision, namely the construction of roads and buildings. In addition to the physical removal, covering up, mixing, erosion and compaction of soils resulting from construction (where buildings and roads are located, but also in places where heavy machinery have been), productive potential can be effectively lost when the new landowner does not intend to rely on production from the land as the main source of income.

Clearly, economies of scale are an important factor in whether land can be efficiently productive, and the more of a property that is

136 *R Andrew and JR Dymond*

built over the less likely it is that production can be efficient. Urban properties are at one end of this continuum, and therefore often have poor food production efficiencies. However, while the average urban property has low efficiency this does not mean that higher efficiencies are not possible, but it does reflect choices and conditions of householders that are unlikely to change significantly in the near term. Lifestyle blocks are further along the continuum and it is not a simple matter whether they are efficient or not. Two important issues are relevant: the concept of effective irreversibility, and the evidence for productivity of lifestyle blocks.

Effective irreversibility

Subdivision of land is legally reversible: smaller parcels of land can be re-aggregated into larger parcels. However, once a subdivided, small parcel of land is valued by the market as a lifestyle block, and a residence is constructed on it, it is unlikely to revert to 'normal' rural land use. The key reason for this is the increased value of the property per hectare. When a large house is present, this sunk cost is included in the market value but may not be of value to a commercial producer.

Land is valued in the market based partly on the benefits it provides the owners, comprising productive value, residential value and speculative value (Property Economics 2009). Productive farm land is primarily valued based on the profit the market believes can be extracted from production on that land. In urban areas, residential land is valued based on the range of benefits that homeowners expect to derive, including but not limited to security, happiness, status and potential rental income.

The value of lifestyle blocks mixes these two sources of benefits: that of the homeowner and of the productive farmer. According to the definition of lifestyle properties used in property valuations, lifestyle properties have land value higher than similar farm land (LINZ 2010). In general, owners of lifestyle blocks

place this higher value on the land because they are there for more than purely economic reasons, so the land value in many cases is based on more than the productive potential of the land. Further value is added to the property through infrastructure such as septic tanks, electricity connections and water supplies. In addition, the value of the house constructed on a lifestyle block is often substantial.

In Rodney District in 2008, average lifestyle blocks were selling for \$100,000/ha, compared with 'land intensive' farms selling for \$10,000–\$30,000/ha. However, there is also evidence of some 'highly productive agricultural uses' achieving prices similar to lifestyle blocks (Property Economics 2009, p. 3). According to Stillman (2005), between 1990 and 2002 lifestyle blocks in the national valuation database had average values just under those of horticulture, piggeries and chicken farms, the most capital-intensive rural productive operations.

The higher market value of lifestyle blocks and the non-productive components of this value (e.g. the residence) effectively take it out of the financial reach of those valuing only financial return because the cost of the property cannot be recouped through production. As a consequence, land, once subdivided, is generally highly unlikely to return to economic food production. Exceptions to this rule of thumb include where the profitability of food production increases significantly (e.g. through technology development or food markets driving prices), where economic conditions force lifestyle block owners to return to urban areas (with consequent drop in market value of lifestyle blocks), and through government intervention in the market, as happened in the 1940s and 1950s (McAloon 2009).

An additional mechanism by which rural subdivision is effectively irreversible is what might be called the peri-urban slippery slope of subdivision. In peri-urban areas, the subdivision of rural land into rural-residential properties often leads to, and facilitates, further subdivision into smaller, urban properties. As noted by Nelson (1992, p. 475), 'the market for

Expansion of lifestyle blocks and urban areas onto high-class land 137

farmland is internalizing expectations of conversion'. Decisions to allow rural subdivision should therefore consider the increased likelihood of urban and rural sprawl that may result in future.

Productivity of lifestyle blocks

An early national survey published in the 1970s found just under half the smallholdings obtained income from their property (Jowett 1976, cited by Fairweather 1996). Several later surveys have shown that few of the owners of lifestyle blocks obtain the majority of their income from their property (Fairweather & Robertson 2000; Isnard 2009). Fairweather and Robertson (2000, p. 42) conclude with the 'general observation that smallholders overall do not engage in high levels of production'. This appears to be similar in the UK, although available evidence is limited (Holloway 2000).

According to De Luca (2009), three surveys conducted in Western Bay of Plenty between 1996 and 2005 showed a consistent relationship between new lot sizes and primary production loss—up to 66% of properties less than 4 ha and up to 82% of those less than 1.5 ha were not being used for any productive purpose at all. On the other hand, on 29% of lots there was an increase in production following subdivision, generally because of a change from pastoral use to more intensive land uses. These more productive lots tended to be between 3 and 8 ha in size.

The results from the Western Bay of Plenty surveys, and evidence from other surveys, indicate an important distinction between two groups—smallholders and lifestylers. A clear delineation between these two groups would be impossible, because the attributes that distinguish them are not discrete. Conceptually we can consider a subset of more productive landowners and another of less productive landowners. It is unfortunate that no national dataset exists that would permit a richer spatial analysis of these two groups.

Fairweather and Robertson (2000) reported that 46% of respondents in peri-urban Christchurch identified themselves as 'lifestylers'. Isnard (2009) obtained a similar figure from a survey in Kāpiti Coast District, with 45% of respondents identifying themselves as 'lifestyler'. Other common terms used include 'smallholder', 'hobbyfarmer', 'rural resident', 'small farmer', 'farmer' and 'horticulturalist'. While these terms could identify motivations of landowners, they do not necessarily indicate productivity—some 'lifestylers' might have very high food production from their properties, while some 'farmers' might have none.

Two further factors affect rural productivity. One is the 'impermanence syndrome', whereby rural landowners reduce investment in their properties in the expectation of eventual sale for residential purposes (Daniels 1986). Another is 'reverse sensitivity', whereby the sensitivities of new rural residents can impinge on the production activities of neighbouring properties (Pardy & Kerr 1999). These include sensitivities to the use of sprayed chemicals and odours from farming operations. This can affect productivity of agricultural and horticultural operations, and there have been cases where permission has been granted for further subdivision as a result of this lost productivity. That is, a farm's productivity may decline because of reverse sensitivity, contributing to a later decision to subdivide that farm, so leading to further subdivision.

Conclusions

Lifestyle blocks occupy 873,000 ha, or about 5% of New Zealand's non-reserved land. One-sixth (17%) of these are located on high-class land, which is approximately 10% of all high-class land (with similar proportions in each main island). In comparison, while 29% of new urban development since 1990 has occurred on high-class land, this represents only 0.5% of all high-class land. There are two important conclusions from these figures. First, loss of high-class land to lifestyle-block development has far

138 R Andrew and JR Dymond

outstripped loss to urbanisation in recent years. Second, fully one-tenth of New Zealand's most productive agricultural land has already been converted to lifestyle sections, and this has increased rapidly in the last 10 years. In some regions the rate of subdivision of high-class land is very high, with 35% of the best agricultural land in the Auckland region already occupied by lifestyle blocks.

As New Zealand continues to look to agriculture to generate economic value for the country, a significant proportion of its best agricultural land—a valuable, limited and non-renewable resource—is being used, in many cases, for consumptive purposes. With a growing population alongside a burgeoning desire for space and other benefits of rural living, there is no reason to expect the trend for rural subdivisions to subside. Therefore, we suggest two responses are urgently required: (1) national monitoring of rural land fragmentation; and (2) a national policy statement prioritising New Zealand's best agricultural lands for productive uses. This is one case where short-term market conditions favour outcomes that are unlikely to be in the nation's long-term interest, and action is well overdue.

Acknowledgements

This research was funded by the Ministry of Science and Innovation under the Ecosystem Services for Multiple Outcomes program (contract C09X0912). We thank an anonymous reviewer for valuable comments.

References

- Andrew R, Fitt H, Harper C 2010. Assessment of rural productive potential in the Greater Ōtaki area: scenarios and options for a sustainable food future. Final report. Contract Report LC92 prepared for Kāpiti Coast District Council. Palmerston North, New Zealand, Landcare Research. 118 p.
- Ballingall J, Lattimore R 2004. Farming in New Zealand: the state of play and key issues for the backbone of the New Zealand economy. *Farm Policy Journal* 1: 48–58.
- Baumgart IL, Howitt PA 1979. Trends in law related to conservation and preservation of natural resources. *New Zealand Journal of Ecology* 2: 67–70.
- Bloomer D 2011. Versatile soils—productive land. Report prepared for Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Page Bloomer Associates Ltd. 32 p.
- Bunce M 1998. Thirty years of farmland preservation in North America: discourses and ideologies of a movement. *Journal of Rural Studies* 14: 233–247.
- Butt A 2011. Functional change and farming in the peri-metropolis: what does it really mean for agriculture and food systems? Fifth State of Australian Cities Conference, Melbourne, 29 November–2 December 2011.
- Daniels TL 1986. Hobby farming in America: rural development or threat to commercial agriculture? *Journal of Rural Studies* 2: 31–40.
- Davis JS, Nelson AC, Dueker KJ 1994. The new 'burbs: the exurbs and their implications for planning policy. *Journal of the American Planning Association* 60: 45–59.
- De Luca R 2009. District plan review planner's report: section 16—rural—general strategy. Report prepared for Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Russell De Luca Consultancy. 20 p.
- Evening Post 1916, 21 June 1916. Ōtaki.
- Fairweather J 1985. Land policy and land settlement in New Zealand: an analysis of land policy goals and an evaluation of their effect. Lincoln University, New Zealand, Agribusiness and Economics Research Unit (AERU). 40 p.
- Fairweather JR 1996. We don't want to see our neighbours' washing. *New Zealand Geographer* 52: 76–83.
- Fairweather JR, Robertson NJ 2000. Smallholders in Canterbury: characteristics, motivations, land use and intentions to move. Research Report No. 245. Lincoln University, New Zealand, Agribusiness and Economics Research Unit. 55 p.
- FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) 2010. Food balance sheet 2007: New Zealand. Rome, Italy, FAO. <http://faostat.fao.org> (accessed 2 July 2010).
- FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) 2011. Global information and early warning system (GIEWS): global food price monitor. Rome, Italy, FAO. <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/index.htm> (accessed 4 August 2011).
- Gouin D-M 2006. Agricultural sector adjustment following removal of government subsidies in New Zealand. Research Report No. 284. Lincoln University, New Zealand, Agribusiness and Economics Research Unit. 82 p.

Expansion of lifestyle blocks and urban areas onto high-class land 139

- HM Revenue & Customs 2012. Agricultural relief. <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/inheritancetax/pass-money-property/agricultural-relief.htm> (accessed 7 August 2012).
- Holloway L 2000. 'Hell on earth and paradise all at the same time': the production of smallholding space in the British countryside. *Area* 32: 307–315.
- Horticulture New Zealand 2009. Oral evidence submitted during hearings on the proposed one plan—management of production soils. Wellington, Horticulture New Zealand.
- Houston P 2005. Re-valuing the fringe: some findings on the value of agricultural production in Australia's peri-urban regions. *Geographical Research* 32: 209–223.
- Isnard L 2009. Rural residential living in the Kapiti Coast District. Paraparaumu, New Zealand, Kāpiti Coast District Council. 59 p.
- Johnstone P, Wallace D, Arnold N, Bloomer D 2011. Holding it together—soils for sustainable vegetable production. Report prepared for Horticulture New Zealand. Auckland, Plant & Food Research and LandWISE.
- Jones D, Kwiecinski A 2010. Policy responses in emerging economies to international agricultural commodity price surges. OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Working Paper No. 34. Paris, OECD Publishing. 89 p.
- LINZ (Land Information New Zealand) 2010. Rating valuations rules 2008. Office of the Valuer-General. LINZS30300. Wellington, Land Information New Zealand.
- Lynn I, Manderson A, Page M, Harmsworth G, Eyles G, Douglas G, Mackay A, Newsome P 2009. Land use capability survey handbook—a New Zealand handbook for the classification of land. 3rd edition. Hamilton, AgResearch; Lincoln, Landcare Research; Lower Hutt, GNS Science. 163 p.
- Maassen JW 2009. Report pursuant to s.42a resource management act concerning the inclusion of provisions in part I pop regarding versatile soils. Report prepared for Horizons Regional Council. Palmerston North, New Zealand, Cooper Rapley Lawyers. 16 p.
- Mackay AD 2008. Impacts of intensification of pastoral agriculture on soils: current and emerging challenges and implications for future land uses. *New Zealand Veterinary Journal* 56: 281–288.
- Mackay A, Stokes S, Penrose M, Clothier BE, Goldson S, Rowarth J 2011. Land: competition for future use. *New Zealand Science Review* 68: 67–71.
- McAloon J 2009. Land ownership: land ownership from the 1950s. In: *Te ara: the encyclopedia of New Zealand*. Wellington, Ministry for Culture and Heritage. <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/land-ownership/7> (accessed 9 May 2011).
- MAF (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) 2011. International trade: agricultural and forestry exports from New Zealand. Wellington, New Zealand, MAF.
- MfE (Ministry for the Environment) 2009. The New Zealand land cover database. <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/land/land-cover-dbase/> (accessed 27 March 2012).
- MfE (Ministry for the Environment) 2012. Land use and carbon analysis system. Wellington, New Zealand, MfE.
- National Bank 2011. Big themes of 2011. *New Zealand Economics: National Bank Rural Focus*, 30 January.
- Nelson AC 1992. Preserving prime farmland in the face of urbanization: lessons from Oregon. *Journal of the American Planning Association* 58: 467–488.
- Palmer A 2008. The issue of protection of class I and class II soils in the One Plan. Expert evidence submission to the general hearing of the One Plan. <http://www.horizons.govt.nz/assets/new-uploads/about-us/one-plan/submitters-expert-evidence-2/general-hearing/One-Plan-Versatile-SoilsStandard.pdf> (accessed 2 December 2010).
- Pardy B, Kerr J 1999. Reverse sensitivity—the common law giveth, and the RMA taketh away. *New Zealand Journal of Environmental Law* 3: 93–107.
- Pool I 2011. Population change—Pākehā geographic distribution and labour force. In: *Te ara: the encyclopedia of New Zealand*. Wellington, Ministry for Culture and Heritage. <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/population-change/5> (accessed 25 August 2011).
- Property Economics 2009. Rodney district rural economy & lifestyle block trend study. Report for Rodney District Council. Auckland, New Zealand, Property Economics. 38 p.
- Rutledge DT, Price R, Ross C, Hewitt A, Webb T, Briggs C 2010. Thought for food: impacts of urbanisation trends on soil resource availability in New Zealand. *Proceedings of the New Zealand Grassland Association* 72: 241–246.
- Sanson R, Cook A, Fairweather J 2004. A study of smallholdings and their owners. Wellington, New Zealand, MAF Policy.
- Shepherd J, Newsome P 2009. Establishing New Zealand's Kyoto land use and land use-change and forestry 2008 map. Contract Report

140 *R Andrew and JR Dymond*

- LC0809/133 prepared for the Ministry for the Environment. Lincoln, New Zealand, Landcare Research.
- Statistics New Zealand 2010. Overseas trade (import & export) statistics. Wellington, Statistics New Zealand.
- Stillman S 2005. Examining changes in the value of rural land in New Zealand between 1989 and 2003. Working Paper 05-07. Wellington, New Zealand, Motu Economic and Public Policy Research.
- Treadwell 1996. Canterbury Regional Council v. Selwyn District Council. Environment Court. W142/96.
- Webb T, Jessen M, McLeod M, Wilde R 1995. Identification of high class land. Broadsheet November 1995: 109-114.
- Webb TH, Wilson AD 1995. A manual of land characteristics for evaluation of rural land. Science Series No.10, Lincoln, New Zealand, Landcare Research.
- Wilson GA 2001. From productivism to post-productivism...and back again? Exploring the (un)changed natural and mental landscapes of European agriculture. Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers 26: 77-102.
- World Bank 2012. World development indicators: July 2012 update. Washington, DC, World Bank.

Feedback received from Wayne Grattan

Can you please record my support for Louise's position as set out in the attached. It is unethical for the Council to be including this land in the Growth strategy without the support from the owner and any input from the community. It is even worse when you advise the land owner that you have received submissions in support of such a rezoning yet the submissions do not show this to be true.

Your growth strategy also does not align with the district plan or central Govt. stated intention to protect class 1 soils – so the growth strategy fails to pass one of its most important tests – yet you have proceeded with it anyway. Why?

Further from a timing perspective the release of a growth strategy now needs to be seen as bad practice and an act of bad faith. Transit will shortly be announcing the SH 1 route and undertaking the process to notify residents and then acquire land. This is a major change for the area and the specific proposals in the growth strategy should align with the transit work and allow residents to consider the proposals together. It does not.

The growth strategy is a significant change for the village and area. As such it should be part of a well thought out strategy that has been well consulted on BEFORE its release. This is not the case. I am not aware of the growth strategy options let alone a strategic review process having been undertaken which included the community. I understood this was part of good govt and indeed a requirement of local councils – and now you cannot claim the growth strategy as a consultation document in its current form. For the record I reside at 24 Ihaka Hakuene street in the village and have been a member of the community association for a number of years so in a position to receive information and provide feedback via our community association or directly as a resident when HDC undertakes robust consultation processes.

Finally I am also the owner of a 2 hectare block of land at Tamahere in the Waikato District where 1000 hectares was zoned from rural to rural residential. This also is Class 1 soils and is now an area that is almost devoid of all primary production and in which it has become impossible for us to operate a rural business due to the imposition of residential rules and their requirements. HDC needs to take a in depth look at the evidence of negative outcomes provided from other regions before zoning class 1 soils for urban sprawl under the guise of lifestyle development. In contrast with HDC, WDC is now trying to restrict urban sprawl not encourage it due to the issues that arise.

Feedback received from Anthony Mallon

I am writing to you with concern about the changes being made to the Manakau Village and surrounding areas. I observed from a Louise Miles report that the Horowhenua District Council are releasing or rezoning land around Manakau due to an increased population in the area.

Would it be possible to ask a few small questions, please?

Land availability

- Is this increase in house sections due to the unavailability of land for locals losing their land due to the highway or an increase in population in Manakau?

If it is for the displaced locals then may I ask why this wasn't considered some years ago when the new 2 Lane highway was first planned?

I think as a displaced local I would be much keener to buy another plot of sizeable land rather than be shoved into a small commune of houses.

Would it be more logical to place a sizeable number of these houses near a larger town? I thought looking into the future that we are supposed to think about keeping increased populations around towns, transport hubs and schooling?

Why are we dragging increased populations many kilometres from these supportable towns like Otaki and Levin?

Transport

- Do you think it is advisable to "plant" 100 or more houses in a small community with no public transport links to anywhere? There is no railway station or even bus stop servicing this small community at the moment. Would it be better to upgrade those services first before placing more houses in this small community? I personally use the Intercity buses and the Palmerston North train and I find it difficult to get to Manakau from Otaki. Should we be considerate and think about transport stops for this community, especially with the size that it will quickly develop into?

Water and Sewerage Services

- Is the size of the new housing zone going to be a burden on the existing water and sewerage infrastructure? Will the existing community have to now pay for this infrastructure spend?

Some years back we lived in Foxton Beach and one of the biggest items that upset the locals was that water and sewage plants were paid for by the existing community. The new sections and subdivisions came into the area and there was a "them" and "us" attitude about who paid for what.

Does a water and sewerage infrastructure upgrade mean a substantial increase in rates for the existing ratepayers?

Roads

- With the increase in housing in this small community and with the new 2 lane highway being undecided, do we have an assurance the extra housing will not have an impact on the existing highway?

As reported already this is a small village with one lane roads and limited access to the existing highway. Will these be upgraded?

Will the dangerous intersection of SH1 and the village be upgraded to a "town" interchange?

With the increase in housing, will the community of Manakau be linked locally to the new 2 lane highway or will they be fed back into the bottle neck of northern Otaki?

Communication

- As with any new subdivisions has there been and decision on whether newer communications and fibre options have been thought of?

The existing large distance telephone copper wire services are extremely poor and serious upgrading has to be future proofed before any consideration of new housing plots are made.

Power

- For many years there has been a reliance on the existing power distribution links servicing Otaki, Manakau and Levin. Over these last 10 years there have been times of failure.

Is there any consideration towards upgrading especially with a sizeable community being placed in the Northern or Western parts of Manakau?

Section Size

- Will the section size of the new house areas be squashed into a little enclave's or will serious consideration be made to make the dwellings a reasonable size?

A family liveable size?

Is it all about money or do we have to look out of the kitchen at another person's kitchen?

Green space

- Will there be a green space with the same look as the Manakau village with road side trees and green berms or will it be concrete and tar seal?

The existing small communities off Waikawa Road have taken steps to make it look green.

Consultation

- Was the local community pre-warned about the prospect of adding more sections to the idyllic little village?
I think a logical idea would be to consult the community and let the community decide which option is better.

Would it better to keep on the good side of this small community?

It has been a rough couple of years for this community and it is mentally difficult for them to have more challenging items being sprung on them.

Schools

- With the added number of sections and houses has any consideration been given to schooling for these families?
No doubt more thought must be given to the existing school size and complications from extra families in the district.
Is there an allowance for bus access to the secondary schooling in Levin and Otaki?

My thoughts are of one that actually lives outside the village but travels into it by car, by foot or by bicycle.

It is a stunning village of warm and kind hearted people and it has a village feel I have found nowhere else around the North Island.

This peaceful and quiet village belongs to the people of Manakau.

Feedback received from Phillippa Martin

The attachments from Lou Miles are self-explanatory re the Council's plan to rezone the prime growing land just north of the School and St Andrews as serviced or unserviced residential. This is a 22ha block across to the boundary with Woodhaven Gardens. Under the proposed change, 100 houses could go in there. It would double the size of the Village. No reference to/consultation on things like impact on the Village/School, village one-way streets, where their water comes from, where their sewerage goes, run-off into the

stream, potential interaction with the new expressway ... And the most important of all I believe, further attrition of the best growing land in NZ. I believe we must future-proof our own food-growing ability. Can't we build on hills and sandhills?
The second proposed area for the same treatment is the land around the Sports' Ground on Waikawa Beach Rd where 175 houses could go in.
See Lou's excellent detailed work on it all.

Property Manager – Diocese of Wellington

Whilst there are no plans for St Andrews to be used for anything other than a church as at present, I confirm that the Board would be in support of this proposal for change of zoning.

Exclusion of the Public : Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

The following motion is submitted for consideration:

That the public be excluded from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

Meeting minutes In Committee Meeting of Council, 10 October 2018

C1 Proceedings of the Community Recognition & Funding Committee 24 October 2018

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	s7(2)(a) - The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person.	s48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.