

# **APPENDICES MINUTES**

**Council Meeting**

**Wednesday, 1 May 2024**





## Table of Contents

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6.1	Receipt and Hearing of Submissions - Long Term Plan 2024-44	
Appendix 1	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 6 - Powerpoint.....	4
Appendix 2	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 240 Horowhenua Farmers Ratepayers Group - Oral submission handout.....	14
Appendix 3	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 265 - Powerpoint .....	18
Appendix 4	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 306 - Powerpoint .....	23
Appendix 5	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 389 Levin Tennis Club - Oral Submission handout .....	39
Appendix 6	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 428 Foxton Historical Society - Oral Submission handout .....	40
Appendix 7	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 429 Vivienne Bold - Oral Submission handout.	42
Appendix 8	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 431 SORT - Oral Submission handout .....	46
Appendix 9	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 436 Kāpiti Equestrian Association - Powerpoint .....	48
Appendix 10	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 454 - Neighbourhood Support LTP Submission PowerPoint.....	60
Appendix 11	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 457 HCCT - Oral Submission handouts.....	71
Appendix 12	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 487 Charles Rudd - Oral Submission handout.	81
Appendix 13	LTP 2024-2044 Submitter 485 Ann and Brian Thomas - Oral Submission handout .....	85

# Solid Waste Disposal

Presented by Richard Christie

# Introduction

- This Hearing focuses on a single issue: the cost of Solid Waste Disposal
- According to the Horowhenua District Council Organisation Performance Report dated February 2024, the council's target is to reduce solid waste resident down from an estimated 533 kg per person per annum down to less than 400 kg per person per annum (page 121)

## The cost of a rubbish bag

- One of the only items that did not increase in price in the Long Term Plan document was the cost of a rubbish bag. The price currently sits at \$4 per bag and will not increase this year.
- According to the Horowhenua District Council Organisation Performance Report mentioned above, the Revenue from Solid Waste Management for the FY ended 30 June 2023 is currently \$3.1m, and the Expenditure from Solid Waste Management for the FY ended 30 June 2023 is currently \$4.95m (page 54)
- Assuming that Horowhenua produces 20,000 tonnes of solid waste, then the average cost of disposal per tonne would be \$247.50 ( $\$4,950,000 / 20000 = \$247.50$ ) and the average net cost of disposal per tonne would be \$92.50 ( $(\$4,950,000 - \$3,100,000) / 20000 = \$92.50$ )

## Cost borne by ratepayers

- It is not clear whether the total Expenditure figure includes the consenting costs or interest on the \$4.7m debt associated with the closure of Levin Landfill mentioned on page 50. It is also not clear what amount of Revenue is from quarterly Waste Rebate Levies.
- However, because \$4 per bag is clearly not sufficient to cover the costs of Solid Waste Disposal, the difference is being covered by ratepayers. I estimate this amount to be \$2.38 per bag of rubbish.
- This means that there is no incentive for households to reduce output of Solid Waste.

## Sense Partners Report

- The Sense Partners report stated that Horowhenua can expect an increase in its population to 64,000 by 2040.
- If Solid Waste disposal remains at the current level of 533 kg per person per year, then by 2040 Horowhenua's total Solid Waste will increase from 20,000 tonnes to 34,112 tonnes per year.
- It is likely that this will increase the amount of Solid Waste Disposal costs that are borne by ratepayers, particularly if political pressures make it necessary to keep the cost of rubbish bags at or near to \$4 per bag.



## Vermicomposting Trial

- As a solution I would propose a trial aimed at running a campaign aiming to recruit 100 households to sign up to receive a vermicomposting unit paid for by Horowhenua District Council
- The cost to produce these units are minimal. Mitre 10 is selling plastics bins for between \$7-8. To produce a vermicomposting unit you would need two bins, a lid, some paper and some worms. The worms reproduce rapidly, and so are essentially self-generating and free.

## Project Costs

- I would recommend doing a campaign in the Horowhenua Chronicle, as well as spots on the radio, for two weeks in order to get the word out that the council is providing 100 vermicomposting units to households who meet the criteria.
- Such a campaign would cost just 800 + GST. I estimate the cost of producing a vermicomposting unit at \$24 per unit, so \$2400 for 100 units. Assuming you can assemble the units manually at a rate of 10 per hour, this would cost around \$250 (\$25 x 10 hours).
- To use the units effectively, each unit would need to be delivered to a home and a brief 10 minute training instruction would need to be supplied. Assuming that you can deliver and train at a rate of two units per hour, this would come to paid labour of \$25 x 100 hours = \$2500.
- Total project cost: 5950 + GST

## Feilding

- The Manawatu District Council Feilding branch analysed waste and found that around 42% of household waste was compostable.
- They looked at vermicomposting as an option to reduce the run-off from surrounding farms and market gardens, as this run-off could be further composted to reduce the waste and recycle the inputs into nutrient-dense compost.
- If the average user reduced their waste by 42%, then this would reduce the waste per resident from 533 kg per annum down to 309 kg per annum.

## Payback period

- The reduction of 224 kg of Solid Waste per resident across around 250 residents (assuming 2.5 residents per household) would result in 56 tonnes of Solid Waste reduction per year.
- On a “net” basis, this would save the Horowhenua District Council \$5180 per annum in Solid Waste Disposal costs (56 x \$92.50 per tonne = \$5180), an 87% return on investment with a payback period of just over one year.
- If successful, the trial could then be extended to another 100 households, and scaled up to the full population.

## Executive Summary

- The cost of a rubbish bag is \$4 and is not scheduled to increase this year. I estimate the actual cost per bag is \$6.38 and \$2.38 is being borne by ratepayers.
- The best way to reduce Solid Waste is at the source. I propose a limited trial to produce 100 vermicomposting units and provide them to local residents who meet the criteria.
- Assuming 2.5 residents per household, these units would eventually reduce collectable waste by 560 kg per household per year, thus saving Horowhenua District Council \$51.80 in net Solid Waste Disposal costs per household per year.

HOROWHENUA DISTRICT COUNCIL – LONG TERM PLAN 2024 – 2044 – APRIL/MAY 2024

VERBAL SUBMISSION ON BEHALF OF

\* HOROWHENUA FARMERS RATEPAYERS GROUP

Good afternoon

We are pleased that the Councillors have read our written submission and therefore I will now concentrate on the major points of that submission

SERVICES AND PROPOSED RATE INCREASE

Y1 of the LTP provides for an average rate increase of 17.4% but when you take into account the proposed rate increases for Y2 of 11% and Y3 of 10% this equates to an average rate increase of 38.4% over the next three years.

Such a major increase is not sustainable and the impact will be felt by both urban and rural rate payers throughout the district.

As Councillors you need to look at every item of expenditure and not just rely on council staff to give you the best option. You need to decide if each item of expenditure is a necessity or a "nice to have".

Some suggestions that we have to reduce the amount of Council expenditure and subsequently reduce the rates increase would be:

The Community Development budget be reduced to \$400K for the 24/25 year and capped at 0.65% of rates income for the following years. Any grants applied for will, if approved, be given a percentage of the funding available.

There is \$721,000 budgeted for the next financial year for Cycling Improvements. This figure is based on Council receiving NZTA funding – what happens if no funding is received?

Are Council Officers going to tell the Councillors that the budget has been approved during the LTP consultation and therefore the funds have to be spent.....regardless of the outcome of external funding applications.

If this is the case then no budget should approved be until external funding is received.

The re-roofing of Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom (\$525K) – this should be paid for from the Foxton Beach Endowment Fund. Council states that the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of Foxton Beach Township. At the time of the initial consultation concerning Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom there were a number of Foxton Beach residents that stated "we deserve this facility, Levin has Te Takere so we should also have a modern facility".

The submissions for the approval of Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom was a Foxton and Foxton Beach community project, so therefore, although Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom is located in Foxton Township it was built for the benefit of the residents of Foxton Beach township also.

The budgeted cost of \$525K equates to just over 5% of the total funds held in the Foxton Beach Endowment fund, stated to be \$10 million – page 43 Reserves - Draft Financial Statements - or less than the income from the sale of 2 sections at Foxton Beach.

We believe that selling half the Carbon Credits may be a wrong move in that if in the future the Council needs to purchase carbon credits the future cost is unknown. This may be a short term gain for a long term pain. You are better to hold onto the asset if it will be needed in the future.

We believe that Council should go beyond the preferred Option 2 and look to further investigate options to reduce spending to bring the rates increase down below 17.4%

#### 2A – LANDFILL LEGACY RATE – LEVIN LANDFILL AFTERCARE AND LANDFILL DEBT

The differential of 80% urban & 20% Rural was put in place as an acknowledgement that Rural ratepayers have traditionally dealt with their own solid waste on farm.

We are against being rated at the same level as Urban ratepayers for the cost of the landfill aftercare.

We, the Rural ratepayers, did not contribute to the landfill to the same extent that the Urban ratepayer did, so why should we be burdened with the ongoing costs at the same level as the urban ratepayer.

The cost of the Landfill aftercare and debt should be split on a 80% Urban and 20% Rural basis.

This would also mean that the targeted rate would now attract a differential and this would remove that rate from the 30% cap on targeted rates.

In turn this would allow the portion of Representation and Governance budget that has been added to the General Rate to be placed back into the Representation and Governance Targeted rate.

Rural ratepayers pay a 0.5 differential with regard to the General Rate, which is in recognition of the large land areas and subsequent values required to farm economically. As there are only 473 rural ratepayers in the Horowhenua District – those 473 rate payers are individually paying more of the general rate than the other 10,000 urban rate payers are individually paying .

#### SHARING COSTS

The Horowhenua Farmers ratepayers Group has for many years advocated for a users pays policy and it is pleasing that this is now being taken on board.

Council has for the first year of this LTP moved as close as possible to the 30% cap on Targeted rates but it is noted that from the projections that from Y2 onwards this percentage declines rapidly so that by Yr4 of the LTP the percentage is down to 24.5%.

Targeted rates are a tool to ensure user pays and should be maximised where at all possible.

#### RATES REMISSION POLICY

So Council is saying that the cost to the council of the remissions is high and that there needs to be a cap the level of funding available but in the next sentence Council wants create four new remission parts.

We note that:

Part 11 will not be available from 1/7/24, saving the council \$22K based on the levels of remission granted in the 23/24 year.

Parts 7, 12 & 14 are the remissions that make up the bulk of the remission funds – approx. \$339,224 (23/24 being both urban and rural remissions) of the total HDC remission amount of \$658,228.

These are the three areas that Rural Ratepayers receive the bulk of any rates remission approvals from.

The next 2 biggest parts are Compassion Housing at \$138,977 and Council owned utilities at \$119,011.

It is unclear from the proposal documentation as to whether the proposed cap on the rates remission budget will only see a cap on remissions under parts 7, 12 & 14 and the applications received under the other parts of the remission policy will continue to receive the full remission amount applied for.

The Rural ratepayer is suffering from the cost of living crisis as much if not more than the urban ratepayer. Not only have out costs gone up but our level of income has reduced with the down turn in the lamb and beef income and a decline in the level of milk payment.

Its almost like the clock if being turned back 15 years and again HDC Council staff and Councillors are of the mindset that the farmer is rich and he can afford to pay the bulk of the rates burden and help to prop up the urban ratepayer.

Therefore we do not support the addition of Parts 16 & 17.

We would only support Part 15 Property under development and earthquake strengthening policy if it included a time limit of 1 year only, ie a one off application that can not be granted year on year.

With regard to the addition of the Rates Postponement Policy to the Rates remission policy, the Rates Postponement policy should not be adopted.

There are financial institutions that cater to the needs of those people requiring a reverse mortgage and Council officers should direct ratepayers to that source of funding.





# Waitarere Rise Stormwater Requirement LTP funding needed

Gerard and Trish Brennan,  
49 Kanuka Drive,  
Waitarere Rise

1

## Current Situation - personal account

**The current Waitarere Rise subdivision has no effective stormwater management. This is having a serious impact on people's lives. Property sales are affected.**

- Current roading design directs water into adjacent properties
- The water flows from high to low points. There is no stormwater infrastructure.
- Serious Health and safety concerns:
  - Stagnant Water with serious health concerns (sewer system contamination)
  - Drowning risk
  - Electrocutation
- Unable to access the property in times of flooding (2017 and 2022)
- The subdivision stormwater design (non existent) is not fit for purpose in these times.

2

## Flooding in August 2017 (Kanuka Drive)

Met with developer on site before purchase. Resulted in swales and ponds being dug to collect water. Designed "on the fly".



## Flooding in July ~ September 2022 (Kanuka Drive)



Access to property restricted  
– water 450mm deep.



Nowhere for the water to go.  
LTP requires funding for Waitarere Rise Stormwater Management.

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# Waitarere Rise Community Flood Action Group (CFAG)

LTP presentation  
Horowhenua District Council  
Wednesday 1 May, 2024

CFAG Chair, Dr Lizzie Valentine



# Purpose

Propose that specific funding is allocated in the LTP for urgent stormwater drainage infrastructure at Waitarere, and specifically Waitarere Rise.



5/13/2024

2



# Fundamental challenges

1. There is no functional stormwater and waste-water drainage system servicing Waitarere Rise compounded by inadequate wastewater and storm water provisions in the wider Waitarere Beach community.
2. There is no funding allocated in the draft LTP for stormwater, despite known costs ahead for the Rise and the identified need for remediation across the wider Waitarere Beach community
3. Known RMA compliance problems at Waitarere
4. Not fixing the problem has multiple knock-on effects for all stakeholders
5. Property values have already been affected. This potentially impacts HDC's wider development plans.
6. Potential long term economic impacts of not giving this matter priority and allocating funding.

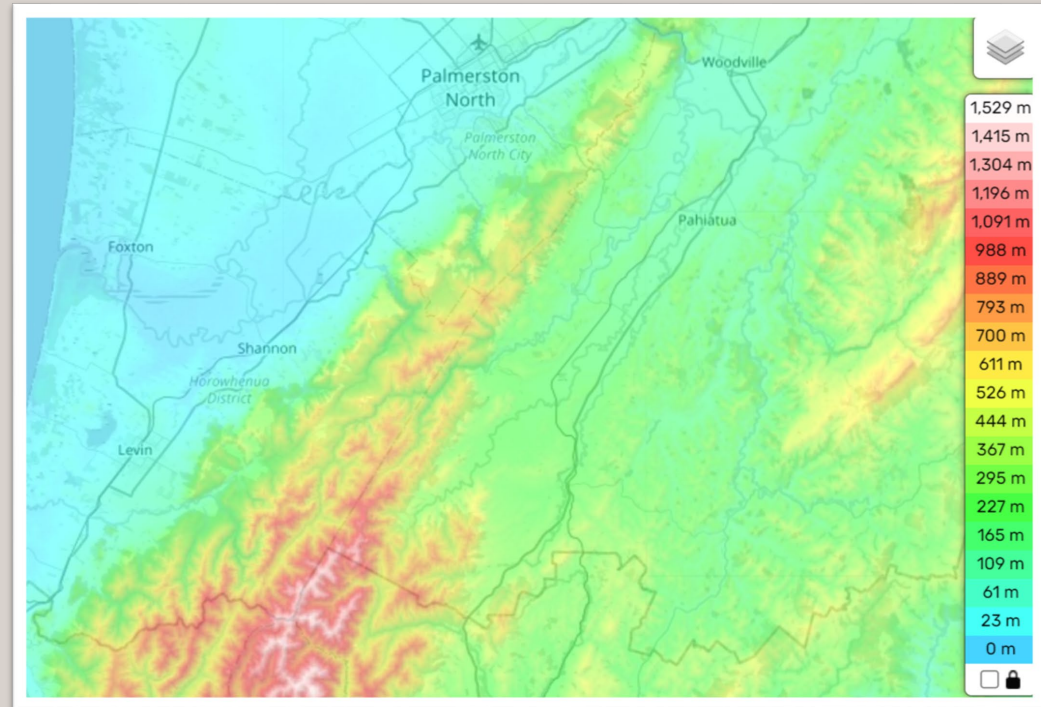


5/13/2024

3

# Topography and geology

- Low lying
- Slow slip earthquake
- Water table pressures
- Historic
- No cohesive plan.



5/13/2024

4

# Historic Current

HOROWHENUA DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
June 2008

**AREA 9 –Waitarere Beach Road: Green Belt Residential-15.8ha**  
This area is located on the eastern side of Waitarere Beach and has a total area of approximately 16 hectares. It is bordered by Waitarere Beach Road to the south, and rural land to the north and east. It is proposed that this area be developed as "Green Belt Residential". Development in the growth area would be connected to the existing reticulated infrastructure networks and established local roading patterns.

Criteria	Evaluation
Urban Form	Area is contiguous with the central and eastern parts of the existing residential area. The area is a logical extension of the existing residential area.
Proximity to key transport networks	Located on the eastern edge, it has good connections to the main access to Waitarere Beach Road.
Proximity to reticulated infrastructure	Good access to reticulated infrastructure, however strategic and localised improvements will be required. Significant increases in population will require extensions to the wastewater treatment works. No reticulated water supply at Waitarere Beach, therefore, source from rainwater collection.
Proximity to activity centres and community facilities	No school at Waitarere Beach and some distance to commercial area.
Location of natural hazards, such as flooding, ponding and erosion	Low lying areas are subject to ponding, and potential instability of sandy soils. Mitigation measures for instability would need to be implemented as part of development.
Proximity to incompatible land uses	No incompatible land uses nearby.
Proximity to outstanding landscapes or natural features	Located in the "coastal environment" Outstanding Landscape. Any development would need to recognise and protect the key coastal landscape characteristics, such as high sand dune ridges. Also contains significant dune lake and wetland area.
Area of historic heritage or cultural features	No sites of historic heritage or cultural value known. However, coastal environment has a number of significant sites which may be identified following further investigations.
Topographical limitations	Slightly modified dune landscape, with some low lying areas. Development pattern would need to integrate with existing topography.
Location of highly versatile soils	Not located in an area with highly versatile soils.

- Ground water and surface water problems were known by HDC prior to consenting
- Multiple residents' properties were promised, but experienced ad hoc solutions from developers who were made aware of surface water and ponding issues across Waitarere Rise during and after purchase of land
- Ongoing phases of the subdivision continue to be consented under the original consented plans.

Source: Horowhenua Development Plan, June 2008, multiple instances of use..

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# Stormwater: Section 10

## Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2014 (Page 20)

- Provide for the collection and/or control of stormwater, allowing for ultimate future development within the catchment or adjoining catchments and for climate change.
- Achieve hydraulic neutrality so that peak flows into the receiving bodies for the 1 in 2 year, 1 in 5 year, 1 in 10 year, 1 in 50 year and 1 in 100-year design rainfall events...Critical duration storm events pre-development shall be matched for post development.
- Take into account winter groundwater mounding and groundwater levels.
- Provide for climate change predictions.
- Meet the requirements of any stormwater management plans/catchment management plans.
- **Address flood events** and preserve treatment systems through off-line storage and by-passes
- Meet Regional and District stormwater discharge quality requirements.
- **Have stormwater treatment systems based on created natural systems (e.g. wetlands, lakes and detention ponds) that are able to mimic natural processes and function as entire ecosystems**

<https://www.horowhenua.govt.nz/files/assets/public/districtplan2015/documentsincorporated/pc1-subdivision-and-development-principles-and-requirements-2014-version-clean-final.pdf#page19>

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# Summary Rule 24.2.4

## Intentions - compliance

Development and subdivision design and construction shall comply with the requirements of NZS 4404:2010 ...unless otherwise stated.

## Surface water disposal (Section A)

- (i) The developer shall provide a satisfactory system... avoid creating or worsening any ponding or inundation to surrounding upstream and downstream properties. **All designs shall take into account winter ground water levels and groundwater mounding. Overland flow paths shall be designed and protected by easements.**
- (ii) The surface water collection system shall provide for the collection and **control of all surface water within the land being developed or subdivided together with drainage from the entire catchment upstream of the proposed development or subdivision.**

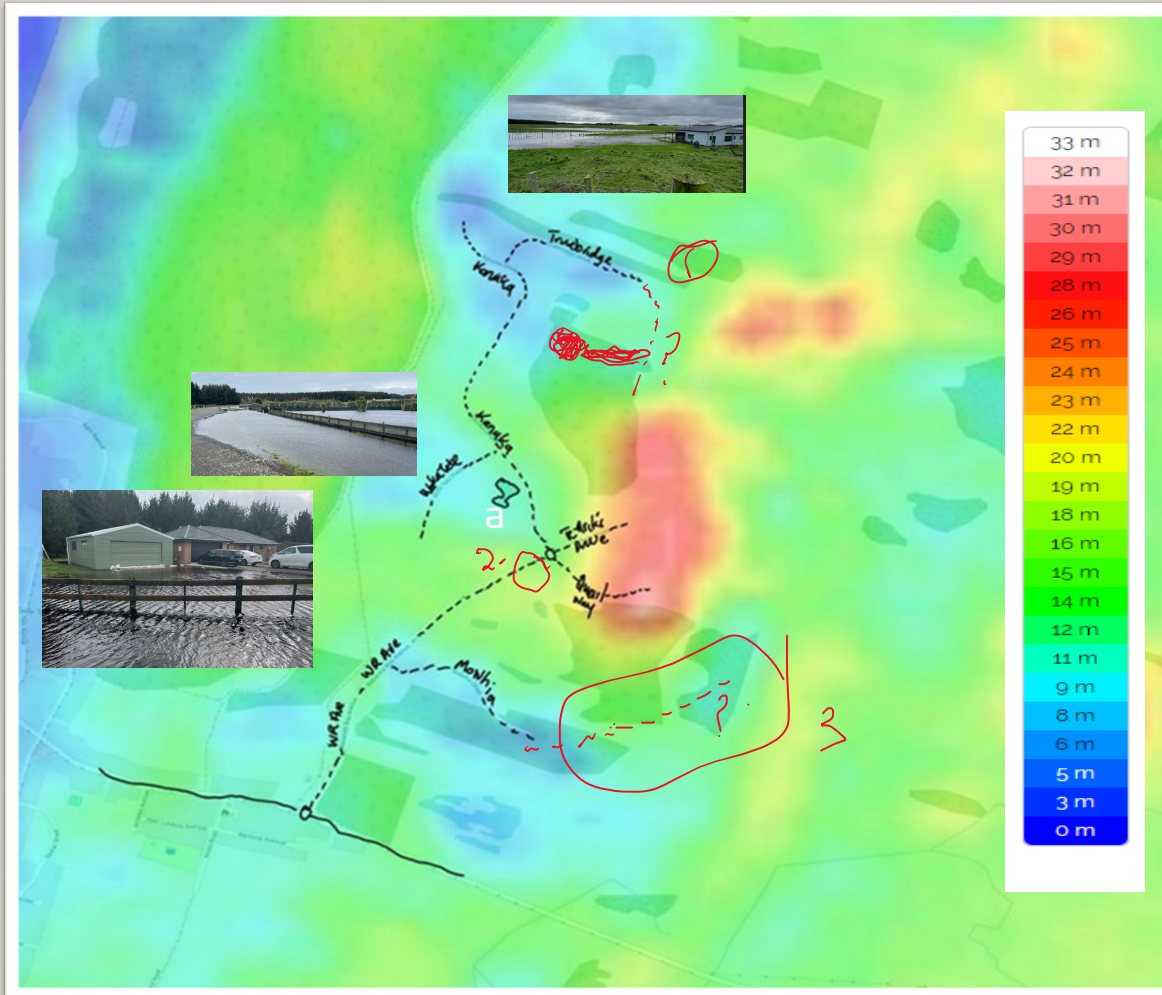
## Surface water disposal – future effects

Covers the impacts of current development on future development

## Surface water disposal (Section B)

Where the site of the proposed development or subdivision contains or adjoins other land which is expected to be subdivided or developed in the future; and where the future development or subdivision of that other land 24 RULES: Subdivision and Development Horowhenua District Plan (Operative Version) 24-5 would rely on surface water disposal reticulation **through the land** which is the subject of the proposed development or subdivision, **the developer or subdivider shall provide for and construct surface water disposal reticulation through the proposed development or subdivision to such a standard as is expected to be necessary to provide adequate reticulation to that other land.**

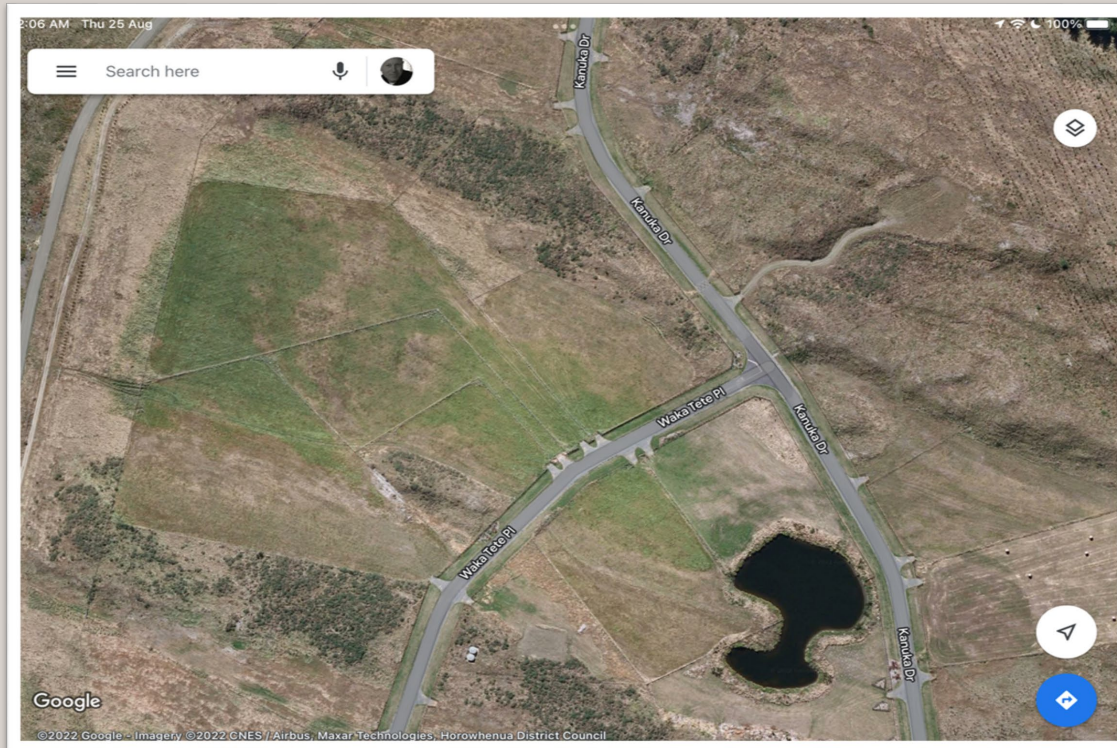
Consented  
despite  
known  
issues



30/5/22

8

Source of topographical map: <https://en-nz.topographic-map.com/maps/d4hv/Horowhenua-District/>

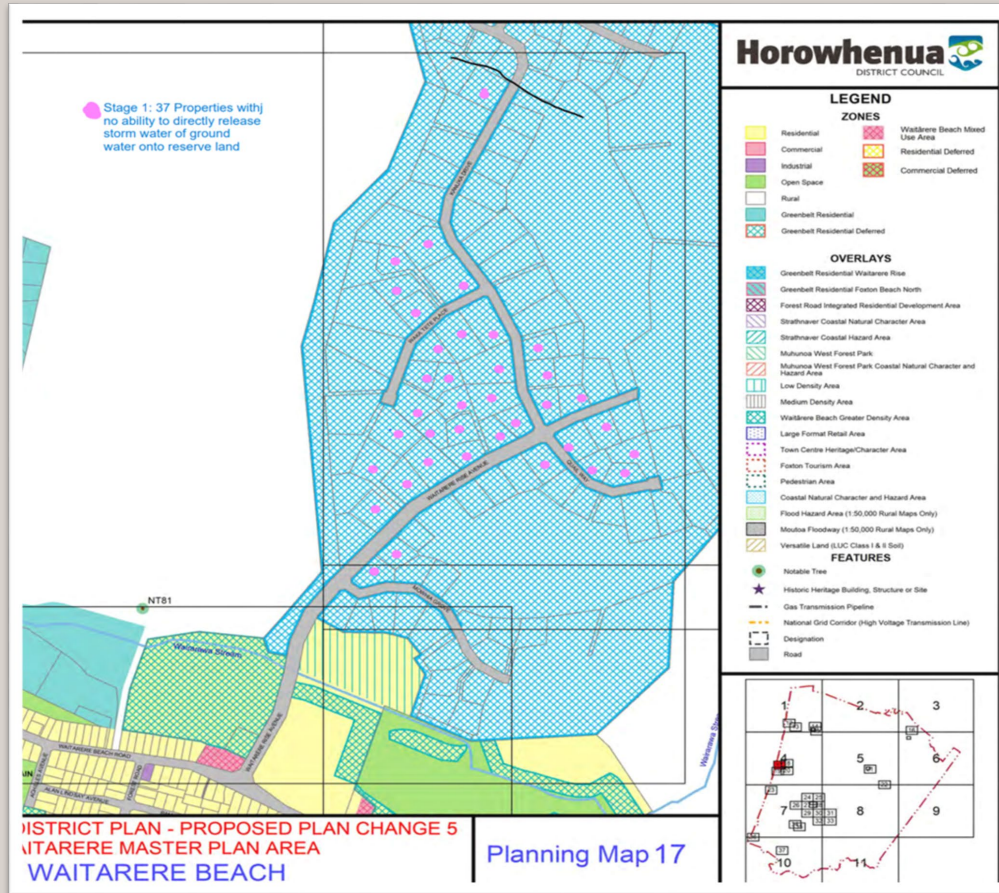


## Design flaws: Waitarere Rise

- Built on an old wetland and bog
- Worst areas correspond with known low-lying areas of topographic maps
- Horizons Regional council data on ground water rise shows a steady rise over the past 10 years prior to event
- Rural residential when it suits but actually complex residential suburb
- Significant number of properties cannot get relief by sending water to reserve land
- Original consent does not appear to comply with requirements to

'demonstrate conclusively that development will not increase existing stormwater issues **on any properties** (up or downstream) and that **building platforms and roading will be above future inundation**, ponding and flooding levels except where roading has been designed as secondary flow path.'

(HDC Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements 2014; Section 10.2 Stormwater Objectives) Pg.19



# Confused and inconsistent?

Approx 80 lots across the Rise subdivision with no ability to deal with excess ground or stormwater.

How could this have gone unnoticed in the design and consenting process?

- Lifestyle / rural?
- Greenbelt residential?
- Not contextual.

Waitarere Rise is a complex residential suburb that connects directly to the wider Waitarere Beach community





5/13/2024

# Development of Waitarere

Council's Plan for Waitarere is not cohesive. It does not show Waitarere Rise even though the development directly connects with this plan.

“A large number of new developments are already consented or planning is under way. Once the wastewater treatment plant issues are resolved and the impact fluctuating groundwater levels have on the stormwater overland flows are well understood, then council can revisit the development plan and initiate another plan change process,” [Mayor Bernie] said. (The NZ Herald, 15 December 2023)

# Consequences

Over-reliance on ‘**stormwater treatment systems based on created natural systems**’

- Swales working in reverse
- Culvert from lake under road flowing into drains that appear to go nowhere
- Roads acting as bunds, preventing natural flow
- Properties in low-lying parts of the subdivision inaccessible
- Neighbours set against each other
- Ad hocery / on the fly solutions.



5/13/2024

12



## Summary of issues

- Poor subdivision design even means excess water flows onto sections:
  - from east to west – no designed provision for flow-paths
  - from the road
  - from other properties
  - from reserve land when developer-created lakes overflow
- Inadequate or non-functioning provision for managing winter ground and stormwater away from individual sections
- Inefficient / 'useless' mitigation in the current consented design to manage ground and stormwater on sections. On the fly / ad hoc.
- No designed and integrated, reticulated stormwater mgmt. system to take excess ground and surface water away from the subdivision – especially bad for those who cannot get rid of water onto communal land
- No LTP funding allocated.

# What landowners want

1. Provision in the LTP for stormwater for the Rise (stages 1 and 2) that connects to a cohesive plan for the wider Waitarere area.
2. Concrete, timely action from council to bring stormwater provision across Waitarere Rise up to compliance standards – '2 years is too long'.
  - a) No more 'on the fly' design or remediation
  - b) Give priority to providing the Waitarere Rise subdivision with a complete plan including phase 2 design – flow-paths west off the subdivision that meets current basic compliance standards
  - c) Make good on stormwater contributions paid by landowners across Waitarere Rise. 'We've been paying for a nearly a decade for : no services.'

# The 'quid pro quo' for HDC

1. Funding for wastewater and stormwater drainage at Waitarere supports the major planned housing development could being reinstated
2. Proceeding with already consented and planned developments will provide both development contributions and rates revenue
3. Fixing the problems would also contribute to remediating risk associated with RMA (1991) compliance and timeframe issues (NZ Herald 15 December 2023)
4. Long-term planning that makes buying property in the district a good investment is good for everyone
5. Alternative actions suggested by a small but growing number of WR landowners is a waste of council and rate payer money.



Thank you

He waka eke noa: we're all in this together  
Image George Nuku. Used with permission.

5/13/2024

16



Tennis Manawatu  
Vautier Park Pavilion  
Puriri Terrace  
Palmerston North 4414

2<sup>nd</sup> May 2024

Horowhenua District Council  
Private Bag 4002  
Levin 5540

To Whom It May Concern,

**LEVIN TENNIS CLUB – LONG TERM PLAN SUPPORT**

I am writing on behalf of Tennis Manawatu to express our full support for Levin Tennis Club's proposal to seek financial assistance from the Horowhenua District Council for the upgrade of their facilities.

Tennis in the Manawatu region has experienced a remarkable surge in popularity, evident in the increasing participation numbers across various age groups. As recipients of the prestigious Tennis Central Club of the Year award, Levin Tennis Club has continually demonstrated its commitment to not only serving the local community but also fostering the growth and development of tennis within the region.

The club serves as a hub for tennis enthusiasts from across the Manawatu region, offering essential amenities for interclub matches, coaching sessions, and public events such as the nationally acclaimed Love Tennis festival, held annually in September. The significance of Levin Tennis Club extends beyond its immediate vicinity, attracting players and enthusiasts from neighboring areas, thereby contributing to the vibrant tennis culture of the entire region.

The addition of lighting facilities is particularly vital as it would significantly extend the club's operational hours, enabling members to participate in evening competitions and social events. Moreover, well-lit courts enhance safety and accessibility, making tennis more inclusive and appealing to a wider demographic.

By supporting Levin Tennis Club in its endeavor to upgrade its facilities, the Horowhenua District Council would not only be investing in the local community but also endorsing the growth and development of tennis at both local and regional levels. The proposed upgrades align perfectly with Tennis Manawatu's vision of creating vibrant, inclusive, and accessible tennis environments for all.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Hayley Underwood". The signature is fluid and cursive.

**Hayley Underwood**  
Tennis Manawatu Executive Officer  
[tennismanawatuoffice@gmail.com](mailto:tennismanawatuoffice@gmail.com)  
0272778778

Submitter No.428 – Foxton Historial Society

COURTHOUSE – CONCEPT PLAN

FOXTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY – 2019



**Vision**

The courthouse building will be safe and will become an exciting, well-supported and financially-independent settler (including Māori) museum and family history/whakapapa centre. It will be a valued building within our historic streetscape; inviting and stimulating for tamariki/children, locals and visitors alike.

**Theme – “Birthplace of the Manawatu”**

In the 1830s Māori and settlers came together under Christianity and the law – both were seen as promoting peace and goodwill. The mission station was established at Te Awahou by Ihakara Tukumarū and Rev James Duncan in the 1840s, traders moved there soon afterwards and the Foxton township began. The first courthouse opened on-site in 1866, the second in 1929 - a court was run here for over 100 years, in association with the police station and jail. Distinctions between Māori & Pakeha reduced as all worked together in the new port, railway and flax industries. Chinese were known for their market gardens. Te Awahou/Foxton, near the mouth of the Manawatu river, was the first base for the inland transport routes and development which would occur further up-river.



**Function**

We aim to develop a lively, multi-media interactive display, which promotes understanding of local Māori/settler beginnings and broader historical themes. Our collection currently includes many items relating to the town's history, 19<sup>th</sup> century copies of the *Manawatu Herald*; birth, deaths and marriage registers; family records; fine woven pieces, eg by Rangimahora Reihana-Mete; and early settler costumes.

**Market**

Our primary audience is our local people – whānau/families, tamariki/children, students and researchers, particularly those researching their own family history. Visitors and tourists will also enjoy these activities and find interest in our displays. Audio-visual displays will be accessible and appealing to all ages. We hope to include local volunteers for activities such as “selfies with the judge”; re-enactments of historic court cases, and dramatic events.

**Links**

The “Birthplace of the Manawatu” museum will complement and add to stories told at Te Awahou Niuwe Stroom, which has been attracting increased visitor numbers. We will also work co-operatively with other local groups such as the Flaxstripper museum, MAVtech, the restored *Manawatu Herald* printing factory, the Little Theatre and local hapū - Ihakara Gardens is a wahi tapu and cemetery of Ngāti Takihiku, Ngāti Ngarongo and early Pakeha settlers. Connections will also be made with Historic Places Manawatu/Horowhenua (formerly Historic Places Trust), the NZ Federation of Historic Societies, National Services Te Paerangi and the Palmerston North Electric Power Station Inc.

**Fund-raising**

The Foxton Historical Society will seek funding support from local and central government, as well as philanthropic organisations. We will also organise some fund-raising events.

**ALL DONATIONS WELCOME – BIG OR SMALL!!**

**Membership**

The Foxton Historical Society needs to know if you support this initiative – if so, please sign up as a member of our Society – FREE MEMBERSHIP 2019/20

VIV BOLD NO. 429

Discharge into Sea (taken from HRC SL2A

Report & 'The Pot')



Figure 8. Sediment and tuatua survey sites from the marine ecological values assessment by Boffa Miskell Limited. Sourced from Figure 1 of Boffa Miskell Limited (2019).

- 80. I was not able to find any suitable sediment boron data for comparison to these results. The boron content of a sediment depends primarily on the type of rock involved and therefore these results need to be interpreted in the context of local geology in order to determine whether they are indicative of potential wastewater at the sites.

We need to see a 2024 Drone picture



AR-23-NW-068894-01 Page 1

Food & Water Testing  
**ANALYTICAL REPORT**

REPORT CODE **AR-23-NW-068894-01** REPORT DATE **22/12/2023**

Attention Downer NZ Ltd (EDI Levin)  
Horowhenua Admin  
P O Box 642  
4741 Levin  
NEW ZEALAND  
Phone (06) 367 2705  
Email horowhenuaadmin@downer.co.nz

*This Leachate comes from New Cell / is suppose to be pumped back to Pot, when storm water does not get to it 1st.*

Copy to: Water and Waste Team  
(waterandwasteteam@horowhenua.govt.nz), McMillan

Contact for your orders: Gabriela Carvalhaes  
Contract: Landfill

Order code: EUNZWE-00158086  
Purchase Order Number: Landfill

SAMPLE CODE **812-2023-00173837**  
Client Reference: 319778-0  
Product: Ground water  
Sampling Point code: WIL-LP  
Reception Date & Time: 13/12/2023 9:10  
Analysis Start Date & Time: 14/12/2023 10:12  
Product Type: Ground water  
Sampler(s): Client nominated external sampler

Sampling Point name: **Levin Leachate Pond**  
Analysis Ending Date: 22/12/2023  
Sampled Date & Time: 11/12/2023 22:20  
Sampled by Eurofins: No

**RESULTS (UNCERTAINTY) LOQ**

Sample ID	Parameter	Value	Uncertainty	LOQ	Notes
NW179	Ammonia Nitrogen Ammoniacal nitrogen (N)	1600	(± 160) mg/l	0.01	✓
NW341	BOD5 - Soluble Carbonaceous BOD5	93	mg/l	1	✓
NW020	Chemical Oxygen Demand Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	3210	(± 160) mg/l	15	✓
NW007	Chloride Chloride (Cl)	1230	(± 123) mg/l	0.02	✓
NW023	Conductivity Conductivity	1650	(± 30.0) mS/m	0.1	✓
NW098	Dissolved Aluminium Aluminium	0.073	mg/l	0.002	✓
NW583	Dissolved Arsenic Arsenic (As)	0.029	mg/l	0.001	✓
NW103	Dissolved Boron Boron (B)	10.2	mg/l	0.03	✓
NW104	Dissolved Cadmium Cadmium (Cd)	<0.0002	mg/l	0.0002	✓
NW105	Dissolved Calcium Calcium (Ca)	9.4	mg/l	0.1	✓
NW106	Dissolved Chromium Chromium (Cr)	0.077	mg/l	0.001	✓
NW108	Dissolved Copper Copper (Cu)	0.0022	mg/l	0.0005	✓ 0.0034
NW109	Dissolved Iron Iron (Fe)	0.83	mg/l	0.01	✓

Eurofins ESI Limited

Phone +64 4 576 5016

CCAI

AR-23-NW-068894-01  
Page 2 of 4

FOOD & WATER TESTING

	RESULTS (UNCERTAINTY)		LOQ	
IW110	<b>Dissolved Lead</b> Lead (Pb)	0.0007 mg/l	0.0005	✓
IW112	<b>Dissolved Magnesium</b> Magnesium (Mg)	5.39 mg/l	0.01	✓
IW113	<b>Dissolved Manganese</b> Manganese (Mn)	0.115 mg/l	0.0005	✓
IW114	<b>Dissolved Mercury</b> Mercury (Hg)	<0.0005 mg/l	0.0005	✓
IW116	<b>Dissolved Nickel</b> Nickel (Ni)	0.0134 mg/l	0.0005	✓
IW117	<b>Dissolved Potassium</b> Potassium (K)	762 mg/l	0.01	✓
IW193	<b>Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus</b> Phosphorus (soluble reactive)	15.6 (± 1.56) mg/l	0.005	✗
IW120	<b>Dissolved Sodium</b> Sodium (Na)	1130 mg/l	0.01	✗
IW125	<b>Dissolved Zinc</b> Zinc (Zn)	0.010 mg/l	0.002	✓
M2GA	<b>Enumeration of Escherichia coli By Membrane Filtration</b> Escherichia coli	200 cfu/100 ml	100	✗ 6,000,000 - Look at Page 3.
IW010	<b>Nitrate-N</b> Nitrate-N	<1.0 mg/l	0.01	✗
IW195	<b>pH (Tested beyond 15 minute APHA holding time)</b> pH	7.8 (± 0.2)	0.1	✓
IW011	<b>Sulphate</b> Sulphate	26.8 (± 2.68) mg/l	0.02	✓
IW206	<b>Suspended Solids</b> Suspended Solids	47 mg/l	3	✗
IW003	<b>Total Alkalinity</b> Alkalinity total	7670 (± 770) mg CaCO3/l	1	✗
IW030	<b>Total Hardness</b> Hardness	46 mg CaCO3/l	1	✗
IW210	<b>Total Non-Purgeable Organic Carbon</b> Total Organic Carbon	2370 (± 240) mg/l	0.1	✗

30 Tested exceedance

LIST OF METHODS

IW003	<b>Total Alkalinity:</b> APHA Online Edition 2320 B	NW007	<b>Chloride:</b> APHA Online Edition 4110 B
IW010	<b>Nitrate-N:</b> APHA Online Edition 4110 B	NW011	<b>Sulphate:</b> APHA Online Edition 4110 B
IW020	<b>Chemical Oxygen Demand:</b> APHA Online Edition 5220 D	NW023	<b>Conductivity:</b> APHA 24th Edition 2510 B
IW030	<b>Total Hardness:</b> APHA Online Edition 2340 B	NW098	<b>Dissolved Aluminium:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.
IW103	<b>Dissolved Boron:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.	NW104	<b>Dissolved Cadmium:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.
IW105	<b>Dissolved Calcium:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.	NW106	<b>Dissolved Chromium:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.
IW108	<b>Dissolved Copper:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.	NW109	<b>Dissolved Iron:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.
IW110	<b>Dissolved Lead:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.	NW112	<b>Dissolved Magnesium:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.
IW113	<b>Dissolved Manganese:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.	NW114	<b>Dissolved Mercury:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.
		NW116	<b>Dissolved Nickel:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.

rofin ELS Limited  
Bot Road

Crash

Phone  
www.eurofins.co.nz

+64 4 576 5016



ACCREDITED



Food & Water Testing

NW117	<b>Dissolved Potassium:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.	NW120	<b>Dissolved Sodium:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.
NW125	<b>Dissolved Zinc:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.	NW179	<b>Ammonia Nitrogen:</b> APHA Online Edition 4500-NH3 H
NW193	<b>Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus:</b> APHA Online Edition 4500-P G	NW195	<b>pH (Tested beyond 15 minute APHA holding time):</b> APHA 24th Edition 4500-H B
NW206	<b>Suspended Solids:</b> APHA Online Edition 2540 D	NW210	<b>Total Non-Purgeable Organic Carbon:</b> APHA Online Edition 5310 B
NW341	<b>BOD5 - Soluble Carbonaceous:</b> APHA Online Edition 5210 B	NW583	<b>Dissolved Arsenic:</b> APHA Online Edition 3125 B mod.
ZM2GA	<b>Escherichia coli E (Water) [NZ] &lt;100 &gt;6 000 000 /100 ml (0-3) m-FC Agar-F:</b> SMEWW 9222; APHA 24th Edition		

Signature

Marylou Cabral Laboratory Manager	Jennifer Mont Supervisor	Divina Cunanan Lagazon Supervisor
Gordon McArthur Senior Laboratory Analyst	Arvinder Singh Laboratory Supervisor Microbiology	Gabriela Carvalhães Manager Food and Water Testing Chemistry

EXPLANATORY NOTE

- ① Test is not accredited
  - ② Test is subcontracted within Eurofins group and is accredited
  - ③ Test is subcontracted within Eurofins group and is not accredited
  - ④ Test is subcontracted outside Eurofins group and is accredited
  - ⑤ Test is subcontracted outside Eurofins group and is not accredited
  - ⑥ Test result is provided by the customer and is not accredited
  - ⑦ Tested at the sampling point by Eurofins and is not accredited
  - ⑧ Tested at the sampling point by Eurofins and is accredited
  - ⑨ Test is RLP accredited
  - ⑩ Test is subcontracted within Eurofins group and is RLP accredited
- N/A means Not Applicable  
**Not Detected** means not detected at or above the Limit of Quantification (LOQ)  
**LOQ** means Limit of Quantification and the unit of LOQ is the same as the result unit  
 ✘ (Unsatisfactory) means does not meet the specification  
 ✔ (Satisfactory) means meets the specification

*This Pond/Dam should be Fined...*

Submitter No. 431 – Save Our River Trust11 April 2024 **DRAFT****PROJECT BRIEF:**

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Planning development of the Foxton River verge area
<b>PROPOSED BY</b>	Save Our River Trust (SORT)
<b>CONTACT</b>	Robin Hapi, Chair; 021 943 286 / robin@hapi.maori.nz

**OUTCOME SOUGHT**

Upgraded river verge area that facilitates recreational use by the community and visitors to this riverside bank area; and also allows the public to enjoy water-based activities. This would include user amenities such as toilet, river jetty, bridge over Kings Canal, bike path.

**PRODUCTS NEEDED**

- *Concept Plan* describing the outcome sought
- *Feasibility Study* addressing issues including design, user expectations, and amenities.
- *Specifications* for required works along with costs
- *Proposals* ready as a “business case” to submit to funders

**USERS**

Users of the redeveloped river verge area would include individuals, groups, family/whanau who will benefit from safe access to recreational and entertainment activities on, and from, the verge area. Additionally visitors and tourists will be attracted to, and likewise benefit from access to the enhanced area.

**RATIONALE**

The River verge area is potentially an ideal location for much increased and improved community access to the river for many purposes including aquatic activities. An entertainment, and suitable development would enhance the environment. Currently the area is in a degraded condition and unusable for this. Redevelopment would deliver economic (eg; Tourism), community (eg; family/whanau use) and environmental (eg; weed removal) benefits.

**PROBLEM**

In its current state the area does not add amenity to Foxton and rather presents various environmental problems. The river verge area borders the Transfer Station plus a rawly logged area which will not be regrown for a number of years. The existing concrete boat ramp is deteriorating and the excavated boat launching area is becoming weed-choked. Additionally there is no crossing of Kings Canal outlet – a large unfenced drop. The verge area if developed could provide ideal access to the River Loop, especially if a suitable boarding point (eg floating jetty) was installed.

**ACTION**

SORT proposes that, in partnership with HDC a suitable planning project is designed and implemented. SORT recommends that consideration is given to engaging Brad Dobson (Blac Co) – a consultant with a proven track record of working on Foxton river loop issues.

**RESOURCES**

To fund the planning phases of work SORT seeks contributions primarily from HDC, with SORT contributing also, as possible. Once Planning work progressed to the point of having detailed work specifications, SORT – with the backing of HDC - would seek funding from external sources – Philanthropic Organisations, Lotteries, various Trusts and central Government.

**TIMELINE**

To be agreed.







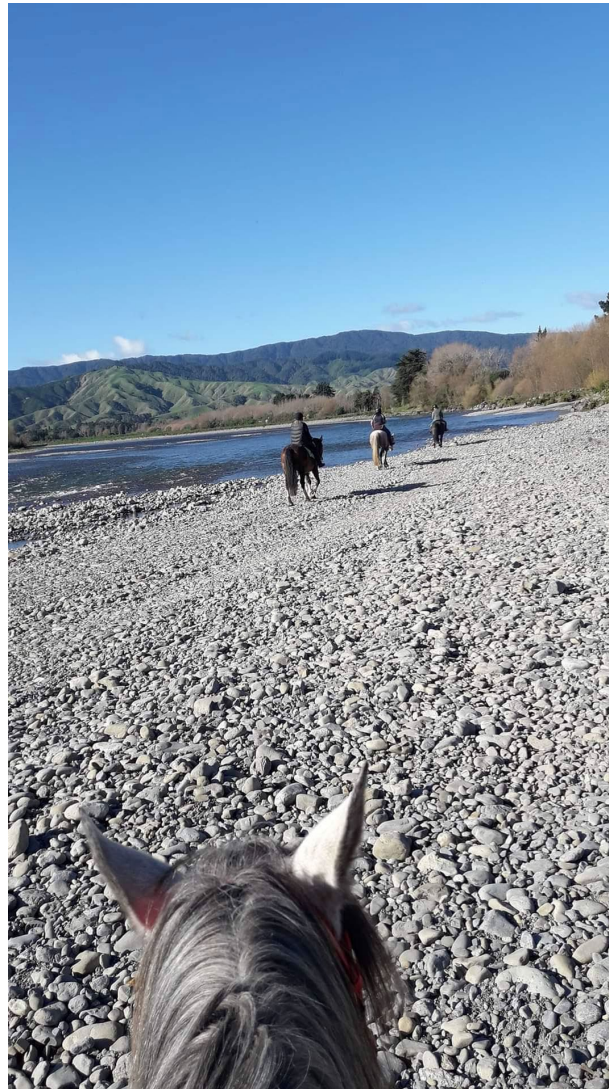




















Some examples of places in NZ where shared paths are MULTIUSE CWB and successful

**Kapiti Expressway track** – full Cycleway, Walkway, Bridleway (CWB) 35 km of track

**Otaki river walkway and Otaki CWB network** – full CWB inclusive of all 3 modes

**Waikanae River track and connecting CWB network** – full CWB

**Whareroa farm tracks** (KCDC) full CWB network

**Queen Elizabeth park track** (GWRC) full CWB network

**Battle Hill farm Paekakariki** (GWRC) full CWB network

**Manawatu River Bridle trail** (Horizons Regional council)

**Otago** – many DOC managed tracks CWB and Kawarau track not managed by DOC is CWB

**Te Kopahau reserve**, Wellington (GWRC) and many other trails and parks

**Rotakauri Lake** – Rotarua CWB

**Lake Mangmohoe** – New Plymouth CWB

**Redwoods Rotarua** – mix of Bridleway only and CWB tracks and trails.

# Submission to the HDC Long Term Plan 2024-2044

Deborah Campbell – District Coordinator

Jo Mason – Committee Member





“Creating safe, resilient, and connected communities.”

Kia haumarū, kia kaha, kia kotahi hoki ngā hapori

“Safety is the most basic task of all. Without sense of safety, no growth can take place.”

Torey L. Hayden



**SAFER COMMUNITIES  
APRIL NATIONAL CAMPAIGN**

Thank  
You

- For HDC support of \$25,000 annually since 2021
- Funding during the last LTP period has ensured we have been able to continue to support and develop strong Community connections in the Horowhenua District.



# What We Do

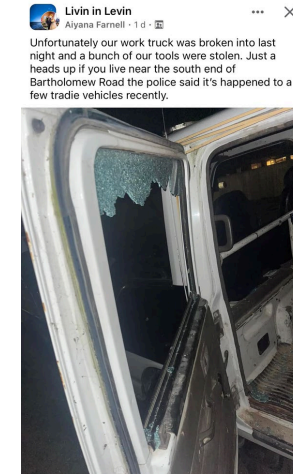
- Through our district coordinator (Deborah) we:
  - Initiate and coordinate new Neighbourhood support groups
  - Maintain & support existing groups & members.
  - Provide Community education on safety, Civil Defense and distribute other community resources.
- We develop and maintain working relationships with like minded organisations.





# Our Activities

- Community Events
- Membership Support
- Volunteer Coordination
- Local welfare team member.
- Special Assistance Register
- Facebook Page
- Weekly Newsletter, Coffee & chat get togethers monthly where we have regular quest speakers e.g., St John, FENZ, Breathe Easy, Alzheimer's.
- I also do presentations to local groups, st meetings and participate in several other meetings in the community.



## Our Results

- Membership growth
- Growth in street groups
- Valued Police & FENZ Partnership
- Strong Partner relationships with like-minded Organisations.
- Stronger community recognition.



## Horowhenua District Neighbourhood Support New Vehicle.

We applied for a grant from Eastern and Central Community Trust and Pelorus Trust to purchase our new vehicle.

The vehicle gives us great visibility through the District, enabling the Community to recognise our Brand and contact information which is visibly seen on the vehicle. Also, it shows our supporters.





“The goals of Neighbourhood Support align with the objectives of the council in achieving a safe and supportive environment for our communities, with networks which care for all ages.

Our model is about building collaborative relationships with service providers that enable people to live positive and healthy lifestyles, be resilient and connected.

## Our Funding

We provide a free inclusive community service – there is NO joining fee.

We exist solely on grants & third-party funding

It costs \$70K+ to operate annually

**2024 & beyond will bring increases in costs.**

# Our Submission

- We request:
  - Continued funding support under agreement with HDC
  - **Continued support of \$25,000** annually to cover increasing costs
- **ANY QUESTIONS**



Submitter No. 457 – Horowhenua Community Camera Trust

HCCT April 2024

**YEAR TWO 2024/2025:**

**Refurbish or replace aging and low-performing camera, network and processing assets**

NOTE These maintenance works are opex, and are rounded estimates:-

1. Fixed costs (eg internet, insurance, etc)	7	
2. \$25k Disaster Reserve (add \$2k pa)	2	
3. Minor/routine/unexpected maintenance	7	
4. Trust functioning (eg events, comms)	2	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$18k</b>
5. Prioritized major maintenance (replacements, refurbishments. Includes <u>traffic management</u> for electra-pole works).		<b>\$14K</b>
		<hr/>
	<b>TOTAL OPEX/MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>\$32k</b>

**EXAMPLE**

If contract-grant for 2024/25 is \$20k

the amount HCCT must raise is \$12k

in addition to est \$26k capex on new cams/transmission/processing.

- Funders prefer to fund new works projects
- Many funders are currently restricted





**Horowhenua Community Camera Trust***Supporting Safer Communities*

## HOROWHENUA COMMUNITY CAMERA TRUST HELPS KEEP HOROWHENUA SAFE

### ABOUT THE TRUST

The community based registered charitable trust was set up by Horowhenua District Council in 2004. The Trust administers CCTV safety cameras in Levin and an increasing number of smaller communities in the local policing area. Trained volunteers process Police requests for information to help them detect and prevent crime, monitor trends, and respond to problem behaviour. Trust governance and operations is an all-volunteer effort and every dollar spent by the Trust is raised or donated.

The safety and well-being of Horowhenua's residents is why the Horowhenua Community Camera Trust's volunteers give their time and effort to monitoring the community cameras across the district, fulfilling Police requests, raising funds, undertaking projects and governing properly to ensure the Trust fulfils its aims and its charitable purpose.

Currently there are community safety cameras operating in Levin, Waitarere Beach, Foxton Beach, Himatangi Beach and Otaki. Our operations centre and volunteers provide Police with investigative and preventive video footage. This contributes to community safety by helping to prevent crime and responding to incidents and trends.

The Trust recognises and is grateful for funding and other support from the Horowhenua District Council and ongoing support and collaboration with the NZ Police in Levin. Our volunteer members also work collaboratively with Iwi, agencies and community groups and acknowledge the valuable work of many other community safety service providers and, of course, our many sponsors and donors.



*Photo: The Trust's Operation Centre at the Levin Police Station.*

### **WHAT IS CHANGING?**

The Trust is strategising and fundraising to build network capacity and planning to strengthen community safety by installing safety cameras in all communities throughout the Horowhenua policing area. A more extensive and well-designed safety camera network will be of greater help to Police in recording incidents, detecting problems before they happen and helping to provide an immediate response when things go wrong.

The reality behind this strategy is that the Horowhenua district is one of New Zealand's poorest, with serious crime and drug-related statistics, insufficient helping services and many families struggling to cope and live a fulfilling life. Alongside this, our district is becoming one of our nation's fastest growing, with its population doubling within 25 years.

The Trust is establishing a partnership with the lines company Electra which, working alongside the Trust, will add substantially to coverage extension and further enhance community safety.

### **THE TRUST'S COVERAGE STRATEGY**

We launched the Coverage Strategy in late 2022. When fully in place, it will comprise coverage schemes looking 25 years ahead if the Trust can secure large scale funding. More important right now are staged plans, designed to equip underserved communities with viable beginning coverage and upgrading and extending areas which already have some safety cameras.

Current fundraising supports an evolving progression of stages.

The strategy incorporates sound policies and principles and maintains the Trust's commitment to privacy and safety. Regular developments in cameras, processing and transmission technology aid value for money simplify installations and improve system effectiveness.

The following installations are planned for 2024:

1. Levin priority: Intersection of Tiro Tiro and Mako Mako Roads. This is a key extension of existing Levin coverage. Funding may enable new cameras in other priority Levin areas in 2024/25.



Photo: Intersection of Tiro Tiro and Mako Mako Roads, Levin.

2. **Foxton priority:** A stage one for Foxton township CBD, to complement Foxton Beach's existing coverage.



Photo: Lady's Mile Intersection, Foxton

Future challenges include Shannon, Tokomaru and Opiki, Southern Horowhenua, Tara-Ika in Levin and Otaki.

#### **SAFETY CAMERAS IN TARA-IKA**

HCCT is advising on needs and opportunities in this large development so that safety camera coverage can be readily and cost effectively achieved. This would involve including connections and capacities at inception, which would enable installation, signal transmission and supply of power when safety camera coverage is needed.

The Trust could also configure and install effective safety camera coverage (in stages or more fully) at appropriate completion points. This would, of course, be subject to funding available or raised.

**Horowhenua Community Camera Trust**  
*Supporting Safer Communities*



**SUCCESS STORIES - where CCTV played a part**

**TROUBLE AT CORNER**

Near a semi-rural corner in northern Horowhenua, residents approached Police fed-up with repeated late-night dragging, hooning and fights between car-laden groups. That concern coincided with HCCT installing three CCTV cameras at the corner - supported by community and the Police. A few nights later, groups had a late-night brawl with loud hooning right on the corner.

Following a Police request, HCCT found and supplied high-quality video footage. This clearly identified vehicles, license plates, participants, and some serious offences. Police were able to take action with vehicles, charges and ticket or warn some participants. That corner is now much quieter.

Footage identified a local 15-year old youth, who was beginning to cause concern to his whanau, school and Police. Excellent community policing avoided him being fed destructively into the juvenile justice system, and he was instead supported to live with his beloved grandmother up-country, where has made very good progress.

**BREAK IN**

One of HCCT's trained and Police-vetted operators was on-duty monitoring 'hot-spots' in a Horowhenua village. He spotted people trying to enter a locked vehicle. He immediately notified the Police, who arrived quickly enough to stop the break-in and deal with the wrong-doers.

The vehicle owner was very grateful that property and vehicle were not stolen or damaged.

Even if the break-in had been reported after the event, Police assessed that high-quality zoom footage and Number Plate Recognition would have readily solved the incident, and enabled follow-up action to benefit the vehicle owner.

**ATTACK**

Police requested HCCT camera images when a spouse accused her partner of attacking her at a popular beach carpark. Footage clearly showed that and earlier attacks.

The alleged attacker was promptly arrested, and successfully participated in an anger-management programme undertaken on diversion.

**DRUGS BUST**

Armed with HCCT camera footage from a well-known carpark, Police began watching a person apparently becoming a big-time P-dealer. He had been reported dangerously hooning at the carpark. Intelligence reported that he was also intending to deliver P to three Wellington addresses later that week. His vehicle details and license plate number were entered into the system.

A few days later HCCT numberplate recognition cameras detected the vehicle and owner enroute south. NPR again activated as he entered Wellington and Police were able to intercept and arrest him at one of his delivery locations, also taking custody of a large quantity of P and cash.

**CAR THEFT**

While demonstrating HCCT's operations facility to Emergency Management & Police personnel, senior police arrived, speaking on their mobiles. They asked if we could track a stolen SUV reported escaping down the beach from Himatangi to Foxton. Immediately we brought up identifying closeups of the vehicle and driver exiting Himatangi. Foxton Beach cameras detected waiting co-conspirators. Multiple cameras followed all 3 vehicles through Foxton Beach, guiding Police to interception.

The stolen Range Rover was promptly recovered and returned and identified persons dealt with.

Police confirmed the value of well-located Number Plate Recognition cameras in adjacent communities helping them recover property and keep people safe.

## Horowhenua Community Camera Trust

*Supporting Safer Communities*



### SERVICE & PRIVACY POLICY – April 2024

This public policy informs communities and members of the public about the purpose of the Trust's safety cameras and search service in Horowhenua and surrounding areas. It also invites enquiries.

#### What is HCCT?

A community-based registered Charitable Trust run entirely by volunteers. Our mission is to promote community safety and provide safety cameras and search services across the Horowhenua policing area. We collaborate closely with the NZ Police at Levin and with Horowhenua District Council which provides annual funding support. We depend on community organisations for support, recruitment, and funds.

#### What does HCCT do?

Monitors areas of interest and concern through safety cameras. It provides Police, when requested, with video camera footage to assist their investigations. This work supplements effective community policing, rather like Community Patrols, Māori Wardens and Neighbourhood Support.

The Trust and partners maintain a network of safety cameras in various public locations, currently in Levin, Foxton, Foxton Beach, Waitarere Beach and Himatangi Beach. Cameras also operate in some official patrol vehicles used by Beach Wardens and Community Patrols. Privacy requirements are strictly followed and influence camera configurations. There are plans to extend coverage throughout the Horowhenua policing area in the future, subject to raising funds. Police and Council support the Trust but neither have control over its plans, network or services.

Recorded camera images are securely stored for up to 90 days but are not randomly viewed. Trained and Police vetted volunteers undertake monitoring and Police searches at the Trust's operations centre situated in the Levin Police Station. Some specially trained Police personnel are also able to monitor and search.

#### Access to recorded images:

1. Only Police personnel are provided with recorded images that they have requested.
2. Trust volunteer operators only search recorded images to fulfil Police requests.
3. No members of the public are provided with recorded images.
4. Enquiries about the Trust and its services are welcomed.

This policy is regularly updated. It is consistent with a Memorandum of Understanding between the Trust and NZ Police at Levin and with the Privacy Commissioner's guidelines for CCTV.

#### Enquiries:

The Trust welcomes enquiries about its services, and invites support, participation, and interest in volunteering and donating. Please email to:- [askus@hcct.org.nz](mailto:askus@hcct.org.nz).





Charles Rudd ↙

242 Hoki Beach Road, RD1

LEVIN 5571

021 029 787 00

1<sup>st</sup> May 2024

The Horowhenua District Councils  
Long Term Plan 2024-2044

CONSULTATION DOCUMENT.

Speaking in support of my submission:

Nga mihi tātau, to the Hearing Panel:

'When the bell is rung, it cannot be unring'

We, the Submitters are being asked to consider the aspirations of the wants and needs in the supposed practical priority ranking.

The Councils Consultation Document, is a budget estimation initiative, based on funding assumption to consider.

We all have to look at the historical mistakes of the past, to be in the present, to hopefully go forward positively into the future, without more costly blunders placed on both the rate and tax-payers.

Topic # 1

2

Option 1 is the whip

" 2 " " carrot

" 3 " " ice-cream.

Comments to Topic # 1 - Option 2:

Set at eight bullet-points alphabetically  
as A - H<sup>o</sup>

A. Adverse Events / Emergencies. WELLBEING?

19<sup>th</sup> December 2021:

Serious road flooding on Hoki Beach Road,  
opposite the Levin Landfill / Tatana's  
property.

Both HDC and HRC were notified, but  
did nothing to help the Hoki Beach  
Community.

No support from the Territorial Authorities,  
to those whom could not get into town  
for groceries, or medical appointments.

17 vehicles written off, due to water  
stuffing up the motors.

SHAME.

3

- B. Animal Control: Increase the financial Penalties, not the fee's. Why not?
- C. The Public libraries are a brilliant asset for the Youth Space on Sunday's, or would HDC rather that they roam the streets, and get up to mischief?
- D. Why not increase the Parking Meters up to \$10.00, if this Council is in need of greed? Sometimes it's hard enough to locate a parking space as it is. Whose behind this?
- E. Selling half our Carbon Credits, why? That's a case of a cup  $\frac{1}{2}$  empty, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  full. Is it not?
- F. Increasing Trade Waste levies. Why?
- G. Stop Urban Berm Mowing. Why? What happened to 'Keep Levin Beautiful'?
- H. Reduce Councils investment in Waste Minimisation activities. Why? Does that not conflict with 'CF'?

4

## Topic #3

4.D. There are Six subject matters that this Long Term Plan 2024-2044 CONSULTATION DOCUMENT is not telling us:

1. The Levin Landfill: Continuing Breaches of its RC Conditions?

2. " " " : How to Stop leachate going into the Hokiō and Waiwiri Streams?

3. At the Hokiō Beach Community Location: Continuous over-growing weeds in the Hokiō Stream, is a serious threat to youngsters.

Both HDE and HRC keep passing the buck on this issue. Get your act's together, before something drastic happens?

4. What about Foxton and Shannon's future?

5. The Horowhenua Trust and their mates?

6. The Levin Town Centre Transformation Vision, and its extra financial burden on the rate-payers of this District?

Where is the moral high-ground, on these six subject matters?

There are more questions, than answers.

Charles Rudd

HOROWHENUA DISTRICT COUNCIL – LTP 2024-2044 – MAY 2024



B & A THOMAS – VERBAL SUBMISSION

Good Afternoon

Every year for the past 15 or more years Brian and I have advocated that there should be a user pays mentality to the services that Council provide. In this LTP that seems to have finally been taken on board.

We have also, over those years, continued to remind Council that it needed to concentrate on the core services of Council and leave the “nice to haves” for when there is funding available

#### SERVICES

Under option 2 we believe that Council should further trim the budget by looking at reducing the hours that Te Takere, the Youth Space and Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom are open, hence reducing staffing and utilities costs. A survey of the customer flows would provide evidence of when there are limited visitors to, limited use of these facilities which will in turn show when such closures would have limited impact.

#### RATES REMISSION POLICY CHANGES

The Part 7 of the rates remission policy was created to overcome the anomaly of the re-zoning of the Fairfield/Roslyn Road area from Rural to Residential after the development of the Okarito subdivision on Rural zoned land. This was adopted in July 2014 and this provided rates relief as the land was still being utilised as Rural land regardless of the zoning.

Now Council wants to water down the remission policy that was adopted just on 10 years ago. It is noted that the three Parts that are to attract a cap on funding level , ie 7, 12 & 14, are the three areas that Rural Ratepayers receive the largest remission.

Also that the 4 proposed new parts, ie 15 – 17 and Rates Postponement will majorly benefit the Urban ratepayer

Therefore it seems that Council wishes to penalise the Rural Ratepayer and at the same time prop up the Urban ratepayer.

Does this seem fair?

Part 7 was established to reflect the fact that it is the actions of Council through re-zoning that impacts both the valuation of and the level of rates charged to existing farmland. It also allows Council to be able to plan large future developments areas, as with Tara Ika, as opposed to the small adhoc developments that have happened in the past.

Once Council officers tell QV of a rural area that is proposed to be re-zoned, QV then values the land based on that proposal, not whether the re-zoning has been completed.

At the time that the rates were struck for this current financial year the re-zoning of Tara Ika had not even been adopted, so effectively Council budgeted to receive a level of rates income that it actually was not eligible to get.

The Capital Value of our land in Tara Ika has increased in the vicinity of 300%, HDC rates have increased by the same percentage but the land is not providing 300% more income, nor has it grown in size by 300%. The level of services provided by council are the same now as they were when the





land was zoned Rural. The council has incurred no additional costs for the provision of services to this land but are looking to increase the rates on this land by 300%

An analysis of the Rates Remissions granted for 23/24 is as per attached, information was provided by Council Officers.

It should be noted that rates remission under Part 7 – rezoned land - of \$226,440 includes \$183,100 that can be directly attributed to the re-zoning of the Tara-lka area.

If you add 17.4% rates increase to each of the remission parts, Compassion Housing remission would increase to approx. \$163K, Council utilities to \$140K, leaving only \$327K of the \$630K budget to cover the other parts of the existing remission policy.

Parts 1 (\$36.5K), 2 (\$7K) & 5 (2.5K) will reduce this figure by another \$46K approx which means that there will be \$281K to cover Parts 7, 12 & 14

Part 7 has a capped budget of \$220K and the remaining \$61K to cover parts 12 & 14

Part 12 – Bare Land – reflects that a lot of farming land is bare titles devoid of homes and inhabitants

Part 14 – Contiguous not in common ownership – reflects that farming enterprises lease neighbouring lands to enable there to be a viable farming enterprise.

Some of this land is Maori land which under Council policy only attracts rates if the land is generating an income. Without the land being leased there will be no income generated and HDC will be in a position that no rates will be received at all.

We also note that there is no cap on Compassion Housing and Part 1 Community Groups or Part 13 Council owned utilities ( although it makes no sense for Council to charge itself rates anyway)

We do not think that this proposal is fair, it smacks of the Rural ratepayer again being disadvantaged and expected to prop up the urban ratepayer.

Brian and I do not support the inclusion of Parts 15 – 17 or the addition of the Rates postponement policy.

The cost of these policies will further reduce the amount available from the capped Remission budget of \$630K

Parts:

15 – Property under development or earthquake strengthening – earthquake strengthening should not take a year to complete so why should a years worth of rates be remitted?

16 – Rating Units containing two or more SUIP for family & friends – There is no way that Council will be able to prove whether there is any rental income being paid to the land owners but the inhabitants of the additional SUIP. Council will be relying on the honesty of the land owners.

17 – Special Circumstances – a very vague part that is open to interpretation by Council officers

Rates Postponement Policy – should not be adopted. Council needs to concentrate on its core services and leave the lending of money to the financial institutions that are experts in these areas

All of the above are open to manipulation by dishonest persons and Council officers will not have the time and means to ensure that any application is genuine.





We believe that if you did a cost/benefit analysis on these four new additions. it would be obvious that the cost is high, the benefit is low and that these remission policies are purely a “feel good exercise”.



4/29/24, 9:01 AM

E-Mail - ANN | TUMAS - ATRA MAIL

On 13/12/2023 20:51 NZDT Jacinta Straker <jacintas@horowhenua.govt.nz> wrote:

Kia ora Ann-

Firstly thanks for attending the Council meeting today and providing your verbal submission.

I have attached the information that Councillor Tukapua was referring to:

Name	Number of Properties	Remission Type	Urban	Rural	Utilities	Total
Compassion Housing	9	50% remission until 30/6/3033	\$138,977.72			\$138,977.72
Part 1	14	Community Groups	\$23,828.65	\$6,495.30		\$30,323.95
Part 2	18	Voluntarily protected land		\$6,587.79		\$6,587.79
Part 5	2	Remnant Land		\$2,061.95		\$2,061.95
Part 7	41	Rezoned Land	\$20,366.04	\$226,440.35		\$246,806.39
Part 11	22 <i>To be reviewed.</i>	Subdivisions in common ownership	\$19,187.91	\$2,852.76		\$22,040.67
Part 12	50	Bare Land	\$26,545.47	\$29,679.18		\$56,224.65
Part 13	3	Council owned utilities			\$119,011.23	\$119,011.23
Part 14	38	Contiguous not in common ownership	\$1,009.89	\$35,184.11		\$36,194.00
			<b>\$229,915.68</b>	<b>\$309,301.44</b>	<b>\$119,011.23</b>	<b>\$658,228.35</b>

*Tana Ika \$183,100.00 - Daniel Hinky*

Please see further responses below. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions

Council voted today to defer the adoption of the rates remission policy until the new year to consider the relative budgets in each of the remission categories.

Regards

Jacinta Straker

<https://webmail.xtra.co.nz/appsuite/#!&app=io.ox/mail&folder=default0/waw18NIL%24ljyphv'RdnvrIV%7C>

