

Notice of Meeting:

I hereby give notice that an ordinary Meeting of the Community and Services Committee will be held on:

Date: Tuesday 21 February 2017
Time: 9.30am
Meeting Room: Council Chamber
Venue: Municipal Building, Garden Place, Hamilton

Richard Briggs
Chief Executive

Community and Services Committee OPEN AGENDA

Membership

Chairperson	Cr P Southgate
Deputy Chairperson	Cr P Yeung
Members	Mayor A King
	Deputy Mayor M Gallagher
	Cr M Bunting
	Cr J R Casson
	Cr S Henry
	Cr D Macpherson
	Cr G Mallett
	Cr A O'Leary
	Cr R Pascoe
	Cr G Taylor
	Cr L Tooman

Quorum: A majority of members (including vacancies)

Meeting Frequency: Six weekly

Lee-Ann Jordan
Governance Manager

15 February 2017

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Purpose:

The Community and Services Committee is responsible for:

1. Guiding and monitoring the provision of strategic community infrastructure and services to meet the current and future needs of the city and its communities.
2. Governance of recreational, event, and community facilities and amenities.
3. Facilitating community and stakeholder involvement and discussion on community infrastructure, community safety and community wellbeing matters.
4. Ensuring Hamilton is performing to the highest standard in the area of civil defence and emergency management.
5. Funding to benefit the social, cultural, arts and environmental wellbeing of communities in Hamilton.

In addition to the common delegations on page 9, the Community and Services Committee is delegated the following Terms of Reference and powers:

Terms of Reference:

1. To provide direction on strategic priorities and resourcing for community infrastructure aligned to city development and oversight of strategic projects associated with those activities.
2. To develop policy, approve community-related strategies and plans, and monitor their implementation.
3. To receive and consider presentations and reports from stakeholders, government departments, organisations and interest groups on community development and wellbeing issues and opportunities.
4. To monitor Hamilton's social demographics and social climate to assess current and future impacts on the Council and Hamilton communities.
5. To monitor the performance of Hamilton's civil defence and emergency management response against Council's requirements under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act including:
 - a. implementation of Government requirements;
 - b. contractual service delivery arrangements with the Waikato Regional Group Emergency Management Office
6. To determine the funding priorities for the Community Grants Allocation Committees, in line with the Community Assistance Policy, Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.
7. To determine the priority of Council projects suitable for contestable and philanthropic funding, excluding NZTA funding.
8. To make decisions on event sponsorship applications in accordance with the Event Sponsorship Policy and within the approved budget, and monitor any grants made to external organisations under that policy.
9. To coordinate and make decisions on proposals, applications for external funding, and the distribution of Council funding and funding provided to Council for public art, recreational and community facilities and amenity.

10. To monitor and oversee the delivery of Council's non-financial performance and non-financial key projects, against the Long Term Plan.

The Committee is delegated the following powers to act:

- Approval of Reserve Management Plans.
- Performing the Council's functions, powers and duties (excluding those matters reserved to the Council by law, by resolution of the Council or as otherwise delegated by Council) under the Burial and Cremation Act and the Reserves Act.
- Approval of purchase or disposal of land for parks and reserves required for designated works or other purposes within the Committee's area of responsibility which exceeds the Chief Executive's delegations and is in accordance with the Annual Plan or Long Term Plan.
- Approval of applications for Council projects suitable for contestable and philanthropic funding.
- Approval or otherwise of event sponsorship applications in compliance with the Event Sponsorship Policy and approved budget.
- Approval of funding for recreational and community facilities and amenities in accordance with the Long Term Plan.
- Approval of public art proposals put forward by the community and/or Council in accordance with the Public Art Development Process and approved budget.

The Committee is delegated the following recommendatory powers:

- The Committee may make recommendations to Council.
- The Committee may make recommendations to other Committees.

Oversight of Policies:

- *Citizens Initiated Referenda Policy*
- *City Honours Policy*
- *Class 4 Gambling Venue Policy*
- *Community Assistance Policy*
- *Community Occupancy Policy*
- *Disability Policy*
- *Dog Control Policy*
- *Event Sponsorship Policy*
- *External Funding Applications Policy*
- *Hamilton City Smoke-Free Environment Policy*
- *International Relations Policy*
- *Naming of Roads, Open Spaces and Council Facilities Policy*
- *Provisional Local Alcohol Policy*
- *Psychoactive Substances (Local Approved Products) Policy*
- *Public Places Policy (cross-over with Finance Committee)*
- *TAB Board Venue Policy*

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1 Apologies

2 Confirmation of Agenda

The Committee to confirm the agenda.

3 Declaration of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

4 Public Forum

As per Hamilton City Council's Standing Orders, a period of up to 30 minutes has been set aside for a public forum. Each speaker during the public forum section of this meeting may speak for three minutes or longer at the discretion of the Chair.

Please note that the public forum is to be confined to those items falling within the terms of the reference of this meeting.

Speakers will be put on a Public Forum speaking list on a first come first served basis in the Council Chamber prior to the start of the Meeting. A member of the Council Democracy Team will be available to co-ordinate this. As many speakers as possible will be heard within the allocated time.

If you have any questions regarding Public Forum please contact Democracy by telephoning 07 838 6439.

Committee: Community and Services
Committee

Date: 21 February 2017

Report Name: Moving Waikato 2025

Author: Lance Vervoort

Status	<i>Open</i>
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1. Purpose of Report

2. Sport Waikato will present the draft Moving Waikato 2025 document *A Strategy to grow participation in Sport Recreation and Physical Activity in the Waikato Region*. This presentation will inform the Committee and will provide context for the review of Hamilton City Council's Active Hamilton Strategy.

Recommendation

That the Community and Services Committee:

- a) receives the report; and
- b) feedback is given to Sport Waikato on the strategy.

3. Attachments

4. There are no attachments for this report.

Signatory

Authoriser	Lance Vervoort, General Manager Community
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Committee: Community and Services
Committee

Date: 21 February 2017

Report Name: Sport New Zealand Community
Sports Strategy

Author: Lance Vervoort

Status	<i>Open</i>
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1. Purpose of Report

2. To inform the Committee about Sport New Zealand's Community Sports Strategy and its implementation by Sport New Zealand, regional sports trusts, sporting codes and local authorities. The presentation by Sport New Zealand will outline priority areas for Sport New Zealand and how these relate to the Waikato and Hamilton.

Recommendation

That the Community and Services Committee receives the report.

3. Attachments

4. There are no attachments for this report.

Signatory

Authoriser	Lance Vervoort, General Manager Community
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Committee: Community and Services
Committee

Date: 21 February 2017

Report Name: Hamilton Skatepark Update

Author: Karen Kwok

Report Status	<i>Open</i>
Strategy, Policy or Plan context	<i>Open Spaces Plan, Central City Transformation Plan, Frankton Neighborhood Plan</i>
Financial status	<i>No budget allocated</i>
Assessment of significance	<i>Having regard to the decision making provisions in the LGA 2002 and Council's Significance Policy, a decision in accordance with the recommendations is not considered to have a high degree of significance</i>

1. Purpose of the Report

- To inform the Committee on the Htown Skate Project, provide an overview of skate spaces in Hamilton and progress on the Skate Space Plan.

3. Executive Summary

- Htown Skate Project is a community group advocating for new and better youth skate facilities in Hamilton.
- The Council's three existing skate parks are dated and in need of renewal and upgrade.
- Staff are developing an internal Skate Spaces Plan to provide direction on the provision and integration of skate spaces in Hamilton.
- Community feedback and consultation suggests the skate community is generally unsatisfied with Hamilton's skate park provision.
- The Central City Transformation Plan and Frankton Neighbourhood Plan identify a new central city skate park in or near the green frame.
- Staff will present funding proposals to the 2017/18 Annual Plan and the 2018-28 10-Year Plan.

Recommendation from Management

That the Community and Services Committee receives the report.

10. Attachments

- Attachment 1 - Hamilton's existing skateparks
- Attachment 2 - Skate spaces plan research and consultation

13. **Key Issues**

14. **Htown Skate Project (Htown)**

15. Htown Skate Project (Htown) formed in 2015 to advocate for new skate facilities in Hamilton in response to growing discontent amongst Hamilton's skate community (skateboarders, BMX and scooter riders).
16. Htown is a committee of skaters who over the last two years have co-conducted 20 skate events, hosted skate workshops, developed partnerships with community youth organisations and created an active social media presence with over 2,000 followers. The majority of their followers are skateboarders aged 13 to 30 years.
17. Htown's vision is to create a community youth hub in Hamilton's central city for recreation, creative expression, community services and local art. At the centre of this hub they envision a new skate space.
18. Since 2015, Parks and Open Spaces staff have been working in partnership with Htown. This report provides a summary of work and findings to date.

19. **Existing Skate Parks**

20. Hamilton has three local level street style skate parks at Melville, Fairfield and Elliot Parks surrounding the CBD, but no regional level centrally located park to attract larger events. (locations and aerials shown on Attachment 1).

Table 1: Existing Skate Parks

Location	Year built	Size	Special features
Melville Park	1980, upgrade 2002	1,237m ²	Historic deep pool bowl. Dirt BMX pump track and half basketball court adjacent to skate park.
Fairfield Park	2002	880m ²	Half basketball court attached to skate park. Beside Fairfield Hall.
Elliot Park (Nawton)	2005	587m ²	Western Community Centre adjacent to skate park.

21. Council also has a few small skate/bmx areas including a 48m² concrete area at the Chedworth Park playground, small scooter/bmx pump tracks at Ashurst Park and Minogue Park Playground, and a larger dirt BMX pump track at Melville Park.
- #### 22. **Skate Spaces Plan**
23. Hamilton's Open Spaces Implementation Plan 2016 identifies the development of a Skate Spaces Plan as a priority.
24. Parks and Open Spaces staff are developing a Skate Spaces Plan as an internal document to provide strategic direction on the provision and integration of skate spaces in Hamilton.
25. The draft Plan will be finalised by June 2017 and will be used to inform the Activity Management Plan and funding proposals to the 2017/18 Annual Plan and 2018-28 10-Year Plan.
26. To date, development of the Plan has involved an audit of the city's existing skate parks, benchmarking, community consultation and preliminary investigations for a new central city skate space. A summary of findings can be seen in Attachment 2.

Item 7

27. **Central City Skate Space**

28. The Central City Transformation Plan identifies, to plan and install a skate park or playground in or near the green frame which is supported by the Frankton Neighbourhood Plan.
29. At its meeting on the [30 August 2016](#), the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting resolved *for staff to report to the Annual Plan 2017/18 budget meeting on the skate park proposal at Hinemoa Park/Mill Street, including cost estimates and funding options for Council to consider.*
30. Since the Committee meeting initial investigations into the Hinemoa Park/Mill Street (former V8 pit lane), has identified other alternative central city site options warranting further investigation to identify the best location.
31. Additional central city sites being considered include; the green space on the south side of Hinemoa Park, Boyes Park (existing Founders Theatre site) and Ferrybank (Municipal Pool site).
32. Key benefits of the Hinemoa and Boyes Park location are:
- opportunity to provide an active recreation open space on the green frame
 - visual amenity fit at park including space to host youth events
 - close proximity to public transport
 - high public visibility/ surveillance
 - existing close amenities e.g. paths, car park, shops
 - low potential for conflicting use.
33. It is anticipated that a central city skate space would be between 1,500 to 2,500 square meters. It is difficult to estimate costs as this is dependent on the size, location, design and amenities. Total design and build could cost between \$1.5 to \$3 million.
34. Staff will develop a funding proposal as part of the 2017/18 Annual Plan process, that details planning and design of a new skate space in the central city.

35. **Financial and Resourcing Implications**

36. There is currently no budget allocated for upgrade, renewal or maintenance of existing skate parks or development of new skate parks.
37. There is staff time of 70 hours allocated to the development of the internal Skate Spaces Plan (estimate \$100 x 70 = \$7,000).
38. In December 2016, Htown applied to Momentum Waikato for funding for a new central city skate space. The application was unsuccessful.
39. Staff will present a funding proposal to the 2017/18 Annual Plan for planning and design of a new central city skate space and design of renewals of Nawton and Melville skate spaces.
40. Staff will also submit proposals to the 2018-28 10-Year Plan seeking funding for renewal and upgrade of existing skate spaces and construction of a new central city skate space and provision for a skate space in the city's north east.

Signatory

Authoriser	Lance Vervoort, General Manager Community
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Hamilton Skateparks



Skate Spaces Plan Research and Consultation

1. Research and consultation undertaken to date, as part of the development of the Skate Spaces Plan is presented below:
2. **Skate Park Audit**
3. An audit of Hamilton's three existing skate parks, undertaken by RichLandscapes (skate park design company) concluded that skate value, surface and structural quality are poor for Melville Park, Fairfield Park and fair for Elliot 'Nawton' Park.
4. The design of the skate parks are dated (having been built between 1980 and 2005) and concrete surfaces require smoothing. Renewal value rated high for Nawton and Melville and good for Fairfield.
5. The skate parks also lack supporting amenities, visual appeal and are in need of renewal and maintenance or upgrade.
6. **Benchmarking**
7. Benchmarking shows Hamilton is being left behind other cities in New Zealand with many new high quality skate parks being constructed by other Councils' around New Zealand.
8. Councils across Australasia are recognising skate parks as legitimate and valuable community active recreation spaces, as they provide low cost, flexible, informal recreation and social open spaces.
9. Comparing provision of skate spaces to population size, Hamilton is low by comparison. Benchmarking information is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Council Skate Spaces in New Zealand

Council	Population (Census 2013)	Number of skate spaces	Population per skate space
Auckland	1,415,550	73	19,391
Christchurch	341,472	14	24,390
Dunedin	120,246	6	20,041
Hastings	73,245	3	24,415
Tauranga	114,789	7	16,398
Whangarei	76,995	4	19,248
Wellington	190,959	6	31,826
Hamilton	141,612	3	47,204

10. **Trends**
11. Children and youth make up 39% of Hamilton's population (Census 2013). The sport and recreation landscape is changing; informal, flexible, social and outdoor activities will continue to grow and research shows 97% of youth prefer to be active while 'mucking around' (Sport New Zealand's Young People's Survey 2011).
12. Skate is becoming increasingly popular as an informal activity for youth, it is ranked within the top 20 sports and recreation activities participated in for 5-18 year old boys in New Zealand. 23% of Waikato's 11-18 year olds skateboard regularly and it is ranked 19 in activities that young boys would really like to do more of (Sport New Zealand's Young People's Survey 2011).
13. Action sports are rapidly growing in participation and interest. Skateboarding is included in the 2020 Olympics and BMX was in the 2016 Rio Olympics for the first time.
14. Today's skate parks are designed differently from 10-20 years ago. They are now located on prominent high visual sites, offer plaza/ street style open plan layouts with improved integration and landscaping into a park or activity zone; are visually appealing and cater for range of users, including growing scooter usage. Refer to Attachment 3, for examples of recent skate park designs.

15. **Community Feedback and Consultation**

Community Feedback

16. The Council receives regular feedback from the skate community unhappy with the quality and provision of skate spaces in Hamilton.
17. Consultation was undertaken between November 2016 and January 2017, consisting of an online survey and workshop with key stakeholders.

Survey

18. The online survey was open from 28 November to 16 January 2017 and attracted 727 responses, reflecting the high community support for skate in Hamilton.
19. The majority of respondents were skateboarders (63%), BMX (15%) and Scooter riders (14%). 97% of respondents were aged 11 years plus.
20. 65% were either unsatisfied or very unsatisfied with Hamilton's skate parks. Only 7% were very satisfied or satisfied. Results are shown in Figure 1 below.

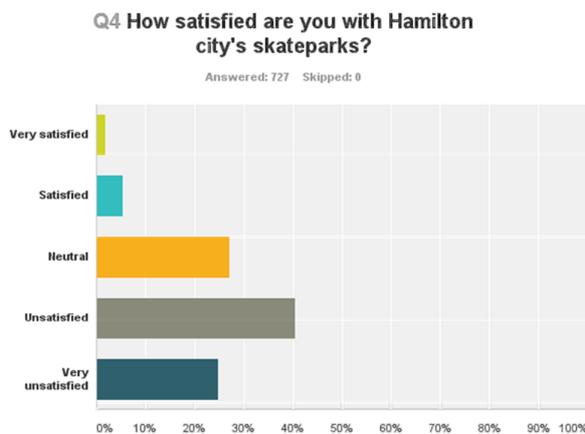


Figure 1: Survey Results for satisfaction with Hamilton City's Skate parks

21. Key themes raised in responses included:
- Hamilton skate parks are outdated and provision behind other areas in New Zealand
 - References to other successful new skate parks around New Zealand
 - Support for a new skate park and upgrade existing
 - Preferred locations for a new skate space were central city and Rototuna/North East Hamilton
 - Requests for skate spaces that cater for a range of ages and abilities
 - Lack of things for youth to do in Hamilton
 - Skate spaces to be safe places
- Refer to Table 2: Survey Verbatim Comments**

Workshop

22. In December 2016, a stakeholder workshop was co-hosted by Council staff, Htown and Skateboarding New Zealand. Six community organisations; Western Community Centre, Waikato University, Sport Waikato, NZ Parkour, Zeal and Te Ahurei a Rangatahi attended and ten key influential local skaters to discuss a vision and concept to inform initial design for a new skate space in the central city.
23. Feedback suggested a street plaza style, open flow format skate space that has a stage for hosting youth/skate events and small indoor program space.

Table 2: Survey Verbatim Comments

<i>Would help build and fundraise. Many other skaters/bikers would be keen to help out as well Hamilton is way overdue for a new park/upgrade and the central location of Pitt lane would encourage skaters to keep out of car parks and private areas in town, out of the way of the general public.</i>
<i>Hamilton is way overdue for a new park. Let's make sure it's a smart design that flows well.</i>
<i>Any additions to the areas available for action sports is a bonus as Hamilton is underrepresented in the action sports scene (taking into account size and population as compared to the other city's in New Zealand).</i>
<i>Need a safe new park in the public eye that attracts adults also, for a safer community.</i>
<i>Hamilton desperately needs a skate park as we travel to Auckland with 3 of my sons friends every other weekend and spend a lot of money in an other cities economy!!</i>
<i>As a working 23 year old, I no longer have time to skateboard much. But I can honestly say Hamilton is way behind the ball on Skateparks. During my teen and Uni years we ended up going to Ngarawhaia, Auckland or Taupo to get a decent skate in. I think skateparks are awesome ways to give kids something to do, and I think some really great values and friendships are formed at skateparks. Come on Hamilton! This is happening far too late, but nonetheless I'm glad something is being done about it now.</i>
<i>There is nothing for the tweens to do in Rototuna. A skate ramp would be fantastic.</i>
<i>This is long overdue so make sure it is done right with the appropriate skatepark builders.</i>
<i>Hamilton is in need of a place to skate in central city. A plaza style park would bring Hamilton up to par with the rest of the country's plaza parks. Lighting is a must as I know a lot of skateboarders/bmxers work or study during the day and lights would make night sessions possible which would great.</i>
<i>This would be amazing in Rototuna. My son and his friends would enjoy this</i>
<i>Please make this skate park the youth need it and it would be good for families put a good play ground and a basketball court next to it too would be mean as.</i>
<i>Skate Parks around Hamilton are out of date and covered in graffiti. A nice looking park with a good colourway and maybe even a small garden or plant here or there would help make Hamilton skateparks a more inviting place for people of all ages to do something they love...Skateparks should be places where everyone is welcome no matter age, skill, gender, ethnicity or financial status.</i>
<i>Please create a skatepark for skateboarding enthusiasts where everyone can feel safe (rototuna, flagstaff) and in north Hamilton as majority of skateparks are south hamilton.</i>
<i>I think Hamilton is thriving with up and coming talent and is need of an updated skatepark! Hamilton has so much potential. Creating a great skatepark will also draw professionals to come visit the beautiful place too! Come on Hamilton lets do this!!!</i>
<i>Hamilton North kids have been missing out for years and they rely on parents or extended family to drive them to distant locations to do some scootering. It's time to build some concrete space in Rototuna North to support the growing area and the young families and growing kids in the area.</i>
<i>There is not many free options for youth to do here, so a new skate park would encourage people to get out and practice an awesome skill and meet new people.</i>

Table 3: Skatepark Design Examples

Christchurch - Washington Way completed 2013. 3,000m². Approx. 3million.



Hastings – William Nelson Park completed 2013. 1550m². Approx. 1.1million



Orewa - Hibiscus Coast Western Reserve completed 2015. 1215m² Approx. 350k



Havelock North – Havelock North Domain under construction. 500m². Approx. 400k.



Committee: Community and Services
Committee

Date: 21 February 2017

Report Name: Te Awa RiverRide Project
Update

Author: Katherine Johns

Status	<i>Open</i>
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1. Purpose of Report

- To inform the Committee on progress of the Te Awa RiverRide Project. Te Awa RiverRide representatives Jennifer Palmer and Sarah Ulmer will present this item.

Recommendation

That the report is received.

3. Attachments

- Attachment 1 - Te Awa Stage Description
- Attachment 2 - Hamilton to Cambridge Cylceway Routes

Signatory

Authoriser	Chris Allen, General Manager City Infrastructure Group
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Te Awa River Ride Stage Description

When complete, the Te Awa River Ride will stretch 70kms along the Waikato River, from Ngaruawahia in the north to Horahora in the south.

The entire route will be constructed in seven stages. A map showing the stages can be viewed via this link:

<http://www.te-awa.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/sites/33/2016/03/Hamilton-to-Cambridge-Section.pdf>

Stage 1 - Ngaruawahia to Horotiu

This section is under construction and is due to be completed mid-2017. The route from SH1 Bridge in Ngaruawahia to Coral Crescent is available for use. The connection from Horotiu Bridge to the BP service station and Perry Bike Park at Hutchinson Road was completed in 2016.

Stage 2 - Horotiu to Hamilton Equestrian Centre

Stage 2 construction is complete and was opened in December 2013.

Stage 3 - Hamilton

The existing path alongside the western side of the river through Hamilton forms stage 3. Te Awa and Hamilton City Council are working to enhance this stage for example where possible, expanding it to a width of 3m and developing additional connections to key features within the City.

Stage 4 - Hamilton to Cambridge (Avantidrome)

The below parties are collaborating in the investigation of potential routes to complete the Hamilton to Cambridge (Avantidrome) section.

- Te Awa River Ride Trust
- Hamilton City Council
- NZ Transport Agency
- Waikato District Council
- Waipa District Council

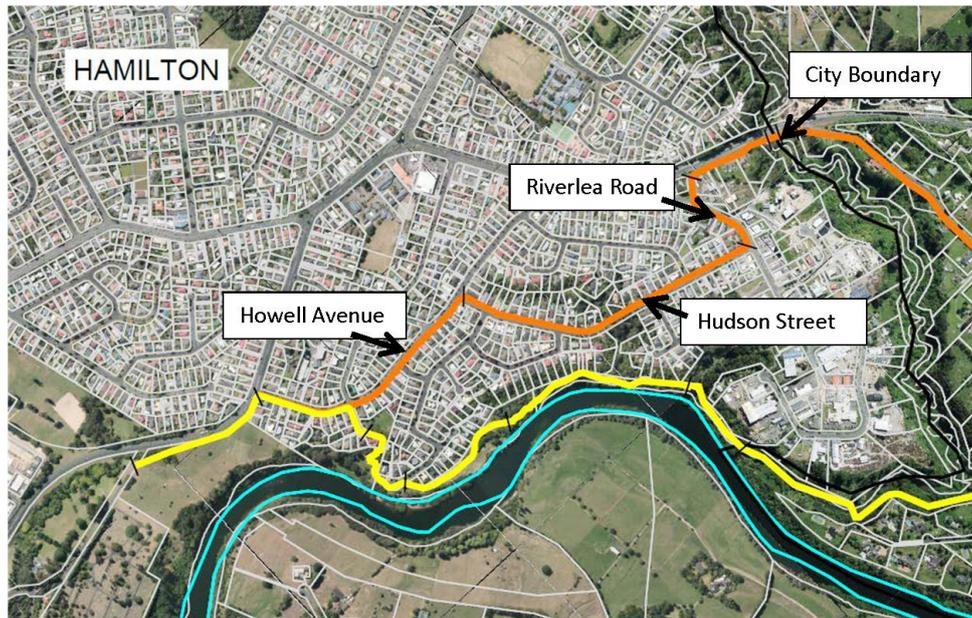
Route options

Attachment 2 (Hamilton to Cambridge Cycleway Routes) highlights the preferred route for this stage. Alternative options have been recognised should detailed design or land requirements identify issues with the preferred option.

Within the Hamilton City boundary, Image 1, the preferred route (yellow) runs along the river path utilising the existing boardwalk. The alternative route (orange) follows the road network.

The preferred route delivers on the project outcomes for the target audience; novice to intermediate riders and families.

Image 1



Strategic alignment

The Biking Plan 2015-45 identifies Te Awa RiverRide in two of the major projects:

- Project 8 – Te Awa RiverRide South, from Cobham Bridge to the city boundary. The Hamilton section stage 4.
- Project 10 – Te Awa River Ride, Hamilton River Path, the upgrade of the existing cycleway to 3m. Stage 3 of Te Awa River Ride.

Financial implications

Hamilton's 2015-25 10-Year Plan has no funding identified for the construction of these two projects from the Biking Plan. They will be candidate projects for the 2018-28 10-Year Plan.

On completion of the detailed design for stage 4 estimated costs will be available.

Next Steps

The project team will:

1. Define constraints and opportunities for the identified routes including land, funding availability and targeted consultation.
2. Optimise the final solution, confirming the preferred route, construction staging options and review estimate costs.
3. Discuss and develop a construction funding agreement between parties.

Stage 5 - Cambridge (Avantidrome) to Leamington

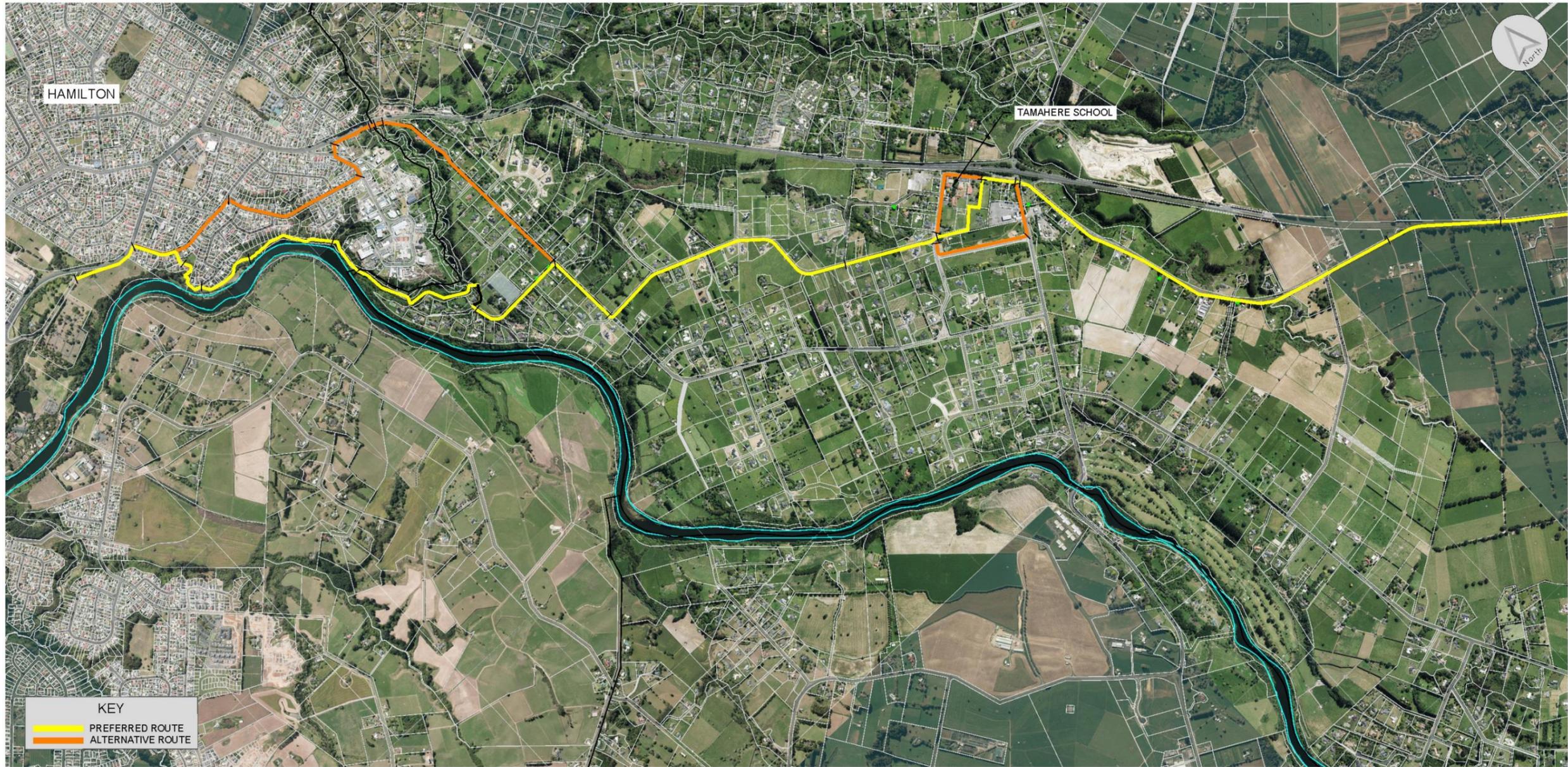
Stage 5 construction is complete and was opened in April 2014.

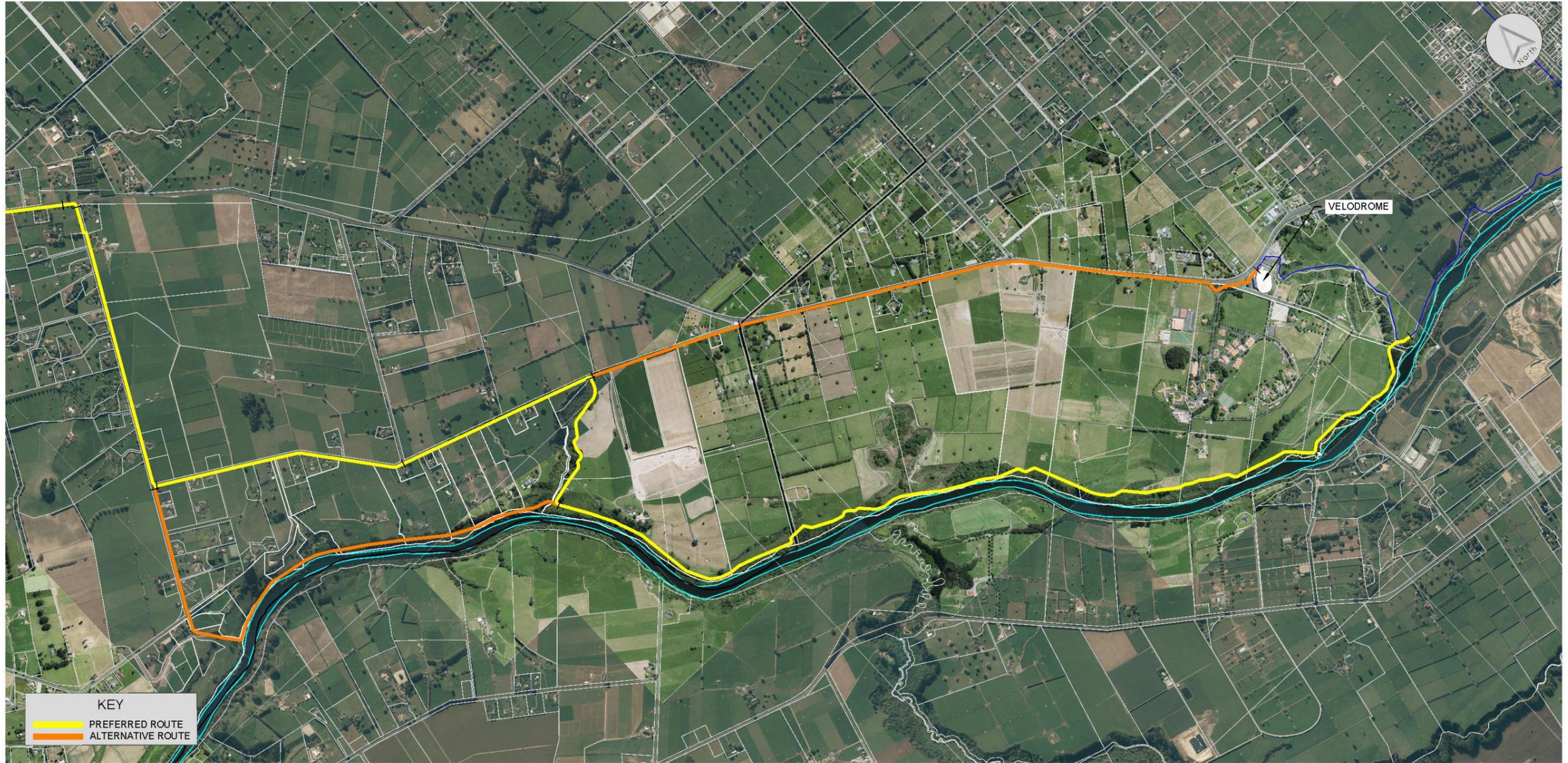
Stage 6 - Leamington to Mighty River Domain

Stage 6 construction is complete and was completed in 2010 to coincide with the World Rowing Championships.

Stage 7 - Mighty River Domain to HoraHora

Stage 7 construction will commence in 2018. This section will connect to the Waikato River Trail via the Horahora Bridge.





Committee: Community and Services Committee

Date: 21 February 2017

Report Name: Community Occupancy - Applications from Hamilton BMX and Waikato Guild of Woodworkers

Author: Karen Kwok

Report Status	<i>Open</i>
Strategy, Policy or Plan context	<i>Community Occupancy Policy, Minogue Park Operative Management Plan 2009</i>
Financial status	<i>There is community occupancy revenue of \$127,658 annually.</i>
Assessment of significance	<i>Having regard to the decision making provisions in the LGA 2002 and Council's Significance Policy, a decision in accordance with the recommendations is not considered to have a high degree of significance.</i>

1. Purpose of the Report

2. To seek approval to grant new community occupancy agreements to Hamilton BMX Club Incorporated and The Waikato Guild of Woodworkers Incorporated.

Recommendations from Management

That the Community and Services Committee:

- a) receives the report;
- b) approves a new community group lease to **Hamilton BMX Club Incorporated** for 7,463m² of land at Minogue Park, as shown in Attachment 1, being Part Allot 76 Pukete PSH and Part Allot 75 Pukete PSH, subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - i) permitted activity – BMX activities
 - ii) term – 15 years
 - iii) rent – \$1,381.63 plus GST per annum in accordance with the Community Occupancy Policy; and
 - iv) all other terms and conditions in accordance with the Community Occupancy Policy and Community Occupancy Guidelines.
- c) approves a new community group lease to **The Waikato Guild of Woodworkers Incorporated** for 498m² of land at 8 Storey Avenue, Forest Lake as shown in (Attachment 2), being Part Lot 26 DP 15615, subject to the following terms and conditions:

- i) permitted activity – Woodworking activities
- ii) term – 15 years
- iii) rent – \$323.75 plus GST per annum in accordance with the Community Occupancy Policy
- iv) all other terms and conditions in accordance with the Community Occupancy Policy and Community Occupancy Guidelines.

3. Attachments

- 4. Attachment 1 - Hamilton BMX Club Incorporated - leased area map
- 5. Attachment 2 - The Waikato Guild of Woodworkers Incorporated - leased area map

6. Community Occupancy Background

- 7. Council supports the vital role community groups play in Hamilton by making land and/or buildings available for use by community groups – we term it community occupancy.
- 8. In November 2013, Council adopted the [Community Occupancy Policy](#) (Policy) to provide a framework for decision making regarding community occupancy.
- 9. In February 2014, Council approved the [Community Occupancy Guidelines](#) (Guidelines) to assist staff in the administration of community occupancy and to assist community groups in understanding the process to be followed for their application for community occupancy.
- 10. 109 community groups have existing agreements, 22 include Council-owned buildings, 87 are land only. This includes a range of sport and recreation, arts and cultural, education and charity groups.
- 11. The agreements are managed by staff from Council’s Parks and Open Spaces, Community Development, and Strategic Property Units.
- 12. As groups apply for new agreements, staff report to the Community and Services Committee for decision-making in accordance with the Policy.
- 13. **Hamilton BMX Club Incorporated (BMX) – lease application**
- 14. BMX lease Council land at Minogue Park for BMX activities. BMX’s lease commenced on 1 December 1996, for a 20 year term expiring on 30 November 2016. Since expiry, the lease has been continuing on a monthly basis.
- 15. BMX were established in 1980, originally operating on a track developed on the site of the former stock car track at Minogue Park in 1981. In 1983, the club was relocated to its current location by Council to make space for netball courts.
- 16. BMX has applied for a 15 year lease for the land area shown in Attachment 1, slightly reduced from the previous lease due to a change in track layout. The leased area encompasses a club owned starting ramp and small storage building.
- 17. BMX’s purpose is to foster and promote BMX racing for all ages. They report having 107 registered members and over 4,000 users of the facility in the past year.
- 18. The BMX facility is one of five clubs in the Waikato and the only one in Hamilton. It is well utilised for club trainings and hosts large scale competition events that require a large number of volunteers. The track is open to the public for casual use outside of club use.

19. The proposed rent is \$1,381.63 plus GST per annum based on a land area of 7,463m², calculated in accordance with the Guidelines.
20. The land, described as Part Allot 76 Pukete PSH and Part Allot 75 Pukete PSH, is recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977, and public notification of the proposed lease is not required.
21. BMX's activities are considered a permitted activity under the Partly Operative District Plan, and therefore no resource consent is required.
22. Staff recommend granting a new community group lease to Hamilton BMX Club Incorporated for a term of 15 years, being the maximum tenure in accordance with the Policy.

23. The Waikato Guild of Woodworkers Incorporated (Woodworkers) – lease application

24. The Woodworkers lease Council land at 8 Storey Avenue, Forest Lake for woodworking activities. The lease commenced on 1 June 1996, for a term of 20 years expiring 31 May 2016. Since expiry, the lease has been continuing on a monthly basis.
25. The lease was originally with the Scout Association of New Zealand. In 2006 they sold the building to the Woodworkers and the lease was assigned to the Woodworkers with Council approval.
26. The Woodworkers have applied for a 15 year lease for the 498m² land area shown in Attachment 2, encompassing the Woodworkers owned building; the same area as their previous lease.
27. The Woodworkers were established in 1993 with the primary purpose of advancement and promotion of the skills of woodworking. The Woodworkers offer a traditional craft that provides an important social community connection for a predominantly older male membership.
28. The Woodworkers report having a stable membership with 95 current members who share a small workshop that is generally at capacity during session times. The building is well utilised by various community groups.
29. The proposed rent is \$323.75 plus GST per annum, based on a land area of 498m², calculated in accordance with the Guidelines.
30. Staff recommend granting a new community group lease to The Waikato Guild of Woodworkers for a term of 15 years, being the maximum tenure in accordance with the Policy.
31. Strategic alignment
32. BMX and Woodworkers are eligible for community occupancy and have been assessed against the assessment criteria, in accordance with the Policy and Guidelines.
33. Granting these applications is in accordance with the Policy.

34. Financial Considerations

35. The rent payable by the community groups is in accordance with the Policy.
36. The Policy provides for groups to apply for exceptional circumstances. Neither groups covered in this report have sought exceptional circumstances.
37. Subject to the agreements outlined in this report being approved, the annual revenue from community occupancy is estimated at \$127,658 excluding GST.

38. Risk

- 39. There is minimal risk to Council in granting new community occupancy agreements to BMX and the Woodworkers.
- 40. Should Council decide to not grant new agreements to BMX and Woodworkers, there is reputational risk to Council and risk to the groups in terms of security of tenancy.

Signatory

Authoriser	Lance Vervoort, General Manager Community
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 Hamilton City Council Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa GIS & CAD Services	Trim No. D-2304981	N 	HAMILTON The Waikato Guild of Woodworkers	version 1
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Committee: Community and Services Committee

Date: 21 February 2017

Report Name: Hamilton City Council Sustainability Stocktake 2016

Author: Julie Clausen

Report Status	<i>Open</i>
Strategy, Policy or Plan context	<i>Sustainability Principles</i>
Financial status	<i>Budget of \$12,000 is allocated to prepare a stocktake as part of the Strategy work programme. \$12,000 has been spent.</i>
Assessment of significance	<i>Having regard to the decision making provisions in the LGA 2002 and Council's Significance Policy, a decision in accordance with the recommendations is not considered to have a high degree of significance</i>

1. Purpose of the Report

- To inform the Committee on the embedding of sustainability principles and to present the 2016 Sustainability Stocktake of actions.

3. Executive Summary

- Council adopted a set of sustainability principles on 19 July 2017 designed to underpin the way that sustainability is embedded into Council decision-making and operations. In adopting these principles, Council also resolved to produce an annual stocktake of activities to demonstrate how effectively these principles are being applied.
- The attached report presents the 2016 Stocktake.

Recommendation from Management

That the Community and Services Committee receives the report.

6. Attachments

- Attachment 1 - Hamilton City Council Sustainability Stocktake 2016

8. Financial and Resourcing Implications

- The cost to produce this report was approximately \$12,000 of staff time. No external costs were incurred.

10. Risk

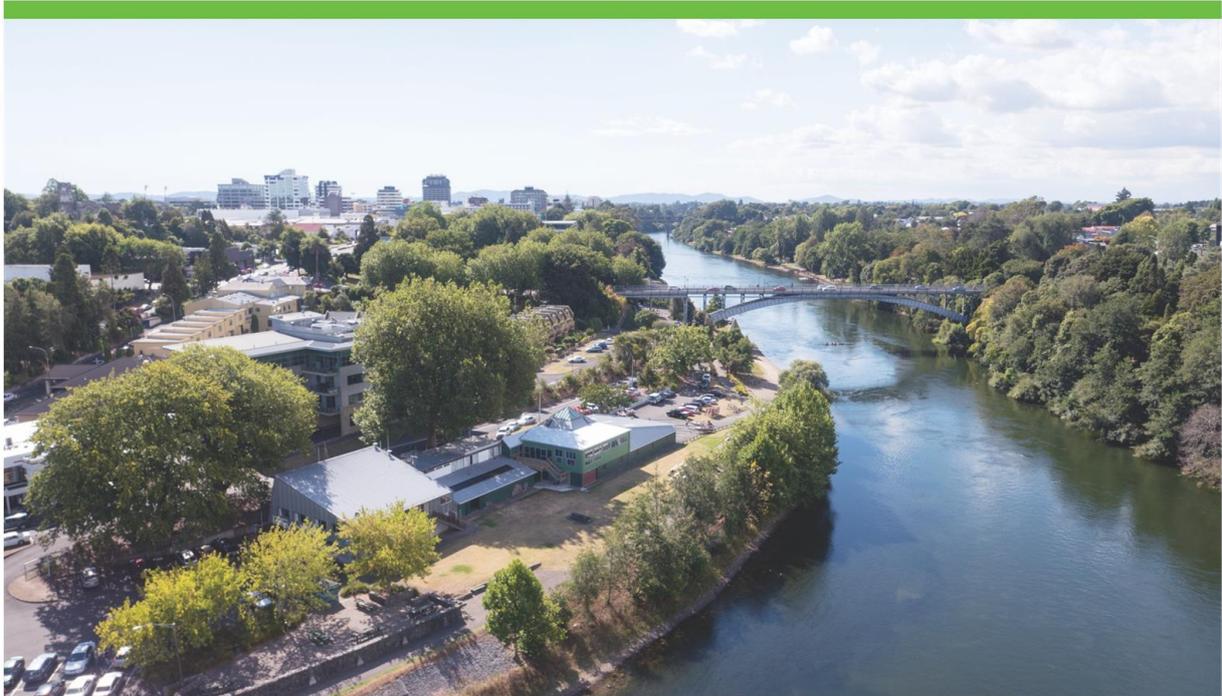
11. There are no risks associated with the recommendation in this report.

Signatory

Authoriser	Sean Hickey, General Manager Strategy and Communications
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Hamilton City Council Sustainability Stocktake

2016



The Sustainability Principles

In December 2015 Council undertook a sustainability stocktake that presented the breadth and depth of actions that support sustainability undertaken at Hamilton City Council.

Council resolved on 19 July 2016 to adopt a set of Sustainability Principles that would underpin how sustainability is considered in the Council's decision making and operations. The principles are:

Sustainability Principle 1:	Council includes environmental, economic, social, and cultural considerations in its decision-making criteria
Sustainability Principle 2:	Council uses its position as a city leader to educate and influence the wider Hamilton community to embrace sustainability
Sustainability Principle 3:	Council anticipates and acts to prevent or mitigate environmental degradation where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage
Sustainability Principle 4:	Council works with central government to deliver on national greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and supports resilience to climate change in our communities
Sustainability Principle 5:	Council promotes walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options
Sustainability Principle 6:	Council works to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses and infrastructure in our city
Sustainability Principle 7:	Council supports the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles
Sustainability Principle 8:	Council ensures that it understands, prepares for and responds to the impacts of climate change
Sustainability Principle 9:	Council is an integral part of regional efforts to restore and protect the water quality of waterways
Sustainability Principle 10:	Council works with its communities to minimise the production of waste and maximise opportunities to recycle
Sustainability Principle 11:	Council is an integral part of regional efforts to restore and protect biodiversity in Hamilton City

The sustainability principles are intended to guide Council to help deliver a sustainable Hamilton through its role as:

- A regional leader
- A provider of regulatory and planning functions
- A provider of city infrastructure
- A provider of public services
- A good corporate citizen

The annual stocktake of sustainability actions

Council committed to embed the principles into the operation of Hamilton City Council and to produce an annual sustainability stocktake to outline the actions being undertaken to support the principles. Many of the actions are delivered in partnership with key stakeholders and the community.

The actions are also associated to one of the sustainability elements below. The focus of Council in addressing this element is stated.

- Climate change
 - Reduce emissions from burning fossil fuels
 - Prepare Hamilton for the impact of climate change
- Energy
 - More efficient use of energy through efficient sub-divisions and buildings
 - Replacing energy from fossil fuels with energy from renewable sources
- Transport
 - Address carbon dioxide and greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles
 - Greater focus on alternative transport options
- Land use
 - Focus on densification strategies that support minimises distances for infrastructure and encourages alternative transport modes
- Biodiversity
 - Focus on the protection and restoration of Hamilton's native biodiversity
- Water
 - Management of Hamilton's rivers, streams, wetlands, gullies and other water resources to protect water quality against the impact of pollution
- Waste
 - Focus on reducing waste, promoting recycling and reducing leachates, heavy metals and emission of greenhouse gases.

Sustainability Stocktake

Sustainability Principle 1: Council includes environmental, economic, social, and cultural considerations in its decision-making criteria

To ensure that the Sustainability Principles are embedded into the business of Council key decision making processes where sustainability should be considered have been identified.

Actions that support Sustainability Principle 1

Decision Making Process	Action
Activity Management Plans	The Activity Management Plans and Asset Management Plans inform the 10 Year Plan and Infrastructure Strategy Plan. The templates for Activity Management Plans and Asset Management Plans have been updated to include a list of questions that prompt the consideration of the sustainability principles.
Business Cases	The Business Case template is currently being reviewed and a sustainability section will be included in the new format.
Procurement	Council has made green purchasing part of its Procurement Policy and Procedures. These guidelines provide information on what goods to avoid and which suppliers to approach. Specifications cover recycled content and recyclability, packaging, biodegradability, energy, water and natural resource use, toxicity, durability/repairability, and performances and cost ¹ .
Council Reports	A revision to the Council reporting template is due in May 2017 and this will include a sustainability principle section.

¹ Hamilton City Council Procurement Policy and Procedures Manual

Sustainability Principle 2: Council uses its position as a city leader to educate and influence the wider Hamilton community to embrace sustainability

Council seeks to engage and influence stakeholders' behaviour through a range of programmes.

Actions that support Sustainability Principle 2

Council Role/ Element	Action
Climate change	<p>Council provide funding to support the Enviroschools (Toimata). This programme supports children and young people to plan, design and implement sustainability actions.</p> <p>Hamilton Gardens provides an environmental educational resource.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>The Community volunteer coordinator role at Council supports community planting programmes by providing education about planting, facilitates funding for planting projects, provides restoration advice and supplies plants for volunteers to plant.</p> <p>Council supplies plants and coordinates an annual planting day (Arbour Day) at Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park. In 2016, 1500 volunteers took part, planting 20,000 plants.</p> <p>At Hamilton Zoo, the Zoo keeper talks, education material and the Zoo website include conservation/environmental messages.</p>
Water	<p>The Council is part of the Smart Water Programme which is an initiative with Waikato District and Waipa District Councils' Shared Services that aims is to change the way people think about water and the way they use water. The Smart Water website encourages smart water use.</p> <p>Council supports the Smart Water Education in Schools Programme which aims to increase water literacy in our young people.</p> <p>Council supports the annual Smart Water Summer Campaign which aims to increase the community's awareness on the need to conserve water over summer. Council runs pre-summer awareness communication through media releases, radio advertising and web site information.</p> <p>Council provides information to property owners about their stormwater responsibilities to ensure environmental protection, flood hazard mitigation and prevention of the discharge of inhibitory / toxic / dangerous substances in to the wastewater network.</p> <p>Council commissioned the smart water mural on the Maeroa Reservoir I to inspire smart water use.</p>
Waste	<p>Council provides information to educate the public on the need and methods to reduce the amount of waste generated.</p>

Sustainability Principle 3: Council anticipates and acts to prevent or mitigate environmental degradation where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage

Council has a responsibility to protect the environment from any negative impacts that could result from its operations and development of the city. The Council fulfils this responsibility by the management of air discharges, stormwater, wastewater, tradewaste discharges and through the protection of biodiversity.

Actions that support Sustainability Principle 3

Council Role/ Element	Action
Climate change	Council provides emergency response to local flooding and spill events.
Land Use	<p>The District Plan is one of the main tools for the sustainable land management of Hamilton City. The District Plan encourages densification which supports sustainability through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising distances for water, waste and energy infrastructure • Encouraging less use of cars, in favour of walking, cycling and public transport • Protecting the productive capacity of agricultural land • Conserving native biodiversity in the city <p>Large scale subdivision and development proposals are required to carry out integrated catchment management plans (ICMP) and water impact assessments (WIA). These detail water demand, proposed water-sensitive techniques, benefits, operation and maintenance – to ensure on-going water efficiency benefits. Smaller subdivisions and developments are required to carry out a WIA.</p> <p>Hamilton Park Cemetery complies with its air discharge consent and the requirement for 5 yearly monitoring of mercury in the soil around the crematorium and in the water at the unnamed tributary of the Mangaone stream. Council continues to carry out the required environmental testing and report this to Waikato Regional Council.</p> <p>From 1920 to 2008 Council provided landfills for the city's use at Rototuna, Cobham Drive, Willoughby and Horotiu. These landfills are now closed and Council manages these sites for leachate and gas discharges in line with the resource consents for the sites.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>Council has procedures in place for vegetation and tree removal to avoid damage to habitat, to protect riverbank stability and reduce erosion.</p> <p>Council runs regular hazardous substance management courses to ensure risk from hazardous wastes is minimised.</p> <p>Council manages pest and predator control through the pest plant management programmes.</p> <p>As part of the Southern Links developments, an ecological monitoring plan has been developed to address impacts on native birds, fish and animals (specifically bats) and to restore natural habitats.</p>

Council Role/ Element	Action
Water	The wastewater network is continually monitored and overflows recorded.
Water	Council has reviewed the Stormwater Bylaw and the Wastewater and Trade Waste Bylaws to ensure they provide guidance on discharges and enable Council to enforce the rules in relation to discharges.

Sustainability Principle 4: Council works with central government to deliver on national greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and supports resilience to climate change in our communities

There are a number of areas the Council can directly influence and support central government to deliver on national emission reduction targets. These are:

- Encouraging use of energy efficient lighting
- Encouraging use of public transport
- Encouraging use of alternative emission free transport – cycling, walking
- Encouraging a walkable city to reduce emissions
- Improved and landfill management practices
- Methane recovery – landfill
- Planting and restoration to create carbon sinks
- Reducing the amount of solid waste disposed on land
- Reducing emissions from industrial and domestic wastewater handling

The impact on climate change is a result of actions delivered under the other sustainability principles.

Sustainability Principle 5: Council promotes walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options

Council works with the community and stakeholders to raise awareness of travel options and influences travel behaviour through plans, strategies and educational initiatives. Both Access Hamilton and the Biking Plan support alternative transport routes.

Actions that support Sustainability Principle 5

Council Role/ Element	Action
Climate change	Council provide staff bicycle sheds.
	Electric bikes are available for staff from the Transport office to attend meetings off site.
	The Zoo has implemented practices that reduce the use of vehicles for collection of vegetation for animal feed.
Transport	Council is a partner/stakeholder in the national Let's Carpool website. The website allows commuters to match their travel plans with other people who are travelling.
	Council promotes the following programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bikewise Day, an annual cycling advocacy event ○ Cycle Safety Campaign – a programme run by the Road Safety Coordinator.
	Council supports the Happy Feet Programme in pre-schools that encourages caregivers to park and walk a short distance to the pre-school, through the provision of resources, safe route maps and support for events. There are currently 24 centres participating in the programme.
	Council supports walking school buses with resources, safe route maps and support for volunteers. Three buses are currently running.
	A Primary School Active Travel Co-ordinator role supports the Safe Routes Programme.
	A Transport Operations Centre Business Case is underway.
	A Preliminary investigation of Rail / Public Transport Interchange in Rotokauri is underway.
	The Western Rail Trail cycleway is under construction.
	Construction is to commence in March 2017 of an underpass to Hamilton Gardens from Hamilton East to improve pedestrian and cycle access.
Land Use	The Hamilton Urban Growth Strategy promotes sustainable city development through a balance of greenfield and brownfield development. The target is 50% brownfield growth and is Council has achieved 48% over the last 10 years.
	New developments are required to provide a Transport Impact Assessment as part of the consent process. This assessment shows how the development affects the transport network.

Sustainability Principle 6: Council works to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses and infrastructure in our city

Council uses a range of regulatory and educational tools to promote resource efficiency across the city. Within its own facilities, Council has implemented an energy management programme and water demand programme to reduce water loss.

Actions that support Sustainability Principle 6

Council Role/ Element	Action
Climate change	<p>Council through the Eco Design Advisor (EDA) provides a free service to any resident in Hamilton to provide advice to help people improve the thermal performance of their building. The EDA also consults on water, waste and toxicity issues in buildings. The secondary role is to provide education to the general public and industry through workshops on any of these topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy reduction • Thermo performance of homes • Water, wastewater and stormwater • Waste reduction • Health and toxicity • Waste construction and toxicity • Green technologies
	<p>The increasing use of e-Resources at the Libraries reduces the carbon cost and environmental impact of physical book production, distribution and disposal.</p>
Energy	<p>Implementation of the Energy Management plan which aims to achieve a 10% reduction in energy consumption within three years. In the last three years the Garden Place Carpark and Garden Place Library achieved total energy reductions of 45% and 35% respectively. In the first quarter of FY17 energy use at the Museum has fallen 26% with this expected to improve further when new chillers are installed in March 2017. Overall energy use across Council's top sixteen sites has fallen by 10% compared to our base year July 2011 to June 2012.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of change to reduce Waterworld pool hall fan speed to reduce energy consumption.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Lighting Strategy to replace existing lights with energy efficient equivalents (LED lighting) through Council owned buildings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The installation of a new air quality system with variable fan controls in the underground car park to reduce unnecessary energy use.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipal offices pump speeds reduced to half flow, reducing pump power by 80% outside of normal offices hours.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Fan Control and Building Management System Upgrade (BMS) to manage use of time controlled air conditioning.

Council Role/ Element	Action
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Museum Chillers will be replaced with an air cooling unit in March 2017. It is more efficient, no longer requires R22 coolant and it is a smarter, more adaptable system which should reduce existing chiller use by one third. • Use of a chiller unit for cooling the Central Library during summer as a more cost efficient means of cooling. • Air-conditioning units are activated by time clock settings that coincide with individual sites operating hours to ensure air-conditioning units are not running unnecessarily. Temperatures are adjusted in accordance with season. • Reduce Energy Use through use of variable speed drives (VSD's) on plant. • Quick-dry, energy-efficient sensor hand dryers to replace roller towels and old-technology hand dryers.
Transport	<p>Partner with NZTA to align major roads, such as Hamilton Ring Road and Waikato Expressway, with city developments and infrastructure to ensure they are designed to efficiently manage road traffic and minimise environmental impact.</p> <p>GPS in Council fleet cars to encourage assist with fuel economy and emissions.</p>
Land Use	<p>All burial plots dug to depth to allow two casket burials and four ash interments to encourage more efficient usage of available land.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>At Hamilton Gardens all maintenance yard food scraps are composted in the Sustainable Garden worm bin. Kitchen waste from local restaurants is used in the Sustainable Garden and shredded paper is used in the chicken coop and then used as garden mulch.</p>
Water	<p>The District Plan promotes efficient use of water through rules which require the incorporation of water efficient measures such as low flow fittings for new developments and the use of non-potable water.</p> <p>Smart Water Assessment Criteria and Certification Programme to encourage water efficiency at commercial and residential developments.</p> <p>Application of water restrictions Level 1 – 4 to manage water consumption and educate the public on water use.</p> <p>Mains Renewal Programme to maintain the infrastructure in good condition and mitigate potential water losses in the network.</p> <p>Upgrade of the bore water system to a more sustainable option to provide irrigation for the cemetery.</p> <p>Improve our service response plans, to reduce the number of blockages in the wastewater and stormwater network caused by third party damage.</p> <p>Use of sector specific reduction targets and key performance indicators to manage water use.</p>

Council Role/ Element	Action
	Implementation of the Water Loss Programme across the water network to understand and manage network losses.
	Water conservation measures in place for Turf Services at H3 sites-irrigation reduction and warm season grass type usage.
	Manage storm water and ponds on the Zoo site, including monitoring programme of nutrient and microbial contamination of Zoo ponds.

Sustainability Principle 7: Council supports the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles

Council has initiatives that review the energy sources for its facilities. It is also working with partners to support infrastructure for the introduction of electric vehicles.

Actions that support Sustainability Principle 7

Council Role/ Element	Action
Energy	<p>Council uses "green energy" by maximising biogas electricity generation at the Wastewater Treatment Plan. Bio-gas generated at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) fuels a dual natural gas and bio-gas fired boiler. This can provide up to 95 per cent of the site's heating requirements. Ongoing reliability issues led to the replacement of the old boiler system in June 2016.</p> <p>Subsequently there has been an outstanding improvement in the utilisation of bio-gas. Based on the first quarter results, we expect that by financial year end, just over 2,000,000kWh of natural gas will be displaced by bio-gas with cost savings of \$96,000.</p> <p>The use of solar water heating is considered where possible as part of routine replacement of existing hot water supplies and new hot water supplies.</p> <p>A solar photovoltaic installation has been set up at Hamilton Zoo.</p>
Transport	<p>An Electronic Vehicle charging station is to be installed in the Caro Street carpark in conjunction with WEL.</p>

Sustainability Principle 8: Council ensures that it understands, prepares for and responds to the impacts of climate change

Climate change is a global phenomenon largely outside Hamilton's control. However, we must be aware of the implications of climate change on the city and prepare for the impacts of climate change events.

Actions that support Sustainability Principle 8

Council Role/ Element	Action
Climate change	The District Plan addresses anticipated climate change impacts in Hamilton through flood hazard mapping. This mapping was based on detailed modelling that factored in climate change effects resulting from increased rainfall volumes and duration. Consideration of these matters during the resource consent process in relation to climate change adaption takes the form of identifying flood levels and overland flow paths and guiding development away from building areas that would be subject to frequent flooding.
	Structure plans determine the pattern of growth and are designed to improve sustainability outcomes through the inclusion of items such as transport corridor general location and hierarchy, public reserves and links, areas for preservation, protection or restoration/enhancement, and development intensities for residential or other activities.
	The Wastewater service is planning for climate change by exploring ways to manage the effects of climate change that is expected to increase the number and frequency of rainfall events, and the amount of stormwater that can enter into the wastewater network during rain events.
	Integrated catchment management plans are required to deal with predicted climate change of warmer temperatures and greater rainfall.
	Street tree species guidelines have been approved and include as a requirement that species selection of park and street trees now takes into account effects of climate change, particularly warmer summers.

Sustainability Principle 9: Council is an integral part of regional efforts to restore and protect the water quality of waterways

Healthy Rivers' is a proposed Waikato Region Plan change to give effect to the vision, strategy and National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. It aims to make the Waikato and Waipa rivers and their tributaries swimmable and safe for food collection over a period of 80 years and targets four contaminant types. The Council is currently assessing implications of the proposed water quality targets and how the city will need to respond to these targets.

The ecological functions of Hamilton's river, streams, wetlands, gullies and other water resources must be managed to protect water quality against the impact of pollution. As Hamilton grows, there is increasing demand for natural resources and increasing pressure on the natural environment to absorb wastes.

Actions that support Sustainability Principle 9

Council Role/ Element	Action
Water	Continue to protect riparian areas through the requirement to have esplanade reserves and strips along the river and lakes as part of subdivision and development.
	Programme of integrated catchment management plan development which includes assessment of stormwater contaminant loading and best practicable options for contaminant control
	On new development sites avoid water runoff into river. Storm water is disposed of into an underground aquifer.
	All treated water that enters the River from the wastewater network is to standard water treatment.
	Continue to maintain, renew and retrofit operational storage to ensure dry weather overflows do not occur.
	Provide a wastewater system that is managed in a way that does not unduly impact on the environment by continuously improving asset condition assessment, predictive, and preventative maintenance to ensure assets remain operational.
	Have in place emergency and response plans to manage the overflow, restore the service, and clean up the environment.
	Monitoring of the wastewater network and overflows recorded.
	Actions that encourage restoration of gully systems support this filtering ability of Hamilton's gullies and ultimately improves water quality in the streams that flow into the Waikato River

Sustainability Principle 10: Council works with its communities to minimise the production of waste and maximise opportunities to recycle

Council has a statutory responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste minimisation. Waste and volumes may be reduced through better waste minimisation techniques, new technologies, and a greater understanding of what may be recycled, what may be reused and changing our waste behaviours.

Actions that support Sustainability Principle 10

Council Role/ Element	Action
Waste	A contestable waste minimisation fund has been implemented and now is in its fourth year of operation.
	Fight the Landfill is Hamilton City Council's waste minimisation brand and householder and community education programme. The programme aims to inform the city about the impact of what you put out on the kerb each week and how it's affecting our environment. It promotes waste minimisation through kerbside recycling collection and resource recovery at the refuse transfer station and organic centre.
	Hamilton Park Cemetery entered into an agreement in 2015 with Speciality Metals Ltd in Christchurch to recycle the remaining metals, with the consent of the family.
	Council is working with the site contractor to investigate how to increase the demand for the Hamilton Organic Centre products.
	Sludge produced from the wastewater treatment process (approximately 12,000 tonnes per annum), is transported to a vermicomposting facility where it is mixed with paper pulp which is then laid in rows where it is left to break down and compost using worms.
	Regular servicing of aerated waste water systems used in areas at the Zoo not serviced by sewer main to reduce contamination .
	Zoo composts animal waste on site and uses on the zoo gardens and/or transfers it for external use
	Installation of new waste and recycling system for the Central Library and Waterworld.
	At the Museum, the sorting of plastic, glass and paper for recycling is active practice. The printing of brochures is kept at minimal levels, with visitors encouraged to return unwanted brochures at the end of their visit. Biodegradable stickers are now produced for paid-entry exhibitions, meaning that if customers drop their sticker on the footpath after leaving the Museum, the sticker dissolves once it rains.
	Shift to the use of eco-friendly products such as water-based paints in exhibition areas at the Museum.
	FMG Stadium Waikato sorts waste and recycles.
Ongoing promotion of the reducing waste to landfill initiative for the municipal building through use of worm bins and recycling options.	

Council Role/ Element	Action
	Monitor quantity of recycled materials at Council buildings & report to 6-monthly QSM management meetings.
	Contractors are required to dispose of any building materials/refuse in the most environmentally friendly manner feasible.
	Exchange table provided for staff to bring in excess produce from personal gardens.

Sustainability Principle 11: Council is an integral part of regional efforts to restore and protect biodiversity in Hamilton City

Hamilton City covers 11,080 hectares and has 1,129 hectares of open space owned and/or administered by Council. This makes up around 10 per cent of the City's land area. The city has an extensive network of gully systems that are important holders of Hamilton's native biodiversity. The city's natural areas include remnant forests and wetlands, significant nature areas and streetscape.

Actions that support Sustainability Principle 11

Council Role/Element	Action
Biodiversity	The District Plan provides for the identification and protection of gullies and a Local Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy (LIBS) is being developed in conjunction with the Regional Council to restore nature and connect communities.
	Project Echo - Hamilton City is one of the only cities in New Zealand to still support a resident population of long-tailed bats. Project Echo aims to gather information on bat distribution throughout Hamilton City. This project is supported by Council, Waikato Regional Council, University of Waikato and the Riverlea Environment Society Inc.
	Project Halo - aims to bring native birds, such as tui and bellbirds, back into Hamilton city. The Council is a partner in this project.
	The Open Spaces Plan has input into the subdivision process with developers required to plant street trees as part of their subdivisions, which the Council then monitors. In the last financial year a total of 3200 new street trees were planted.
	Fish barriers are being removed throughout the city as part of the Comprehensive Stormwater Discharge Consent held with Regional Council. 18 have been identified for further action.
	Council have approved the Victoria on the River project to restore land currently used as a carpark to public open space.
	Complete restoration of Mangaiti Gully with assistance of Project Watershed.
	Complete restoration of Manganoa Gully with assistance of Project Watershed.
	Regeneration of native vegetation within Hamilton Park Cemetery Gully Areas.
	Council continues to restore the 60ha Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park and implement the Management Plan. Working with its partners, 26ha of the park has been planted in eco-sourced native plants. Since completing the stocktake in December, Council has approved extending Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park by 5.1 hectares, protecting more land for ecological restoration in perpetuity.
	Habitat assessment – Mangakotukutu Gully: this includes ecological assessment for the wider gully network and will identify concept restoration projects.
	Hamilton Zoo's native animal collection is used to its full potential for New Zealand fauna conservation.
	Procedures in place for tree removal to avoid damage to habitat.

Council Role/ Element	Action
Good Corporate Citizen	<p>Ecological restoration - growing plants for the city from eco-sourced seeds at Hamilton Gardens nursey.</p> <p>Council's community planting programme supported from the staff volunteer days.</p> <p>Honey Bee project - Installed on 3 Council sites (Zoo, Hamilton Gardens and the Taitua Arboretum). Honey is being sold at the Gardens.</p>

Committee: Community and Services Committee

Date: 21 February 2017

Report Name: HCC's Draft 1 Submission to the Proposed Waikato Regional Plan Change 1 - Waikato and Waipa River Catchments (8 March 2017)

Author: Luke O'Dwyer

Report Status	<i>Open</i>
Strategy, Policy or Plan context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Partly Operative District Plan</i> • <i>Corporate Strategy</i> • <i>The Hamilton Plan</i> • <i>The Hamilton City River Plan</i> • <i>Long-Term Infrastructure Strategy (2015-2045)</i>
Financial status	<p><i>There is budget allocated.</i></p> <p><i>Amount \$100,000</i></p>
Assessment of significance	<p><i>Having regard to the decision making provisions in the LGA 2002 and Council's Significance Policy, a decision in accordance with the recommendations is considered to have a high degree of significance.</i></p>

1. Purpose of the Report

2. To seek approval of Hamilton City Council's (Council's) Draft 1 Submission to Waikato Regional Council's (WRC's) *Proposed Waikato Regional Plan Change 1 – Waikato and Waipa River Catchments (PPC1)*.

3. Executive Summary

4. On 14 December 2016, Elected Members directed staff to prepare a Council submission supporting PPC1 in principle and seeking to protect provisions for municipal discharges.
5. Legislation has required preparation of PPC1. Council had input to PPC1 through representation on the Consultative Stakeholder Group (CSG) that prepared it.
6. PPC1, which aims to restore water quality within the Waikato and Waipa Rivers and their tributaries, will require the future upgrading of Council's wastewater and stormwater infrastructure.
7. The submission supports PPC1, in general, and seeks amendments to PPC1 that would benefit Council's interests without compromising the intent of PPC1.
8. Submissions close on 8 March 2017.

Recommendations from Management

That the Community and Services Committee:

- a) receives the report; and
- b) approves Council's 8 February 2017 submission to *Proposed Waikato Regional Plan Change 1 – Waikato and Waipa River Catchments* for lodging with Waikato Regional Council by the submission closing date, 8 March 2017.

9. Attachments

10. Attachment 1 - Healthy Rivers - Proposed Waikato Regional Plan Change 1 - Waikato and Waipa Catchments - Hamilton City Council Submission - Draft 1

11. Key Issues

12. Background

- PPC1 is a plan to:
 - (a) Over 80 years: restore the water quality of the relevant parts of the Waikato and Waipa Rivers and their tributaries so they are safe for people to swim in and take food from over their entire lengths; and
 - (b) Within 10 years: implement land use changes that will eventually achieve 10% of the water quality improvement required to meet the 80 year goal.
- The CSG, supported by an impartial group of technical specialists, prepared PPC1. The CSG included 24 representatives of the affected iwi, industry and communities. Ms. Sally Davis, a private consultant, represented local government on the CSG.
- Elected Members received briefings on PPC1 from Ms. Davis on 17 May 2016, from Mr. Vaughan Payne on 23 November 2016, and from Council staff on 14 December 2016.

13. Legislative requirements or Legal Issues

- WRC prepared PPC1 in order to satisfy requirements of the:
 - (a) Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010; and
 - (b) Resource Management Act 1991, including the requirements to give effect to the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River, which is deemed to be part of the Waikato Regional Policy Statement, and the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014.
- On 3 December 2016, WRC publicly notified a partial withdrawal of PPC1. The withdrawal relates to the Hauraki iwi authorities' area of interest and enables WRC to consult these authorities. No part of Hamilton City is affected by the withdrawal.
- On 15 December 2016, various farming organisations applied for a Judicial Review of WRC's decision to withdraw part of PPC1 and sought withdrawal of the entire PPC1. A date for hearing the application has yet to be set.
- Tompkins Wake has reviewed the submission.

14. Consultation

- Relevant Units of Council were consulted when developing the submission.
- Council staff also discussed PPC1 with the Future Proof Water Policy Group, other affected territorial authorities, Watercare Services and Waikato Regional Council. Although these organisations may have some interests that overlap with some of Council's interests, it was agreed that each organisation will prepare its own submission.

15. Implications of PPC1 for Council and the City

- Restoring water quality in the City's waterways, over 80 years, will improve waterway amenity and ecology and opportunities for recreation and tourism.
- PPC1 may require Council to spend more on wastewater and stormwater infrastructure in the future. At present, the amount is unknown.

16. Summary of the Submission

The submission:

- Supports, in general, the principles which underpin PPC1, recognising that it is necessary in order to achieve the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River.
- Supports retention of provisions that benefit Council's interests.
- Opposes proposed provisions which are considered inappropriate and/or which require amendment or additional policies or rules. (Tompkins Wake has advised that any submission point seeking to amend PPC1 should be expressed as opposition to the original provision. Doing so will place the submission point in the strongest possible position for when it is considered through the hearing process, including any Environment Court hearing.)
- Seeks amendments to PPC1 to:
 - (a) Add or amend policies to provide for municipal discharges and planned urban growth;
 - (b) Enable Council involvement in preparing and implementing relevant lake and sub-catchment management plans;
 - (c) Exempt zoo animals from the proposed rule that excludes stock from waterways;
 - (d) Remedy omissions or extend provisions to better accommodate Council's interests; and
 - (e) Clarify provisions and remove ambiguity.

17. Financial and Resourcing Implications

18. Allocation exists within the Economic Growth and Planning Unit's budget to procure necessary legal and technical expertise to support Council's involvement in the plan change process for the 2016/17 financial year.
19. Additional budget is likely to be required in future years to procure further legal and technical expertise to ensure that Council's interests are protected throughout the plan change process. This expertise will be required to support the preparation of further submissions, hearing evidence and any appeals.

20. Risks

- 21. Submissions by other parties could result in amendments to PPC1 that require Council to meet more stringent conditions and incur increased infrastructure capital and operation costs.
- 22. If the plan change process were protracted, Council may incur additional costs for the legal and technical expertise necessary to protect Council's interests.

Signatory

Authoriser	Kelvyn Eglinton, General Manager City Growth
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Submission by**Hamilton City Council****Proposed Waikato Regional Plan Change 1 - Waikato and Waipa River Catchments****March 2017****1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This submission:

- (1) Supports *Proposed Waikato Regional Plan Change 1 - Waikato and Waipa River Catchments* (PPC1) in parts and opposes it in other parts;
- (2) Recognises that PPC1 is necessary in order to achieve, over time, the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River; and
- (3) Seeks amendment to parts of PPC1 for the purposes of:
 - (a) Including:
 - (i) Specific policy recognition for municipal discharges and planned growth;
 - (ii) Provisions for Hamilton City Council (HCC) involvement in relevant planning and implementation activities; and
 - (b) Making provisions clearer and more certain.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1. HCC welcomes the opportunity to make a submission to PPC1.
- 2.2. This letter and its appendices supplement the attached, completed Form 5¹.
- 2.3. Prior to notification of PPC1, HCC provided a written response² to Waikato Regional Council's (WRC's) request³ for feedback on the draft PPC1, pursuant to Clause 3 of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the RMA).
- 2.4. A glossary of abbreviations used in the Submission is included in Appendix A.

¹ Clause 6 of First Schedule, RMA

² HCC document D-2201322 dated 23 August 2016.

³ WRC letter dated 5 August 2016 (file No: 23 10 12).

3.0 OVERVIEW OF THIS SUBMISSION

- 3.1. HCC supports the proposed plan change in parts and opposes it in other parts, as set out in Appendices B and C below.
- 3.2. HCC recognises the plan change is necessary in order to achieve, over time, the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River.
- 3.3. HCC supports the proposed plan change in part despite the fact it may eventually result in the Council having to make significant funding provision for improving its three-waters infrastructure, for example, further upgrades to its wastewater treatment plant. This would be additional to the significant investment already made in relation to improving the quality of the wastewater discharge and therefore the quality of the Waikato River.

4.0 SCOPE OF SUBMISSION

- 4.1. This submission:
 - Summarises the importance of Waikato River to Hamilton City;
 - Explains why HCC:
 - supports achieving the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River;
 - opposes parts of PPC1;
 - has an interest in the provisions of the proposed plan change that will apply to rural areas, as well as to urban areas;
 - Seeks amendments to some provisions; and
 - Explains why HCC wants these changes.
- 4.2. HCC has an interest in PPC1 in its entirety. While HCC is generally supportive of the principles which underlie the provisions of the proposed plan change, there are a number of the proposed provisions which are considered to be inappropriate and require amendment, and/or otherwise require additional policies and rules.

5.0 HAMILTON CITY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WAIKATO RIVER

- 5.1. Hamilton is New Zealand's fourth largest city, the Waikato Region's largest urban area and is scheduled to grow, as provided for in the Waikato Regional Policy Statement. Under the National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA) 2016 Low Series population growth predictions, Hamilton's population is projected to grow from 150,180 in 2013 to around 193,414 in 2033 and 226,675 in 2063.⁴
- 5.2. The Waikato River and its contribution to New Zealand's cultural, social, environmental, and economic wellbeing are of national importance⁵.
- 5.3. The City straddles the Waikato River, which is the City's principal source of potable water⁶. In addition, the Waikato River receives the City's treated wastewater. The Waikato and Waipa rivers and some of their tributaries also provide drainage for the City's stormwater.

⁴ Source: *2016 Update of Population, Family and Household, and Labour Force Projections for the Waikato Region, 2013 - 2063* by Michael P. Cameron and William Cochrane (National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis, University of Waikato, October 2016). See HCC document D-2249410.

⁵ Section 9(1) of the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010.

⁶ Some properties in HCC's jurisdiction have bores or rainwater tanks.

- 5.4. The Waikato River is an outstanding natural feature in Hamilton City. The river and its margins contain significant habitats of indigenous fauna and vegetation, and it is recognised as an area of high amenity value with natural, cultural and heritage significance. Protecting, restoring, and enhancing the health and wellbeing of the river and its margins are essential to ensure the quality of the resource is available for future generations.⁷
- 5.5. The Waikato River at Hamilton is already at, or approaching, full allocation of water.

6.0 WHY HCC SUPPORTS ACHIEVEMENT OF THE VISION AND STRATEGY FOR THE WAIKATO RIVER AND PARTS OF PPC1

- 6.1. The Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 and the RMA⁸, in combination, require HCC to give effect to the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River.
- 6.2. Since the enactment of the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River, HCC has integrated its requirements into the following key statutory and strategic documents:
- (1) *Hamilton City Partly Operative District Plan*;
 - (2) HCC's Corporate Strategy;
 - (3) *The Hamilton Plan*;
 - (4) *The Hamilton City River Plan*; and
 - (5) *HCC's Long-Term Infrastructure Strategy (2015-2045)*.
- 6.3. HCC anticipates the following benefits from realisation of the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River:
- (1) The ecology and habitat value of the Waikato River will be improved;
 - (2) The river will become a more aesthetically attractive natural feature within the City;
 - (3) The river will provide more recreational opportunities for Hamilton residents and visitors to Hamilton
 - (4) Water quality improvements will enable humans to have physical contact with the city's natural waterways and to harvest and consume food from them with minimal risk of experiencing any adverse health effects as a consequence of that contact or consumption;
 - (5) These improvements will help make Hamilton a more attractive city for families, support efforts to improve connections to the Waikato River and support tourism; and
 - (6) Maori cultural aspirations will be realised.
- 6.4. HCC supports parts of PPC1 because they will begin the transition towards achieving the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River, which is expected to yield the benefits set out in 6.3 above.

7.0 WHY HCC OPPOSES PARTS OF PPC1

- 7.1. A regional plan must give effect to any national policy statement and any regional policy statement⁹.

National Policy Statements

- 7.2. Two national policy statements particularly relevant to PPC1 are:
- (1) *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014* (the NPS FM); and
 - (2) *National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016* (the NPS-UDC).

⁷ The Explanation regarding Objective 2.2.7 in the Hamilton City Partly Operative District Plan

⁸ See sections 73(4), 75(3)(a) and 75(3)(c) of the RMA

⁹ s.67(3) of the RMA

- 7.3. PPC1 gives effect to the NPS FM within the Freshwater Management Units shown on Figure 3.11-1 of PPC1. Consequently, PPC1 makes multiple references to the NPS FM; but there are no references to the NPS-UDC because it only came into effect on 1 December 2016, after PPC1 was publicly notified¹⁰. Nevertheless, the Waikato Regional Plan must give effect to the NPS-UDC.
- 7.4. The NPS-UDC requires all local authorities to ensure that at any one time there is sufficient development capacity available within the next thirty years to meet demand for work and business places and dwellings¹¹.
- 7.5. Areas administered by Hamilton City Council, Waikato District Council, Waipa District Council and WRC fall within the definition of a “high-growth urban area” in the NPS-UDC¹². For these areas the NPS-UDC requires the local authorities to provide an additional margin of feasible development capacity over and above projected demand of at least 20% in the short and medium term, and 15% in the long term.¹³ Furthermore, these local authorities are required to consider all practicable options for providing sufficient, feasible development capacity and enabling development to meet demand.¹⁴

Regional Policy Statement

- 7.6. The Waikato Regional Policy Statement (the RPS) adopts the Future Proof land use pattern and specifies where in the City and Districts urban development is to take place¹⁵.
- 7.7. The RPS will need to be amended where necessary in order to give effect to the NPS-UDC.¹⁶

Lack of recognition for urban growth

- 7.8. PPC1 gives no specific recognition to the requirements the RPS and the NPS-UDC places on Hamilton City Council, Waikato District Council and Waipa District Council to accommodate urban growth. The RPS and the NPS-UDC are driving urban growth into Hamilton City and the identified areas of the Waikato and Waipa Districts. This growth will generate more urban stormwater and more wastewater to be treated and discharged to the Waikato and Waipa Rivers. It will result in changes to the contaminant loads discharged from the growth areas to the Waikato River.
- 7.9. This lack of recognition means there is a disconnect and a lack of alignment between PPC1 and the higher hierarchy document, the RPS, to which the PPC1 must give effect. To this extent, PPC1 is unlawful. HCC opposes this aspect of PPC1.
- 7.10. HCC also opposes other parts of PPC1, as identified in Appendices B and C. The reasons for HCC’s opposition to these other parts is explained in detail within Appendix B, but generally result because the identified provisions:
- (1) Lack clarity and certainty; or
 - (2) Fail to provide for HCC’s involvement in relevant planning and implementation.

8.0 HCC’S INTEREST IN RURAL PROVISIONS

- 8.1. Hamilton City has within its boundaries over 3,000 hectares of rural land which will be urbanised progressively in the future – see Table 1 and Figure 1.

¹⁰ PPC1 was publicly notified on 22 October 2016.

¹¹ See Objective OA2 and Policy PA1 on p10 and p11 of NPS-UDC.

¹² See p.7 of the NPS-UDC and *Summary of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity* (2016, p.2).

¹³ Policy PC1 of NPS-UDC (2016, p.13)

¹⁴ Policy PC4 of NPS-UDC (2016, p.14)

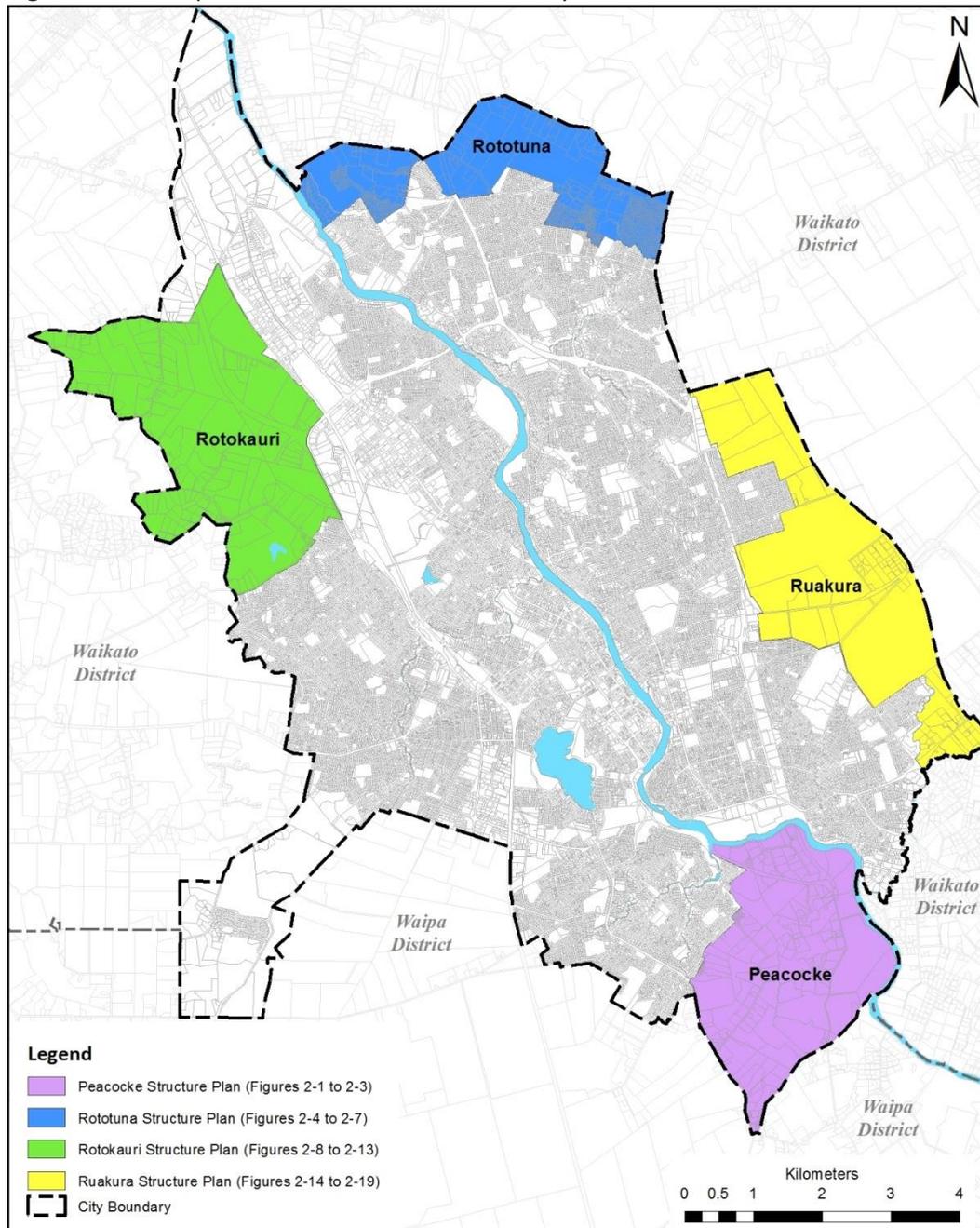
¹⁵ See Policy 6.14 of the RPS (2016, p.6-20)

¹⁶ S62(3) of the RMA

Table 1: Rural Land in Hamilton as at July 2016

Development Area	Area (hectares)
Rototuna	514.17
Rotokauri	955.23
Ruakura	800.81
Peacocke	746.74
Total	3,016.95

Figure 1: Development Areas within Hamilton City¹⁷



8.2. In addition, some tributaries of the Waikato River flow through the city from rural areas outside the City boundary, for example, Kirikiriroa, Waitawhiriwhiri, Mangakotukutuku, and Mangaonua Streams. On the other hand, some tributaries have their source within urban areas and flow through rural areas before discharging to the Waikato or Waipa Rivers, for example, Otamangenge Stream and Mangaheka Stream respectively.

¹⁷ Figure 1 reproduces Figure 3.1a of the Hamilton City Partly Operative District Plan Community and Services Committee Agenda 21 February 2017- OPEN

- 8.3. Because the City is reliant on the Waikato River for its water, which drains from mainly rural areas upstream, and because the city contains rural areas and rural areas discharge through the City, HCC has an interest in the provisions of PPC1 that relate to rural properties as well as those that relate to urban areas.
- 8.4. In addition to these direct relationships with rural areas, the City has indirect social, economic and cultural relationships with the rural parts of the Waikato and Waipa River catchments. The health, wealth and vibrancy of rural communities flows-on to affect the social, economic and cultural well-being of the City. Consequently, the effects of PPC1 on rural communities will also flow on to affect Hamilton, and this is another reason why HCC is interested in the rural provisions of PPC1.

9.0 DETAILED SUBMISSION POINTS

- 9.1. The detail of the relief sought by HCC is set out in the table of submission points (Appendix B) and Appendix C. In addition to this specific relief, HCC seeks any other similar, alternative or consequential relief which will address the reasons for the submission outlined in this submission.
- 9.2. The proposed changes are presented in red in Appendices B and C as follows:
- Additions: underlined; and
 - Deletions: ~~strikethrough~~.

10.0 FURTHER INFORMATION

- 10.1. Should WRC wish to discuss the points raised by HCC, please contact Paul Ryan (Senior Planner, Economic Growth and Planning) on 07 838 6478, or email Paul.Ryan@hcc.govt.nz, in the first instance.

Yours faithfully

Richard Briggs
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Appendices

- Appendix A: Glossary of Abbreviations Used in this Submission
Appendix B: Detailed Submission Points
Appendix C: Amendments Sought to Mana Tangata – Use Values
Appendix D: References

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS SUBMISSION

FMU	Freshwater Management Unit
HCC	Hamilton City Council
NIDEA	National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis ¹⁸
NPS FM	<i>National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014</i>
NPS-UDC	<i>National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016</i>
PPC1	<i>Proposed Waikato Regional Plan Change 1 - Waikato and Waipa River Catchments</i>
RMA	<i>Resource Management Act 1991</i>
RPS	<i>Waikato Regional Policy Statement (2016)</i>
s	Section of a statute (such as the RMA), or section of the PPC1
WRC	Waikato Regional Council

¹⁸ This institute is based at the University of Waikato.

APPENDIX B: DETAILED SUBMISSION POINTS

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
<p>3.11 Background and explanation: Full achievement of the Vision and Strategy will be inter-generational</p>	<p>Oppose in part</p>	<p>HCC supports amendment of the following paragraph (p.15):</p> <p><i>Municipal and industrial point source dischargers will also be required to revise their discharges in light of the Vision and Strategy and the water quality objectives, and sub-catchment limits^ and targets^ that have been set. This will happen as the current consent terms expire.</i></p> <p>This paragraph sets out the intent of PPC1 that any municipal and industrial point source discharge will be able to continue subject to the conditions of its current consent, and the water quality limits and targets set out in PPC1 will apply when the consent is renewed.</p> <p>HCC has made significant investment in its existing wastewater infrastructure and has planned further investment (which is set out in its <i>Long-Term Infrastructure Strategy (2015-2045)</i>¹⁹). This planning is based on meeting the requirements of its current consents. It would be unreasonable for WRC to expect HCC to comply with different consent conditions before the current consents expire.</p> <p>However, the second sentence in the paragraph quoted above, “<i>This will happen as the current consent terms expire</i>”, is ambiguous. There is a risk that it could be construed as indicating a requirement for the water quality objectives, and sub-catchment limits and targets to be <i>achieved</i> when the current consent expires, rather than a requirement regarding when new water quality targets will <i>apply</i>.</p>	<p>Amend the paragraph as follows:</p> <p><i>Municipal and industrial point source dischargers will also be required to revise their discharges in light of the Vision and Strategy and the water quality objectives, and sub-catchment limits^ and targets^ that have been set. This <u>new requirement</u> will happen <u>apply</u> as the current consent terms expire. <u>It may take further time, over the 80 year period, for the 80 year targets specified in Table 3.11-1 to be achieved.</u></i></p>

¹⁹ This strategy forms Volume II of Hamilton City Council’s 2015-2025 10-Year Plan.

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
		<p>In many cases it may take a long period of time, including up to the full 80 year period, to achieve the water quality targets set out in Table 3.11-1 of PPC1. In some cases, it may not be practicable for a specific discharge to achieve these targets. The policy framework introduced by PPC1, which includes provisions for staging, application of best practicable option and off-setting, provides for these possible outcomes.</p> <p>Amendments to the paragraph are sought in order to clarify the meaning and implementation of PPC1.</p>	
<p>3.11.1 Values and uses for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers</p>	<p>Oppose in part</p>	<p>As explained in the first paragraph of s.3.11.1 of PPC1, the NPS FM requires that values relevant to a Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) are established as a first step in the process of setting objectives and water quality limits for each FMU.</p> <p>While establishing the values and uses for the rivers is a stepping stone to setting objectives and water quality targets, the values and uses are referred to in Objective 4 and Implementation Method 3.11.4.11, and will therefore have significance during implementation of PPC1. The parts of these provisions referencing values and uses, as notified, are:</p> <p>Objective 4: People and community resilience/Te Whāinga 4: Te manawa piharau o te tangata me te hapori <i>A staged approach to change enables people and communities to undertake adaptive management to continue to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing in the short term while:</i></p> <p>a. <i>considering the values and uses when taking action to achieve the attribute^ targets^ for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers in Table 3.11-1; and ...</i></p> <p>3.11.4.11 Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Chapter 3.11/Te aroturuki me te arotake i te whakatinanatanga o te Upoko 3.11 <i>Waikato Regional Council will:</i></p>	<p>Amend the following Mana Tangata – Use Values as set out in Appendix C to this submission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use values – Primary production: Ko ngā mahi māra me ngā mahi ahu matua / Cultivation and primary production; • Water supply: Ko ngā hapori wai Māori / Municipal and domestic water supply; • Use values – Commercial [sic], municipal and industrial use: Ko ngā āu putea / Economic or commercial development; and • Use values - Mitigating flood hazards; and <p>Insert a new Mana Tangata – Use Value for “Drainage”, as set out in Appendix C to this submission.</p>

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
		<p data-bbox="577 268 1249 331">c. <i>Monitor the achievement of the values^ for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers and the uses made of those rivers.</i></p> <p data-bbox="519 368 1279 459">As the values and uses will have significance when PPC1 is implemented, it is appropriate that care is taken during consideration of PPC1 to ensure that they are fully described and appropriate.</p> <p data-bbox="519 496 1245 555">HCC considers there are a number of deficiencies with some of the statements of the values and uses, as discussed below.</p> <p data-bbox="519 592 734 619">Overlapping values</p> <p data-bbox="519 627 1285 986">(a) The value statements for “<i>Ko ngā hapori wai Māori / Municipal and domestic water supply</i>” and “<i>Ko ngā āu putea / Economic or commercial development: Commercial, municipal and industrial use</i>” overlap. Specifically, municipal water supplies typically provide water for industrial and commercial uses as well as domestic uses. However, some industrial and commercial enterprises source their water directly from the Waikato River rather than from a municipal water supply. The common value is the taking and using of water for multiple purposes. There are two value statements recognising the importance of the same thing – the taking and using of water.</p> <p data-bbox="519 1034 1285 1487">(b) The value statements for “<i>Ko ngā mahi māra me ngā mahi ahu matua / Cultivation and primary production</i>” and “<i>Ko ngā āu putea / Economic or commercial development</i>” also overlap. For example, the former value statement includes: “... These industries and associated primary production also support other industries and communities with rural and urban settings”, and “Due to the economies of scale of these industries, other service sectors, such as agritech, aviation and manufacturing, are able to operate”. These statements are very similar to the following statements under “<i>Ko ngā āu putea / Economic or commercial development</i>”: “The rivers provide economic opportunities to people, businesses and industries”, and “... provide for economic wellbeing, financial and economic contribution, individual businesses and the community and the vibrancy of small towns.</p>	

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
		<p>They are working rivers; they create wealth”.</p> <p>Inconsistent expression of values</p> <p>(c) The scope and detail of the value statements are inconsistent. In particular, the value statement for “Electricity generation” reflects the wording of Section 5 of the RMA. It refers, for example, to “social and economic wellbeing” and “contributes to the health and safety of people and communities”. Comparable statements are missing from other value statements. This could result in the Electricity Generation value being assigned a greater significance than other values that are not as comprehensively described.</p> <p>“Drainage” value not articulated clearly</p> <p>(d) The drainage value of the rivers is not clearly articulated; it’s mixed up with the description of other values. Even in natural, undeveloped areas, the rivers drain stormwater and naturally occurring waste (vegetation litter and animal faeces, for example) and sediments from the land. In the current value statements, the drainage value of the rivers is subsumed under the “Ko ngā āu putea / Economic or commercial development” value as follows: “The rivers provide assimilative capacity for wastewater disposal, flood and stormwater, and ecosystem services through community schemes or on site disposal”. Furthermore, the rivers, themselves, provide “assimilative capacity for wastewater disposal, flood and stormwater and ecosystem services”. They are not reliant on “community schemes or on site disposal” for the capacity to assimilate wastewater and stormwater, or for ecosystem services. The drainage value of the rivers warrants separate identification.</p> <p>Livestock protection during floods omitted</p> <p>(e) The value of flood management in protecting livestock has been omitted from “Mitigating flood hazards”.</p> <p>Sense of community pride and culture for urban residents</p> <p>(f) The rivers and the surrounding land contribute to the lifestyle and sense of community, pride and culture in Hamilton City and</p>	

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
		<p>other urban areas, as well as in rural Waikato. The value statement for “Ko ngā mahi māra me ngā mahi ahu matua / Cultivation and primary production” does not recognise this.</p> <p>The “Decision sought” in respect of these submission points identifies amendments to existing value statements, and a new value statement, to correct the above deficiencies. The suggested amendments retain the original concepts of the notified value statements, but reorganise some of them to provide clarity and to avoid accounting twice for the same value.</p> <p>The term “ecosystem services”, which is used in “Ko ngā āu putea / Economic or commercial development: Commercial, municipal and industrial use”, is not defined in the Operative Waikato Regional Plan, so should be defined in PPC1. This matter, and the decision sought are addressed below in relation to Part C: Additions to Glossary of Terms.</p>	
<p>3.11.2 Objective 3 Short-term improvements in water quality in the first stage of restoration and protection of water quality for each sub- catchment and Freshwater Management Unit</p>	<p>Oppose in part</p>	<p>The meaning of Objective 3 is not absolutely clear, and some of the wording is inappropriate. Furthermore, Objective 3 could be simplified and made easier to understand without diminishing its effect.</p> <p>The reasons for adopting Objective 3 (PPC1, p.29) include:</p> <p><i>The effort required to make the first step may not be fully reflected in water quality improvements that are measureable in the water in 10 years. For this reason, the achievement of the objective will rely on measurement and monitoring of actions taken on the land to reduce pressures on water quality.</i></p> <p>It is understood, therefore, that Objective 3 is not aiming to achieve the short term water quality attribute targets in Table 3.11.-1 by 2026. Rather, it is aiming for changes to water management and land use to be implemented by 2026. Furthermore, the changes that are to be implemented are those deemed sufficient to eventually yield the short term water quality attribute targets in Table 3.11.-1. In other words it is accepted that the improvement in water quality attributes resulting from the implemented changes may not be observed until</p>	<p>Objective 3 is amended as follows:</p> <p><i>Actions put in place and implemented by 2026 to reduce discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and microbial pathogens, are Changes to water management and land use sufficient to achieve, eventually, ten percent of the required change between current water quality and the 80-year water quality attribute targets in Table 3.11-1. A ten percent change towards the long term water quality improvements is indicated by the short term water quality attribute targets in Table 3.11-1 are implemented by 2026.</i></p> <p>A clean version of the amended Objective 3 is as follows:</p> <p><i>Changes to water management and land use sufficient to achieve, eventually, the short term water quality attribute targets in Table 3.11-1 are implemented by 2026.</i></p>

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
		<p>some time, possibly years, after 2026. The objective is focused on ensuring a real start is made on protecting and restoring the rivers by requiring specified changes to be made on the ground. However, this is not clearly expressed in Objective 3, itself. The addition of the word “eventually” to the objective would remedy this.</p> <p>Inappropriate wording includes references to putting actions in place and implementing actions. “Actions” are not “put in place” or “implemented”; actions are “taken”.</p>	
<p>3.11.2 Objective 4: People and community resilience</p>	<p>Oppose in part</p>	<p>The meaning of part “a” of Objective 4 is unclear. Enabling people and communities to do something (undertake adaptive management to continue to provide for their wellbeing) while “considering” or thinking about something else (the values and uses) and simultaneously “taking action” (to achieve attribute targets) is not a clearly expressed objective. The nature of the change to which a staged approach will be taken is also unclear, and reference to “the values and uses” is vague. The objective should be worded better in order to express its intention more clearly.</p> <p>In addition, the inclusion in the objective of a reference to “adaptive management” is inappropriate in the context of PPC1. Adaptive management is a concept which, in general terms, requires specific and on-going monitoring and review of effects, which may then require amendment to management techniques to address those effects. PPC1 does not establish an adaptive management regime which people and communities are required to undertake.</p> <p>It appears, instead, that the intention is for WRC to monitor the outcomes of the implementation of PPC1, and the results of this monitoring will inform future plan changes which may require further adaptations of land use activities in order to achieve further reductions in discharges of contaminants.</p> <p>At its heart the intentions of the Objective appear to be to enable people and communities to continue to provide for their wellbeing and to continue to realise the values and uses for the rivers while making the changes necessary to achieve Objective 1. Objective 4</p>	<p>Objective 4 is amended as follows:</p> <p><i>A staged approach to change-changing the management of discharges of contaminants enables people and communities to undertake adaptive management to continue to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing in the short term period to 2026, while:</i></p> <p><i>a. — considering and to continue to realise the values and uses for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers, when while:</i></p> <p><i>a. taking actions to achieve the attribute^ targets^ for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers in Table 3.11-1; and</i></p> <p><i>b. recognising that further contaminant reductions will be required by subsequent regional plans and signalling anticipated future management approaches that will be needed in order to meet Objective 1.</i></p> <p>A clean version of the above amended objective is:</p> <p><i>A staged approach to changing the management of discharges of contaminants enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing in the period to 2026, and to continue to realise the values and uses for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers, while:</i></p> <p><i>a. taking actions to achieve the attribute^ targets^ for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers in Table 3.11-1 and</i></p> <p><i>b. recognising that further contaminant reductions will be required by subsequent regional plans in order to meet Objective 1.</i></p>

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		<p>also signals that adopting “a staged approach” is an integral element of the objective.</p> <p>Reference in “b” to “anticipated future management approaches” is unnecessary; it is sufficient to recognise, simply, that further contaminant reductions will be required by future regional plans. It logically follows that further changes to the way resources are managed will be necessary in order to further reduce contaminant discharges.</p> <p>The reference to “short term” in Objective 3 is vague; does it mean one year, two years, five years, ten years, or some other period? A formal definition of “short term” is not included in PPC1 or the Operative Regional Plan. This uncertainty could make it difficult to assess proposed activities against Objective 3. There would be greater clarity and certainty if the intended meaning of “short term” were clarified.</p> <p>Objective 3 includes: “Actions put in place and implemented by 2026 ...” In addition, the “Reasons for adopting Objective 3” (PPC1, p.29) include: “Objective 3 sets short term goals for a 10 year period, ...” These two statements imply that within PPC1, “short term” is intended to mean the ten year period to 2026. Accordingly, there would be greater clarity and certainty if “short term” in Objective 3 were replaced with “period to 2026”.</p>	
3.11.2 Reasons for adopting Objective 3	Oppose in part	<p>The third paragraph, states:</p> <p><i>Point source discharges are currently managed through existing resource consents, and further action required to improve the quality of these discharges will occur on a case-by-case basis at the time of consent renewal, guided by the targets and limits set in Objective 1.</i></p> <p>This paragraph could be construed as requiring the water quality of point source discharges to meet the targets from the day a renewed point source discharge consent comes into effect. Such an interpretation would conflict with other provisions in PPC1 that</p>	<p>Amend the third paragraph as follows:</p> <p><i>Point source discharges are currently managed through existing resource consents, and further action required to improve the quality of these discharges will occur on a case-by-case basis at following the time of consent renewal, guided by the targets and limits set in Objective 1 <u>and recognising the need for a staged approach and application of the best practicable option.</u></i></p>

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		<p>recognise the need for a staged approach, require application of the best practicable option, and provide for offset measures to be implemented. The third paragraph should be amended in order to avoid such an inappropriate interpretation.</p> <p>HCC has made significant investments in its wastewater network and treatment plant in the past, and has planned for further upgrades of these in the future, in order to meet the requirements of its current wastewater discharge consent and accommodate growth.</p>	
3.11.3 Policy 4	Oppose in part	<p>The meaning of this policy is unclear. Specifically, what are “low discharging activities”? To what does “low” refer? The policy should be amended to clarify its meaning.</p> <p>The nature of the “further change” that may be required should also be clarified.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Policy 4: <u>Enabling</u> activities with <u>discharges of lower volumes and concentrations of contaminants</u> to continue or to be established while signalling further <u>change</u> <u>contaminant reductions</u> may be required in future</i></p> <p><i>Manage sub-catchment-wide diffuse discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and microbial pathogens, and enable existing and new <u>low-discharging</u> activities <u>discharging low volumes and concentrations of these contaminants (“low dischargers”)</u> to continue, <u>or begin</u>, provided that cumulatively the achievement of Objective 3 is not compromised. Activities and uses currently defined as low dischargers may in the future need to take mitigation actions that will reduce diffuse discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and microbial pathogens in order for Objective 1 to be met.</i></p>
3.11.3 New Policy New urban development	Support the policy set with amendment	<p>The RPS provides for new urban development to take place within Hamilton City, other towns and villages within specified urban limits²⁰. Furthermore, new growth targets will be inserted into the RPS in order to give effect to the NPS-UDC. This urban development will result in increased volumes of stormwater and treated wastewater needing to be discharged. It will also result in changes to the contaminant load discharged from the development area and may include net increases in discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment</p>	<p>Add a new policy as follows:</p> <p><i>Policy 5a: <u>New urban development</u></i> <i>Allow urbanisation of land that gives effect to the Waikato Regional Policy Statement, which will result in increased volumes of stormwater and treated wastewater and may result in <u>increased discharges of contaminants.</u></i></p>

²⁰ See Policy 6.14 a) of the RPS.

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		<p>or microbial pathogens or other contaminants. PPC1 needs to recognise that treated stormwater and treated wastewater will contain residual, irreducible contaminant concentrations, despite passing through a series, or train, of treatments or treatment devices. In order for PPC1 to give effect to the RPS, and thereby satisfy the requirement of s.67(3)(c) of the RMA, a policy should be added to PPC1 to allow for this urban development, and to recognise the effects of this development on contaminant loads and the volumes of stormwater and treated wastewater that need to be discharged.</p>	
<p>3.11.3 Policy 6 Restricting land use change</p>	<p>Oppose in part</p>	<p>Policy 6 states “... <i>land use change consent applications that demonstrate an increase in the diffuse discharge of nitrogen, phosphorous, sediment or microbial pathogens will generally not be granted</i>”. New urban development may result in increases in diffuse discharges of some or all of these contaminants. Consequently, Policy 6, as notified, could prevent land use consents for conversion of land from rural to urban uses. Policy 6 should be amended so that new urban development undertaken to give effect to the RPS is exempt from Policy 6.</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Except as provided for in Policies 5a and 16, land use change consent applications that demonstrate an increase in the diffuse discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial pathogens will generally not be granted.</i></p> <p><i>Land use change consent applications that demonstrate clear and enduring decreases in existing diffuse discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial pathogens will generally be granted.</i></p>
<p>3.11.3 Policy 7 Preparing for allocation in the future</p>	<p>Oppose in part</p>	<p>This policy should be amended to allow for urban growth undertaken to give effect to the RPS.</p>	<p>Amend Policy 7 by adding a new principle to be considered in relation to any future property or enterprise-level allocation of diffuse discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial pathogens as follows:</p> <p><i>... Any future allocation should consider the following principles: ...</i> <i><u>(ba) Allowance for urban growth undertaken to give effect to the Waikato Regional Policy Statement; and ...</u></i></p>
<p>3.11.3 Policy 10 Provide for point source discharges of regional significance</p>	<p>Oppose in part</p>	<p>Territorial authorities have a statutory obligation to provide water services within their jurisdiction. Accordingly, the continued operation of HCC’s water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure is of critical importance.</p> <p>PPC1 does not contain a definition of “regionally significant infrastructure”, and neither does the Waikato Regional Plan. The</p>	<p>Amend policy 10 to specifically recognise municipal water service providers as well as provide for the continued operation of the infrastructure which facilitates the provision of those same services. Proposed amendments are set out below:</p> <p>Amend Policy 10 as follows:</p>

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		<p>term is, however, defined within the <i>Waikato Regional Policy Statement</i> (2016) and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> h) <i>lifeline utilities</i>, as defined in the <i>Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002</i>, and their associated essential <i>infrastructure</i> and services; i) <i>municipal wastewater treatment plants, water supply treatment plants and bulk water supply, wastewater conveyance and storage systems, ... and ancillary infrastructure</i>; <p>The definition in h) above (see Part B (4) of Schedule 1 – Lifeline utilities) includes an entity that disposes of stormwater.</p> <p>While this definition may capture HCC’s water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, it is inappropriate that such a key term is defined in a separate (albeit related) document. Furthermore, reliance on this definition and proposed policy 10 does not provide the level of policy recognition and protection which is appropriate for municipal water service providers, in light of their statutory obligations.</p> <p>The ability to continue to operate this infrastructure is essential in order to enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and for their health and safety. On the basis that “regionally significant infrastructure” is included in the definitions contained within PPC1 and that the policy is amended to specifically recognise the unique position of municipal water service providers, the policy will enable HCC and other territorial authorities to satisfy their requirements under the <i>Local Government Act 2002</i> to provide core infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy 10 also needs to be amended to make it clear that it applies not only to <i>existing</i> regionally significant infrastructure and <i>existing</i> regionally significant industry, but also to new or extended such infrastructure or industry, which may be necessary in order to accommodate urban growth in accordance with the <i>Waikato Regional Policy Statement</i>.</p>	<p><i>When deciding resource consent applications for point source discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and microbial pathogens to water or onto or into land, provide for the:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Continued operation of regionally significant infrastructure’;</i> and b. <i>Continued operation of regionally significant industry’; and</i> c. <u><i>Continued operation of regionally significant infrastructure associated with the provision of municipal water supply, wastewater and stormwater services, including where this is in response to growth in urban development to give effect to the Waikato Regional Policy Statement.</i></u> <p>(See also, the submission below regarding Part C Additions to Glossary of Terms: “Regionally Significant Infrastructure”).</p>

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3.11.3 New Policy 10a Revision of existing consented municipal and industrial point source discharges	Oppose in part	<p>The “Background and explanation” (PPC1, p.15) includes:</p> <p><i>Municipal and industrial point source dischargers will also be required to revise their discharges in light of the Vision and Strategy and the water quality objectives, and sub-catchment limits^ and targets^ that have been set. This will happen as the current consent terms expire.</i></p> <p>HCC supports this principle and seeks for it to be secured in PPC1 by inclusion of a relevant objective, policy and rule.</p>	<p>Add a new policy as follows:</p> <p><u>Policy 10a: Revision of existing consented municipal and industrial point source discharges at the expiry of existing consent terms</u></p> <p><u>Incorporate the requirements of the Vision and Strategy, the water quality objectives, and sub-catchment limits^ and targets^ into the consent conditions for point source discharges from regionally significant infrastructure, including municipal water supplies, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and regionally significant industry when the current consents expire and are renewed.</u></p>
3.11.3 Policy 11 Application of Best Practicable Option and mitigation or offset of effects to point source discharges	Oppose in part	<p>Best Practicable Option</p> <p>HCC supports a requirement for any person undertaking a point source discharge of the four target contaminants to adopt the Best Practicable Option to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of the discharge. This is a reasonable requirement and is consistent with sections 2, 108(2)(e), 128(1)(a)(ii) of the RMA.</p> <p>Offset Measures</p> <p>HCC also supports the principle of a point source discharger being able to implement one or more measures at a location other than at the point of discharge in order to offset any adverse effects of the discharge that cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated and to help restore the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.</p> <p>The requirement to adopt Best Practicable Option and the provision for offset measures will allow HCC to evaluate and propose a range of options to avoid and mitigate adverse effects of municipal discharges on, and to enhance, water bodies.</p> <p>Lack of clarity and certainty</p> <p>The phrase “at the time a resource consent is decided” in the first sentence of Policy 11 creates uncertainty. It is not clear whether this phrase is intended to refer to:</p>	<p>Amend Policy 11 as follows:</p> <p><i>Require any person undertaking a point source discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial pathogens to water or onto or into land in the Waikato and Waipa River catchments to adopt the Best Practicable Option* to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of the discharge (“the primary discharge”), at the time a resource consent application is decided. Where it is not practicable to avoid or mitigate all adverse effects, an <u>one or more</u> offset measures may be proposed. <u>Offset measures may apply</u> in an alternative location or locations to the point source primary discharge, for the purpose of ensuring positive effects on the environment to lessen any residual adverse effects of the discharge(s) that will or may result from allowing the activity provided that the:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Primary discharge does not result in any significant toxic adverse effect at the point source discharge location; and</i> <i>Offset measure is for the same contaminant; and</i> <i>Offset measures occurs preferably within the same sub-catchment in which the primary discharge occurs and if this is not practicable, then within the same Freshwater Management Unit^ or a Freshwater Management Unit^ located upstream, and</i> <i>Offset measures remains in place for the duration of the consent and is <u>are</u> secured by consent condition.</i> <p><u>The purpose of any offset measure shall be to ensure a net improvement</u></p>

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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The timing of notification by WRC to a point source discharger of the requirement to adopt the Best Practicable Option; or 2. The required timing of implementation of the Best Practicable Option; or 3. The timing of a decision about what is the Best Practicable Option; or 4. Several of the above; or 5. Something else. <p>Interpretation 2 (above) would not recognise that there is normally a time lag between an applicant obtaining resource consent and implementing it. Also, it would not allow for implementation of the Best Practicable Option to be staged.</p> <p>Staging implementation of the Best Practicable Option and any offset measures is a sensible approach to managing an increasing contaminant load from a growing population, industrial and business base and road network. When a wastewater treatment plant is built, it will be designed with surplus capacity to meet a predicted future load. Provided the infrastructure performs as intended, it should ensure the treated discharge from the plant complies with the design water quality targets, until such time as the contaminant load from the growing municipal area approaches the design capacity of the plant. At that time it will be necessary to provide additional treatment capacity by upgrading, expanding or supplementing the existing plant. It is a more efficient use of a community's financial resources to delay providing additional treatment capacity, until just before it is actually required.</p> <p>As well as being a sensible approach to managing growth, staging implementation of the Best Practicable Option and any offset measures is consistent with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002. For instance, the purpose of local government set out in this Act includes: "to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure ... in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses"²¹. Furthermore, a</p>	<p><u><i>in water quality in the specified sub-catchment or Freshwater Management Unit that exceeds the residual adverse effects of allowing the primary discharge.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>When a resource consent application is decided, decide also the Best Practicable Option, details of any offset measures, and the required timing for implementation of the Best Practicable Option and any offset measures. Allow implementation of the Best Practicable Option and any offset measures to be staged.</i></u></p> <p>A clean version of the above amended Policy 11 is:</p> <p><i>Require any person undertaking a point source discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial pathogens to water or onto or into land in the Waikato and Waipa River catchments to adopt the Best Practicable Option* to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of the discharge ("the primary discharge"). Where it is not practicable to avoid all adverse effects, one or more offset measures may be proposed. Offset measures may involve additional improvement of the primary discharge or apply in an alternative location or locations to the primary discharge, provided that the:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Primary discharge does not result in any significant toxic adverse effect; and</i> c. <i>Offset measures occur preferably within the same sub-catchment in which the primary discharge occurs and if this is not practicable, then within the same Freshwater Management Unit[^] or a Freshwater Management Unit[^] located upstream, and</i> d. <i>Offset measures remain in place for the duration of the consent and are secured by consent condition.</i> <p><i>The purpose of any offset measure shall be to ensure a net improvement in water quality in the specified sub-catchment or Freshwater Management Unit that exceeds the residual adverse effects of allowing the primary discharge.</i></p> <p><i>When a resource consent application is decided, decide also the Best Practicable Option, details of any offset measures, and the required timing for implementation of the Best Practicable Option and any offset measures. Allow implementation of the Best Practicable Option and any</i></p>

²¹ See s.10(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 2002.

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		<p>local authority is required to act “in an efficient and effective manner” when “performing its role” and “giving effect to its identified priorities and desired outcomes”²².</p> <p>It would be appropriate to decide, at the time resource consent is decided, what the Best Practicable Option for managing the point-source discharge to which the consent relates (interpretation 3 above). This is because the Best Practicable Option could change over time as technology and methods develop and improve. However, the Best Practicable Option at some future date cannot be reliably predicted.</p> <p>It is not clear in Policy 11, what is the “primary discharge”.</p> <p>Policy 11 should be amended in order to clarify its meaning and to allow implementation of the Best Practicable Option and offset measures to be staged.</p> <p>No opportunity to offset, if adverse effects are mitigated The prerequisite conditions to be satisfied before offset measures may be proposed are: “it is not practicable to avoid or mitigate all adverse effects”.</p> <p>If a person undertaking a point source discharge were able to mitigate all adverse effects of the discharge, no matter how small the reduction (the mitigation) of each adverse effect, then it would not be consistent with the policy for an offset measures to be proposed in relation to that discharge. There may be situations where a discharger is quite willing to implement an offset measure, but it would not be consistent with the policy to allow this, because all adverse effects have been reduced to some degree.</p> <p>In order to avoid this situation, this submission proposes the words “or mitigate” should be deleted from the sentence beginning “Where it is not practicable ...”</p>	<p>offset measures to be staged.</p>

²² See s.14(1)(a)(ii) of the Local Government Act 2002.

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		<p>Only one offset measure allowed Policy 11, as notified, refers only to a singular offset measure, but it provides for that measure to be implemented in more than one location. It is possible that a point-source discharger may be willing, or may need, to implement more than one type of offset measure. The policy should be amended to allow this.</p> <p>Confused purpose of offset measures Policy 11, as notified, identifies the purpose of offset measures is for: <i>“ensuring positive effects on the environment to lessen any residual adverse effects of the discharge(s) that will or may result from allowing the activity”.</i></p> <p>This stated purpose is conflicted: it does not necessarily follow, logically, that an activity that has a residual adverse effect on the environment (after measures to mitigate effects have been applied) will have a positive effect on the environment.</p> <p>When an offset measure is implemented, the discharge it is offsetting will still have its original residual adverse effects at or downstream of the point of discharge. However, in order to be acceptable as an offset measure for that discharge, the offset measure should have to bring about improvements in the water quality that counterbalance, or offset, to a greater degree, the residual adverse effects.</p> <p>The requirement for the improvements to be to a greater degree than the residual adverse effects of the discharge being offset arises from the requirement set out in the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River for users of the River to contribute towards its restoration.</p> <p>Policy 11 should be amended in order to clarify the purpose of any offset measures.</p> <p>Toxic effect A discharge might not have a significant toxic adverse effect <i>“at the point source discharge location”</i>, but may have such an effect downstream. Accordingly, in order to protect the environment from</p>	

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		<p>any such effects, this submission seeks for this phrase to be deleted.</p> <p><i>Restricting offset measures to the same contaminant</i> The notified version of Policy 11 requires an offset measure to be for the same contaminant. This requirement may result in lost opportunities to protect and restore the Waikato River.</p> <p>It is conceivable, that it may not be practicable for a point source discharger to avoid or offset the effects of one of the four target contaminants. However, it may be practicable for that discharger to reduce another of the contaminants in the primary discharge to a greater extent than would otherwise be required. Such a reduction would improve the relevant water quality attribute(s) and may contribute to restoring aquatic ecosystem health. This would align with the objective of water being swimmable and safe for food harvesting.</p> <p>Rather than confining consideration to managing the effects of the single contaminant, it would be preferable to be able to offset residual adverse effects of that contaminant by proposing one or more offset measures that, together with the primary discharge, would make a net improvement in water quality in the relevant sub-catchment or Freshwater Management Unit.</p> <p>This approach would be preferable because it would provide the discharger with greater flexibility and more options and it could encourage implementation of water quality improvements that might not otherwise be undertaken.</p> <p>Accordingly, this submission seeks, in addition to other amendments discussed above:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deletion of the requirement in Policy 11 for the offset measure to be for the same contaminant; and 2. Further amendment of Policy 11 to allow the residual adverse effects of a contaminant in the primary discharge to be offset by additional reduction of another contaminant in the primary discharge. 	

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<p>3.11.2 Policy 12 Additional considerations for point source discharges in relation to water quality targets</p>	<p>Oppose in part</p>	<p>Policy 12 sets out additional considerations for point source discharges, but doesn't state when those matters are to be considered. This should be remedied by inserting the following words at the beginning of the policy:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>When considering consent applications for point source discharges</i></p> <p>Also, the meaning of Policy 12(b), "<i>past technology upgrades undertaken to model [and] monitor ... the discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial pathogens within the previous consent term</i>", is unclear. Policy 12(b) should be amended to clarify its meaning.</p> <p>If the consent application under consideration were for a new point source discharge, then there would be no "<i>previous consent term</i>". In order to recognise this possibility, and for the rest of the policy to make sense, the words "<i>where applicable</i>" should be added at the end of the first paragraph of Policy 12.</p> <p>As stated above in relation to Policy 11, the ability to stage mitigation or offset measures is important for municipal authorities who are required to accommodate population and industrial growth.</p> <p>With the above amendments the matters this policy identifies to be considered are reasonable and sensible.</p> <p><i>Recognising the effects of seasonal climatic conditions</i> The conditions of HCC's current discharge consent for its Wastewater Treatment Plant²³ set water quality standards for summer months that are different from those set for winter months. For example, the total nitrogen summer mass load is 500kg/day, whereas the total nitrogen winter mass load is 1,700kg/day. The different standards reflect that the capacity of the Waikato River to assimilate nitrogen without adverse environmental effects is much higher in the cooler winter months than in summer.</p>	<p>Amend the provision as follows:</p> <p><i><u>When considering consent applications for point source discharges, consider the contribution made by a point source discharge to the nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and microbial pathogen catchment loads and the impact of that contribution on the likely achievement of the short term targets^ in Objective 3 or the progression towards the 80-year targets^ in Objective 1, taking into account where applicable:</u></i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>The relative proportion of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial pathogens that the particular point source discharge contributes to the catchment load; and</i> b. <i>Past <u>modelling, monitoring and</u> technology upgrades undertaken to model, monitor <u>understand</u> and reduce the discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial pathogens within the previous consent term; and</i> c. <i>The ability to stage future mitigation actions or offset measures to allow investment costs to be spread over time and meet the water quality targets^ specified above; and</i> d. <i>The diminishing return on investment in treatment plant upgrades in respect of any resultant reduction in nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial pathogens when treatment plant processes are already achieving a high level of contaminant reduction through the application of the Best Practicable Option*;</i> e. <i><u>Seasonal climatic conditions affect biological processes within waterbodies and wastewater treatment plants, which means the contaminant assimilative capacity of the waterbodies and the contaminant reducing capacity of the plants change with the seasons; and</u></i> f. <i>Other natural processes within waterbodies that affect the waterway's capacity to assimilate contaminants.</i>

²³ Resource consent number AUTH114674.01.02, Condition 7

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		<p>HCC seeks for Policy 12 to be amended so that the effects of seasonal climatic conditions on the performance of biological wastewater treatment plants and the contaminant assimilative capacity of water bodies are taken into account where applicable.</p> <p><i>Recognising other naturally occurring phenomenon</i> Naturally occurring phenomenon affecting the capacity of a water body to assimilate contaminants should be taken into account when resource consent applications for discharge of contaminants to a water body are considered. For example, in the Waikato River between the Narrows Boat Ramp and Horotiu Bridge the concentration of Ammoniacal-Nitrogen reduces naturally by about 27 percent, despite additional discharges of Ammonia to the Waikato River within this reach. According to the <i>Waikato River water quality monitoring programme: Data report 2015</i> (Waikato Regional Council, 2016, p.10) the 5 Year Median for this contaminant at the Narrows is 0.015 g/m³, and at Horotiu Bridge is 0.011 g/m³. In-river nitrification may be contributing to this reduction. This naturally occurring reduction in Ammonia concentration should be taken into account when resource consent applications for discharge of any further ammonia within or downstream of this reach are considered.</p>	
<p>3.11.2 New Policy Consideration of the effects of land use change on discharges</p>	<p>Support policy set with amendments</p>	<p>Different land uses have different contaminant discharge characteristics. Some contaminants discharged from a particular land use may be higher than those discharged from another land use, while other contaminants may be lower.</p> <p>Future discharge consent applications under the Waikato Regional Plan should consider the effects of the net changes in the discharge of contaminants resulting from the land use change, for example, a conversion from rural to urban uses, and not just the effect of the discharge of contaminants from the new activity being consented. The net changes in effects should also take into account the effects of contaminants (such as nitrogen) discharged to land from past activities, which have not yet been seen in water.</p> <p>Net changes in the discharge of contaminants should be considered in</p>	<p>Add the following new policy:</p> <p><u><i>Policy 12a: Consideration of the effects of land use change on discharges</i></u></p> <p><u><i>When considering a consent application to discharge contaminants from a changed land use, take into account any changes in contaminant load resulting from the change in land use as well as the contaminants associated with the new activity being consented.</i></u></p>

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
		order to better understand whether or not the proposal is consistent with the direction of the Plan.	
3.11.2 Policy 13 Point sources consent duration	Oppose in part	<p>The investment required to ensure municipal and industrial point source discharges meet the water quality attribute targets will be significant – of the order to tens or hundreds of millions of dollars. In addition, given the complexity of the matters, the consenting process is likely to have a significant cost as well. It is appropriate, therefore, to provide a long consent period in order to provide certainty for municipal authorities or industries. Industries are likely to need long consent periods in order to achieve a return on the investment in the infrastructure.</p> <p>Section 123(d) of the RMA allows a discharge consent to be granted for a term not exceeding 35 years. A consent for a municipal discharge of water and contaminants should be allowed for a term commensurate with the period during which its proposed treatment (prior to discharge), and any offset measures, will ensure the discharge will meet the consented standards, up to the maximum term of 35 years. An additional Policy 13(d) is sought to specifically provide for this.</p> <p>Section 128 of the RMA provides for the Regional Council to review the conditions of a consent to deal with any adverse effect on the environment that may arise from the exercise of the consent, or to enable new standards set in an operative Regional Plan to be met. These provisions should mitigate any risk of unforeseen adverse environmental outcomes resulting from fixing a long consent term.</p> <p>In addition to the new Policy 13(d), Policy 13 (c) should be amended to recognise that the contaminant reduction measures proposed may include offset measures.</p>	<p>Amend Policy 13 as follows:</p> <p><i>Policy 13: Point sources consent duration/Te Kaupapa Here 13: Te roa o te tukanga tono whakaetanga mō te pū tuwha</i> <i>When determining an appropriate duration for any consent granted consider the following matters:</i></p> <p>a. <i>A consent term exceeding 25 years, where the applicant demonstrates the approaches set out in Policies 11 and 12 will be met; and</i></p> <p>b. <i>The magnitude and significance of the investment made or proposed to be made in contaminant reduction measures and any resultant improvements in the receiving water quality; and</i></p> <p>c. <i>The need to provide appropriate certainty of investment where contaminant reduction measures are proposed (including investment in treatment plant upgrades, or land based application technology, <u>or offsets</u>); and</i></p> <p><u><i>d. In respect of a municipal discharge, in addition to a, b and c above, allow a consent term for a period of 35 years, where the proposed treatment of the water and any contaminants prior to discharge, and any offset measures, are predicted to ensure the standards specified in the consent will be met for the duration of the consent.</i></u></p>
3.11.4.4 Method: Lakes and Whangamarino Wetland	Oppose in part	<p>HCC supports the preparation and implementation of Lake Catchment Plans. HCC has significant and varied interests in the four lakes referred to in the submission point above regarding 3.11.2 Policy 14. Amongst other matters of interest, HCC's Comprehensive Stormwater Discharge Consent provides for HCC discharging to these lakes.</p>	<p>Amend Method 3.11.4.4 as follows:</p> <p><i>Waikato Regional Council, working with others, will:</i></p> <p>b. <u><i>With community involvement, Pprepare and implement Lake Catchment Plans with community involvement</i></u> which include:</p>

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
		<p>Accordingly, HCC wishes to ensure that it is involved in the preparation and implementation of the Lake Catchment Plans for these lakes.</p> <p>The Method 3.11.4.4 (b) should be amended to clarify that that matters listed within it in sub-paragraphs (i) to (vi) refer to the Lake Catchment Plans and not the community involvement.</p>	<p>....</p> <p><u>ba. "Community" in b includes relevant territorial authorities.</u></p>
<p>3.11.4.6 Method: Funding and implementation</p>	<p>Oppose in part</p>	<p>Method 3.11.4.6 states WRC will provide leadership within the organisation for implementation of Chapter 3.11 and secure funding for the implementation through the annual plan and long term plan processes. However, it doesn't state that it will take responsibility for actually implementing Chapter 3.11, including measures identified in sub-catchment scale planning.</p> <p>In order to ensure that WRC works with territorial authorities and other stakeholders on implementation of sub-catchment scale plans, HCC seeks a new provision 3.11.4.6c to be added as follows:</p> <p><i>Waikato Regional Council will:</i></p> <p><i>c. When the relevant funding for implementation has been secured through the processes listed in b above, or by some other means, implement Chapter 3.11 and work with territorial authorities and stakeholders to implement measures identified in sub-catchment scale plans.</i></p> <p>The reference to "some other means" recognises that in some instances avoidance, remedial or mitigation measures may be able to be funded from a range of sources other than through the annual plan and long term plan processes. Other sources could include, for example, financial contributions, private developer agreements and grants. It is recognised that WRC is currently unable to collect financial contributions and cannot collect development contributions. An advantage of WRC and territorial authorities working together is a wider range of funding sources for implementing measures identified in sub-catchment scale plans.</p>	<p>Add a new Method 3.11.4.6c as follows:</p> <p><i>Waikato Regional Council will:</i></p> <p><i>a. Provide staff resources and leadership within the organisation for the implementation of Chapter 3.11.</i></p> <p><i>b. Seek to secure funding for the implementation of Chapter 3.11 through the annual plan and long term plan processes.</i></p> <p><u><i>c. When the relevant funding for implementation has been secured through the processes listed in b above, or by some other means, implement Chapter 3.11 and work with relevant territorial authorities and stakeholders to implement measures identified in sub-catchment scale plans.</i></u></p>
<p>3.11.4.9 Method:</p>	<p>Oppose in part</p>	<p>In HCC's view:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainties are likely to arise from the terminology used in 	<p>Amend 3.11.4.9b and add a new method 3.11.4.9c as follows:</p>

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
<p>Managing the effects of urban development</p>		<p>Method 3.11.4.9, specifically the terms “urban sub-catchments” and “solutions for the urban context”; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method 3.11.4.9 should include requirements for WRC to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Engage with relevant territorial authorities when undertaking planning for sub-catchments with urban area; and ○ Work with relevant territorial authorities and other stakeholders to implement protection and enhancement measures for water bodies. <p>Each of these matters and proposed amendments to Method 3.11.4.9 to address them are discussed as follows.</p> <p>Terminology: “urban sub-catchments” Within PPC1 the term “sub-catchment” has a specific meaning, which is defined in the Glossary as follows:</p> <p>Sub-catchment: For the purposes of Chapter 3.11, means an area of land within the Waikato River catchment representing the contributing area draining to one of 74⁽¹²⁾ locations in the stream and river network, and used as the basic spatial unit for analysis and modelling.</p> <p><small>12 Refer to Map 3.11-2.</small></p> <p>It appears unlikely that any of the sub-catchments shown on Map 3.11-2 are “urban sub-catchments”, per se. They are either rural sub-catchments or sub-catchments with a combination of rural and urban land uses. In order to ensure that the engagement described in 3.11.4.9b occurs in relation to planning for sub-catchments that are a mixture of rural and urban land uses, HCC seeks for the words “in urban sub-catchments” to be replaced with “sub-catchments with urban area”.</p> <p>As sub-catchments may include both rural and urban areas, Method 3.11.4.9 needs to be amended to provide for stakeholders from both these areas to be involved in identifying and implementing measures to manage adverse effects of activities on, and to enhance, water</p>	<p>Waikato Regional Council will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continue to work with territorial authorities to implement the Waikato Regional Policy Statement set of principles that guide future development of the built environment which anticipates and addresses cumulative effects over the long term. <u>aa Recognise the principles referred to in “a” above will create pressure for additional stormwater and wastewater discharges that needs to be recognised at the time of consenting these discharges.</u> b. When undertaking sub-catchment scale planning under Method 3.11.4.5 in urban sub-catchments with urban area, engage with <u>the relevant territorial authorities</u>, urban communities <u>and other stakeholders</u> to raise awareness of water quality issues, and to identify and implement <u>effective solutions for the urban context measures to manage the adverse effects of activities and development on, and to enhance, water bodies.</u> c. <u>Work with relevant territorial authorities and stakeholders to implement the measures identified in b above.</u>

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
		<p>bodies.</p> <p>Terminology: “Solutions for the urban context” The term “solutions for the urban context”, which appears at the end of 3.11.4.9b, is vague. It is not clear what type of “solution” is envisaged.</p> <p>In order to improve the clarity and understanding of this provision, HCC seeks for the words “solutions for the urban context” to be replaced with the words “measures to manage the adverse effects of urban development on, or to enhance, water bodies”.</p> <p>We note the term “water body” is defined in the RMA as follows: water body means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area</p> <p>Engagement with territorial authorities regarding planning Territorial authorities are likely to hold information relevant to understanding and managing the adverse effects of urban development on water bodies.</p> <p>Through preparation of its Stormwater Master Plan and ICMPs, HCC has, or will have, information relevant to decisions on activities that could affect water bodies within, or flowing through, the City. There could be duplication of effort, or conflicting recommendations for water management measures, if WRC were to act in isolation from the relevant territorial authorities when identifying or implementing effective measures to protect or enhance water bodies.</p> <p>In recognition of this, and in the interest of efficiency and effectiveness, Method 3.11.4.9 in PPC1 should be amended to ensure that WRC works with relevant territorial authorities to identify measures to protect and enhance water bodies in catchments with urban area.</p> <p>Further uncertainty regarding implementation of measures Method 3.11.4.9b includes the words “implement effective solutions”.</p>	

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
		<p>In addition to the uncertainty (discussed above) arising from the use of the word “solutions”, further uncertainty arises because these works are preceded by the phrase “when undertaking sub-catchment scale planning under 3.11.4.5 in urban sub-catchments”. Specifically, it is not clear whether “implementation” of measures is part of the “planning” process. In order to remove any uncertainty, and to ensure that WRC plays its vital role implementing measures to manage erosion, HCC seeks for the words “and implement” to be deleted from 3.11.4.9b, and for a new method, 3.11.4.9c, to be added as follows:</p> <p><i>Waikato Regional Council will:</i></p> <p><i>c. Work with relevant territorial authorities and stakeholders to implement the measures identified in b above.</i></p>	
Table 3.11-1 Short term and long term numerical water quality targets for the Waikato and Waipa River catchments: Annual Median Ammonia and Annual Maximum Ammonia	Oppose	<p>Many of the short term and 80 year targets for Annual Median Ammonia and Annual Maximum Ammonia set out in Table 3.11-1 are below the detection limits for the current standard analytical methods used by Hill Laboratories, which are as follows²⁴:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the “Ammoniacal-N (NH4-N)” test: 0.01g/m³, or 0.01mg/L; and For the “Ammoniacal-N (NH4-N) trace” test: 0.005 g/m³, or 0.005mg/L.) <p>This fact brings into question the validity of these targets.</p>	Amend Table 3.11-1 in order to ensure that short term and 80 year targets for Annual Median Ammonia and Annual Maximum Ammonia are meaningful and within the detection limits for current standard analytical methods.
Schedule C – Stock Exclusion	Oppose in part	<p>The following animals at Hamilton Zoo have access to surface water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>sitatunga antelope,</i> <i>Fishing cats;</i> <i>Brazilian tapir and waterfowl,</i> <i>siamang gibbons,</i> 	<p>Amend Schedule C as follows [emphasis added]:</p> <p><i>Except as provided by Exclusions I., and II. and III., stock must be excluded from the water bodies listed in i. to iv. below as follows:</i></p> <p><i>1. The water bodies must be fenced to exclude cattle, horses, deer and pigs, unless those animals are prevented from</i></p>

²⁴ Refer to the *Environmental Division Catalogue – Hill Laboratories: Version 9: Print Date 24/11/14* (p.16). The test methods listed in the catalogue, namely, APHA 4500-NH3 F and APHA 4500-NH3 H are specified in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22nd Edition* published by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Environment Federation (01/01/12).

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zebra, • antelope, and • giraffe. <p>These animals are not “cattle”, “horses”, “deer” or “pigs”, so are not subject to Clause 1 of Schedule C. However, they could fall within the definition of “stock” or “livestock”. These terms are not defined in the Waikato Regional Plan or PPC1, but the Collins English Dictionary (on-line) includes the following definitions [emphasis added]:</p> <p>“Stock”: 9. a race, breed, or variety of animals or plants</p> <p>“Livestock”: (functioning as singular or plural) cattle, horses, poultry, and similar animals kept for domestic use but not as pets, esp on a farm or ranch.</p> <p>“Domestic”: 3. (of an animal) bred or kept by man as a pet or for purposes such as the supply of food</p> <p>Schedule C includes an exclusion for “feral animals”, but Hamilton Zoo animals could not be classed as “feral animals”. The Collins English Dictionary (on-line) includes the following definition for “feral”:</p> <p>(of animals and plants) existing in a <u>wild</u> or <u>uncultivated</u> state, esp after being domestic or cultivated</p> <p>If Hamilton Zoo animals were regarded as “stock” or “livestock”, then they would be subject to Clause 3 of Schedule C and would not be permitted to enter onto or pass across the bed of the water, except when using a livestock crossing structure. This would be unacceptable to the purpose and function of the Hamilton Zoo.</p> <p>Some species, such as the Brazilian tapir, fishing cats and sitatunga antelope, require access to water in which to swim or submerge on welfare grounds as it forms part of their natural behaviour.</p>	<p>entering the bed of the water body by a stock proof natural barrier formed by topography or vegetation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. New fences installed after 22 October 2016 must be located to ensure cattle, horses, deer and pigs cannot be within one metre of the bed of the water body (excluding constructed wetlands). 3. Livestock must not be permitted to enter onto or pass across the bed of the water body, except when using a livestock crossing structure. <p>....</p> <p>Water bodies from which cattle, horses, deer and pigs must be excluded:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Any river that continually contains surface water. ii. Any drain that continually contains surface water. iii. Any wetland, including a constructed wetland. iv. Any lake. <p>Exclusions:</p> <p>The following situations are excluded from clauses 1 and 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Where the entry onto or passing across the bed of the water body is by horses that are being ridden or led. II. Where the entry onto or passing across the bed of the water body is by a feral animal. III. <u>Schedule C does not apply to animals at Hamilton Zoo.</u>

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
Part C Additions to Glossary of Terms	Oppose in part	<p>“Ecosystem services”</p> <p>The term “ecosystem services”, which is used in “Ko ngā āu putea / Economic or commercial development: Commercial, municipal and industrial use” (s.3.11.1), is not defined in the Operative Waikato Regional Plan, so should be defined in PPC1. The term is defined in the Waikato Regional Policy Statement (2016) as follows:</p> <p><i>Ecosystem services – the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include:</i></p> <p><i>a) provisioning services (such as food and water);</i></p> <p><i>b) regulating services (such as flood and disease control);</i></p> <p><i>c) cultural services (such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits); and</i></p> <p><i>d) supporting services (such as nutrient cycling); that maintain the conditions for life on Earth.</i></p>	Amend to include the same definition of “ecosystem services” that is contained within the Waikato Regional Policy Statement (2016).
Part C Additions to Glossary of Terms	Oppose in part	<p>“Point source discharge”</p> <p>Part C of PPC1 includes the following addition to the Glossary of Terms in the Regional Plan:</p> <p><i>Point source discharge: For the purposes of Chapter 3.11, means discharges from a stationary or fixed facility, including the irrigation onto land from consented industrial and municipal wastewater systems.</i></p> <p>There are two problems associated with this definition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is not clear whether or not the definition includes stormwater outlets; and 2. The definition could be interpreted, inappropriately, as including “culverts”. <p>Stormwater outlets</p> <p>The definition of a “point source discharge” included in PPC1</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p><i>Point source discharge: For the purposes of Chapter 3.11, means discharges from a stationary or fixed <u>human-made</u> facility, including <u>a stormwater outlet and the irrigation onto land from consented industrial and municipal wastewater systems, but does not include discharges from culverts unless the culvert is also a stormwater outlet.</u></i></p>

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
		<p>should be amended to make it clear that it includes the discharge from a stormwater outlet. This is necessary in order for stormwater outlets to benefit from the policies relating to point source discharges included in PPC1, that is, Policies 10, 11, 12 and 13.</p> <p>The PPC1 definition of “point source discharge” includes the term “facility”, but neither PPC1 nor the Operative Regional Plan define it.</p> <p>Other relevant definitions in the Operative Waikato Regional Plan are [emphasis added]:</p> <p>Point source discharge: <i>A stationary or fixed facility from which contaminants are discharged or emitted.</i></p> <p>Non-point discharges: <i>Contamination sources which are diffuse and do not have a single point or origin or are not introduced into the receiving environment from a specific outlet.</i></p> <p>Stormwater: <i>Artificially channellised rainwater prior to its point of discharge to land or water.</i></p> <p>Structure: <i>Any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes a raft.</i></p> <p>The definition of “structure” in the Regional Plan implies that a structure, building, equipment or device made by people and fixed to land is a “facility”.</p> <p>The definition of “stormwater” makes it clear that stormwater is rainwater conveyed in an artificial, or human-made channel</p>	

Provision	Support/ Oppose	Submission	Decision sought
		<p>(which could include a pipe) prior to its point of discharge to land or water. It follows from the definition of “stormwater” that a “stormwater outlet” is the terminal point of an artificial (human made) channel (or pipe) where the stormwater is discharged to land or water.</p> <p>Culverts</p> <p>The Operative Regional Plan includes the following definition:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Culvert: <i>Channel or conduit carrying water across or under a road, canal etc</i></p> <p>A culvert is “a stationary or fixed facility”, but the discharge from a culvert on a natural water body would not be a “point source discharge”, unless the culvert was also functioning as a stormwater outlet. Accordingly, culverts need to be specifically excluded from the definition of “point source discharge”, unless they are also functioning as stormwater outlets. In some situations the outlet pipe from a stormwater network may also function as a culvert, if a path or road is constructed above it.</p>	
Part C Additions to Glossary of Terms	Oppose in part	<p>“Regionally Significant infrastructure”</p> <p>See the submission above regarding 3.11.3 Policy 10 Provide for point source discharges of regional significance.</p>	Amend to include the same definition of “regionally significant infrastructure” that is contained within the Waikato Regional Policy Statement (2016).

APPENDIX C: AMENDMENTS SOUGHT TO MANA TANGATA – USE VALUES

Ko ngā mahi māra me ngā mahi ahu matua / Cultivation and primary production

Primary production

<p>The rivers support regionally and nationally significant primary production in the catchment (agricultural, horticultural, forestry). These industries contribute to the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of people and communities, and are the major component of wealth creation within the region. These industries and associated primary production also support other industries and communities within rural and urban settings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rivers support a wide variety of primary production in the catchment, including dairy, meat, wool, horticulture and forestry. • Due to the economies of scale of these industries, other service sectors, such as agritech, aviation and manufacturing, are able to operate. • These industries combined contribute significantly to regional and national GDP, exports, food production and employment. • The rivers and the surrounding land offer unique opportunities for many communities and industries to operate, contributing to the lifestyle and sense of community, pride and culture in rural <u>and urban</u> Waikato.
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Ko ngā hapori wai Māori / Municipal, community, industrial, commercial and domestic water supply

Water supply

<p>The rivers provide for <u>municipal, community, industrial, commercial and domestic</u> water supply, municipal supply, drinkable water supply and health <u>which is essential for life and enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety.</u></p>	<p>The catchments’ surface and subsurface water is of a quality that can be effectively treated to meet appropriate health standards for both potable and non-potable uses.</p> <p><u>The water supplied is used for many purposes, including, but not exclusively, for drinking water, food preparation, hygiene, cleaning, irrigation, heating, cooling, commercial and industrial processes, construction, sports, recreation, therapy, amenity and fire-fighting.</u></p>
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Ko ngā āu putea / Economic or commercial development

Commercial, municipal and industrial use

<p>The rivers provide economic opportunities to people, <u>communities</u>, businesses and industries.</p>	<p>Fresh water is used for industrial and municipal processes, which rely on the assimilative capacity for discharges to surface water bodies. In addition:</p> <p><u>The Waikato and Waipa Rivers are working rivers. In addition to supplying water, providing drainage, generating electricity, and supporting primary production, the rivers provide other opportunities for wealth creation:</u></p> <p>The rivers provide for economic wellbeing, financial and economic contribution, individual businesses and the community and the vibrancy of small towns. They are working rivers; they create wealth.</p> <p>Those industries are important to the monetary economy of Waikato region, enabling a positive brand to promote to overseas markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The primary production industries, together with the on-going development of new technology and diversification of products derived from the primary production, generate demand and opportunities for</u>
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	<p><u>other supporting services and industries. This fosters economic growth and development and contributes to the vibrancy of the region's rural and urban areas.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rivers provide for domestic and international tourism. Promotion of a clean, green image attracts international and domestic visitors. <p>The rivers provide assimilative capacity for wastewater disposal, flood and stormwater, and ecosystem services through community schemes or on-site disposal.</p>
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Mitigating flood hazards

<p>Flood management systems protect land used and inhabited by people <u>and livestock.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River engineering, including stopbanks and diversions, protects land and infrastructure from damage by flooding.
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Drainage

<p><u>The rivers provide drainage for stormwater and treated wastewater. The rivers' drainage function enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and for their health and safety.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Individuals, communities, industries and other commercial enterprises rely on the capacity of surface water bodies and their associated ecosystem services to assimilate stormwater and treated wastewater.</u> • <u>The drainage function helps minimise the risks of flood damage to property and loss of human and animal life from drowning or disease.</u>
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APPENDIX D: REFERENCES

Statutes

Resource Management Act 1991

Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010

Other References

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Committee: Community and Services
Committee

Date: 21 February 2017

Report Name: Hamilton Gardens
Development Project Update

Author: Helen Paki

Project Report Status	<i>Open</i>
Strategy, Policy or Plan context	<i>Hamilton Plan, Hamilton Gardens Reserve Management Plan, Hamilton Gardens Development Plan</i>
Financial status	<i>Total project budget \$7.239m - \$2.437m budgeted in targeted rates and the balance of \$4.802m is funded from external sources.</i>
Assessment of significance	<i>Having regard to the decision making provisions in the LGA 2002 and Council's Significance Policy, a decision in accordance with the recommendations is not considered to have a high degree of significance.</i>

1. Purpose of the Report

- To inform the Committee on the progress of the Hamilton Gardens Development Project.

3. Executive Summary

- Hamilton Gardens Strategic Plan was developed in 2014 with a goal to complete 12 new themed gardens within ten years. A Development Plan was approved in March 2014 to complete five of the 12 themed gardens, a destination playground and improved infrastructure over four years from 2014/15.
- The external funding target for Phase 2 of the Hamilton Gardens Development Project has been reached. The Development Project has been made possible through a targeted rate as well as external funding from funding agencies, donors and sponsors.
- The original scope for the Development Plan included construction of a new jetty to be located in the Italian Renaissance Garden. Following consultation with key stakeholders, a decision has been made to upgrade the existing jetty, which will ensure adequate access to and from the river as well as providing improvements to security and visual appeal.
- Construction for Phase 2 of the Development Project is planned to be completed in June 2018.

Recommendations from Management

That the Community and Services Committee:

- receives the report; and

- b) recommends that Council formally acknowledges the significant contribution being made from ratepayers, community, funding agencies and philanthropists towards completion of the Hamilton Gardens Development Project.

8. Attachments

9. Attachment 1 - Hamilton Gardens Update -December 2016

10. Hamilton Gardens Development Project

11. Background

12. Hamilton Gardens Strategic Plan was developed in 2014 with a goal to complete 12 new themed garden within ten years.
13. The Hamilton Gardens Development Project was approved at the 4 March 2014 Council meeting and includes the completion of five of the 12 themed gardens, courtyards, a destination playground, public toilets, carpark, jetty and improvements to the Pavilion, over four years from 2014/15.
14. The five themed gardens included in the project are as follows:
- Tudor Garden (completed and opened in 2015)
 - Concept Garden
 - Mansfield Garden
 - Surrealist Garden
 - Picturesque Garden
15. Phase 1 of the Development Project included the completion of the Tudor Garden, which opened in February 2015. Funding for this garden was allocated in the 2012-22 10 Year Plan.
16. Phase 2 of the Development Project was originally budgeted for \$7.033M. This budget was increased to \$7.239M in August 2016 following a tender process for the Destination Playground which exceeded allocated budget by \$206,000.
17. Phase 2 is scheduled to be completed in June 2018. There is expected to be a period of several months following this to accommodate plant growth before all new gardens will be open to the public.

18. New Milestones Achieved

- The external funding target of \$4.8M has been reached.
- The Destination Playground was opened in December 2016 and is proving to be very popular with the public.
- Concept Garden is progressing well and planned to open in early 2018.
- Work is about to start on the main structures in the Picturesque Garden.
- The carpark extension is complete.
- The Mansfield House facade is almost complete and other elements of the Mansfield garden are being progressed including the tennis court.
- The large Surrealist gate has been constructed and the tronites (oversized moving topiary figures) are in development.

19. Engagement and Promotion
20. Visitor numbers continue to be higher than previous years on average.
21. Hamilton Gardens is consistently rated #1 on Trip Advisor of the 46 things to do in Hamilton with a satisfaction rating of 98%. Engagement across online channels continues to be high with a 65% increase in website views since June 2014 and significant increases in Facebook and Instagram views (Attachment 1).
22. Implementation issues
23. The original scope for the Development Plan included construction of a new jetty to be located alongside the Italian Renaissance Garden. Following further consultation with stakeholders including Waikato-Tainui and the Waikato River Explorer, a decision has been made by the Project Governance Group to upgrade the existing jetty instead. This will ensure adequate access to and from the river is maintained while also providing improvements to security and visual appeal.

24. Financial and Resourcing Implications

25. The Development Project has been made possible through a targeted rate funded by Hamilton City ratepayers as well as external funding from funding agencies, donors and sponsors.
26. The Council has funded one-third of the Development Project costs of \$7.239M with a targeted contribution of \$10 (GST exclusive) per ratable Separately Used or Inhabited part of a Property (SUIP) over four years from 2014/15 – an estimated total of \$2.437M.
27. The one-third funding commitment from the Council is required for leveraging external funding, specifically the Lottery Significant Projects Fund. The Council received a \$2.5M grant from the Lottery Significant Projects Fund towards the Development Project.
28. Total external funding of \$4,795,252 has been confirmed from the following funders, donors and sponsors:

Friends of the Hamilton Gardens <i>(Fundraising commitment - includes donations from donation boxes at HG)</i>	150,000
WEL Energy Trust	40,000
Lottery Significant Projects Fund	2,500,000
Vibrant Hamilton Trust (2015)	200,000
Trust Waikato	215,000
WEL Energy Transformational Major Projects Fund EOI	160,000
Screech Family Donation	20,000
Braithwaite Family Donation	100,000
Foster Construction (in-kind sponsorship)	100,000
Legacy Campaign (Hamilton Gardens Development Trust and Momentum)	170,000
Vibrant Hamilton Trust (2016)	350,000
Grassroots	80,000
Freemasons	50,000
Brian Perry Charitable Trust	110,000
Trust Waikato (2016)	200,000
Rotary Fairfield	50,000
Vibrant Hamilton Trust (2017)	300,000
Other	252
Total	4,795,252

29. Previous reporting to the Finance Committee in August 2016 showed a total of \$646,842 to be raised. This total has been reached with funds received from Vibrant Hamilton Trust (\$300,000), Trust Waikato (\$200,000), Rotary Fairfield (\$50,000), and additional funds raised by the Legacy Campaign (additional \$90,000 since last report) as well as received interest to date.
30. Projected expenditure for 2017/18 is \$1,429,932 bringing the total expenditure for the Development Project to \$7,239,306, resulting in a budget variance of \$206,306. This variance is due to the 10 Year Plan budget being set prior to detailed project planning and early receipt of external funding. The targeted rate contribution to the Development Project is \$568,127 (\$426,411 in 2015/16 and \$141,716 in 2014/15).

Figures represented in \$000s	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total Years Budget
LTP Budget	0	1,828	2,560	2,645	7,033
Actual	142	2,352	1,511	-	4,005
Projected	-	-	1,805	1,429	3,234

31. Risk

32. There are still a number of project elements to be completed over the next 18 months. Good project management principles are being applied to ensure effective delivery of the project.

Signatory

Authoriser	Lance Vervoort, General Manager Community
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TRIPADVISOR



98%

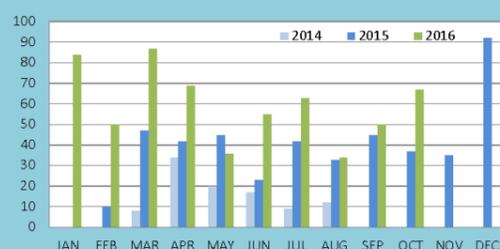
SATISFACTION RATING ON TRIPADVISOR YTD

"Very easy to spend hours there marvelling at all the well kept and designed themed gardens or enjoying a picnic on one of the many soft green lawns."

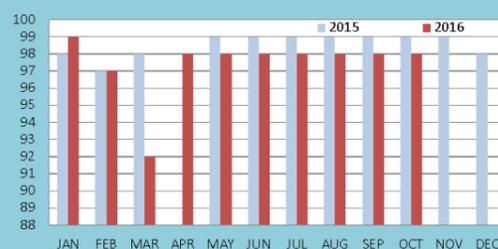
"This philanthropic and volunteer staffed effort is a generous gift to visitors and families on a budget."

"A real treasure, I'd go there every day if I lived close by!"

VISITOR REVIEWS PER MONTH



SATISFACTION %



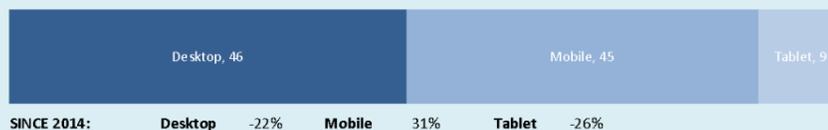
WEBSITE



+65%

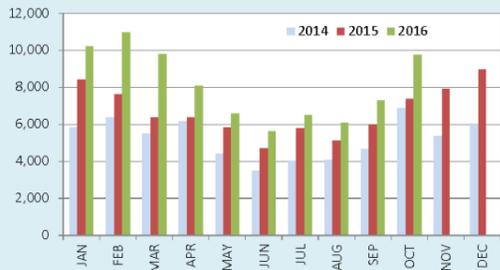
WEBSITE USERS VS YTD AVG SINCE 2014

DEVICE VIEWS YTD 2016 %



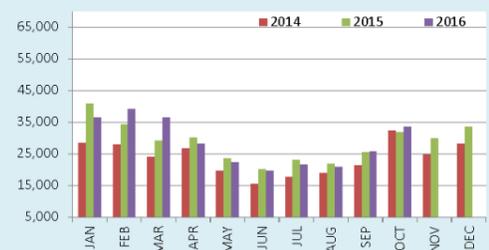
SINCE 2014: Desktop -22%, Mobile 31%, Tablet -26%

WEBSITE USERS



WEBSITE PAGE VIEWS

* March average 2.61 pages / 1:43 min pages per session.



NEW USERS



*In October 2013 we changed to Google analytic reporting which accurately represents visitors and sessions. 2013 figures inflated.

*June 2015: New website launched and changed servers - hence dip in analytics.

SOCIAL MEDIA



348,372

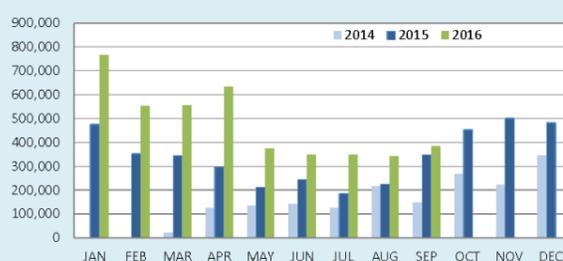
FACEBOOK POST REACH I.E. WHO SAW THE POSTS



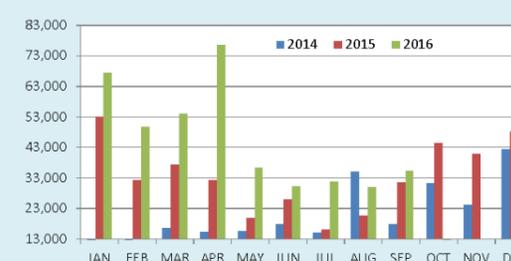
30,139

FACEBOOK POST ENGAGEMENT I.E. WHO ENGAGED WITH POSTS

FACEBOOK - POST REACH



FACEBOOK - PEOPLE ENGAGED



SOCIAL MEDIA - YTD COMMUNICATION

OPERATIONS: Sustainable business model (Events / products / staff)

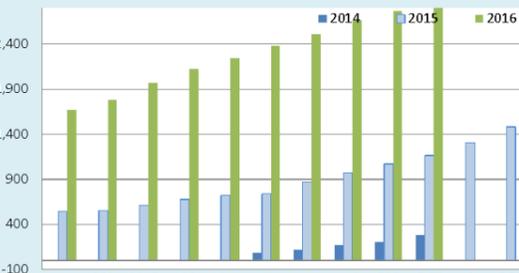
STORY: Unique theme understood (education)

INSPIRATION: Must-see destination (photos / encouraging visitation)

ACTION: Value to local community (support / sponsorship)+



INSTAGRAM - FOLLOWERS



INSTAGRAM - HASHTAGS



Committee: Community and Services
Committee

Date: 21 February 2017

Report Name: Road Closure for South African
Cricket One Day International
1 March 2017

Author: Robyn Denton

Report Status	<i>Open</i>
Strategy, Policy or Plan context	<i>Access Hamilton</i>
Financial status	<i>There is budget allocated to complete this activity</i>
Assessment of significance	<i>Having regard to the decision making provisions in the LGA 2002 and Council's Significance Policy, a decision in accordance with the recommendations is not considered to have a high degree of significance</i>

1. Purpose of the Report

- To seek a Council decision on road closure associated with the hosting of a One Day International (ODI) cricket test with South African on 1 March 2017.

3. Executive Summary

- Seddon Park has been approved as the venue to host a South African ODI on 1 March 2017.
- Road closure and parking restrictions will need to be installed in order to facilitate the safe running of this event.
- Due to the short notice of this event, approval for the road closure is being sought from Council under the provisions of the Local Government Act 1974, Schedule 10, clause 11(e).

Recommendations from Management

That:

- the report be received;
- in accordance with the Clause 11(e), Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 1974, Council approves the closure of Seddon Road between Norton Road to Somerset Street for vehicular traffic between 11am and 11pm for the South Africa ODI on 1 March 2017; and
- in accordance with the provisions of clause 11A, Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 1974, Council shall give public notice of its decisions in clause b above.

7. Attachments

8. Attachment 1 - copy of notice of intention for road closure

9. Background

10. Due to difficulties with the Napier Cricket grounds, Hamilton will host the ODI against South Africa on 1 March 2017.
11. In order to run the event safely, parking restrictions and a road closure in Seddon Road (from the Norton Road roundabout to Somerset Street) is required.
12. Road closures for events such as this are generally dealt with via the Transport (Vehicular Traffic Road Closures) Regulations 1965 (Traffic Regulations 1965). The Traffic Regulations 1965 require at least 42 days' notice prior to the proposed event in order to provide an opportunity for any persona affected by the proposed closure to lodge objections.
13. Due to the short notice of this event, approval by Council is required under Schedule 10, Clause 11 (e) of the Local Government Act 1974.
14. The proposed road closure for this event is the same as previous years and which have been run successfully without objection or complaint.
15. All emergency services and the Waikato Regional Council (for bus operations) are alerted to this events road closure.

16. Legislative requirements or legal issues

17. Local Government Act allows for 31 days temporary road closure by Council resolution including requirements to publicly notify intent to close and Council's decision.

18. Consultation

19. Under the Local Government Act 1974 Schedule 10 Temporary Prohibition of Traffic Council shall give public notice of its intention to consider closing any road or part of a road under clause 11(e). A copy of this notice is included in this report as Attachment 1.
20. Public notice of any decision to close any road or part of a road will also be required under the provision of the Local Government Act 1974.

21. Financial and Resourcing Implications

22. The costs associated with the provision of the temporary traffic management for this event will be covered by H3 as part of their hosting of this event.

23. Risk

24. Publicity of the event along with the public notices will address the key risk of public concerns about the closure.

Signatory

Authoriser	Chris Allen, General Manager City Infrastructure Group
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CITY OF HAMILTON

Temporary Road Closure of Seddon Road
from Norton Rd roundabout to Somerset St

Wednesday 1 March 2017

Pursuant to the provisions of the 10th Schedule of the Local Government Act 1974, for the purpose of allowing Black Caps vs South Africa, Hamilton City Council gives public notice of intention to consider temporarily closing Seddon Rd between Norton Road and Somerset Street on Wednesday 1 March 2017 between the hours of 11.00am and 11.00pm

All detours will be signposted.

This matter will be considered at the Community Committee Meeting on 21 February 2017 to be held in the Council Chambers.

Committee: Community and Services
Committee

Date: 21 February 2017

Report Name: General Manager's Report

Author: Lance Vervoort

Report Status	<i>Open</i>
Strategy, Policy or Plan context	<i>Hamilton Plan</i>
Financial status	<i>There is budget allocated Amount \$5.1 million</i>
Assessment of significance	<i>Having regard to the decision making provisions in the LGA 2002 and Council's Significance Policy, a decision in accordance with the recommendations is/is not considered to have a high degree of significance</i>

1. Purpose of the Report

- To inform the Committee on the Waterworld Renewals Project.

3. Key Issues

- The renewals project at Waterworld was proposed to begin in February 2017. It was to include replacement of the ceiling, flooring around the indoor pools, water reticulation (pipework), heating ventilation air conditioning (HVAC), and filtration systems.
- \$2.9 million was approved in the 2016/17 annual plan for the water reticulation, filtration systems and flooring. \$900,000 was brought forward from 2017/18 in the LTP for the HVAC and a further \$900,000 was brought forward from 2020/21 in the LTP for the ceiling. \$400,000 was allocated from 2016/17 building renewal budget for the HVAC. The total project budget is \$5.1 million
- The project has been deferred and will no longer proceed in the 2016/17 financial year. During the planning phase, Council began an organisation wide programme of seismic assessments, of which Waterworld was one. The project has been deferred to accommodate the results of this assessment before making a significant financial investment in the facility. The results of a Detailed Seismic Assessment (DSA) are due in March 2017.
- In addition, the size of the project has triggered a requirement to assess a greater proportion of the building by a fire engineer to ensure the design meets legislative obligations under the building code.
- Staff will bring the results of all of these investigations and associated costs to the May Council meeting once they are finalised. In the meantime, staff are working to tighten the scope of works and ensure that costs are kept as close to the budget as possible.

Recommendation from Management

That the report is received.

9. Attachments

10. There are no attachments for this report.

Signatory

Authoriser	Lance Vervoort, General Manager Community
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