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

Date:	**Wednesday 22 May 2024**
Time:	**12:00 pm**
Meeting Room:	**Council Chambers**
Venue:	**126-148 Oxford St Levin**

Council

OPEN AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor	His Worship The Mayor Bernie Wanden
Deputy Mayor	Councillor David Allan
Councillors	Councillor Mike Barker
	Councillor Rogan Boyle
	Councillor Ross Brannigan
	Councillor Clint Grimstone
	Councillor Nina Hori Te Pa
	Councillor Sam Jennings
	Councillor Paul Olsen
	Councillor Jonathan Procter
	Councillor Justin Tamihana
	Councillor Piri-Hira Tukapua
	Councillor Alan Young

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

Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairperson.

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Karakia

Whakataka te hau ki te uru	Cease the winds from the west
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga	Cease the winds from the south
Kia mākinakina ki uta	Let the breeze blow over the land
Kia mātaratara ki tai	Let the breeze blow over the ocean
E hī ake ana te atakura	Let the red-tipped dawn come with a sharpened air.
He tio, he huka, he hau hū	A touch of frost, a promise of a glorious day.
Tīhei mauri ora!	

1 Apologies

An apology from Councillor Mike Barker has been received.

2 Late Items

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass a resolution to permit the Council to consider any further items which do not appear on the Agenda of this meeting and/or the meeting to be held with the public excluded.
Such resolution is required to be made pursuant to Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, and the Chairperson must advise:

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

3 Declarations of Interest

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

4.1 Long Term Plan 2024-2044 Deliberations - Summary Report

File No.: 24/301

1. Purpose

1.1 To present to Council for deliberation, a summary of the process followed to develop the draft Long Term Plan 2024-2044 (LTP) and a summary of the consultation and engagement process, events held and an overview of formal submissions, and feedback.

2. Recommendation

2.1 That Report 24/301Long Term Plan 2024-2044 Deliberations - Summary Report be received.

2.2 That this matter or decision is recognised as significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

2.3 That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submission.

3. Background/Previous Council Decisions

3.1 Under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) Council is required to develop an LTP every three years. In 2022/23 Council made an Amendment to the Long Term Plan 2021-2041, which was adopted in June 2023. As an amendment to the LTP the scope was limited. The full LTP or 'LTP proper' considers all of Council's business, all activities, the whole budget.

3.2 The LTP is a key strategic document, setting Council's budget and strategic direction for the next 20 years.

3.3 The LTP describes the activities of Council, how they will be undertaken, how the activities will be funded, and the benefit providing these activities will have for the community. When done well, planning long-term provides Council with the means to simultaneously meet the community's current and future needs and wants effectively. Poor future planning could result in not being able to meet the needs of our current community, or the district's future community.

3.4 During development of the LTP, Council needs to carefully consider the vision and aspirations for the district and weigh it up against prioritising projects and planned delivery.

Process

3.5 Following adoption of the LTP Amendment in June 2023, Council began preparation for the 'LTP proper' with the goal of being considered for adoption by 30 June 2024 to meet the legislative requirements of the LGA.

3.6 The LTP comprises several parts including: Development of Activity Budgets, Significant Forecasting Assumptions, Community Outcomes, Infrastructure Strategy, Financial Strategy, Financial Statements, Revenue and Financing Policy, Rates Remission Policy, Remissions on Rates on Māori Freehold Land, Liability Management Policy, Prospective Accounting Policies, Summary of Council's Policy on Determining Significance, Working with Māori, and Council Controlled Organisations.

3.7 The decisions Council makes through this process will have significant impacts on the community. The services and projects Council decides to include or remove from the LTP will affect current and future generations.

3.8 These decisions will impact the Level of Service (LOS) Council is able to provide, level of debt and the level of rates revenue required from the district's ratepayers. It is Council's role to weigh up these costs and benefits to make the best decisions for the community.

3.9 Given the impact of a LTP, it is particularly important that Council is open and transparent with the community throughout this work.

3.10 Since August 2023, there have been 28 Council Workshops and Meetings held in the lead-up to Deliberations, including only two publicly-excluded Workshops.

The complete list is below:

Council Workshop/ Meeting	Date	Topic
1	16 August 2023	Workshop: Introduction to the LTP
2	23 August 2023	Workshop: Defining the Scope
3	30 August 2023	Workshop: Appetite for Growth
4	13 September 2023	Workshop: Statements of Service Provision (SSPs) and Early Engagement
5	20 September 2023	Workshop: External Facing Activities
6	27 September 2023	Workshop: Walking & Cycling, Earthquake-prone Buildings, Prioritisation, Waste Management & Minimisation Plan (WMMP)
7	11 October 2023	Workshop: Supporting Strategies, climate change and early engagement. Council Meeting: Agreed the population and household forecasts, LTP timeframe, Community Outcomes and Scope of the LTP
8	18 October 2023	Workshop: Post-election update, Solid Waste Rating and WMMP
9	1 November 2023	Workshop: LTP Design, Financial Strategy Overview, Activities Discussion 1: Community Facilities, Community Support, Representation and Community Leadership, Community Infrastructure
10	8 November 2023	Workshop: Activities Discussion 2: Solid Waste, Property, Regulatory Services, Land Transport
11	15 November 2023	Workshop: Activities Discussion 3: Three Waters, Information Services
12	29 November 2023	Workshops A – Public Workshop: Shaping information into options: Early Engagement Feedback, SSP Review, Fees and Charges B – Public Excluded Workshop: Budget package discussion (closed as included commercially sensitive material)
13	6 December 2023	Workshop: LTP Update: Key Assumptions, Financial Strategy, Infrastructure Strategy, Revenue and Financing Policy splits, Budget Package
14	13 December 2023	Public Excluded Workshop: Further discussion of Budget Package material from 29 November Workshop B. Council Meeting:

		- Endorsement of the Significant Forecasting Assumptions, Statements of Service Provision (SSP), draft Fees and Charges schedule and the public/private splits to be used to draft the Revenue and Financing Policy - Endorsement of LTP Budget and potential additional savings options for inclusion in the Draft LTP 2024-2044 Budget
15	24 January 2024	Workshop: Preparation for Audit, Impact of Reforms, Confirming direction on key policies, Audit updates about the Consultation Document, SSPs
16	31 January 2024	Workshop: Pre-Audit check-in - Rating update, Draft Waste Assessment, draft WMMP, draft accompanying doc, Revised draft LTP narrative, initial designs
17	7 February 2024	Council Meeting: Option for Council to have an unaudited LTP Consultation Document
18	14 February 2024	Workshop: Consultation and Engagement
19	21 February 2024	Workshop: Post-Audit/Pre-Consultation Update
20	28 February 2024	Workshop: Audit Feedback and Finalisation of documents for consultation
21	6 March 2024	Council Meeting: Adoption of Consultation material
22	3 April 2024	Workshop: Consultation check-in and a look ahead
23	22 April 2024	Workshop: Capital Programme Prioritisation
24	1-2 May 2024	Council: Hearing of Oral Submissions
25	8 May 2024	Workshop: Consultation Conversations and Pre-Deliberations Check-in 1
26	15 May 2024	Workshop: Pre-Deliberations Check-in no.2.

Scope

3.11 Council's discussions in August 2023 about the scope considered the environment Council and the community are in at the moment. There is a constrained financial environment for the community with the high cost of living, and limited income sources for Council. Several submitters on the LTP Amendment noted the current challenges and urged Council to focus on the basics.

3.12 There was also a Central Government election held in October 2023. Whether or not the Government changed, there was a significant amount of reform that was affecting local government, in particular Three Waters and Resource Management Act reform.

3.13 Locally, growth was expected to remain strong and projects identified as priorities by Council such as the Ō2NL expressway being constructed by 2029, Levin Town Centre Transformation, Horowhenua Blueprint, and climate change. These present opportunities that Council will need to be prepared for, in order get the best outcomes for the district.

3.14 In addition, the Waste Management & Minimisation Plan (WMMP) is due for review by 30 June 2024, the same time as the LTP is due to be adopted.

3.15 Noting those matters, Council agreed the scope of the LTP as being:

- Focusing on the basics; and
- Being prepared for growth and future focused
- Waste Management & Minimisation Plan.

A 20-year plan

3.16 The LGA states that an LTP must cover a period of at least 10 years. It can be longer. Since 2018 Council has adopted 20-year LTPs. This followed the district's rapid growth increase and enabled project and budget planning to be set out over a longer period. LTPs and Development Contributions Policies have timeframes that align, also enabling growth and projects to be aligned. It takes it closer to the 30-year period that the Infrastructure Strategy covers. For these reasons Council agreed to develop a 20-year LTP.

Early engagement

3.17 In early workshops, Council indicated the importance of involving the community early in these discussions, through early engagement. Council asked whether the community agreed with the proposed scope of the LTP, (see point 4.6 above), what priority should be given to climate change, their appetite for recycling options and shared pathways. Early Engagement ran from 16 October to 5 November 2023.

3.18 The feedback from Early Engagement is discussed below and attached as Attachment A.

Developing the financial picture

Zero-based budgeting

3.19 During the LTP Amendment officers trialed Zero Based Budgeting, which was starting the budgeting process from a starting point of 'zero' and then building in costs associated with the work proposed for the next financial year and period of the LTP. This is instead of a more common approach of taking the budget from the previous year and seeing what is expected to be different in the year ahead.

3.20 This approach was rolled out across Council budgets for this LTP. The purpose was to gain a better understanding of costs, and increasing accountability and confidence in the budgets. It was also timely as Council wanted to be able to show that close scrutiny had been applied internally before building the LTP programme and from that, what would be proposed and consulted on with our community.

Solid Waste and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

3.21 In the 18 October Workshop Council received information about and discussed solid waste rating – current issues and different approaches that could be considered depending on the direction Council wished to take and reflect in the WMMP.

Financial position and preparation of a financial envelope to work with

3.22 The grouping of Workshops on 1, 8 and 15 November began with an overview of the Financial Strategy, that is, key factors that contribute to Council's financial position.

3.23 This showed Council is facing significant financial challenges because of the economic environment, growth challenges and their impacts on interest, insurance contractual cost increases and the associated impacts on the cost of managing, developing and replacing our assets. These directly impact on fees and charges, and rates revenue required to continue with the same level of service. Interest, depreciation, insurance and utilities alone account for 16% of the initial proposed rates increase of 18.8%. Depreciation alone contributes 9.8% of the proposed increase and it relates mainly to the rising costs of the Three Waters infrastructure.

3.24 From there each Activity of Council was presented for discussion: First considering the issues, challenges and opportunities for each, then considering the Activity Management Plans and budget for each.

3.25 The 29 November Workshop moved from getting the picture of what the budgets, issues and opportunities currently are, to shaping issues for consultation and rates options. The public workshop shared the results of early engagement, the review of Statements of Service Provision (SSPs) and proposed amendments to fees and charges following discussion at earlier workshops.

3.26 Following feedback from Council, four different budget packages were presented ranging from 9% to 24%. In a public-excluded workshop Council were presented with the implications for staff, services and partnerships of each option. Council were provided with the presentation and a budget calculator and were able to individually signal their preferences for options to be brought forward into the budget endorsement paper considered on 13 December 2023.

3.27 The 6 December Workshop brought back budget information following guidance Council provided at the 29 November Workshop. This material formed the basis of the budget approach and was endorsed by Council on 13 December 2023.

3.28 A budget based on a 17.4% rates increase was endorsed to enable budget preparation, and formation of draft consultation options and material which was considered at a workshop, revised and presented for adoption on 6 March 2024.

Audit

Pre-consultation Audit

3.29 Normally the Consultation Document and Supporting Information (documents that make up the LTP) are required to be audited.

3.30 For this LTP process, councils were permitted to have an unaudited Consultation Document. This option arose following the General Election, which saw the new coalition government confirm it would repeal the existing reform legislation which had meant that Council's would no longer be responsible for Three Waters.

3.31 The Minister of Local Government advised that 'as part of the new Government's *Local Water Done Well* and as part of providing Councils with clarity and certainty for developing LTPs in 2024, Councils would be permitted to have unaudited long-term plan consultation documents. This acknowledged that while the legislation was signaled to change, at the time at which many councils would be preparing their LTP the legislation would still require councils to exclude three waters from their LTP. The new Government has been very clear their expectation is for councils to include three waters in their LTP and that the legislation will be changed to reflect this.'

3.32 Council agreed to have an unaudited LTP Consultation Document at the meeting on 13 February 2024.

3.33 Audit NZ commenced their audit of the Council information in the LTP supporting documents ahead of their final audit process which will occur once Council have held hearings, deliberations and made any final changes to the LTP documents. Because Audit NZ have not completed their usual audit process of the Consultation Document, they will not be issuing an audit opinion on the Consultation Document in the way they have done so for previous LTP processes.

Further audits of LTP material

3.34 The draft LTP is undergoing a further Audit from 13-16 May 2024. This agenda will have been published by that time and officers will provide Council with a separate update about that process prior to Deliberations meetings commencing.

3.35 Following Deliberations meetings, the draft LTP will go through a 'Hot Audit' by the Office of the Auditor General from 27 May. This will be completed before 26 June 2024 when Council will consider adoption of the LTP.

Consultation and engagement

3.36 Council adopted the Consultation Document and Supporting Information on 6 March 2024.

3.37 The consultation period ran from 15 March until 15 April and is discussed in further detail below.

3.38 The final stage of the formal consultation process is the hearing of oral submissions, these were held at Council on 1 and 2 May, with 52 individuals, groups and organisations being heard. There is further detail below.

4. Consultation and Engagement

New Ways of Engaging

4.1 Council sought to increase engagement and interaction with the community. Given the complex topics surrounding this LTP, this round of engagement provided an excellent opportunity to explore new methods of reaching out to the community. Of particular focus were youth and other minority groups, whose feedback was under-represented in the Long Term Plan Amendment consultation.

4.2 Throughout the engagement and consultation phases, the goal was to dismantle barriers that hinder community involvement in local government processes. Both Council and officers strived to ensure that everyone in the community had an opportunity to be involved in the process and be heard. It was important that the community knew that their feedback was valued and that they could trust in the transparency and fairness of the LTP process.

4.3 To achieve this, a multi-channel communications and engagement campaign was designed to meet the community where they are, at convenient times and in ways that foster active participation and dialogue.

Early Engagement

4.4 Council ran an early engagement survey from 16 October to 5 November 2023.

4.5 The purpose was to let the community know that preparation of the next LTP had commenced and to check in with the community as to what they think should be included in the LTP. The objectives were to:

- Build awareness about what a LTP is
- Seek the community's feedback - are we on the right track
- Ask - do you agree with our proposed focus for the LTP, is anything missing.

4.6 A total of 93 responses were received: 83 online survey response and 10 hardcopy responses. The hardcopy responses included 1 printed copy, 6 from the survey included in the Community Connection and 3 from the Age on the Go event.

4.7 The results are included as attachment A.

Consultation

4.8 The consultation period ran from 15 March 2024 until 15 April 2024.

4.9 The consultation and engagement objectives were to:

- Build awareness of the key topics included in the LTP
- Make it easy for people to be involved and make submissions
- Increase community engagement and submissions for the LTP, focusing on harder to reach segments
- Build on successful approaches used in the 2023 LTPA –

    - Council led
    - Citizens Panels, Facebook lives, Tour/Open Day
- Use budget and resource to best effect – for example by printing fewer consultation documents, hand out business card with QR code for CD and submission form.

4.10 Building from Council's initial scope of focusing on the basics, being prepared for growth and opportunities for the district – and consulting on the draft WMMP, the key issues consulted on were:

- *What services does our community need* – which sets out the options for the rates increase.
- *Managing Waste*
    - Sets out the intention to split the current Solid Waste rate into its three components to better
    - Asks which option people would prefer for managing kerbside recycling; and
    - Asks for a preference for paying for the Levin Landfill After Care and Landfill Debt
- Sharing costs: Who pays for what:
    - Options for funding Te Awahou Foxton Community Board
    - Introducing an Economic Development Rate
    - Changes to the Rates Remissions Policy
- Feedback and submissions could be provided about any of the LTP Supporting Information. Specific questions were asked about:
    - Proposed Fees and Charges
    - Development Contributions Policy
    - Significance and Engagement Policy

There was also a question asking whether there is anything else people would like to tell Council about the daft LTP.

Consultation events

4.11 During the consultation period, 34 events took place in Levin, Foxton and Shannon including five online events.

4.12 Events included:

- 300+ at Rangatahi and Community Group events
- Six school visits: Levin East, Waiopehu, Horowhenua and Manawatū Colleges and one Youth Voice event
- Levin Intermediate – 17 students undertook a 5-week Council Elective, including time on the LTP
- Five Citizen Panel workshops with 120+ attendees
- Four Cuppa with Councillor events at Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom, Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō and Shannon Library
- Several meetings were held with groups who requested meetings or were eager to engage with Council on the LTP; this included but was not limited to, local iwi and hapū, Grey Power and other community and ratepayer groups.

Social Media

4.13 Council's social media strategy for the LTP consultation aimed to engage various segments of the Horowhenua community including Iwi/hapū, residents, young people, businesses and special interest groups by providing engaging information which empowered them to make informed submissions.

4.14 We focused on increasing visibility and awareness of the LTP, fostering open conversations about community concerns, and highlighting key dates and events. To reach our diverse

audience effectively, we implemented a mixed media campaign across four channels, utilising a variety of visual creatives to maintain engagement and avoid creative fatigue. A relatively new channel for Council, was the use of TikTok (alongside targeted workshops) in a bid to reach a younger demographic.

4.15 Additionally, "Because of you" brand campaign was launched and run concurrently with the LTP discussions, underscoring the community benefits derived from their contributions and reinforcing the importance of participation in these discussions.

4.16 A detailed breakdown of the range of social media engagements and Let's Kōrero engagements is provided in attachment B.

Consultation and Engagement Results

4.17 A summary of the results from the consultation events is presented in attachment C.

Submissions

4.18 Council received a total of 499 formal submissions on the LTP. Many of these were written submissions and in addition, three school groups made video submissions. This was a trial of this format and feedback will be sought from submitters and Council before the next Annual Plan (AP) or LTP process commences.

4.19 Fifty-two submitters made an oral submission in support of their written submission.

4.21 A summary of the overall results from formal submissions is presented in attachment D.

4.22 A new initiative is a visual exhibition of feedback received from community engagement sessions such as the Citizen's Panels, school and youth sessions. This exhibition is on public display in the Council foyer which enables members of the community to view the feedback.

4.23 The Deliberations Reports that follow present the submissions and analysis on each of the key consultation topics and additional matters raised by submitters. While the topics follow the order of the Consultation Document, it is proposed that Council consider each topic in the following order to enable consideration of matters that would potentially have the greatest impact on a rates increase, down to the least impact topics.

- Summary Report
- Deliberations Report 1 – Managing Waste
- Deliberations Report 2 – Sharing costs
- Deliberations Report 3 – Activities Report
- Deliberations Report 4 – Fees and charges and other policies
- Deliberations Report 5 – Financial Matters
- Deliberations Report 6 – What services are needed for our community

4.24 Alongside the Deliberations reports, Council is encouraged to review the reports presented on adoption of the Draft LTP for consultation.

https://horowhenua.infocouncil.biz/Open/2023/12/CO_13122023_AGN_AT_SUP.PDF
https://horowhenua.infocouncil.biz/Open/2024/03/CO_06032024_AGN_AT.PDF

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A⇩	LTP 2024-2044 - Early Engagement Analysis	16

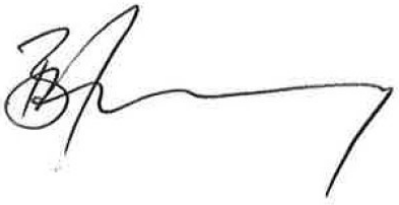
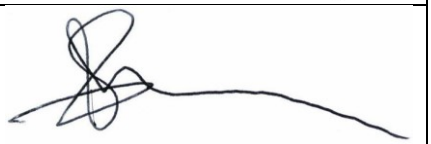
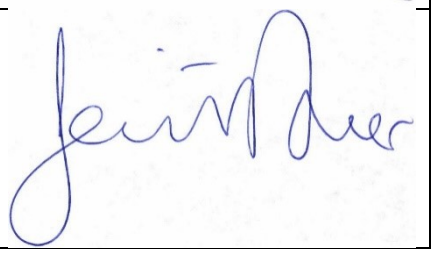
B⇩	LTP 2024-2044 - Comms & Engagement Overview	28
C⇩	LTP 2024-2044 - Citizens Panel Analysis PowerPoint Presentation	56
D⇩	LTP 2024-2044 - Summary of Submissions	69

Confirmation of statutory compliance

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

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

Signatories

Author(s)	David McCorkindale **Group Manager - Vision & Delivery**	
	Daniel Haigh **Group Manager Community Infrastructure**	
	Brent Harvey **Group Manager - Community Experience & Services**	
	Blair Spencer **Group Manager Housing & Business Development**	
	Jacinta Straker **Group Manager Organisation Performance**	

Approved by	Monique Davidson **Chief Executive Officer**	

LTP 2024-2044 Early Engagement Feedback

In early workshops Elected Members had indicated the importance of involving the community early in these discussions, through early engagement.

Council ran an early engagement survey from 16 October to 5 November 2023.

The purpose was to let the community know that preparation of the next LTP had started and to check in and hear from the community what they think should be included in the next LTP.

The objectives were to:

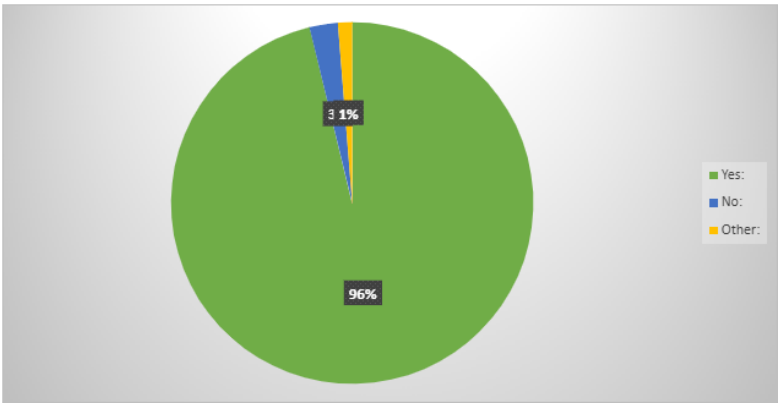
- Build awareness about what a Long Term Plan is.
- Seek the community's feedback - Are we on the right track?
- Ask - Do you agree with our proposed focus for the LTP, is anything missing?

A total of 93 responses were received:

- 83 online survey response and 10 hardcopy responses.
- The hardcopy responses included 1 printed copy, 6 from the survey included in the Community Connection and 3 from the Age on the Go event.

Direction and outcomes

Direction: Council believes the LTP focus should be on the basics and doing them right, and setting Council up to take opportunities that will benefit our community and growth of our district. Do you agree with that focus for this Long-Term Plan?

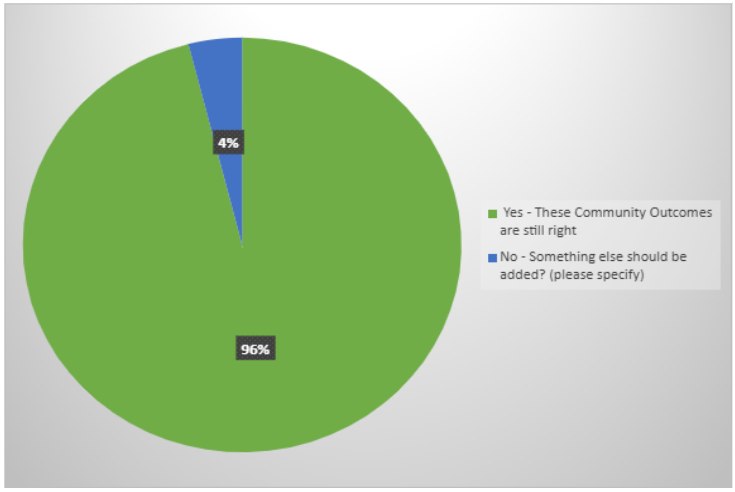


The Community were able to leave comments:

- While I do agree with the statement, we should also be looking for innovation and next step up as opposed to making do to save a dollar.
- More emphasis on taking opportunities.
- A more in-depth definition on what Council defines as 'The Basics'
- Some examples were given - e.g. I think Te Takere and partnering with tangata whenua as basics

- Recognition that climate change concerns are utterly fundamental to all our lives and must be considered a basic part of every element of planning
- Essential that long term issues are included in the basics. Also, it depends on what is meant by 'growth' - the growth associated with consumerism is quite the wrong direction.
- Remove SDGs from LTP
- The status quo approach leads to water quality decline, emission increases, biodiversity loss. General environmental degradation. A focus on doing the basics right without addressing these issues leaves more for future generations to clean up.
- Council has a tight budget that should be focussed on core activities such as water, sewage and roads and reliability
- Definition of what 'will benefit the community' needs to be expressed clearly as a defined benefit will depend on who the question is aimed at e.g. the need of the elderly, teenagers and the very young are very different - all valid so the importance will be on the weighting each need will get in the considerations. Similarly, 'growth' is a fraught term. Do you mean economic growth, spiritual/artistic worth or just population growth. Vague definitions can all too easily become 'weasel words'.

Our current Community Outcomes are: Vibrant Economy, Outstanding Environment, Fit for Purpose infrastructure, Partnership with Tangata Whenua, and Strong Communities. Do you think these Community Outcomes are still right?



Comments:

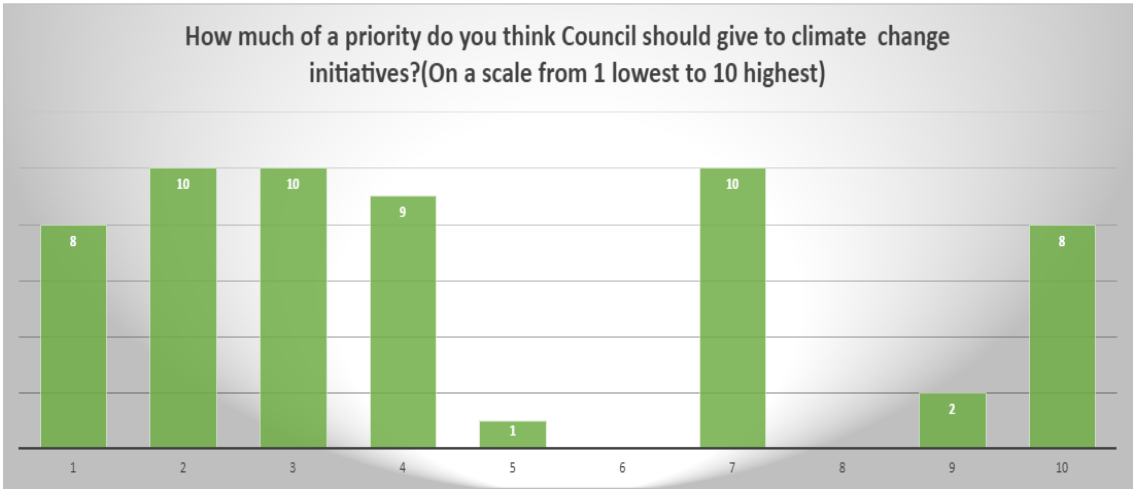
- I am Māori myself, but also think one set of rules, one council. If it works for most of the community then there is no need to obtain a partnership.
- A focus on performance arts would benefit the community. Having a community theatre that could be used by touring groups outside the region and local community groups would be great. But do not have any specific community group attached to the space as this reduces the ability for multiple groups to use the one space.
- Fit for FUTURE infrastructure. Let's extend ourselves and think forward.
- Need to do more regarding soft plastics disposal - Not to landfill and composting of waste which can be sold back to the community

2

- Inclusivity
    - Partnership with Tangata Whenua is fundamental and should be elevated so they are consulted from the very beginning of every planning process. As mentioned above, Climate Change should be included on that list somehow — Outcome: a community that is encouraged and supported to counteract climate change
    - Drop the partnership with Māori. No race-based representation or privilege.
- Recreation activities are important, and infrastructure needs to be top.
- A focus on housing crisis and solutions would help. High rents etc. I know it's not council problem, but can we show some support? Community garden? The freedom camping changes are good
- Strong educational opportunities and artistic endeavours reflecting the varied backgrounds of the population
- Resilient communities
- Innovative solutions
- Social support; housing, education and health for low economic families and disabled. I understand financial restraints preclude this at the moment. Council needs to lobby government!
- Please add SAFE to outstanding environment.
- The economy is shot. Only elected officials should represent us on District Councils.
- Buses and trains.

Climate Change

Climate Change: How much of a priority do you think Council should give to climate change initiatives? (On a scale from 1 lowest to 10 highest)



What type of climate change initiatives should Council invest in? Rank your priorities from 1 (highest priority) to 6 (lowest priority).

Initiative	Average Number Chosen
Making critical infrastructure more resilient	2.7
Waste Minimisation	3
Planning for impacts of climate change	3.1
Using renewable energy sources to power our facilities	3.1
Emission reduction	3.6
No investment	5

Is there any other climate change initiative that Council should invest in (Not mentioned above)?

- Cleaning up our water ways
- Planting more trees is a great place to start.
- Speed limit reduction
- Building consents need to allow for flooding - foundations to be above ground level
- No climate change is a woke red hearing and misappropriation of council funds.
- Be realistic that it is not as bad as it is being promoted
- Coastal Protection/relocation of communities under threat of flooding due to higher sea levels
- Reducing emissions by allowing recreational horse riding in more local places, thereby reducing the need to transport horses using fossil fuelled vehicles (because electric vehicles aren't powerful enough and/or too expensive))
- Caring for and extending the amount of native flora and fauna.
- Actively seeking advice on other ways to minimise climate change — eg are consent requirements suitable? Is the town planning appropriate?
- No, but environmental stuff, like stopping to spray glyphosate, stop using plastics…
- Provision of bus service. Need to plan for the retail sector for bypass which will make the cbd more accessible
- Diversifying our farming and the way we use our land. Constant crops and grazing is not sustainable Over the next long term plan
- Investment in active and public transport infrastructure. Move away from supporting green field development. Support low emission housing materials.
- Water storage
- Encourage the reduction of the use of the car by providing foot/bike paths and opening paper roads to remove foot and bike traffic from main roads
- Community composting bins
- Engage in the principles of de-growth. By planning for a lower energy future now we can protect future generations from shocks.
- It should not waste any money on "climate change" it would be better to put such money in an investment fund to help mitigate consequences of such when or IF they happen.
- Moving away from intensive agriculture and looking towards regenerative farming and permaculture
- Making our parks and reserves well planted in native trees with well-maintained tracks ,dog friendly and special times for them to be off leash.
- Better public transport options to reduce vehicle dependency
- Up zoning of urban areas to support density. Public transport connections to Palmerston North and Paraparaumu/Porirua/Wellington
- Improved public transport - there are virtually no options for travelling from Shannon to Levin other than private cars...
- This is my husband’s rating, I think it’s all a non-event
- What can humans do? The climate changes every day
- Buses & Railway transport

Land Transport Infrastructure

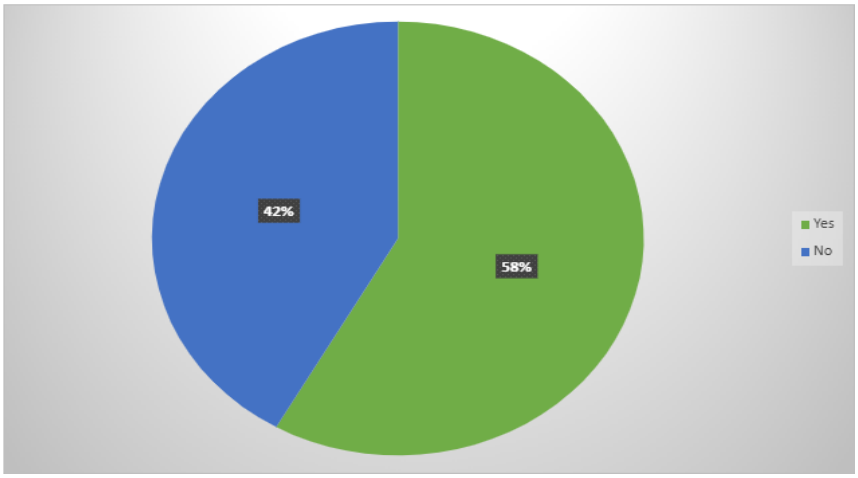
Core Services: What do you think should be our main focus for enhancing our local land transport infrastructure? Rank your priorities from 1 (highest priority) to 7 (lowest priority)

Initiative	Average number chosen
Maintaining roads	2.4
Maintaining footpaths	3.1
Improving safety for pedestrians	3.3
Improving safety for vehicles	4.1
Improving safety for cyclists	4.4
New mixed-use paths (walking and cycling)	4.5
New dedicated cycle ways	5.6

Thinking about your response to the previous question, what should Council focus on delivering first? Rank your priorities from 1 (highest priority) to 3 (lowest priority)

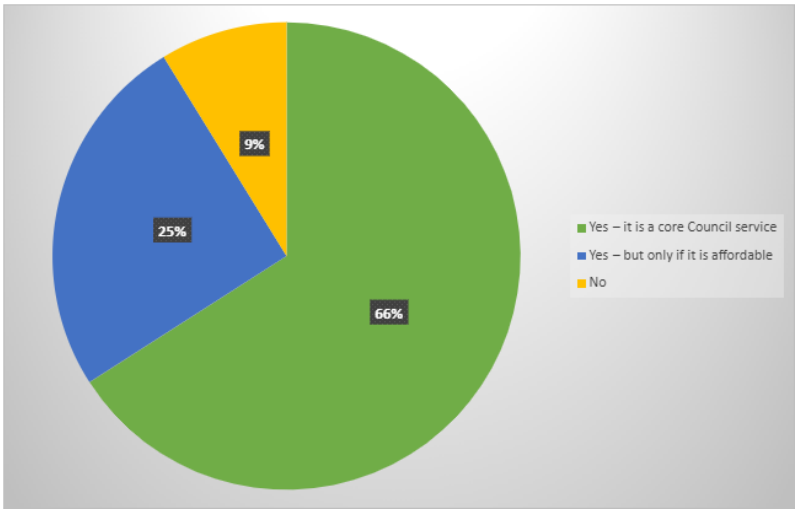
Initiative	Average number chosen
Better Access to and around schools	2.1
Better access to town and community facilities	1.7
Better recreation offerings	2.1

Would you support the development of dedicated cycle lanes and more pedestrian friendly streets, even if it meant reallocating road and parking space away from cars?



Waste Minimisation and Management

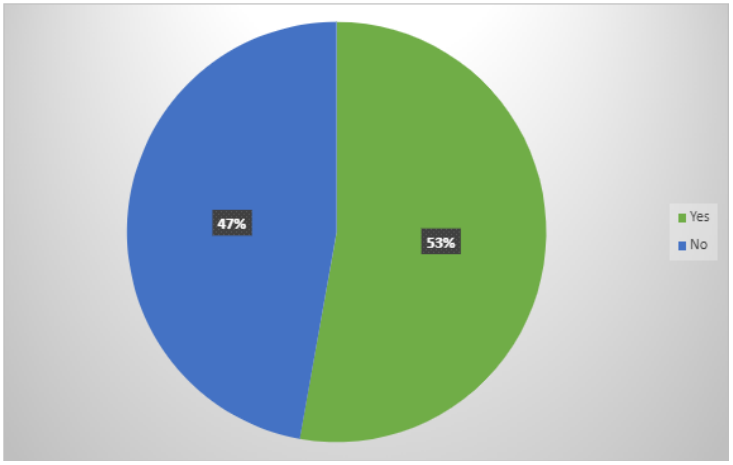
Waste Minimisation and Management Do you support the rubbish services (Council rubbish collection) being provided by Council?



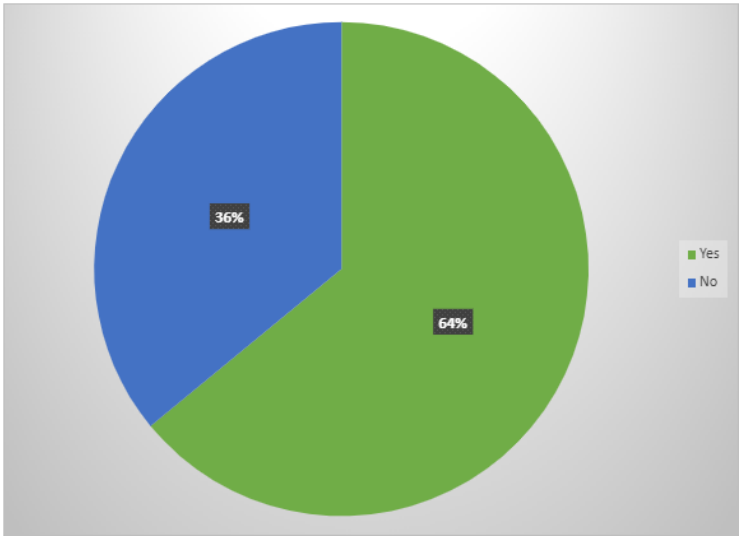
What kerbside rubbish or recycling services would you like to see in Horowhenua? Rank your priorities from 1 (highest priority) to 5 (lowest priority)

Initiative	Average number chosen
Continue fortnightly kerbside recycling collection.	1.8
Council weekly kerbside general rubbish collection.	2.5
Rates funded urban kerbside wheelie bin rubbish collection.	2.8
Green waste collection if you had to pay an estimated extra $120.00 per year as part of your rates	3.6
Food scraps collection if you had to pay an estimated extra $140.00 per year as part of your rates.	4.1

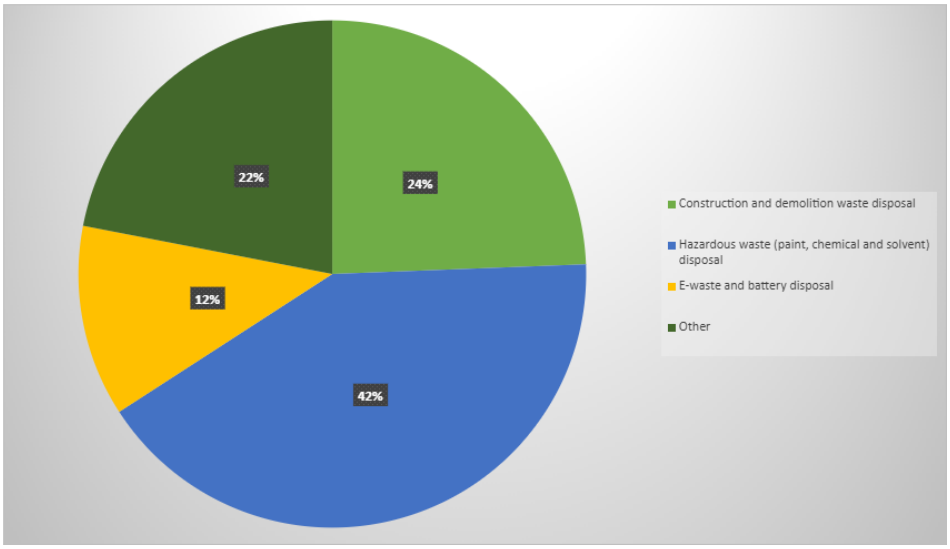
If we introduced a weekly kerbside food scraps collection, would you support the Council kerbside urban rubbish collection going from weekly to fortnightly?



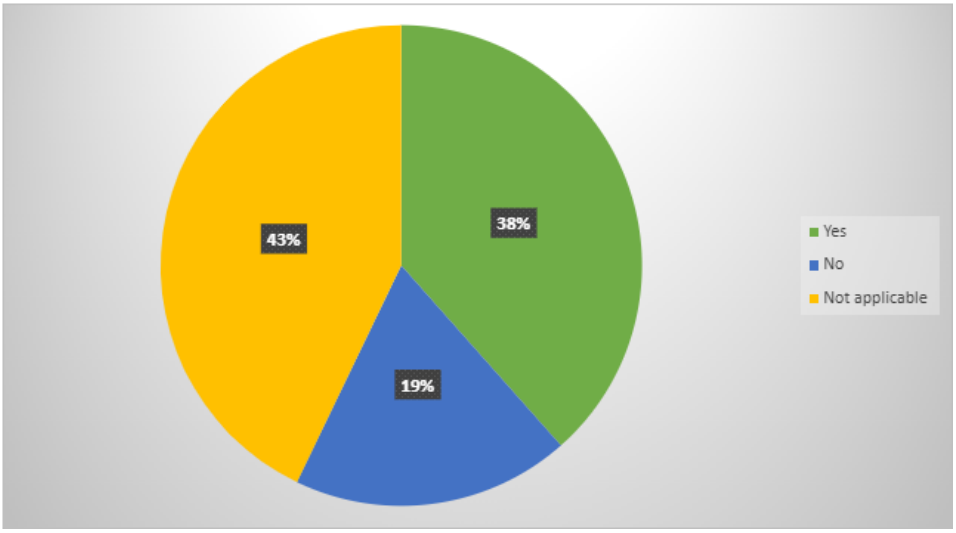
Do you support extending the kerbside recycling service to all rural properties?



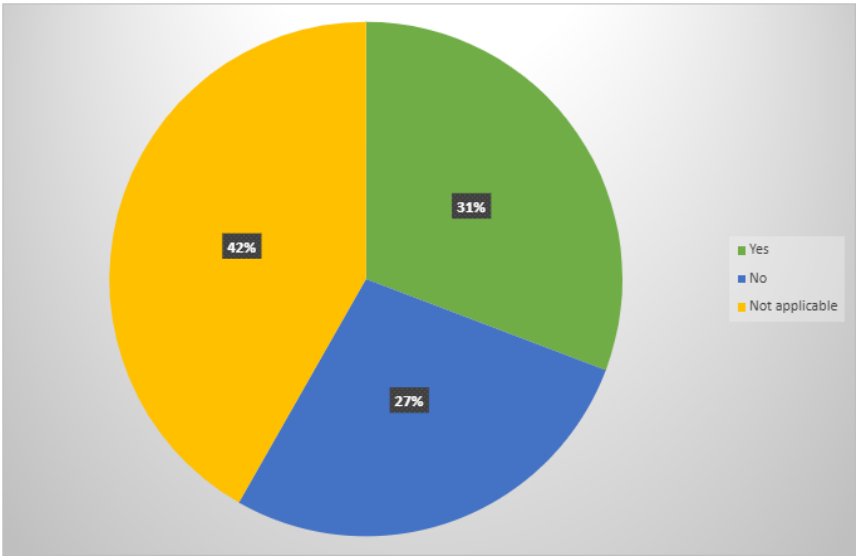
Other than general waste or recycling, what other waste services would you like Council to consider (if any)?



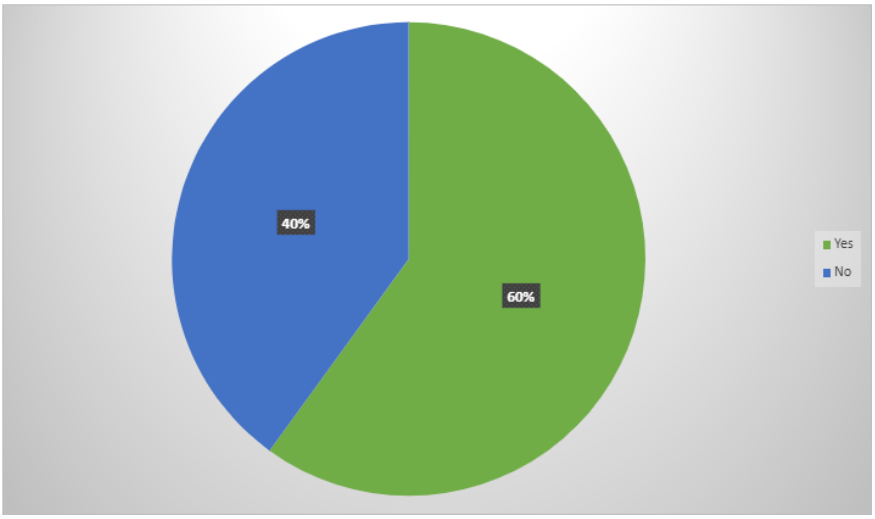
Are you happy with the current transfer station services in Foxton and Shannon provided by Council?



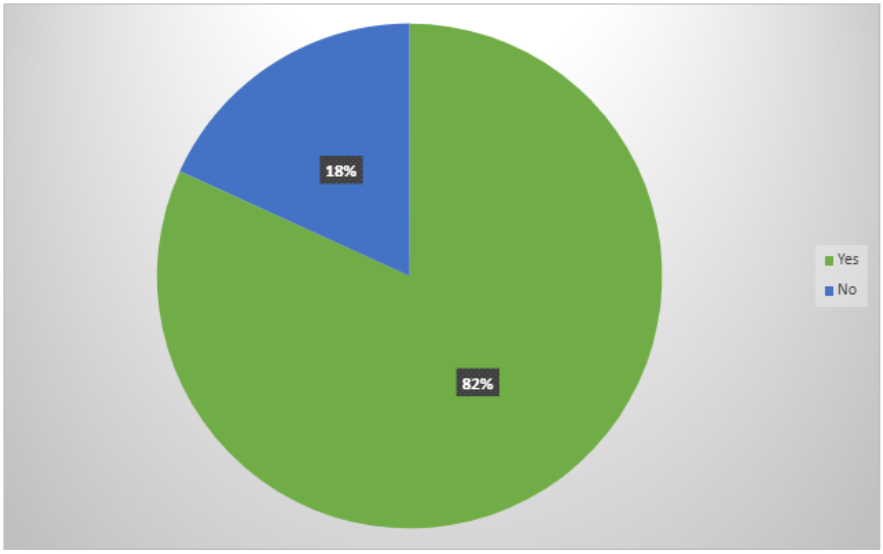
Are you happy with the current waste transfer station services in Levin?



Should Council invest in more recycling and waste-separation receptacles (bin/container) in public spaces, eg like on main streets, at community facilities and parks, even if it increases rates?



Should Council set up a green waste transfer station rather than starting a green waste (kerbside collection to reduce costs?



Is there anything else you would like Council to do regarding rubbish and recycling?

- Better weekend hours for recycle station
- Provide free dumping of green waste and other easily sorted items that are recyclable.
- Regular clean-up of roadsides from discarded rubbish
- Develop a recycling centre where good used goods such as furniture and household goods could be donated and sold on to augment costs
- Battery collection and drop off services and resources are critical as the continued emergence of lithium-ion battery's creates significant safety risk and property damage risk
- Annual calendar that shows recycling days
- A yearly clean-up for certain streets (changes every year) where they get a rubbish or green waste clean-up provided by the council. Or a free week to dump rubbish or garden waste?
- I think the glass recycling bins should be wheelie bins.
- The local rubbish bins in public places need to be like the ones up north that send a message to be emptied once full. All these extra services come at a cost that many at this time cannot afford.
- More sorting of waste
- Find a way of recycling soft plastics which take up the bulk of my landfill waste.
- Some of the questions above aren't really applicable to us rural residential ratepayers. Helping ratepayers reduce the rate they are creating is paramount — education would be a great place to start.
- Transfer stations for metal and the waste materials noted in Qn 18.
- Promote and encourage home composting and Bokashi to reduce volume of food waste going to landfill.
- I support green waste collection whether at a transfer station or kerbside, but kerbside extends the service to those who don't have access to a car, which could increase take-up.

11

- Lower the cost at all dump and waste stations
- More accessible
- More rubbish bins at Horseshoe bend
- Please consider how councils can work together, they will be having trials we can learn from and vice versa, I feel sure there are areas of practice that HDC can support other councils with.
- Annual kerbside collection of inorganic rubbish

General

Is there anything else you would like us to focus on as part of the Long-Term Plan 2024-2044?

- Working proactively with local businesses to support the LTP
- A second road in and out of Mangaore Village in case access is blocked due to weather events.
- Regular public transport between Levin and Shannon,
- Something recreational in Shannon eg splash pad, adventure playground, better lighting over the skatepark in Shannon
- Reduce debt, including reducing unnecessary highly paid staff
- Make current facilities like the pools look new.
- Better support for events and activities that attract people and therefore revenue to the region.
- Please encourage ALL residents to install large water tanks. It should be mandatory for all new houses!!!
- Would like Pickleball lines to be painted at Donnelly Park - so we can play this Recreationally during summer
- Yes living in Foxton Beach we have areas that have open storm water drains and storm water pooling. Many areas with no foot paths. Road surfaces rough and in some areas edge breaking away.
- Recreational entertainment to encourage a better way of life in Horowhenua - dedicated cycleways being of top priority.
- I would like to see the centre of town tidied up. If possible encourage landlords to maintain their buildings. Some buildings in the centre of town leak.
- making all new buildings put in solar power and grey water tanks as well as a rainwater tank for the garden
- Equestrians in Horowhenua
- How about you get on board with Changing Places NZ and have a facility in town ALL disabled people can use because at the moment what there currently is doesn't accommodate ALL the disabled in our community.
- Also longer parking spaces for us who have mobility vehicles with ramps. Ask central government for more funding
- Address erosion at Waikawa Beach
- Managing residential water supply/demand - facilitating composting toilets, requiring installation of rainwater tanks.
- Reducing car dependency for travel between towns, either through improved public transport or safer ways to travel for cyclists and pedestrians
- Keep pace with the rest of the country and get vehicles of our beaches!
- Renewable energy
- Close traffic off to town – make it a calmer place
- Public Transport – Trains and Buses
- Safer roads, crossings and footpaths for pedestrians
- Shared pathways that can have Horses, cyclists and pedestrians
- Better Community Facilities in Shannon
- The Shannon Progressive Association would really appreciate it if our Waterwheel project (now with the intention to relocate to Te Marie Park and done to a much more realistic scale) could be included in the 2024-2044 LTP.
- The priority for SORT is to achieve a long-term durable solution to the lack of water volume and velocity through the upper main entrance of our river loop.
- Restoration with the river verge with our township remains high. We urge both councils to continue to provide support, funding and leadership. A joint effort of both councils and SORT.

Te Mahere Roa 2024-2044
Long Term Plan 2024-2044

Communications & Engagement Analytics

Horowhenua DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHALLENGING
TIMES
CHALLENGING
CHOICES

Campaign Overview

Business objectives:

- *Break down the barriers that prevent our community from engaging with Local Government.*
- *Ensure our community feel heard, their feedback valued and that decision-making is transparent and not pre-determined.*

Comms objectives:

- *Build awareness of the key topics included in the LTP*
- *Increase community engagement and submissions for the LTP*

Audience:

- *Iwi/hapū*
- *Horowhenua Residents and ratepayers*
- *Young people and minority groups*
- *Businesses and community organisations*
- *Networks and special interest groups*

Campaign Overview

***Approach**:*

- *Adopt a multichannel communications campaign that reaches our community in their preferred channels, at a time that suits them, and in a way that encourages participation and interaction in Council's consultation process. Be responsive, transparent and open.*

- *Use different visual creatives for each social post published to avoid creative fatigue.*

- *Create a brand campaign to run alongside the LTP called "Because of you". This campaign aimed to subtly play in the background of the LTP chatter, and highlight the things that we get out of contributing as a community. This was to remind our audience during this period what it is that our rates cover and why it is important that we have these conversations.*

Media Placement & Performance

Social Media:

- *5 Facebook live sessions | 22 static Facebook posts | 2 Facebook stories | 3 Instagram posts | 5 Instagram Stories | 4 TikToks | 4 LinkedIn posts | 7 Because of You Facebook posts*

Radio: *March – April = The Hits Kāpiti and Coast Kāpiti, Hits, ZM and Newstalk ZB*

Print Media*: Community Connection*

Antenno*: 7 x Council Workshop updates and 1 x Have your say*

Summary - Media & channel performance

Social Media Analytics:

- *Total Reach* *155,117*
- *Total Engagement* *12,975*
- *Reactions* *1,382*
- *Comments* *1,218*
- *Shares* *134*

Antenno Analytics:

- *Reached an average of 402 devices with an average view rate of 10%*

Let's Kōrero:

- *2,400 unique visitors to site*
- *1,980 total documents downloaded*
- *52 Quick Poll interactions*
- *33 Ideas interactions*

Insights and Learnings

What worked well

- *We used several different "tones" across the social campaign and were able to adapt said tones to the different levels of emotion or reaction that we felt we may attract at each time. This adaption meant that we could insert positive content and attract different levels of sentiment from the community. Some of our more "fun" posts were more successful in driving submissions and building trust.*
- *In line with this, our awareness posts gained the most engagement and the community increased their interaction with posts that provided a "break-down" or explanation of what it was that we were proposing. More specifically the "What do my rates pay for?" and having the 3 Options as a visual.*
- *Facebook lives were ideal for reach and were a great resource for each of the consultation topics.*
- *We shared our community engagement with schools in 4 TikToks. While this is a new platform for us and we have a low following, we saw success in this area. 56.1% of the audience viewing these were aged between 18-34, with 18.5% 18-24 . On our other social media channels our 18-24 range makes up 5.3% . This shows that we are reaching the audiences that we aimed to target in our objective.*

What didn't work so well

- *We still do not have a good grasp on one of our channels and what content works best here (Instagram). We missed an opportunity to utilise this space. Informative reels and engaging videos would have helped boost engagement and drive in this space.*

Insights and Learnings

What would we change

- *In the future it would be beneficial to have extra staff helping with comment replies. We received a large level of comments and questions and many of which went unanswered.*
- *Increase video content. Have more input and content created by our youth for our youth.*
- *Do more "housekeeping" in the early stages of consultation. Walk through the document, explain about quick polls etc. Provide more in depth information from the beginning.*
- *We would use LinkedIn differently. There was an opportunity to share here how we were engaging with the community and highlight to our peers the amount of community engagement that we*

Facebook

Horowhenua District Council
Fri 3/15/2024 2:39 pm NZDT

Long Term Plan 2024-2024 Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) sets the District's direction for the next 20 years - outlining o...



Total Engagements	**201**
Reactions	6
Comments	13
Shares	5
Post Link Clicks	16
Other Post Clicks	161

Horowhenua District Council
Sat 3/16/2024 10:02 pm NZDT

Facebook Live Monday 18 March, we will be going live on Facebook at 6pm to discuss services in our district and answer any of yo...



Total Engagements	**198**
Reactions	13
Comments	30
Shares	4
Post Link Clicks	9
Other Post Clicks	142

Horowhenua District Council
Thu 3/21/2024 1:04 pm NZDT

Right now Councils around the country are talking about their Long Term Plans (LTP). Our LTP sets the District's direction for the...



Total Engagements	**173**
Reactions	9
Comments	12
Shares	6
Post Link Clicks	8
Other Post Clicks	138

Horowhenua District Council
Fri 3/22/2024 8:33 am NZDT

Over the coming weeks, we have Citizens' Panel Workshops available for people who would like to come and join Elected...



Total Engagements	**22**
Reactions	5
Comments	0
Shares	2
Post Link Clicks	8
Other Post Clicks	7

Horowhenua District Council
Fri 3/22/2024 2:01 pm NZDT

Facebook Live Monday 25 March, we will be going live on Facebook at 6pm to discuss how we manage our waste in the district an...



Total Engagements	**210**
Reactions	5
Comments	8
Shares	1
Post Link Clicks	8
Other Post Clicks	188

Facebook

Horowhenua District Council
Mon 3/25/2024 10:05 am NZDT

How should we manage waste in the district? You might remember last year during the Lon Term Plan Amendment, we consulted on the...



Total Engagements	**60**
Reactions	1
Comments	1
Shares	2
Post Link Clicks	16
Other Post Clicks	40

Horowhenua District Council
Mon 3/25/2024 4:06 pm NZDT

Reminder that this live will be held this evening. Send your burning questions our way 👇



Total Engagements	**7**
Reactions	1
Comments	0
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	2
Other Post Clicks	4

Horowhenua District Council
Wed 3/27/2024 12:48 pm NZDT

Did you get in on our Facebook live this week regards to managing waste in our community What did you think? If you missed the memo,.



Total Engagements	**58**
Reactions	1
Comments	4
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	14
Other Post Clicks	39

Horowhenua District Council
Thu 3/28/2024 10:09 am NZDT

Potentially unpopular, but necessary post abo proposed changes to our Fees and Charges 💲 We use fees and charges when we believe it's.



Total Engagements	**1,896**
Reactions	72
Comments	259
Shares	10
Post Link Clicks	95
Other Post Clicks	1,460

Horowhenua District Council
Fri 3/29/2024 8:50 am NZDT

🎥 Facebook Live Tuesday 2 April, we will be going live on Facebook at 6pm to discuss how we are going to share costs across the...



Total Engagements	**22**
Reactions	2
Comments	0
Shares	2
Post Link Clicks	4
Other Post Clicks	14

Facebook

Horowhenua District Council
Tue 4/2/2024 4:03 pm NZDT

A reminder that we will be hosting a Facebook live this evening to discuss how we should share costs across Horowhenua. Read the...



Total Engagements	**14**
Reactions	0
Comments	0
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	6
Other Post Clicks	8

Horowhenua District Council
Tue 4/2/2024 5:19 pm NZDT

Money is a hot topic right now, and given the current circumstances it is important that we have a good financial strategy in place. The...



Total Engagements	**27**
Reactions	5
Comments	0
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	2
Other Post Clicks	20

Horowhenua District Council
Wed 4/3/2024 9:44 am NZDT

We need people to help us with the LTP, and we have minimal budget and minimal friends. Our boss is breathing down our neck to express how important the process is and how important it is for our community to have their say and make submissions. If we

Total Engagements	**1,360**
Reactions	77
Comments	67
Shares	8
Post Link Clicks	1
Other Post Clicks	1,207

Horowhenua District Council
Fri 4/5/2024 8:33 am NZDT

As part of our Long Term Plan we're proposing to change how we share rates for the Te Awahou Foxton Community Board,...



Total Engagements	**160**
Reactions	4
Comments	11
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	5
Other Post Clicks	140

Horowhenua District Council
Mon 4/8/2024 9:28 am NZST

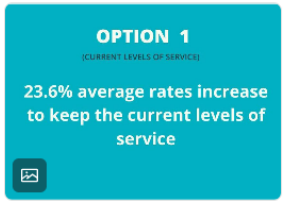
This evening we will have our final LTP Facebook live, this is an opportunity for you to present us with any questions you may have regarding the consultation period. Leave your questions and comments below, or else join us live at 6pm this evening ☺

Total Engagements	**2**
Reactions	0
Comments	0
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	1
Other Post Clicks	1

Facebook

Horowhenua District Council
Tue 4/9/2024 10:06 am NZST

👉 There is only one week left of the consultation period for our Long Term Plan discussions. (This closes Monday 15 April) ...



Total Engagements	1,535
Reactions	52
Comments	59
Shares	11
Post Link Clicks	64
Other Post Clicks	1,349

Horowhenua District Council
Tue 4/9/2024 5:14 pm NZST

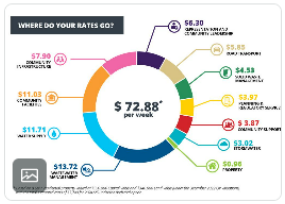
This week we will be holding our "Cuppa with a Councillor" at Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō tomorrow evening, Wednesday 10 April...



Total Engagements	25
Reactions	1
Comments	2
Shares	3
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	19

Horowhenua District Council
Wed 4/10/2024 9:46 am NZST

🏠 What do my rates pay for? 🏠 You would have noticed a lot of Long Term Plan related posts lately. We have some challenging...



Total Engagements	2,581
Reactions	71
Comments	122
Shares	7
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	2,381

Horowhenua District Council
Thu 4/11/2024 8:28 am NZST

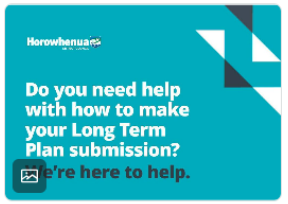
A common question we get during the consultation period is "Why can't my comment be used as an official submission"...



Total Engagements	478
Reactions	50
Comments	69
Shares	2
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	357

Horowhenua District Council
Thu 4/11/2024 11:49 am NZST

We only have a few days left until consultation closes for the Long Term Plan, and we need as many submissions as...



Total Engagements	44
Reactions	4
Comments	2
Shares	1
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	37

Facebook

Horowhenua District Council
Thu 4/11/2024 3:30 pm NZST

Have you gone over and checked out the Consultation Document yet? When you are in there reading up on the Long Term Plan,...



Total Engagements	**95**
Reactions	2
Comments	2
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	91

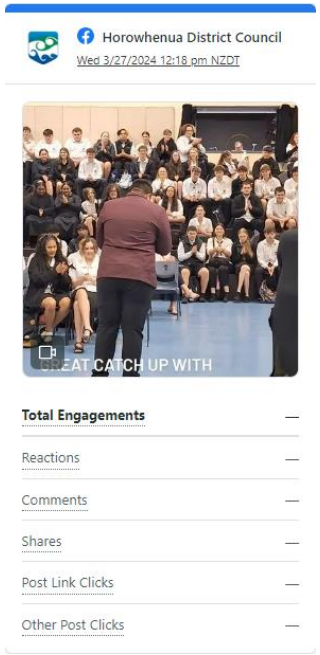
Horowhenua District Council
Mon 4/15/2024 11:11 am NZST

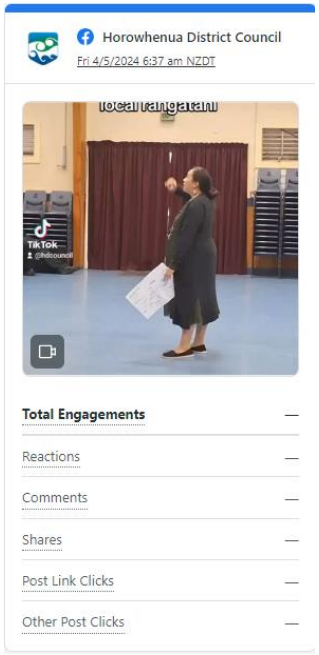
The consultation period for the Long Term Plan closes at 4pm this afternoon, 15 April 2024. This means that today is the last day...



Total Engagements	**153**
Reactions	10
Comments	4
Shares	6
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	133

Facebook stories





Facebook Live

Horowhenua District Council
Fri 3/15/2024 5:59 pm NZDT

Join us as we discuss the Long Term Plan and how we can work together during the consultation period 👇



Total Engagements	**1,341**
Reactions	56
Comments	46
Shares	4
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	1,235

Horowhenua District Council
Mon 3/18/2024 6:00 pm NZDT

What services do we need in for our community?



Total Engagements	**1,349**
Reactions	33
Comments	124
Shares	3
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	1,189

Horowhenua District Council
Mon 3/25/2024 6:00 pm NZDT

How should we manage our waste in Horowhenua?



Total Engagements	**580**
Reactions	15
Comments	35
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	1
Other Post Clicks	529

Horowhenua District Council
Tue 4/2/2024 6:00 pm NZDT

Sharing costs across the district.



Total Engagements	**791**
Reactions	28
Comments	32
Shares	7
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	724

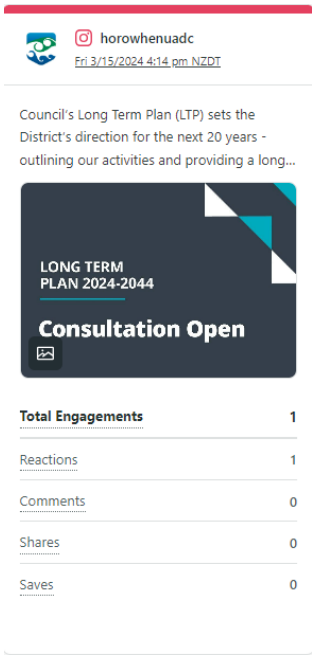
Horowhenua District Council
Mon 4/8/2024 5:47 pm NZST

Final live to wind up the Consultation period.

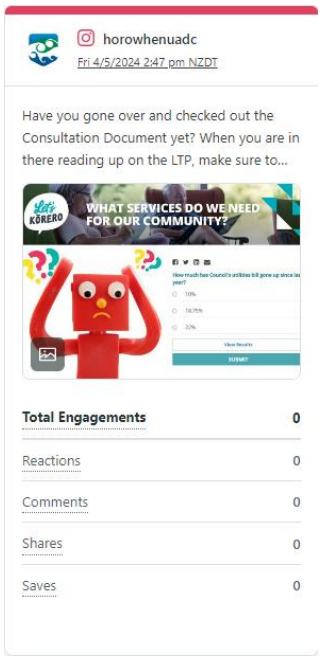


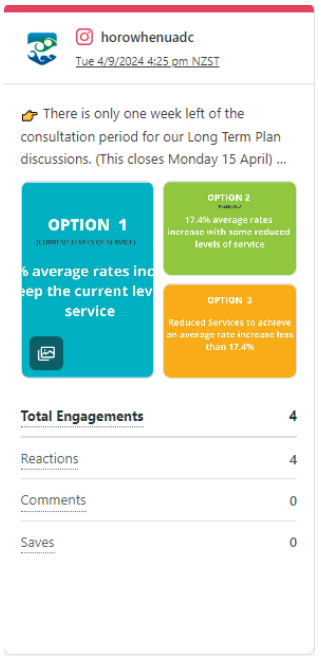
Total Engagements	**675**
Reactions	29
Comments	35
Shares	1
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	610

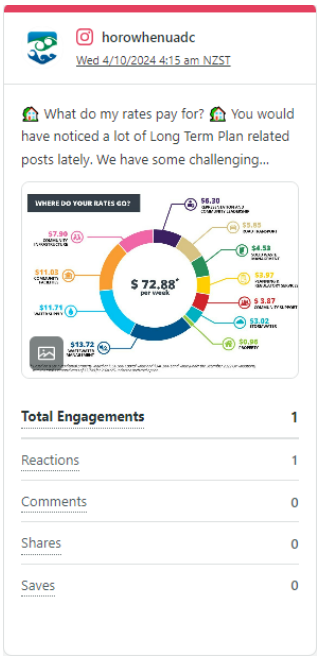
Instagram


horowhenuadc
Fri 3/15/2024 4:14 pm NZDT
Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) sets the District's direction for the next 20 years - outlining our activities and providing a long...
LONG TERM PLAN 2024-2044
Consultation Open
Total Engagements 1
Reactions 1
Comments 0
Shares 0
Saves 0

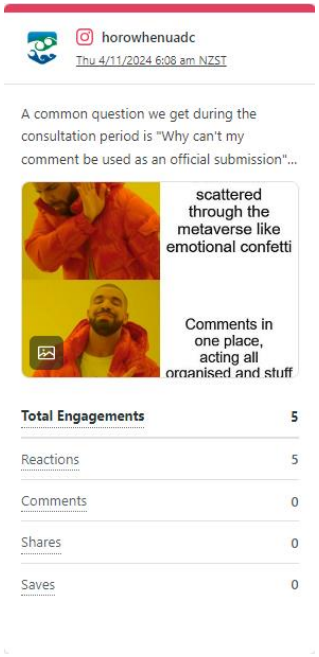

horowhenuadc
Wed 3/27/2024 2:43 pm NZDT
Have you made a submission yet?
There's something special about having your youth engaging
Total Engagements 6
Reactions 6
Comments 0
Shares 0
Saves 0

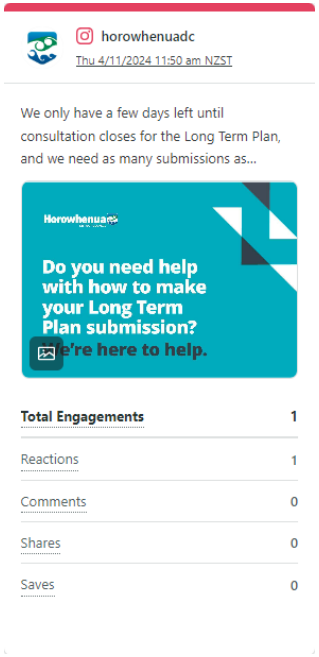

horowhenuadc
Fri 4/5/2024 2:47 pm NZDT
Have you gone over and checked out the Consultation Document yet? When you are in there reading up on the LTP, make sure to...
WHAT SERVICES DO WE NEED FOR OUR COMMUNITY?
Total Engagements 0
Reactions 0
Comments 0
Shares 0
Saves 0


horowhenuadc
Tue 4/9/2024 4:25 pm NZST
There is only one week left of the consultation period for our Long Term Plan discussions. (This closes Monday 15 April) ...
OPTION 1
OPTION 2
17.4% average rates increase with some reduced levels of service
OPTION 3
Reduced Services to achieve an average rate increase less than 17.4%
Total Engagements 4
Reactions 4
Comments 0
Saves 0


horowhenuadc
Wed 4/10/2024 4:15 am NZST
What do my rates pay for? You would have noticed a lot of Long Term Plan related posts lately. We have some challenging...
WHERE DO YOUR RATES GO?
$ 72.88
Total Engagements 1
Reactions 1
Comments 0
Shares 0
Saves 0

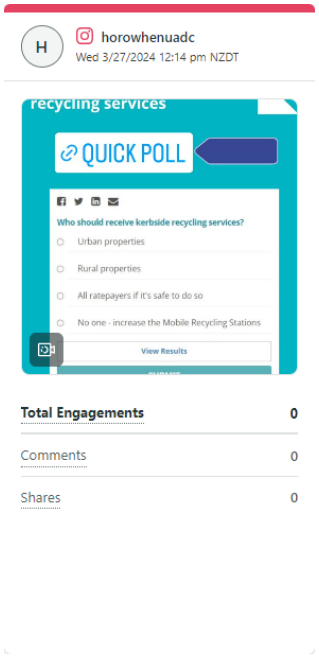
Instagram

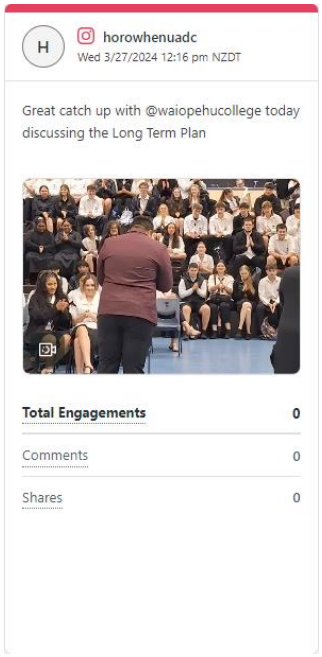

horowhenuadc
Thu 4/11/2024 6:08 am NZST
A common question we get during the consultation period is "Why can't my comment be used as an official submission"...
scattered through the metaverse like emotional confetti
Comments in one place, acting all organised and stuff
Total Engagements 5
Reactions 5
Comments 0
Shares 0
Saves 0

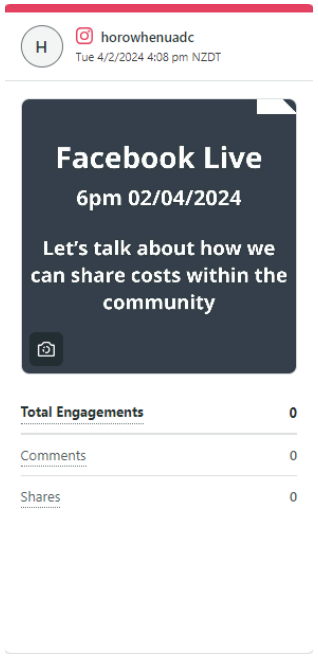

horowhenuadc
Thu 4/11/2024 11:50 am NZST
We only have a few days left until consultation closes for the Long Term Plan, and we need as many submissions as...
Do you need help with how to make your Long Term Plan submission?
Total Engagements 1
Reactions 1
Comments 0
Shares 0
Saves 0

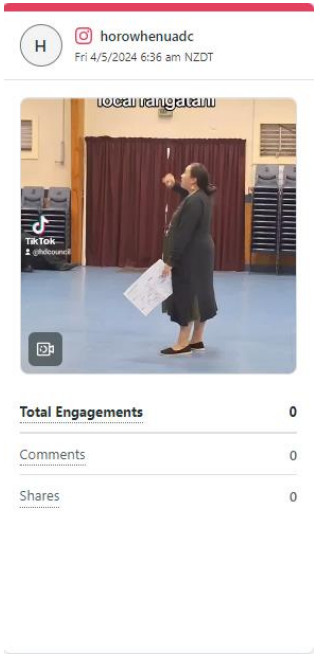

horowhenuadc
Mon 4/15/2024 11:11 am NZST
The consultation period for the Long Term Plan closes at 4pm this afternoon, 15 April 2024. This means that today is the last day t...
To-Do List
Read the consultation document
Do the quick polls
Total Engagements 2
Reactions 2
Comments 0
Shares 0
Saves 0

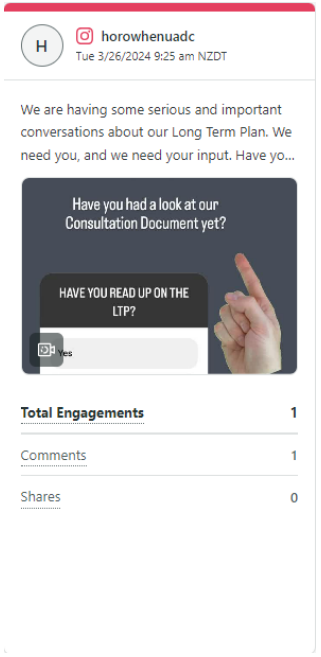
Instagram Stories











Tiktok

H hdcouncil
Tue 3/26/2024 10:43 am NZDT

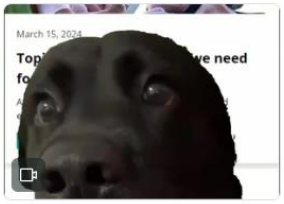
Huuuuuge chats going on around the country right now with councils talking about their Long Term Plans. Is it overwhelming?...



Total Engagements	**163**
Reactions	157
Comments	1
Shares	5

H hdcouncil
Tue 4/2/2024 5:04 pm NZDT

Remember submissions for the Long Term Plan close Monday 15 April. To be able to contribute to the conversations, you first...



Total Engagements	**12**
Reactions	11
Comments	1
Shares	0

H hdcouncil
Thu 4/4/2024 8:01 pm NZDT

Our team has been working hard reaching out to local rangatahi to ensure that they are kept in the know this consultation period. ...



Total Engagements	**40**
Reactions	38
Comments	0
Shares	2

H hdcouncil
Tue 4/9/2024 3:28 pm NZST

Think your voice doesn't matter because you are not a rate payer? Every voice matters! if you live in Horowhenua you contribute in...



Total Engagements	**110**
Reactions	88
Comments	4
Shares	18

LinkedIn

Horowhenua District Council
Fri 3/15/2024 4:09 pm NZDT

Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) sets the District's direction for the next 20 years - outlining our activities and providing a long...



Total Engagements	**19**
Reactions	7
Comments	0
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	12

Horowhenua District Council
Tue 4/9/2024 5:16 pm NZST

This week we will be holding our "Cuppa with a Councillor" at Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō tomorrow evening, Wednesday 10 April...



Total Engagements	**2**
Reactions	1
Comments	0
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	1

Horowhenua District Council
Mon 4/15/2024 11:11 am NZST

The consultation period for the Long Term Plan closes at 4pm this afternoon, 15 April 2024. This means that today is the last day t...



Total Engagements	**3**
Reactions	1
Comments	0
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	2

Horowhenua District Council
Mon 4/15/2024 12:05 pm NZST

A common question we get during the consultation period is "Why can't my comment be used as an official submission"...



Total Engagements	**9**
Reactions	3
Comments	0
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	6

Because of you

Horowhenua District Council
Thu 3/7/2024 4:06 pm NZDT

Keeping a District functioning is a huge job, and it cannot be done without the input of every single member of our community. Th...

Total Engagements	**72**
Reactions	31
Comments	2
Shares	2
Post Link Clicks	37

Horowhenua District Council
Thu 3/7/2024 4:07 pm NZDT

Keeping a District functioning is a huge job, and it cannot be done without the input of every single member of our community. Th...



Total Engagements	**1,997**
Reactions	346
Comments	91
Shares	8
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	1,552

horowhenuadc
Thu 3/7/2024 4:07 pm NZDT

Keeping a District functioning is a huge job, and it cannot be done without the input of every single member of our community. Th...



Total Engagements	**24**
Reactions	20
Comments	3
Shares	1
Saves	0

Horowhenua District Council
Sun 3/17/2024 7:58 pm NZDT

Water might fall freely from the sky, and surround us via oceans and rivers, but a lot of work goes into ensuring that our communit...



Total Engagements	**687**
Reactions	24
Comments	71
Shares	0
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	592

Horowhenua District Council
Tue 4/2/2024 10:54 am NZDT

In May 20, 2022 Horowhenua was hit by a tornado, which caused a lot of damage and disrupted much of the community. Because...



Total Engagements	**168**
Reactions	19
Comments	3
Shares	2
Post Link Clicks	—
Other Post Clicks	144

Because of you

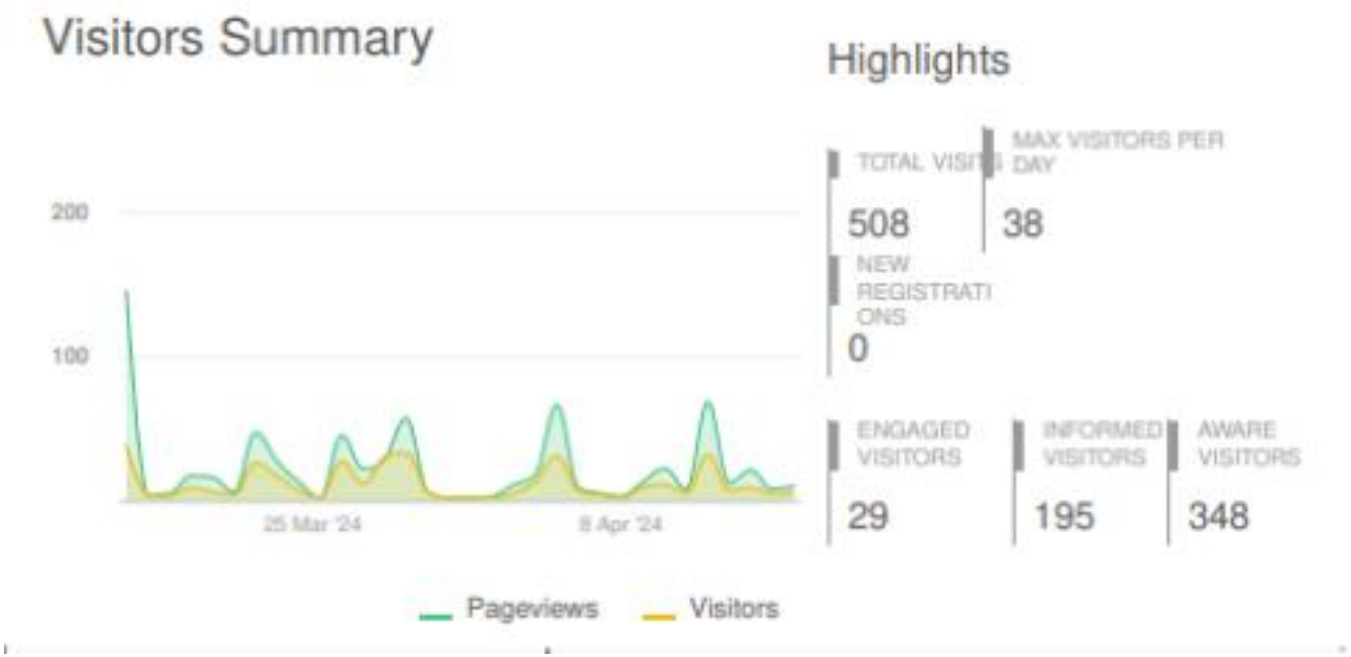




Let's Kōrero - Topic 1
What services do we need for our community



Let's Kōrero - Topic 2
Managing Waste



Let's Kōrero - Topic 3
Sharing costs – who should pay for what?



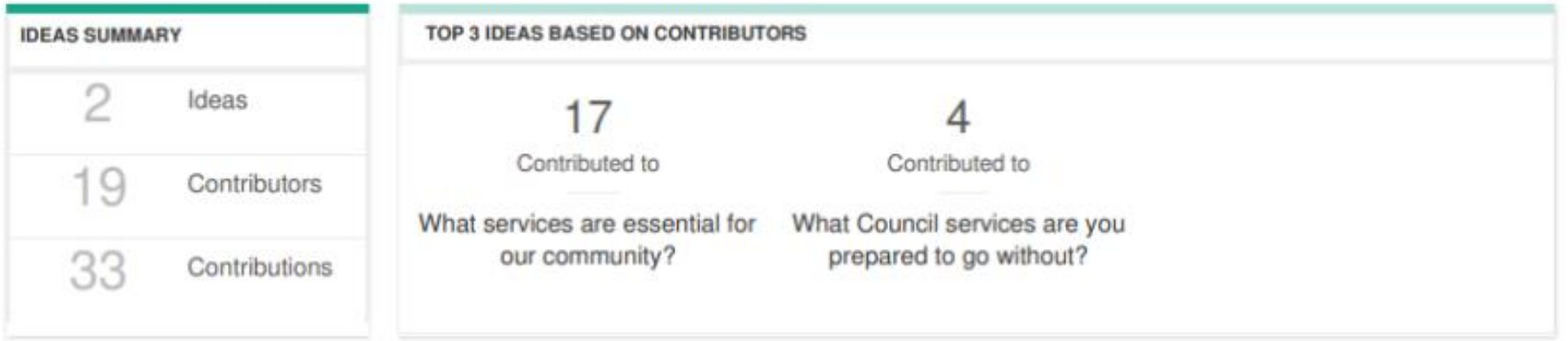
Let's Kōrero - Summary Report



Let's Kōrero - Quick Polls Summary



Let's Kōrero - Ideas Summary



Let's Kōrero - Information Summary

INFORMATION WIDGET SUMMARY

74	2	0	4	0
DOCUMENTS	PHOTOS	VIDEOS	FAQS	KEY DATES

DOCUMENTS

74	Documents
852	Visitors
1.98 k	Downloads

TOP 3 DOCUMENTS BASED ON DOWNLOADS

242 Downloads	85 Downloads	102 Downloads
Draft Fees & Charges 2024-2025	HDC Long Term Plan 2024-2044 Consultation Document | Te Mahere Tūroa 2024-2044	HDC Long Term Plan 2024-2044 Consultation Document | Te Mahere Tūroa 2024-2044

PHOTOS

2	Photos
6	Visitors
10	Views

TOP 3 PHOTOS BASED ON VIEWS

7 Views	3 Views
Where do your rates go?	What are our revenue sources?

Te Mahere Roa 2024-2044
Long Term Plan 2024-2044

Citizens' Panel Analysis

Horowhenua DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHALLENGING
TIMES
CHALLENGING
CHOICES

Citizens' Panel Overview

Objectives

- Provide valuable, engaging information around the consultation period and empower our community to make informed submissions around the proposed Long Term Plan (LTP).
- Increase visibility and awareness around the LTP
- Foster honest and open conversations about the topics that concern the residents of Horowhenua and highlight important dates, workshops and happenings around our community.
- Engage with our harder to reach audiences on platforms that they are using

Audience

- Iwi/hapū
- Horowhenua Residents and ratepayers
- Young people and minority groups
- Businesses and community organisations
- Networks and special interest groups

Workshop format

- 5 Workshops held with 120+ participants
- Participants were asked to complete several exercises before being presented the key Long Term Plan topics, including –
  - What's Important to You
  - Opportunities & Challenges
  - Long Term Plan Prioritisation exercise
  - Waste Minimisation & Management exercise
  - Budgeting exercise

Prioritisation Analysis

Most Important

1. Rates Affordability
2. Water Supply
3. Wastewater
4. Solid Waste Management & Minimisation
5. Planning for Growth

Least Important

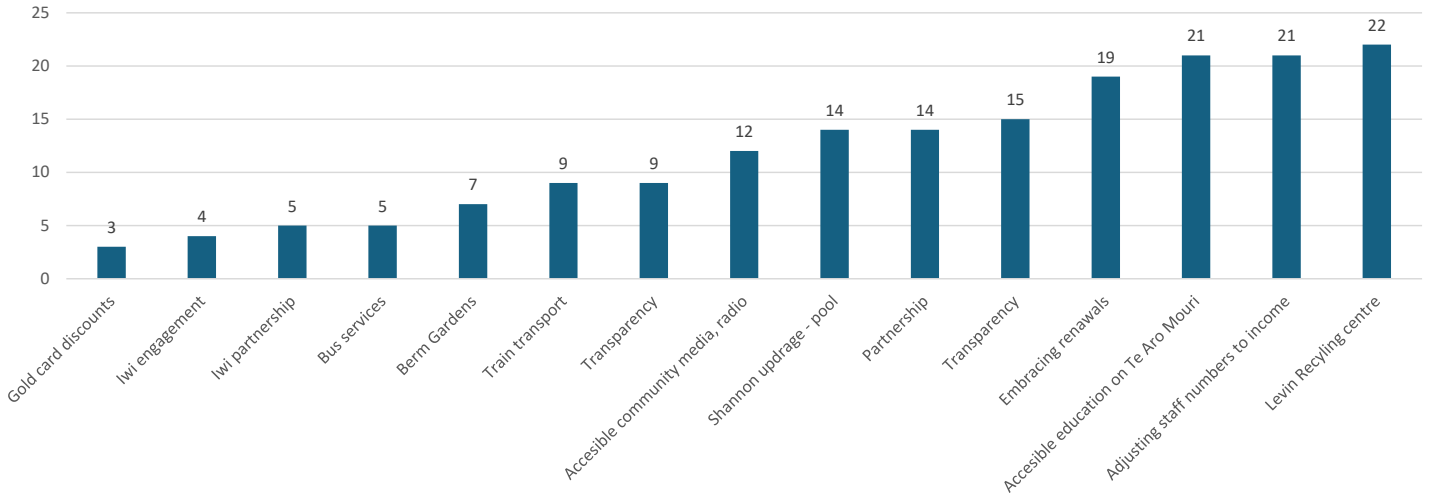
1. Aquatics Facilities
2. Levin Town Centre Transformation
3. Destination Management
4. Lake Horowhenua
5. Recreation Parks & Property

Wild card section (self-chosen priorities)

Most Important

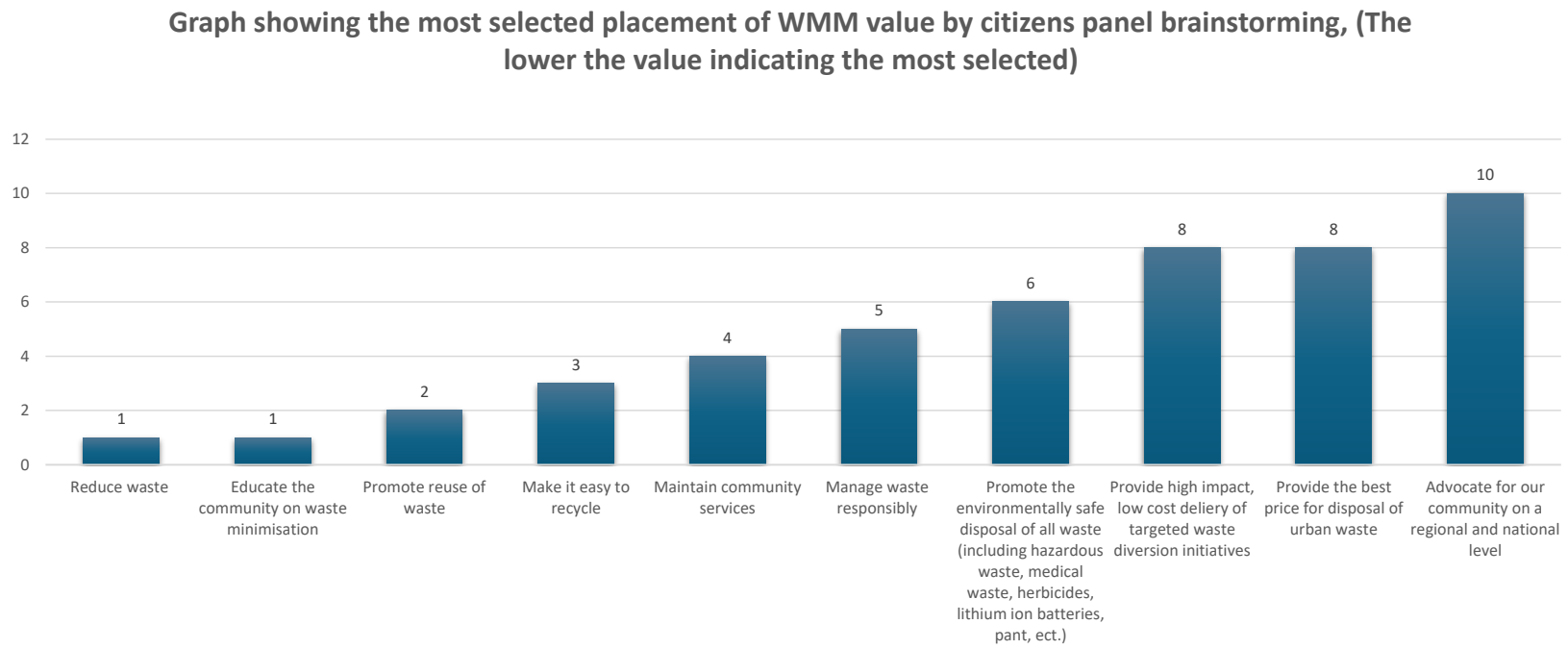
1. Gold card discounts
2. Iwi Engagement
3. Iwi Partnership
4. Bus Services
5. Berm Mowing

Comments in Wild Card Section.
The lower the value indacting the placement of importance and number placement



Waste Minimisation & Management Priorities (Most important to least)

1. Educate the community on Waste Minimisation
2. Reduce Waste
3. Make it easy to recycle
4. Maintain community services
5. Manage waste responsibly
6. Promote reuse of waste
7. Promote environmentally safe disposal of all waste
8. Provide high impact, low cost delivery of targeted waste diverson
9. Advocate for our community on a regional and national level
10. Provide the best price for disposal of urban waste


Graph showing the most selected placement of WMM value by citizens panel brainstorming, (The lower the value indicating the most selected)
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1
1
2
3
4
5
6
8
8
10
Reduce waste
Educate the community on waste minimisation
Promote reuse of waste
Make it easy to recycle
Maintain community services
Manage waste responsibly
Promote the environmentally safe disposal of all waste (including hazardous waste, medical waste, herbicides, lithium ion batteries, pant, ect.)
Provide high impact, low cost deliery of targeted waste diversion initiatives
Provide the best price for disposal of urban waste
Advocate for our community on a regional and national level

Citizen Panel, Workshop 1							
Whats important to you	Noted	Opportunity	Noted	Challenges	Noted	WMMP	Noted
3 waters	4	Opportunity - Organic day	1	Challenge - accesibility for aging population.	6	Cheaper tip fees to stop fly tipping	6
Public transport	4	Opportunity - repair café	1	Challenge - Infrastucutre	1	Promote recycling	4
Reducing cost for consents	3	Opportunity - attract high tech industries to horowhenua such as data confress	1	Challenge - Water supply	1	Encourage rural to recycle not dumping in a farm hole. Dumping in holes affect the water table	3
Value for money minimise waste	3	Opportunity - Attract more IT opportunitys, call centre, growing developments. More jobs	1	Challenge - Health support	1	Charge rural areas for recycling.	3
Waste water management	3	Opportunity - To make inhouse decisions and avoid costly consultants	1	Challenge / opportunity - Te Tiriti partnership	1	Compost food waste	1
Infrastucutre - Roading	2	Opportunity - Alternative routes state highway 1 when there is an accident no other way to go.	1	Challenge - Economics of scale/ HDC bin enough to be effective	1	Fix leaking leachate	1
Infrastucutre - foot paths	2	Opportunity - Workshops in a variety of needs acording to individual committies	1	Challenge - Growth, cost of living	1	Charge rural areas for recycling.	1
Upgrade ficilities	1	Opportunity - have dun night with community to engage with rates expernotures	1	Challenge - Housing crisis	1	All packaging to be returned to the retailer	1
Rates	1	Challenge / opportunity - Te Tiriti partnership	1	Challenge - refugees housing	1	Recycle as much as possible	1
Community support	1			Challenge - low income society is a big challenge	1	Maximise recycling of waste	1

Citizen Panel, Workshop 2							
Whats important to you	Noted	Opportunity	Noted	Opportunity and Challenges	Noted	WMMP	Noted
Community	7	Opportunity - Tourists attractions	4	Challenge - Development issues	4	3 types of waste for recycling	1
Avoid river polution	5	Opportunity - Foxton beach as road is damaging	4	Challenge - Infrastucture management	4	Sort recycled plastic 2, 4	1
Water Supply	4	Opportunity - Cleaning river, help farmers and get foxton off bore water	3	Challenge - Reducing expectations that council funds community, social , projects	3	Reduce the rubish for the disposal, carrot stick approach	1
Waste water management	4	Opportunity - Population growth	2	Challenge - Staff costs. Staff should be cut to the available funds.	1	3 waste bins - Green waste, general rubish, recyle bin	1
More tourist attractions	4	Opportunity - Mainting infrastucture to meet population growth	2	Challenge - poputlation grown and housing. Puts pressure on services	1	Education about recyling	1
Water security	3	Opportunity - Developers fund development	2	Challenge - Polution	1	houses in new subdivisions should have solar heating/power	1
Infrastucture roads, rates rubish	2	Opportunity - Promate young people talents	1	Challenge - Waste management	1	Don't import waste from other councils	1
Iwi reconition	2	Opportunity - Reduce electric power usage and collect solar power	1	Challenge - Get rid of Vape shops	1	Promote organic waste education in schools	1
Public transport	2	Opportunity - Restoring Horowhenua lake for swimming anf boating	1	Challenge - Improve public transport	1	Endorse local group action aligned with council wmmp	1
Lake Horowhenua	1	Opportunity - Solar powered toilets	1	Challenge - Limiting growth	1	Enable compost	1
Long term WM plan	1	Opportunity - Reclaim oxford street as community centre.	1				

Citizen Panel, Workshop 3					
Whats important to you	Noted	Opportunity	Noted	Challenges	Noted
Pathway from Shannon to mangore	5	Opportunity /Challenge - Cheap housing and more senior housing	2	Opportunity /Challenge - Cheap housing and more senior housing	3
Arts and cultural centre	5	Opportunity - to work more strategicly in community development	1	finding alternative pathways for recyling, spend less on rubish collection	1
Another public toilet at Te Maire park.	4	Opportunity - Public transport	1	Challenge - Saftey, lack of police	1
Foot paths and street lights	4	Opportunity - attracting buisnesses and jobs for employment to Shannon	1	Challenge - Lack of health resources	1
Community centre / development	3	Opportunity - Car events, haurora Day, workshops	1	Challenge - reduce building consents	1
Attractions for community and tourist - Splash pad at park, parking, toilets	3	Opportunity - Growth population increase buisness growth	1	Challenge - Share the costs Challenge - Paper bags and glass bottles in supermarkets	1
Health welfare centre	3			Challenge - meeting the needs of a growing population	1
Kerbside mowing	3			Challenge - Flooding, climate change	1
Recyling	3			Challenge - Housing increase	1
Libery	2			Challenge - Funding for time, volunteers and doers	1
Transport services	2			Challenge - Finding volunteers	1
Bike park, dog park, new swimming pool, recreation hall.	2				

Citizen Panel, Workshop 4							
Whats important to you	Noted	Opportunity	Noted	Challenges	Noted	WMMP	Noted
Toll to travel through our area	7	Opportunity - Collection of water as Horowhenua has lots of rain	4	Challenge - Rebate to rural no sewage no water supply	7	Stop charging for bags, causes fly tipping	3
Rate affordablity, Targeted rates.	6	Opportunity - Water tanks on new hosuing.	3	Challenge - Town centre is inspired ownership	3	Policy decrease to help stop fly tipping	1
Transportation	5	Opportunity - Growth, resident housing though the challenge protect land	3	Challenge - the identity of Horowhenua	3	Increase opportunity to compost, recycle, green waste and landfill	1
Levin town centre transformation	5	Opportunity - to locate Foxton and Shannon as 1st stop from wellington once O2nz open.	2	Challenge - Stay out of providing extra housing, apart from mananing compliance	3	Educate the community for WMM house hold waste at shop Packaging implamented	1
Affordable housing	3	Opportunity/Challenge - Keep historic buildings in Foxton. Keep war memorial hall, tourist atractions	2	Challenge - Afordable rate	1	Have sites for shopping off recycling/rubish	1
Form meaningful partnershipp with Central government.	3	Opportunity - Simplification with Council prosseses	1	Challenge - Use water plants not roses	1	Recyling soft plastics	1
Healthy Drinking water	3	Opportunity - Recyling education	1	Challenge - Ability to pay rates	1	Rubish collection and disposal	1
Have less staff	2	Opportunity - make horowhenua atractions. Lake	1	Challenge - Ongoing prices rissing and increasing	1	Recyling efficiently	1
Listening to the community	1	Opportunity - Build our town to rely on less cars	1	Challenge - Afordable housing	1	Insist on suitable supermarkets packaging to minimise waste	1
Community spirit	1	Opportunity - More parking meters to receive reveniew	1	Challenge - More jobs as population is growing	1	increase the fines for fly tipping and increase education with signs stating prosecution and fines	1

Citizen Panel, Workshop 5					
Whats important to you	Noted	Opporunity	Noted	Challenges	Noted
More local transportation	5	Opportunity - recycle and disposing rubish correctly	1	Challenge - community costs	1
Slower speeds and speed bumps on main suburban street/roads. Too many boy races	3	Opportunity - Attract more employers the area	1	Challenge - Get rid of the vape shops, elimnate youth problems	1
Get recycle stations set up in Levin - ckech out Blenheim where they are recyclers	2	Opportunity - More youth opportunitys for our teens to enjoy.	1	Challenge - paying rates	1
Introduce soft Plastic recycling bins in both new world and countdown	2	Opportunity - Partnering with private sector to supplement funding	1	Challenge - Funding whats needed	1
Waste minimisation stratergies.	2	Opportunity - Do up lake horowhenua for community and tourist attraction	1	Keep approved contractors competitive by making them all tender for council work	1
Foot paths, safe corssing for those with mobility issues	1	Opportunity - more for the community, churches, rental housing	1	waste - moving towards greater recycling and composting of food waste	1
A plan to grow sustainably	1	Opportunity - Make town more lively and pretty to attract people when expressway is built.	1	Saftey	1
Make things more user pays	1	Opportunity - Higher fees for building private	1	Aqautic centre	1
Civil defence	1	Opportunity - Pubs, theres no night life for our young.	1	Communication between residents and council	1
Parks, reserves Green spaces	1	paid bin days and weekends.	1	Central government advocacy	1
General health and wealth for all.	1	Protecting our natural resources - lakes parks, green spaces, river.	1	Infrastucture - roading	1
Mental state	1	Sewage	1	Libaries	1
Air and climate change	1	Get traffic pedestiran cross by clock tower so all can crossfour roads at once.	1	Community facilities and places that make Horowhenua a good place to live	1

Long Term Plan 2024-2044

Summary of Key Consultation Topics

Summary of Submissions 3

TOPIC 1: What Services do we need for our Community? 5

TOPIC 2: Managing Waste 7

TOPIC 3: Sharing Costs 11

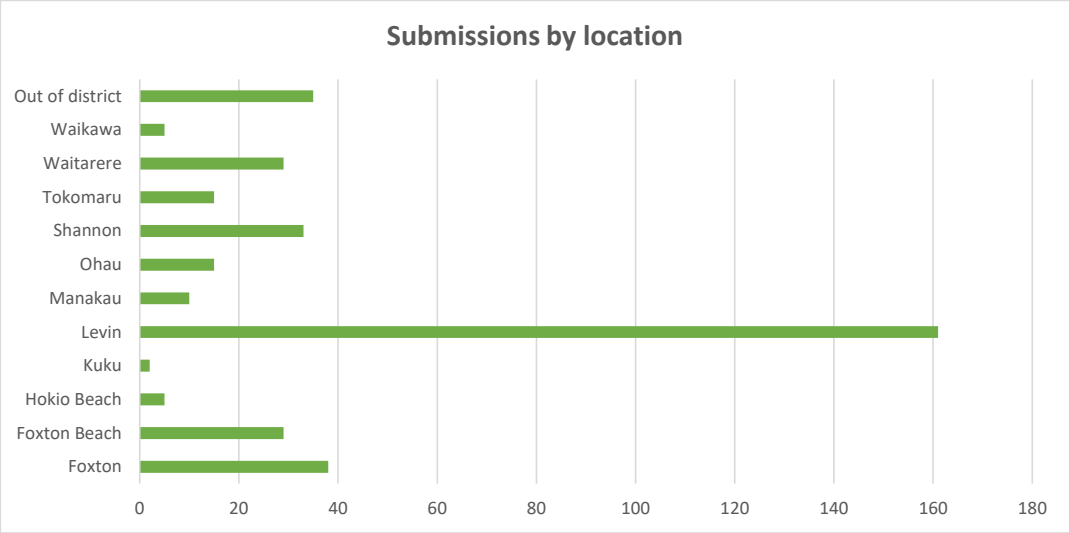
Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an overview of the submissions received, who made submissions, high level analysis of the key consultation topics.

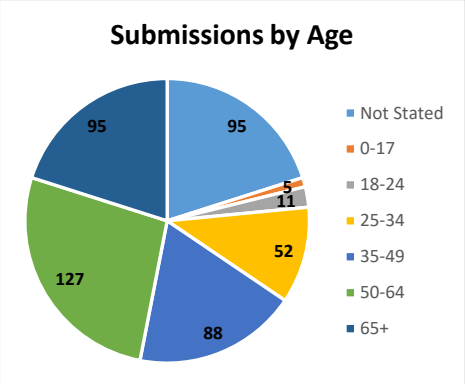
Further detail and analysis are included in the Deliberations Reports that follow this report.

PART 1: Who made submissions?

Submissions by location

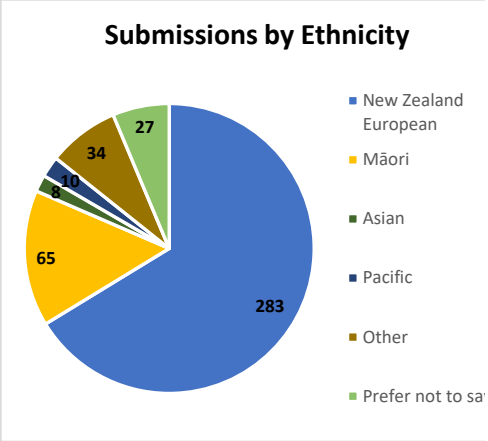


Submissions by Age



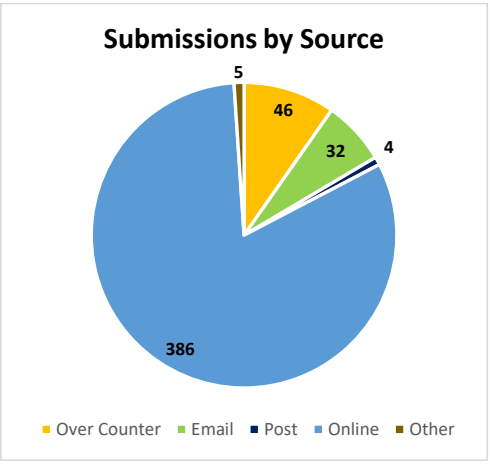
Age Group	Number of submitters	Percentage of submitters
Not Stated	95	20.08
0-17	5	1.06
18-24	11	2.33
25-34	52	10.99
35-49	88	18.6
50-64	127	26.85
65+	95	20.08
Total answers	**473**	

Submissions by Ethnicity



Ethnicity	Number Of Submitters	Percentage of Submitters
New Zealand European	283	59.83
Māori	65	13.74
Asian	8	1.69
Pacific	10	2.11
Other	34	7.19
Prefer not to say	27	5.71
Total answers	**427**	

Submissions by Source



How submissions received	Number Of Submitters	Percentage of Submitters
Over Counter	46	
Email	32	
Post	4	
Online	386	
Other	5	
Total respondents		

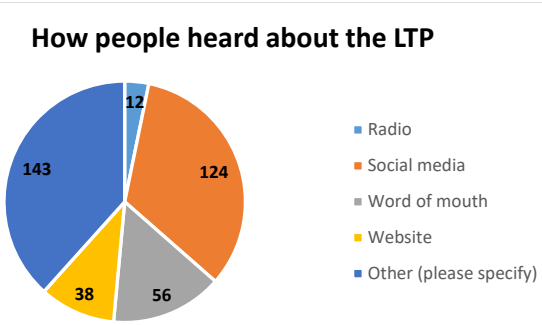
Urban/Rural?

Do you consider yourself an Urban/Rural ratepayer	Number of submitters	%
Urban	197	59.34%
Rural	135	40.66%
Total respondents	**332**	

Live in district?

Do you live in district majority of year?	Number of submitters	%
Yes	315	89.74%
No	36	10.26%
Total respondents	**351**	

How heard about LTP



How people heard about LTP Consultation	Number of submitters	%
Radio	12	3.22%
Social media	124	33.24%
Word of mouth	56	15.01%
Website	38	10.19%
Other (please specify)	143	38.34%
Total respondents	**373**	

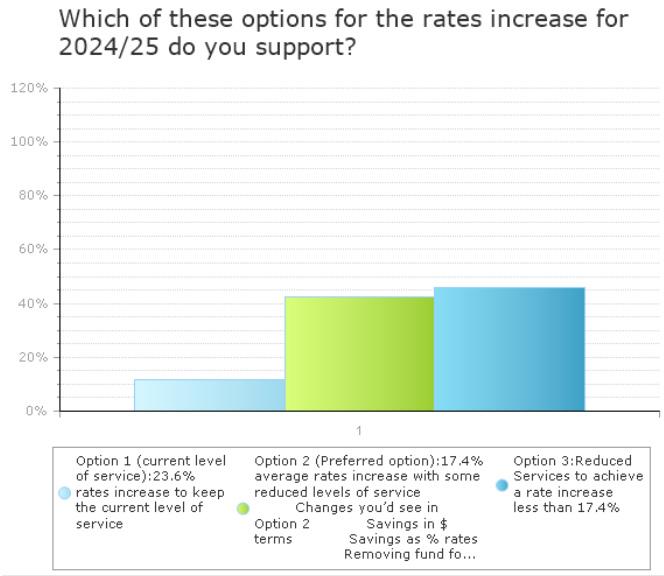
Attend any consultation events?

Yes: 76 submitters	No: 321 submitters

TOPIC 1: What services do we need for our community?

	Number of submitters	%

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>who selected this option</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>Option 1 (current level of service):
23.6% rates increase to keep the current level of service</td><td>46</td><td>11.44%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Option 2 (Preferred option):
17.4% average rates increase with some reduced levels of service
<table>
<tr><th>Changes you'd see in Option 2</th><th>Savings in $ terms</th><th>Savings as % rates</th></tr>
<tr><td>Removing fund for Adverse Events/Emergencies</td><td>$200,000</td><td>0.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Increasing fees (by higher than the average) to meet Revenue and Financing Policy target for Animal Control and other minor changes across the organisation</td><td>$100,000</td><td>0.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Closing Te Takeretanga o Kurahau-pō, the Youth Space and Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom on Sundays*</td><td>$77,000</td><td>0.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Increasing parking meter fees from $1.10 to $2.00 to increase revenue</td><td>$100,000</td><td>0.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Council will sell half our Carbon Credits</td><td>$450,000</td><td>0.9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Increasing trade waste levies</td><td>$214,000</td><td>0.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stop Urban berm mowing</td><td>$240,000</td><td>0.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reduce Council's investment in Waste Minimisation activities</td><td>$100,000</td><td>0.2%</td></tr>
</table></td><td>173</td><td>43.03%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Option 3:
Reduced Services to achieve a rate increase less than 17.4%</td><td>183</td><td>45.52%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>402</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

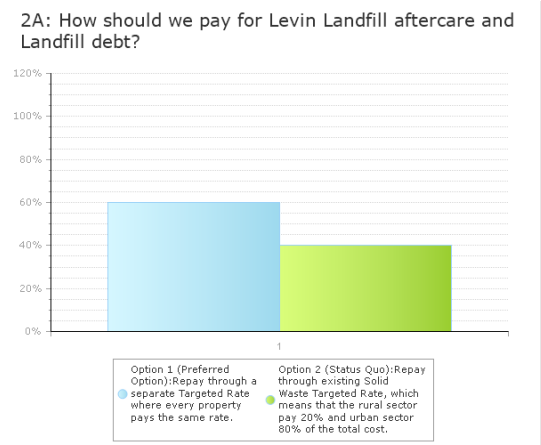


Officer Response

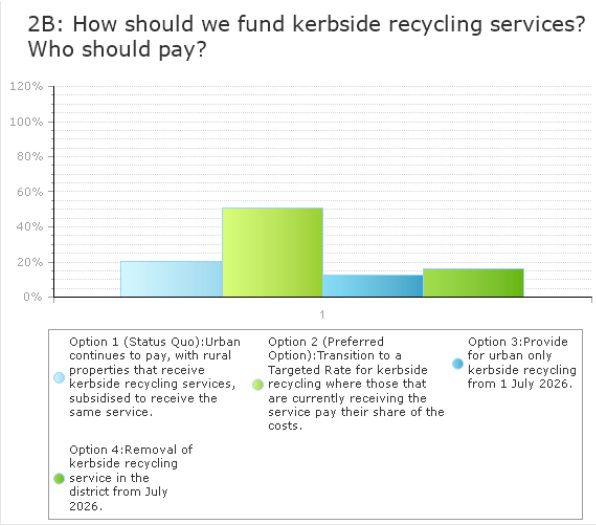
Officers noted these comments and will include these with further detail and analysis in the Deliberations Reports for Council to consider.

TOPIC 2: Managing Waste

2A: How should we pay for Levin Landfill aftercare and Landfill debt?	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Option 1 (Preferred Option): Repay through a separate Targeted Rate where every property pays the same rate.	175	59.73%
Option 2 (Status Quo): Repay through existing Solid Waste Targeted Rate, which means that the rural sector pays 20% and urban sector 80% of the total cost.	118	40.27%
Total respondents	**292**	



2B: How should we fund kerbside recycling services? Who should pay?	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Option 1 (Status Quo): Urban continues to pay, with rural properties that receive kerbside recycling services, subsidised to receive the same service.	71	20.34%
Option 2 (Preferred Option): Transition to a Targeted Rate for kerbside recycling where those that are currently receiving the service pay their share of the costs.	177	50.72%
Option 3: Provide for urban only kerbside recycling from 1 July 2026.	44	12.61%
Option 4: Removal of kerbside recycling service in the district from July 2026.	57	16.33%
Total respondents	**349**	



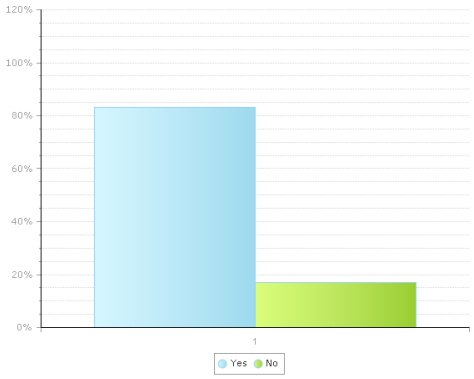
Question:

(i) Do you support the WMMP Vision?

"To provide households and businesses with affordable and impactful waste management and minimisation services. To promote community empowerment, individual responsibility and positive behaviour change."

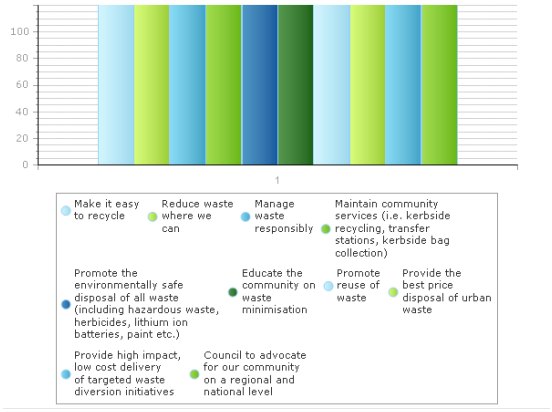
	Number of submitters who selected this option	**%**
Yes	306	83.15%
No	62	16.85%
Total respondents	**368**	

(i) Do you support the WMMP Vision?



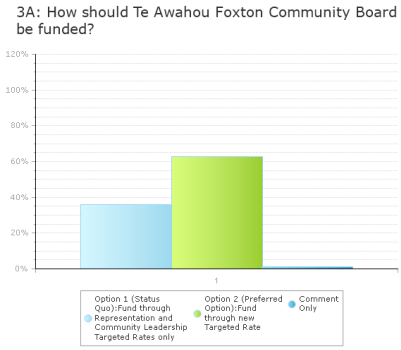
(ii) How would you rank the WMMP Goals **(Highest = most important)**					
	1st		2nd		Score
	No.	%	No.	%	
Make it easy to recycle	43	15.00%	45	16.00%	1897
Reduce waste where we can	48	17.00%	33	12.00%	1792
Manage waste responsibly	30	11.00%	35	12.00%	1638
Maintain community services (i.e. kerbside recycling, transfer stations, kerbside bag collection)	42	15.00%	40	14.00%	1577
Promote the environmentally safe disposal of all waste (including hazardous waste, herbicides, lithium-ion batteries, paint etc.)	25	9.00%	16	5.00%	1472
Educate the community on waste minimisation	25	9.00%	27	10.00%	1389
Promote reuse of waste	9	3.00%	25	9.00%	1371
Provide the best price disposal of urban waste	24	8.00%	18	6.00%	1351
Provide high impact, low-cost delivery of targeted waste diversion initiatives	11	4.00%	19	7.00%	1344
Council to advocate for our community on a regional and national level	13	4.00%	12	4.00%	1019
Total respondents	**270**				

(ii) How would you rank the WMMP Goals



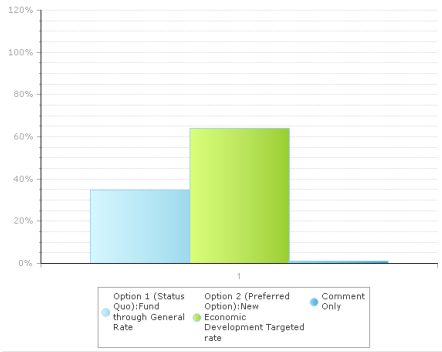
TOPIC 3: Sharing Costs

3A: How should Te Awahou Foxton Community Board be funded?	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Option 1 (Status Quo): Fund through Representation and Community Leadership Targeted Rates only	118	35.87%
Option 2 (Preferred Option): Fund through new Targeted Rate	207	62.92%
Comment Only	4	1.22%
Total number of responses:	**331**	

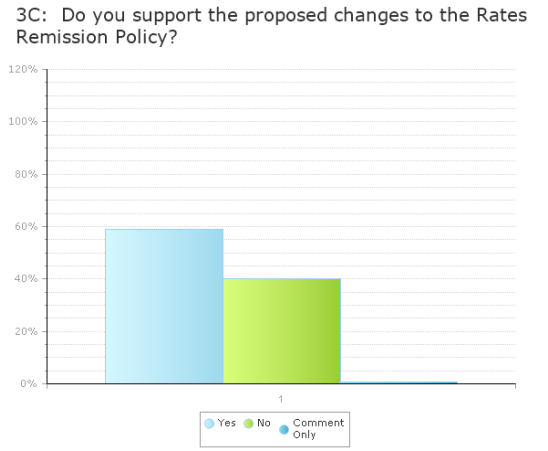


3B: How should Economic Development be funded?	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Option 1 (Status Quo): Fund through General Rate	122	34.66%
Option 2 (Preferred Option): New Economic Development Targeted rate	226	64.20%
Comment Only	4	1.14%
Total number of responses	**352**	

3B: How should Economic Development be funded?



3C: Do you support the proposed changes to the Rates Remission Policy?	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Yes	208	58.59%
No	143	40.28%
Comment Only	4	1.13%
Total number of submitters:	**355**	



How did we track against the Long Term Plan Amendment 2021-2041 (LTPA)?

- We observed a more evenly distributed age range of submitters, with more 18-24 year olds submitting, around a 40% increase in 25-35 year old submitters than the previous year, a 25% decrease in the 65+ age group, and a 25% increase in 50-64 year olds.
- The majority of submissions were completed online, an increase of 54% compared to the previous year.
- While we received a diversity of submitter voices, minority groups were still under-represented proportionately to the ethnic populations that make up Horowhenua.

4.2 Deliberations Report 1 - Managing Waste (Topic 2)

File No.: 24/276

1. Purpose

To present to Council for deliberation, the submissions received on Topic 2 – Managing Waste, with officer analysis, regarding consultation topics:

2A: Landfill Legacy rate – Levin Landfill Aftercare and Landfill Debt 2024-2044

2B: Delivery of Kerbside Recycling Services 2024-2044

2C(i): Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) Vision

2C(ii): Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) Goals

2. Recommendation

2.1 That Report 24/276 Deliberations Report 1 - Managing Waste (Topic 2) be received.

2.2 That this matter or decision is recognised as significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act.

2.3 That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

2.4 That Council endorse Legacy Landfill Rate Option 1 (preferred option) – Repay through a separate Targeted Rate to pay for the Levin Landfill aftercare and Landfill debt where every property pays the same rate.

2.5 That Council endorse Delivery of Kerbside Rural Recycling Service Option 2 *(Preferred)* Implement a targeted rate for urban and rural kerbside recycling – Existing rural only.

2.6 That Council endorse the WMMP 2024 vision - To provide households and businesses with affordable and impactful waste management and minimisation services. To promote community empowerment, individual responsibility and positive behaviour change.

2.7 That Council endorse Officers to use the following priorities to inform future waste planning for the district.

- Make it easy to recycle
- Reduce waste where we can
- Manage waste responsibly
- Maintain community services
- Safe disposal of hazardous substances
- Educate the community on waste minimisation
- Promote reuse of waste
- Best price disposal of urban waste
- High impact, low-cost delivery of targeted waste diversion initiatives
- Regional collaboration

3. Topics for Consideration

2A	Landfill Legacy Rate – Levin Landfill Aftercare and Landfill Debt
2B	Delivery of Kerbside Recycling Services
2C(i)	Do you support the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) Vision?
2C(ii)	How would you rank the WMMP goals?

Topic 1: 2A Landfill Legacy Rate – Levin Landfill Aftercare and Landfill Debt

2A: How should we pay for Levin Landfill aftercare and Landfill debt?	Submitters	%
Option 1 (Preferred Option): Repay through a separate Targeted Rate where every property pays the same rate.	175	59.93%
Option 2 (Status quo) Repay through solid waste targeted rate	117	40.07%
Total respondents	**292**	**100%**

Summary of Submissions

There has been a healthy level of engagement from the community in relation to the Managing of Waste, 2A: Landfill Legacy rate - Levin Landfill Aftercare and Landfill Debt 2024-2044.

While the submissions provided some helpful feedback and ideas, overall the responses were in support of user pays as a preferred option. Consensus was with Council implementing a Targeted Rate for Levin Landfill aftercare and Landfill debt. Note this preference was via a tick box method.

A landfill targeted rate provides clarity of what the actual costs are in managing the district closed landfills. Of the community that participated in the survey 59% supported the option to *Repay through a Landfill Targeted Rate where every property pays the same rate.* A number of the oral submissions also discussed this topic.

Submitter #240 Horowhenua Farmers Ratepayers Group and #437 Federated Farmers favoured sharing the Landfill Legacy targeted Rate on an 80% Urban 20% Rural basis, following the split of the Solid Waste Rate. A benefit proposed is that this would largely remove the targeted rate from the 30% rates cap, reducing the amount on the General Rate and so overall have some impact on overall rates costs.

Analysis

Horowhenua residents have for more than 60 years benefited from the Council provision of its own district landfills. This arrangement ended in October 2021 (officially 31 May 2023) with the closure of the Class I Levin New Landfill. The district's closed landfills will require ongoing monitoring and maintenance, particularly the Levin Landfill, for at least another 30 years. To cover this a 'Landfill Provision' will be implemented to rate for these costs. Council will loan to cover the cost for this provision and will repay that loan over the next 20 years. Residents of the district benefited from the landfills so through Long Term Plan consultation Council proposed a rate that will equally distribute the cost across all properties.

If the Landfill Legacy rate was set on a differentiated basis, the rural sector would be required to contribute $357,220 ((20%) or approximately $66.05 per property towards this rate and the urban sector would contribute $1.429 million (80%). Under the current proposal the rural sector would pay $560,568 or approximately $99.78 per property. It is important to remember that the differential

was set at 20%, to recognise that recycling costs were previously included in the solid waste rate and so the differential took that into account.

It is also important to note that while we acknowledge that some members of the rural community may not have used the landfill, the remediation of the landfill and repayment of the debt is a legacy issue for the whole district and requires everyone to contribute to resolve the issue. Some new urban properties that have been built after the landfill was closed are still being required to contribute.

Recommendation

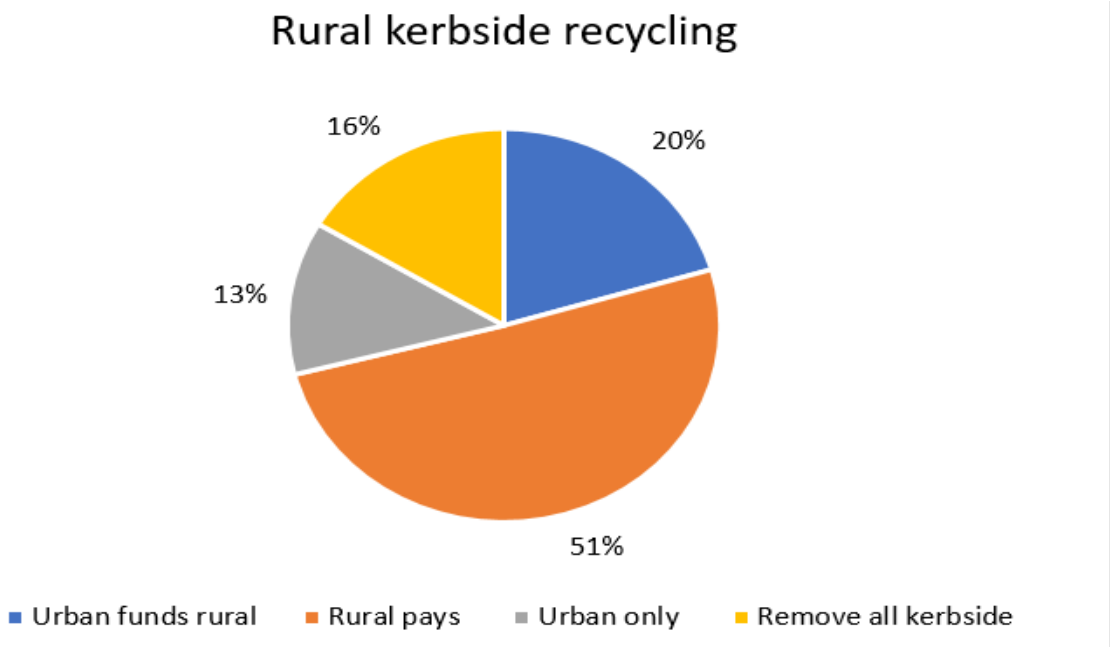
That Council acknowledges, with thanks, the oral and written submissions made about managing waste, and the 294 tick box submissions.

That Council endorses Option 1 Repay through a separate Landfill Legacy Targeted Rate to pay for the Levin Landfill aftercare and Landfill debt where every property pays the same rate.

Topic 2: 2B Delivery of Kerbside Recycling Services

2B: How should we fund kerbside recycling services? Who should pay?	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Option 1 (Status Quo): Urban continues to pay, with rural properties that receive kerbside recycling services, subsidised to receive the same service.	71	20.40%
Option 2 (Preferred Option): Transition to a Targeted Rate for kerbside recycling where those that are currently receiving the service pay their share of the costs.	176	50.57%
Option 3: Provide for urban only kerbside recycling from 1 July 2026.	44	12.64%
Option 4: Removal of kerbside recycling service in the district from July 2026.	57	16.38%
Total respondents	**348**	

Fig 1. Submission Table - percentage split



Summary of Submissions

There has been a healthy level of engagement from the community in relation to the Managing of Waste 2B: Delivery of Kerbside Recycling Services 2024-2044. Written submissions for this topic made a range of comments; one theme mentioned a few times was that all residents who received the rural kerbside collection service should pay for the service (User pays). Other comments noted by submitters include:

- Submitter #37: Glass collection crates difficult for the elderly to hold and carry.
- Submitter #35: Reducing number rubbish collection companies servicing our streets
- Submitter #88 that they do not support removing kerbside recycling as it will result in more rubbish going to landfill.
- Submitter #105 sought that Council reduce frequency of rubbish collection to fortnightly
- Submitter #252: Funding ideas for Council – Dump shop, plastic to diesel conversion
- Submitter #341: Rural ratepayers will always be out voted by urban ratepayers
- Submitter #365: Collect rubbish every fortnight. Encourage people to have compost bins
- Submitter #380 Retain rubbish and recycling collections. They are essential to maintain hygiene and responsible disposal of waste including plastics.
- Submitter #414 - that rural recycling be removed
- Submitters #430, #437 and #440 said they supported user pays regarding rural rate payers receiving kerbside recycling
- Submitter #450 Ensure rural properties get recycling bins.
- Submitter #451 that Council continue with waste minimisation practices including recycling

Analysis

Of the 348 submissions, 51% (Fig 1.) chose to support Option 2 retaining of rural kerbside recycling but with the rural residents presently receiving the service, to in the future, pay for the service. The other 49% are split among Option 1 urban funding rural service 20%; and Option 3

Urban receives the service only at 13%; and Option 4 completely removing the service within the district at 16%.

The submissions and voting on options are however a very small sampling (1.7%) based on the total number of ratepayers. This makes it difficult to conclude a precise outcome based on the submissions alone.

Equally important is understanding that the user pay option offers a number of complexities and removes the ability to secure any operating contract efficiencies (Up for renewal in 2025 & 26), that can be achieved from removing the unfunded service that is currently provided to rural properties. If this is the option endorsed, Council would need to cap the size of the rural collection boundaries. This would prevent uncontrolled collection area expansion and realising further inefficiencies that come with rural recycling. This will also assist in providing clarity for tendering purposes and 'ring fence' or fix costs. Note: The options given in the Long Term Plan (LTP) only mention retaining the service to 'rural areas currently receiving the service. Those currently getting the service will in its current capacity create inefficiencies due to the low density and rural residents opting in or out of the service. If a decision is made to continue this service, several options will need to be considered as part of the contract review including tendering as a separable portion or removing from the Council rates and outsourcing to the private sector.

Rural recycling costs are currently being paid for by urban ratepayers. Based on submitter feedback, Council will need to decide what type of recycling service rural residents will receive and who pays. Options include user pays or remove the service and promote the use of the in-place provisions. E.g. Waste transfer stations and community mobile recycling stations.

Rural kerbside recycling has a very low density of residents compared to urban, this significantly inflates the costs with this service. Equally the diversity in width and condition of rural roads coupled with higher speed limits can at times provide an unsafe environment during collection.

Officers note that a general theme is that if rural are to receive any type of recycling initiative then they should be paying alongside urban ratepayers. It is worth noting that if it is a true user pay system rather than delivering the rural service (as noted in the consultation document), it is more expensive to deliver than the urban service. This is mainly due to the lower density and geographical spread in rural areas.

Moving forward the community needs to understand that Council, over time has removed itself from being a major player or competitive stakeholder in the solid waste sector as the private sector continues to corner the market. As the Council have closed town landfills in the district, especially with the closure of the Council owned Levin Landfill, Council dominance in rubbish collection and disposal has been eroded, with private waste collection companies introducing a more equitable and competitive user pays market. Any attempts to operate in the market as a true competitor would be initially costly in setting up, but would pay dividends by reducing community waste disposal costs. Additionally, more Council control would assist Council meeting its key deliverables such as the WMMP goals and assist with initiatives that limit the environmental impacts solid waste has on the community and district.

Options to have more influence in the market will be considered as part of the upcoming contract review. This will also include engagement with other Councils on their strategies to meet the Ministry for Environment (MfE) waste diversion targets. Such as Council rolling out its own kerbside rubbish wheelie bin collection. Rate payers would get a reduction due to economies of scale in the annual costs due to the efficiencies of only having one waste provider traversing the district roads and streets. This is what Manawatū District Council are proceeding with. All Feilding residents will receive a Council supplied wheelie bin for kerbside rubbish.

Council has a statutory responsibility to ensure rubbish is collected regularly and safely. We are committed to supporting (MfE) in diverting solid waste away from the landfill and providing urban properties in the district with kerbside recycling. Council has strategically located Mobile Transfer Stations (MTS) across the district. The complexity with providing the recycling service rurally is it is more expensive and logistically complex.

Having only one waste company would provide some benefits however the benefit of a private contract between property owners or renters is that a competitive market is in place which most often ensure collection costs are as low as possible. Equally important is that waste companies through the pressure of the market provide a high level of service.

Existing waste services agreements come up for renewal in the next 18-24 months, it is important the Council remain focused on securing operational and contract efficiencies in the new waste services contracts. The debate and decisions as part of Long Term Plan 2024-44 will provide initial direction on Level of Service expectations ahead of the procurement process.

Other submitters provided sound advice around looking at adjusting recycling collection time frames for rural properties i.e. every 3-4 weeks rather than fortnightly. This idea deserves further investigation as we look to renew collection agreements, often recycling bins and glass grates are only used proportionately to the size of the collection containers, fewer collections would naturally reduce operating costs. Further analysis is needed to understand the negative impacts of diverting waste away from landfill and reduction of service has on existing users.

Fig 2 – Collection frequency examples

Collection rate	Annually	Frequency	Comments
Fortnightly	26	Existing	
Every 3 weeks	17	65%	Approximately 30% reduction in collection rates including reduction in transporting recycling out of the district.
Every 4 weeks	13	50%	Approximately 50% reduction in service again reducing the impacts on the collection of the recycling. Given the rural area's geographical size, this would also reduce the carbon emissions created by the frequent collection model.

A further trend in submissions and feedback noted ideas for Council around composting initiatives including the introduction and provision of composting bins and or a kerbside kitchen waste collection. Again, excellent ideas that require consideration, especially given MfE are focused on Local Government leading kitchen waste collection by 2030. Such an initiative would require significant upfront investment, ongoing funding of operational costs, supported by a comprehensive education program required to maximise any intended benefits.

A financial analysis and environmental impact assessment are essential to understanding the impact on rates, reduction in waste to landfill, and overall affordability. That said there is an opportunity for Council to lead an education program in supporting property owners in setting up their own composting arrangements. Council is currently working with the private sector in looking at options for diverting green waste and kitchen waste away from general waste to landfill. It is important that Council continue to invest in development of new WMMP initiatives intended to be funded by the waste levy.

As per the Proposed Target Rates Options (Fig 3) provided during the lead up to the Long Term Plan consultation process, any future decision in the current economic climate will be weighted towards ratepayer affordability, fairness that supports a reduction on our carbon footprint or positive impact on the environment. Unfortunately, these decisions are limited by the costs associated with the Closed Landfill and Aftercare cost impacts.

Fig 3 - Solid Waste and Rates Proposals (GST inclusive)

Proposed Service – 3 Courses (Fully Funded)			
	Urban	Rural (Recycle)	Rural (no Recycle)
1. Landfill & Aftercare	$99.40	$99.40	$99.40
2. Waste Collection & Minimisation			
2.1. Transfer & Recycling Stations	$96.32	$96.32	$96.32
2.2 Kerbside Bags	$22.25		
3. Kerbside Recycling			
Option 1 – Status Quo (Urban Pay)	$158.39		
Option 2 – Status Quo (Targeted rates to Urban & Rural receiving the service as of 1 July 2024)	$144.61	$144.61	
Option 3 – Future (Urban Only)	$133.99		
Option 4 – Removal of Kerbside Recycling – additional MRS	$14.97		$14.97
Totals Option 1	**$376.36**	**$195.72**	**$195.72**
Totals Option 2	**$362.58**	**$340.33**	**$195.72**
Totals Option 3	**$351.96**	**$195.72**	**$195.72**
Totals Option 4	**$232.94**		**$210.69**

The simplest option from a management and financial advantage is Option 3 - Provide for urban only kerbside recycling from 1 July 2026. However, only 13% of submitters or votes supported this option. The removal of the rural recycling collection service would be unpopular with those that receive it and those in the community that see protecting our environment as a priority. This option would meet MfE's current expectations of providing a measure of waste diversion is not applied to any rural zones. Urban diversion is set at 30% by 2026, 40% by 2028, 50% by 2030. The service to Urban properties would provide certainty and the ability for council to effectively minimise costs associated with providing the service. Officers acknowledge this is not the most favorable option with only 13% of submissions supporting this option.

The most favorable option amongst those that submitted feedback supported Option 2 – 51% indicated their support for retaining the existing service to urban and rural with a user pays targeted rate option. The challenge is in 'ring fencing' the extent of residents receiving a rural kerbside collection. Some residents presently receiving the service will miss out if and when a defined route is agreed upon. Note: Rural residents will still have access to the district's waste transfer stations and community mobile recycling stations.

In weighing up between Options 2 and 3, Council will need to consider the pros and cons of these options and provide direction for future procurement of waste services. A summary of key considerations between the two is set out below.

Option 2: Transition to a Targeted Rate for kerbside recycling where those that are currently receiving the service pay their share of the costs. With the proviso that some of the rural properties presently receiving the kerbside service may not meet contractor or Council health and safety standards for a safe collection. Noting this approach isn't aligned with the best practice for rating models and a more formal collection catchment and requirement for rural residents to contribute fair costs would need to be introduced by 1 July 2026. This could be done by way of a contracted separable portion to split rural from urban costs, however would be expected to significantly increase the rate to rural residents receiving the service on a location, not opt in basis.

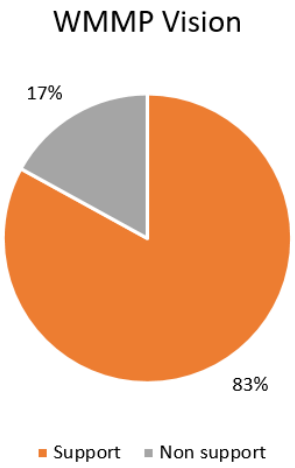
Option 3: Urban only kerbside recycling from 1 July 2026. With the current focus on reducing the rate payer burden, now would be the most appropriate time to remove a service that has safety, logistical challenges and additional ratepayer costs. MfE are not requiring any Councils to introduce rural kerbside recycling. The MfE measure of waste diversion is not applied to any rural zones. Urban waste diversion set targets are 30% by 2026, 40% by 2028, 50% by 2030.

Recommendation

That Council endorse Option 2 *(Preferred)* Implement a targeted rate for urban and rural kerbside recycling – Existing rural only.

Topic 2C(i) Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) vision

The vision reads- "To provide households with affordable and impactful waste management and minimization services. To promote community empowerment, individual responsibility and positive behavior change."



Summary of Submissions

Submissions for WMMP mention alternative ways of diverting waste away from landfills and generating revenue, for example opening secondhand stores to sell construction waste or recycled goods. This would require a significant investment and operating resource, and while diverting waste would unlikely be able to sustain any financial viability, it would also move Council into the retail sector, which isn't our core business.

A further trend in submissions and feedback noted ideas towards Council introducing composting initiatives including Council introducing and providing composting bins and a kerbside kitchen waste collection. Again, excellent ideas that require consideration, especially given MfE are focused on LGAs leading kitchen waste collection. Such an initiative would require significant upfront investment, ongoing funding of operational costs, supported by a comprehensive education program required to maximise any intended benefits.

- #6 presented a proposal for a vermiculture pilot

- #181: When building next survey allow for choice in the design of questions
- #279: Investigate the relocation of Waikawa Beach summer MRS
- #268: Council to supply compost bins for kitchen waste
- #232: Suggested a Council 'Dump' shop and plastic to diesel conversion
- #402: Have a tip shop as a revenue source. Use Memorial Hall and staff with volunteers.
- #409: Suggested Council focus on construction and demolition waste – 40-50% to landfill

Analysis

Ideas generating revenue are helpful and will continuously be considered or investigated now and in the future. It is necessary that we continue to look at opportunities that assist in negating the ever-increasing costs of managing our districts waste.

Council officers acknowledge submitter #6's proposal for a vermiculture pilot within the Horowhenua District. A financial analysis and environmental impact assessment are essential to understanding the impact on rates, reduction in waste to landfill, and overall affordability. That said there is an opportunity for Council to lead an education program in supporting property owners in setting up a successful composting system.

Council officers acknowledge submitter #181's comment and will look at building another type of survey tool for future WMMPs.

Officers acknowledge submitter #232's suggestions. However, Council does not own or manage the Levin Waste Transfer Station. It is owned by Midwest Disposals. For this reason, it would be challenging for Council to divert reusable waste that was entering a privately-owned Waste Transfer Station and sell them at a resale shop. Noting the community has many second-hand shops. Plastic to diesel: A feasibility analysis would be required to determine whether the facility could secure enough annual plastic tonnages to guarantee continuous production and that the consents were not prohibitively held up by challenges from competing waste disposal operators. Note: Landfill operators have in place long term waste supply contracts from councils and private operators. Only when the contract ends can alternative disposal options be entered.

Officers acknowledge submitter #268's comments in relation to home composting. This is an option that Council officers encourage, however the community would need to be fully onboard with their support if such an undertaking was implemented by the Council. The Council could support this project through education via workshops on promoting effective composting in the home. The Ministry for Environment (MfE) give priority to kerbside kitchen waste collections. MfE is another funding agency available for district waste minimisation.

Council officers acknowledge the comments from submitter #279. Council are regularly looking at alternative locations for MRS. Note: Alternate locations have previously been investigated. Appropriate land is difficult to get consent approval and source without exhausting additional funds to achieve land ownership etc.

Officers acknowledge submitter #409's suggestions. Waste minimisation is often best driven by education and pricing incentives e.g. High general waste disposal cost and low waste diversion charging for green waste and demolition waste.

Council is currently working with the private sector in looking at options for diverting green waste and kitchen waste away from general waste landfill sites.

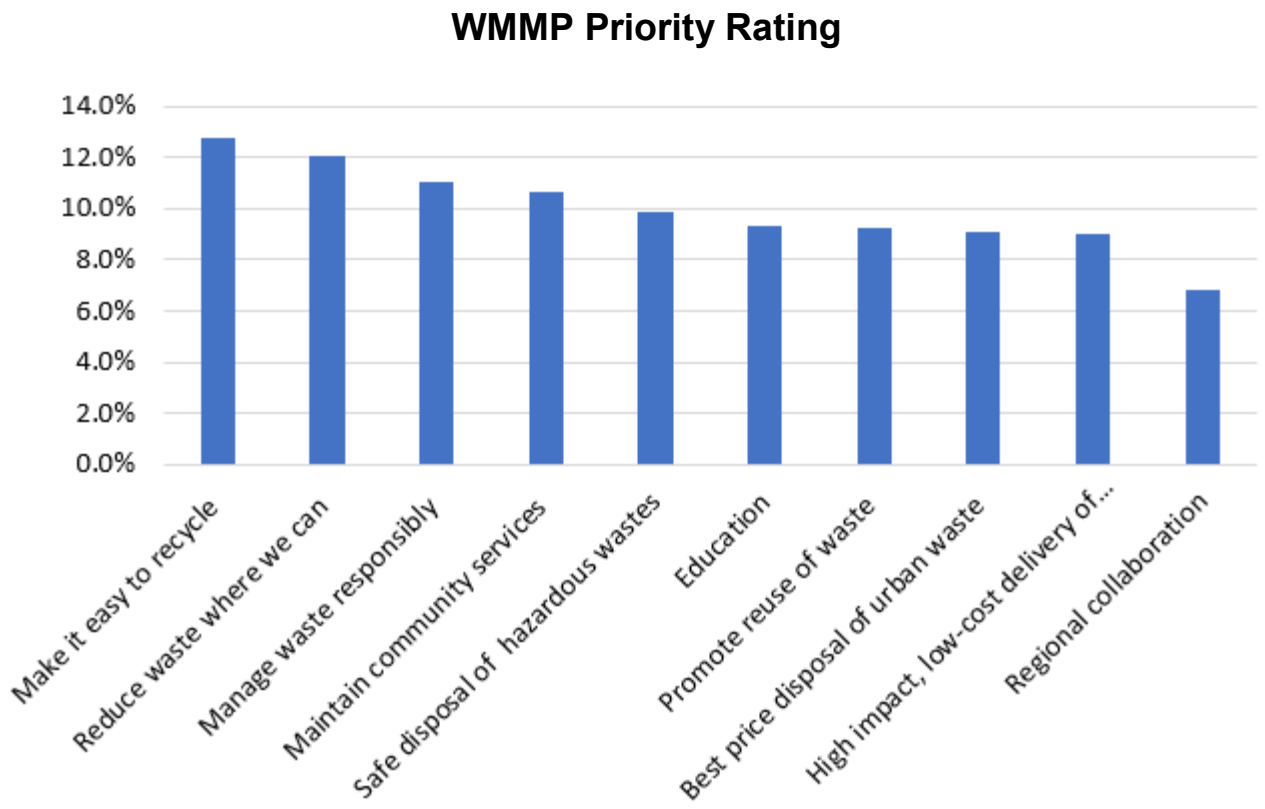
Recommendations

That Council acknowledge, with thanks the submissions received in relation to the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) vision.

That Council endorse the WMMP 2024 vision - To provide households and businesses with affordable and impactful waste management and minimisation services. To promote community empowerment, individual responsibility and positive behaviour change.

Topic 2C(ii): Waste Management & Minimisation Plan Goals

The draft WMMP 2024 consultation document requested the public to rank a list of 10 waste goals. There most important priority goal would be listed first with the lowest priority goal listed last. The results are to be seen in the graph below.



Summary of submissions

The most preferred priority from the 270 submissions received is ‘making it easy to recycle’, followed closely by ‘reducing waste where we can’, and to ‘manage waste responsibly’.

In association with what is best practice Council will make it a priority to consider what waste minimisation methods work the most efficiently and which ones are the most cost effective.

Analysis

Council staff will use these priorities in its future waste planning. Making recycling easy is important to get community support. Without community support waste minimisation targets will be difficult to meet. The right balance between what is easiest and what works best has to be struck.

Council aims to strike the right balance between ease of recycling and factors such as contamination of proscribed materials with unwanted materials. The cost of compliance would be factored into any new initiative. A very prescriptive service needs to be weighed against barriers to community acceptance and participation levels. For example, a recycle wheelie bin is easy to use but it is also easy to fill with the wrong materials (i.e. general rubbish) A delivery model that does not allow the ‘hiding’ of non-proscribed materials may weigh heavily against the use of wheelie bins even through bins are easy to use. E.g.; crates instead of wheelie bins for all types of recyclables even cardboard and plastics.

Council is incentivized by MfE funding to reduce/minimise materials going to landfill as much is practically possible. If Council are interested, urban organics accounting for some 51% of urban waste will likely become the next largescale Council lead waste minimisation project.

Council has a clear mandate to manage the district recycling via its WMMP. Private waste companies are not inclined to participate in recycling unless they are funded by Council or

regulated by Council to do so. The reason for this limited private participation in recycling is, that there is little or no commercial financial incentive to divert waste. Collecting then processing and on selling the diverted waste is often more expensive than sending waste direct to landfill. Associated with that diverting waste from going to landfill for the larger commercial operators is not supplementing the tonnages to their landfill operation.

It is within Council's capability to lead positive behaviour change. The organisation named WasteMINZ has a full library of behaviour change videos, brochures, handouts and statistical data for all councils to utilise. In association with that many councils in New Zealand have already implemented various waste minimisation projects. Their learnings are easily accessible through direct approaches to the relevant activity manager.

Affordable waste minimization is within Council's WMMP mandate. Since the Levin Landfill is now closed the only other supplementary option available to the Council in making waste more affordable is the roll out of its own urban kerbside rubbish collection. This would be achieved in one of two methods, either via lower priced Council rubbish bags. This would make Council bags more competitive and easily affordable to a large demographic who are on fixed or low incomes. (Some 30% of households in Horowhenua).

Alternatively, the Council could provide its own urban kerbside wheelie bin collection for rubbish. The benefits of this option are, lower community collection costs in comparison with commercial operators. Only having one provider traversing the district roads reduces costs and if the operation was in house there would be a further reduction of 25-30% profit margins applied by private industry. Additionally, because Council would roll out a small sized wheelie bin, usually 120 litre in size, urban residents would then more fully utilise Councils larger 240 litre recycling wheelie bin. Further resident cost savings from the fuller utilisation of a 'in place' service would result.

The likely outcome of this Council lead rubbish collection would be that the MfE waste minimisation targets would be reached and ongoing MfE funding to Council would be assured. Note: Urban waste diversion targets are, 30% by 2026, 40% by 2028, 50% by 2030. If Council does not meet those targets MfE has signaled either a partial or full removal of annual levy funding.

Funding this year is expected to be close to $666k (Originally forecast to be as low as $280k). Next financial year we can expect over $868k. This funding sits outside of rates and rate influenced annual charges. It is only to be used for what is stipulated in the most current WMMP which is for waste minimisation activities.

Recommendation
That Council acknowledge, with thanks the submissions received in relation to the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) goals.

That Council endorse Officers to use the following priorities to inform future waste planning for the district.

- Make it easy to recycle
- Reduce waste where we can
- Manage waste responsibly
- Maintain community services
- Safe disposal of hazardous substances
- Educate the community on waste minimisation
- Promote reuse of waste
- Best price disposal of urban waste
- High impact, low-cost delivery of targeted waste diversion initiatives
- Regional collaboration

Attachments

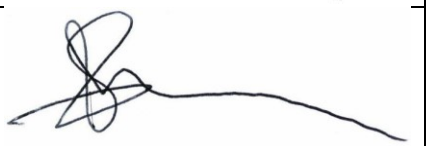
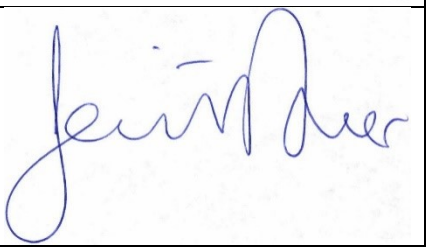
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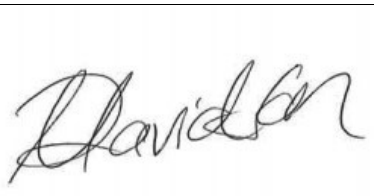
Confirmation of statutory compliance

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

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

Signatories

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Approved by	Monique Davidson **Chief Executive Officer**	

Horowhenua
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024




2
Horowhenua District Council

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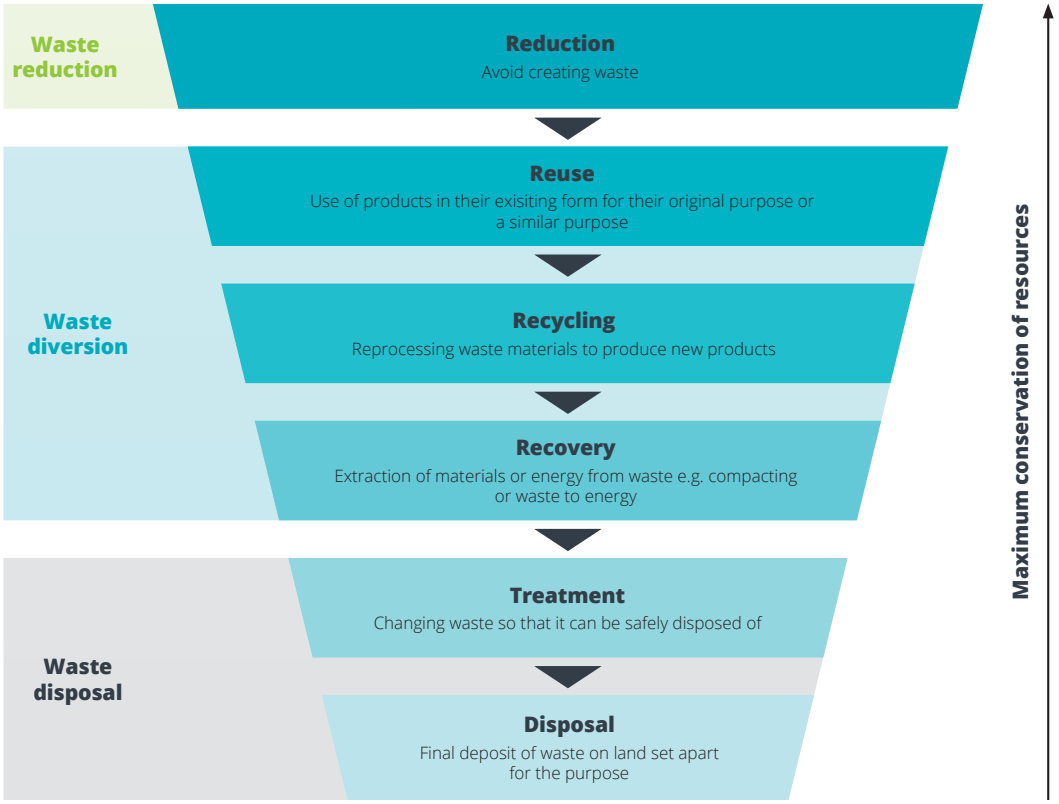
1. Introduction

Purpose of the Plan

The Council has a statutory requirement under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Horowhenua District.

The Plan paves the way forward, considering current economic climate, government legislation, affordability, integrated policy frameworks and the Horowhenua district vision, with an overarching suite of guiding goals and objectives.

The Plan uses the Waste Hierarchy (Figure 1). This hierarchy essentially sets our agenda for reducing waste, that landfill is the last resort. By prioritising actions at the top of the hierarchy, we can save resources, reuse them, and stop them from being thrown away.



Scope of the Plan

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP), the associated Waste Assessment and Activity Management Plan covers all solid waste generated in the Horowhenua..

Our community diverted 3,300 tonnes of material via Council lead initiatives in 2022.

However, the district sent just over 17,200 tonnes of waste to landfill in that same year, not including the 1,500 tonnes of sludge.

Half of the urban waste generated could have been composted. Organic waste volumes make up 52% of the urban waste stream.

Kerbside rubbish accounts for over a third of the district's waste, with construction, demolition, industrial and commercial operators accounting for the rest.

Council provides a user pays rubbish bag collection service. Yet, many households opt instead for a commercially available wheelie bin.

Residents who use 240L commercial rubbish wheelie bins often dispose of a considerable amount of material in landfills, much of which could actually be recycled. By choosing smaller Council rubbish bags or downsizing to smaller wheelie bins, we can actively promote increased recycling rates.

Status of Plan in 2024

The Plan will be revised and updated following public consultation. It will then be approved by the Council as a roadmap for managing waste in the Horowhenua from 2024 to 2029.

Plan Review

Once adopted, the Plan will continue to be reviewed no less than every 5 years. The Plan will only be reviewed within this timeframe, or earlier, if a change in circumstances provokes a review of the district's waste management and minimisation framework.

What is waste and why is it a problem?

Things we do, buy, and consume generate various volumes of waste. Disposing of waste not only costs our community financially, it can also have detrimental effects on the environment and community health. Additionally, when waste is not managed properly, valuable resources such as metals and green waste are lost.

The Plan covers all solid waste and diverted material in our district, whether it is managed by Council or you as an individual or business. It also covers hazardous waste such as chemicals, and the sludge outputs of our wastewater treatment plants.

Together, the Council and community are responsible for prioritising waste reduction and reuse across our district. Through collaborative efforts we can effectively manage and minimise waste, fostering a circular economy and nurturing a healthier environment for all. Introducing incentives could further encourage this collaborative approach.

2. Background

Waste Assessment

Council's recently drafted Waste Assessment 2024 provides an insight into the current waste situation in the Horowhenua based on the tonnages collected and managed via Council's solid waste activity.

The process to prepare the Waste Assessment builds a foundation of understanding that will allow Council to prepare its Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP), and to consider new or improved initiatives for the solid waste activity to deliver on the environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits encouraged by Section 3 of the Waste Management Act (WMA) 2008.

Local councils are legally required to carry out a Waste Assessment and take it into account when reviewing and preparing their Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). The WMA (section 44) also requires that during community consultation, a Waste Assessment be notified with the statement of proposal.

The Council's last WMMP, adopted in 2018, set out a vision to: "deliver community benefits and continued waste reduction, promoting individual responsibility. Horowhenua businesses and households will be provided with efficient and effective waste management and minimisation services."

The goals for waste management and minimisation in the Horowhenua district are to:

1. Avoid and reduce waste where we can.
2. Manage waste responsibly - make it easy to recycle and safely dispose of the materials that cannot be recycled.
3. Maximise community benefits - employment, reuse of materials for economic benefit, cost effective services.

The objectives and targets for waste management and minimisation in the Horowhenua are:

1. To avoid creating waste.
2. To make it easy and safe to recycle.
3. To ensure households and businesses have access to appropriate disposal of residual waste.
4. To create opportunities for Horowhenua district community partnerships, jobs, new products, more efficient businesses.
5. To reduce illegal dumping.
6. To improve community understanding of issues and opportunities for waste minimisation and management in the Horowhenua.
7. To work with other territorial authorities, central government, industry and other parties to improve waste minimisation and management in New Zealand.



Climate Change

Council is in the process of incorporating initiatives into our planning to address climate change concerns, particularly through controls set out in the District Plan. While climate change remains a concern, Council are actively supporting initiatives to ensure community outcomes and the ongoing protection of key infrastructure and important natural resources are met.

Horowhenua District Council is working with neighbouring councils in the Manawatū-Whanganui region through the Climate Action Joint Committee. Supported by the Emissions Reduction Plan (May 2022) with focus directed towards a circular economy, and prevention of organic waste entering landfills. Council's collaboration with other local authorities extends to the Greater Wellington region, through the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee and Growth Framework.

Consideration of climate change and the Council's response to it will be integrated in the WMMP 2024 discussions. Council have provided direction on climate change and plan to draft a Climate Change Strategy by July 2024. This will mean that future reviews of the WMMP will need to align with strategic direction and support community outcomes, specifically:

- Partnership with tangata whenua: We will uphold Te Tiriti ō Waitangi and its Principles; and
- Fit for purpose infrastructure: Our community facilities and infrastructure are resilient, helping us to respond to climatic events and natural hazards; and
- Outstanding environment: We protect and maintain the important natural resources in our district.



3. The Waste Situation

3.1 Infrastructure and Services

Residential Collection

Northland Waste is the Council's provider of all solid waste and recycling collection services. As part of delivery of these services, Northland Waste provides Council with regular data. It is important to note that Council does not manage all our district's waste, and that waste managed by private waste collectors is not reflected in Northland Waste provided tonnage reports. To gauge the total waste produced in Horowhenua, we rely on estimates based on population and types of waste generated, providing a general overview of landfill-bound waste for our district.

Northland Waste collects refuse bags throughout our district on behalf of Council, and also oversee kerbside commingle and glass collections. Northland Waste collects Council rubbish bags and services their own kerbside rubbish wheelie bins with the same collection vehicle.

Kerbside collection of refuse rubbish in bags and recycling in wheelie bins and crates is available in all urban and some rural areas of Horowhenua

Within our district all urban residents have access to a kerbside service. Residents and public may take household refuse rubbish and recycling to district transfer stations and community mobile recycling stations.

Collection frequency is weekly for rubbish bags and fortnightly for kerbside recycling. Garden waste collections are available on a limited commercial basis.

Operating safely is an important consideration for the collection of refuse and recycling. Key risks include operating in a live traffic environment (there is an increased risk on roads with speeds above 50km/h), manual handling of refuse rubbish bags, wheelie bins and recycling crates; and dangerous items in refuse and recycling, such as broken glass, needles, putrescible materials.

Recycling & Waste Diversion

Council has several waste diversion initiatives in place:

- Kerbside recycling: Glass bottles and comingled recyclables
- Three Waste Transfer Stations: Foxton, Shannon (Both Council-owned) and Levin (Owned and operated independently by Midwest)
- Six Community Mobile Recycling Stations (MRSs): Foxton Beach, Tokomaru, Opiki, Waitārere Beach, Waikawa Beach, Shannon



Litter and Illegal Dumping

Litter bins are provided in urban centres, parks and popular visitor spots throughout our district.

Litter bin collection is undertaken by Green by Nature with a scope that includes:

- Emptying litter bins and
- Cleaning up after illegal dumping (fly tipping)

Illegal dumping occurs district-wide and often adjacent to transfer stations when they are closed. In 2022/23 approximately $100k was spent on collecting and disposing of fly tipping. While attempts are made to manage this illegal activity, Council is currently investigating a formalised approach to managing this behaviour and minimising the impacts on the environment and associated clean-up and disposal costs.

3.1.1 Waste Transfer, Processing and Disposal

Transfer Stations and Recycling Drop-off

Transfer stations, where waste is dropped off by the public, are located in Levin, Foxton and Shannon (Shannon and Foxton are owned by Council and managed under contract by Northland Waste). Mobile Recycling Stations (MRSs) are provided year-round at Foxton, Shannon, Opiki, Tokomaru and Waitārere Beach with seasonal sites at Foxton Beach and Waikawa Beach.

- Collection services commonly reduce or avoid safety risks by using these methods: Mechanical lifting e.g. wheelie bins, often with remote lifting arms for refuse and recycling containers.
- Specialised collection vehicles with left hand drive, standing driving position, low entry, rear loading and side loading.

The Horowhenua agreement for 'Provision of Refuse Collection Related Services Collection' contract addresses most, if not all safety risks associated with these services.

The kerbside recycling collection involves manual colour sorting of glass bottles from recycling crates into the collection vehicle. The glass recovered from the kerbside crates is taken directly to the Palmerston North City Council Material Recycling Facility (MRF) located at Awapuni. These glass bottles and jars are then bulk transported to Visy in Auckland to be made back into bottles. The commingle recycling wheelie bin collection is collected by the same vehicle as glass collection, with the bins emptied by way of a side operated lifting mechanism that raises the bin and then tips its contents into the vehicle hopper. The contents of which are transported directly to the MRF located at Awapuni for sorting into different product lines and then baled for market.

Commercial or Industrial Waste

Waste, including both refuse rubbish and recycling, generated by commercial and industrial properties in our district is collected and transported off-site primarily through the Levin Transfer Station, which is owned by Midwest Disposals Ltd. While some materials are identified for potential reuse, the majority are sent directly to the Bonny Glen Landfill. Additionally, recyclable items such as scrap metals, paper, and cardboard are collected separately, with Oji Fibre Solutions handling this process. Some local businesses, like Progressive Enterprises (Woolworths), Foodstuffs (New World, Pak'nSave), and The Warehouse Group, have established comprehensive waste management and recycling systems. These systems recover and recycle materials like paper, cardboard, and organic waste (such as food waste), diverting them from disposal at local transfer stations, with only residual waste being disposed of there. The bottle glass collected at the transfer and mobile recycling stations is taken to Palmerston North's Awapuni Resource Recovery Park and transported to Auckland for recycling. Garden waste collected at the transfer stations is shredded and mulched to make soil conditioner by a local composting company.

The Council operated transfer stations are in a reasonable condition and have adequate space for the quantity of material they are required to manage. Both sites are configured with a raised off-loading area with waste deposited directly into the flat floor pit at Foxton, and dropped directly into hook bins at Shannon. The mobile recycling stations (MRSs) vary in age and condition, depending on how long they have been in use. Only one of these stations is owned by the Council, while the rest belong to the contractor.

The Levin Transfer Station accepts well over 20,000 tonnes of material each year and is configured with a steeply constructed ramp to allow users to load materials directly into hook bins for transport to Bonny Glen Landfill.

The Horowhenua district waste management system, and estimated quantities for 2022 are presented in Figure 2. Facility details are provided on the following pages. Figure 2 is an infographic of the district waste collection methods and infrastructure.

DISTRICT WASTE MAP

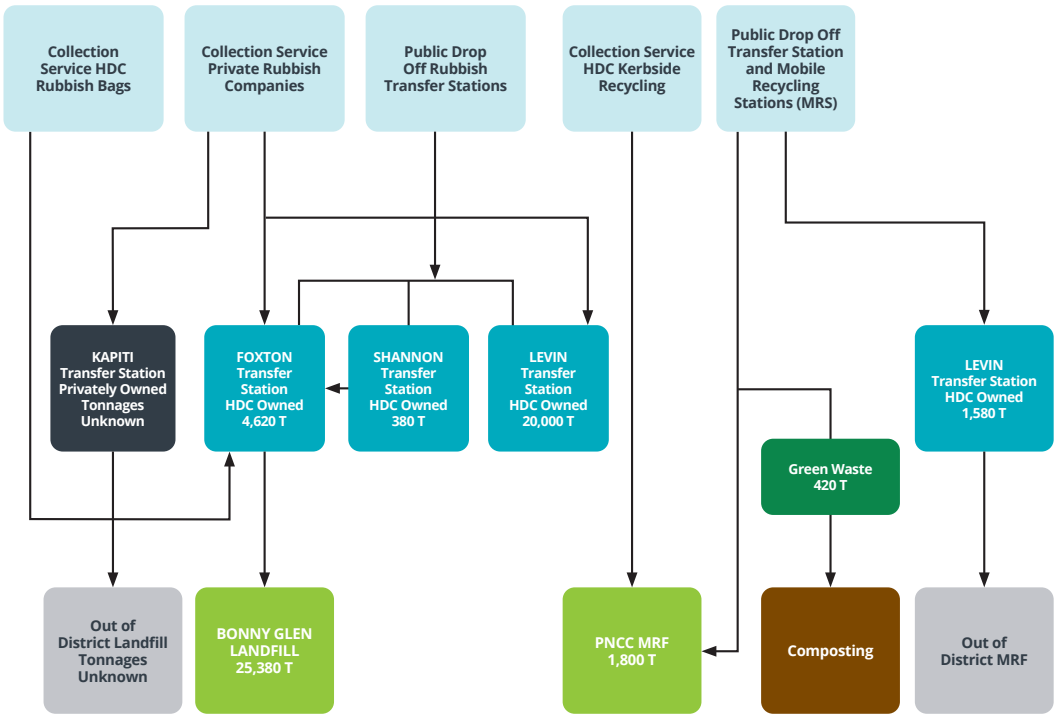


Figure 2: Waste flow diagram - collection, processing and disposal (2023 figures).

Materials Processing

More garden waste could be received if the gate fees where set at an optimal rate and encouragement/ education was in place to make sure transfer station users separated their waste types before entering the transfer station. Garden waste from Foxton Transfer Station is shredded and carted to a nearby compost facility. The resulting mulch is used as a soil conditioner.

Energy

Mitchpine Products Limited, located north of Levin, have a wood waste-fired boiler supplying a portion of the heat requirements for their site. Opportunities may be available for more carbon rich wastes to be used for power generation. The flare at the closed Levin Landfill is also a potential source of untapped energy with some 750,000 Mega Joules of methane flared each day. The potential is there to provide 400kW of electrical power equivalent to powering 200 houses. An energy company may show interest in developing the full potential of the available gas.

Landfills

The Levin Landfill (closed) is located 8km west of Levin on Hōkio Beach Road. The original landfill opened in the 1950s, with two sites within the boundary used for disposal. In 1990s the Council built a Class I category New Landfill. This landfill, unlike its predecessors, is fully protected with a 2mm thick high-density polyethylene (HDPE) liner. This liner prevents any liquid contaminates from leaching into the adjacent environment. All leachate generated by the anaerobic decomposition of waste is collected and piped to the Levin Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP). The methane gas is also collected and flared resulting in the destruction of the methane to inert CO□ and H□O compounds.

When the New Landfill was in operation, the waste was covered daily to prevent it becoming airborne and odour was managed mostly by the installation of a flare that burnt the methane and hydrogen sulphide gases.

Due to ongoing concerns raised by local neighbours and Iwi, the Council decided to close the landfill. The Council passed the motion to close the New Levin Landfill which includes the New Landfill on 31 May 2023.

Currently, all district waste is transported to Bonny Glen Landfill, a Class I Landfill situated 6 kilometres west of Marton.

Council as part of the Long Term Plan (LTP) process are consulting on how our district will fund the ongoing maintenance of all closed landfills and the resulting funding shortfall for district recycling. This includes working with our Iwi partners, Neighbourhood Liaison Group (NLG) and Project Management Group (PMG) in the development of the Closed Landfill Management Plan and changing the discharge consent conditions with the environmental regulator, Horizons Regional Council.

There are other closed landfills in our district located in Foxton, Foxton Beach, and Shannon. These landfills are inspected and monitored each year to ensure they are maintained and within the consent conditions.

Markets for Recyclable Materials

Paper, plastics (1, 2 and 5) and cans are consolidated and processed in New Zealand. The paper is reprocessed into cardboard boxes, paper towels and tissues. The glass is recycled back into glass bottles.

A container deposit scheme (CDS), like those in place in some states in Australia, is likely to be rolled out for New Zealand. A typical scheme would target beverage containers with a small refund payable on their return to an approved reception point. The introduction of this type of scheme is likely to have an impact on recyclable material markets with recovery rates rising (increasing supply of plastic bottle feed stock). Presently, there is only a market for clear plastic bottles.. A CDS has the benefit of reducing the littering of discarded containers, particularly through people returning the used bottles for a cash payment.

Commercially sourced recyclables are handled mainly through Northland Waste, Waste Management NZ and Oji Fibre Solutions. Major retailers, such as supermarkets, collect their own recyclable materials and transport them out of our district for further consolidation and re-processing.

Processing Organics

Paranui Organics, located north of Foxton, use wood waste and poultry manure to produce compost for sale to the public and garden centres around the lower central North Island. Garden waste from the Foxton Transfer Station is shredded and carted to this compost facility. The resulting mulch is used as a soil conditioner.



3.1.2 Cost for Waste Management

Council Funding

The Council Long Term Plan 2024-44 will set the budget for the waste management activity with provision to make amendments if required, through the Annual Plan process. Funding for operations is through targeted rates and user charges. Funding for capital projects is from the general rate. Funding for some waste minimisation expenditure is via the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) Waste Levy account. Note: Levy funding is not sourced from rates. Expenditure is dominated by payments to contractors and waste disposal to the Bonny Glen Landfill. Council's internal charges also feature in the costs for the solid waste activity. This mix of funding and expenditure is projected in the Long Term Plan 2024-2044 and beyond.

Refuse collection and transfer station services attract user charges. These charges have previously been used to reduce the overall costs of providing this community service. The Council must rely upon the general rate to fund most of the transfer station costs (contractor management). The user charges for kerbside refuse collection (via Council rubbish bag sales) and transfer station operations, like most Council community focused activities do not cover the full costs of providing the service and are funded in part by the public rate.

This approach is consistent with the principles set out in the 2018 WMMP whereby Council costs for waste management services are, where possible, covered by the users of that service.

The kerbside recycling services are scheduled to be funded via a targeted general rate. Presently it is funded by a loan funding mechanism due to the revenue loss associated by the closure of the Levin New Landfill.

There is a differential rate applied to rural zones that does not cover kerbside recycling collections. The rural recycling service model is currently being reviewed as part of the Long Term Plan 2024-44 planning process.

User Charges

Proposed rates for kerbside collection include (2023-24 figures).

Council refuse bag (60L): $4.00 per bag[1].

Commercial wheelie bin services[2]:

LITRES	WEEKLY FOR A FULL YEAR	FORTNIGHTLY FOR A FULL YEAR
80l	$252	$163
120l	$325	$185
240l	$470	$252

Table 1. Commercial wheelie bin service prices.

AREA	REFUSE COLLECTION	BAG CHARGES
Horowhenua	Council - bags	$4.00/bag
Palmerston North	Council - bags	$2.90/bag
Manawatū District	Council - bags	$2.50/bag
Hastings	Council - bags	$2.40/bag
Porirua, Wellington, Lower Hutt	Council - bags	$4.00/bag
Whangārei	Council - bags	$4.00/bag
Far North	Commercial - bag	$3.00/bag
Kaipara	Council - bags	$4.10/bag

Table 2: Refuse bag retail costs.

1 Including $4.00 per bag contribution to kerbside recycling service.

2 Based on a review of prices published on service provider's websites, recycling contributions not stated

Kerbside rubbish collection and transfer station services attract user charges. The user charges at the transfer stations do not cover the full cost of providing the service, with the shortfall covered from the targeted rate for solid waste activity. The user charges for kerbside rubbish collection (via Council rubbish bag sales) only cover part of the costs of the collection service. Efficiencies and possible cost savings for both services will be reviewed via Council's upcoming Section 17A review.



Horowhenua Rubbish and recycling - fees and charges

AREA	LEVIN CHARGE	COUNCIL CHARGE
Disposal of official HDC Rubbish Bag	$6.50	Free (up to 4)
Disposal of Private Plastic Bags	$6.50 (up to 60L)	$6 (<10kgs)
Cars – General	$43	$40
Cars - Green	$17	$13.50
Car boot - General	$26.50	$27
Car boot - Green	$17	$10.50
Vans/Ute/Utility - General	$65	$62 min charge
Vans/Ute/Utility - Green	$28	$21
Trailers - General (up to 2m3) up to 2.4m long x 1.2 wide (Foxton)	$87	$281/Tonne
Trailers - General (up to 2m3) up to 2.4m long x 1.2 wide (Shannon)	N/A	$65/m3
Trailers - Green (up to 2m3) up to 2.4m long x 1.2 wide	$35	$24/m3
Large Trailers - General (per m3) up to 4m long x 1.2 wide (minimum $45)	$290/Tonne	$281.00/Tonne (Foxton) $100.00 or $50.00 per m³ (Shannon)
Large Trailers - Green (per m3) up to 4m long x 1.2 wide (minimum $20)	$140/Tonne	$33/Tonne
Heavy Trucks >5 Tonne	$290/Tonne	$281.00 per tonne (Foxton) $50.00 per m3 (Shannon)
Domestic Users - Concrete Load - up to Large Trailers (up to 4.0m long x 1.2m wide)	$150	$33.00 per tonne (minimum charge $20.00)
Car Bodies (Foxton only)	N/A	Free
Paint Exchange	Free	Free
Waste Oil	$1.5/Litre	$2.50/Litre
Tyres (per tyre)	$8	$9
Truck/Tractor Tyres (per tyre)	$35	$21
Fridge/Freezer (per item)	$40	$32.60
General Whiteware (per item)	$20	$21
LPG Bottles/Tanks (per item)	$13	$6.30

Table 3: Horowhenua Rubbish and recycling - fees and charges 2023/24

3.2 Volume and Composition of Waste Diverted Materials

Waste Composition

Waste composition audits provide information about the make-up of a waste stream and can help identify materials that make up large or disproportionate parts of the waste stream to target when forming waste management and minimisation strategies. For this Waste Assessment, data specific to the Horowhenua via Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) has been used. This provides a reasonable indication of the waste composition across our district.

Data is presented in Table 4 and Figure 3.

Organics (garden waste and food scraps) comprise 52% of waste collected from households. Food scraps make up 32% of the whole waste composition. If this waste could economically be diverted, then that would be a significant diversion. However, it is important to note that such collections typically only achieve a 30% presentation rate. This means less than one-third of the 32% of food scraps would be set out at kerbside for composting. Implementing some form of incentive would be recommended to increase participation levels.

HOROWHENUA DISTRICT COMBINED RESIDENTIAL KERBSIDE WASTE DATA

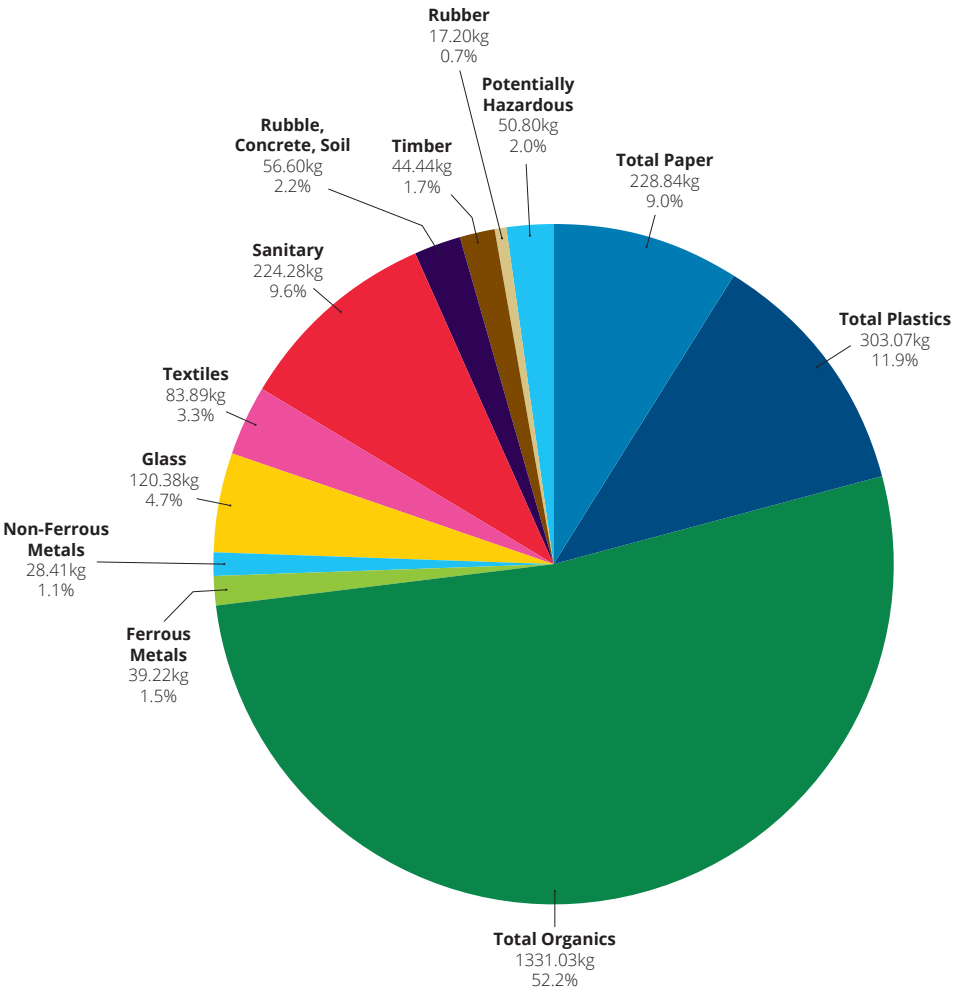


Figure 3. Waste Composition Combined

Below is the combined data set table – All types of kerbside urban rubbish receptacles combined.

WASTE CATEGORY – COMBINED DATA SET	COMBINED WEIGHT OF SAMPLES	COMBINED PROPORTION OF TOTAL
Paper (Recyclable)	80.67	3.2%
Paper (Non–recyclable)	86.57	3.4%
Paper (Cardboard)	61.70	2.4%
Total Paper	**228.84**	**9.0%**
Plastics (1,2,5)	74.71	2.9%
Plastics (3,4,6,7, Other	81.06	3.2%
Plastics (Soft Packaging)	147.30	5.8%
Total Plastics	**303.07**	**11.9%**
Organics (Food)	819.68	32.2%
Organics (Green)	329.42	12.9%
Organics (Other)	181.94	7.1%
Total Organics	**1331.03**	**52.2%**
Ferrous Metals (Steel, Other)	39.22	1.5%
Non-Ferrous Metals (Aluminium, Other)	28.41	1.5%
Glass	120.38	1.1%
Textiles	83.89	3.3%
Sanitary	244.28	9.6%
Rubble, Concrete, Soil	56.60	2.2%
Timber	44.44	1.7%
Rubber	17.20	0.7%
Potentially Hazardous	50.80	2.0%
Total All Waste Categories	**2548.16**	**100%**

Table 4. All types of kerbside urban rubbish receptacles combined.

240 litre wheelie bins waste audit - 2022.

WASTE CATEGORY – 240 LITRE BINS	PROPORTION	MEAN WEIGHT
Paper (Recyclable)	2.7%	0.48
Paper (Non–recyclable)	2.4%	0.42 kg
Paper (Cardboard)	2.3%	0.41 kg
Total Paper	**7.5%**	**1.31 kg**
Plastics (1,2,5)	3.1%	0.54 kg
Plastics (3,4,6,7, Other	2.9%	0.51 kg
Plastics (Soft Packaging)	3.8%	0.66 kg
Total Plastics	**9.38%**	**1.71 kg**
Organics (Food)	23.0%	4.03 kg
Organics (Green)	21.4%	3.74 kg
Organics (Other)	7.8%	1.37 kg
Total Organics	**52.2%**	**9.14 kg**

WASTE CATEGORY – 240 LITRE BINS	PROPORTION	MEAN WEIGHT
Ferrous Metals (Steel, Other)	1.6%	0.28 kg
Non-Ferrous Metals (Aluminium, Other)	1.1%	0.19 kg
Glass	6.4%	1.13 kg
Textiles	2.7%	0.48 kg
Sanitary	7.7%	1.35 kg
Rubble, Concrete, Soil	5.4%	0.94 kg
Timber	2.7%	0.48 kg
Rubber	0.9%	0.15 kg
Potentially Hazardous	2.1%	0.37 kg
Total All Waste Categories	**100.0%**	**17.52 kg**

Table 5. Waste Composition 240L Wheelie Bins

60L rubbish bags audit of waste materials - 2022

WASTE CATEGORY – 60 LITRE RUBBISH BAG	PROPORTION	MEAN WEIGHT/SET OUT
Paper (Recyclable)	3.1%	0.19 kg
Paper (Non–recyclable)	4.8%	0.30 kg
Paper (Cardboard)	2.0%	0.13 kg
Total Paper	**9.9%**	**0.62 kg**
Plastics (1,2,5)	2.8%	0.18 kg
Plastics (3,4,6,7, Other	3.4%	0.22 kg
Plastics (Soft Packaging)	9.5%	0.59 kg
Total Plastics	**15.7%**	**0.99 kg**
Organics (Food)	42.6%	2.67 kg
Organics (Green)	3.4%	0.22 kg
Organics (Other)	4.8%	0.30 kg
Total Organics	**50.8%**	**3.19 kg**
Ferrous Metals (Steel, Other)	1.0%	0.06 kg
Non-Ferrous Metals (Aluminium, Other)	0.9%	0.05 kg
Glass	2.4%	0.15 kg
Textiles	4.1%	0.26 kg
Sanitary	12.0%	0.75 kg
Rubble, Concrete, Soil	0.9%	0.06 kg
Timber	0.1%	0.00 kg
Rubber	0.3%	0.02 kg
Potentially Hazardous	2.0%	012 kg
Total All Waste Categories	**100.0%**	**6.27 kg**

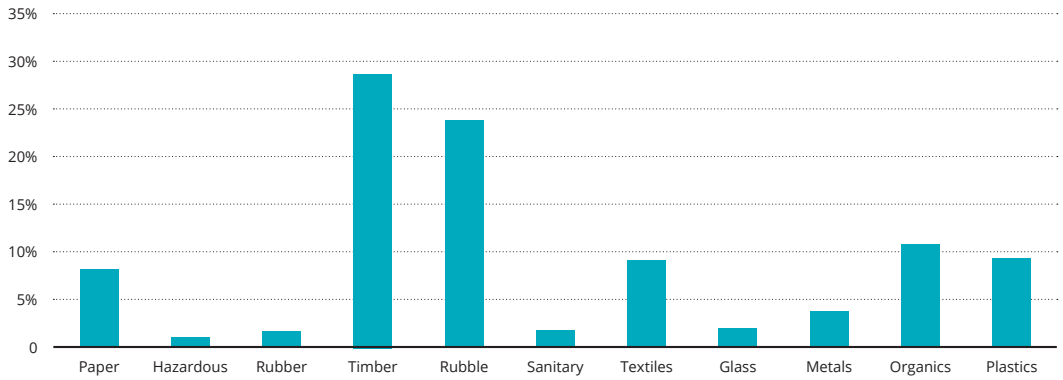
Table 6. Waste Composition Bags

3.2.1 Transfer Station Waste Composition

Waste taken directly to landfill or transfer stations tend to have a larger proportion of bulky items from construction and demolition waste. An investigation of this waste stream may provide a way in which builders and construction companies can move towards diverting this waste from landfill.

The putrescible waste fraction has a higher proportion of garden waste rather than kitchen waste. Greater levels of composting would be achievable if the gate charges at the transfer station are appropriate and therefore move encourage more residents to drop off their organic waste.

TYPICAL TRANSFER STATION WASTE



Figures 4: Refuse Composition - landfilled.

3.2.2 Kerbside and Transfer Station Waste Quantities

Kerbside Waste Quantities

Kerbside rubbish is collected in compactor trucks and transported to transfer stations (both district and out of district) or direct to landfill for disposal. Households can use Council rubbish bags (sold at retail outlets and some Council facilities) or use one of several commercial collection services. Council also offers a kerbside recycling wheelie bin and glass crate collection. Figure 5 provides a summary of materials collected from the kerbside in the Horowhenua.. The total amount of rubbish collected kerbside has been estimated using Council's total rubbish/refuse bag sales per annum, with an average bag weight surveyed (2023) at 5.59kg. This equates to approximately 27 tonnes of kerbside rubbish collected per month.

KERBSIDE RUBBISH COLLECTION 2022

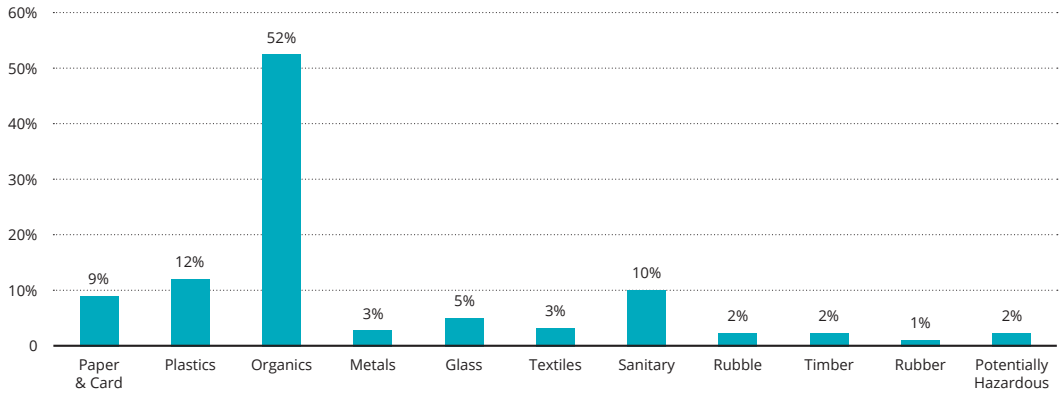


Figure 5. Kerbside Rubbish Collection 2022

HDC CONTROLLED WASTE	2019	2020	2021	2022
HDC Kerbside Bag Rubbish Collection	378	373	390	328
HDC Recycle Collection	1,908	1,808	1,673	1,766
Total HDC Kerbside Waste	2,286	2,181	2,063	2,094

Table 7. Horowhenua District Kerbside Waste Quantities[3]

TOTAL KERBSIDE RECYCLING HOROWHENUA

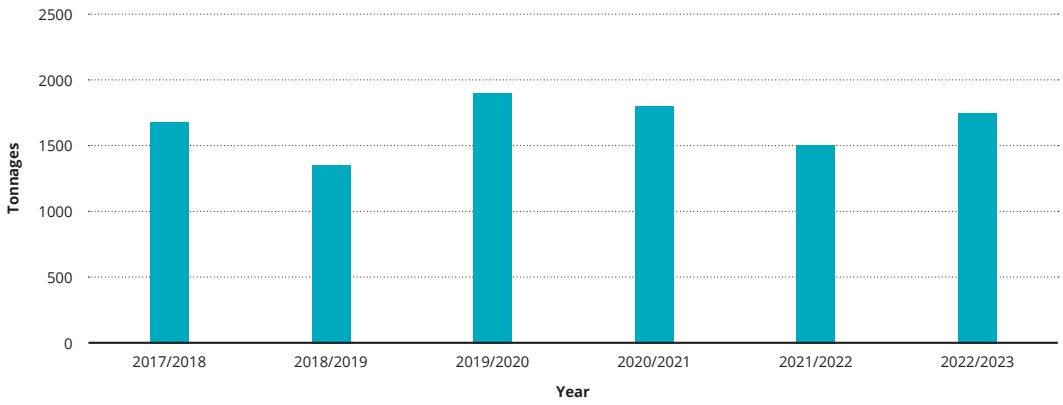


Figure 6. Horowhenua Kerbside Recycling Quantities

Waste Quantities at Refuse Transfer Stations and Landfill

Refuse and recyclable materials from the Horowhenua district are either transported directly to Bonny Glen Landfill or taken to one of three transfer stations noted in Section 3.1.1.

Figure 7 summarises the quantity of materials managed through the Horowhenua district transfer stations and landfills.

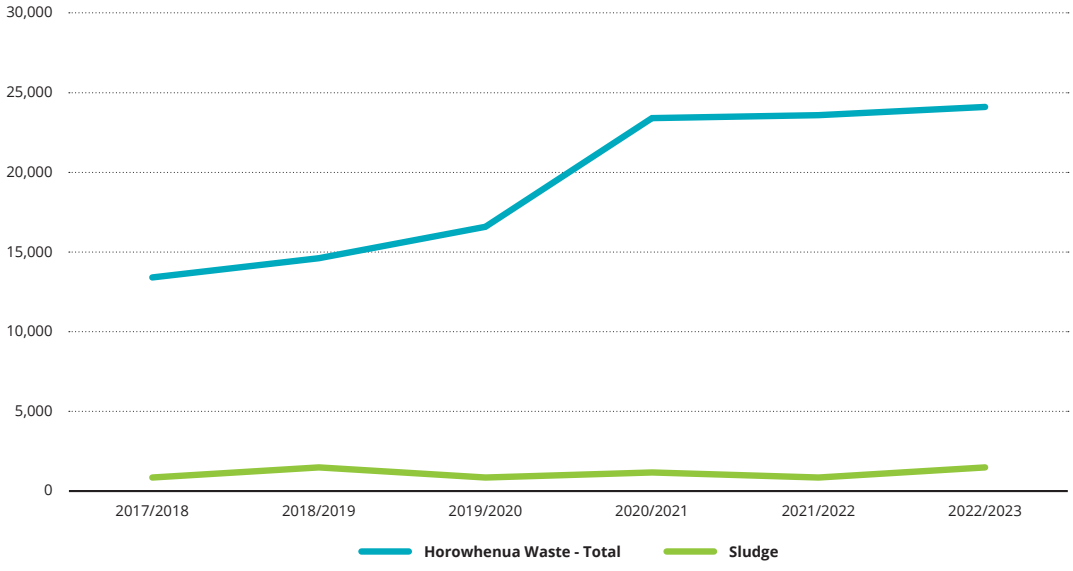


Figure 7. Horowhenua Total Tonnes to Landfill

3 Data sourced from waste collection and transfer station contract reporting and weighbridge records at Levin Transfer Station.

YEARLY TONNAGES TO BONNY GLEN (2022/2023)

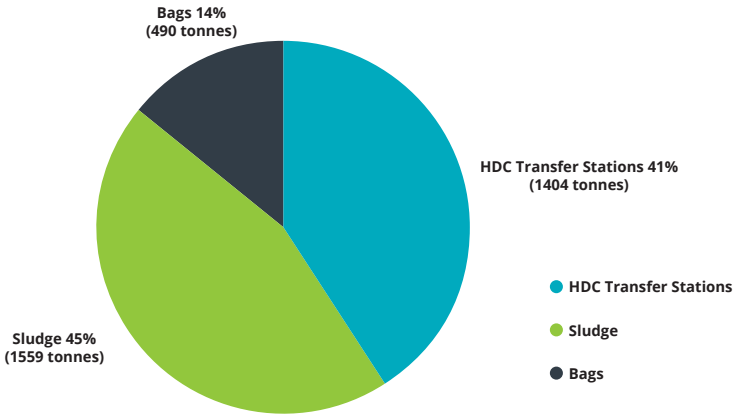


Figure 8. Yearly Tonnages to Bonny Glen Landfill (2022/2023).

HOROWHENUA DISTRICT ESTIMATED WASTE QUANTITIES VIA TRANSFER STATIONS OR DIRECT TO LANDFILL (TONNES)	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Refuse to Foxton and Shannon transfer stations	1,630	1,950	2,150	5,320
Refuse to Levin transfer station and to landfill	14,980	21,030	16,880	18,350
Recycle at transfer stations	845	1,075	780	2,380
Total waste to landfill (excluding household collections)	17,455	24,055	19,810	26,050

Table 8. Horowhenua District - estimated waste quantities via transfer stations or direct to landfill[4]

3.2.3 Unquantified Waste

There are several waste streams that exist but are difficult to quantify. Examples include rural waste managed on farms, waste transported to adjacent districts, materials captured as part of commercial activity (e.g. scrap metal, industrial by-products, commercial recycling) and waste materials managed within manufacturing operations (e.g. bio-solids from food processing operations applied to land, wood processing residues). This means that both waste disposed to landfill, and waste diverted/recovered are likely to be underestimated.

There is an increasing level of interest in rural waste across New Zealand. As the rural sector considers the implications of current waste management approaches, it is likely that increasing quantities of materials from farming activities will enter the Council via transfer stations or into commercial waste management systems.

The infographic on page 20 shows how challenging it is for the Council to accurately determine the total waste generated in the Horowhenua and then calculate the amount of waste produced per person. Not all waste collected in our district ends up at the local transfer stations. A considerable portion is sent to adjacent transfer stations or, in some instances, directly to other landfills, not Bonny Glen. Licensing waste collectors is considered a potential solution to this challenge. However, this approach assumes that contractors have the necessary weighing and measuring systems in place to accurately weigh individual loads within specific districts. Waste companies may be hesitant to share commercially sensitive data with the Council. Building a trusting relationship with collectors will be essential to facilitate data sharing, bearing in mind that the Council competes in, and regulates, the waste management sector.

4 Data sourced from waste collection and transfer station contract reporting.

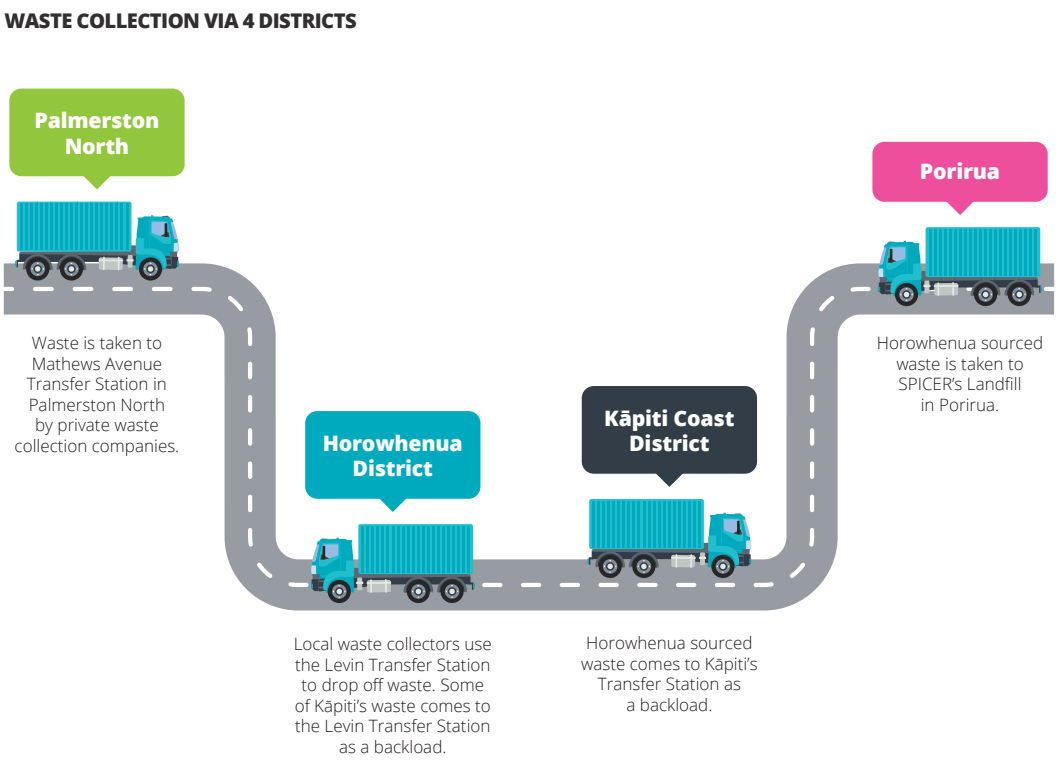


Figure 9. Waste Collection via 4 Districts

Kerbside Recycling Collection Composition of Recyclables

Some 32% of the population are of the belief that Council collected recycling is sent to landfill. This view affects peoples support of the waste diversion initiatives. Below is a breakdown, by product category, of the amount of diverted recyclable material that is collected, separated, baled and transported to reuse markets. Summary assessment of percentages of recyclables by composition is presented in Table 9.

HDC KERBSIDE RECYCLING	COMPOSITION	TONNES/YEAR
Paper/card	50%	884
Plastics 1	4%	69
Plastics 2	2%	35
Plastics 5	2%	34
Ferrous	4%	63
Non-Ferrous	2%	27
Glass bottles	21%	376
Residual	16%	278
Total	**100%**	**1766**

Table 9. Horowhenua waste by Composition

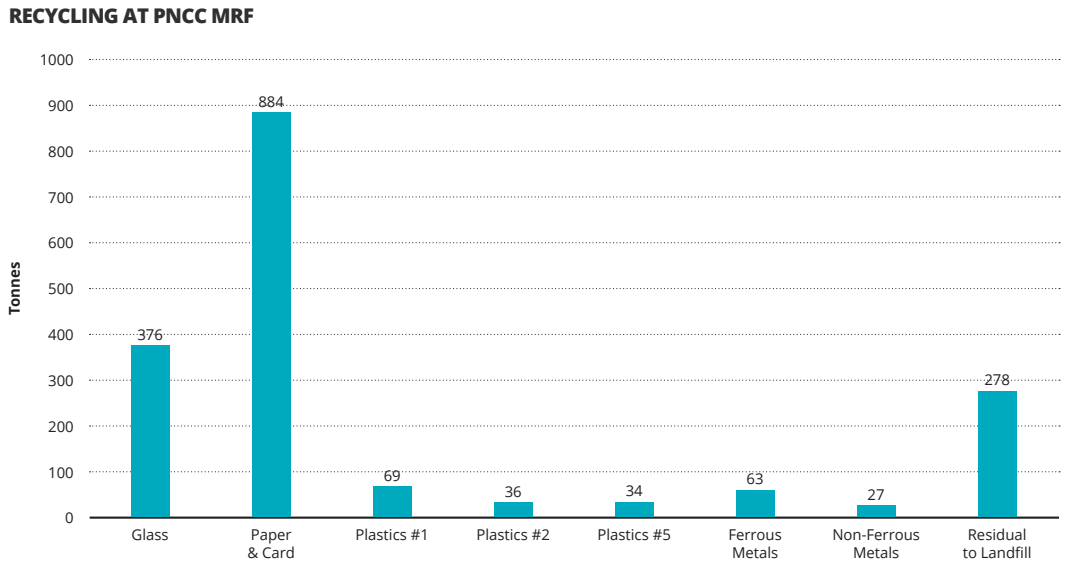


Figure 10. Horowhenua district recycling 2022/23 as received at PNCC MRF

There are further opportunities to capture additional recyclable material through the transfer stations and kerbside collections, including organic material, timber, metals, paper, plastics 1,2,5 and glass bottles. Specifically:

- Paper/cardboard recovery appears at relatively moderate levels. It is to be noted that a considerable amount of paper and cardboard is collected by private enterprise (Oji Fibre Solutions). These annual tonnages are presently unknown.
- Recent waste surveys suggest recovery of 'recyclable' plastic is relatively high. Note: Markets dictate what plastics can be collected and reused. Many plastics have limited or no market in New Zealand or anywhere else. Note: Greater public participation in recycling could be obtained if the Council rolled out its own kerbside rubbish bin collection service and used the smaller 120L rubbish sized bins.
- Organic waste recovery is relatively low and would be improved with a combination of an urban kerbside organics collection and appropriate gate pricing mechanisms at the three district transfer stations. Organic waste recovery is lower than it could be in part due to the influence of commercial waste operators marketing of large wheelie bins. Large wheelie bins for rubbish have been found to discourage recycling/diversion activity. Note: Ministry for Environment (MfE) require councils to introduce urban kerbside kitchen waste collections by 2029.
- Metals recovery is an under-estimated activity. Further networking with local scrap metal dealers may assist in the sharing of data on the volume of recycled metals exported out of our district.
- Bottle glass recovery is at a good level. Council contractors have moved to colour sorting the glass at kerbside which has dramatically improved the marketability/reuse of the collected product. Note: Sorting at source invariably produces a higher grade and more saleable commodity. This is due to minimal contamination.

As noted in Table 8, diversion of recyclable materials at transfer stations is quite low. This suggests there is potential to increase the recovery of materials with a focus on areas with low recovery and modest value. Examples include organics, whiteware, scrap metals and construction and demolition materials. Note: There is a need for additional investment in infrastructure, in addition to implementing pricing mechanisms to encourage changes in behaviour.

There are other materials present in the waste stream that require careful management to avoid negative impacts. These include:

- Hazardous waste (chemicals, e-waste, used oil, asbestos).
- Rural waste - waste from the business of farming including agricultural plastics (wrap and chemical containers), unwanted chemicals, and redundant treated timber.
- Waste from major processing sites - examples include waste treatment residuals (for example sludge), packaging (pallet wrap, broken pallets) and containers.


Visy New Zealand - Bottle glass manufacturing

3.3 Summary of District-Specific Issues

As we explore waste services in the Horowhenua, some issues have been identified. These issues make it challenging to provide effective services and achieve the goals of the NZ Waste Strategy, such as reducing our impact on the environment and using resources well. But these problems also present opportunities. The Council, the community, and businesses can work together to improve waste management in our district.

The issues identified include:

- Illegal dumping of waste will likely increase due in part to increased disposal charges and limited compliance prosecutions. If people learn they can get away with fly tipping, the noncompliance will compound in frequency and in cost. Council could reduce the incidence of illegal dumping by way of reasonably priced kerbside rubbish bags and increased resourcing of the enforcement activity.
- The cost for refuse bags is high compared to neighbouring council areas. The small 60 litre bag encourages residents to divert more recyclable material into the Council provided large kerbside recycling bin. A high bag price drives consumers towards large bins provided by private operators, effectively undermining waste minimisation objectives.
- In some parts of our district rural residents have a roadside collection service (rubbish and recycling) that is costly to operate per resident. The low rural household density makes it difficult to justify the continuation of such a service. Note: Rural residents presently do not contribute towards the costs for the rural kerbside recycling service.
- Commercial and construction waste makes up a large proportion of material disposed of to landfill from the Horowhenua district. Estimates place construction and demolition waste at around 30% of transfer station waste.
- The current kerbside collection service for rural roads (roads with permitted speeds above 50km/h) place road users both following and oncoming travellers, at considerable risk of collision from a collection vehicle that cannot remove itself from the live lane when stopped. This leads to the dangerous situation of following vehicles overtaking the stopped vehicle and moving into the oncoming traffic lane.
- Cost of the kerbside recycling service has increased considerably over the last few years. A 29% increase since contract commenced in 2018.
- The value of recyclable products is extremely variable with some baled ready-for-market materials having a negative value.

- Ministry for the Environment requires increased levels of urban waste diversion. The downside is that additional collections will add to annual rates costs.
- While the Levin Landfill was operational, the revenue from this activity was used to fund the kerbside recycling costs. With the Levin Landfill now closed, revenue will need to be sourced directly from ratepayers.

Waste Data - Issues and Constraints

While there is some information available about the quantity and composition of waste generated in our district, the data is incomplete.

The available data needs to be interpreted to consider:

- There is a mix of volume-based estimates and measured weights.
- The source of waste is not always clear.
- There is limited data on market share, coverage, set out rate or participation rates for kerbside collection or refuse and recyclable material.
- The data regarding quantity of waste collected is not complete. For example:
  - The quantity of all organic waste composted by commercial composters.
  - The quantity of waste collected from commercial premises for recycling.
  - The quantity of waste generated on rural properties and processed or disposed on site.

Council has a Solid Waste Bylaw in place that mandates the collection of data on collection services, such as the amount of material collected and where it goes for disposal or processing. Collaborating closely with collection and processing companies operating in the Horowhenua to implement these data provisions will enhance the availability and quality of information. For the ready flow of commercially sensitive data, it is essential to foster a trusting relationship between commercial operators and Council.



4. Policies, Plans and Regulation

4.1 Summary of Guiding Policies, Plans and Legislation that Affect the WMMP

There is wide a range of statutory documents and associated policy that impacts on waste management and minimisation in the Horowhenua district. These are summarised in Table 10; further detail is provided in the Horowhenua Waste Assessment (2024).

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	MANAWATŪ - WHANGANUI REGION	HOROWHENUA
Waste Minimisation Act 2008	Horizons One Plan	Long Term Plan 2021 - 2044
Health Act 1956		Horowhenua District Plan
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996		Solid Waste Management Bylaw including licence terms and conditions
Resource Management Act 1991		Solid Waste Activity Management Plan 2024
Local Government Act 2002		Waste Minimisation and Management Plan 2018
Climate Change Response Act 2002		Waste Assessment 2024
Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy 2023		
NZ Emissions Trading Scheme		

Table 10. Selected relevant policy for waste in Horowhenua District

4.2 Statutory Requirements

A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) must contain a summary of the Council's objectives, policies and targets for waste management and minimisation. The Plan should clearly communicate how the Council will deliver on these objectives.

Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) states that a WMMP must provide for:

a. objectives and policies for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district

b. methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district, including –

   i. collection, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal services for the district to meet its current and future waste management and minimisation needs (whether provided by the territorial authority or otherwise); and

   ii. any waste management and minimisation facilities provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority; and

   iii. any waste management and minimisation activities, including any educational or public awareness activities, provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority.

   iv. how implementing the plan is to be funded

   v. if the territorial authority wishes to make grants or advances of money in accordance with section 47, the framework for doing so.

A WMMP must have regard to the waste hierarchy, the Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy 2023, and a Council's most recent Waste Assessment.



Policy

- Implementation of licensing provisions in the existing by-law (funding, service level, litter, data provision).
- Data collection via licensing of waste operators (as above).
- Targeted data collection, for example waste surveys.
- Making information on waste issues and opportunities available.
- Grant co-funding for projects that deliver on the goals and objectives for waste management and minimisation.
- Working with neighbouring councils and other stakeholders to progress national debate on waste issues and policy.

These options focus on the priority waste streams identified through the review of the current situation and summarised in the following list.

National

- Organic waste
- Glass bottles
- Paper/Cardboard
- Metals
- Plastics
- Timber

Other materials requiring active management include:

- Hazardous waste
- Difficult or special waste
- General waste
- e-Waste

Waste sources

- Rural waste
- Industrial processing

5. Vision, Goals, Objectives and Targets

5.1 Background

The preparation of this Waste Assessment has included review of the Vision - Goals - Objectives framework set out in the previous Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

The relationship between Vision, Goals and Objectives is illustrated in Figure 10 and defined in Table 12[5].

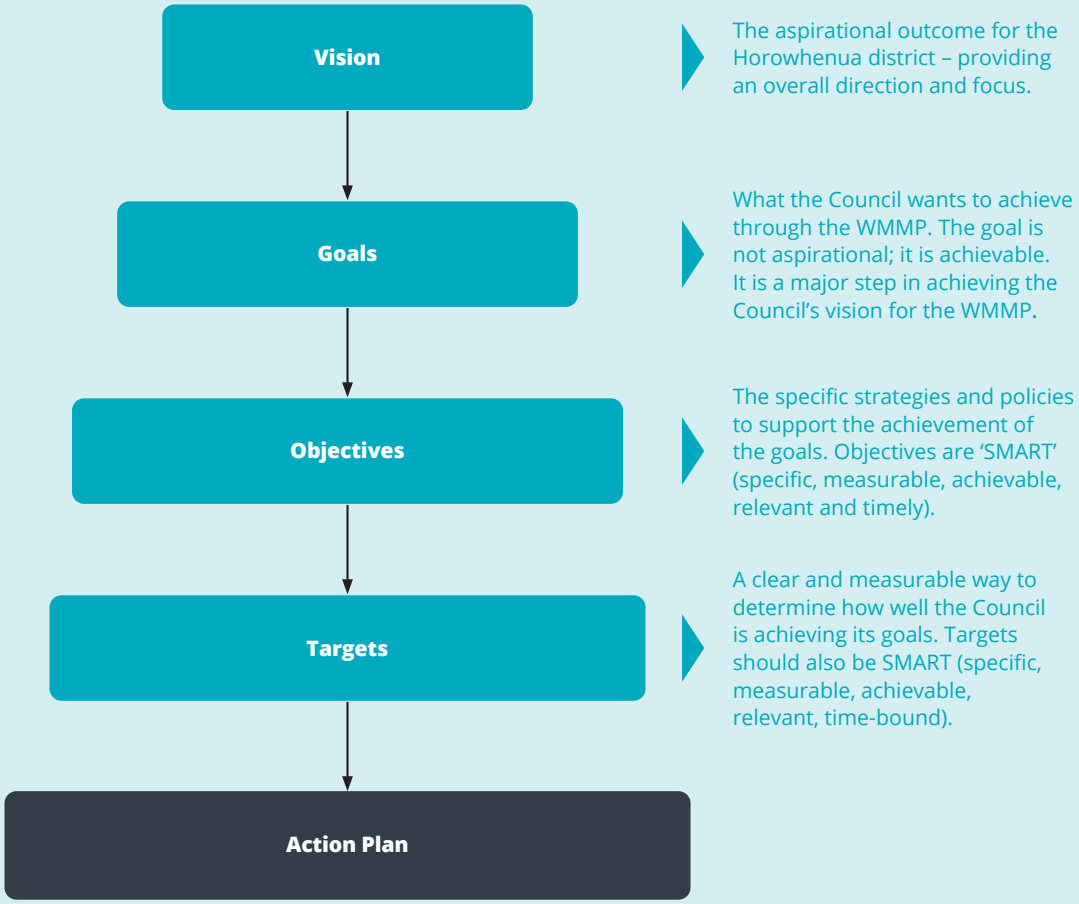


Table 12. WMMP Vision, goals, objectives and targets.

5 Sourced from Waste Assessments and Waste Management and Minimisation Planning – A Guide for Territorial Authorities, MfE 2015.

5.2 Vision, Goals and Objectives

Vision

To provide households and businesses with affordable and impactful waste management and minimisation services. To promote community empowerment, individual responsibility and positive behaviour change.

This vision reflects the intended direction for our district in putting maximum effort into diversion and using landfill disposal as a last resort. This approach is aligned with the waste hierarchy, reflects the Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Strategy, and acknowledges our responsibility to manage our waste responsibly and minimise the impact on our environment; particularly as all landfill waste must be transported out of our district to a large regional facility.

Our vision will be realised through achieving a set of supporting goals and objectives set out below.

Goals

The goals for waste management and minimisation in the Horowhenua District are to:

1. Reduce waste where we can
2. Manage waste responsibly
3. Make it easy to recycle
4. Provide the best price disposal of urban waste
5. Maintain community services
6. Provide high impact, low cost delivery of targeted waste diversion initiatives
7. Promote the environmentally safe disposal of all waste (including hazardous waste, herbicides, lithium ion batteries, paint etc.)
8. Council to advocate for our community on a regional and national level
9. Educate the community on waste minimisation

Objectives

The objectives for waste management and minimisation in the Horowhenua District are:

1. To reduce waste disposed to landfill
2. Enable data sharing with private waste collectors
3. Enable data sharing with private waste recycling companies
4. Provide the community with access to recycling services
5. Ensure households and businesses have access to the safe disposal of general waste
6. Provide environmentally safe disposal of hazardous wastes
7. To reduce illegal dumping
8. To provide waste minimisation education in schools



9. To educate the community in waste minimisation
10. To work with collaboratively with other territorial authorities, central government, industry and other parties to improve waste management and minimisation in New Zealand
11. Provide high impact, low cost waste diversion initiatives

Table 13 provides a summary of the Vision - Goals and Objectives presented above and associated targets for waste management and minimisation and in the Horowhenua District.

Tangata Whenua Worldview of Waste Management

Our vision aligns with principles of tangata whenua, such as kaitiakitanga, which involves taking a holistic view of the environment and striving to safeguard the land, air, and water from potential harm caused by improper waste management practices.

Historically, tangata whenua communities primarily produced organic waste, which could be managed by returning it to the land. However, in modern times, this approach is no longer feasible due to the increase in waste volumes and the emergence of non-organic and potentially hazardous waste materials.

Kaitiakitanga, mauri, and the waste hierarchy are regarded as interconnected principles that reinforce our goal of reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill.

VISION

To provide and households and businesses with affordable and impactful waste management and minimisation services. Promoting community empowerment, individual responsibility and positive behaviour change.

OBJECTIVE	RELEVANT GOAL(S)	TARGET(S)
1. To reduce waste disposed to landfill	Reduce waste where we can.	Waste disposal < 600kg per person (urban areas) by 2029
	Manage waste responsibly.	
	Make it easy to recycle.	
	Provide high impact, low cost delivery of targeted waste diversion initiatives.	
	Educate the community on waste minimisation.	
2. Enable data sharing with private waste collectors	Reduce waste where we can.	To achieve Council's Solid Waste Statement of Service Performance measures.
	Manage waste responsibly.	
3. Enable data sharing with private waste recycling companies	Reduce waste where we can.	Reach MfE urban waste diversion targets.
	Manage waste responsibly.	Urban kerbside recycling 30% by 2026 Urban kerbside recycling 40% 2028
4. Provide the community with access to recycling services	Make it easy to recycle.	Satisfaction with Council kerbside recycling and transfer station services. Residents satisfaction > 75%
5. Ensure households and businesses have access to the safe disposal of general waste	Maintain community services.	Satisfaction with Council kerbside rubbish and transfer station services.
	Provide the best price disposal of urban waste.	Residents satisfaction > 75%
6. Provide environmentally safe disposal of hazardous wastes	Promote the environmentally safe disposal of all waste (including hazardous waste, herbicides, lithium ion batteries, paint etc).	Foxton and Levin Transfer Stations have facilities with appropriate fees to accept hazardous waste (domestic quantities only) by 2026
7. To reduce illegal	Manage waste responsibly.	Quantity of illegally dumped waste <2023/24 amount
8. To provide waste minimisation education in schools	Educate the community on waste minimisation.	Schools programmes delivered by Council waste educators is provided to >700 school aged students each year.
9. To educate the community of waste minimisation	Educate the community on waste minimisation.	Council to have 3 waste minimisation campaigns a year.
10. To work with collaboratively with other territorial authorities, central government, industry and other parties to improve waste management and minimisation in New Zealand	Council to advocate for our community on a regional and national level.	Council to attend > 5 events (including, TA forums and national events).
11. Provide high impact, low cost waste diversion initiatives	Reduce waste where we can.	Implement pilot trail of cost effective/ logistically attainable options:
	Manage waste responsibly.	2026
	Make it easy to recycle.	2027
	Provide high impact, low cost delivery of targeted waste diversion initiatives.	2028

Table 13. WMMP Vision, goals, objectives and targets 2024

5.3 Council's Intended Role

Council will continue to adopt a part user pays and part community funded approach to the delivery of waste transfer and disposal services in our district. Some services will be fully funded by community public funding. Examples include kerbside recycling, servicing of litter bins, cleaning up illegal dumping, and the management of closed landfills.

Council will continue to own and support the operation of some key infrastructure for waste management and minimisation in our district. This includes the transfer stations in Foxton and Shannon, and the community mobile recycling stations across Horowhenua.

Council will provide information on waste management and minimisation to the community and have staff or Council funded contractors available for education purposes. Council will work closely with other approved promoters of effective waste management and minimisation.

5.4 Protecting Public Health

Waste, especially hazardous and rotting materials, poses potential health risks. Therefore, a primary objective of waste management is to safeguard public health. This is ensured by minimising contact with waste and managing it carefully. In practice this means:

- Containing waste effectively, including:
- Providing appropriate containers at point of generation e.g. workspace, kitchen, etc.
- Providing appropriate containers for storing waste prior to collection – these may be reusable (wheelie bins) or single use (rubbish bags).
- Providing dedicated public drop off areas at transfer stations and landfills.
- Regular collection and disposal.
- Suitable collection and transport vehicles.
- Disposal at a well-constructed and operated landfill including provision of appropriate barrier systems such as base liner and adequate daily, intermediate and final cover. (a Class I landfill)
- Excluding as far as possible vermin (such as rats, cockroaches) that may spread waste or associated contaminants.

5.5 Actions for Achieving Effective & Efficient Waste Management & Minimisation

Introduction

Section 51 of the Waste Management Act says that a Waste Assessment must include a list of options to meet the district's future needs, along with an evaluation of how suitable each option is.

This section outlines how we identify and evaluate actions to meet our district's future needs and goals. The preferred options from this assessment will be included in the WMMP as strategies and featured in the Action Plan.

For Horowhenua, waste production is expected to increase with population and economic growth during this Plan's duration. So, it is essential for infrastructure planning to consider this expected growth.

Data suggests there is room to increase material diversion from the current 20% across the waste management system. Challenges include illegal dumping, getting reliable waste data, and more materials entering the waste stream from rural properties. Our focus is on addressing these issues while meeting future needs.



5.6 Identifying Options and Actions

There are a wide range of approaches to providing waste management and minimisation services and programmes that could be adopted in Horowhenua. One helpful approach for assessing these options is the model illustrated in Figure 11. Effective waste management and minimisation relies on a combination of infrastructure (including collection), education and regulation or policy.

These are supported by having the right data to inform decision making.

For the Waste Assessment, Council has identified options by looking at the main challenges for waste management in Horowhenua, checking what has been done elsewhere, and finding new solutions when needed. Options have also been considered with reference to the current recovery rates of key materials.[6]

Using the model shown in Figure 11, we can group the options as follows:

Infrastructure

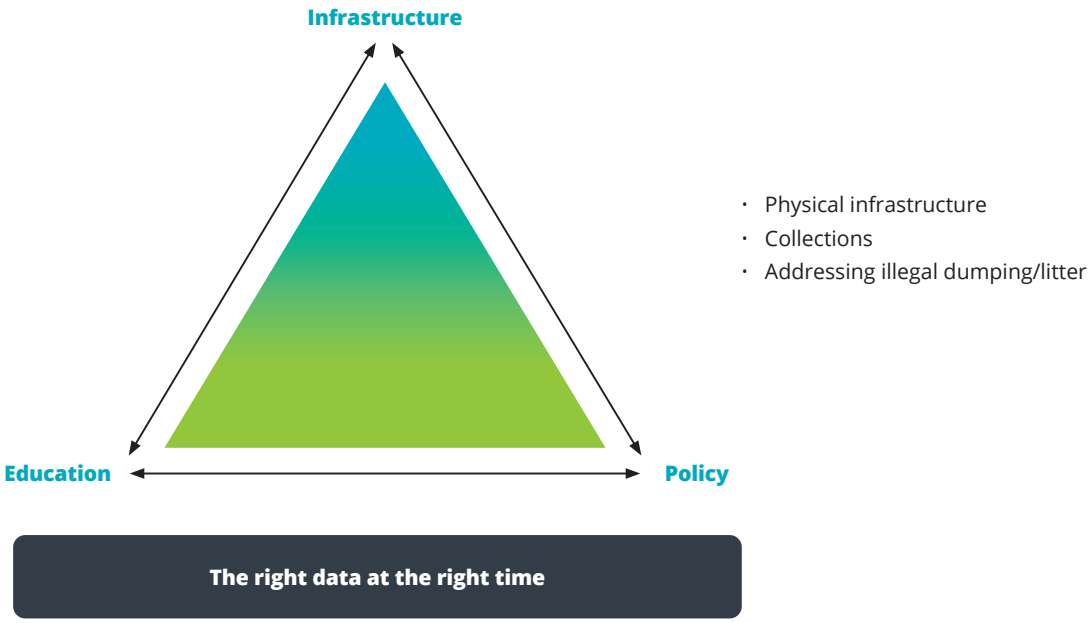
- Providing collection services – collection of waste, recyclable materials (at kerbside or transfer station), organic waste and/or bulky items, litter bins;
- Providing physical infrastructure – fixed location or mobile recycling stations (MRSs), waste sorting, waste processing and/or disposal facilities;
- Managing the negative impacts of waste – litter/ illegal dumping clean-up, closed landfills;
- Council will support recycling efforts which may include the purchasing of end products which have been produced through closed loop systems or made from natural materials.

Education

- Changing behaviour – education programmes targeting schools, businesses and/or households;
- Support infrastructure – information on how to use kerbside collection and community mobile recycling stations to maximise recovery and maintain the quality of recovered materials (to maximise their resale value);
- Contributing to national education/information programmes.

6 Key materials include paper/card, plastics, glass, organic waste, metals, glass and timber.





- Physical infrastructure
- Collections
- Addressing illegal dumping/litter

Figure 11. Effective Waste Management and Minimisation

5.7 Options & Actions for the Future

Based on findings in the Waste Assessment (Appendix A), the following options should be included in our Waste Management and Minimisation action plan.

Infrastructure Actions

- Progress procurement for a new refuse collection contract (1st Oct 2025) as a continuation of the existing service (part user pays rubbish bags) with a strong focus on managing health and safety and managing market share.
- Progress procurement for a new recycling collection contract (01 July 2026) focused on reducing health and safety risks, producing high quality recyclable materials and increasing the capture of presently advertised recyclable materials from urban households and residents who use transfer stations and Mobile Recycling Stations (MRSs).
- Progress procurement for a new transfer station operations contract – Foxton and Shannon (01 Oct 2025). The contract will focus on maintaining an acceptable level of service, reducing costs and maximising recovery of materials including recyclable materials, organic waste and reusable items.
- Complete detailed analysis of organic waste collection options including the status quo (private sector services), a kitchen and garden waste collection and kitchen waste only collection.
- Complete detailed analysis of sorting of Commercial and Industrial (C&I) and/or Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste prior to disposal of residual material.
- Council to confirm a medium to long term strategy for Levin Landfill that provides for full funding of non-compliant legacy matters, operations, and post closure maintenance.
- Work with herbicide product users and hazardous waste disposal companies to improve the management of end of use hazardous waste, including providing options in the district for specific processing of waste streams such as e-Waste.

Education Actions

- Continue to update and maintain information on the Council website regarding waste and recycling collection and community Mobile Recycling Stations in the Horowhenua district.
- Provide clear information and education to promote the collection of quality product suitable for resale by the private sector or Council operated/funded recycling services, e.g. farm plastics, soft plastics recycling, Paint-wise
- Disseminate information to all catchment residents (including holiday makers/temporary residents) including national programmes like Love Food Hate Waste.
- Maintaining school education programme, support environmental education activities for schools, homes and businesses.
- Maintain funding for Waste Minimisation Officer role. Either by Council public funding or Ministry for the Environment (MfE) levy funding provision.
- Provide information to our community about the negative impact of illegal dumping and alternatives available to them e.g. kerbside recycling collection, part public funded rubbish bag collection, commercial skip bins and transfer stations.

Policy Actions

- Develop criteria for making grants available from Council's allocation of Waste Levy funds. Provisionally criteria will be based on contribution to the Vision, Goals and Objectives for waste management and minimisation with consideration also to co-funding arrangements. Applications for funding should be assessed for their ability to deliver the promised benefits i.e. diversion from landfill of 50 tonnes plus per annum, due diligence on organisation capability, governance and accountability. Within financial constraints consideration also needs to be given to ensuring that funding supports new or expanded activities rather than only supporting the status quo.
- Continue to report on progress against the targets in the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) in Annual Reports.
- Collaborate with local government organisations, non-government organisations (NGO) and other key stakeholders to progress national activity on waste management and minimisation policy directives.
- Continue to actively address illegal dumping activity by adequate resourcing of Council's Compliance Team. And where possible prosecuting non-compliant behaviour.

ACTION PLAN (INFRASTRUCTURE)	TIMELINE	FUNDING
a. Provide future service delivery options for urban kerbside recycling including funding options. Note: Rural kerbside recycling requires a feasibility study looking at financing and safety concerns. (integrated with Action d)	June 2024	User Pays & Rates (existing) Targeted Rate
b. Adjust rubbish bag service delivery options to facilitate either service delivery growth or greater user pays ratio that ensures the service delivery remains viable and minimises impacts of rate increases (integrated with Action c)		User Pays & Rates (existing). User Pays
c. Investigate feasibility of clean fill operations at Levin Landfill or another site		Revenue Opportunity
d. Progress procurement for a new rubbish collection contract as a continuation of the existing service (user pays rubbish bags) with a strong focus on managing health and safety and managing market share.	October 2025	User Pays & Rates (existing)
e. Progress procurement for a new kerbside recycling collection contract focused on reducing health and safety risks, producing high quality recyclable materials and increasing the capture of recyclable materials from households.	July 2026	User Pays & Rates (existing)
f. Progress procurement for a new transfer station operations contract (Foxton and Shannon) focused on maintaining an acceptable level of service and maximising recovery of materials including recyclable materials, organic waste and other reusable items.	July2026	User Pays & Rates (existing)
g. Complete detailed analysis of organic waste collection options including the status quo (private sector services) of a kitchen and garden waste collection and kitchen waste only collection i.e. MfE target for 2029 – All towns with populations greater than 1,000 people	Dec 2025 & June 2026	Rates (existing)
h. Council to confirm a strategy for closed Levin Landfill that provides for full funding of historic and current development, operations, closure and appropriate management post closure.	June 2024	Rates (existing)
i. Council to confirm urban and rural kerbside recycling options and service delivery and appropriate management of any confirmed changes	June 2024	Rates (existing)
j. For the Foxton and Shannon Transfer Stations: 1. Improve design to facilitate more recycling opportunities. 2. Increase capacity for acceptance of environmentally harmful waste streams e.g. Lithium-Ion batteries, pesticides, waste oils	2028-2030	Rates (existing)

Table 12. Infrastructure Actions

ACTION (EDUCATION)	TIMELINE	FUNDING
k. Continue to update and maintain information on the Council website regarding waste and recycling collection and drop off services in the Horowhenua district.	Ongoing	User Pays & Rates (existing) Targeted Rate
l. Provide clear information and education to promote the effective use of private sector waste disposal options **(For example, farm plastics, soft plastic recycling, PaintWise) and Council operated recycling services.**		Rates (existing)
m. Disseminate information to all residents (including holiday makers/ temporary residents) including national programmes like Love Food Hate Waste.	Ongoing	Rates (existing)
n. Maintaining school education programmes, support environmental education activities for schools, homes and businesses.	Ongoing	
o. Provide information to the community about the negative impact of illegal dumping and alternatives available to the community (kerbside collection, commercial skip bins and transfer stations).	Ongoing	Rates (existing)

Table 13. Education Actions

ACTION (POLICY)	TIMELINE	FUNDING
p. Develop criteria for applications for grants via Council's allocation of Waste Levy funds. Provisional criteria will be based on contribution to the Vision, Goals and Objectives for waste management and minimisation with consideration of co-funding. Applications for funding should be assessed for their ability to deliver the promised benefits i.e. due diligence on organisation capability, governance and accountability. Volume of waste materials diverted from going to landfill. Consideration also needs to be given to ensuring that funding supports new or expanded activities rather than supporting the status quo.	June 2025	Waste levy
q. Continue to report on progress against the targets in the WMMP in Full Operational Performance Reports and Annual Reports.	June 2024 and ongoing	Rates (existing)
r. Collaborate with local government organisations, non-government organisations (NGO) and other key stakeholders to progress national activity on waste management and minimisation policy.	Ongoing	Rates (existing)
s. Continue to actively address illegal dumping activity including where possible identifying perpetrators in order to issue litter infringement penalties.	Ongoing	Rates (existing)

Table 14. Policy Actions



6. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Progress

The success of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) relies on taking effective action to achieve the Vision, Goals, and Objectives it sets out. The targets outlined in Section 5 provide key benchmarks for measuring progress. Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting efforts will center on gathering data to track progress towards these targets.

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The assessment found gaps in available waste information. Some data exists but is not accessible to the Council[7] while other data is not available at all[8].

To track progress on the WMMP goals, Council will gather the data listed in Table 15.

Some Action Plan tasks aim to get the data from Table 15. For instance, Council will keep licensing in line with the current by-law and enhance reporting in Council contracts.

Council will evaluate collected data to measure progress against targets in Section 4.2. The periodic review of the Action Plan will assess how effective Council's actions have been in reaching the WMMP goals.



7 For example, regarding private sector collection services.

8 For example, regarding the number of households participating in the kerbside recycling collection service.

DATA SOURCE	INFORMATION	COMMENT
Council contractors	Illegal dumping	Contract reporting
	Litter (bins, clean-up)	
	Kerbside refuse	Contract reporting
	Kerbside recycling	Contract reporting
	Transfer station refuse	Contract reporting
	Transfer station recycling/recover	Contract reporting
	Recycling station recycling	Contract reporting
	Landfill disposal	Contract reporting
Other collectors	Kerbside/Business refuse	By-law data requirements
Waste processor	Materials processed	By-law data requirements
Council contact database	Illegal dumping incidents	Compliance Team issuing infringement fines
Customer Surveys	Residents satisfaction	Council survey
Council Activity Reporting (Annual Report)	By-law implementation (licensing) Data summary	Contract requirement or targeted survey
Targeted data collection	Solid Waste Analysis Protocol Surveys (waste composition)	Contract required
	Kerbside collection surveys (participation, set out rates)	Contract required
	Recycling contamination survey	Contract required

Table 15. Data source and description

6.2 Reporting

Progress on implementing the actions from this WMMP will be providing status reporting in Council's Annual Report each year. Reporting will note current performance against the targets, based on available information.



7. Targets and Measurements

The Targets set out in Section 5 of this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) provide a high-level measure of progress. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting will focus on gathering data to assess progress against these targets, inform refinement of existing actions and development of future actions.

Progress in achieving the Vision - Goals - Objectives of this WMMP will be monitored by collecting the data outlined in Table 13.

Some of the activities in this Action Plan are focused on securing the information noted in Table 10. For example, ongoing implementation of licensing (based on the existing Bylaw) and improving reporting under existing and future Council contracts.

Periodic review of the Action Plan (see Section 5 of the Action Plan) will consider how effective the actions underway or completed have been in achieving the Vision - Goals - Objectives of this Plan. Table 13 links Targets to measures noted in Tables 16 and 17.

TARGET	MEASURE
1.1 To reduce the total quantity of waste disposed of to landfill from Horowhenua on a per capita basis. The national figure is presently 756 kg per person. (Note: Improvement dependant on addition of new services) **Waste disposal < 600 kg per person each year**	Tonnes of waste disposed of to landfill per capita (Urban only)
2.1 Increase in the diversion rate for recycling at kerbside and transfer stations.	% of waste recycled per year
The current figures are 21% and 13% respectively. ***Kerbside recycling > 40%2029.*** **Note: Increase governed by implementation of other types of kerbside recycling e.g. kerbside kitchen waste collection.**	
Recycling at Refuse Transfer Stations increase over present rate by 50% by 2029	% of waste recycled
3.1 Satisfaction with kerbside recycling and transfer station services. ***Residents satisfaction > 75%***	Residents Satisfaction Survey results
4.1 To publish a summary of available data on waste generation and management with each Annual Report. Summary data published in Annual Report to create a grant scheme to support new initiatives to reduce waste	Summary reporting on Waste Management and Minimisation Plan in Annual Report. Grant applications invited.
5.1 Reduction in illegal dumping incidents and quantity of material illegally dumped in the Horowhenua district.	Number of incidents and quantity of illegally dumped material
5.2 Residents satisfaction with litter and illegal dumping management. Residents satisfaction > 85 %	Residents satisfaction survey results
6.1 Schools programmes delivered by Council **Waste education is provided to >700 school aged students each year.**	Number of students receiving waste education
6.2 Council promotes waste minimisation at > five events in the Horowhenua each year.	Number of events addressing waste minimisation.

Table 16. Measuring progress against targets

MEASURE	DEFINITION
Total of waste disposed of to landfill per capita	Total quantity of waste disposed of to landfill (from contract and licensing reporting) divided by Horowhenua resident population
Total of waste recycled per year	Total quantity of waste recycled or recovered (from contract and licensing reporting) divided by total quantity of district waste disposed of to landfill (from contract and licensing reporting)
Residents satisfaction	Measure as defined in Long Term Plan 2024-2044 or LTP.
Total of illegal dumped material	Total quantity of illegally dumped material picked up by Horowhenua District contractors per year. And total cost to collect and deliver to transfer stations.

Table 17. Measure definitions

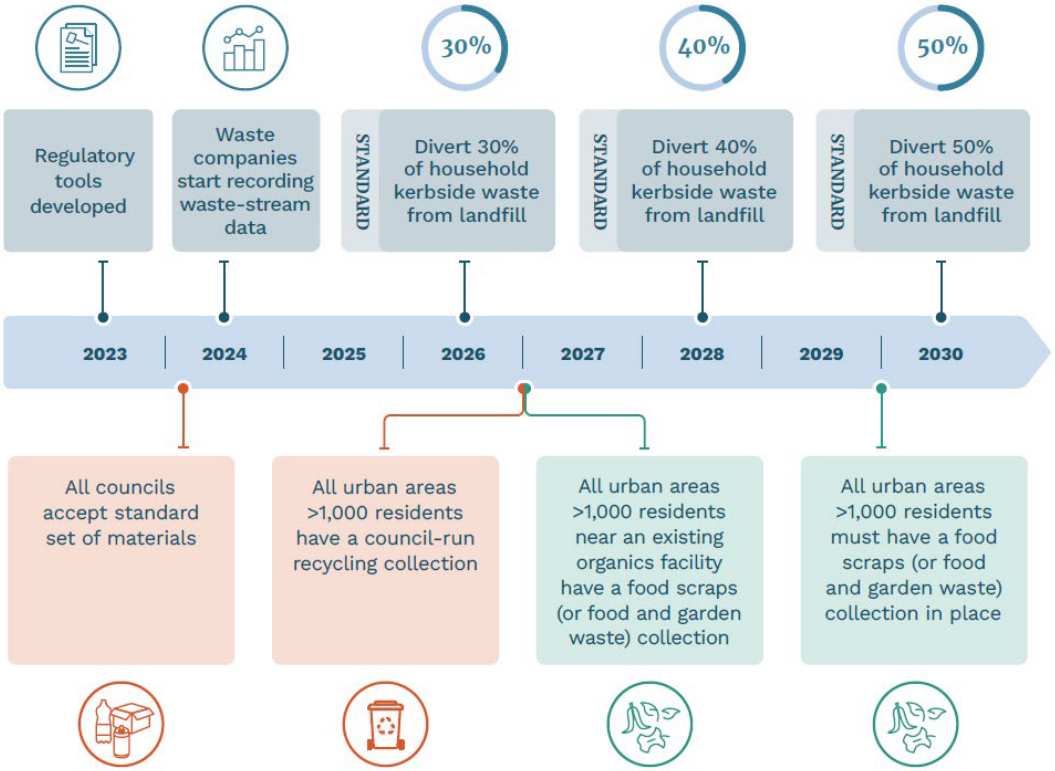


Figure 12. Ministry for the Environment timeline for waste Diversion Targets

2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Infrastructure Services					
Contracts					
Rubbish Collection	Rubbish Collection	Rubbish Collection	Rubbish Collection	Rubbish Collection	Rubbish Collection
Kerbside Recycling	Kerbside Recycling	Kerbside Recycling	Kerbside Recycling	Kerbside Recycling	Kerbside Recycling
Transfer Stations	Transfer Stations	Transfer Stations	Transfer Stations	Transfer Stations	Transfer Stations
Potential new services	Household hazardous waste			Tender/Appoint Organic waste service	Organic waste service
	e.g. e-waste			Tender/Appoint Bulky waste service	Bulky waste service
					Tender/Appoint C&D / C&I service-problem products e.g. e-waste
Investigations					
	Complete study on organic waste collection		LTP Proposal for organic waste		
		Complete study on bulky waste options	LTP Proposal for bulky waste		
		Complete study on C&D and C&I waste sorting	LTP Proposal on waste sorting at designated facility. (Council Road?)		
Education/Information					
Kerbside collections (various types)	Kerbside collections (various types)	Kerbside collections (various types)	Kerbside collections (various types)	Kerbside collections (various types)	Kerbside collections (various types)
Council services	Council services	Council services	Council services	Council services	Council services
For holiday makers	For holiday makers	For holiday makers	For holiday makers	For holiday makers	For holiday makers
Schools	Schools	Schools	Schools	Schools	Schools
Illegal dumping	Illegal dumping	Illegal dumping	Illegal dumping	Illegal dumping	Illegal dumping
Policy					
Develop grant funding criteria	Grant funding round	Grant funding round	Grant funding round	Grant funding round	Grant funding round
By-law revision					By-law revision
Report on progress in 2024/25 Annual Report.	Report on progress in 2025/26 Annual Report.	Report on progress in 2026/27 Annual Report.	Report on progress in 2027/28 Annual Report.	Report on progress in 2028/29 Annual Report.	Report on progress in 2029/30 Annual Report.
Collaborate with others national activity and policy.	Collaborate with others national activity and policy.	Collaborate with others national activity and policy.	Collaborate with others national activity and policy.	Collaborate with others national activity and policy.	Collaborate with others national activity and policy.
Illegal dumping investigation and enforcement activity	Illegal dumping investigation and enforcement activity	Illegal dumping investigation and enforcement activity	Illegal dumping investigation and enforcement activity	Illegal dumping investigation and enforcement activity	Illegal dumping investigation and enforcement activity

Table 18???

8. Funding the Plan

8.1 Plan Implementation Funding

The funding of the implementation of this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) will come from user charges, rate payer funds and levy payments returned to the Council.

User Charges

Fund kerbside refuse collection, disposal of kerbside waste to landfill and the disposal or management of waste materials at the two Council owned transfer stations.

Rate Payer Funding

Provide public good focused services. Examples include kerbside recycling collection, supporting transfer station operations/maintenance where user charges are not adequate to cover the full cost of operation, public part funding of kerbside rubbish bag collection, illegal dumping clean-ups, litter bin servicing, licensing implementation, education activities, closed landfill maintenance and reporting on the Plan implementation.

Levy Payments

Fund activities that promote or achieve the Goals and Objectives of this WMMP.

8.2 Grants and Advances of Monies

As part of the implementation of the WMMP Council will develop criteria for making grants available from Council's allocation of Waste Levy funds.

The amount of money available for grants will be determined as part of the Annual Plan process but is expected to be in the order of 15% of the levy funding received by Council. Note: Funding is sourced from Levy payments made by the Ministry for the Environment not rates, therefore will not be affected by the setting of annual rate increases. It is a stand-alone account outside of rates.

Criteria will be based on the funded activities contribution to promoting and achieving the Vision, Goals and Objectives for waste management and minimisation. Activities with co-funding will be preferred with Council expecting 50% or more contribution from partners other than Council. Projects that deliver waste diversion quantities greater than 100 tonnes per annum would be given greater weighting for approval than lower annual diversion quantities. Variation to the rule would be at the discretion of the appointed Council Officer.

Applications for funding will also be assessed for their ability to deliver the promised benefits. Specific areas for assessment will include organisation capability to deliver the project, governance arrangements, accountability and track record in delivering similar projects.

8.3 Waste Minimisation Levy Expenditure

Council will use the Waste Levy to fund a range of activities that includes waste minimisation education in schools, the waste minimisation officer role, grants, new infrastructure purchases and builds. The remainder of the levy will be used to help subsidise a range of kerbside recycling collections in the Horowhenua including an organics and construction and demolition service if such programmes are implemented. The Levy can also be used to fund pilot programmes directed towards developing and operating new systems and programmes that further contribute toward waste minimisation.

Horowhenua
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4.3 Deliberations Report 2 - Sharing Costs (Topic 3)

File No.: 24/278

1. Purpose

1.1 To present the submissions received on the Long-Term Plan 2024-2044 consultation Topic 3 – Sharing Costs. This included three matters for consideration: How Te Awahou Foxton Community Board and Economic Development should each be funded, and proposed changes to the Rates Remission and Postponement Policy.

2. Recommendation

2.1 That Report 24/278 Deliberations Report 2 - Sharing Costs (Topic 3) be received.

2.2 That this matter or decision is recognised as significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

2.3 That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

2.4 That Council endorse Option 2 (Preferred Option): Fund through new Targeted Rate to fund Te Awahou Foxton Community Board.

2.5 That Council endorse a new Economic Development Targeted Rate to fund economic development services based on 75% Targeted Rate and 25% General Rate.

2.6 That Council endorse the proposed Rates Remission & Postponement Policy and the caps associated with limiting the level to 1% of rates.

3. Topics for Consideration

Issue 1	How should Te Awahou Foxton Community Board be funded
Issue 2	How should Economic Development be funded
Issue 3	Do you support the proposed changes to the Rates Remission & Postponement Policy
Issue 4	30% cap on Targeted Rates

Issue 1: How should Te Awahou Foxton Community Board be funded

Submitters were asked whether they supported the Te Awahou Foxton Community Board continuing to be funded as presently done, through the Representation and Community Leadership Targeted rate OR whether they supported it being funded through a new Targeted Rate for ratepayers in the Kerekere Ward (Foxton and Foxton Beach).

The table below shows the overall support for each option:

How should Te Awahou Foxton Community Board be funded	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Option 1 (Status Quo): Fund through Representation and Community Leadership Targeted Rates only	118	35.87%

Option 2 (Preferred Option): Fund through new Targeted Rate	207	62.92%
Comment Only	4	1.22%

Submitters by location	Option 1 (Status quo)	Option 2 (Targeted Rate)
Foxton	16	13
Foxton Beach	11	6
Hokio	1	2
Koputaroa	1	1
Kuku	1	2
Levin	37	96
Ōhau	4	10
Manakau	6	8
Poroutawhao	1	0
Shannon	9	20
Tokomaru	5	8
Waikawa	4	2
Waitārere Beach	8	16
Out of District	5	11
No location given	9	12
Total	**118**	**207**

Submissions supporting Option 1 (Status quo)

- 7 submitters suggested it was an unnecessary expense or asked whether the Board was needed (Submitters # 1, 50, 58, 102, 133, 181, 231).
- 7 submitters said the Board benefits the whole district so the cost should be shared over the whole district (Submitters # 204, 254, 278, 324, 330, 332, 361).
- 5 submitters said the Board is not relevant or not relevant to them (Submitters # 13, 19, 73, 89, 227).
- 5 submitters said this option is fairest (101, 214, 331, 344, 407)
- 4 submitters said the Board is legally required (Submitters # 295, 385, 424, 440).
- 2 submitters said the option of a Board should be offered to Shannon or other areas (Submitters # 159, 163).

Submissions supporting Option 2 (New targeted Rate)

- Eighty-two (82) submitters supported this option on a user pays basis or that Foxton/Foxton Beach benefit so should pay (Submitters # 14, 30, 34, 40, 41, 45, 51, 52, 54, 60, 61, 62, 67, 72, 76, 83, 84, 88, 93, 104, 105, 111, 113, 121, 132, 145, 150, 175, 179, 180, 185, 186, 187, 188, 192, 195, 198, 200, 213, 216, 226, 230, 232, 235, 241, 244, 257, 259, 266, 268, 272, 275, 276, 294, 304, 313, 328, 333, 334, 335, 338, 340, 342, 345, 352, 354, 388, 374, 375, 378, 379, 380, 387, 393, 409, 411, 419, 453, 460, 475, 485).
- 8 submitters said costs should be shared equally (Submitters #29,#31, 183, 191, 336, 362, 384, 395).

- 5 submitters asked whether it is needed (Submitters # 318, 341, 349, 413, 442).
- 2 submitters said it is a decision for Foxton (Submitters # 10 and 250)

Analysis

Endowment Fund

The Te Awahou Foxton Community Board (formerly the Foxton Community Board) was established in 1989 as part of the local government reorganisation.

Its role is to represent and act as an advocate for the interest of the Foxton and Foxton Beach communities. It also acts an advisory body to Council in relation to requests for funding from the Foxton Beach Endowment Fund.

While the final decision on the use of the Foxton Beach Endowment Fund rests with the Council, Te Awahou Foxton Community Board assesses applications to the fund, and also advocates for the use of the fund for local initiatives, and makes recommendations to Council ahead of their decision.

The Foxton Beach Endowment Fund was established by statute and can be used for "…the provision of services and public amenities for the benefit of the inhabitants of Foxton Beach Township, or on the improvement, maintenance, or repair of any such services and amenities, or on the improvement, maintenance, or repair of any existing services or public amenities".

A substantial proportion of the projects supported by the endowment fund significantly enhance the district as a whole such as Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom and Foxton Pool. Many of these initiatives, would have solely relied on district-wide rates for funding, however received funding from the endowment fund therefore taking some of the burden off rates.

Te Awahou Foxton Community Board Rate

Te Awahou Foxton Community Board (TAFCB) represents its local community and advocates to Council about local issues, including public transport and facilities such as libraries and parks.

The board has six members: five members elected by Kere Kere Ward voters that are within the TAFCB boundary, and one of the Kere Kere Ward councillors appointed by Horowhenua District Council.

The Board receives $188,000 in funding from Council, paid for by rates, each year. Currently everyone in the districts rates include an equal amount that goes in to keeping TAFCB running.

The question was asked whether HDC should keep it this way or move to a Targeted Rate which would see Foxton and Foxton Beach ratepayers pay a Targeted Rate.

62.92% of submitters were in support funding Te Awahou Foxton Community Board of through new Targeted Rate.

We acknowledge that some of the submitters supported maintaining the status quo and commented that the decision should be made by Foxton and Foxton Beach residents. We also acknowledge that there will be an increase in rates for Foxton and Foxton Beach residents.

Officers note that it is reasonable for the decision to be made on behalf of the district as the costs are currently paid by all properties. Under the proposal, residents in areas other than Foxton and Foxton Beach, will benefit from the proposal as the charges related to the Te Awahou Foxton Community Board will be paid only by Foxton and Foxton Beach residents.

Recommendations

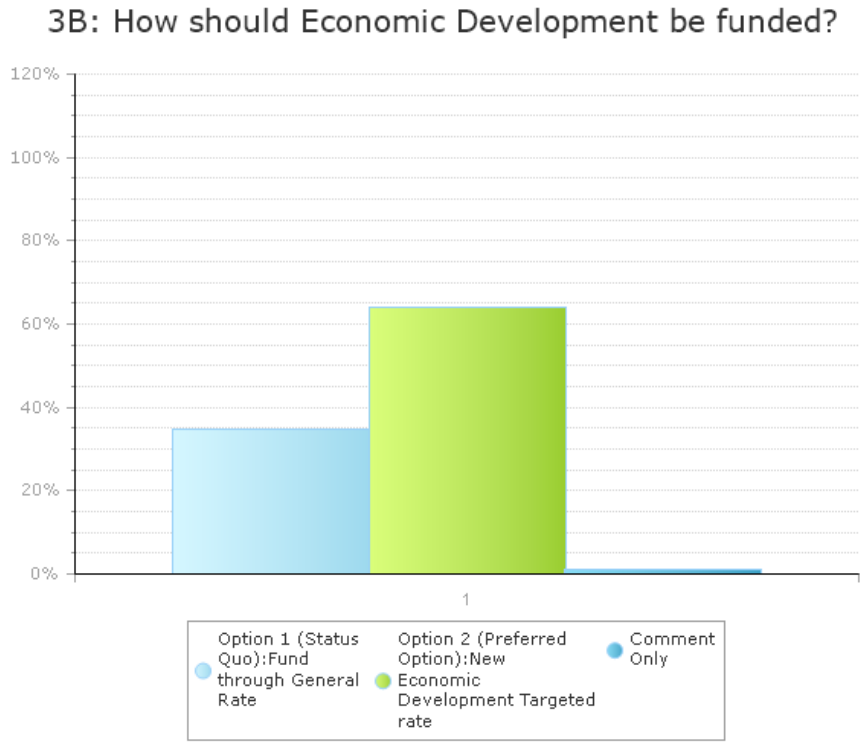
That Council acknowledges with thanks the submitters who responded and/ or made comment on how should Te Awahou Foxton Community Board be funded.

That Council endorse Option 2 (Preferred Option): Fund through new Targeted Rate to fund Te Awahou Foxton Community Board.

Issue 2: How should Economic Development be funded

Submitters were asked whether they supported continuing to fund Economic Development through the General Rate OR to fund it through a new Economic Development Targeted rate. The table below shows the support for each option:

Issue 2: How should Economic Development be funded?	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Option 1 (Status Quo): Fund through General Rate	122	34.66%
Option 2 (Preferred Option): New Economic Development Targeted rate	226	64.20%
Comment Only	4	1.14%



Summary of Submissions

The breakdown of the support for the two options is identified above.

Of the 352 who responded to this topic, 206 supported an option without providing any comment or explanation for their choice of option.

- 78 chose Option 1 with no additional comment
- 128 chose Option 2 with no additional comment

Of those who provided a comment as part of selecting Option 1 (General Rate), the most common recurring themes for their support for this option included:

- Everyone in the district benefits from economic development so everyone should pay (x20 submissions – Submitter # 25, 41, 44, 45, 54, 87, 133, 185, 188, 195, 254, 274, 301, 331, 333, 361, 372, 375, 385, 407)
- Keep with the Status quo of funding Economic Development through the general rate as a Targeted rate would be too onerous on businesses (x12 submissions – Submitter # 146, 209, 217, 272, 276, 278, 363, 374, 378, 404).
- Funding Economic development through the General rate is the simplest way and keeping it this way will create less confusion (x5 submissions - Submitter # 6, 31, 132, 143, 197).

Of those who provided a comment as part of selecting Option 2 (Targeted rate), the most common recurring themes for their support for this option included:

- Funding Economic Development through a targeted rate, is a fairer method with those who benefit the most pay more (x71 submissions – Submitter # 9, 19, 30, 34, 35, 50, 52, 56, 58, 59, 66, 67,72, 76, 83, 84, 93, 101, 104, 119, 147, 166, 180, 183, 184, 186, 187, 190, 200, 213, 218, 230, 231, 232, 235, 236, 241, 244, 257, 266, 275, 285, 298, 304, 307, 310, 313, 328, 330, 334, 335, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 349, 350, 352, 354, 358, 379, 393, 400, 409, 413, 417, 430, 447, 460, 485).
- There were some alternative funding splits suggested by submitters seeking businesses to pay a higher proportion of the cost. (2 Submitter # 59 and 409).
- Recognition that a Targeted Rate would help keep rates lower for more people in the District (x3 submissions – Submitter # 24, 110, 207)

Three submitters (Submitter # 440, 455, 487) put forward their own Option 3, which sought no economic development funding through rates or a reduction until Council can avoid it and didn't want to see new businesses setting up in the District punished with these costs.

Within the comments raised by submitters there were a range of comments that were not directly related to the Targeted Rate decision. These included comments in relation to the current providers of economic development services and how these services were delivered; suggestions that in the current financial context the funding for economic development should be paused or scaled back until Council can afford it or not prioritized over functions or responsibilities; and more general comments about the district's challenges and economic development opportunities.

Analysis

In direct response to these comments about the delivery of Economic Services, officers can confirm that Council is committed to undertaking a section 17A service delivery of economic development services. The review will assess the effectiveness of the current service delivery model where Council outsource the delivery of economic development services, alongside alternative models. The current contract for The Horowhenua Company Limited to deliver economic development on behalf of Council, will end 30 June 2024. A one year extension has been agreed while the section 17A review is completed and the model for the future delivery of economic development services is confirmed by Council.

In relation to the current level of funding for economic development that is being considered as part of the overall rate increase. Council's scope of decision making as part of this LTP, will include setting the level of funding for economic development for 2024/25 and beyond. Noting that the section 17A Review to be undertaken in 2024/25 could still influence the level of funding required for the service delivery model chosen.

The LTP consultation document sought feedback on introducing a new targeted rate for economic development. The feedback received through the submissions is strongly weighted (64%) towards supporting Option 2 being the introduction of the targeted rate. With nearly 60% of those who selected an option not providing any supporting comment it is therefore difficult to read into their reasons for choosing their preferred option.

The most common reason for supporting Option 2 was due to it being a fairer method (user pays) as businesses who stand to benefit the most, pay a higher share of the cost. Comment was made around submitters not using these services, or not all parts of the district benefitting from these services so therefore not wanting to have to pay for them.

Some submitters supporting Option 2 suggested a different split to the 75% (Targeted Rate) 25% (General Rate) proposed, preferring the businesses to pay a bigger share. In proposing the targeted rate consideration was given to the split, with 75% 25% being the split that seemed most reasonable given that the benefits and services from economic development are not only received by businesses but also the wider community, including those not yet in employment, those looking to start a business and those in the community utilising the economic data and information. There has not been any information provided through the written or verbal submissions that has changed the opinion of officers. Officers continue to see 75% and 25% as the appropriate split.

In terms of submitters who supported the status quo (option 1) the main reasons provided included feeling that everyone in the District benefits from economic development and so everyone should pay the same. Submitters mentioned feeling that they don't see businesses benefitting and so businesses shouldn't pay a greater portion. Comment was also made about any added cost to businesses would just be passed on to customers and that we needed to encourage businesses in the district to support growth otherwise the town will not survive. There was also support for sticking with what people already knew rather than creating potential confusion through a new rate.

It is acknowledged that businesses will have different experiences of economic development services. Some will have felt the benefits directly, for other businesses this may have been indirectly and some may not have noticed or been aware of the benefits.

In terms of those who proposed an Option 3 these were not options consulted on. The sentiments of those specific submissions are consistent with comments about Options 1 and 2 and have been discussed above.

While introducing a new targeted rate for Economic Development would result in a change to the current rating system, the change is not considered sufficient reason to hold off making this change. This targeted rate is just one of several potential rating changes that have been proposed as part of this LTP, so it likely that there could be changes to the rating system. It could be argued that it makes more sense to introduce all the changes at once, as once in place ratepayers generally soon come to grips with the change and any confusion reduces with time.

On balance, the community have shown strong support for Option 2 to introduce the new Targeted Rate. Submitters have provided a range of reasons for their support and opposition to the proposed new Economic Development Targeted Rate. Having considered the range of reasons provided by submitters, officers are satisfied that there has been nothing presented through the submissions (written and verbal) that has convinced officers to recommend changing from the Council preferred option to introduce a new targeted rate for economic development (Option 2).

Recommendations

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council approves a new Economic Development Targeted Rate to fund economic development services based on 75% Targeted Rate and 25% General Rate.

Topic 3: Do you support the proposed changes to the Rates Remission and Postponement

Submitters were asked whether or not they supported the proposed changes to the Rates Remission and Postponement Policy. The table below shows the support for each option:

Do you support the proposed changes to the Rates Remission Policy?	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Yes	208	58.59%
No	143	40.28%
Comment Only	4	1.13%

Summary of Submissions

Submitters were asked if they support the proposed ways of changing the Rates Remission and Postponement Policy to provide ways for some ratepayers to reduce their rates and others to apply to postpone their rates.

There were 355 responses to this topic, of which 208 submitters in support (58.59%) and 143 submitters not in support (40.28%). Four submitters made comments only.

Of the 355 submitters on this topic, 121 submitters made comments.

Below is a summary of the comments provided. They are grouped by their main theme.

Cap the Level of Rates Remissions

Comments by submitters who *support* the proposed changes to the Rates Remission Policy with a cap in place were:

- Cap the level of rates for the remission - so we know where we are
- Cap the level of Rate Remission for all
- Capping the areas outlined would be fairer in the economic climate of today. It Could be revisited at a later date
- If capping the remissions will save rate payers money then it has to be a good change
- Avoid an increase in rates by leaving the cap
- Cheaper as a definite cap is provided and the amount involved is not open ended
- No increase to pool to fund this, remain capped
- Keep the cap on remissions
- DIA provides a rates subsidy and this should be the first port of call.

Everyone Pays Their Fair Share

Comments by submitters who *do not support* the proposed changes to the Rates Remission Policy.

- Change rating system from capital rating to all houses contribute the same. Everybody uses the same stuff full stop
- Everyone should pay their fair share of rates
- Hard times - we cannot be remitting rates - everyone needs to pay their fair share
- It is expected that every rate payer should pay their due rates
- People should budget for their own rates and not expect them to be subsidized by the rest of the community

- Rates should be paid by all. Most can, very few can't
- The targeting of community members that appear to have more than others is not the way to fairly treat the people of Horowhenua. Everyone household receives the same level of services so should pay the same
- User pays
- Why should certain sectors of the community get a reduction at the cost to everyone else. Rating needs to be fair and equitable across the community

Support Those in Need

The following are comments by submitters who *support* the proposed changes to the Rates Remission Policy. It appears submitters assume that there is some form of Remission based on affordability.

- Likely more people, particularly on fixed incomes, will apply for rates remission in the current economic conditions. The budget may need to be higher than $630,000 but not necessarily $959,000
- People experiencing hardship will benefit from this. It's important that the rate payers who have
- reduces or postponed rates pay it back in the agreed timeframe in order to ensure the funds remain available
- The country, including our district, is suffering from the cost of living. People are struggling to put food on the table and will struggle to heat their homes this coming winter because everything is going up in price. Home ownership is a right and rates are an unfortunate bill we have to pay to have that right. So give people the right to get them reduced or postpone so they can afford to keep surviving. Otherwise
- you're going to see a lot of houses start to go on the market as we all struggle to pay the bills
- Yes, we are drowning, single income family, don't qualify for community services card etc, but man are we being hit from all sides, having even the option to maybe get deferment etc is helpful
- Affordability is going to be an issue for a section of the community
- Those that are paying higher rates need some relief especially in these times where costs is increasing
- It gives home owners options if they fall into financial hardship due to lose of income or family bereavement
- This should be primarily for residential ratepayers in hardship
- Those who are on pensions, benefits etc. and have less resources to pay should be able to apply
- To allow those struggling to postpone their rates

Some of the rural verbal submissions from the rural community also commented that the remissions associated with rural properties should not be capped as they were seen as an important part of maintaining affordability for the rural community.

Analysis

58.59% of submitters were in support of the proposed changes to the Rates Remission Policy. Many of the comments were linked to ensuring that rates did not increase further.

While the majority of submissions were in favor of the cap, it is important that Council consider the impact on properties that currently receive a full remission and are planned to receive a reduction with the proposed cap. Below is a summary of the components of the rates remission and the proposed caps on certain parts of the policy.

Based on the feedback received from submitters, Council may wish to change how the cap is applied.

Type	Description	2023/24 Forecast Remission	2024/25 estimate before cap	Proposed Cap	Reduction from 100% remission
Part 1	Community groups	30,000	36,000	36,000	-
Part 2	Voluntarily protected land	6,500	8,000	8,000	-
Part 3	Penalties on rates	-	-	-	-
Part 4	Excessive water charges	-	-	-	-
Part 5	Remnant land	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
Part 6	Rating units in industrial and commercial areas used for residential purposes	-	-	-	-
Part 7	Land Used for Primary Industry and Rural Residential purposes in areas that have been rezoned as Residential and Business Zones	250,000	300,000	220,000	80,000
Part 8	Small rate balances	-	-	-	-
Part 9	Targeted rates on non-rateable land	-	-	-	-
Part 10	Properties affected by natural hazard disasters or emergency events	-	-	-	-
Part 11	Subdivisions which are in Common Ownership but do not meet the criteria of a Contiguous Property	22,000	24,000	-	24,000
Part 12	Bare land	56,000	80,000	40,000	40,000
Part 13	Council Owned Utilities	120,000	263,000	118,000	145,000
Part 14	Contiguous rating units not in common ownership	36,000	36,000	18,000	18,000
	Compassion Housing	138,000	160,000	160,000	-
Part 15	Property under development or earthquake strengthening				-
Part 16	Rating units containing two or more Separately Used or Inhabited Parts (SUIP)	-	50,000	24,000	26,000
Part 17	Special Circumstances Remission	-	-	-	-
Total		**660,500**	**959,000**	**626,000**	**333,000**

Officers note that there will be an impact on the overall rates increase in 2024/25 to properties that currently receive a part 7, 11, 12 or 14 rates remission, by capping the amounts granted. Parts 7,12 and 14 are primarily rural properties and they would see an average reduction in remissions of between $500 - $2000.

Councilors should in particular note the impacts on those properties that receive the part 7 rezoned land remission. The proposed cap would result in a reduction in the remission amount received during 2024/25 when compared to 2023/24. This will therefore increase their rates by approximately 2% for smaller properties up to 20% for properties with high valuations, in addition to the budgeted increase in the LTP.

Recommendations

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council endorse the proposed Rates Remission & Postponement Policy and the caps associated with limiting the level to 1% of rates (excluding remissions).

30% Cap on Targeted Rates

Some members and representatives of the rural community requested that the Council maximise the use of fixed charges, up to the limit of 30% permitted in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Officers carefully monitored the 30% legislative cap on fixed charges as part of budget preparation. Going into deliberations, the level of fixed charges remains at 29.6% in year 1 to ensure we can set rates below 30%. The Draft LTP proposed a transfer of $2.7m from Representation and Governance to the General Rate. For the Deliberations, this has reduced to $2.0m due to the work done during consultation period to allocate insurance to the appropriate activities.

Recommendations

That Council budgets the level of fixed charges at a maximum of 29.6% rather than exactly 30% as the levels will shift as the actual growth vs forecast becomes known. This will prevent the cap from being breached.

Attachments

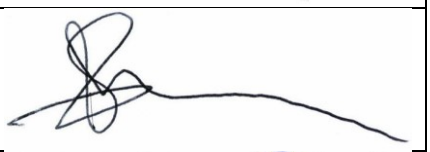
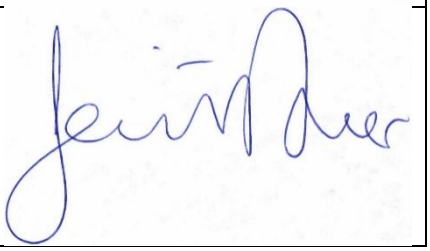
No.	Title	Page
A⇩	Rates Remission and Postponement Policy	150

Confirmation of statutory compliance

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

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

Signatories

Author(s)	David McCorkindale **Group Manager - Vision & Delivery**	
	Daniel Haigh **Group Manager Community Infrastructure**	
	Brent Harvey **Group Manager - Community Experience & Services**	
	Blair Spencer **Group Manager Housing & Business Development**	
	Jacinta Straker **Group Manager Organisation Performance**	

Approved by	Monique Davidson **Chief Executive Officer**	

Horowhenua
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Rates Remission and Postponement Policy



Introduction

This policy is adopted pursuant to section 85 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) and section 109 and 110 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

The general objectives sought to be achieved by this policy are:

1. The vision and goals of the Community Outcomes, particularly those supporting community development, voluntary initiatives and the protection of the natural environment, and
2. Equity and efficiency in the administration of the rating system.

Applications can be made either by the ratepayer or by the Council on behalf of the ratepayer. Applications meeting the conditions and criteria laid out in the policy will be considered, each on its merits, and the outcome is a matter for Council's discretion.

How decisions will be made:

Applications will be considered and determined for all remissions (except for the Special Circumstances Remission) and rates postponement by:

1. Senior Rates Officer, Financial Services Manager, Financial Controller, or Group Manager Organisation Performance (or equivalent positions) – remissions up to a value of $2,500.
2. Chief Executive – remissions up to a value of $10,000.
3. Council – remissions above $10,000.

The policy provides for the following classes of rate remissions:

Section 1 – Rates Remissions

Part 1	Community groups
Part 2	Voluntarily protected land
Part 3	Penalties on rates
Part 4	Excessive water charges
Part 5	Remnant land
Part 6	Rating units in industrial and commercial areas used for residential purposes
Part 7	Land Used for Primary Industry and Rural Residential purposes in areas that have been rezoned as Residential and Business Zones
Part 8	Small rate balances
Part 9	Targeted rates on non-rateable land
Part 10	Properties affected by natural hazard disasters or emergency events
Part 11	Subdivisions which are in Common Ownership but do not meet the criteria of a Contiguous Property
Part 12	Bare land
Part 13	Council Owned Utilities
Part 14	Contiguous rating units not in common ownership
Part 15	Property under development or earthquake strengthening
Part 16	Rating units containing two or more Separately Used or Inhabited Parts (SUIP)
Part 17	Special Circumstances Remission

Section 2 – Rates Postponement

Section 1 – Rates Remissions

Part 1: Remission of Rates on Community Groups

(a) Objective

To facilitate the ongoing provision of non-governmental, not-for-profit community support services to the residents of the District.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

To qualify for remission under this part of the policy a rating unit must:

- be owned and occupied by a community support Organisation;
- used primarily for the provision of community support services to the general public; and
- (except as provided in the next paragraph) not receiving any other form of rating relief.

Rating units that are 50% non-rateable under Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the LGRA, shall have 100% remission of rates other than water and wastewater rates over that part of the land.

A rating unit that meets the criteria of 50% non-rateable under Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the LGRA but is otherwise excluded due to a liquor license, may also apply for a remission under this policy.

Other matters taken into account in determining whether a rating unit qualifies for remission will include:

- the level of rates assessed on the rating unit;
- the extent to which the primary purpose of the ratepayer is to provide services to disadvantaged groups (including children, youth, young families, aged people and economically-disadvantaged people);
- the impact of the ratepayer's activities on the social, cultural, economic or environmental well-being of the District;
- the number of members and/or clients;
- history of service to the residents of the District; and
- the rating status of similar groups.

Applications must be in writing, supported by:

- statement of objectives;
- description of governance structure;
- financial accounts;
- information on activities and programmes; and
- information on membership or clients.

Applications must be received prior to the commencement of the rating year. Applications received during a rating year will be considered and applied from the commencement of the following rating year commencing the next 1st July. Applications will not be backdated.

(c) Process

Each application will be considered on its merits, and if approved the value of the remission will be up to 100% of all annual general and targeted rates generally applied across the District except water and wastewater. The ratepayer will be informed of the outcome of the application in writing.

Part 2: Remission of Rates on Voluntarily Protected Land

(a) Objective

To encourage and promote the conservation and protection of significant natural features.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

To qualify for remission under this part of the policy a rating unit or part thereof must:

- contain significant natural features worthy of conservation and protection
- allow for public access and enjoyment of said natural features and;
- not be receiving any other form of rating relief.

The degree to which such significant natural feature inhibit the economic utilisation of the land will also be taken into consideration.

Applications must be in writing, supported by documentary evidence of the protected status. Applications must be received prior to the commencement of the rating year.

Applications received during a rating year will be considered from the commencement of the following rating year commencing the next 1st July. Applications will not be backdated.

(c) Process

Each application will be considered on its merits and if approved the value of the remission will be up to 50% of general and targeted rates except Water and Wastewater.

The Council will arrange an apportionment of the rating value of the rating unit between the area covered by the application and the balance for this purpose. The ratepayer will be informed of the outcome of the application in writing.

Part 3: Remission of Penalties on Rates

(a) Objective

The objective of the Remission of Penalties is to enable the Council to act fairly and reasonably in its consideration of rates which have not been received by the Council by the penalty date, primarily due to circumstances outside the ratepayer's control.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

Remission of penalties on late payment of rates may be made when it is considered just and equitable to do so. In determining justice and equity, one or more of the following criteria shall be applied.

a. Where there exists a history of regular, punctual payment over the last two years (or back to purchase date if the rating unit has been owned for less than two years) and payment is made within 10 days following the ratepayer being made aware of the non-payment, a one-off reduction of instalment penalties may be made.

b. Where an agreed payment plan is in place, penalties may be suppressed or reduced, where the ratepayer complies with the terms of the agreed payment plan which includes payment by direct debit. In the event that the agreement is not maintained, Council reserves the right to levy future penalties.

c. Where the rates instalment was issued in the name of a previous property owner. The rating unit has a new owner who has been given insufficient notice of invoice due date.

d. Where a ratepayer has been ill or in hospital or suffered a family bereavement or tragedy of some type and has been unable to attend to payment, on compassionate grounds.

e. Where an error has been made on the part of the Council staff or arising through error in the general processing or incorrect rates being applied which has subsequently resulted in a penalty charge being imposed.

(c) Process

a. A ratepayer may request in writing that the penalty applied for late payment be remitted or the Council may remit at its discretion.

b. Supporting information may be requested at Council's discretion in determining the application.

c. Each application will be considered on its merits, and if approved, the value of the remission may be all or part of any penalties incurred.

Part 4: Remission of Excessive Water Charges

(a) Objective

To enable Council to act fairly, reasonably and consistently in its assisting ratepayers who have excessively high water rates due to a fault in the internal reticulation serving their rating unit.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

To qualify for remission under this part of the policy a rating unit must have incurred excessive water charges attributable to a fault in the internal reticulation serving the rating unit.

Applications must be made in writing, with verification that the fault has been rectified (e.g. a plumber's bill or written confirmation from the owner that the fault/leak has been rectified if no plumbers were involved).

(c) Process

The Council will take into account the following when making an assessment about whether the water charge is excessive:

- the charges for normal levels of water consumption; and
- the time taken to have the fault repaired.

Each application will be considered on its merits, and if approved the value of the remission will be 50% of the value of the excessive consumption.

For properties that have had a fault/leak identified within 3 months of a new meter installation, the remission amount will be up to 100% of the of the value of the excessive consumption.

The ratepayer will be informed of the outcome of the application in writing.

Part 5: Remission of Rates on Remnants of Land

(a) Objective

To enable Council to act fairly and equitably in the assessment of rates on what are determined for these purposes to be remnants of land.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

To qualify for remission under this part of the policy a rating unit must:

- comprise a piece of land that does not warrant the assessment or invoicing of rates
- not be the subject of any other form of rating relief.

Matters taken into account in determining whether a rating unit qualifies for remission, and a guide as to what may be expected to qualify as a remnant land, will include:

Matter taken into account	Example for guidance
Area	Only a few square metres
Location	Remote, landlocked
History	Unintended remnant of subdivision
Ownership	Indeterminate
Ratable Value	Nominal
Potential Uses	Nil

Applications must be in writing, either from the applicant or at the initiative of an Officer of the Council.

Applications must be received prior to the commencement of the rating year. Applications received during a rating year will be considered from the commencement of the following rating year commencing the next 1st July. Applications will not be backdated.

Once approved, remissions will apply for future financial years until such a time where the land is sold, subdivided or otherwise has a change in circumstances.

(c) Process

Each application will be considered on its merits, and if approved the value of the remission will be the whole of the rates that would otherwise be assessed on the rating unit. The ratepayer will be informed of the outcome of the application in writing.

Part 6: Remission of Rates on Rating Units in Industrial and Commercial Areas Used for Residential Purposes

(a) Objective

To ensure that owners of rating units situated in commercial or industrial areas, that have been rezoned, are not charged rates based on a commercial valuation basis if the property is still used for residential purposes.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

To qualify for consideration for remission under this part of the policy the rating unit must:

- be situated within an area of land that has been zoned for commercial or industrial use.
- have an excessive rateable value in comparison to similar residential rating units in the vicinity; and
- not be the subject of any other form of rating relief.

Applications must be received prior to the commencement of the rating year. Applications received during a rating year will be considered from the commencement of the following rating year commencing the next 1st July.

Applications will not be backdated. Applications must be made in writing.

Ratepayers can determine the zoning of their property by inspecting the District Plan, copies of which are available from the Levin office, Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō and the Shannon and Foxton Libraries. Alternatively the District Plan is available for viewing on the Council website www.horowhenua.govt.nz.

(c) Process

Each application will be considered on its merits, and if approved the value of the remission will be given effect by the determination by Council of a special rateable value.

The amount of the remission will be at the Council's discretion, based on the assessed difference in valuation between the rating unit in question and similar properties which are not affected by the relevant zoning.

The ratepayer will be informed of the outcome of the application in writing.

Part 7: Remission on Land Used for Primary Industry and Rural Lifestyle purposes in areas that have been rezoned as Residential and Business Zones

(a) Objective

To provide rates relief in respect of land used for primary industry and rural lifestyle purposes where rating units greater than 659m² (or rating units, including residential use rating units, that are able to be subdivided under the operative District Plan) where the Council is satisfied that the rating valuation of the land is in some measure attributable to the potential use to which the land may be put for residential, commercial or industrial development.

To preserve uniformity and equitable relativity with comparable parcels of land used for primary production and rural lifestyle purpose land, that is able to be subdivided, in the district where the valuations do not contain any "potential value".

(b) Conditions and criteria

The Council will remit value based rates on land used for primary industry and rural lifestyle rating units greater than 659m² and rating units, including residential use rating units, that are able to be subdivided creating saleable lots under the operative District Plan as a Controlled Activity in the Residential, Greenbelt Residential, Commercial and Industrial zones or in the case of the Greenbelt Residential (Foxton Beach North Overlay) Zone as a Limited Discretionary Activity, where it is satisfied that the rating valuation of the land is in some measure attributable to the potential use to which the land may be put for residential, commercial or industrial development.

1. For the purposes of this policy, "land used for primary industry" means land that is classified by the Office of the Valuer General as being used for primary industry under Clause C.3.4 primary Level use code 1 in Appendix C of the Rating Valuation Rules 2008, is used exclusively or principally for agricultural, horticultural, or other pastoral purposes or for the keeping of bees or poultry or other livestock; and "farming purposes" has a corresponding meaning. This may include land used for dairy farming, stock fattening, arable farming, storage of livestock, market gardens and orchards, specialist livestock, forestry, mineral extraction and vacant/idle land.
2. For the purposes of this policy, "land used for Rural Lifestyle purposes" means land that is classified by the Office of the Valuer General as being used for lifestyle use under Clause C.3.4 primary Level use code 2 in Appendix C of the Rating Valuation Rules 2008. This does not include residential properties in rural areas or rural lifestyle properties that are too small in area to be subdivided under the operative District Plan as a Controlled Activity.
3. For the purposes of this policy, "land used for Residential purposes" means land that is classified by the Office of the Valuer General as being used for residential use under Clause C.3.4 primary Level use code 9 in Appendix C of the Rating Valuation Rules 2008. This does not include residential properties formerly zoned as rural or lifestyle properties that are too small in area to be subdivided under the operative District Plan as a Controlled Activity.
4. Rating units for which a subdivision consent has been approved or lodged and under consideration by the Council shall not be eligible for rates remission under this policy.

(c) Process

The process for seeking rates remission is as follows:

1. On written application from the ratepayer, or at the initiative of Council Officers, for any rating unit that is:

a. located in a zone in the District Plan other than the Rural zone, and is

b. land used for primary industry, or

c. land used for rural lifestyle purposes, or

d. land used for residential purposes that are able to be subdivided.

The Council will request its Valuation Service Provider to issue a special "rates remission value" for that rating unit.

2. The rates remission value will be determined so as to:

   a. exclude any potential value that, at the date of valuation, the land may have for residential purposes, or for commercial or industrial use; and

   b. preserve uniformity and equitable relativity with comparable parcels of land used for primary industry, rural lifestyle and residential purposes the valuations of which do not contain any such potential value.

3. Rates remission special values allocated under this policy are final and there is no right of objection against the level of valuation. (The owner still has the right to object to the rating valuation of the property where those values have been determined under the Rating Valuations Act 1998).

4. Where a rates remission value has been determined, the payment of rates will be remitted to the extent specified in clause (5) of this policy.

5. The amount of rates remitted in any year shall be an amount up to 100% of the difference between the amount of the rates for that period calculated according to the rateable value of the property and the amount of the rates that would be payable for that period if the rates remission value of the property were its rateable value.

6. The actual amount of the remission will be dependent on the budgeted amount approved by Council in any given year.

7. Subject to the rates remission value remaining in force, rates will be remitted from the commencement of the rating period in respect of which they were made and levied.

8. Rates remission will apply from the beginning of the rating year following the period in which the rates remission application is approved and will not be backdated to prior years. However, in the event that an application is approved prior to 1 August, rates remission may apply from the beginning of the financial year in which the application is approved.

Part 8: Remission of Small Rates Balances

(a) Objective

To save Council the costs of processing rates of uneconomic value.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

To qualify for remission under this part of the policy the rating unit must have a balance of less than $100 owing at 30 June in any year.

Applications may be at the initiative of the Group Manager – Organisation Performance, Financial Controller, Financial Services Manager or Senior Rates Officer or in writing from the ratepayer.

(c) Process

Each application will be considered on its merits, and if approved the value of the remission will be the whole of any outstanding rate of $100 or less at year end.

Part 9: Remission of Targeted Rates on Non-rateable Land

(a) Objective

To balance user-pays, equity and community interest in the assessment of targeted rates on non-rateable rating units.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

To qualify for consideration for remission under this part of the policy the rating unit must be:

- 100% non-rateable under the LGRA.
- otherwise liable for rates for services described in s.9 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (i.e. rates for water supply, wastewater disposal or waste collection).

Determinations will not be backdated.

(c) Process

Decisions will be made by way of policy determinations by Council in respect of a type of ratepayer or rating unit. The value of the remission will be the whole or part of any or all of the applicable rates.

Part 10: Remission for Properties Affected by Natural Hazard Disasters & Emergency Events

(a) Objective

To provide rating relief to ratepayers whose property has been affected by a natural hazard or emergency event.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

A full or partial remission may be granted where a natural hazard or other type of emergency event has resulted in a property becoming uninhabitable for an extended period of time.

Funding for this remission will be determined through a Council resolution.

To qualify for remission under this part of the policy a rating unit or part thereof will likely be

- Affected by a natural hazard or emergency event such as a flood, storm, earthquake, subsidence; and
- Rendered incapable of normal use by the ratepayer for a certain period.

Other matters taken into account in determining whether or not the rating unit qualifies for remission, and the extent of such remission, will include;

- The impact(s) of the natural hazard or emergency event on the property, and
- The duration of such impact(s)
- The extent to which the losses were insurable.

Applications must be in writing, either from the applicant or at the initiative of an officer of the Council.

(c) Process

Applications will be considered, and decision made, by Council.

No remission will be made before further guidelines specific to the natural hazard or emergency events are established.

Such guidelines will take into account the extent of funding available from which to make any remissions, and may cover such factors as:

- Special conditions and criteria, including any period for which a property may have been incapable of normal use.
- Special application forms and information to be provided.
- Deadlines for applications.
- The extent of remissions to be made, whether on a fixed sum, percentage, sliding scale or other basis.
- The appointment of an advisory committee to assist in the consideration of applications, if appropriate.

Each application will be considered on its merits, and in the context of guidelines established in response to the natural hazard disaster or emergency event.

The ratepayer will be informed of the outcome of the application in writing.

Part 11: Remission for Subdivisions which are in Common Ownership but do not meet the criteria of a Contiguous Property

(a) Background

Developers face significant costs in the early stages of subdivision development, including the payment of development contributions to Council. Once titles are issued, all properties are rated individually and the holding costs can be quite high until properties are sold.

(b) Objective

To provide a positive development incentive by supporting the development of subdivision land for residential and rural lots by remitting all rates levied using fixed (uniform) charges on unsold, vacant development land.

(c) Conditions and Criteria

This remission applies to unsold subdivided land, where such land does not meet the criteria to be treated as a single rating unit under s20 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

1. The rating units must have been created in accordance with Council's subdivision development requirements and have been granted a subdivision consent.
2. The rating units must be vacant land i.e. the rating unit does not contain any habitable dwelling.
3. The rating units on which remission is applied must be owned by the same ratepayer who must be the original developer
4. Rate remission to the extent of fixed (uniform) charges for unsold subdivided land.
5. Remission shall cease for any allotment if any interest in the land is passed by the developer to another party. Remission ceases from the end of the year in which the change in title occurs.
6. The ratepayer will remain liable for at least one "set" of fixed (uniform) general and/or targeted rates, in respect of the contiguous land only.
7. Remissions will not apply to Water, Stormwater and Wastewater targeted rates.
8. Remissions will not be granted in retrospect for previous years.
9. This remission will be available from the 2025/26 rating year onwards, it will not be granted in 2024/25.

(d) Process

Application must be submitted in writing and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of the rating year (i.e. before 30 June).

Each application will be considered in line with the general guidelines; however, individual circumstances may vary and could influence the final decision. The actual amount of the remission will be dependent on the budgeted amount approved by Council in any given year.

The ratepayer will be informed of the outcome of the application in writing.

Part 12: Remission of Rates on Bare Land

(a) Objective

To reduce the rates burden on bare, uninhabited land, where the owner of the rating unit is not able to use the services funded from targeted rates.

Bare land is defined as rating units with no habitable improvements. For the purposes of this policy forestry blocks (without habitable buildings) are deemed to be bare land.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

1. In respect of any rating unit which is bare land, Council may remit up to 50% of any rate assessed as a fixed amount, provided that the ratepayer in respect of that rating unit owns at least one other rating unit in the district in respect of which all relevant rates assessed as fixed amounts are charged
2. Rating units must be owned by the same ratepayer (as recorded on the certificate of title and recorded in the Rating Information Database).

(c) Process

Application must be submitted in writing and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of the rating year (i.e. before 30 June).

Each application will be considered in line with the general guidelines; however, individual circumstances may vary and could influence the final decision. The actual amount of the remission will be dependent on the budgeted amount approved by Council in any given year.

The ratepayer will be informed of the outcome of the application in writing.

Part 13: Remission of Rates for Council Owned Utilities

(a) Objective

To avoid incurring the rating costs to Council that would be indirectly recovered from other ratepayers.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

Utilities (i.e. water, stormwater and wastewater) owned by the Horowhenua District Council will receive 100% remission of all rates that have been set, which includes any rate set using a fixed (uniform) charge.

(c) Process

This remission is applied automatically in Council's core system following rates setting each year.

Part 14: Remission of any rate set using a fixed (uniform) charge on contiguous properties

(a) Objective

To enable Council to act fairly and equitably with respect to the imposition of any rate set using a fixed (uniform) charge on two or more separate rating units that are contiguous, but separately owned and used jointly for a single residential, business or farming use.

(b) Background

This policy has been developed to provide for the remission of rates in situations where two or more rates set using a fixed (uniform) charge, are assessed on contiguous, but separately owned rating units which are being used jointly as a single property or business.

The circumstances where an application for a remission of charges will be considered are:

1. Residential dwelling and associated garden and ancillary buildings where the property occupies a maximum of two rating units and those rating units are used jointly as a single property.
2. A farm that consists of a number of separate rating units that are contiguous.
3. A commercial, retail or industrial business that operates from more than one rating unit where those rating units are contiguous and are used jointly as a single property.
4. However, Council's "Separately Used or Inhabited" (SUIP) definition will still be applied.

(c) Conditions and Criteria

Applications under this policy must be in writing, signed by the ratepayers and must comply with the conditions and criteria set out below.

1. The rating units must be contiguous.
2. The rating units must:
    a. In the case of a residential property, be owned by different owners and used jointly as a single residential property.
        i. A vacant section adjoining a residential lot does not comply.
        ii. The individual areas of the rating units concerned must not exceed the size of a typical residential lot.
    b. In the case of a farm, be owned by different ratepayers or be leased, from other owners, for a term of not less than five (5) years, to different ratepayers who use the rating units jointly as a single farm. The owners of each of the individual rating units must confirm in writing that their unit/s is being jointly used as a single farming operation.
3. The Council may on written application from ratepayers of such rating units remit up to 50% of any rate set using a fixed (uniform) charge levied on the rating units if it considers it to be reasonable in the circumstances to do so.
4. The applicant must provide sufficient evidence as is necessary to prove that the properties are being jointly used as a single property and Council's decision on the matter is final.
5. The Council reserves the right to determine that any specific targeted charge will be excluded from this policy.

6. Remissions will not apply to Water, Stormwater and Wastewater targeted rates.

(d) Process

Application must be submitted in writing and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of the rating year (i.e. before 30 June).

Each application will be considered in line with the general guidelines; however, individual circumstances may vary and could influence the final decision.

The ratepayer will be informed of the outcome of the application in writing.

Part 15: Remission for property under development or earthquake strengthening

(a) Objective

To provide rates relief for property temporarily not fit for purpose due to the property undergoing development or earthquake strengthening, including rebuilding, that affects one or more rating units' capacity to be inhabited, used or otherwise occupied for an extended period of time.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

1. An identifiable part of the property must not be used for any purpose apart from the construction or earthquake strengthening works and must not be generating any revenue. This remission only applies for the period the building is not 'fit for purpose'.
2. To enable the remission statement above, 'not fit for purpose' is defined in this policy as where:
    i. the property (rating unit), or an identifiable part of the property, will not hold sufficient consents to permit occupation; and
    ii. the property (rating unit), or an identifiable part of the property, will not be used for any purpose, apart from the construction of buildings, premises or associated works, or earthquake strengthening works; and
    iii. the property (rating unit), or an identifiable part of the property, will not generate any revenue stream.
3. the remission will be granted on a pro-rata basis for the identifiable part of the property to which the above criteria (i – iii) apply, for the purpose of the remission this will be calculated based on the portion of the total floor area of the rating unit which is deemed 'not fit for purpose'.
4. Successful applications received during the year will apply from the beginning of the following year. No applications will be backdated.
5. All applications for this remission on a rating unit that has previously received a remission or remissions, must be re-submitted annually for consideration of further remissions prior to the commencement of the rating year (1 July).
6. If approved, the remission will be up to 100% of the general rate, depending on the circumstances of the application.

(c) Process

Applications must be on the required application form which is available on the Council's website.

Each application will be considered in line with the general guidelines; however, individual circumstances may vary and could influence the final decision. The actual amount of the remission will be dependent on the budgeted amount approved by Council in any given year.

The ratepayer will be informed of the outcome of the application in writing.

Part 16: Remission for rating units containing two or more Separately Used or Inhabited Parts (SUIP)

(a) Objective

To enable the Council to provide relief for ratepayers who own a rating unit containing two or more Separately Used or Inhabited Parts (SUIP), where the second unit is used by family or friends on a non-paying basis.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

1. To be eligible for the remission a property must;
    a. contain two or more Separately Used or Inhabited Parts and;
    b. the second unit is only used by family or friends of the occupants of the first unit on a non-paying basis
2. Applications for this remission must be submitted annually for consideration prior to the commencement of the rating year (30 June). Failure to submit an application will result in the property not being considered for the remission.
3. Successful applications received during the year will apply from the beginning of the following year. No applications will be backdated.
4. If a rating unit contains more than two habitable units used by non-paying family or friends, only one is entitled to remission.
5. If approved, the remission will be up to 50% of all targeted rates.
6. The application is accompanied by a statutory declaration of intent made by the ratepayer that declares that all the above conditions will be complied with in the ensuing year.
7. Ratepayer's statutory declaration of intent is binding and Council reserves the right to decline an application where misleading or incorrect information is found during the ensuing year.
8. The level of remission will vary depending on the total number of applications as the total maximum remission under this category is set by Council annually.

(c) Process

Applications must be on the required application form which is available on the Council's website.

Each application will be considered in line with the general guidelines; however, individual circumstances may vary and could influence the final decision. The actual amount of the remission will be dependent on the budgeted amount approved by Council in any given year.

The ratepayer will be informed of the outcome of the application in writing.

Part 17: Special Circumstances Remission

(a) Objective

It is recognised that not all situations in which it may be appropriate for the Council to remit rates will necessarily be known in advance and/or provided for in specific rating policies.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

In circumstances where the rating policy is deemed by the Council to unfairly disadvantage an individual ratepayer, the Council may grant a one-off remission of up to 100% of the annual rates on condition that the remission does not set a precedent that unfairly disadvantages other ratepayers.

A remission under this policy will apply for one year only. Applicants must reapply annually.

(c) Process

Application must be submitted in writing and submitted to Council prior to the commencement of the rating year (i.e. before 30 June). Applications will not be backdated.

Supporting information may be requested at Council's discretion in determining the application.

All Applications for this remission will be determined by the Chief Executive and Mayor.

Each application will be considered on its merits, and if approved the value of the remission will be up to 100% of all annual general and targeted rates generally applied across the District.

The ratepayer will be informed of the outcome of the application in writing.

Section 2 - Rates Postponement

(a) Objective

To assist owner-occupiers who have limited capacity to pay their rates from their income and are older, or experiencing extreme financial hardship to continue living in their home.

(b) Conditions and Criteria

1. The applicant(s) must be aged 65 years of age or older; or aged under 65 years and in extreme financial hardship.
2. The applicant(s) must be the current owner of the rating unit and have owned the property for at least two years.
3. Rating units must be classified as residential and used as the principal place of residence by the applicant(s).
4. Metered water charges are excluded.
5. The postponed rates will not exceed 80 per cent of the available equity in the property. The available equity is the difference between the rateable value of the property at the most recent revaluation and the value of any debt against the property if you have insured the property for its full value.
6. Postponed rates will be registered as a statutory land charge on the rating unit's title.
7. A postponement fee will be added to the postponed rates reflecting the administrative and financial costs of postponement. This includes the cost of interest.
8. For the rates to be postponed, evidence of property insurance and the value of debt against the property, including mortgages and loans by way of a declaration must be provided each year.
9. The postponement will apply from the beginning of the rating year when a postponement is applied.
10. Approval of rates postponement is for one year only.
11. The applicant must reapply annually for the continuation of a rates postponement
12. The maximum level of rates postponements will be set at 0.5% of operating income.
13. Rates postponed under this policy will be postponed until, and shall be immediately due and payable immediately upon, the earlier of:
    - The death of the last surviving ratepayer granted the postponement; or
    - The ratepayer(s) cease to be the owner of the rating unit; or
    - The rating unit ceases to be the principal place of residence of the ratepayer(s); or
    - The postponed rates are equal to, or greater than, 80 per cent of the available equity in the property; or
    - The rating unit ceases to be insured to its full value; or
    - An alternative date as agreed with Council.

(c) Process

Applications must be on the required application form which is available on the Council's website.

When an application to postpone rates has been approved, a formal postponement agreement will be entered into by both the ratepayer and Council.

This agreement will:

- State the amount of postponement; and
- State that a postponement fee will be charged; and
- State the timeframe or conditions upon which the postponed rates will become due and payable; and
- Be signed by both parties.

Ratepayers applying for a rates postponement on the grounds of extreme financial hardship must provide clear evidence and proof of their financial circumstance to support their application. To qualify for the remission the applicant must qualify for the DIA Rates Rebate.

The Council recommends that all applicants seek advice from an appropriately qualified and independent financial advisor on the financial impacts and appropriateness of postponing their rates before submitting an application.

4.4 Deliberations Report 3 - Activities Report

File No.: 24/277

1. Purpose

1.1 To present to Council for deliberation, the submissions received on the Long Term Plan 2024-2044 that were raised throughout Hearings and do not directly relate to any of the key topics outlined in the consultation document, with analysis of those submissions and additional material requested by Council.

2. Recommendation

2.1 That Report 24/277 Deliberations Report 3 - Activities Report be received.

2.2 That this matter or decision is recognised as significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

2.3 That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

2.4 That Council commit to the same level of funding as per previous years, and apply a CPI increase to allow for the general increase in cost to serve.

2.5 That Council notes it currently supports the maintenance of the Manawatū Estuary, through existing operational budgets.

2.6 That Council directs Officers to liaise with the Cancer Society for support in the review of the Public Places Bylaw, and in conducting the shade audit of parks and playgrounds.

2.7 That Council considers directing Officers to provide options to restrict motor vehicles from beach areas within the District and provide options for consultation on this topic.

2.8 That Council endorse the City to Sea Rail Trail project's and advocates for its inclusion into the Horizons Regional Land Transport Programme.

2.9 That Council direct the Officers to update the Horowhenua Road Safety Group's Terms of Reference.

3. Topics for Consideration

Iwi and hapū submissions	
Te Tumatakahuki	
Muaūpoko Tribal Authority	
Rangitāne o Manawatū	
Customer Experience and Services	
Topic 1	Community contracts for services
Topic 2	Environmental policies
Topic 3	Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom roof
Topic 4	Shannon Open Spaces
Topic 5	Playgrounds
Topic 6	Foxton Open Spaces
Topic 7	Other Open Spaces
Topic 8	Young people matters

Topic 9	Strategic recreation facilities investment
Topic 10	Rainbow Community Considerations
Topic 11	Property
Land Transport	
Topic 12	Restricting motor vehicles on beaches
Topic 13	Speed Management Plan
Topic 14	General Road Network Issues
Topic 15	Public Transport Funding
Topic 16	Equestrian advocacy and use of transport infrastructure
Topic 17	Walking and Cycling Advocacy
Topic 18	City to Sea Rail Trail Shared Path
Topic 19	Pathway Waikawa Beach to Manakau Domain
Topic 20	Horowhenua Road Safety Group
Stormwater	
Topic 21	Foxton Beach Stormwater
Topic 22	Lake Horowhenua
Topic 23	Waitārere Rise Stormwater
Water	
Topic 24	Water Meters
Topic 25	Water Supply
Wastewater	
Topic 26	Wastewater
Solid Waste	
Topic 27	Levin Landfill
Strategic Planning	
Topic 28	Climate Change
Topic 29	District Plan
Topic 30	Heritage
Topic 31	Growth
Topic 32	Role of De Molen and approach to Destination Management
Topic 33	Public Spaces and Town Centre Investment
Topic 34	Levin Town Centre
Topic 35	Industrial Land Rezoning

Topic 36	Need for Low-Cost Housing
Topic 37	Pasifika Fale
Topic 38	Shannon Community Plan
Health & Safety	
Topic 39	Manawatū Coastguard Relocation
Topic 40	Contractor Smoking and Vaping on Council Sites

Iwi and hapū submissions

Te Tumatakahuki

Shane Royal on behalf of Te Tumatakahuki (Submitter #446) emphasised the following key points:

a) Te Tiriti o Waitangi: We urge the Council to prioritize the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in all aspects of governance and decision-making. This includes honouring the first right of refusal of Council properties to iwi/hapū and ensuring meaningful participation in processes such as the Foxton Endowment process.

b) Māori Engagement Framework: While we acknowledge the development of the Māori Engagement Framework, it is concerning that there have been limited resources allocated for hapū participation. True partnership requires equitable access to resources to ensure all voices are heard and respected in decision-making processes.

c) Foxton War Memorial Hall: We express our position on the consultation regarding the Foxton War Memorial Hall, emphasizing the importance of preserving and honouring the cultural significance of the site to Māori communities**.**

d) Support for Community Initiatives: We extend our support to initiatives such as the Save Our River Trust and Foxton Futures (Paretao), which are vital for the well-being and sustainability of our community.

e) Resource Consenting Concerns: We raise concerns regarding the resource consenting process, emphasizing the need for transparent and culturally sensitive procedures that consider the interests of Māori communities.

f) Engagement in Government Reforms: We seek meaningful engagement in government reforms such as 3 Waters and Local Water Done Well, advocating for proper representation and roles for hapū in decision-making processes.

g) Marae Infrastructure and recognition within Funding Grants: We are seeking specific outcomes for all marae within the Horowhenua. This should include alignment with Parks and Recreation team, Infrastructure team, and policy frameworks. Alongside this, we are seeking visibility and recognition in the community grant space which exclude Marae from applications.

h) Development of Council Infrastructure: Council has major challenges with the development of infrastructure to support our community aspirations. Council must work with hapū to ensure any and all capital works programmes can be successfully undertaken. We have demonstrated the logic of working in genuine partnership with hapū. This is being celebrated in Ō2NL projects but underserved by Council in its own programme of works. As an example, we have enabled the development of the Poads Road water storage, and it saved millions of dollars in relation to the reconsenting and operation of the Pot. The

commitment Council made have not been honoured and we look forward to a framework that provides for our interest.

i) Recognition that the entire Horowhenua District Catchment is in the Rohe of Ngāti Raukawa: Currently Horowhenua District Council provides exclusivity for some iwi partners at the expense of Ngāti Raukawa hapū. This is clearly evident in the Taraika Development where we have raised our concerns consistently and remain excluded. It is also evident where Te Tumatakahuki have provided a clear pathway to successful capital works, but council has not taken appropriate steps out of a misplaced concern for other iwi concerns rather than hapū at place.

Analysis

a) Te Tiriti o Waitangi:

Council does seek to uphold and prioritise the principles of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Council identified within the proposed Community Outcome - Partnership with Tangata the following outcomes:

- We will uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its principles.
- We build mutually respectful partnerships with Tangata Whenua.
- We support Mana Whenua to maintain and enhance tikanga with their ancestral lands and waterways, wāhi tapu and other taonga.
- We support whānau, marae, hapū and iwi in achieving their aspirations.
- We recognise the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki of their rohe.

Community Outcomes are Council's commitment to the community and is what the Council can be expected to be held to account on. The manner in, which Council undertakes work and the projects it delivers, are expected to link to Council's Community Outcomes.

Officers have been working closely with iwi and hapū partners regarding an amendment to the current property disposal strategy, which would grant iwi/hapū the first right of refusal for any properties the Council wishes to dispose of.

Council considered the views expressed by iwi and hapū partners through a report submitted to the Council late last year. As a result, the decision was made to defer action on the proposal pending further discussions with iwi and hapū partners to achieve alignment on the process.

Recently, officers have recommenced this engagement process and are currently meeting with our partners with the aim of gaining their alignment on the proposed amendment before taking it back to council for adoption.

b) Māori Engagement Framework:

Council acknowledges the concerns raised by Te Tumatakahuki regarding hapū representation on the Project Advisory Group. The composition of the group was determined by the Council, which also committed to providing financial support through meeting fees for up to two representatives from each Iwi group to facilitate their attendance and participation in the Project Advisory Group. This support is intended to facilitate their attendance and active participation in the Project advisory Group, contributing to the development of this important document on behalf of all iwi, hapū, and Māori within the district.

c) Foxton War Memorial Hall:

The Foxton War Memorial Hall is facing challenges due to its designation as an Earthquake Prone Building, low community usage, and it was subsequently identified as a non core asset which led to council resolving to dispose of the property.

Council has recently consulted with the community in relation to the Future of the Foxton War Memorial Hall and sought feedback on the following options, retaining and upgrading it, selling it on the open market, or transferring ownership to a community organisation.

Officers are currently analysing the submissions that have been received and intend to bring a paper back to council for decision separate to the Long Term Plan Process.

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d) Support for Community Initiatives

Council thanks Te Tumatakahuki for their support of Save Our River Trust and Foxton Futures (Paretao). Officers will continue to work with the community groups and Te Tumatakahuki on these community initiatives to ensure the best outcomes for the community, hapū and environment.

e) Resource Consenting Concerns

Council plays two key roles when it comes to resource consenting, each of which provide different opportunities for engagement with Iwi/Hapū. At times, Council is a resource consent applicant (e.g. applying for resource consent for its activity, such as water takes and discharges). At other times, Council is a consent authority. The process at hand, and the role Council plays, impacts the opportunities for Iwi/Hapū input.

When Council is the applicant, it has much greater ability to involve Iwi/Hapū at the outset, take a partnership-based approach, and embed cultural values in the process and outcomes. In respect of our own applications, we always aim to work in this manner, so welcome any feedback on how to do this more effectively.

When Council is the consent authority, it is limited by what the Resource Management Act allows in terms of how it can involve Iwi/Hapū. Understanding the cultural effects of proposals is a critical part of understanding the environmental effects, which is central to decisions made on resource consents. Council recognises it does not have the expertise to assess cultural effects on its own, so where a proposal may have cultural effects, applications are referred to Iwi/Hapū for comment. This process helps Council consenting staff to gain an understanding of the extent of cultural effects, including whether any additional information or assessments are needed in order to draw conclusions on adverse cultural effects. Due to the statutory timeframes imposed on resource consents by the Resource Management Act, the referral process requires a short turn around which Council acknowledge places pressure of Iwi/Hapū's already stretched resources.

Following the referral process, Council consenting staff make a decision on whether to notify a consent application on either a public (any party can make a submission) or limited basis (parties who are identified as being affected can make a submission, which can include Iwi/Hapū).

Council is happy to discuss this further, including how to providing greater transparency and consideration of cultural matters, whilst ensuring we can still meet our statutory requirements.

f) Engagement in Government Reforms

In response to submission points regarding Council work with Iwi/Hapū on 3 Waters and Local Water Done Well, officers note that on 17 February 2024, The Coalition Government repealed the Water Services Entities Act 2022, by section 8 of the Water Services Acts Repeal Act 2024 (2024 No 2) and has been developing its replacement model under the 'Local Water Done Well' policy. It must be noted that under the previous 3 Waters reform,

Iwi/Hapū engagement was being led by the National Transition Unit. Council acknowledged that this process was flawed and strongly advocated for engagement via Te Tumatakahuki.

Whilst Local Water Done well is in the early stages and no legislation has been introduced, the Chief Executive has engaged with Iwi/Hapū seeking early views on the possibility of taking a regional approach to the delivery of three waters in the future, as well as collaborating on future submissions.

In addition to submission points, officers note the recent process followed in preparing Council's submission on the Fast Track Consenting Bill, which involved officers sharing briefing material on the Bill with Iwi/Hapū partners and sharing the draft submission.

g) Marae Infrastructure and recognition within Funding Grants

Marae within the rohe are significant to our overall community framework. Council wishes to continue working alongside our iwi and hapū partners to assist in any positive outcomes for marae. This is a collective piece of mahi where multiple teams within the Council organisation can contribute to. In regards to community grants and funding, the current Rural Halls fund does allow for marae to apply for funding. Whilst there is a tier system in place, marae can apply for funding and are not excluded.

Additionally, the proposed LTP doubles the amount of budget within that fund to allow for urupā grants, allowing iwi and hapū to apply to assist with the maintenance of urupā. The criteria for this fund, is still being developed.

h) Development of Council Infrastructure

Council Officers acknowledge the support both historically and today in addressing the infrastructure constraints and challenges faced by our community, particularly as a result of growth. In addition the shared objectives to do better for our environment and develop true partnership in doing so with Iwi and hapū at place. Council acknowledges its role in managing relationships and shared responsibility around commitments made to Iwi/hapū. Some progress has been made with support from the Te Tumatakahuki Navigator role established in 2023. Project of note include progressing historic commitments and improvements around Foxton Wastewater (Matakarapa Island), Shannon Wastewater, Tokomaru Wastewater and Pot Levin Wastewater. Also valued input and support on the Poads Road water storage project.

i) Recognition that the entire Horowhenua District Catchment is in the Rohe of Ngāti Raukawa

In response to the submission points regarding Tara-Ika and the role for Ngāti Raukawa hapū, officers wish to advise that the engagement process for Tara-Ika (Plan Change 4) included Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga. The detail regarding the process is set out in the s32 and s42A reports which are available on *https://www.horowhenua.govt.nz/Council/Participate/Have-your-say/Proposed-Plan-Change-4-Tara-Ika-Growth-Area*.

The s32 report sets out the pre-notification process and acknowledges that while approaches were made to both Muaūpoko Tribal Authority, Tamarangi Hapū, and Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga, responses were only received from Muaūpoko Tribal Authority.

Following notification of the plan change, a submission was received from Muaūpoko Tribal Authority. No submissions were received from Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga or Tamarangi Hapū. The submissions and evidence received by Muaūpoko were addressed within the s42A report Hearing Report. Since the plan change process, we have received advice that engagement with Ngāti Raukawa should be through Te Tūmatakahuki. However, this advice had not been received at the time of Plan Change 4 development and notification, hence engagement occurring with the Iwi Authority, as is required by the RMA.

While engagement on Plan Change 4 was primarily with Muaūpoko, this is due to the responses received from them during the pre-notification process and the submission received during the formal phase of the process. While both Muaūpoko and Raukawa were approached as part of the plan development process, only Muaūpoko participated in the plan change process. Once a plan change has been notified, the potential for changes is limited to those sought by submissions – which is why only Muaūpoko is reflected in the plan change.

However, this does not preclude the opportunity for engagement with Te Tūmatakahuki as we move into the implementation phase. We look forward to working with both Muaūpoko and Ngāti Raukawa in this next phase of the project.

Recommendation

that Council thank Te Tumatakahuki for making this submission. Council acknowledges the importance of our relationship and the progress we are making together on many of the complex term matters we are working on together.

Muaūpoko Tribal Authority

Di Rump on behalf of Muaūpoko Tribal Authority (Submitter #465) set out three specific parts of the LTP to which their submission relates:

1. Māori policy and engagement
2. Stormwater
3. Drinking water

Māori policy and engagement

Muaūpoko noted that although the draft Māori Policy is currently sparse, it is anticipated that the outcomes of the Māori Engagement Framework will provide more structure and detail to how HDC interacts with Muaūpoko and the difference between Māori Engagement in general and the treaty partnership with Muaūpoko.

Muaūpoko also noted that a key outcome of the LTP is that the partnership between tangata whenua and HDC is strengthened. Support was noted for the following goals outlined in the LTP to give effect to this outcome:

1. We will uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its principles.
2. We build mutually respectful partnerships with Tangata Whenua.
3. We support Mana Whenua to maintain and enhance tikanga with our ancestral lands and waterways, wāhi tapu and other taonga.
4. We support whānau, marae, hapū and iwi in achieving our aspirations; and
5. We recognise the role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki of their rohe.

In relation to Iwi engagement, Muaūpoko seek:

- Involvement in the Māori Engagement Framework development
- Elaboration on how HDC proposes to achieve the goals they have identified for their partnership with tangata whenua. For example, support could be provided through funding, resourcing, or support to build capability within HDC and/or MTA.
- Specific provision for tangata whenua in the Significance and Engagement criteria. This could involve the addition of a factor to the 'Community Interest' criterion that assesses the magnitude of a decision's impact on tangata whenua values, or something similar.

Analysis

The Māori Engagement Framework is the overarching tool that will essentially provide the guidance that will dictate how we engage with Iwi/hapū/marae and the wider Māori community, acknowledging the differing levels of partnership. E.g. the framework will ensure consistency in the way Council approaches Iwi agreements (for example), to ensure fair and equitable processes are considered and undertaken.

Council is involved at various levels, in a range of activities to support our partnership with tangata whenua goal. Below are some of the ways we have and are doing this:

- We partner with Iwi and hapū within the rohe in occasions important to Māori such as Matariki and Te Wiki o te reo Māori.
- Matauranga Māori Scholarship Programme where $150k was provided to 5 rangatahi who whakapapa to a Horowhenua Iwi, and who were studying at university or wānanga in the field of 3 Waters.
- 3 Waters Marae Upgrade Programme
- Marae entranceway project
- Marae CDEM resilience – Providing Civil Defence Emergency Management training for marae to run effectively in an emergency

Further work on the policy has been put on hold to align with the outcomes of the Māori Engagement Framework.

Stormwater

Muaūpoko submission sought the following:

- More ambitious actions to address stormwater issues in the Horowhenua District. This could include more concrete commitment to minimising flood flows and encouraging nature-based stormwater solutions.
- Prioritisation of stormwater treatment – especially with regards to the health and wellbeing of Punahau.
- Planning and design of a stormwater management system using mātauranga Māori, based on a Muaūpoko worldview.
- Prioritisation of nature-based solutions for the capture, conveyance, treatment, and discharge of stormwater. For example, wetland restoration, open space in new developments, disincentivising the removal of permeable surfaces during infill development.
- Ensuring the use of rainwater tanks.

Analysis

Council acknowledges the submission from MTA and look forward to the development of wider catchment management planning to address concerns in regards to:

- The resilience of infrastructure with regard to natural hazards and climate change
- More frequent and intense rainfall increasing pressure on the ability of existing infrastructure to provide service and water quality.
- Infill development within existing urban areas increasing the ratio of impermeable surface to uncovered land, which can exacerbate flooding in low-lying areas and create more contamination.

Council is currently working towards a meeting with the Lake Horowhenua Trust to discuss the Levin Stormwater Consent Project.

Council has allocated budget for the Levin Stormwater Consent and in-network water quality improvement projects in the early years of LTP24. Our objective is to engage with the Lake

Horowhenua Trust in an initial discussion regarding this project, ahead of wider Iwi engagement, consenting and delivery.

Key aspects of the consent application include in-network treatment to enhance the water quality entering Lake Punahau and by agreement in the medium term, ecological and cultural improvements such as wetlands in the vicinity of lake. There are multiple strands of work associated with this kaupapa, examples include the work that we are already positively progressing with the Lake Trust/MTA via the Fresh Water Improvement Fund and working alongside partners on the Horizons led Arawhata wetland project.

Council also acknowledges its leadership role alongside Iwi in managing growth and development. This includes setting the outcomes for new development and ensuring the cost does not fall back on the environment or wider community. The initial relief sought is highly aligned with Council outcomes and current focus, development of this alongside Iwi partners will be critical to delivering the shared outcomes sought.

Drinking Water

Muaūpoko submission asked for:

- Inclusion of the Poads Road reservoir consenting in the final LTP.
- Provision for the recommendations made in the reservoir CIA in the final design and consent conditions of the reservoir.
- Prioritisation of the reservoir construction in the next iteration of the LTP.

Analysis

Council agrees that this project is of strategic importance, hence its position in the Long Term Plan 2024-2044. Council looks forward to continuing its work with Iwi partners to achieve the outcomes that the project seeks.

Recommendations

That Council thank Muaūpoko Tribal Authority for making this submission. Council acknowledges the importance of our relationship and the progress we are making together on many of the complex term matters we are working on together.

Rangitāne o Manawatū

Danielle Harris on behalf of Rangitāne o Manawatū submitted on four issues:

1. Iwi engagement
2. Urban Development and Stormwater Management in the Manawatū Awa Catchment
3. Wastewater
4. Connected Communities

Iwi engagement

That as Te Tiriti partners with Council, Rangitane's position is that they must be engaged in decision-making processes before significant investments have been committee.

Analysis

The Māori Engagement Framework is the overarching tool that will essentially provide the guidance that will dictate how we engage with Iwi/hapū/marae and the wider Māori community, acknowledging the differing levels of partnership. E.g. the framework will ensure consistency in the way Council approaches Iwi agreements (for example), to ensure fair and equitable processes are considered and undertaken.

Urban Development and Stormwater Management in the Manawatū Awa Catchment:

Rangitāne o Manawatū said any urban development within the Manawatū Awa catchment must:

- be planned and designed using mātauranga that considers a Rangitāne o Manawatū (and Muaūpoko)
- worldview;
- align with Rangitāne o Manawatū understanding of Te Mana o te Wai;
- will avoid filling gullies, destroying wetlands, streams and any other special ecological area;
- will set aside wāhi tapu as public reserves through any development process;
- prioritise stormwater treatment to the highest degree;
- avoid interrupting natural flow paths, working with wai instead of against it;
- avoid amplifying the risk of flooding people's homes in the Koputaroa catchment and any other areas
- of flooding risk (some areas may need to be considered for managed retreat); and
- ensure sufficient servicing budget is provided for maintenance of infrastructure, especially stormwater devices that provide the first line of defence to protect wai.

Analysis

Where Council are advancing urban development opportunities (for example, re-zoning land for development), it will work with all Iwi partners to ensure that their values are appropriately identified, recognised, and protected. Not only is this required by legislation, but Council also recognise the importance of this, including the value of mātauranga in delivering a resilient and environmentally sustainable urban environment. Council agree that urban development proposals provide an opportunity to protect and recognise wahi tapu and would seek to understand this through engagement processes.

Officers note that earthworks (including filling) and modifying or destroying wetlands, streams, or other ecological areas generally require resource consent from Horizons Regional Council. In respect of activities in and around streams and wetlands specifically, consents are often required under National Environmental Standard for Freshwater Management (and often trigger a Non-Complying Activity Status). In some instances, such activities are 'Prohibited' meaning that no resource consents can be issued. Council acknowledge the submitter's comment and note its commitment to ensuring effects of urban development are appropriately managed, including by avoiding destruction of wetlands, streams and any other special ecological areas.

Officers agree with the Rangitāne o Manawatū regarding the need to prioritise stormwater treatment in urban development, including through exploring water sensitive design.

The RMA requires risk from natural hazards, including flooding, to be considered in both Plan Changes (e.g. rezoning) and subdivision consents.

Regarding the points about having sufficient budget to maintain stormwater infrastructure to protect the wai from flooding, Council note that this a joint effort between Council, Horizons Regional Council, and individual properties. For example, Horizons Regional Council are responsible for maintaining stopbanks, Council is responsible for maintaining civic stormwater assets, while individual property owners are responsible for maintaining soakpits on their own properties.

Wastewater

Rangitāne o Manawatū said the Wastewater across the Tokomaru, Shannon and Foxton systems must:

- prioritise infrastructure upgrades to prevent leaking issues, particularly in waterways;
- prioritise urgent action to remove discharges from waterways that are having negative effects on

- water quality;
- minimise the risk of treatment plants flooding resulting in overflow discharges into waterways;
- prioritise higher treatment standards of wastewater prior to discharge; and
- avoid treatment and/or discharge near wāhi tapu.

Analysis

Council is implementing ongoing improvements across the operations of existing wastewater networks and treatment sites. Council are also committing to working with Iwi partners around legacy issues, commitments and planning for the future. Officers are actively engaged with Rangitāne, Muaūpoko and Ngāti Raukawa hapū in regards to the future of Tokomaru wastewater treatment and disposal. We encourage and look forward to further engagement in bringing together Council and Iwi perspectives to deliver better outcomes for our environment and our community.

Connected Communities

Rangitāne o Manawatū strongly support the implementation of a network of shared use pathways (SUP) across the district.

- Prioritise the consenting and implementation of SUP's that connect communities throughout the district;
- Draw on Rangitāne o Manawatū experience delivering SUP's in partnership for the benefit of our communities and cultural reconnection to wai;
- Prioritise alignment of SUP's with waterways;
- Use mātauranga in the design phase;
- Redevelop the Procurement Policy with Rangitāne o Manawatū input to reflect the importance of providing for Māori business procurement and participation

Analysis

Officers would look forward to engaging with interested Iwi and Hapū in planning, design and delivery of walking and cycling facilities.

Recommendations

That Council thank Rangitāne o Manawatū for making this submission. Council acknowledges the importance of our relationship and the progress we are making together on many of the complex term matters we are working on together.

Topic 1: Community Contracts for Services

Submissions

Submissions #320, #390, #391, #454, #482, #478, #457, #387, #455, and #440

Summary of Submissions

Submitters have requested continued funding for their contracted community services and in some instances, have requested an increase in funding.

Two other submissions discuss the idea of some partial decreases in funding and look at other funding sources. The same submissions, also request that the Council consider a new funding arrangement to support the ecological maintenance of Manawatū Estuary.

Analysis

The table below shows each current Contracted Service, previous contract amount and their requested amount through the LTP.

Contracted Service	Previous Contract Amount (over a three-year term)	Year 1 Requested Amount	LTP Requested Amount (over a three-year term)	% +/-
Levin Waitārere Surf Life Saving Club	$87,313	$33,984	$106,818	22% +
Surf Life Saving New Zealand (on behalf of Foxton Beach Surf Life Saving Club)	$87,313	$40,250	$125,644	44% +
Whatunga Tūao Volunteer Central	$30,000	$20,000	$60,000	100% +
Horowhenua District Neighbourhood Support	$75,000	$25,000	$75,000	0%
Save Our River Trust (SORT)	$30,000	$10,000	$30,000	0%
Horowhenua Community Camera Trust	$45,000	$20,000	$68,000	51% +
Waitārere Beach Progressive & Ratepayers Association	$15,750	$5,250	$15,750	0%
Levin Community Patrol	$15,000	$5,000.00	$15,000 - Assumed (Commentary noted below)	0%
Foxton and Beach Community Patrol	$15,750	0	0	
TOTAL	**$401,126**	**$159,484**	**$496,212**	

Foxton and Beach Community Patrol are an existing Contracted Service and did not submit on the LTP. They have expressed to Council Officers prior to the LTP process that they no longer require funding. The reason for this is that they are struggling to recruit volunteers and are not confident in being able to utilise the funding. Their existing funding allocation is $5,250 per annum. They did not uplift their funding requirement in the current financial year.

Additionally, Levin Community Patrol also did not submit on the LTP. However, Officers have made contact with their representative, who have informed Council that they do indeed wish to continue their funding arrangement and are apologetic for not submitting. Their existing funding allocation is $5,000 per annum and it can be assumed that they would appreciate the same or similar level of funding.

Council through this funding process, funds Surf Lifesaving Services at two local beaches within the Horowhenua – Levin Waitārere and Foxton Beach. Historically, Council has funded the clubs directly for this service however, this year, Surf Lifesaving New Zealand (national body) submitted on behalf of Foxton Beach Surf Life Saving Club. They have requested additional funding to allow for a fourth lifeguard which they have deemed necessary as part of their submission, whereas the Levin-Waitārere is for the continuation of the existing service at the same levels as previously funded (noting inflation).

Throughout the hearing process a request was made to Officers for a more detailed breakdown of the funding that was requested from Surf Life Saving New Zealand (SLSNZ). This was followed up and the detail received from SLSNZ is in the table below.

Horowhenua District Coucil -	Regional Life Guard service - cost breakdown	
Lifeguard 1	$ 7,659	Based on $29 hour for 35 hour per week for 6 weeks plus 8 % holiday pay and kiwi saver
Lifeguard 2	$ 6,293	Based on $27 hour for 35 hour per week for 6 weeks plus 8 % holiday pay and kiwi saver
Lifeguard 3	$ 5,827	Based on $25 hour for 35 hour per week for 6 weeks plus 8 % holiday pay and kiwi saver
Lifeguard 4	$ 5,827	Based on $25 hour for 35 hour per week for 6 weeks plus 8 % holiday pay and kiwi saver
Induction day	$ 2,000	Employment for 4 guard 7 hour day for preseason induction including supervisor and Central region Lifesaving Manager
Uniforms	$ 1,500	based on 6 uniforms at total cost of $250 per guard
Supervision	$ 3,000	Include wages for area supervisor lease of temporary vehicle/ petrol and cell phone use
Club Grant	$ 2,500	Paid to Foxton for use of the cluh house/ cleaning and incidentals
Equipment / petrol	$ 2,500	Potental IRB use / Petrol / Flag stands / rescue boards
Overhead	$ 2,500	Allowance for recruitment process payroll Police checks etc
General	$ 500	Allowance for cell phone use / suntan lotion / Incidentals
	$ 40,106.00	

Council Officers are of the view that both Surf Life Saving services receive the same level of funding that Council decides.

Currently in the proposed LTP, the total amount budgeted for Contracted Services over three years is $421,248 noting that for Years 2 & 3, CPI would be applied. If Council were to support and fund as per the submissions received, this would total $496,212 over a three-year term. Therefore, the funding shortfall is $74,964 over the three-year period/contract.
For Year 1 of the LTP, the total contracted community funding being sought is $159,484.00. The current budget in the proposed LTP is $140,416, meaning that there is a shortfall of $19,068.

The Te Awahou Foxton Community Board and another submitter have requested that the Council contribute a minimum of $30,000 to support the volunteer efforts in enhancing the ecology of Manawatū Estuary. Council currently supports the work of maintaining and enhancing this community taonga through its existing operational arrangements and budgets.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council commit to the same level of funding as per previous years, and apply a CPI increase to allow for the general increase in cost to serve.

That Council notes it currently supports the maintenance of the Manawatū Estuary, through existing operational budgets.

Topic 2: Environmental Policies

Submissions

Submitter #433.

Summary of Submissions

This submitter raised a number of suggestions for Council to consider. This included allocating budget to support the community to be physically active, Smokefree and SunSmart.

Analysis

Through the review of the Public Places Bylaw in 2024, consideration is being given to including the smokefree and vape free environment policy into the bylaw, this follows on from a Council resolution in 2023 and an action in the ongoing monitoring report.

In June 2022 Council adopted a Sun Protection Environment Policy which commits Council to improving shade and other sun protection measures. This will be achieved through providing infrastructure and increasing the provision of appropriately placed shade. In order to achieve this Council Officers will be conducting a shade audit of parks and playgrounds, to ensure we can incorporate shade planning into all future playground, outdoor recreation, and park development planning.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council Officers liaise with the Cancer Society for support in the review of the Public Places Bylaw, and in conducting the shade audit of parks and playgrounds.

Topic 3: Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom Roof

Submissions

Submissions #485, #191, #409

Summary of Submissions

One submitter signalled that the funding for the new roof should come from the Foxton Freeholding Account.

One submitter questioned why the facility is requiring a new roof so soon after opening.

One submitter requested Council consider the lesser-valued option to replace the roof as highlighted in the Infrastructure Strategy.

Analysis

When Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom was built, only parts of the existing roof on the building was replaced which has contributed to a number of issues with the overall roof and some areas of significant deterioration which has resulted in water ingress.

Officers have budgeted for the higher amount and option to replace the roof to ensure that enough capital funding is available. This is in part due to the known increasing costs in materials and construction and allowing for the air conditioning units to be removed from the structure. Essentially, it is the view of Council Officers that this will allow some level of contingency and budget protection.

Officers confirm the budget for replacing the roof at Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom is included in the draft Long Term Plan 2024-44

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 4: Shannon Open Spaces

Submissions

Submitters #378, #232, #393

Summary of Submissions

Three submissions were made regarding open spaces and toilet facilities in Shannon. These included the Waterwheel Project and development at Te Maire Park.

Analysis

The Shannon Waterwheel has been a project the Parks and Property team have engaged and worked with the community on over the past several years.

In October 2020 Council commissioned a report by Calibre Consulting regarding the installation of the Shannon Waterwheel on State Highway 54. This report highlighted the works that would need to be completed to facilitate the installation, these included:

- Reinforced piled foundations would be required to support both the gravity (vertical) loads from the structure and lateral forces generated during a seismic event. The costs of which may exceed the construction cost for the Waterwheel installation.
- The construction of bank protection (and ongoing maintenance) to the stream along the entire length of the proposed site.

- Review and re-design of the existing drainage pipe which runs through the site.
- Geotechnical investigations would be required with an approximate cost of $15,000-$20,000.
- Consultation with affected parties including Waka Kotahi / NZTA.

The report estimated the design and construction costs would be between $50,000-$100,000 and once constructed it would require $2,000-$5,000 for maintenance and monitoring.

These costs reflect the original size and proposed location of the Shannon Waterwheel. If there is a proposed new location and / or change in the Waterwheel construction, Council officers are unaware of these.

The Shannon Progressive Association believe they have the funds and materials to complete it, which will reduce the cost for Council.

Officers support the association through the consenting process; the deposit for the consent is $1,500. While Horowhenua District Council Officers can support and outline the path to gain a consent if it is required, we are just one piece of the puzzle and there may be more costs associated with this dependent on the requirements of Waka Kotahi / NZTA and Horizons.

Council has Better Off Funding to develop Te Maire Park. As part of this project, officers will incorporate the steps to the Shannon Railway Station. As mentioned above, there have been examples in other districts of incorporating play into every day designs. This new development provides an opportunity to look at ways of including natural and simple activities for rangatahi and tamariki which officers will explore.

Three submissions also requested a toilet at Te Maire Park. The community, contractors and Officers often witness travellers using the Te Maire gardens as a toilet facility. While Council has external funding for the development of this park, this does not provide for a toilet. Officers are supportive of the idea of a new toilet at the northern end of Te Maire, particularly as there are services available and the location provides parking for trucks on the State Highway. It is estimated this would cost $300,000 and is therefore not currently provided for in the Long Term Plan budgets.

There is currently a public toilet on Balance Street, which will have some renewal work undertaken next financial year. However, there is inadequate parking for trucks on Balance Street. There is also a public toilet located on Stout Street behind the Shannon Grandstand. Officers will ensure signage to these toilets are visible. Signage is within the road reserve of a state highway and therefore falls under the decision-making process of Waka Kotahi / NZTA. Previous attempts to improve the indication signs within the road reserve have been declined due to sign regulations by Waka Kotahi / NZTA.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 5: Playgrounds

Submissions

Submitters #82, #87, #95 and #441

Summary of Submissions

Three submissions were received wanting more areas in our parks and playgrounds to cater for under-5 year-olds.

A submission was received outlining desires for a children's playground and or play area on Park Avenue in Waitārere Beach.

Analysis

Council currently has a Capital Budget of $87,000 for year one, $92,479 for year two and $96,462 for year three for playground renewals.

Council's playground assets are within an asset management system which monitors typical renewal periods for these assets.

Additionally, Council's Open Spaces Maintenance contractors audit these assets monthly to ensure they are compliant.

This budget is to renew the playground equipment and ensure the assets remain safe for tamariki to use.

Currently Council has limited areas within our playgrounds that specifically cater for Under 5 year olds. This has largely been historic, due to the limited equipment available for this age group. However, there is now a new approach taken to create spaces for our younger children, such as sand and water play spaces.

An example of this is Jubilee Park in Levin which has proven a safe and popular option for this age group since the upgrade has occurred.

Council Officers can work with our Open Spaces Maintenance contractor to identify areas where we can replace failing play equipment with spaces that will be attractive for Under 5 year old's.

Additionally, there have been examples from other districts where play areas have been incorporated into day to day design. While there is not currently budget available to create new spaces, Officers and Contractors will continue to look into these examples and incorporating it into renewal works where possible.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

Topic 6: Foxton Open Spaces

Submissions

Submitters #431, #440, #443, #455, #478

Summary of Submissions

Two submissions highlight plans for the restoration of the Foxton River Loop, in particular plans to restore the river verge.

Three submissions referred to the Manawatū Estuary and RAMSAR site, including funding to support volunteers.

Analysis

Council Officers have a strong relationship with the community groups who are working to improve the protection of the Manawatū River, including the Estuary (by ensuring that the RAMSAR site is maintained and its high environmental values enhanced over the long term by all stakeholders), as well as the Foxton River Loop, which is a significant area and focus for Save Our River Trust (SORT) members.

Save Our River Trust currently receives $10,000 annually to cover their costs and is not seeking additional funding as part of their submission. The Council has previously supported SORT in rehabilitating a walkway near the refuse station and intends to continue such assistance where it is able.

Officers will continue aiding these groups by facilitating external funding applications, fostering connections, navigating council processes, and supporting development aspirations in these vital Horowhenua areas.

Council Officers are continuing to advance the Foxton Community Plan during 2024. This Plan seeks to capture and align the vision, aspiration, challenges, opportunities and actions for the Foxton and Foxton Beach area. From the community engagement sessions undertaken several

key themes were identified. One of those key themes was *Nature and Environment*, which included the community's references to the Foxton River Loop, Manawatū Estuary and RAMSAR. A part of developing the Foxton Community Plan will be to better understand these sites and their associated challenges and opportunities. The Foxton Community Plan would look to identify actions that respond to the challenges and opportunities. It is anticipated that the Foxton Community Plan will draw and align with existing plans and aspirations of local groups active in these sites such as SORT and Manawatū Estuary Trust.

Officers will ensure that the relevant feedback provided through the LTP submission process is factored into the Foxton Community Plan work. As the actions are identified for the Foxton Community Plan, consideration will be given by Council to the implementation of the Foxton Community Plan and support that may been necessary from Council.

The District Plan also offers a degree of protection for the Manawatū Estuary through the classification of the site as an Outstanding Natural Feature (ONF) (Manawatū River Estuary), through its rules on activities such as earthworks and buildings within the ONF area.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 7: Other Open Spaces

Submissions

Submitters #97, #148, #185, #403, #378, #387 and #314.

Summary of Submissions

One submitter requested to remove the London Plane trees down on Oxford Street, Levin due to the leaves blocking drainage.

A small number of submitters made comments regarding specific works in specific Council owned open spaces.

A small number of submitters commented on the need to continue with planting initiatives, as well as the removal of noxious weeds.

A submitter spoke to the development of a volleyball court at Marie Street Reserve.

A submitter asked Council to provide funding for the development of Waitārere Domain and for planting, removal of trees a new toilet and park furniture at Holmwood Park in Waitārere.

A submitter would like to see the Manakau Domain increased in size by purchasing land to the west and/or north of the current domain. The submitter also requests that the sports playing surfaces needs to be brought up to current standard of other HDC sports facilities. Including training facilities, a training area for all-weather turf and a larger, re-surfaced car park. The submitter also requests the Council take over all domain maintenance and line marking while allowing the local community and domain users group to retain Kaitiakitanga.

Analysis

Due to the notable tree status of the London Plane Trees on Oxford Street, Levin, removing the trees is not currently a viable option. Council recently applied for Resource Consent to have the trees removed however through the notified consent process it became apparent that the community was not supportive of this. However, Officers are currently in the process of applying for a Resource Consent to have the trees pollarded and the roots pruned for tree maintenance, as well as to protect and repair the damage caused to Council's infrastructure.

A recent arborists reports highlights the likelihood of the reduction of leaf litter following pollarding and indicates that pollarding is a perfectly acceptable way of managing these street trees.

Council has sportsground and reserve renewal budgets every year which are mainly driven by our Asset Management system. Officers get the information from the system that highlights which assets should be renewed. Officers use a risk matrix to ascertain which assets can be appropriately deferred and which assets are more critical and therefore need to be renewed and/or replaced.

Manakau Domain is a community sportsground, with an agreement in place with the community association to manage and maintain the sportsground. This has been in place since 2013, following a Council decision to stop maintaining the grounds.

This year Council has received Better Off Funding which will fund the establishment of bollards to regulate public traffic, an upgraded toilet facility and changing rooms and improvements to the training fields.

Officers have taken note of the submissions requesting specific changes within parks, sportsgrounds and playgrounds and will take them into consideration.

Additionally, provision has been made for Council to commission a Recreation and Aquatics Facilities Strategic Investment Plan to ensure future investment in these areas are meeting the requirements of our community.

There are currently two volleyball courts that are available for public use in Levin (Levin Adventure Park and Solway Park). Officers are aware that there is some remediation work required to be undertaken at Levin Adventure Park and are working with Council's contractor to facilitate this. As part of the proposed LTP there is funding allocated to undertake a Recreation and Aquatics Strategic Investment Plan which will review sporting facilities in the district based on demand and need, this will guide future investment in recreational and sporting facilities.

In an increasingly environmentally aware society, global warming and environmental sustainability have achieved an ever-increasing profile. Council can assist in reducing the impacts of global warming and maintaining a sustainable environment in a number of ways.

Council has, for a number of years, been developing coastal resiliency by replacing marram dunes which have low resiliency to localised coastal erosion with native sand-binding species such as Spinifex and Pingao. Council will continue to collaborate with communities in riparian planting and volunteer planting days which have historically been very successful.

Additionally, Council are keenly aware of the impact Phragmites Karka can have on the district and will continue to act with haste in regards to this noxious weed.

Council has retained a $10,000 CAPEX budget for Year 1 for Waitārere Domain. Officers will work with the Waitārere Beach Progressive & Ratepayers Association to ensure the money is spent on items that are of interest and use.

As mentioned above Council has sportsground and reserve renewal budgets every year which are mainly driven by our Asset Management System. Officers get the information from the system that highlights which assets should be renewed based on their condition and useful remaining life.

Officers use a risk matrix to ascertain which assets can be appropriately deferred and which assets are more critical and therefore need to be renewed and/or replace.

This approach is also taken with playground renewal and toilet renewal budgets. However, the items requested by the submitter would require a separate budget line as they would be new items, rather than renewals.

There is not currently any separate development budget for Holmwood Park, additionally there is no budget allocated for any maintenance that any new assets would require. It is likely that Officers will undertake a Development Plan process for Holmwood Park over the next two years, to gain insight into the Waitārere Beach community's aspirations for the site and to form the basis for submissions to future LTP's for funding.

Recommendation
That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

Topic 8: Young People Matters

Submissions

Submitters #476, #105, #272, #330, #363, #496, #82, #384, #127, #301, #110

Summary of Submissions

A small number of submitters highlighted the need to ensure that there are pathways for young people to access employment and generally the request that the Council help to ensure that local employment opportunities are available for young people.

Request from one submitter identifying the need for a dedicated study space and group.

One submitter requested that the Council facilitate some form of Pacific youth voice.

One submitter urged the Council not to reduce any youth service as these services are important for our young people to stay engaged in society.

One submission highlighted the need to have outreach activities within our community spaces in a bid to build meaningful relationships with young people and their families.

A small number of submitters highlighted the need for more activities for young people to do. This included a submitter's comment that more fun things are needed in our Aquatic Facilities. Another comment was that both the Levin Adventure Park and Levin Aquatic Centre need to be expanded to be able to cater to different age groups.

One submitter acknowledged that they were pleased to see that the Council has a Youth Voice (Youth Council). Another submitter suggested that we create a Youth Council that can feed into this LTP process.

One submitter advised that the LTP documentation should be easier to read for young people and that due to the nature of the content, some young people feel intimidated. Additionally, another submitter expressed their appreciation for applying youth engagement to this process as it assists in civics education.

Concerns were raised by one group submission that highlighted their concern about safety outside of the Youth Space and that it can be a place where people vape and cause minor violence issues. This can restrict some people from wanting to use the space.

On the subject of the Youth Space, there were some ideas suggested to allow for children to be able to access the Youth Space. This includes having set times for different age groups as one example.

Analysis

Young people are typically defined as people aged between 12 and 24.

Council is currently contracted to deliver Mayors Taskforce for Jobs (MTFJ) which supports young people to either enter employment or gain skills and experience that will assist them with their career and employment pathway.

Through its Community Facilities, a number of suitable spaces are available for the purposes of study.

Council Officers are mindful that any youth representation needs to encompass the whole community and that means young people representing our diverse cultures. Any Pacific young people are encouraged to take part in Youth Voice.

Other than the consideration of the Youth Space being closed on Sundays, the proposed LTP does not intend to reduce any other youth services and in fact, through other ways, some additional investment will be made into youth development initiatives.

Ensuring that there are adequate activities, programmes and facilities for young people to take part in and use is always a common struggle. Council has a diverse events programme that have components that are suitable for young people. Additionally, the Youth Space provides an exciting events and activities programme.

The Youth Voice (Youth Council) was recently refreshed and now has 13 members on board representing the views of young people.

Surveillance outside the Youth Space, in the bus stop is currently being investigated in a bid to mitigate any anti-social behaviour.

The work of our Youth Programme Coordinators in conjunction our facility Kaitiaki have seen a significant reduction in anti-social issues occurring in the wider facility. We believe the Youth Space is an inclusive environment that is welcoming for all youth, any behavior that is not in line with our values or expectations is managed appropriately.

The Youth Space is essentially a Youth Development Centre and this is the common terminology, across New Zealand. The purpose of a Youth Development Centre is to create a safe space for young people where they can make sensible choices and where need be, be connected to other agencies that can offer specialist support. Striking the right balance between having a space for young people versus children is a challenge. Currently, the Youth Space has an impressive youth membership that allows for organic youth development to occur. If the Space was promoted, even partly to cater for children (under 12), there is a risk that we would see a reduction in young people using the space as they will not feel as though it is a space for young people.

Council provides a series of facilities, activities, programmes and events that are specifically designed for children. This includes but is not limited to aquatic facilities, playgrounds, and childrens' space within the Libraries as some examples.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

Topic 9: Strategic recreation facilities investment

Submissions

Submitter #389

Summary of Submissions

The Levin Tennis Club requests funding to provide additional lighting and resurfacing Court 5, a public usage court.

Analysis

Current budgets do not allow for Council to support funding this project, however there is provision in the budget for a Recreation and Aquatics Strategic Investment Plan which will review sporting facilities in the district and ensure future investment is applied to meet community needs.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

Topic 10: Rainbow Community Considerations

One submitter discussed the idea and importance of allowing for gender fluid bathrooms within our facilities.

Additionally, the same submission proposed the idea of a rainbow support group, providing a safe space for our Rainbow community to come together.

Analysis

Gender neutral bathrooms is currently a discussion that is happening across the country and in this instance, is a topic that the Aquatics industry in particular is working on. Horowhenua District Council welcomes anyone who wishes to use our facilities and in doing so, we want to create facilities that are safe, welcoming and inclusive. This is an ongoing piece of work that Officers are actively monitoring and when and where required, guidance will be provided.

Horowhenua District Council is in the process of establishing a rainbow support group for rangatahi which aligns with Pride Month in June through our Library Services Team. Similarly to the above comment, Council welcomes involvement and participation from all sectors of our community. In the past, a number of pride events, programmes and initiatives have taken place and we look forward to hosting more.

Topic 12: Property

A number of submitters commented on different properties owned by Council:

- **Foxton War Memorial Hall**

Submitter #331 does not want the Foxton War Memorial Hall sold.

Analysis

Council recently consulted on the future of the Foxton War Memorial Hall and Officers are preparing a paper to come to the next Council meeting for a decision on the future of the hall. This process occurred outside of the Long Term Plan, however Officers will include this feedback into that process.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

- **Foxton Courthouse**

Submission #428 would like Council to commit resources, such as cash in kind or guarantees, to support their requests for external funding. The submitter believes the lack of this will weaken any case for funding.

Analysis

Council received Better Off Funding which funded a concept upgrade plan for Foxton Courthouse which was referenced by the submitter. The funds will also go towards creating a fit out plan and consent preparations.

There is currently no budget to progress this further, however Officers will continue to support the Foxton Heritage Society with external funding applications, letters of support and connections where necessary.

Council may consider additional support such as supporting external funding applications, fostering connections, navigating council processes, and supporting development aspirations with the Courthouse.

- **Foxton Coronation Hall**

Submitter #470 appreciates the relationship between the Trust and Council, and sought confirmation of ongoing maintenance for the Town Hall. They indicated they plan to upgrade display signage and to better share the history of their exhibits. They will be seeking funding this year but have not asked for funding from Council at this time. They seek to work together with Council to achieve the Community Outcomes in the LTP in a cost-effective way.

Analysis

Council Officers have a constructive working relationship with the MAVtech Trust, and will continue to support them with opportunities and identifying external funding.

Council signed a 10 year lease with MAVtech Trust in October 2020. The lease outlines that MAVtech Trust will complete necessary seismic strengthening to 67% of the new building standard within the term of the lease. It also outlines that Council will renew the roof within the first three years, however this time has already passed.

Additionally, the building does not have a current Building Warrant of Fitness. In order to obtain one, repairs are required to ensure the building is fire compliant.

A conversation needs to be had with Council on what works should be completed on a building that is not earthquake strengthened and has been identified as non-core through the Property Strategy.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

- **Waitārere Beach Surf Life Saving Club**

Submitters #65 said there should not be a restriction on the Surf Club.

Submitter #189 said there should be a permanent restaurant/bar in the Club that could raise money for the club and be the heart of the community.

Analysis

The designation of the Waitārere Beach Surf Life Saving Club, the purpose for what the building can be used for, was set following a hearings process with a commissioner.

At this stage Council and the Waitārere Surf Life Saving Club are confident the community will be able to utilise the facilities within its current designation. The Council has been working with the Club to create a framework to ensure there is clear guidance on who and how the facility can be used.

The Waitārere Beach Surf Life Saving Club leases the building from Council and the Club will review requests for use based on this designation utilising the framework.

The framework will be reviewed in a year or so, alongside the use, to ensure that it is fit for purpose.

Topic 13: Restricting motor vehicles on beaches

Submissions

Submitters # 279, 287 and 322.

Summary of Submissions

All three submissions on this topic advocate for preventing vehicle access to beaches, with various beaches within the district mentioned in the submissions. Suggestions are made to keep main beaches open only for pedestrians, with alternative access provided away from main beach entrances for vehicles.

The three submissions argue for the safety and amenity benefits that this proposal could bring to pedestrians, in addition to ecological benefits.

Analysis

Council do not currently have a bylaw prohibiting vehicle access to the beach foreshore. Currently, the beach foreshore is classified as a legal road with a speed limit of 30kmph.

Council has the ability to restrict vehicular access to beaches, partially or completely through a bylaw. Council may also consider the option of a seasonal restriction of vehicles access to beaches if it so desires. Shorter term restrictions are also possible through Temporary Road

Closures, managed as a Traffic Management Plan, similar to the process used for public events. A formal public consultation process would be anticipated to proceed with any permanent vehicle restriction to beaches.

Council's Public Places Bylaw is in place for the purpose of protecting the public from nuisance and ensuring public health and safety is maintained in public places. Although this bylaw does not specifically address vehicular access, it does contain provision to address nuisance, dangerous or offensive behaviour, and damage caused to public places. A review of the Public Places Bylaw is currently underway. Coincidentally, a review of Council's Land Transport Bylaw is also currently underway.

Recommendations

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

That Council considers directing Officers to provide options to restrict motor vehicles from beach areas within the District and provide options for consultation on this topic.

Topic 12: Speed Management Plan

Submissions

Submission #337, #374

Summary of Submissions

Both submissions on this topic advocate not to proceed with speed limit changes, but it seems both submitters may have overestimated the extents of Council's speed limit changes.

Analysis

Officers note the Council's Speed Management Plan primarily consisted of speed limit changes around schools. The Speed Management Plan includes a speed limit reduction in the Manakau township, which could possibly be described as a blanket speed limit, as it extends past the area of the school zone. The speed limit change in Manakau was supported by the majority of respondents to the Speed Management Plan's consultation process.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 14: General Road Network Issues

Submissions

Submitter #148, #187, #378, #384, #441 and #333.

Summary of Submissions

All submitters identify specific concerns with the roading network.

Analysis

Submission #148 advocates for safety improvements for pedestrians along Holben Parade.

A minor safety improvement project is planned to address the concerns raised in this submission, to be delivered in the 2024-27 period, pending confirmation of NZTA funding support.

Submitter #148 asked whether the plan to change intersections on Liverpool St is needed.

Submission #378 advocates for improvements to the kerb and channel on Plimmer Terrace, due to the large drop to the road in a busy pedestrian area.

Officers have been made aware of this issue, agree it requires addressing and are investigating options to fix it.

Submission #384 advocates for a fairer distribution of footpath renewals across the district and advocates for better public transport options.

Officers note that Council's footpath renewal programme is developed solely based on condition assessments. Footpaths in the worst condition are prioritised to be repaired first.

Officers will capture the submission's notes regarding advocacy for better public transport and incorporate it into the advocacy for improved public transport.

Submission #411 requests a speed hump and a prohibition of engine braking on East Road Shannon.

Officers do not recommend the installation of speed humps on this part of East Road, Shannon, due to heavy trucks using this route.

Officer will proceed with the installation of signage in this location to advise drivers that engine braking is prohibited in urban areas in. Officers will also contact commercial heavy vehicle operators to remind them that engine braking is prohibited in urban areas.

Submission #333 enquires why a contractor from Wanganui was used for arborist work on a recent worksite, and questions why a different arborist contractor was later doing tree work in a similar location.

Officers note that the contractor from Whanganui was working under the main roading contractor's worksite, and required to be compliant with their specific health and safety requirements. Officers also note that this specific contractor provide excellent value for money, and deliver quality service. In this instance the contractor was undertaking a several pieces of work locally, resulting in minimal establishment cost. Regarding the second arborist contractor later working in the same area, that contractor was working on behalf of Electra, who maintain local power lines.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 15: Public Transport Funding

Submissions

Submission #253, #351, and #422.

Summary of Submissions

Submitter #253 notes the work Council and Horizons are doing together on the future vision for public transport within the Horowhenua district. They say it is unclear whether the proposed capital expenditure for land transport includes public transport infrastructure, and highlight the need for its inclusion. They also support the inclusion of public and active transport in planning for Ōtaki to North of Levin (Ō2NL).

Submitter #351 sought clarification on whether the Financial Strategy includes the capital funding that will be required for bus stops / terminals to implement the planned increase in bus services between towns / communities within Horowhenua and inter-regionally as proposed in the Horizons long term plan currently out for consultation. The Horowhenua Company (THC) strongly supports the development and implementation of a public bus service that better connects the local workforce to significant (and growing) employment locations within Horowhenua, and to support better access to public facilities in other parts of the wider region (such as Massey University, Te Pūkenga/UCOL and the Hospital in Palmerston North), but this will only be useful if there are safe and well-maintained access and egress points for buses.

Submission #422 enquired about funding allocation for public transport infrastructure, associated with Horizons Regional Council's plans to increase bus services in Horowhenua within the LTP's

financial strategy. The submission also describes economic benefits of improved public transport within the district.

Analysis

Officers recognise the positive benefits for the community of the public transport service Horizons Regional Council that is proposing. Officers note that funding has not been specifically budgeted for the installation of additional public transport infrastructure in Horowhenua District Council's LTP. Officers have been working with Horizons Regional Council in planning a potential new bus service for the district, but at this stage planning has not progressed to the stage where funding requirements can be accurately estimated. Officers will continue to work with Horizons Regional Council to ensure a smooth roll-out of the public transport bus service.

It is noted that a public transport hub is part of the Levin Town Centre work programme and that consideration is being given to the best long term location for a hub. While the Draft LTP contains a budget towards the implementation of the Levin Town Centre, the transport hub options and designs have not been explored in any detail yet to understand the costs and budget requirements. This work will continue over the next two years.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 16: Equestrian advocacy and use of transport and open spaces infrastructure

Submissions

Submission #435, #436.

Summary of Submissions

Both Submissions advocate for increased investment catering for Equestrians.

Submitter# 436 requests Council advocate Waka Kotahi / NZTA to allow equestrian use of Ōtaki to North of Levin (Ō2NL) shared use path, access to Council's unformed roads, parks and reserves, engagement in transport planning work, safety media campaigns and collaborating with other Council's to link networks of Bridleways.

Submitter #435 requests changing a bylaw to allow horse riders to no longer be required to remove manure.

Analysis

No allowance has been made for equestrian related expenditure in the LTP's Land Transport budgets. Equestrian activities are generally undertaken for a recreational purpose, rather than for a transport purpose. The submission advocates for an increase in level of service to be provided for equestrians using transport and community infrastructure. The recreational use of transport and community infrastructure is common, for example a recreational walk, however most recreational activities that use transport or community infrastructure do not create any significant disbenefits, whereas equestrian use can accelerate asset deterioration and impact other users, with manure.

Officers note that Council have not undertaken any significant road safety public messaging in the past. Road Safety messaging is generally undertaken at a national or regional level, where the scale of outreach is more effective. Officers believe that road safety outcomes are more effectively achieved at a local council level through infrastructure improvements, rather than significant expenditure in public messaging.

Officers note that Waka Kotahi / NZTA subsidised budgets cannot be used for work that is not focused on transport related benefits, and also note that costs relating to Officer's time has been entirely budgeted for using Waka Kotahi / NZTA subsidised budgets, therefore investigation into the submission's points would have operational expenditure impacts.

A budget to support equestrian activity in the district could be considered as a new operational budget managed by Council's Parks and Property Team. Council could consider the potential benefits of this expenditure, while noting that these benefits would likely be mainly experienced by the equestrian community, rather than the wider community, possibly with additional benefits to businesses which cater to the equestrian community. Officers are not yet able to quantify the costs of supporting the initiatives proposed in the submission.

Officers will ensure that the New Zealand Equestrian Advocacy Network Inc. is specifically notified of consultation on the upcoming review of Council's Land Transport Bylaw when it opens.

Officers do not recommend amending Council's Land Transport Bylaw to remove or limit a requirement to remove manure from the road reserve.

Recommendation

That Council acknowledges the submitters and thanks them for their submissions.

Topic 17: Walking and Cycling Advocacy

Submissions

Submission #422

Summary of Submissions

The submitter advocates for an increased focus on improving walking and cycling provisions, describes benefits of walking and cycling and indicates more detail will be presented in their presentation.

Analysis

Officers note that unfortunately the submitter was not able to attend the Hearings of oral submissions and so the further information has not been presented or received.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 18: City to Sea Rail Trail Shared Path

Submissions

Submission #438

Summary of Submissions

The submission advocates for Council’s endorsement of a submission seeking inclusion to the Horizons Regional Land Transport Programme (RLTP), for the City to Sea Rail Trail project. This project aims to build a shared path from Palmerston North to Foxton Beach, as well as Himatangi Beach. The project’s extents would begin in Longburn, south through State Highway 56, then continuing through Rangiotu Road, Himatangi Beach Road, and south to Foxton either through Wylie Road or State Highway 1.

The submitter plans to leverage the project’s inclusion to the RLTP to assist with funding applications, and progressing planning and development.

The submission is not requesting funding support for the project.

Analysis

It is assumed that the project has been submitted to the Horizon’s Regional Transport Committee (RTC) for inclusion to the recent review of the 2021-2031 RLTP. If supported, Council’s representative to the RTC will be able to indicate support for the project at the next RTC meeting, scheduled for 04 June 2024, if supported. If the submission of this project to the RLTP has not yet been made, a letter indicating Council’s endorsement may be required.

Based on the content of the submission, Officers believe the project has potential to bring benefits to the district. Officers intend to contact the submitter to request further information about the project, with an aim to better understand the submitter's plans for progressing the project's development.

Officers support Council's endorsement of the of the City to Sea Trail because if the indirect benefit it will bring to the district

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

That Council endorse the City to Sea Rail Trail project's and advocates for its inclusion into the Horizons Regional Land Transport Programme.

Topic 19: Pathway Waikawa Beach to Manakau Domain

Submissions

Submitter #314

Summary of Submission

Submitter #314 would like to see a Multi modal pathway between SH1 to Waikawa Beach needs to continue to be a priority to allow all local children safe access to the Manakau Domain.

Council to continue to lobby Waka Kotahi regarding the installation of traffic lights at the junction of SH1 and Waikawa Beach Road - to allow all local children safe access to the Manakau Domain and the multimodal pathway to Waikawa Beach.

Analysis

This is a matter that rests with Waka Kotahi; Council's role is advocacy.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 20: Horowhenua Road Safety Group

Submissions
Submission #44

Summary of Submissions

This submission advocates for the re-instatement of the Horowhenua Road Safety Group, which was a community liaison group facilitated by Horowhenua District Council and Horizons Regional Council. The last meeting of the Horowhenua Road Safety Group was in 2019.

Analysis

Regular meetings of the Horowhenua Road Safety Group stopped in late 2019, meetings were initially cancelled due the impacts Covid-19. Officers were of the opinion that format of the Horowhenua Road Safety Group meetings resulted in an inefficient and unproductive use of resources, providing no significant road safety benefits. The meetings provided an opportunity for community representatives to discuss perceived road safety concerns, and an opportunity for Officers to provide updates of safety improvement programmes. It is believed that these outcomes can be better achieved through Council's Customer Request Management (CRM) system for raising road safety concerns, and community engagement processes for updating the wider community on Council's programme of road safety improvements. For these reasons Officers sought to revise the Terms of Reference for the Horowhenua Road Safety Group in late 2020, however competing priorities have prevented that work from being completed.

Officers believe that a revised format for the Road Safety Group could deliver benefits, if the group is refocused on improving engagement with organisations which deliver road safety outcomes, such as police and Waka Kotahi / NZTA, schools, and user groups. A new format that is more operational focused would allow better sharing of information and allow an improved level of coordination for the various organisations' road safety initiatives.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

The officer recommends that: Council direct the Officers to update the Horowhenua Road Safety Group's Terms of Reference.

Topic 21: Foxton Beach Stormwater

Submissions

Submission #97, #130, #440 and #478.

Summary of Submissions

Submissions #97, #130 and #440 raise several concerns around the stormwater infrastructure in Foxton Beach, the rates charged for Foxton Beach property owners and the Foxton Beach Stormwater consent process and the next steps for community consultation and engagement with stakeholders.

Submission #478 raises concerns in relation to the development of a long term solution for Kings Canal.

Analysis

Council has reviewed individual activities and considered the nature of the service, the benefits, and beneficiaries for each service. Stormwater rates have been set as a variable targeted rate, applying to properties situated in specific areas that have access to the service, but the rates are based on the value or size of the property or land (urban rating units only based on Capital Value).

Council have allocated resources to progress with the next steps with the consent process, which will involve community consultation and engagement with stakeholders. There is a budget of $300,000 in the first three years of the LTP for the consent process.

Officers acknowledge submitter #478 concerns in relation to the development of a long term solution for Kings Canal. Council officers continue to work in collaboration with Horizons Regional Council (HRC) on a long term solution for flood mitigation for Te Awahou Foxton. HRC are leading the project, physical works undertaken or planned, includes culvert upgrades and realignment. The main focus of the project now is finding cost effective mitigations across the HDC stormwater network and Foxton East Drainage Scheme infrastructure.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 22: Lake Horowhenua

Submissions

Submission #10, #451, #465 and #205.

Summary of Submissions

Submissions #10, #451 and #205 advocate for Council to do more to address environmental issues, advance improvements with Lake Horowhenua, manage risks with iwi partners and to see the stormwater improvement works included in the Long Term Plan.

Submission #465 advocates for more funding to be directed to the management of existing stormwater issues both through the implementation of catchment management plans and other district-wide and site-specific measures. The submitter feels that the current mechanisms outlined in the Infrastructure Strategy are insufficient to address the issues. The submitter would like Council to recognise the Lake Horowhenua catchment as Punahau.

Analysis

Council is currently working towards a meeting with the Lake Horowhenua Trust to discuss the Levin Stormwater Consent Project.

Council has allocated budget for the Levin Stormwater Consent and in-network water quality improvement projects in the early years of LTP24. Our objective is to engage with the Lake Horowhenua Trust in an initial discussion regarding this project, ahead of wider Iwi engagement, consenting and delivery.

Key aspects of the consent application include in-network treatment to enhance the water quality entering Lake Punahau and by agreement in the medium term, ecological and cultural improvements such as wetlands in the vicinity of lake. There are multiple strands of work associated with this kaupapa, examples include the work that we are already positively progressing with the Lake Trust/MTA via the Fresh Water Improvement Fund and working alongside partners on the Horizons led Arawhata wetland project.

Council further acknowledge the submission from MTA and look forward to the development of wider catchment management planning to address concerns in regards to:

- The resilience of infrastructure with regard to natural hazards and climate change
- More frequent and intense rainfall increasing pressure on the ability of existing infrastructure to provide service and water quality.
- Infill development within existing urban areas increasing the ratio of impermeable surface to uncovered land, which can exacerbate flooding in low-lying areas and create more contamination.

Council also acknowledges its leadership role alongside Iwi in managing growth and development.. This includes setting the outcomes for new development and ensuring the cost does not fall back on the environment or wider community. The initial relief sought is highly aligned with Council outcomes and current focus, development of this alongside Iwi partners will be critical to delivering the shared outcomes sought.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 23: Waitārere Rise Stormwater

Submissions

Submission #77, #189, #193, #195, #196, #203, #265, #306, #342 and #362 .

Summary of Submissions

All submitters are seeking Council to commit funding to improve the stormwater issues at Waitārere Beach, in particular the Waitārere Rise subdivision, and to ensure past and future development have adequate stormwater mitigation in place.

Analysis

Council engaged in a large volume of work in seeking to assist in enabling a better outcome for the Waitārere Rise area. In particular, utilised lidar to provide a view as to the topography of the

land, helping to identify any secondary flow paths. Council has also undertaken design work around a series of small above ground swales which connect to culverts in the road, then on to holding ponds in the reserve area. Council has commissioned an erosion & sediment control plan for the management of the pond establishment process, along with detailed designs for the proposed establishment of the swales and culverts.

Although there is currently no further funding for the delivery of any proposed infrastructure in the Long Term Plan, there have been submissions to this effect which Council will consider.

Officers recommend that an operational budget of $50K for Waitārere Rise Stormwater infrastructure be included in year 1 of the Long Term Plan, this budget will be Council's contribution to a cost share agreement with the developer and private landowners to implement the proposed mitigation works. The proposed agreement was on a 1/3,1/3,1/3 basis to highlight that any proposed mitigation is premised on a collaborative outcome being contributed to. Any funds provided for in the LTP are conditional on this methodology.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council considers an operational budget of $50k be included in year 1 of the LTP for Waitārere Rise Stormwater infrastructure.

Topic 24: Water Meters

Submissions

Submission #130, #231, #333, #349, #374 and #492.

Summary of Submissions

Submission #130 advocates for all ratepayers across the Horowhenua district to have Water meters installed to manage water usage.

Submitter #231 encourages Council to prioritise infrastructure, and praises Council for implementing the roll out of Water meters districtwide.

Submission #333 raises concerns around the timing and cost for the Districtwide Water metering project.

Submissions #349 and #374 both advocate for a review of the current water rating charges.

Submitter #492 raised concerns about the roll out of water meters and the engagement with the community on the project.

Analysis

Officers agree with the need for district wide metering as advocated for in submission #130. All new properties across the district have had water meters installed since 2017. Council has initiated the district wide water metering project, currently in progress, to ensure we minimise water loss and maximise the use of what we are capturing and treating.

Officers agree with submitter #231 that Council must prioritise infrastructure especially in the three waters space where we are facing substantial growth and higher requirements of compliance in drinking water and wastewater. Officers thank the submitter for acknowledging that water meters are a good thing, we agree that meters will not only help us reduce leakage but will be a benefit to educating the community on water usage.

Officers acknowledge the concerns raised by submitter #333. All new properties across the district have had water meters installed since 2017. The district-wide water metering project in progress will ensure that all properties in the district have a leak monitoring system that will alert Council and the property owner of a leak. Council continues to improve water education throughout our community to ensure people understand where our resources come from and how to conserve it. The district wide water metering project is one piece of the puzzle, however key to ensuring what resource we have is being managed effectively in limiting water loss.

Officers agree with submitter #349 and #374 and recommend that a review of current water rating charges be undertaken in the 2024/25 financial year (Yr1 of the LTP).

Officers acknowledge the points outlined

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

That Council requests that Officers undertake a review of the current water rating charges in the 2024/25 financial year.

Topic 25: Water Supply

Submission

Submission #34, #73, #113, #198 and #465 Di.

Summary of Submissions

Submitter #34, #73 and #113 advocate for Council to look at alternative ways to provide water supply, support the introduction of water meters due to concerns with yearly water restrictions and seeks for Council to increase community education about water conservation.

Submitter #198 advocates for the construction of a dam to address the water supply issue, that could alternatively be utilised as a recreational space.

Submitter #465 advocates for the Poads Road Water Supply Reservoir project to be retained in the final LTP and seeks clarification on the timing of the funding allocated to build the storage scheme. While recognising the impact of the scheme on the environment, the submitter also acknowledges the issues with the existing water supply and the importance of enhancing the resilience of that supply. Additionally, the residential and commercial growth in the Horowhenua District necessitates an expanded approach to water supply.

Analysis

Officers agree with submitter #34 ideas of water conservation and that public education is a key part of this. Council is proactively looking at other alternatives in reducing the strain on our water supplies. This includes the roll out of our meter programme throughout the district to help with finding and reducing leaks in the council and resident networks. Water harvesting is also an option that Council promotes as well as running an education programme for our communities to better understand the process of delivering safe drinking water including the cost associated with treatment and delivery.

Officers acknowledge submission #73. As part of our water supply master planning, we are investigating viable options of alternative water supplies. This includes surface and ground water sources dependent on the quality and volumes available which will vary within the district. We also consider the environmental and cultural effect a particular source may have and the challenges of consenting. Water sources like bores are also dependent on the flow and age of the water in our aquafers and are not always the best option.

Officers acknowledge submission #113. Council have initiated a district wide water metering project to ensure we minimise water loss and maximise the use of what we are capturing and treating. Council is also working through a better education framework for the public in terms of water conservation. Water restrictions while frustrating is a common-sense approach to ensuring our communities use water wisely during drier months. Council is working on a consenting application to develop a large reservoir to capture a significant amount of water during high flow river conditions to support our systems and water demand during drier months.

Officers acknowledge the support from submitter #198 and #465. Council is currently going through a process ahead of submitting consent for the Levin Water Supply Reservoir. This will in the future provide approximately 30 days storage of raw water that will be the main supply to the Levin water treatment plant. Additionally, it is Council's intention to upgrade the capacity of the

water treatment plant to accommodate future growth and compliance including increasing the capacity of our treated water storage.

Officers do not support the recommendation from submitter #198 for the reservoir to be used as a recreational space. Council is required to protect water sources as part of the source water risk management plan. In terms of a place for recreation, the Levin Water Supply reservoir would not be used for this purpose, as the reservoir will be a secured facility to protect our drinking water supply as part of our compliance to the drinking water regulator.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 26: Wastewater

Submission

Submission #440, #130, #426.

Summary of Submissions

Submitter #130 enquires about wastewater disposal and the rates charged to properties who are on septic systems.

Submitter #440 is advocating for Horowhenua District Council to continue its work and discussions with PNCC on their wastewater disposal plans for cost effective and environmentally acceptable solutions.

Submitter #426 enquires about how trade waste and commercial waste can be managed better and who is responsible.

Analysis

Officers acknowledge submitter #130 comment in relation to wastewater disposal and the rates charged. Council charges a targeted rate districtwide on all connected properties. Properties available to connect pay an availability charge of 50% of this targeted rate.

Officers acknowledge submitter #440 comments and Officers are actively working with PNCC and other neighbouring Councils to discuss a regional approach to wastewater and sludge disposal whilst looking at advances with technology that will provide acceptable and cost-effective solutions.

Officers acknowledge submitter #426 comments in relation to tradewaste. Tradewaste historically has been under resourced, however this has been addressed and we have our wastewater engineer working with local commercial premises to help educate, assist and improve trade waste discharge quality. We are also working with other neighboring councils sharing information and improving our own processes. Council is also working towards implementing a sole trade waste officer.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 27: Levin Landfill

Submissions

Submission #459, #491.

Summary of submissions

Submission #459 acknowledges the improvement in the relationship between Council Officers and the PMG, with two key outcomes being met. The first is the way Council is working with affected communities to address landfill issues, and the second and most important is the closure of Levin Landfill. PMG note there is still significant work to do, including the need to see the landfill site

remediated, adopt an appropriate solution to address contaminate losses to the Hokio catchment, and conclude a closure management plan that addresses the landfill issues for decades to come.

Submission #491 raises concerns about the Levin Landfill BPO recommendations.

Analysis

Council officers acknowledge submitter #459 and agree with the comments in relation to the improvement in the relationship between Council officers and community representatives of the PMG. Engagement with PMG will continue to address the work required to remediate the landfill site and conclude a closure management plan that addresses the landfill issues. At the Council meeting of 8 May 2024, Council approved the Best Practical Option 3 (full trench (200m) 100% extraction (360m3/day) discharge to sewer) for the management of the Leachate Ground Water Plum, with an associated budget for the works of $1,997,000 to be included in the Long Term Plan.

Council officers acknowledge the concerns raised by submitter #491 in relation to the Levin Landfill BPO recommendations. Officers have and will continue to engage with the submitter through the Levin Landfill Neighbour Hood Liaison Group and Project Management Group to address concerns as they arise. At the Council meeting of 8 May 2024, Council approved the Best Practical Option 3 (full trench (200m) 100% extraction (360m3/day) discharge to sewer) for the management of the Leachate Ground Water Plum, with an associated budget for the works of $1,997,000 to be included in the Long Term Plan.

Recommendations

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 28: Climate Change

Submissions

Submitter #232, # 253.

Summary of Submissions

A number of submitters commented about climate change.

Comments included:

Submitter #232 saying climate change is a nice-to-have not a need-to-have. They want to ensure Council funds are spent on matters that do good for the district, and that compliance costs aren't increases for farmers, businesses, and general residents.

Submitter #253 Horizons Regional Council noted the increased risks of drought, inland or coastal flooding and heatwaves on the district. They encourage Council to provide for initiatives increasing resilience to natural hazards and a changing climate, including those outlined in the draft Infrastructure Strategy, the climate change assumptions and recommended actions from the Manawatū-Whanganui Climate Change Action Plan.

Analysis

Officers note the work being done on the updated Climate Action Plan and that this was discussed recently at a Council Workshop.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 29: District Plan

Submissions

Submitter #312, #334,#339, #341, #352, #363, #378, #439 and #451.

Summary of Submissions

Submitter #312, submitted that all new builds in Tokomaru and other small settlements should have their own water supply and septic systems, in order to ease strain on the existing services and the River.

Submitter #334 stated that all new builds (dwellings) should be required to have a water tank to encourage sustainable water use.

Submitter #339, submitted that Council should encourage new builds to incorporate water supply and onsite wastewater, if section appropriate, so there is less reliance on Council services

Submitter #341, submitted that Council should not be seen as a provider of housing (Tara-Ika).

Submitter #352, submitted that Council should find ways to keep infrastructure local rather than investing in expensive reticulation. New builds should be using their own onsite waste processing and water retention.

Submitter #363, suggested that Council should be requiring all new properties and those with more dwellings added, to have rain water storage tanks. Owners of existing dwellings should be encouraged to install subsidized tanks.

Submitter #439 requested that houses be required to have stormwater retention tanks in current and future development plans, and that existing dwellings be encouraged to install, whilst Submitter #451 requested stormwater wetlands for new developments.

Submitter #378 requested that the council work closer with Te Roopu Taiao o Ngāti Whakatere Trust with the resource consenting processes.

Analysis

In response to Submitter #341, we advise that Council's involvement at Tara-Ika was to rezone the land to allow for residential subdivision and build lead infrastructure (funded through Crown Infrastructure Partners Funding and Development Contributions). Residential subdivision and construction of dwellings is being delivered by private landowners/developers. Council is not playing the role of housing provider in Tara-Ika.

In response to Submitters #312, #339 and #352, officers advise that Horizons Regional Council have strict rules for disposing of effluent onsite for sites less than 5,000m^2 (e.g. secondary or tertiary treatment). These rules are in place to ensure that effluent is disposed of in a sanitary manner and without contaminating groundwater. The majority of residential sized sections in Tokomaru and other small settlements will not be large enough (or have suitable soil types) to meet these requirements. As such, onsite servicing is unlikely to be suitable. Onsite servicing is generally only practical on rural areas where sections are large enough to meet HRCs requirements.

In response to Submitters #334, #363, #439 and #451, on-site stormwater/rainwater collections tanks are already a requirement at Tara-Ika. These tanks will be used for toilet flushing and garden watering. Depending on the effectiveness of this in Tara-Ika, such tanks may be required for new builds in future residential plan changes. Wetlands may be appropriate for larger developments.

In response to Submitter #378, there is already an internal procedure in place to ensure that consultation occurs with consents that are relevant to Ngāti Whakatere.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council direct officers to prepare a report for Council by December 2024 to consider options for Council to consider including a requirement for onsite stormwater retention tanks to be installed by landowners as part of in the future residential District Plan.

Topic 30: Heritage

Submissions

Submitter #428

Summary

Submitter #428 makes a number of recommendations regarding protection of historic heritage in Foxton, including the inclusion of a Historic Precinct at the north end of Main Street, updating and implementing the Horowhenua District Heritage Strategy (including recognition of Wahi Tapu and Wahi Taonga), and reviewing the Foxton Heritage listings to update details (and consider adding additional sites). In particular, the sumission noted that Foxton has only four listed heritage buildings which is low in proportion compared to the rest of the District.

Analysis

Heritage Protections within the Horowhenua District Plan

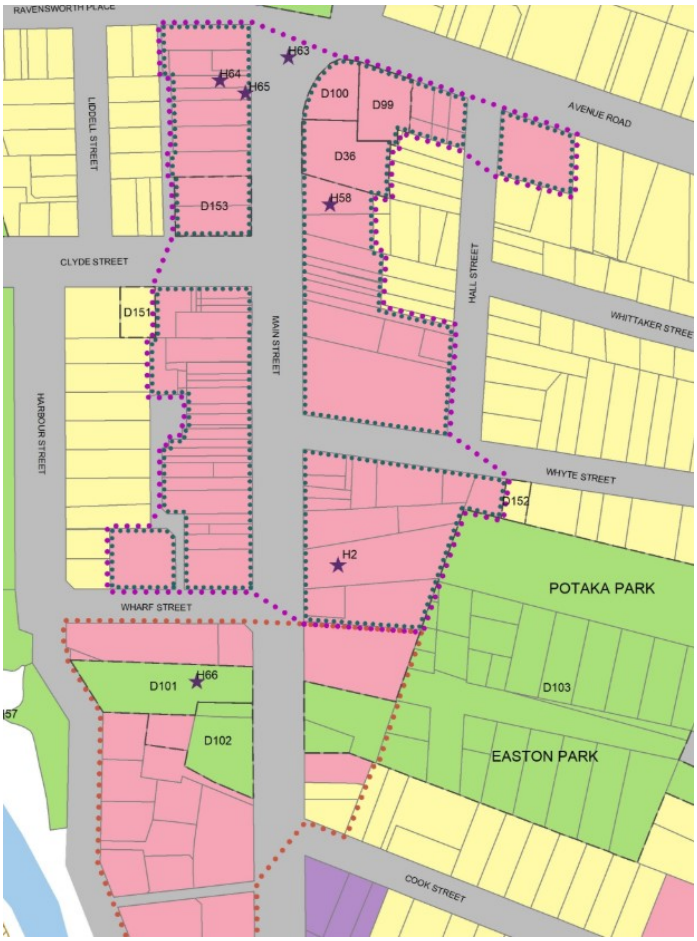
Protection of historic heritage is a joint responsibility between Councils and Heritage New Zealand. Historic buildings and sites can be listed with either Heritage New Zealand (process led by them), District Plans (led by Councils), or both. Heritage New Zealand lists four heritage sites for Foxton (compared with 15 in Levin and 20 in Shannon). Of these four sites, three are Wahi Tapu (and not listed in the Horowhenua District Plan), and one moa hunter and midden site (also listed in the Horowhenua District Plan).

The Horowhenua District Plan however, lists 10 heritage buildings or sites for Foxton, with six of these added by the most recent heritage plan change, Plan Change 1 (notified in 2017). Owning heritage buildings generally comes with additional costs compared to owning unlisted buildings, due to the restrictions listing buildings puts on alterations, modifications, and repairs. Council previously offered a Heritage Fund to contribute to these costs, but the budget for this was removed in 2020, primarily due to financial pressures during Covid-19 and the associated Annual Plan.

Given the limitations that heritage listings put on buildings, Council works with landowners before listing buildings. In Plan Change 1, Council called for nominations for buildings to be considered for protection. The sites nominated were assessed by heritage experts Ian Bowman and Val Burr (Burr Bowman report referenced in submission). The Council approach was for only buildings with sufficient heritage value and where there was landowner agreement to being listed within the District Plan, would be advanced to be protected through the District Plan. This approach resulted in the six additional buildings or sites being identified for Foxton within the District Plan. While it would be great if the Heritage New Zealand list reflected the Horowhenua District Plan, this is outside the Council's control.

Council is aware that one heritage building (Nye Cottage) in Foxton has been relocated, meaning its details in the District Plan are now out of date. Officers intend to correct these details as part of upcoming 'omnibus' plan change.

The District Plan already contains a Foxton Town Centre Character/Heritage Overlay (purple pecked line) and a Foxton Tourism Overlay area (orange pecked line) as shown below. New buildings (or external alterations to existing buildings) and demolition of existing buildings in Foxton Town Centre Character/Heritage Overlay area are subject to specific District Plan controls, including the requirement for resource consent. Applications for resource consent within this area will be assessed against specific District Plan content, including the Foxton and Shannon Town Centre Design Guide, to determine what impact the proposal in question will have on heritage character. This is considered to provide a good level of protection to the overall built character and heritage amenity of the Foxton Main Street, regardless of whether specific buildings are listed or not – this reflects that the heritage character of Foxton Main Street is derived from the groups of historically inspired buildings and shop frontages.



Given Council has already undertaken a review of its heritage list within the lifetime of the current District Plan, and the fairly broad protections the Foxton Town Centre Character/Heritage Overlay offers the Foxton Main Street, revisiting this topic is not high on the current priority list. This may change, if more funding and capacity becomes available in the future or if Heritage New Zealand choses to list more buildings within the Horowhenua District.

Wahi Tapu/Wahi Taonga

Council acknowledges that Horowhenua District Plan does not currently identify any Wahi Tapu sites. This is a known gap in the Horowhenua District Plan and one which Council intends to address. This will require close partnership with Te Tiriti Partners. While both Council and its Te Tiriti partners share a desire to see Wahi Tapu and Wahi Taonga appropriately protected, various factors including capacity (for both Iwi and Council) and a desire to approach protection equitably across Iwi has stood in the way of making the progress desired in each space. Council intends to continue these conversations with Iwi partners and hopes to be able to progress more meaningfully in this space in the near future. Council Officers can re-engage with Iwi partners on this topic and report back to the Council on the options for progressing a Plan Change to protect Wahi Tapu by the end of 2024.

Heritage Strategy

Council considers that the Heritage Strategy 2012 is still relevant and fit for purpose. The opportunities, challenges, vision, and goals remain relevant to this day. The Strategy's action are split into three goals, each containing between seven and nine action points.

To identify heritage resources that are representative of the District's history of occupation and settlement.

1. To appropriately protect and manage heritage resources that have been identified.
2. To promote public awareness of, and appreciation for, identified heritage resources.

The actions under Goals 1 and 2 have largely been completed, through Plan Change 1 (including developing a heritage nomination process, a survey of prospective heritage sites, and reviewing and amending the District Plan's heritage list) to the extent possible with landowner agreement.

The actions under Goal 3 have not yet been implemented (such as having an annual/biannual heritage week, heritage awards, and more information on heritage on Council website), have not been implemented, due to a focus on other priorities and a lack of funding. These elements are not time sensitive in that they seek to enhance the profile of heritage within the District, rather than seeking to protect further loss of heritage. The fundamental (and time sensitive) aspects of the strategy, including improved information about the extent of built heritage in Horowhenua and increasing protection have been implemented. The detail of the Heritage Strategy has not been discussed by the current Council so it is difficult to gauge the Council's support for the intent of this Strategy and the level of priority to be provided to the goals.

Beyond the specific recommendation made in respect of Wahi Tapu, Officers do not recommend a full review of the Heritage Strategy or undertaking District Plan work to protect additional heritage sites/buildings, due to this having already been reviewed within the lifetime of the current District Plan and a need to focus on enabling what matters. It is suggested that Officers present the Heritage Strategy to the current Council and seek direction on the content and intent of the Strategy.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

That Council directs Officers to present the Heritage Strategy (2012) for consideration and further direction from Council by October 2024.

That Council directs Officers to engage with Council's Iwi/hapū partners and report back to Council by December 2024 on the options for progressing a District Plan Change to protect Wahi Tapu.

Topic 31: Growth

Submissions

Submitters, #67, #256, #262, #289, #304, #324, #332, #334, #339, #347, #356, #379, #393, #399, #418, #419, #420.

Summary

Submitter #399 owns a 49 hectare parcel of land at 93 Tararua Road, Levin, which is subject to a current industrial subdivision consent application. Their submission states that significant renewals and upgrades to water and wastewater treatment in Levin are required and supports the proposal to invest in and improve water supply and wastewater infrastructure in Levin. The submission seeks that investment in water supply and wastewater upgrades be accelerated where possible to support development of existing zoned land, before rezoning of any further land. The submitter also requests confirmation that any planned upgrades support all additional connections within existing industrial zoned land and if not, that further provision be made in the LTP in order to support the development of industrial land as a priority.

Officers note that the submission refers to site that is the subject of a current resource consent application. The resource consent process is the most appropriate avenue to assess the specifics of this proposal, including the capacity of Council's network to service the activity proposed.

Submitter #67 considered that there is sufficient land available for housing, and that growth should not occur unless there is central government funding committed for the infrastructure expansion. Submitter #262's submission was to resist the population increase, not wanting Horowhenua to be a destination for retirees or people wanting a cheaper place to live.

Submitter #334 states that the country is in a recession, which is a time for maintenance and not growth. The submitter states that a new suburb (Tara-Ika) will cause excessive costs to the

current community and put stress on the natural environment. The submitter states the Council should instead focus on maintenance, as this would make the community feel valued.

Submitters #322 and #324 considered growth a positive, with opportunities to secure residents' futures.

Submitter #289 considered that Council needs to be more strategic in its planning, to protect versatile soils.

Submitter #347 sought for future development in Horowhenua to follow permaculture principles and design – more in harmony with nature.

Submitters #256 and #304 described difficulties in navigating the development process, procedures and costs associated with smaller dwellings, especially in smaller settlements.

Submitter #420 sought for Council to actively engage with and support the Manawatū Tenants Union to support renters.

Analysis

Officers agree with submitter #399 that it is very important to align infrastructure planning and land use planning and recognise the need to ensure that services to support development are in the right place at the right time. This is very difficult, particularly for industrial activities where demand for services can vary significantly depending on the nature of the activity proposed, not least because the timeframes for demand arising are very difficult for Council to predict as they influenced by factors such as landowner/developer preferences, market conditions and more. In this site's case, the land was zoned for industrial development some 15 years ago, with proposals to develop it only coming into Council in the last few months. Since the land was rezoned, the District's population has grown significantly which has not only required additional land to be rezoned for residential purposes, but has also resulted in new pressures on Council's water supply and waste water treatment capacity.

Infrastructure capacity is not reserved based on when land was rezoned. Rather, capacity is assessed at the time rezonings are proposed and then allocated as development proposals come in. This is considered a practical and cost effective way of working, as some land zoned for development remains vacant for many years. As an example it would be ineffective to allocate capacity to such land, thus preventing other areas that have active development proposals from using it, or requiring expensive upgrades before they are required. When upgrades occur, assumptions are made about upcoming demand (including demand expected to arise from zoned but undeveloped land), but sometimes actual demand can be very different to these assumptions (particularly in the case of industrial land where demand for water supply and waste water disposal can vary significantly depending on the specific activity or activities proposed). This requires careful balancing, as overestimating capacity can be costly if it results in having infrastructure capacity in place long before it is required. Equally, underestimating capacity can present a significant barrier to development.

Council's ability to quickly increase water and waste water capacity is limited by a number of factors, including the amount of water it can abstract from rivers (particularly during dry weather), the need to supply multiple users (including residential users), the costs and difficulty in obtaining the necessary resource consents, the financial costs, and the uncertainty about 3 waters reform.

As such, large scale development proposals (regardless of when the land was zoned), requires a collaborative process between Council and the developer, including recognition of environmental and infrastructure capacity constraints.

Council officers are working to better align infrastructure and land use planning and to take an integrated approach to growth. This will include a stocktake of available services and timetabling future service roll-outs which will assist Council in prioritising the delivery of infrastructure upgrades. However, work in this space will always be based on imperfect information, as only some factors are within Council's ability to control (for example, developers may desire services sooner or later than Council can provide them). Furthermore, Council will be unable to provide all services for all possible development scenarios, in all possible development locations. As such,

Council will have to prioritise what it does. Where this prioritisation does not align with developer's aspirations, conversations will need to be had about what can realistically be achieved through site specific mechanisms, including private development agreements (including funding from developers), staging of developments, and more.

In response to submitter #334, Officers can advise that the environmental impacts of Tara-Ika were evaluated and considered as part of the plan change process. Council has statutory obligations, imposed by the National Policy Statement for Urban Development to provide sufficient housing and business land to meet demand. Due to population growth and associated high demand for housing, Tara-Ika was considered an efficient and effective way of fulfilling these obligations. The costs of delivering lead infrastructure to Tara-Ika are being funded by the Crown Infrastructure Partners funding and development contributions, rather than via maintenance budgets.

For submissions #256 and #304, Officers note that Council has also identified the need for information and resources specific for owners wanting to develop their land, as opposed to industry professionals. We have recently completed some guidance for customers wanting to add family flats onto their property and we hope to expand this approach across the building and planning activities. We are also currently focusing on improvements to how our teams operate to enable a more integrated approach to providing advice to customer about the development process. The proposed fee increases for building and resource consents reflect the increased costs associated with delivering these activities. If the increased service delivery costs are not covered by direct users of the service, they would need to be passed on to the general ratepayers.

With regards to submission #262, Officers advise that Council plans for growth for all sectors of our community, and our Housing Action Plan gives particular attention to enabling housing for low income families.

In response to Submission #289, Officers note that the current National Policy Statement on Highly Productive Land and Council's current Rural Subdivision rules for Versatile land provide a level of protection currently for our highly versatile soils outside of the identified Growth Areas. Horowhenua District Council has also been participating in a project with the Wellington Regional Growth Forum on producing a Regional Food Security Strategy, which may interest the submitter.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 32: Role of De Molen and approach to Destination Management

Submission

Submission #404

Summary of Submission

During the hearing the submitter questioned Council on whether Council had a tourism plan. The submitter wanted to see the De Molen windmill, the Riverside Cultural Park and Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom recognised in the LTP and seek their inclusion in any tourism or hospitality plans. De Molen is a 'must have' and acts as a magnet that draws people to this part of Foxton. The submitter challenged Council on if Council were not committed to De Molen then why should they be committed. The submission provided reference to the De Molen Windmill Strategic Framework, and sought through this LTP to get to a clear understanding and under pinning documents so that the Trust and Council share a vision and will support each other. Ensuring the community and visitors are properly provided for with food options, restroom facilities, safe green spaces and experiences.

Analysis

The Foxton Windmill Trust currently leases the café at The Te Awahou Riverside Cultural Park and operates Café De Molen from this location. The Trust has expressed aspirations to enhance their café offerings by introducing night-time dining and creating an authentic Dutch experience for locals and tourists alike. Representatives from the Trust have emphasised the need to expand the café kitchen to improve functionality and suitability, as well as modernise the interior of the building, particularly the area that previously housed the old tram.

Council officers acknowledge the significance of Café De Molen and its importance in enhancing the visitor experience at the Riverside Cultural Park. However, apart from property renewal funding, there is currently no allocated budget within the Long Term Plan (LTP) for the requested works unless Council allocates funding as part of this process.

Council officers are continuing to advance the Foxton Community Plan during 2024. Several of the matters raised by the submitter relate to feedback that has come through in the feedback that has been provided on the Community Plan.

Officers will ensure that the relevant feedback provided through the LTP submission process is factored into the considerations for the Community Plan work. Officers were grateful for the involvement that the Windmill trust had already had to the Community Plan process and would be eager to see this continue as the Community Plan is developed. The Community Plan is expected to identify a number of initiatives intended to benefit and support visitors and the local community.

Destination Management

The Horowhenua 2040 Blueprint (adopted May 2022), details 12 action areas for Council. Attracting more visitors with a strong district identity and nurturing and promoting a food culture were among these action areas.

This focus was driven by the Horowhenua Destination and Development and Management Plan 2020-2030, which found that between 2016 and 2019, Horowhenua visitor expenditure growth outstripped New Zealand (organically). The findings of this plan, suggested that targeted investment in Horowhenua destination development should be viewed as a critical element of the district's future prosperity, and anticipated this investment would see the contribution of visitor spending double to $200m by 2030 (approximately 10% growth per annum).

Off the back of this work and in collaboration with iwi/hapū, the tourism sector and broader community and business sectors, Council developed a delivered a transformative Horowhenua NZ brand, including a new website www.horowhenuanz.co.nz boundary signage, visitor guide, brand launch and always on digital marketing strategy.

Council's Long Term Plan 2021-41 had funding set aside for this brand refresh, but not for future Destination Management activity, however Council's comms & engagement team pitched for further investment by way of Three Waters Better Off Funding, and received $350,000. This one-off investment enabled Council to continue delivering destination management activities as an interim measure, until longer term destination management funding could be provisioned for in the Long Term Plan 2024-2044. Council have not yet committed to this funding, with the decision forming part of deliberations and adoption.

If funding is secured, this will enable the recruitment of a permanent Destination Management Lead and the continued delivery of Destination Management efforts, including a Destination Management Framework, tourism sector capacity and capability building, Major Event Fund promotion and ongoing delivery of destination marketing among other things.

While not yet endorsed by Council, Officers are happy to reach out to the Submitter to share the Destination Management and Development Plan 2020-30 and the initiatives delivered to date to grow the sector, including the ongoing promotion of key attractions and experiences in Horowhenua, which includes, but is not limited to Foxton, De Molen Windmill and the Riverside Cultural Park.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 33: Public Space and Town Centre Investment

Submission

Submission #468

Summary of Submissions

The submitter discussed how investing in public spaces, streetscape and making them more usable and vibrant is an investment in economic development as well as community development. If Council want to attract new businesses to town, and retain the ones we have, and if Council want to attract good people to work in these businesses, Council have to appeal to the decision makers. High up on their list will be “do I want to live there?” Is there a nice attractive town/city centre with outdoor public spaces? Is there a good selection of cafes and restaurants? Are there good recreational facilities? Is the place vibrant? Are there events and attractions? These factors attract or repel business owners and the good people who work in these businesses. This is on top of the more obvious instant benefit of locals and visitors spending money in your town or city if there are nice public spaces to enjoy while they are doing so. It may be a break while shopping, enjoying a performance or a place to enjoy a coffee or lunch. Stopping investing in such public spaces is a false economy. The investment has a long-term life over several generations so should be paid for by intergenerational loan which reduces the short-term effect on rates increases. The effect on rates is very modest, particularly when compared with the benefits to the community and local economy. The submitter identified that wise public investment in streetscape and usable public spaces attracts private investment in buildings and businesses. Shutting up shop by not investing in public spaces will significantly and detrimentally affect business growth and economic development in the district and leave the town centres tired and unappealing. While the community is doing it hard with high interest rates and cost of living, a modest investment in usable public spaces shows that you care for your local community.

The submission includes a range of examples of Council lead projects in other centres where their company has been involved in the design or manufacture. The submitter has expressed a desire to be involved with Council in the future.

Analysis

Officers agree with the submitter’s comments about the importance of investing in the town centre and public spaces. Through the Levin Town Centre project Council proposes to include a budget in the LTP to support the implementation and transformation of the Levin Town Centre. The Implementation Plan contains public space and placemaking initiatives to contribute to the vibrancy and activity in the town centres. Confirming the LTP budget for the Levin Town Centre would be a further commitment from Council to invest in and make the town centre a place that attracts businesses, visitors and brings wider benefits to the community.

Other projects such as the Foxton Community Plan (underway) and Shannon Community Plan (pending) provide a mechanism to identify opportunities for Council to consider investment in the public spaces in the other centres.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 34: Levin Town Centre

Submission

Submitters #272 UNISON Community Choir #286 Waiopehu College # 381 Levin Intermediate, #495 MTA Rangatahi,

Summary of Submissions

Submissions from Unison Community Choir provided several suggestions relating to improvements to the Levin Town Centre, these included an upgrade to parks, tramp park, time zone, indoor sports facility, bigger mall with a K-Mart and a food court. Unison Community Choir have also raised other points which are responded to in other parts of this report.

Submissions from Waiopehu College provided several suggestions relating to improvements to the Levin Town Centre, these included having a bigger mall, time zone and more shops. Waiopehu College have also raised other points which are responded to in other parts of this report.

Levin Intermediate provided suggestions of how the Levin Town Centre could be improved. These suggestions included having a second floor on the Levin mall – to give it a 'wow' factor, having a trampoline park and indoor skating, some brand shops that are not currently in Levin, make the rents in the Levin Mall more affordable. It was suggested doing a community survey to find out what shops people want. Levin Intermediate have also raised other points which are responded to in other parts of this report and the Financial Matters Deliberations Reports.

MTA Rangatahi provided several suggestions relating to improvements to the Levin Town Centre, these included a new skatepark, for smaller kids as the bigger kids take over the current one, more shops and a K-Mart store. MTA Rangatahi have also raised other points which are responded to in other parts of this report.

Analysis

As part of developing the Transforming Taitoko/Levin Town Centre Strategy in 2018 community feedback was provided as part of the extensive community consultation undertaken that provided good insights into the shops and activities that were missing or needed in the Town Centre. Some further work will be undertaken as part of the Levin Town centre programme to understand the shops and types of businesses that would enhance the town centre in the future.

The Levin Mall is privately owned so Council is not in a position to directly influence the rents for the shops in the Mall but hope that through other transformation initiatives in the town centre that the Mall becomes a vibrant hub of activity where shops want to be located. As for additional development of the Mall, officers will continue to connect with the Mall owner and keep him abreast of the Town Centre Plans. Council would be very supportive of the Levin Mall being further developed to contribute to the transformation of the Town Centre. The intent of the ideas suggested aligns well with the direction being taken with the Levin Town Centre Transformation work.

Council is currently seeking expressions of interest from the development sector to reimagine the Levin War Memorial Hall, Village Green and Paul Ireland Skatepark. The Village Green and Skate Park have been included with the War Memorial Hall to provide some greater scope and opportunity for a development on this site. Council has confirmed that if a development proposal was to be selected that incorporated the Skatepark site then a replacement skatepark would be developed in the Levin Town Centre. Rather than Council commit to building a new skatepark now as part of this process, officers recommend Council await the outcome of the EOI process for the Levin War Memorial Hall, given that a potential outcome could include a new skatepark. The comments are noted about the challenge of the one facility catering for both the smaller and older ones. If a new skate park was to be proposed it would be important for the design to consider the range of users and how a facility can accommodate the different needs.

Council has identified the Transformation of the Levin Town Centre as one of the Top 10 priorities. Officers are currently working to deliver on the Implementation Plan that Council adopted in December 2023. The transformation of the Town Centre seeks to create opportunities for a wider range of shops and activities to be based in the Levin Town Centre. As the population of the district grows the scale of the district will get to the size where some of the larger shopping chain stores located in the bigger centres will weigh up locating on Levin. Council's role will largely be an

enabler. Through the contracted delivery. of economic development services the Horowhenua Company Limited will continue to have a responsibility for inward investment and attracting new shops and businesses to the district.

Through the town centre project work is being undertaken to understand where is the appropriate site in Levin for large retail shops such as a K-Mart or Big Box shops like Bunnings. Officers support the intent of the submissions and through the Transforming Levin Town Centre programme work will actively work to ensure that the opportunities are created that will support and enable new shops to be established.

The youth perspective on the Town Centre is really appreciated and Officers working on the Town Centre are currently ensuring that there is youth representation on the Levin Town Centre Reference Group to make sure that a youth perspective continues to inform the project.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 35: Industrial Land Rezoning

Submission

Submission #442

Summary of Submissions

The submitter shared the perspective that economic development is all about jobs. Better paying jobs. Jobs that not just cover the grocery bills, but get local people into houses, and make it feasible to raise families in the district. One of the challenges the Horowhenua suffers from is a lack of scale. As a result, our residents are more vulnerable to the ups and downs of the national economy. Currently, Horowhenua have the 8th highest unemployment rate out of 53 districts in the country. Nearly 1 in 5 of our working population is on a benefit. Despite our impressive growth in the past 5 years, the Horowhenua district has the third lowest household income level in New Zealand.

The projected significant population growth over the next 20 years raises important questions about the quality and impact of this growth on our district's livelihood. While population growth can bring economic opportunities, it's crucial to consider whether it will truly enhance our community's prospects. The fact that 88% of businesses in Horowhenua are either sole traders or businesses that employ less than 5 staff members, has significant implications. Essentially, this means that if you exclude the owners, many of their employees are essentially earning minimum wage. The submitter’s view was that we need businesses that employ 20+ staff or more, as these larger businesses offer opportunities for higher-paying jobs, including managerial roles that require experienced senior skills.

Ō2NL brings opportunity. But that opportunity isn’t a given. The Horowhenua District Council must strategically target development areas. Studies on the impacts of expressways across New Zealand tell us the availability of industrial land with direct access to expressways, are crucial for development and growth.

A Regional Industrial Land Study for the Greater Wellington Region reveals a shortage of 697 hectares of industrial land required to meet future development demands. This shortage emphasises the urgency for Horowhenua to act swiftly in securing commercial and industrial businesses to our district, while we still have the opportunity to choose from the best options available.

During the hearings the submitter explained about the land banking of Industrial land that is currently occurring and through the lack of competition the land has continued to hold on to the land and not develop it.

The submitter argues it is time for action and wants Council to not miss this invaluable opportunity to shape the future of our district. By expanding industrial zones, Council would be not just building businesses; but building better lives for the community.

Analysis

Officers agree with the submitter's comments about the district and the challenges the district faces. Rezoning land is one of the few tools that Council has to be able to influence and facilitate growth opportunities in the district. The land identified by the submitter is part of growth areas identified in the Horowhenua Growth Strategy. Officers are aware of the work being undertaken at the Wellington regional level and understand the potential role that Horowhenua can play in providing industrial land to support the Wellington region. Officers agree that it makes sense to look at the opportunities for further industrial or commercial expansion and to consider rezoning the future growth areas as part of a District Plan Change. There will be a number of matters that need to be worked through for the Plan Change to proceed. It is recommended that Officers are directed by Council to explore the rezoning opportunities and following direction from Council's Integrated Growth and District Plan Steering Group that Officers advance this as a priority District Plan Change.

The LTP contains a budget to advance District Plan changes, so this work could be funded from the proposed budget, Council will need to understand this priority against other District Plan work.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council direct Officers to present a report to the District Plan Steering Group by 30 September 2024 that explores the Industrial/Commercial Rezoning opportunities that could be advanced in a District Plan Change.

Topic 36: Need for Low-Cost Housing

Submissions

Submissions #304, #256.

Summary of Submissions

Submissions #304 and #256 raised concerns about the cost of housing, in particular building new houses and the need for separate fees for "developers" and "owners". The submissions also noted difficulties in navigating through regulatory processes.

Analysis

Officers acknowledge the comments in submissions #304 and #256 in relation to the costs associated with building new houses. The proposed fee increases for building and resource consents reflect the increased costs associated with delivering these activities. If the increased service delivery costs are not covered by direct users of the service, they would need to be passed on to the general ratepayers.

Officers noted that there is a need for information and resources specific for owners wanting to develop their land, as opposed to industry professionals. This has been added to work programmes and recently guidance for customers wanting to add family flats onto their property has been released. There is also a focus on improvements to enable a more integrated approach to providing advice to customer about the development process.

Recommendations

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

Topic 37: Pasifika Fale

Submissions

Submission #272

Summary of Submissions

Submitter #272 advocated for a Pasifika Fale, a space for community to come together for all different activities, Safe space for the elderly to come and have a chat and have a coffee eg. workshops, health checks, performances, events, cultural activities

Analysis

Council provide a number of facilities in the community for use by the community. Whilst Council acknowledges the importance of this initiative to the Pasifika community, Council are not in the positions be able to support this development.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 38: Shannon Community Plan

Submission

Submission #232, #379, #409, #411, and #444.

Summary of Submissions

The submitters 379, 409, 411 and 444 requested that Shannon and Mangaore were prioritised as the next place to have a Community Plan prepared. In speaking to the submission it was requested that in addition to Shannon being the next place for a Community Plan they also referenced that Opiki and Tokomaru be captured as part of the Community Plan. When asked during the hearing about this, the submitter explained that it would make sense to prepare the Shannon Community Plan as the 'umbrella' document and then use that framework for the Opiki and Tokomaru Plan.

Analysis

Officers have prioritised developing a Community Plan for Shannon and Mangaore during 2024/25. Work on this plan is anticipated to start in August 2024 following the completion of the current LTP process. During hearings submitters raised whether the Tokomaru and Opiki communities should be included as part of this community planning process. Submitters shared some views on the sequencing of this. Officers have not yet connected with the Tokomaru and Opiki communities specifically about a Community Plan, however following the LTP Hearings, Officers can explore the community appetite and preparedness to work on a Community Plan. This is something that can be explored early 2024/25 and then factored into the process for developing the Shannon and Mangaore Community Plan.

Community Plans have so far been prepared for Waitārere, Ōhau, Manakau, Foxton Beach, and Officers are currently working on a Foxton Community Plan that would capture Foxton and Foxton Beach. Given the interest by the Shannon community and their active engagement, Officers agree that Shannon would be the next logical community to work with in developing a Community Plan. The Draft LTP contains an operation budget that would support the development of this plan in 2024/25.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council commits to developing a Community Plan for Shannon and Mangaore Village in 2024/25 and that officers explore the inclusion of Opiki and Tokomaru in that Plan or an

associated Plan.

Topic 39: Manawatū Coastguard Relocation

Submitter #314 on behalf of Manawatū Coastguard notes their current building is no longer fit for purpose as it is too small and flood prone. They have identified a property across the road on Hartley Street Foxton Beach, they understand Council wishes to dispose of that would, with modification suit their purposes. They would like to work with Council to design and build a purpose build base that meets their needs and could be used by the wider community through the use of the IMT and as training facilities.

Analysis

Council owns 55-57 Hartley Street, a recreational reserve which currently has a public toilet which is accessible 24 hours a day.

This property has been identified as non-core through the Property Strategy and is therefore on the list for disposal. Revocation of the reserve status will need to be undertaken to allow for this.

Currently all property disposals are on hold while a review of the Foxton Beach Endowment Fund review is taking place.

Council Officers can continue the discussions with Manawatū Coastguard regarding this property following the review process.

Council can decide to sell, lease or gift the land following the review and revocation if they decide to do so.

Recommendation
That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Topic 40: Contractors Smoking and Vaping on Council Sites

Summary of Submissions
A number of submitters mentioned Council contractors smoking while working

Analysis

Council has a Smokefree & Vapefree Environment Policy 2022 which also includes vaping, aligning the policy with the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products (Vaping) Amendment Act 2020.

The Smokefree and Vapefree Environment Policy was adopted by Council in June 2022.

This policy supports Horowhenua District Council's commitment to promote positive health outcomes for our community. By focusing on public outdoor areas and supported events, Horowhenua District Council is proactive and will demonstrate leadership by promoting a Smokefree and Vapefree environment as being both desirable and the norm in Horowhenua.

The objectives of the policy is that Council, in collaboration with partner organisations, will work towards achieving the following objectives:

- Improve the health and wellbeing of Horowhenua's communities by reducing the prevalence of smoking and vaping and de-normalising smoking behaviour.
- Fewer people smoke and vape in public places.
- Businesses and other organisations designate their premises “Smokefree and Vapefree”.
- The prevalence of smoking and vaping in Horowhenua continues to decrease over time.

Contractors are expected to adhere to a no vaping or smoking policy on Council sites where they are engaged. This is in place not only to safeguard the health and safety of individuals but also to ensure the protection of the surrounding areas.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Attachments

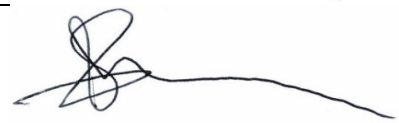
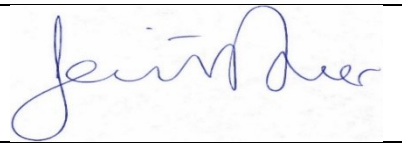
There are no attachments for this report.

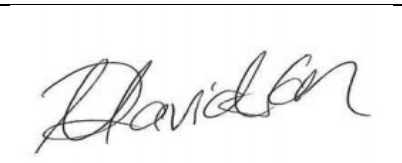
Confirmation of statutory compliance

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

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

Signatories

Author(s)	David McCorkindale **Group Manager - Vision & Delivery**	
	Daniel Haigh **Group Manager Community Infrastructure**	
	Brent Harvey **Group Manager - Community Experience & Services**	
	Blair Spencer **Group Manager Housing & Business Development**	
	Jacinta Straker **Group Manager Organisation Performance**	

Approved by	Monique Davidson **Chief Executive Officer**	

4.5 Deliberations Report 4 - Fees and Charges and other Policies (Topic 4)

File No.: 24/271

1. Purpose

1.1 To present to Council for deliberation, the submissions received on the Long-Term Plan 2024-2044 in relation to the consultation on proposed fees and charges, draft Development Contributions Policy and draft Significance and Engagement Policy.

2. Recommendations

2.1 That Report 24/271 Deliberations Report 4 - Fees and Charges and other Policies (Topic 4) be received.

2.2 That this matter or decision is recognised as significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

2.3 That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

2.4 That Council endorse the fees and charges as amended – attached D24/63304 - Fees and Charges Full Schedule Deliberations 22 May 2024

2.5 That Council endorse the recommended rubbish bag prices as outlined in the fees and charges

2.6 That Council direct officers to continue to review service delivery options for domestic solid waste.

2.7 That Council endorse the recommended waste transfer fees.

2.8 That Council endorse the proposed changes to Tables 1 and 2 and Appendix 5 of the Draft Development Contributions Policy.

2.9 That Council directs officers investigate the actual demand created by aged care rooms and retirement units in the district as part of a future LTP/LTPA process.

2.10 That Council endorse the draft Significance and Engagement Policy.

Topics for Consideration

Topic 1	Draft Fees and Charges
Topic 2	Draft Development Contributions Policy
Topic 3	Draft Significance and Engagement Policy

Topic 1: Fees and Charges

Background

The proposed fees and charges for 2024/25 for consultation were prepared noting the following, (13 December Council meeting):

Building fees:

3A review of the splits will be carried out in 12 months to ensure they continue to accurately reflect the public benefit (cost to serve, legal requirement to provide service) and the private benefit received.

Dogs:

No change was proposed to the existing splits (80% private, 20% public) or the 30% fee increase implemented through the LTP Amendment. Those changes meant that this is now compliant with the Revenue and Financing Policy.

Aquatics:

Fees and charges went through a rounding process for the benefit of cash handling. Those fees and charges have been rounded to the nearest dollar or fifty cents. Therefore, in some instances this will result in a zero increase and while it seems to be inconsistent, it is appropriate and also reflects feedback received from Council during recent workshops. Rounding to the nearest dollar or fifty cents has only occurred where it is a point of sale fees, all other fees (which are invoiced) have not been rounded.

Facilities:

Fees for hiring meeting rooms are proposed to increase by 10-15% to reflect the high level of service provided following feedback from Council during workshops.

Parking:

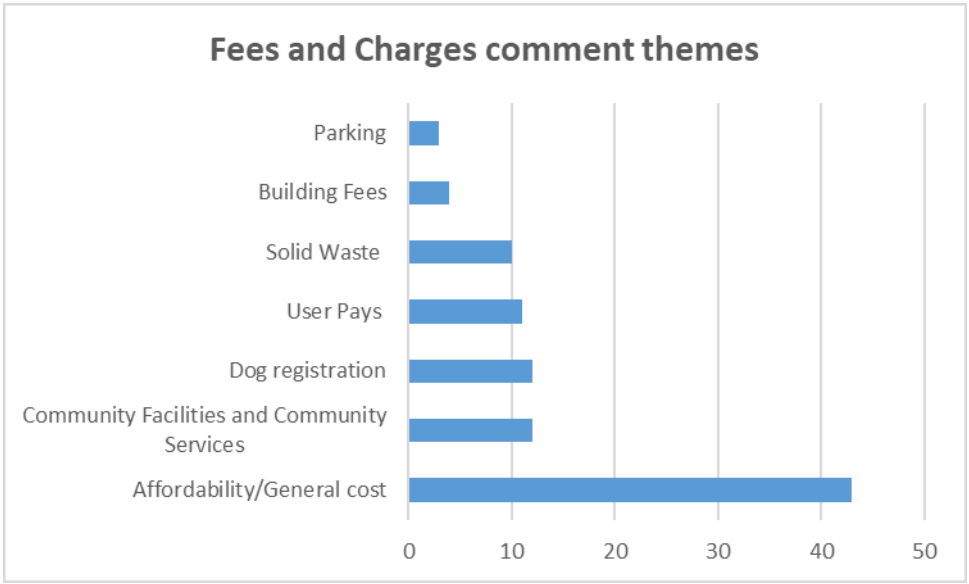
Parking fees were proposed to increase by 90 cents an hour to $2 per hour.

Submissions received

Council consulted on the proposed fees and charges for 2024/25 with the consultation on the Long Term Plan consultation items. Submitters were asked whether there was anything they would like to tell Council about the proposed fees and charges.

Ninety five (95) people added a comment.

They are broken down into the following themes:



Submissions about affordability and general cost of fees and charges

Of the 95 people commenting on the proposed fees and charges 43 commented about the affordability and general cost of them.

Submitter # 1 and Two submitters commented on fees and charges associated with regulatory licensing. Both submitters mentioned that the excessive fees and regulations are hindering the growth and prosperity of areas in the district.

Submitter #22 supported an increase in fees and charges so the burden is not on the general rate for some services e.g. animal management.

Submitter #45 noted everything is getting more expensive. That if Council can justify the increases and that is being correctly managed, then they believe an increase is a sensible approach.

Analysis

Officers acknowledge the current challenging economic climate, marked by increasing costs, including the cost of living, which can affect both individuals and businesses. The funding approach for regulatory services ensures that those who benefit most from regulatory oversight and Council-related services bear the primary responsibility for covering associated costs, with the remainder funded by rates.

Recommendations

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council endorse the fees and charges as amended – attached D24/63304 - Fees and Charges Full Schedule Deliberations 22 May 2024.

Submissions about a User Pays approach

Nine submitters commented that Council they supported a user pays approach, and either increasing the use pays component further or moving to a fully user pays system (Submitters # 59, #104, #106, #119, #134, #210, #214, #278, and #485).

It is noted that otter comments about a user pays approach were made in relation to specific types of fees, e.g. Community Facilities (3 submitters) and these are shown in that section.

Submitter #59 said “charge for as much as you can - user pays including central govt”

Submitter #106 supported this approach completely

Submitter #134 said the proposal seemed reasonable as the user should be paying.

Submitters #104 said that communities should work more on a ‘user pays’ basis and feels these charges are fairer for those who never use the facilities.

Submitter #119 is in favour of those using or benefitting from the service paying the fees.

Submitter #210 said consumers should pay for costs – no cross subsidisation.

Submitter #214 supports an increased cost of user pays portions of fees.

Submitter #278 said to make it user pays so those with bigger households pay more than those with 1-2 people usually pensioners - fixed income people.

Submitter #485 agreed with the proposal as it supported a user pays approach.

Analysis

Officers carefully considered our costs and which proportions are covered by rates and which costs are more appropriately recovered through fees and charges. In some cases, such as commercial rates for meeting room hireage and dog registration, Council decided to increase the

level of user pays by more than the average. Otherwise fees were broadly increased in line with the level of budget increases.

Submissions about dog registration fees

Increases to dog registration fees was included in Option 2 of *Topic 1 – What services do we need for our community* - with the proposal to 'Increase fees (by higher than the average) to meet Revenue and Financing Policy target for Animal Control and other minor changes across the organisation' so these submissions are included in Deliberations Report 1 – What services do we need for our community?

This Fees and Charges Deliberations Report will be considered before Deliberations Report 1 – Sharing Costs.

Submissions about Parking fees and charges

Increases to parking fees and charges formed part of *Option 2 of Topic 1 – What services do we need for our community* so these submissions are included in *Deliberations Report 1 – What services do we need for our community?* As mentioned above this Fees and Charges Deliberations Report will be considered before Deliberations Report 1.

Recommendations

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Submissions about Solid Waste fees and charges

Submitter #58, #105, and #185 mentioned that increased fees will put pressure on a lot of households, meaning rate payers will be paying for more fly tipping

Submitter #6 and #192 suggested increasing the cost of rubbish bags and use the surplus from this cost increase to fund a local waste minimisation effort. Submitter #6 also suggests that Council includes worm bins so residents can manage compost and green waste.

Submitter #185 asked where does our rubbish and recycling go?

Submitter #110 said it will be great to see an alternative business that can recycle our waste into something and provide more jobs.

Submitter #191 agreed to seeing that tipping fees are not being raised too much, as this could have resulted in more dumping/fly tipping.

Submitter #259 agreed to be on the front foot with waste services rather than later as the population is growing.

Submitter #378 suggested that council should investigate converting plastic into diesel, and human waste into a bio-digestion system. Turning Trash into cash. Also commented that Shannon Reuse to be open regularly.

Analysis

The current price for Council rubbish bags is higher than our neighbour Palmerston North City Council's bag price ($2.90). Having our bag price lower would be beneficial to lower income residents in Horowhenua and show Councils support of a large demographic who are living on a low income. Bag sales in the Horowhenua are low and the numbers using the service continue to decline as property owners use the alternative kerbisde bin collection method by engaging a private company collection option. A large proportion of the bag sales are by retired residents who are on fixed incomes. Other users include small families, couples or single occupied properties who have small amounts of solid waste.

As mentioned in the Managing Waste Deliberation paper, over time Council has removed itself from the solid waste sector, specifically in providing any specific service. While promoting Council bags may effectively assist in minimising waste (small waste receptacle moves residents to more fully utilise the large kerbside recycling wheelie bins), the revenue generated from bag sales in no way covers the cost to operate the service. The question needs to be asked to whether Council should continue to offer the kerbside bag collection service, given the rising costs of the service and being unable to compete with the growth of the privately delivered kerbside bin collection service the kerbside. Lowering bag prices may increase sales and market share which may over time result in more revenue to cover the costs of the service, the growth of the service would need to increase by 25% year on year over the next four years just to meet the current cost of service.

Due to its geographic location near to Palmerston North, Shannon Waste Transfer Station suffers from having its fees and charges for waste disposal lower than Palmerston Norths Waste Management owned transfer station. $397/tonne. This closeness results in Palmerston North residents using the Shannon WTS which has lower prices. If Council opened the Waste Transfer Station (WTS) for more days then more Palmerston North residents would use Shannon WTS. This effectively increases Council charges for district waste disposal, effectively making the problem worse. With the Levin and Foxton Transfer stations in proximity the Shannon Transfer station the existing hours are sufficient for the small community.

The kerbside bag collection agreement is up for review in 2026, and Council are currently undertaking a S17A of the Solid waste agreement and its services. This is the opportune time to investigate viable options including alternative service delivery models for all the districts solid waste services i.e. Waste Transfer Stations, kerbside bag collection, mobile recycling stations.

Understanding that the Solid Waste Service Agreement is currently being reviewed prior to its 2025/26 agreement renewal, it is recommended that bag prices remain as they are while Council officers review service delivery options. This would allow those that use the service the opportunity to continue without the added pressure of additional costs.

Recommendation
That Council endorse the recommended rubbish bag prices as outlined in the fees and charges.

That Council direct officers to continue to review service delivery options for domestic solid waste.

That Council endorse the recommended waste transfer fees.

Submissions about Community Facilities fees and charges
Fourteen submitters commented about the proposed changes to Community Facilities fees and charges. (Submitters #52, #58, #86, #110, #163, #185, #298, #318, #331, #352, #370, #409, #463, and #484).

Submitter #58 asked why ratepayers don't get a discount for community facilities as they are already paying through rates?

Submitter #185 said the district does not need several libraries and pools. They said Provide a shuttle bus instead. Pools should be run as businesses, with only minimal rate support to keep going if needed. There are way too many life guards and staff members at the pool in Levin as well as in the library. They would be happy to pay a yearly membership for the library in Levin because they use it a lot, but people that do not use these services should not have to have their rates increased to keep it going.

Submitter #298 suggested Council moves to user pays and "things like sports clubs town pools libraries need to be able to fund themselves and not rely on rates money to bail them out"

Submitters #370 and #484 said community facilities should be closer to user pay approach.

Youth Space

Submitter #110 said they would like to see services for youth continue – “after all their future is our best investment”.

Pool fees

Submitter# 52 said maybe the pools could have charges reviewed and updated instead of cutting library services and opening days

Submitter #86 and 352 said the fees for children’s swimming lessons are already too high, and more should be taught this fundamental skill, especially as schools don’t do this anymore.

Submitter#331 likes the Foxton pool upgrade but has heard that large families can't afford to use eg the spa where there is an extra charge. They ask Council to please consider the level of charging for this for families.

Submitter # 163 said due to increasing mortgage costs and the increased cost of living, with these increases they are not re-enrolling their daughter for lessons as the money is needed for bills.

Submitter #409 suggested the idea of creating a membership/concession card for Aquatics which would allow a person to buy a number of swim passes and potentially get a cheaper discount.

Facility and Library Fees

Submitter #318 is not in favour of increasing the charges for getting a library card. They support the increased charge for loaning of a new fiction book and suggest it could be increased further.

Submitter #352 did not support the hireage costs of Te Takere. Their feedback is the space is small and loud and would not hire again at that rate.

Analysis

Providing Community Facilities and Services, in particular Libraries and Aquatic facilities, is a core service and function of Council. Council aims to provide all-inclusive facilities and fit for purpose services that cater for our whole community. In doing so, we can ensure that members of the community have access to quality outcomes. For example, access to a Library ensures that people have the ability to connect, learn and grow their knowledge and increase their literacy skills.

There were a small number of submissions that highlighted their concerns about the cost of swimming lessons and the risk this could pose, with young people not learning to swim. Some submissions highlighted that given the current cost pressures, swimming lessons would be a budget item that they would need to stop, to prioritise other family costs.

When Foxton Pools received its refreshed development, a spa pool was included as part of the project. The intention was to always have a charge for this additional service however, when the Pools opened in January 2024, initially, users were not charged for the spa pool in a bid to allow users to experience the spa and understand how they can enjoy this facility without being charged. Since then, a charge has been introduced and users have been paying to use the spa pool on a user pays basis as per the original intent. Paying an additional fee to use a spa pool is not uncommon across aquatic facilities in New Zealand.

Pool users can currently purchase a concession card for our Aquatic Facilities for up to 60 visits. Officers did investigate other membership card concepts and found that some work would be required to establish such an offering and that the reward or uptake of the concept would be low.

A number of submissions raised the point of Community Facilities being more of a user pays system, highlighting that people who do not use those facilities, should not be required to pay for them.

Recommendations
That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Submissions about Building & Resource Consent fees and charges
Four submitters commented about the proposed changes to building and resource consent fees and charges.

Analysis
One submission was received in relation to proposed changes to the Revenue and Financing Policy for building. Council's current Revenue and Financing Policy sets out that 80-90% of the cost to deliver the building consents service and 60-70% of the cost to deliver the resource consents service be recovered through fees and charges. In the proposed Revenue and Financing Policy, this has been adjusted to 65-75% user pays for building consents and 33-43% user pays for resource consents. This proposed change to the Revenue and Financing Policy more accurately reflects the aspects of the service that we are not able to directly recover costs for, an example of this is general enquiries.

Three submissions about consenting fees identified that the submitters thought the fees were too high. One submitter provided the view that the fees were too expensive for individual home owners, but supported increasing fees for developers.

In preparation for the LTP process a review of the overall costs for the building and resource consenting activities was undertaken. The fees were revised in accordance the increasing costs associated with delivering these services, with an aim of recovering costs in accordance with the proposed changes to the revenue and financing policy. Building consent fees have been staggered so that higher rates apply to more complex work, which the Building Consent Authority requires staff with a higher level of competency and training to undertake. This change will, by default, result in higher costs for commercial buildings.

It is noted that there will be a slight change in the fees outlined in Section A of the schedule of Building Consent fees and charges. The fees in Section A are composite initial fees and deposits, that are made up of the component fees from Section B of the schedule. Due to some calculation errors, some minor changes will be required to update some fees in Section A of the Building Consent fee schedule. These changes will not change what customers pay for building consents, as they will still pay the fees outlined in Section B of the building consent fee schedule, it will just change the amount that customers pay upfront.

Recommendations
That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Submissions about Rounding Fees Up
A few submitters commented that they would like the Council to increase the level of rounding on fees to help reduce the impact on rates.

Analysis
Officers note that while it is difficult to estimate the impact on rates of rounding some fees, a further 1% increase in fees would increase fees by $75k and allow Council to reduce rates by $75k or 0.14%.

Recommendations
That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions

Topic 2: Draft Development Contributions Policy

Background

Development contributions are provided for under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) and are able to be used to fund capital expenditure required as a result of growth. Council re-introduced Development Contributions through the LTP 2021-2041.

There was a partial review of the Policy through the Long Term Plan Amendment, as it included amendments to the Infrastructure Strategy and capital programme which needed to be reflected in the Development Contributions Policy.

Proposed amendments to the Policy include:

- Updating the policy to support the principles of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.
- Delegating some decision making to General Manager Housing and Business/Chief Executive for some requests for remission/reduction/postponement
- Updating growth assumptions and base data
- Introducing additional maps to define DC areas
- Greater flexibility to undertake special assessment
- Updating the Development Contribution amounts based on the capital projects in the LTP.

Consultation question
Submitters were asked whether there was anything they would like to tell Council about the draft Development Contributions Policy. Ninety four (94) submitters made comments. The themes were:

Submissions about increased Development Contributions

Submissions

Submitters #12, #19, #34, #45, #59, #105, #107, #121, #133, #147, #190, #192, #218, #232, #241, #296, #301, #331, #335, #338, #341, #349, #350, #400, and #485, supported the draft development contributions policy.

The general tone of these submissions was that developers should pay their share of growth infrastructure costs, rather than ratepayers. Whilst there was general support for growth infrastructure being paid for by way of Development Contributions, there were a range of views within this group of submitters, including the comments as set out below:

Submitter #59 ”Charge developers as much as you can to reduce rates burden”

Submitter #145 ”Please do not spook investors by excessive development contributions to fund non-essential projects” (note that Submission #145 stated support contributions for the listed projects were essential and legitimate projects)

Submitter #167 ”Development Contributions should be higher for developers, not your average person building a single houses”

Submitter #190 ”Council must not look to general ratepayers to bear the cost of water and sewerage treatment as new subdivisions are created”

Submitter #232 ”(Developers) don’t build these things for love, they build them to make money. If there is land they can develop they will – and profit from it. Their bottom line should not be boosted by being subsidised by the ratepayers.”

Submitter# 240 ” Developers should 100% fund development for infrastructure upgrades caused by district growth. Existing ratepayers should not pay for new people coming to live in the district. We didn’t ask for them to come.”

Submitter #341 ” I think Developers need to pay a higher proportion of costs as they benefit the most. These new large subdivisions place huge strain on our infrastructure and all ratepayers are having to foot the bill. HDC stands to reap a higher rate intake from increased dwellings but will this be reflected after all new infrastructure costs?? Taraika, Speldhurst, Oak Place, Fairfield Road area - all examples of intensive housing requiring large infrastructure improvements”

Submitter #400 - ”The Shannon Progressive Association believes that although development can have benefits for the district, developers do so primarily for commercial reasons. i.e. to make a profit. Therefore, the ratepayer should not be indirectly nor inadvertently subsidising by paying for infrastructure upgrades that their projects necessitate.”

Submitter #485 ” Agree - User pays - and as been stated the cost of installing infrastructure has increased by 30% in the last couple of years so the Contribution levy needs to increase to cover the cost to Council of supplying the additional infrastructure”

Submission #355, #368, #369, #371, #383, #405, and #406 did not support the draft development contributions policy, or increases in Development Contributions in general. Submission #368 and #471 spoke on Development Contributions in their oral submissions. These submissions all came from members of the Development Community.

Submitter #355 ”We are not against DC and believe that they are a necessity to grow a community however in a climate where the cost to build a house has increased in the past 5 years by 41% we question the logic of imposing yet another cost to building when we are already facing a declining market”

Submitter #368 ”In short, To (sic) higher increase, Wrong timing, Increases need to be progressive, Targeted rates on new development, No DCs on minor dwellings”.

Submitter #369 ”The changes proposed the Development Contribution (DC) will be unsustainable and will make developing virtually unaffordable. I read on your website that you believe that 440 homes need to be built in the Horowhenua each year to meet the proposed growth targets. You must know that this DC proposal will stop that from happening almost immediately.”

Submitter #371 ”With all the costs involved in developing I cannot see that having to pay this ridiculously increased fee would make developing worth while for me. It seems to me that this increase goes against your desire of promoting more affordable housing in the Horowhenua.”

Submitter #383 ” The increase in development contributions over the District is significant. We believe an increase in the levy of that quantity should be phased in gradually... Have Council considered the growth targets anticipated? We are not anywhere near meeting these now. If Development Contributions are increased at this level this would create a negative impact on growth.”

Submitter #405 ”Cost increase not sustainable. No DCs on minor dwellings. Targeted rates scheme for developments. DC cost increased to be over a period (sic) of time. Wrong time in the market”.

Submitter #406 ”It’s ridiculous. its been a big enough wack bringing them back let alone the proposal your suggesting. Your wanting to encourage more affordable housing yet driving up foundation details, insulation rating etc and now extra for subdivisions. Its contradicting.”

Submitter #471 (verbal) " How comfortable is Council signing off that the DC charges are based on solid work? Stated he was happy to pay if fair, reasonable and transparent. The upper end of proposals will stifle growth – noted the stormwater changes – how can council have confidence in such a big change? What does wastewater/water supply to Ōhau look like? People won't pay $45k so don't put a pipe out."

Analysis

Proposed changes to the draft Development Contributions Policy 2024 that affect the Development contribution amounts are:

- Updates to Table 1 and 2 and Appendix 5 – Schedule of Assets of the Draft Development Contributions Policy 2024.

Feedback on the scale of the proposed increase has been taken on board. As set out in Deliberations report 6, the Capital works programme has been adjusted, which has led to a re-prioritisation of some projects. The amount of Development Contributions has subsequently been reduced across all contribution areas, from the amounts included in the consultation documentation, as indicated in the table below.

TABLE 1 - SCHEDULE OF DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

	Land Transport		Community Infrastructure		Stormwater				Water Supply			Wastewater Treatment			TOTAL	Change from Draft
	Tara-Ika GA	District	Tara-Ika GA	District	Tara-Ika GA	Levin NE	Scheme	District	Tara-Ika GA	Scheme	District	Tara-Ika GA	Scheme	District		
Levin		$1,625		$3,939			$519	$135		$8,072	$268		$6,822	$8	**$21,389**	($6,182)
Tara-Ika	$4,553	$1,625		$3,939	$56		$519	$135	$0	$8,072	$268	$1,677	$6,822	$8	**$27,675**	($9,183)
Levin North East		$1,625		$3,939		$7,349	$519	$135		$8,072	$268		$6,822	$8	**$28,738**	($17,237)
Foxton		$1,625		$3,939			-	$135		$2,058	$268		$7,407	$8	**$15,440**	($2,112)
Foxton Beach		$1,625		$3,939			$419	$135		$1,261	$268		$2,500	$8	**$10,156**	($387)
Shannon/Mangaore		$1,625		$3,939			-	$135		$7,384	$268		$2,988	$8	**$16,348**	($1,907)
Tokomaru		$1,625		$3,939			-	$135		$2,895	$268		$22,873	$8	**$31,744**	($2,383)
Waitarere Beach		$1,625		$3,939			-	$135		$6,089	$268		$2,540	$8	**$14,605**	($5,058)
Ohau		$1,625		$3,939			-	$135		$13,924	$268		$14,871	$8	**$34,771**	($10,928)
Rural - no 3 waters services		$1,625		$3,939											**$5,564**	($1,227)

Changes in the re-prioritisation process were primarily driven the available limit on borrowings and a focus on asset management principles. The re-prioritisation of non-core infrastructure projects were reduced to essential items only, and care was taken to ensure that core infrastructure was not traded off with non-core items.

The key changes from the draft policy were:

- Deferred delivery and reduction of budget assumptions to meet the budget caps. The overall draft LTP capital programme could not be funded based on borrowing assumptions.
- Increased allocation of renewals towards existing community based on asset assessments undertaken Jan-Apr 2024. Detailed changes at activity level are set out in Deliberation report 6.
- Increased density and yield in North-East Levin used for modelling distribution of newly introduced targeted SW DC for this area. Previous DC policy shared these costs across the Levin catchment, this change has resulted in a significant increase for this growth area from that setout in the Long Term Plan Amendment, reflective of the costs incurred to provide for development serving in this zone.
- Slightly more conservative allocation of costs to developers on long term projects in early stages of development. More certainty on timing and budgets to be a key focus moving into Local Water Done Well or next LTP update.

Whilst an increase in the Development Contributions is required due to the projected capital works and the costs associated with those works, the proposed decrease in the contribution amounts is expected to assist in striking the balance between encouraging growth whilst having those that cause demand for increased services meeting their share of the cost of providing them.

The inclusion of an additional area for Stormwater contributions at North East Levin is to allow for the recovery of Council's expenditure on the Roslyn and Fairfield Road drainage areas, including Coley Pond. The additional growth area catchment was included as the works benefit only a small area of Levin. Having a targeted stormwater charge for this area would ensure a user pays system, rather than the stormwater charges for North East Levin being spread across the entire Levin urban area. The only submission specifically on this new charge was a verbal submission from submitter 471, who queried whether the development contribution amounts were based upon solid information.

Recommendation
That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council endorse the proposed changes to Tables 1 and 2 and Appendix 5 of the Draft Development Contributions Policy.

Submissions on Development on Whenua Māori

Submitter #167 includes a request to exclude Development Contributions on whenua māori .

Submitter #301, noted that they "would like to see 1) local government planning levers that maximise Māori developments, (collective ownership for long-term collective benefit) to support independent, people-led initiatives. 2) Fixed-term investment in planning staff time, to remove obstacles for Māori initiative, a modern evolution in collective housing and cultural tradition of light impact on the land."

Analysis

With regards to these submission points, officers note that this is partially covered by Clause 2.14 of the proposed Development Contributions policy, which seeks to remit the roading and community facility components of the development contributions (which would be the full contribution for rural land) for papakāinga. This clause was inserted into the draft Development Contributions Policy in response to the requirement under Section 102(3) of the Local Government Act 2002, which requires Council's Financial policies to support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 (TTWM Act). This provision came into effect from 1 July 2021. It is noted that there were no specific submissions against the inclusion of this clause.

Recommendation
That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Submissions on other Proposed Changes to the Development Contributions Policy

In addition to the changes to Tables 1 and 2, Clause 2.14 and Appendix 5 already discussed above, a number of changes to the Development Contributions Policy have been introduced to the draft document. These include:

- Updates to Sections 1 and 2 to reflect the current development context and current growth expectations
- Allowance for greater scope for special assessments of Development Contributions at Council's discretion. This is intended to allow for listed activities that will have a greater or lesser demand for services than what is set out in Appendix 4, or for an activity requiring services outside of the service area specified on the maps at Appendix 1 where Council has agreed that services are available
- Inclusion of Maps of all urban Development Contribution Areas at Appendix 1 to show the expected serviced areas for the various Development Contribution areas. These maps are intended as a guide for when the various Development Contribution rates are applicable, rather than confirmation of full availability of services.
- Changes to Clauses 3.6.3.4-3.6.3.6, to allow the Chief Executive and the Group Manager Housing and Business to consider postponements of Development Contributions, and

reduce or remit Development Contributions in accordance with the agreed amount in the delegations manual. This change was intended to avoid situations where the hearing fee was greater than or a substantial portion of the amount of remission/reduction sought.
- Clarification that any credits for buildings demolished after the 2021 policy came into effect will only relate to the site that they were located on, and that those credits cannot be transferred between sites.

Furthermore, an additional clause is recommended to be included at 2.11.7, to clarify that if a Development Contribution is not invoiced at the correct time due to error or omission, the contribution will remain payable. The suggested wording is:

> *"2.11.7 If a development contribution required by Council is not invoiced at the specified time as a result of an error or omission on the part of Council, the development contributions remain payable. An invoice will be issued on identification of the error or omission for payment by a due date."*

These changes have been introduced to assist in administering the Development Contributions Policy.

Recommendation:
That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council endorse the proposed changes to the draft District Plan Development Contributions Policy 2024.

Submissions on Targeted Rates
Targeted rates were raised by submitters 368 and 405 as another potential method of charging for infrastructure.

Analysis

There is a tool available to use alongside, or in place of a Development Contribution. Essentially, an additional rate, for infrastructure growth could be levied upon a property, as a means of recouping costs.

Positive attributes of Targeted Rates	Negative attributes of Targeted Rates
Incentivises development – passes risk to land owners	Involves compulsion
Secure/predictable revenue stream	Future ratepayers may be unaware
Familiar to financial institutions	Needs to be set each year – can be subject to political reconsideration
Can fund service level improvement, operational costs and other types of infrastructure	Can only be set at the start of the rating year – cannot be put in place to take advantage of commercial opportunities.
Can spread cost over a longer timeframe (future ratepayer pays, rather than developer)	Potentially costly to administer
Can overcome issues associated with fragmented ownership	
Can be charged prior to infrastructure being provided	

Officers note that Palmerston North is looking to include a targeted rate for wastewater in order to fund the required upgrade to their treatment plant. The Officer considers that there may be some merit in targeted rates in Horowhenua, but that there hasn't been sufficient time to investigate whether they would be appropriate, or cost effective to administer in a smaller Territorial Authority such as Horowhenua District.

Recommendation
That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Submissions on Transparency
Submission #227 would like more transparency on how much Council financially underwrites the installation of infrastructure for large private developers.

Submission #378 ”The policy says it funds the bulk of infrastructure and public networks why are the rates going up again?”

Submission #355, #369, #371 noted that they were unaware of the proposed changes to the Development Contributions Policy until they attended an information evening at Council.

Submitter #413 ” I will need to read the document. Quite detailed. Just to make sure future documents are in laymans terms so I can understand the jargon. A kanohi ki te kanohi for any Council matter is a better approach.”

By way of response to Submission #227, Officers note that the projects that are funded through the draft Development Contributions Policy are set out in Appendix 5 to the policy, which states the portion of each project that is due to renewals, and the growth portion. Only the growth portion is recovered through Development Contributions.

With regards to Submission #378, Officers advise that development contributions only apply to infrastructure activities that have a growth portion. Any renewals are charged through rates.

For Submitters #355, #369 and #371, Officers confirm that the Draft Development Contributions Policy was included in the supporting documents to the LTP that were put out for public consultation on April 15, 2024. We note that it is standard practice across other Territorial Authorities to include consultation on the Development Contributions policy as part of the Long Term Plan, rather than as a separate document/separate consultation. Officers note that opportunities for consultation before the submission period were limited. However, a session for consultation with the development community was included and organised at short notice, during the consultation period, when this shortfall was noticed. Feedback regarding opportunities and consultation is noted and will be taken on board for next time.

For submitter #413, the comments regarding needing to use laymans terms are noted, and it is recommended that care be taken with future documents to ensure that they are as easy to understand as possible, whilst still including sufficient technical language to be legally correct. Opportunities for meetings with the community on a kanohi a kanohi (face-to-face) basis were a large part of this LTP consultation.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Submissions on Potential Exemption for Minor Dwellings, Sleepouts

Summary of Submissions

Submitter #368, #405, raised the possibility of an exemption for Minor Dwellings from development Contributions. Submitter #345, raised concerns with sleepouts being subject to development contributions.

Analysis

Minor dwellings (self-contained units, family flats) were included in the Development Contributions Policy as they do cause demand for services. The District Plan already allows for a 50% discount on Development Contributions for one bedroom units, to recognise that they generally have lower occupancy, and therefore less demand for services. Sleepouts (which do not contain bathroom and kitchen facilities together) are not subject to development contributions at this time, and there is no proposal to require them.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Submissions on how Development Contributions could better support smaller settlements

Summary of Submissions

Submitter #372 considered that Development Contributions should be in proportion to the value of the development, so lower value areas would contribute a smaller portion of the levy, and higher value areas pay more.
Submitter #379 included the following: "The current policy approach impacts the growth of village communities in the Miranui Ward. The current Infrastructure (water, waste water and effluent) across the 3 villages, Opiki, Tokomaru and Shannon are ill equipped to support housing development. Any development within these villages is not supported by current levels of infrastructure. There is greater risk to a developer regardless of a reduced Development Contribution compared to the rest of the wards. Therefore we would like to see a different approach to the application of the development contribution policy that better serves village community living

Analysis

The content of these submissions is noted. In general, development contributions can be higher in smaller settlements, due to the smaller number of people to share in the cost of providing growth infrastructure and infrastructure capacity upgrades.

Apportioning development contributions based upon development value would be difficult to administer, and could require input from a registered valuer, which would add an additional cost into the process.

A change in approach to development in smaller settlements may be warranted, to encourage future development in those areas. This may be something that Council wishes to direct staff to investigate in the future.

Recommendation
That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

Submission on Amount of Development Contributions paid for Retirement Units and Aged Care Rooms

Submitter #251 – Summerset Groups submitted that the current rate of Development Contributions paid by retirement units for transport and community infrastructure, and for aged care rooms for transport is too high.

Analysis

No changes were proposed to Table 3 in relation to the proportion of Development Contributions payable for retirement units or aged care rooms as part of consultation on the LTPA. The table below demonstrates the current units of demand (compared to a single household unit) versus the Summerset Groups 's suggested amendments.

Activity Unit of Demand	Current units of demand	Summerset Group Suggested Change	Difference
Any *retirement unit* for purposes of calculating the **roading contribution** only.	0.3	0.2	0.1
Any *retirement unit* for purposes of calculating the **water supply and wastewater contributions only**.	0.5	No change	-
Any *aged care room* for purposes of calculating the **roading contribution only**.	0.2	0.1	0.1
Any *aged care room* for purposes of calculating the **water supply and wastewater contributions only**.	0.1	No change	-
Any *aged care room* for purposes of calculating the **community infrastructure contribution only**.	0	No change	-
Retirement Unit – community infrastructure contribution (no discount noted in Table 3)	1	0.1	0.9

The submission from Summerset Group considers that the transport rate for the two activities and the community infrastructure rate for retirement units is greater than the actual demand, and noted that their suggested figures are what Tauranga City Council have recently adopted. Given the short turnaround between submission closing and this report being drafted, there hasn't been sufficient time to investigate the actual level of demand for roading and community services from retirement units and aged care rooms. Whilst there would be likely some variation in actual usage of municipal facilities and roads across the country, this will likely be determined by the location of any retirement village from the town/city centre and the scale and quality of the facilities within the retirement village. It should be borne in mind that some retirement villages allow residents from age 55, and detached houses within a retirement village (including those that have space for a residents car) meet the definition of a retirement unit. It is likely that demand for community and roading services from these independent living units is similar to other child-free households of a similar size. As there is no consistent approach to charging for retirement units or aged care rooms across the country, it is important that Council has an understanding of the Horowhenua context before considering changing these factors.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council Officers investigate the actual demand created by aged care rooms and retirement units in the District as part of a future LTP/LTPA process.

Rate of Growth

Councillors asked Officers to consider whether we move the capital programme out further because the growth may not be what we had forecast.

The Draft LTP is based on the significant forecasting assumptions. A summary of the forecasted new dwellings for the first 10 years of the LTP is included below.

Year	No. of Additional Dwellings
2024/25	385
2025/26	365
2026/27	372
2027/28	391
2028/29	399
2029/30	383
2030/31	366
2031/32	415
2032/33	395
2033/34	379

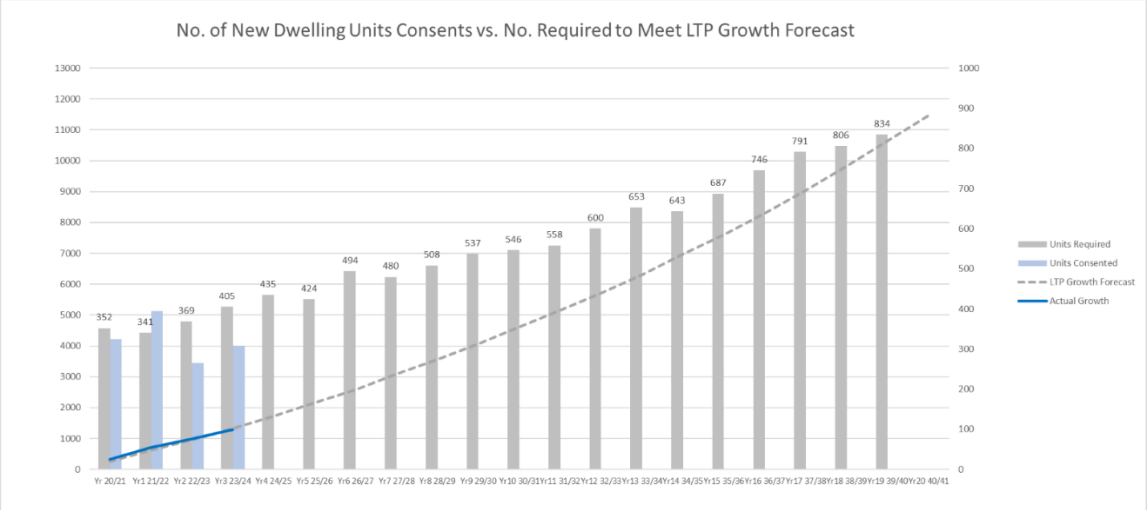
Current State - Growth Summary

Although consenting volumes continue to be down across the country, the district's growth remains on track to hit the LTP (Long Term Plan) Growth Forecast for the 2023/24 period.

The positive move in the February trend nationally may assist this pattern further. Now three quarters into the financial year, the Units Consented YTD sits at 76% of Units Required.

Macro-economic conditions continue to provide challenges for the housing sector, however this year's LTP Growth Forecast remains attainable. It should however be noted that these numbers have been buoyed by a large multi-unit consent that was approved earlier in the year and is unlikely to repeat in 2024/25. This one off may also impact the final number, if you consider underlying run rate the number delivered could potentially fall to around 90% of plan worst case.

Current forecasts suggest the market may remain relatively flat for much of 2024, There is unlikely to be any additional growth to make up for the below-par result from the prior period.

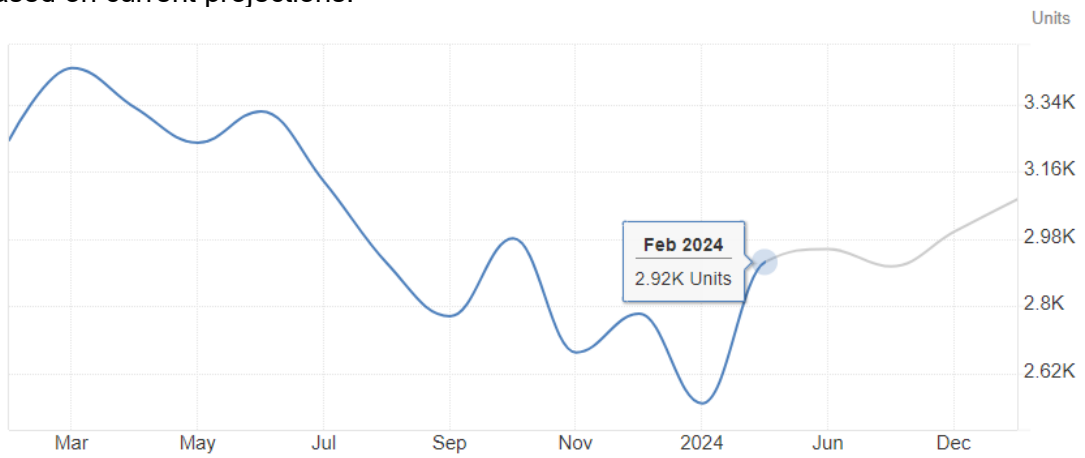


Building Consents Issued for New Dwellings vs. LTP 2021-2041(Long Term Plan) Growth Forecast (to 31 March 2024)

It is noted that the above chart is based on the forecasting assumptions from the 2021-41 Long Term Plan, the forecasting assumptions included in the Draft LTP 2024-44 have scaled back the forecasted growth as can be seen in the summary table above.

Future Forecast for New Zealand

Building Consents in New Zealand are expected to improve slightly to 2,954 units per month through 2024, up slightly on prior projections. In the long-term, the New Zealand New Dwellings Building Consents are expected to trend up slightly to 3,100 per month in 2025 and to 3,193 in 2026 based on current projections.



Forecasted trend for Building Consents by month

Consenting Summary Overview

Consenting numbers locally remain low and can be best described as patchy at present. Current economic indicators do not indicate that this trend is going to change with any significance in the near term. It seems likely that 2024 will continue at the current levels with some upside leading in to 2025.

With the first stage being consented at Tara-Ika this may start to turn the demand around however, this again is not likely to turn into housing stock until 2025. The building of the new Ō2NL road corridor from Ōtaki to north of Levin is anticipated to bring localised growth to the Horowhenua that can perform against the current trend. Resourcing levels continue to be actively managed to align with the current demand position.

HDC (Horowhenua District Council) Building Consenting

Building consent trends based on data for the period from 1 July 2023 to 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	YTD to 31 March 2024	YTD to 31 March 2023	Trend
Number of building consents lodged	377	416	↓9%
Number of building consents issued	334	457	↓27%
Number of new dwelling consents issued	81	160	↓49%
Number of new dwelling units consented	309	222	↑39%
Value of building consents issued	$124,362,028	$143,196,527	↓13%
Number of inspections completed	4829	5425	↓11%
Number of CCCs issued	402	408	↓2%
Number of enquiries about building control functions	1344	1380	↓3%

There has been an overall decline in the number of consents for new dwelling units and demand continues to fluctuate month to month.

In summary shifting the capital programme out in anticipation of lagging growth based on current market conditions could well be counter productive in that lagging infrastructure is arguably a negative contributor to positive growth profiles. Although the market is currently off the boil, there is however a strong base which continues to develop across the district.

The development cycle generally runs to a seven year cycle with the next peak likely to come in around 2028. It should be noted that local initiatives such as the pending development of the Ō2NL road corridor however will bring with it localised growth opportunities that are expected to sit outside of the national development trends. Having well programmed and managed infrastructure that can keep pace and maybe even get ahead of development could well be a positive for the district as it continues to chase the bold 95th percentile growth projections of Council.

Topic 3: Draft Significance and Engagement Policy

Background

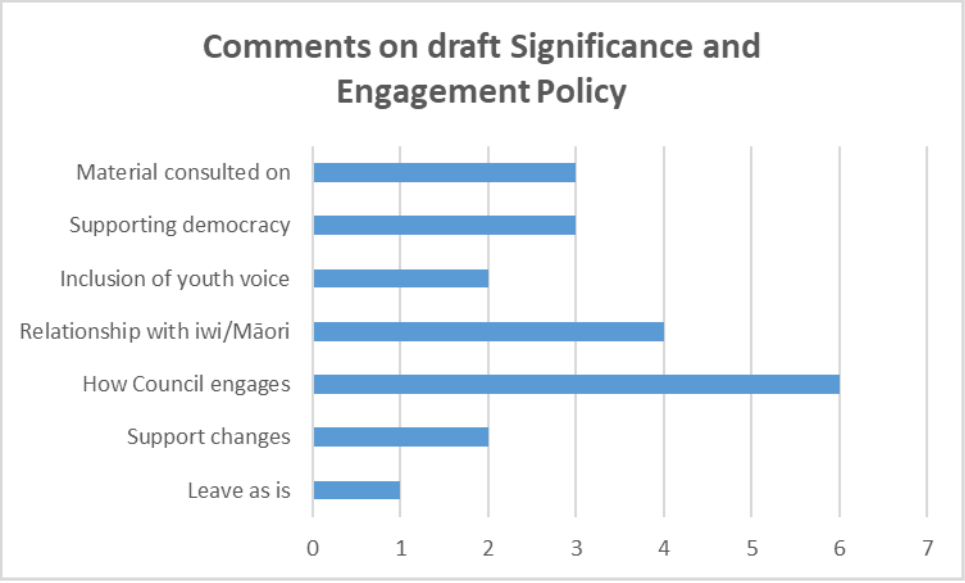
Minor amendments to the 2021 policy were proposed:

- Addition of thresholds for significance
- To update wording in a number of places to provide greater clarity and to ensure it is current regarding Community preferences, engagement methods, explaining what a 'whole of asset' approach means in more detail, and when Council may not engage.

Consultation question

Submitters were asked whether there was anything they wanted to tell Council about the draft Significance and Engagement Policy. Twenty-one (21) people made a comment about the draft Policy.

The themes in those comments were:



Summary of Submissions

The comments made are below, with analysis following each group:

Submission supporting no change

Submitter #12 said leave as is.

Submissions supporting proposed changes without further comment

Support proposed changes

Submitter #255 thinks the Council have got it fairly right. It is a difficult thing to assess.

Submitter #275 says they are always a fan of more engagement

Submissions about How Council Engages/Does Engagement Eork

Submitter #45 said Council should do this in-house, particularly in the current economic environment.

Submitter #59 said tell us about the big stuff and keep cuppa with a councillor.

Submitter #147 I know you have trouble getting a wide representation of people engaging in matters you seek to engage them on but I still think it's important for democracy and people's sense of ownership to try. The policy reads a little like you'd like to do as a little as it as possible, only what is mandated by law or what YOU think is a decision of significance. I'm not sure the balance is right.

Submitter #190 said that with the recent change in central government, this policy may require revisiting.

Analysis

Officers noted each of the comments, and has taken the support and suggestions on-board. It is hoped that Council's approach to engagement over recent years is giving a local example of genuine engagement, but also note that we are always looking to improve so do appreciate all perspectives being shared.

Submissions about making it simpler to engage

Submitter #54 said council should engage in a better way with rate payers, don't 'make them jump through so many hoops'.

Submitter #407 said Council should make comms accessible and in simpler terms so it is easy for the community to read and understand.

Analysis

Officers note the comments and note that as an organisation we are continually seeking to making working with Council easier – quicker, smoother, easier to access information – and will continue to work in this area.

Relationship with iwi/Māori and use of Te Reo

Submitter #301 said they are proud of our country, our bi-cultural nation and our unique Māori culture. I am proud of the Māori road signs around Horowhenua district and villages of tolerant people that are proud of being pakeha and Māori. Next time, please lift 'Working with Māori', from 'recognition,' to 'who we are' and how we do things around here. For example, Council and the community shares the hopes of mana whenua for improving lake water quality and is some way from or inspired by the vision Māori champion for this precious resource. We are together on many things and better for it.

Submitter #378 said Council should keep engaging with local iwi and hapu and to continue building these relationships regularly. Regular meetings with the hapu. To retain the two Māori representatives and they need to keep iwi and hapu in the know of these local issues. Support resourcing for local iwi and hapu for environmental endeavours.

Submitter #409 said that there is reference to both the Treaty of Waitangi and Te Tiriti o Waitangi in this document with them both being separate documents and Council noting Te Tiriti o Waitangi in other documents I recommend 'The Treaty of Waitangi' is altered to read 'Te Tiriti o Waitangi'.

Submitter #413 loves the part about Māori involvement and decision making. That this would be great for all aspects and levels of Council. The approach has to fit as well re face to face at the marae etc and having ongoing hui not just when a matter comes up. Having Māori at the front reception helps. Also breaking down the council info so we can understand it.

Analysis

Officers note the support for continued and ongoing involvement of iwi, hapu and Māori in decision-making and ongoing partnership. When the Community Outcomes were discussed with Council it was agreed to include both versions of Te Tiriti/The Treaty and inclusion of both in this Policy reflects Council's wider approach and those Outcomes.

Inclusion of youth voice

Submitter #363 said it is good to see a youth voice, they would like to see easily accessible input from iwi where appropriate.

Submitter #381 said student voice is important, considering that they are the future rate payers.

Analysis

Officers note the comments and suggest this shows the benefit of expanding the focus of engagement for this LTP.

Democracy and people's voice

Submitter #58 said the people need to have more of a voice.

Submitter #232 believes it is very honourable initiative to make council decisions more democratic. Certainly it is of benefit to the citizens of the district that they feel their influence is broader than just ticking a box on polling day. They have noticed this council has been increasing their efforts to engage with the communities of the Horowhenua and this is commendable.They said there has to be a balance, it would be counterproductive for an enhanced engagement process to make the decision making of council unwieldy and drawn out. So care is needed there. Also, to be wary of inadvertently making it easier for "special interest groups" of the population to get in the way of progress on decisions, especially at the "last minute" once everything seems settled.

Submitter #417 supports ongoing democratic decision process. They say don't confuse population requirements for whanau Māori with the partnership with Iwi under treaty. Both are vital to do well.

Analysis

Officers note the comments and support for the more inclusive and broader engagement approach Council is taking, and which is detailed in the Policy.

Material presented for consultation

Submitter #191 was expecting a one pager - seems overly convoluted, but serves a purpose I guess.

Submitter #278 asked, other than via internet, e mails, the booklet, what other ways has Council consulted the community?

Submitter #487 asked where is this Korero in the Consultation Document?

Analysis

Officers note the comments, and appreciate the feedback as it will inform future work. The final LTP will include a *Summary of the Significance and Engagement Policy* which is 1-2 pages, which may be more in line with what submitter #191 was expecting to see.

During the consultation period, 34 events took place in Levin, Foxton and Shannon including five online events.

Events included:

- 300+ at Rangitahi and Community Group events
- Six school visits: Levin East primary, Waiopehu, Horowhenua and Manawatū Colleges and one Youth Voice Rangatahi event
- Levin Intermediate – 17 students doing a 5-week Council Elective, including time on the LTP
- Five Citizen Panel workshops with 120+ attendees
- Four Cuppa with Councillor events at Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom, Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō and Shannon Library
- Several meetings were held with groups who requested meetings or were eager to engage with Council on the LTP; this included but was not limited to, local iwi and hapū, Greypower and other community and ratepayer groups.

There is further detail about this in the Deliberations – Summary Report in this Agenda.

It is noted that the Policy wasn't included in the Consultation Document. We had intended for our approach to the consultation and engagement on the LTP to show a 'live' example of this policy in action. That is, continuing to expand the range of ways Council engages, the type of information provided, and assistance. We understand that signaling that in the Consultation Document may have been helpful to connect words and actions.

Recommendations
That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council endorses the draft Significance and Engagement Policy.

Attachments

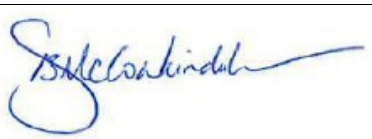
No.	Title	Page
A⇩	Fees and Charges Full Schedule Deliberations 22 May 2024	244
B⇩	Draft Development Contributions Policy	279
C⇩	LTP 2024-2044 Significance and Engagement Policy	338

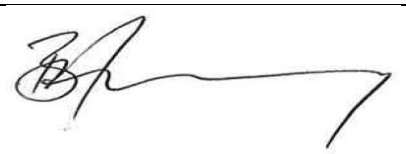
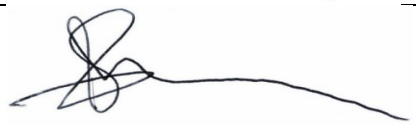
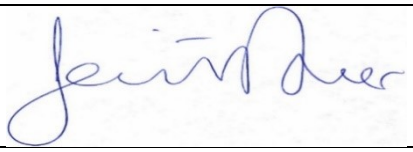
Confirmation of statutory compliance

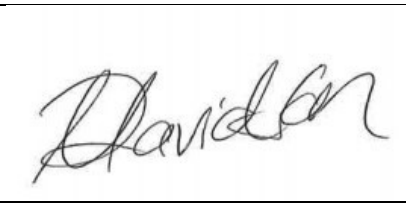
In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

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

Signatories

Author(s)	David McCorkindale **Group Manager - Vision & Delivery**	
	Daniel Haigh **Group Manager Community Infrastructure**	

	Brent Harvey **Group Manager - Community Experience & Services**	
	Blair Spencer **Group Manager Housing & Business Development**	
	Jacinta Straker **Group Manager Organisation Performance**	

Approved by	Monique Davidson **Chief Executive Officer**	

Infrastructure Services

Hourly Rates	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Group Manager - Community Infrastructure	$270.90	$284.40	4.98% increase
Community Infrastructure Managers	$195.10	$204.90	5.02% increase
Community Infrastructure Engineers	$162.50	$170.60	4.98% increase
Community Infrastructure Officers	$108.40	$113.80	4.98% increase

Pre-Lodgement Meetings / Site Visits

All costs incurred as a result of pre-lodgement meetings or site visits with Council staff will be charged to the application on an actual time and cost basis.

Peer Reviews, Technical or Professional Advice

If Council needs to seek specialist technical or professional advice to assist in the determination of an application, then the costs of that specialist will also be passed on to the applicant on an actual time and cost basis.

Disbursements

Disbursements (mileage, copying, postage etc) may also form part of the final cost of an application and will also be invoiced to an applicant on an actual cost basis.

Miscellaneous Fees and Charges	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Rural Numbering	$16.00	$16.60	3.75% increase
New Street Name Signs (supply and Install)	$331.00	$343.60	3.81% increase

Waste Water Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Application Fee – per connection / disconnection (for water and / or sewer) up to two	$210.00	$220.50	5.00% increase
Connection / disconnection to Network	Invoiced at cost	Invoiced at cost	
Septage – Tanker Loads	$43.9508m3 of tanker capacity presently being charged at $39.00 m3	$45.00 per m3	15% increase based on current charge of $39.00 per m3

Where unusual circumstances justify, e.g. more than two connections, additional fees may apply.

The application fee also includes water connections.

Solid Waste

Disposal Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Disposal of HDC Refuse Bag (up to 4)	No charge	No charge	Zero increase
Disposal of Private Plastic Bags (< 10kgs)	$6.00	$6.30	5.00% increase

Cars

· Hatchbacks, sedans and small station wagons, where waste could be either inside the designated boot section or outside the boot section, i.e. on the seats and/or on the roof.

· People movers (6-8 seater family van) and SUV's (Sport Utility Vans), where all the waste is carried inside the designated boot section, i.e. not on the seats and/or on the roof.

Car Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes

Cars – General	$40.00	$42.00	5.00% increase
Cars – Green	$13.50	$14.20	5.19% increase

Car Boots

· Hatchbacks, sedans and small station wagons, where waste is inside the designated boot section, NOT outside the boot section, i.e. on the seats or on the roof.

Car Boot Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Car boot – General	$27.00	$28.40	5.19% increase
Car boot – Green	$10.50	$11.00	4.76% increase

Vans/Utes/ Vehicles

· People movers (6-8 seater family vans) and SUV's (Sport Utility Vans), where all waste is carried outside the designated boot section, i.e. on the seats and /or on the roof.

· Large Station Wagons

· Vehicles with a flat deck on a van type chassis; provided the waste in NOT higher than 1.0m. These 'light truck' type vehicles are recognisable as they have the same cabin as the van.

Vans/Utes/ Vehicles Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Vans/Ute – General (under 300kg = minimum charge)	$62.00	$65.10	5.00% increase
Vans/Ute – Green	$21.00	$22.10	5.24% increase
Trailers – General (up to 2m³) up to 2.4m long x 1.2m wide – single or double axle (Foxton) per tonne	$281.00	$295.10	5.02% increase
Trailers – General (up to 2m³) up to 2.4m long x 1.2m wide – single or double axle (Shannon) per tonne	$65.00	$68.30	5.08% increase
Trailers – Green (up to 2m³) up to 2.4 long x 1.2m wide – single or double axle	$24.00	$25.20	5.00% increase
Large Trailers – General (per m³) up to 4.00m long x 1.2m wide (Foxton) per tonne	$281.00	$295.10	5.02% increase
Large Trailers – General (per m³) up to 4.00m long x 1.2m wide (Shannon) per m³	$100.00 or $50.00 per m³ (Shannon)	$110.00/ Trailer, $59.00/m3	10% increase / Trailer, 18% increase /m3
Large Trailers – Green (per m³) up to 4.00m long x 1.2m wide, Per tonne. Minimum Charge $20	$33.00	$34.60	4.85% increase
Heavy Trucks > 5 Tonne (Foxton) Per tonne.	$281.00	$295.10	5.02% increase
Heavy Trucks > 5 Tonne (Shannon) per m³	$50.00	$52.50	5.00% increase
Commercial disposal rate - Rate applies operators >100 tonnes per annum	$0.00	$387.00	New fee
Domestic Users - Concrete Load - up to Large Trailers (up to 4.00m long x 1.2m wide) . Per tonne. Minimum Charge $20	$33.00	$34.60	4.85% increase

Special, Prohibited Wastes and Other Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Paint Exchange	Free	Free	Zero increase
Waste Oil (per litre)	$2.50	$2.60	4.00% increase
Tyres (per tyre)	$9.00	$9.50	5.56% increase
Truck/Tractor Tyres (per tyre)	$21.00	$22.10	5.24% increase
Fridge/Freezer (per item)	$32.60	$34.20	4.91% increase
General Whiteware (per item)	$21.00	$22.10	5.24% increase
LPG Bottles/Tanks (per item)	$6.30	$6.60	4.76% increase
Car Batteries	Free	Free	Zero increase

Official Council Rubbish Bags	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Large Kerbside Bag	$4.00	$4.00	Zero increase

Solid Waste Collectors	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Waste Collectors Annual Licence Fee	$157.50	$165.40	5.02% increase

Recycling Crates	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Replacement Recycling Crate (Pick Up)	$19.50	$15.00	(23.08%) decrease
Replacement Recycling Crate (Delivered)	$34.00	$35.70	5.00% increase
New Crate/Wheelie Bin (New Build)	Free	Free	Zero increase
Replacement Wheelie Bin (Delivered)	$79.00	$83.00	5.06% increase
Swap Wheelie Bin	$21.00	$22.10	5.24% increase
Wheelie Bin Repair (damage not caused through collection)	$21.00	$22.10	5.24% increase
Wheelie Bin Clip	$5.30	$7.50	41.51% increase
Wheelie Bin Tow Hitch	$26.50	$27.80	4.91% increase

E-Waste	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Desktop Computers/Servers (complete tower only)	Free	Free	Zero increase
Mobile phones/GPS/digital cameras/computer mice	Free	Free	Zero increase
Batteries - Dry cell rechargable and lithium ion -only	Free	Free	Zero increase
Compact fluorescent lightbulbs	Free	Free	Zero increase
Stereos/car stereos/gaming consoles	$2.00	$2.10	5.00% increase
Small Computer Items (eg speakers/keyboards/docking stations/hubs/modems/switches/routers)	$3.00	$3.20	6.67% increase
Small Appliances (eg heaters/fans/toasters/kettles/blenders/alarm clocks/phones/cameras)	$3.00	$3.20	6.67% increase
Batteries (quantities over 2kg)	$3.00	$3.20	6.67% increase
Miscellaneous (per kg)	$4.00	$4.20	5.00% increase
Laptop and tablets and UPS	$5.00	$5.30	6.00% increase
DVD/VCR/CD players	$5.00	$5.30	6.00% increase
Medium Appliances (eg vacuum cleaners/microwaves)	$5.00	$5.30	6.00% increase
Computer Monitors	$12.00	$12.60	5.00% increase
Printers/scanners/fax machines	$15.00	$15.80	5.33% increase
Televisions	$20.00	$21.00	5.00% increase
Large Appliances (eg washing machines/dryers/dishwashers)	$20.00	$21.00	5.00% increase
Appliances that need to be degassed (eg fridges and freezers)	$30.00	$31.50	5.00% increase
Photocopiers -Weight greater than 1kg	$50.00	$52.50	5.00% increase

Trade Waste Charges	2023/24 Fee	2024/25 Fee	Variance/Notes

Trade waste discharge volume to Wastewater Sewer: Retic cost per m^3 of flow	$1.19	$1.19	Zero increase
Suspended Solids: Cost of treating SS per Kg per m3	$1.25	$1.25	Zero increase
Chemical Oxygen Demand: Cost of treating COD per Kg per m3	$0.55	$0.55	Zero increase
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen: Cost of treating TKN per Kg per m3	$2.20	$2.20	Zero increase

Trade Waste Administrative Charges	**2023/24 Fee**	**2024/25 Fee**	**Variance/Notes**
Compliance monitoring (per hour plus consumables - see laboratory charges)	$167.00	$167.00	Zero increase
Trade waste application fee (permitted) (includes the first 1.5 hours, $167 per hour thereafter)	$251.00	$251.00	Zero increase
Trade waste application fee (controlled/ conditional) (includes the first 2.5 hours, $167 per hour thereafter)	$418.00	$418.00	Zero increase
Inspection for non-compliance	$251.00	$251.00	Zero increase
Temporary discharge application and discharge fee (includes the first hour, $167 per hour thereafter, based on risk)	$167.00	$167.00	Zero increase

Water Supply

Water Fees

Where unusual circumstances justify, e.g. more than two connections, additional fees may apply.

Connections	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Application Fee – per connection/ disconnection (for water and/or sewer) up to two	$210.00	$220.50	5.00% increase
Connection to Network	Invoiced at cost	N/A	Fee removed

Temporary Removal of Water Restrictor	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Removal and Reinstatement	$210.00	$220.50	5.00% increase
Water Usage	Current unit rate	Current unit rate	
Testing of Flow Restrictor (customer requested - where test results show that the flow restrictor is accurate to within ±10% of their rated capacity	Invoiced at cost	Invoiced at cost	

Water Meters	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Final Reading	$66.00	$69.30	5.00% increase
Meter Accuracy Test (customer requested - where test results shows that the meter complies with International Organisation of Metrology (OIML) R49)	Invoiced at cost	Invoiced at cost	

Water Tanker Filling	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**

~~Water Tanker Filling – This is only available from the Council depot on Hokio Beach Road (per load)~~	$8.00		Fee removed for flat rate charge per load as the charge per m3 (volume) has been changed to reflect the water consumption charge rate of $2.50 m3. *Note the allowance of up to 91m3 per quarter no charge does not apply to this fee.
Water Tanker Filling Facility (Charge per Volume in m³)	(has a Flat Rate Charge per Load, plus a Charge per Volume) per m³ / volume $1.71 per m3	$2.50 per m3 / 1,000 litres	Change to charge method - Flat rate charge removed - charge per volume fee only.
Application Fee (includes gate access key deposit & PIN setup)	$210.00	$220.50	5.00% increase
Additonal or changes to PIN setup	$84.00	$88.20	5.00% increase

Charges for breaches of the Water Supply Bylaw	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Use of a fire hydrant for purposes other than firefighting without prior approval from Council	$1,575.00	$1,653.80	5.00% increase
Permitting water to run to waste after receiving a written warning from the Council	$315.00	$330.80	5.02% increase
Contravening of any water use restrictions after receiving a written warning from the Council	$315.00	$330.80	5.02% increase
Tampering with a connection, meter, restrictor or drawing from a connection or restrictor that has been tampered with (fee plus actual cost of repair)	$328.00	$344.40	5.00% increase
Fee for Council to perform maintenance on the area around the point of supply, clearing of soil, growth, or other matter or obstruction which prevents, or is likely to prevent convenient access	Actual Cost	Actual Cost	
Fee for locating of a service connection where the Customer has failed to maintain the area in and around the point of supply, charged after the first half hour	Actual Cost	Actual Cost	

Roading

The following charges relate to the management of the Roading Corridor, the processing of Corridor Access Request (CAR) applications, issuing of Works Access Permits (WAP), the approval of Traffic Management Plans (TMP) and the monitoring of the physical works in the road corridor.

Corridor Access Requests	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Events (see Note 5)*	$108.00	$200.00	85.19% increase
Minor Works (see Note 6)	$74.00	$110.00	48.65% increase
Major Works (see Note 7)	$147.00	$250.00	70.07% increase
Minor Projects (see Note 8)	$284.00	$294.80	3.80% increase
Major Projects (see Note 9)	By negotiation	By negotiation	
Generic TMPs (see Note 12)	$389.00	$450.00	15.68% increase
Blanket CARs (see Note 13)	By negotiation	By negotiation	
Unapproved works (activities being undertaken without an approved WAP or TMP)	$630.00	$1,500.00	138.10% increase
Non-Conforming Work Re-inspection charge	$105.00	$109.00	3.81% increase
No notification of the commencement of works	$74.00	$76.80	3.78% increase
Issue of a Stop Work order	$168.00	$174.40	3.81% increase
Late completion (see Note 18) (per day)	$54.00	$56.10	3.89% increase

Temporary Road Closure Public Notification	At Cost	$220.00	Changed to a fixed cost

Overweight Permits	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Single or Multiple Trip Overweight Permit	$21.00	$21.80	3.81% increase
Continuous Overweight Permit (Two Years)	$58.00	$60.20	3.79% increase
Additional Urgent Application Fee	$10.50	$10.90	3.81% increase

Notes

1. A CAR application and TMP is required to be lodged for all activities that require an excavation in either the berm, footpath or road carriageway.

2. A CAR application and TMP is required to be lodged for all activities where there is an effect on normal operating conditions of the road or footpath.

3. A CAR application is not required to be lodged for non-excavation activities relating to existing utility infrastructure if the carrying out of the activities does not affect the normal use of the road carriageway or footpath.

4. A CAR and TMP is required for all events that affect the normal operating conditions of the road, irrespective of whether the event is on the road carriageway, footpath, berm, road shoulder or outside the road reserve. *No fee will be charged to Non Profit Organisations.

5. Minor works are works that involve excavations in the grass berm or footpath, or effect normal operating conditions of the road or footpath, and have a duration of 28 days or less from establishment to final reinstatement.

6. Major works are works that require the carrying out of excavations in the road carriageway and have a duration of 28 days or less from establishment to final reinstatement.

7. Minor Project works has a duration of greater than 28 days and less than 90 days from establishment to final reinstatement.

8. Major Project works are projects which have a duration of greater than 90 days from establishment to final reinstatement or has the potential to cause major impacts on the network. The Corridor Manager may choose to issue WAP's for separable portions of the works which each have a duration of less than 90 days however the project itself will still be deemed to be a major project. Fees will depend on CAR processing and supervision time required for the work being undertaken and will be decided by negotiation.

9. Utility operators must give the Corridor Manager preliminary notification of project works using the form contained in Schedule A1 of the National Code of Practice for

10. It is expected that the Corridor Manager and utility operator will discuss and agree the cost for processing CAR applications for major projects prior to the lodgement of the CAR application.

11. Generic TMPs for regular work, for approved contractors, must be submitted annually through the CAR process to the Corridor Manager for approval.

12. Blanket CARs for regular work, for approved contractors who hold Generic TMPs, must be submitted through the CAR process to the Corridor Manager for approval.

13. A CAR application must be lodged within 48 hours of the commencement of emergency works if the work would have required the lodgement of a CAR application had it been planned.

14. The fee for the processing of CAR applications for emergency works is the same as that for planned works.

15. A works completion inspection will be undertaken in all cases where there is excavation works carried out in either the footpath or the road carriageway.

16. Non Conforming Work Re-inspection charge to apply for re-inspection following works deemed not satisfactory.

17. The failure to sign off the CAR for completed works as Completed will also be deemed to be a Late Completion.

18. If utility operators are working together at a work site then the Corridor Manager may agree to the lodgement of a single CAR application covering their activities.

19. The Corridor Manager will exercise judgement in respect to the application of the non-compliance charges and may waive or apply these charges as they see fit.

Community Facilities & Halls

Charge rates for Community Centres and Halls are charged hourly, except where otherwise specified.

Where applicable, full day rate will apply if the hire is 5 hours or more. Per hour charge is a minimum 2 hours.

Hall foyers are not included in the booking unless the entire facility is booked.

Hire fees do not include the opening of facilities for hirers. Where the facility is required to be opened specially, the opening/unlocking service fee will apply.

Two fee groups exist. These are:

- Group A – Profit-Making Organisations, businesses, family functions, commercial functions, government agencies or Charged Events
- Group B – Community rate

Organisations and groups applying for group B must be an incorporated society, charitable trust, community, voluntary or not-for-profit. If requested by HDC the organisation/group must be able to provide appropriate documentation e.g. a list of committee members. Organisations and groups requesting Group B fees must have a direct link to Horowhenua and the said activity must align with Horowhenua District Council's four Community Wellbeing Goals:

· A Proud Community – where everyone feels valued and respected.

· A Connected Community – where everyone can access the facilities, services and activities they need to experience positive wellbeing.

· A Safer Community – dedicated to injury prevention and safety promotion.

· A Healthy Community – where everyone is ready to learn, with positive values and attitudes.

Where in the view of Horowhenua District Council the public benefit of the activity is seen to clearly outweigh the private benefit, then Group B charges will apply.

Users can apply to Council for concession for the use of community facilities for one-off events. Applicants must complete and submit a concession application form at either one of the two dedicated funding rounds.

Community Market Car Park at Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom is available for those wanting to sell goods, where people will be selling food applicants must ensure they comply with regulatory requirements. Communication with Council's Environmental Health Officer (EHO) may be necessary.

Extra Items – All Facilities	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
After Hours Staff Charge per hour (excl Civic)	$59.00	$61.10	3.56% increase
Cleaning – Standard Charge per hour (excl Civic)	$48.00	$49.70	3.54% increase
Cleaning/Damage Repairs	Cost	Cost	
Fire Warden Services	Cost	Cost	
Security Guard per hour	Cost	Cost	
Opening and Unlocking Service (per open)	$43.00	$44.50	3.49% increase
Security Call-out Charge Block Charge (fee plus costs)	$298.50	$308.90	3.48% increase
Lost Keys – Lost keys require the complete re-keying of the security profile.	Cost	Cost	
The cost for this work will be charged at cost to the user			
Bond	$161.00	$166.60	3.48% increase

Levin Memorial Hall, Corner Queen and Chamberlain Streets, Levin

Each room will be charged out separately unless a 24 Hour Use block charge applies. Open/Unlock fee applies to each booking. Per hour charge is a minimum 2 hours.

Levin Memorial Hall Fees	2023/24		Proposed 2024/2025			
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A Variance	Group B Variance
Entire Venue (24 Hour Block Charge)	$627.00	$482.00	$648.90	$498.90	3.49% increase	3.51% increase
Entire Venue per hour (All Facilities excluding sound)	$65.50	$51.00	$67.80	$52.80	3.51% increase	3.53% increase
Main Hall per hour	$31.00	$22.00	$32.10	$22.80	3.55% increase	3.64% increase
Freyberg Lounge (including drinks room per hour)	$19.00	$14.00	$19.70	$14.50	3.68% increase	3.57% increase
Kitchen per hour	$17.00	$12.60	$17.60	$13.00	3.53% increase	3.17% increase

Shannon Memorial Hall, Grey Street, Shannon

Each room will be charged out separately unless a 24 Hour Use block charge applies. Open/Unlock fee applies to each booking. Per hour charge is a minimum 2 hours.

Shannon Memorial Hall Fees	2023/24		Proposed 2024/2025			
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A Variance	Group B Variance
Entire Venue (24 Hour Block Charge)	$434.50	$337.50	$449.70	$349.30	3.50% increase	3.50% increase
Entire Venue per hour (All Facilities)	$71.00	$48.50	$73.50	$50.20	3.52% increase	3.51% increase
Main Hall per hour	$25.00	$17.50	$25.90	$18.10	3.60% increase	3.43% increase
Kitchen per hour	$23.00	$16.50	$23.80	$17.10	3.48% increase	3.64% increase
Supper Room per hour	$20.50	$16.50	$21.20	$17.10	3.41% increase	3.64% increase
Mavis Vinsen Pavilion has become available for hire as the Community Group has surrendered exclusive control and maintenance – Vogel Street, Shannon						
Entire venue (day use)	n/a	$128.50	n/a	$133.00	N/A	3.50% increase
Entire venue (per hour)	n/a	$21.50	n/a	$22.30	N/A	3.72% increase

Foxton Memorial Hall, Corner Main and Clyde Streets, Foxton

Each room will be charged out separately unless a 24 Hour Use block charge applies. Open/Unlock fee applies to each booking. Per hour charge is a minimum 2 hours.

Foxton Memorial Hall Fees	2023/24		Proposed 2024/2025			
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A Variance	Group B Variance
Entire Venue (24 Hour Block Charge)	$552.00	$455.00	$571.30	$470.90	3.50% increase	3.49% increase
Entire Venue per hour (All Facilities)	$65.00	$48.50	$67.30	$50.20	3.54% increase	3.51% increase
Main Hall per hour	$30.00	$21.50	$31.00	$22.30	3.33% increase	3.72% increase
Kitchen per hour	$16.00	$11.00	$16.60	$11.40	3.75% increase	3.64% increase
Stuart Ellwood Room per hour	$19.00	$13.00	$19.70	$13.50	3.68% increase	3.85% increase
Podmore Room per hour	$16.00	$12.00	$16.60	$12.40	3.75% increase	3.33% increase

Waitarere Surf Club

The Surf Club consists of a lounge, unisex toilet and small kitchen. Bookings of this venue are made to the Surf Club. Per Hour (2 hour minimum).

Waitarere Surf Club Fees	2023/24		Proposed 2024/2025			
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A Variance	Group B Variance
~~Clubrooms per hour~~	~~$28.00~~	~~$20.00~~	~~$0.00~~	~~$0.00~~	No longer HDC responsibility	No longer HDC responsibility
~~Clubrooms (24 Hour Block Charge)~~	~~$262.50~~	~~$198.50~~	~~$0.00~~	~~$0.00~~	No longer HDC responsibility	No longer HDC responsibility

HDC Civic Area, 126-148 Oxford Street, Levin

Each room will be charged out separately. The foyer cannot be booked for private use unless the entire facility is booked for use (exceptional circumstances may be considered). The foyer is only available for booking after working hours. Additional fees will be applied to all bookings held outside of normal opening hours. Catering can be arranged on behalf if required. Per hour charge minimum 2 hours*.

HDC Civic Area Fees	2023/24		Proposed 2024/2025			
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A Variance	Group B Variance
Entire Venue (24 Hour Block Charge)	$2,999.00	$1,820.50	$3,104.00	$1,884.20	3.50% increase	3.50% increase

Entire Venue (Half day)	$1,285.00	$771.00	$1,330.00	$798.00	3.50% increase	3.50% increase
Council Chambers per hour*	$77.00	$41.00	$79.70	$42.40	3.51% increase	3.41% increase
Council Chambers (Full day)	$386.00	$235.50	$399.50	$243.70	3.50% increase	3.48% increase
Horowhenua Room per hour*	$43.00	$28.00	$44.50	$29.00	3.49% increase	3.57% increase
Horowhenua Room (Full day)	$214.00	$128.50	$221.50	$133.00	3.50% increase	3.50% increase
Ante Room per hour*	$43.00	$28.00	$44.50	$29.00	3.49% increase	3.57% increase
Ante Room (Full day)	$214.00	$128.50	$221.50	$133.00	3.50% increase	3.50% increase
Foyer per hour (Available After Hours Only)	$43.00	$28.00	$44.50	$29.00	3.49% increase	3.57% increase
Kitchen per hour	$48.50	$43.00	$50.20	$44.50	3.51% increase	3.49% increase
Afterhours Hire Bond	$803.50	$535.50	$831.60	$554.20	3.50% increase	3.49% increase
Cleaning per hour	$53.50	$53.50	$55.40	$55.40	3.55% increase	3.55% increase
Staff Charge per hour	$48.50	$43.00	$50.20	$44.50	3.51% increase	3.49% increase
Emergency call out charge	$107.00	$53.50	$110.70	$55.40	3.46% increase	3.55% increase
Extra Item per head – Tea and Coffee	$3.70	$3.70	$3.80	$3.80	2.70% increase	2.70% increase
Extra Item – AV set up	$134.00	$53.50	$138.70	$55.40	3.51% increase	3.55% increase
Extra Item – Catering (fee plus cost)	$38.00	$32.50	$39.30	$33.60	3.42% increase	3.38% increase

Holben Pavilion, Corners of Seabury Ave, Nash Pde and Holben Pde, Foxton Beach

The Pavilion located on Holben Reserve contains a small lounge, kitchen and toilets. Per Hour charge (2 hour minimum).

Holben Pavilion Fees	2023/24		Proposed 2024/2025			
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A Variance	Group B Variance
Entire Venue per hour	$21.00	$16.00	$21.70	$16.60	3.33% increase	3.75% increase
Entire Venue (24 Hour Block Charge)	$203.50	$155.50	$210.60	$160.90	3.49% increase	3.47% increase

Ohau Pavilion

Per Hour charge (2 hour minimum).

Ohau Pavilion Fees	2023/24		Proposed 2024/2025			
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A Variance	Group B Variance
Entire Venue per hour	$0.00	$0.00	$21.70	$16.60	$0.00	NEW
Entire Venue (24 Hour Block Charge)	$0.00	$0.00	$210.60	$160.90	$0.00	NEW

Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō

Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō Fees	2023/24		Proposed 2024/2025			
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A Variance	Group B Variance
Large Meeting Room 1 (Rimu)	$38.00	$19.00	$44.00	$20.00	15.79% increase	5.26% increase
Large Meeting Room 1 (Rimu) Full day	$189.00	$94.50	$217.00	$98.00	14.81% increase	3.70% increase
Large Meeting Room 2 (Totara)	$32.50	$16.50	$37.00	$17.00	13.85% increase	3.03% increase
Large Meeting Room 2 (Totara) Full day	$163.00	$81.50	$187.00	$84.00	14.72% increase	3.07% increase
Large Meeting Rooms Combined (Rimu & Totara)	$52.50	$26.50	$60.00	$27.00	14.29% increase	1.89% increase
Large Meeting Rooms Combined (Rimu & Totara) Full day	$352.00	$176.00	$405.00	$182.00	15.06% increase	3.41% increase
Small Meeting Room 1 (Hebe)	$22.00	$11.00	$25.00	$11.00	13.64% increase	Zero increase
Small Meeting Room 1 (Hebe) Full day	$110.50	$55.00	$127.00	$57.00	14.93% increase	3.64% increase
Small Meeting Room 2 (Kowhai)	$22.00	$11.00	$25.00	$11.00	13.64% increase	Zero increase
Small Meeting Room 2 (Kowhai) Full day	$110.50	$55.00	$127.00	$57.00	14.93% increase	3.64% increase
Open Meeting Room	$35.50	$18.00	$41.00	$19.00	15.49% increase	5.56% increase
Open Meeting Room Full day	$178.50	$89.50	$205.00	$93.00	14.85% increase	3.91% increase
Open Meeting Room (Incl Audio/Visual equipment & Support)	$47.50	$23.50	$55.00	$24.00	15.79% increase	2.13% increase
Open Meeting Room All day (Incl Audio/Visual equipment & Support)	$236.50	$118.00	$272.00	$122.00	15.01% increase	3.39% increase

Mezzanine Floor	$35.50	$18.00	$41.00	$19.00	15.49% increase	5.56% increase
Meeting Rooms 1 – 4	$86.00	$59.00	$99.00	$61.00	15.12% increase	3.39% increase
Meeting Rooms 1- 4 Full day	$572.50	$394.00	$658.00	$408.00	14.93% increase	3.55% increase
Meeting Rooms 1-4, Open meeting room & East Lounge	$115.50	$81.00	$133.00	$84.00	15.15% increase	3.70% increase
Meeting Rooms 1-4, Open meeting room & East Lounge. Full day	$766.50	$535.50	$881.00	$554.00	14.94% increase	3.45% increase
Meeting Rooms 1-4, Open meeting room & East Lounge. 24 hours	$1,837.50	$1,286.50	$2,113.00	$1,332.00	14.99% increase	3.54% increase
Community Space Afterhours	$59.00	$43.00	$61.00	$45.00	3.39% increase	4.65% increase
Youth Space	$53.50	$27.00	$55.00	$28.00	2.80% increase	3.70% increase
Exclusive use of Recording Studio (Room only)	$27.50	$17.00	$28.00	$18.00	1.82% increase	5.88% increase
Exclusive use of Recording Studio + technical staff member (while rostered on)	$60.00	$30.50	$62.00	$32.00	3.33% increase	4.92% increase
Exclusive use of Recording Studio + Hourly rate for TSM (technical staff member - not rostered on)	$27.50	$17.00	$28.00	$18.00	1.82% increase	5.88% increase
Exclusive use of Recording Studio. Full day (Room only)	$105.00	$75.50	$109.00	$78.00	3.81% increase	3.31% increase
Exclusive use of Recording Studio: Full day with TSM (technical staff member - rostered on)	$160.50	$81.00	$166.00	$84.00	3.43% increase	3.70% increase
Exclusive use of Recording Studio: Full day with TSM (technical staff member – not rostered on) + Hourly rate for TSM (technical staff member - not rostered on)	$108.50	$76.50	$112.00	$79.00	3.23% increase	3.27% increase
Extra Item – Tea & Coffee pp	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	Zero increase	Zero increase
Extra Item - Catering	Cost + 10% admin fee	Cost + 10% admin fee	Cost + 10% admin fee	Cost + 10% admin fee		
Specialist staff member	$48.50	$48.50	$50.00	$50.00	3.09% increase	3.09% increase
Staff member on-site (required after hours)	$48.50	$48.50	$50.00	$50.00	3.09% increase	3.09% increase
Security Guard Service	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost		
Equipment & Furniture Hired from External Sources. Plus Hire Fee.	$22.50	$22.50	$23.00	$23.00	2.22% increase	2.22% increase
Sale of Artworks	20% Commission	20% Commission	20% Commission	20% Commission		
Locker Hire per year	$73.50	$53.50	$76.00	$55.00	3.40% increase	2.80% increase

Portable sound system – On Premises	$157.50	$79.00	$163.00	$82.00	3.49% increase	3.80% increase
Portable sound system – Off Premises. Plus Bond.	$217.50	$163.00	$225.00	$169.00	3.45% increase	3.68% increase
Hearing assistance system off-site	$160.50	$80.50	$166.00	$83.00	3.43% increase	3.11% increase
Stage (1 section) per	$53.50	$53.50	$55.00	$55.00	2.80% increase	2.80% increase
Stage (additional sections)	$22.00	$22.00	$23.00	$23.00	4.55% increase	4.55% increase
Stage (Per Section) - Off premises	$53.50	$53.50	$55.00	$55.00	2.80% increase	2.80% increase
Grey display boards (per board) per event	$22.00	$22.00	$23.00	$23.00	4.55% increase	4.55% increase
Use of Mobile Television (Per Event)	$27.50	$27.50	$28.00	$28.00	1.82% increase	1.82% increase
Use of Laptop (per laptop)	$11.50	$11.50	$12.00	$12.00	4.35% increase	4.35% increase

Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom

Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom Fees	2023/24		Proposed 2024/2025			
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A Variance	Group B Variance
Stuart Ellwood Room	$38.00	$19.00	$44.00	$20.00	15.79% increase	5.26% increase
Stuart Ellwood Room - Full Day	$189.00	$94.50	$217.00	$98.00	14.81% increase	3.70% increase
Blue Room	$38.00	$19.00	$44.00	$20.00	15.79% increase	5.26% increase
Blue Room - Full Day	$189.00	$94.50	$217.00	$98.00	14.81% increase	3.70% increase
Stuart Ellwood Room & Blue Room Combined	$55.50	$28.00	$64.00	$29.00	15.32% increase	3.57% increase
Stuart Ellwood Room & Blue Room Combined - Full Day	$278.50	$139.00	$320.00	$144.00	14.90% increase	3.60% increase
Ngārongo Iwikātea Mezzanine Lounge	$59.00	$29.50	$68.00	$31.00	15.25% increase	5.08% increase
Ngārongo Iwikātea Mezzanine Lounge - Full Day	$294.00	$147.00	$338.00	$152.00	14.97% increase	3.40% increase
Teal Room + Terrace	$59.00	$29.50	$68.00	$31.00	15.25% increase	5.08% increase
Teal Room + Terrace - Full Day	$294.00	$147.00	$338.00	$152.00	14.97% increase	3.40% increase
Teal Room, Mezzanine Lounge, Stuart Ellwood & Blue Room	$101.00	$71.50	$116.00	$74.00	14.85% increase	3.50% increase

Teal Room, Mezzanine Lounge, Stuart Ellwood & Blue Room - Full Day	$672.00	$336.00	$773.00	$348.00	15.03% increase	3.57% increase
Ngārongo Iwikātea, Mezzanine Lounge, Stuart Ellwood & Blue Room	$101.00	$71.50	$116.00	$74.00	14.85% increase	3.50% increase
Ngārongo Iwikātea, Mezzanine Lounge, Stuart Ellwood & Blue Room - Full Day	$672.00	$336.00	$773.00	$348.00	15.03% increase	3.57% increase
Entire First Floor incl. 4 Rooms, Mezzanine Lounge and Terrace	$145.00	$101.00	$167.00	$105.00	15.17% increase	3.96% increase
Entire First Floor incl. 4 Rooms, Mezzanine Lounge and Terrace - Full Day (per day)	$978.00	$671.00	$1,125.00	$694.00	15.03% increase	3.43% increase
Entire First Floor incl. 4 Rooms, Mezzanine Lounge and Terrace – 24 Hours (per day)	$2,347.00	$1,643.00	$2,699.00	$1,701.00	15.00% increase	3.53% increase
Te Awahou Space After Hours	$59.00	$43.00	$61.00	$45.00	3.39% increase	4.65% increase
Extra Item – Tea & Coffee pp	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	Zero increase	Zero increase
Extra Item - Catering. Plus Cost.	$22.50	$22.50	$23.00	$23.00	2.22% increase	2.22% increase
Staff member on-site (required after hours)	$48.50	$48.50	$50.00	$50.00	3.09% increase	3.09% increase
Security Guard Service	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost		
Equipment & Furniture Hired from External Sources. Plus Hire Fee.	$22.00	$22.00	$23.00	$23.00	4.55% increase	4.55% increase
Sale of Artworks (in Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom)	20% Commission	20% Commission	20% Commission	20% Commission		
Stage (One Section) - On premises	$53.50	$53.50	$55.00	$55.00	2.80% increase	2.80% increase
Stage Additional Sections - On premises	$22.00	$22.00	$23.00	$23.00	4.55% increase	4.55% increase
Use of Mobile Television (per event)	$27.50	$27.50	$28.00	$28.00	1.82% increase	1.82% increase
Use of Laptops (per Laptop)	$11.50	$11.50	$12.00	$12.00	4.35% increase	4.35% increase

Library Services

Membership	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
Temporary Borrower deposit (refunded on return of card)	$26.50	$27.00	1.89% increase
Country Membership (per annum)	$32.00	$35.00	9.38% increase
Replacement Cards	$2.10	$2.20	4.76% increase

Lending	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
New Fiction (2 weeks)	$2.00	$2.50	25.00% increase
New DVDs (1 week)	$2.50	$2.60	4.00% increase
New Magazines (1 week)	$1.00	$1.50	50.00% increase
Rental Audio Books (3 weeks)	$3.00	$3.10	3.33% increase
Best seller (title TBC) (1 week)		$4.00	New fee

Refundable Deposits	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
Driver License road codes	$5.50 rental & $20.00 refundable deposit	$6.00 rental & $20.00 refundable deposit	9.0% increase rental
Telescope	$13.00 rental & $40.00 refundable deposit (for non-financial members of Astronomical Society)	$13.50 rental & $40.00 refundable deposit (for non-financial members of Astronomical Society)	3.8% increase rental

Overdues	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
7-13 Days Overdue	$1.00	$0.00	No longer charge late fees
14-20 Days Overdue	$3.00	$0.00	No longer charge late fees
4 weeks overdue	$4.00	$0.00	No longer charge late fees
Baycorp Administration Fee	$15.00	$0.00	No longer charge late fees

Reserves	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
General reserves, including inter-library loans	$1.00	$1.00	Zero increase
Items for Children, aged up to 16 years, reserved on Children's cards	Free	Free	
Inter-loans (from NZ libraries) Minimum	$5.00	$6.00	20.00% increase

Printing and Copying	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
A4 Black & White	$0.20	$0.20	Zero increase
A4 Black & White Double Sided	$0.30	$0.30	Zero increase
A4 Colour	$1.40	$1.40	Zero increase

A4 Colour Double Sided	$2.70	$2.80	3.70% increase
A3 Black & White	$0.30	$0.30	Zero increase
A3 Black & White Double Sided	$0.40	$0.40	Zero increase
A3 Colour	$2.70	$2.80	3.70% increase
A3 Colour Double Sided	$4.80	$5.00	4.17% increase
A2 Colour or Black & White – Single Sided Only	$8.40	$8.70	3.57% increase
A1 Colour or Black & White – Single Sided Only	$15.80	$16.50	4.43% increase
A0 Colour or Black & White – Single Sided Only	$30.50	$31.00	1.64% increase

Laminating	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
A4	$3.70	$3.80	2.70% increase
A3 – Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō only	$4.70	$4.90	4.26% increase

Book Covering	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Depending on size & style - Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō only	$3.50 - $6.00	$4.00 - $6.50	14% and 8% increase

Faxes	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Receiving (per page)	$0.50	$0.50	Zero increase
Sending Local (per page)	$0.50	$0.50	Zero increase
National (per page)	$1.00	$1.00	Zero increase
International (per page)	$3.00	$3.10	3.33% increase

Scanning	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
10 pages maximum	$1.60	$1.70	6.25% increase

Merchandise	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Library Tote Bags (Small)	$6.80	$7.00	2.94% increase
Library Tote Bags (Large)	$6.80	$7.00	2.94% increase
Heritage Calendar		$10.00	New fee
Heritage postcards		$1.00 - $5.00	New fee

Aquatic Facilities

Levin Pools

Levin Pools Admission Fees	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Adult – Single Ticket	$5.30	$5.50	3.77% increase

Adult – 15 Ticket	$64.00	$66.00	3.13% increase
Adult – 25 Ticket	$102.00	$106.00	3.92% increase
Adult – 60 Ticket (12 Month Expiry From Date of Purchase)	$235.00	$243.00	3.40% increase
Children (Up to 15yrs) – Single Ticket	$3.50	$3.50	Zero increase
Children (Up to 15yrs) – 15 Ticket	$45.00	$47.00	4.44% increase
Children (Up to 15yrs) – 25 Ticket	$71.00	$73.50	3.52% increase
Preschool	$2.50	$2.50	Zero increase
Senior Citizen – Single Ticket	$3.50	$3.50	Zero increase
Senior Citizen – 15 Ticket	$45.00	$46.00	2.22% increase
Senior Citizen – 25 Ticket	$71.00	$73.00	2.82% increase
Senior Citizen – 60 Ticket (12 Month Expiry from Date of Purchase)	$168.00	$174.00	3.57% increase
Student/Beneficiary/Community Card Holder – Single Ticket	$4.00	$4.00	Zero increase
Student/Beneficiary/Community Card Holder – 15 Ticket	$52.00	$54.00	3.85% increase
Student/Beneficiary/Community Card Holder – 25 Ticket	$81.00	$84.00	3.70% increase
Aquacise/ Fit/ Deep/ Rehab – Single Entry	$5.50	$6.00	9.09% increase
Aquacise/ Fit/ Deep/ Rehab – 15 Ticket	$64.00	$70.00	9.38% increase
Family (2 Adults/3 Children or 1 Adult and 4 Children)	$17.00	$18.00	5.88% increase
Showers/Amenities Only	$3.50	$3.50	Zero increase
Fitness classes (Land) incl. Aqua Float (Water) – Single Entry	$7.50	$8.00	6.67% increase
Fitness classes (Land and Aqua Float) – 15 Class Concession Pass	$90.50	$97.00	7.18% increase
MoveWell – Single Entry	$2.00	$2.00	Zero increase

Lane Hire (per hour)	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Lane hire is charged based on the activity undertaken in the pool lane. Structured swimming is considered lane swimming with lane ropes. A maximum of 10 swimmers per lane is permitted. Unstructured swimming is considered free play, without lane ropes. Different ratios of swimmers apply with each lane hire.			
General Lane Hire – Structured Swimming (per lane per hour)	$12.50	$12.90	3.20% increase
Club/School Lane Hire – Structured Swimming (per lane per hour)	$9.50	$9.80	3.16% increase
1 Lane Hire – Unstructured Swimming (per hour – up to 20 people $26 for first hour, then $13 per hour thereafter)	$27.00	$27.90	3.33% increase
2 Lane Hire – Unstructured Swimming (per hour – up to 70 people)	$53.50	$55.40	3.55% increase
3 Lane Hire – Unstructured Swimming (per hour – up to 100 people)	$80.50	$83.30	3.48% increase
4 Lane Hire – Unstructured Swimming (per hour – up to 125 people)	$107.00	$110.70	3.46% increase

Complex Hire (Per Hour)	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
* Any event or complex hire requires 1 Lifeguard for every 50 people in attendance			
Main 25m Pool - Max 200 swimmers at any one time	$160.50	$166.10	3.49% increase
Teach Pool (Not Including Deep Lane) - Max 50 swimmers at any one time	$53.50	$55.40	3.55% increase
Play Pool (Excluding Toddlers pool - Max 50 swimmers at any one time	$53.50	$55.40	3.55% increase
Deep Lane - Max 8 swimmers at any one time	$32.50	$33.60	3.38% increase

Hydrotherapy Pool - Whole	$53.50	$55.40	3.55% increase
Hydrotherapy Pool - Half	$32.50	$33.60	3.38% increase
Hydroslide	$32.50	$33.60	3.38% increase
Complex Hire: – Restricted Entry Resulting in Facility Closure (Minimum of two hours) Main/ Play/ Toddlers/ Hydrotherapy/ HydroSlide/ excluding Teach pool & Deep lane	$268.00	$277.40	3.51% increase
Personal Training Hire – Per Session	$21.50	$22.30	3.72% increase
Small Group Training Structured (under 15 people) – Per Session	$48.50	$50.20	3.51% increase

Meeting Rooms:	2023/24		Proposed 2024/2025			
	Full room	Half room	Full room	Half room	Full Room Variance	Half Room Variance
Conservatory – Per Hour	$64.00	$32.00	$66.20	$33.10	3.44% increase	3.44% increase
Conservatory – Full Day	$321.50	$160.75	$332.80	$166.40	3.51% increase	3.51% increase
Upstairs Meeting Room – Per Hour (Full room only)	$43.00		$44.50		3.49% increase	
Upstairs Meeting Room – Full Day (Full room only)	$214.00		$221.50		3.50% increase	
Mangahou – Per Hour	$32.50	$16.25	$33.60	$16.80	3.38% increase	3.38% increase
Mangahou – Full Day	$160.50	$80.25	$166.10	$83.10	3.49% increase	3.55% increase
Waikawa – Per Hour (Full room only)	$32.50		$33.60		3.38% increase	
Waikawa – Full Day (Full room only)	$160.50		$166.10		3.49% increase	
Social Space – Per Hour (Full room only)	$32.50		$33.60		3.38% increase	
Social Space – Full Day (Full room only)	$160.50		$166.10		3.49% increase	
Waikawa & Social Space Combined – Per Hour (Full room only)	$48.50		$50.20		3.51% increase	
Waikawa & Social Space Combined – Full Day (Full room only)	$241.00		$249.40		3.49% increase	

Other Pool Fees (per hour)	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Inflatable	$33.00	$34.20	3.64% increase
The inflatable must be hired with four lanes. Max 100 swimmers with inflatable use.			

Streamline Swim School

(25 Minutes Unless Otherwise Stated). Any special student requirement needs to be discussed with the Swim School Co-ordinator.

Prices below are based on a full 10 week term. For shorter terms or public holidays during the term, these classes will be prorate basis.

Bookings for the next term open at 6am on the Monday of Week 10 of the term before. Should you have 3 or more children to enrol, a 10% discount will be applied to the third and subsequent children enrolled. The discount will be applied to the lowest priced classes.

We don't offer make up lessons during the term. Credits can only be applied if a valid medical certificate is provided. In all other instances of a missed lesson, a credit will not be applied.

Streamline Swim School Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Water Babies and Toddlers (6 months to 3 years) Waterbabies and Toddlers Levels (Jellyfish - Turtle Advanced)	$89.00	$97.00	8.99% increase
Preschool Levels (Tadpole levels)	$118.00	$127.00	7.63% increase
School Age (Starfish - Penguin)	$123.00	$132.00	7.32% increase
Advanced School Age (Penguin Advanced and Improvers) (45 minutes)	$126.00	$135.00	7.14% increase
Squad School Age (Junior Development Squad and Fitness Youth Squad) (60 Minute Lesson)	$129.00	$139.00	7.75% increase
Additional classes (Penguin Advanced, Improver, Junior Development Squad and Fitness Youth Squad)	$59.00	$63.00	6.78% increase
Private Single (per lesson)	$27.00	$28.00	3.70% increase
Private Single (per term)	$268.00	$280.00	4.48% increase
Private Double (per lesson) *Please note: 2 children private relates to 2 children in the same lesson.	$37.00	$39.00	5.41% increase
Private Double (per term)	$370.00	$390.00	5.41% increase
Adult Lesson	$116.00	$121.00	4.31% increase
5 Day Holiday Block Course	$58.00	$61.00	5.17% increase

Private Swim School*	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
*Accredited Quality swim school means: A bronze, silver or gold accreditation from AUSTSWIM NZ and/or Swimming NZ.			
For profit accredited Quality Swim School – one lane per hour	$54.00	$55.90	3.52% increase
Not for profit accredited Quality Swim School – one lane per hour	$19.00	$19.70	3.68% increase

Foxton Pools

Foxton Pools Admission Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
(Foxton concessions not to be used in Levin)			
Adult – Single Ticket	$5.00	$5.50	10.00% increase
Adult – 15 Ticket	$64.00	$66.00	3.13% increase
Children (15 and under) – Single Ticket	$3.50	$3.50	Zero increase

Children (15 and under) – 15 Ticket	$45.00	$47.00	4.44% increase
Preschool	$2.50	$2.50	Zero increase
Spa pool only	N/A	Entrance Fee	New fee
Spa pool (to be paid in additional to entrance fee)	N/A	$2.00	New fee
Senior Citizen – Single Ticket	$3.50	$3.50	Zero increase
Senior Citizen – 15 Ticket	$45.00	$46.00	2.22% increase
Student or Beneficiary – Single Ticket	$4.00	$4.00	Zero increase
Student or Beneficiary – 15 Ticket	$52.00	$54.00	3.85% increase
Family (2 Adults/3 Children or 1 Adult and 4 Children)	$15.00	$18.00	20.00% increase
Aquacise – Single Entry	$5.50	$6.00	9.09% increase
Aquacise/Aquafit Programmes – 15 Ticket	$64.00	$70.00	9.38% increase
School Hire (Per Lane Per Hour)	$9.50	$9.80	3.16% increase

Lane Hire (per hour)	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Lane hire is charged based on the activity undertaken in the pool lane. Structured swimming is considered lane swimming with lane ropes. A maximum of 10 swimmers per lane is permitted. Unstructured swimming is considered free play, without lane ropes. Different ratios of swimmers apply with each lane hire.			
General Lane Hire – Structured Swimming (Per lane per hour)	$12.50	$12.90	3.20% increase
Club/School Lane Hire – Structured Swimming (Per lane per hour)	$9.50	$9.80	3.16% increase
1 Lane Hire – Unstructured Swimming (Per hour – up to 20 People)	$27.00	$27.90	3.33% increase
2 Lane Hire – Unstructured Swimming (Per hour – up to 65 People)	$53.50	$55.40	3.55% increase

Swim School	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Holiday Learn to Swim (Per Week) Based on a 5 day course	$59.00	$61.10	3.56% increase

Private Swim School*	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
For profit accredited Quality Swim School - one lane per hour	$54.00	$55.90	3.52% increase
Not for profit accredited Quality Swim School – one lane per hour	$19.00	$19.70	3.68% increase

Pool Staff (per hour)	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Any event or complex hire requires 1 Lifeguard for every 40 people in attendance.			
Learn to Swim Instructor	$48.00	$49.70	3.54% increase
Aquacise Instructor	$59.00	$61.10	3.56% increase
Operations Supervisor	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lifeguards	$27.00	$27.90	3.33% increase
Receptionist	$23.00	$23.80	3.48% increase
Poolside Team Leader	$37.00	$38.30	3.51% increase

Complex Hire (per hour – during normal operating hours)	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Any event or complex hire requires 1 Lifeguard for every 40 people in attendance.			
*Main Indoor 25m Pool - Max 125 swimmers	$54.00	$55.90	3.52% increase
*Playpool - Max 40 swimmers	$32.00	$33.10	3.44% increase

Shannon Pools

Shannon Summer Pools Admission Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Adult – Single Ticket	$2.00	$2.00	Zero increase
Children (15 and Under) – Single Ticket	$1.00	$1.00	Zero increase
Preschool	$1.00	$1.00	Zero increase
Senior Citizen – Single Ticket	$1.50	$1.50	Zero increase
Student or Beneficiary – Single Ticket	$1.50	$1.50	Zero increase
Family (2 Adults/3 Children or 1 Adult and 4 Children)	$5.00	$5.00	Zero increase

Parks and Reserves

Sports Fields ($ / field)	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Schools	Free	Free	Zero increase
Athletics (based on 20 week season)	$659.00	$682.10	3.51% increase
Softball (skin diamond based on 20 week season)	$659.00	$682.10	3.51% increase
Softball (per grass diamonds based on 20 week season)	$102.00	$105.60	3.53% increase
Soccer, Rugby Union and Rugby League (based on 20 week season)	$659.00	$682.10	3.51% increase
Casual Soccer, Rugby Union and Rugby League bookings	$102.00	$105.60	3.53% increase
Twilight Soccer (based on per field per season)	$102.00	$105.60	3.53% increase
Senior Cricket Wicket (based on per pitch per 20 week season)	$1,366.00	$1,413.80	3.50% increase
Casual Cricket Use	$187.00	$193.50	3.48% increase
Twilight Cricket including artificial wickets (based on 12 week season)	$492.00	$509.20	3.50% increase
Netball (Donnelly Park 10 courts based on 20 week season)	$1,831.00	$1,895.10	3.50% increase
Casual Netball and Tennis bookings (per hour)	$13.00	$13.50	3.85% increase
Cycling (club activities per year)	$482.00	$498.90	3.51% increase
Tennis Courts/Netball courts (club activities 20 week season)	$482.00	$498.90	3.51% increase
All Junior Fields	Free	Free	Zero increase

Non-Charged Events excluding Levin Domain (per day)	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
General Reserves	$86.00	$89.00	3.49% increase
Amenities Fee (Toilet and Changing Facilities if Available)	$112.00	$115.90	3.48% increase
Floodlights – Invoiced at Cost plus 20% Administration Fee	Cost + 20%	Cost + 20%	

Levin Domain *Additional charge	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Day Event	$268.00	$277.40	3.51% increase
*Floodlights – Invoiced at Cost plus 20% Administration Fee	Cost + 20%	Cost + 20%	
*Grandstand (Includes Access to First Aid and Referees Room)	$359.00	$371.60	3.51% increase
*Damage Deposit	$1,366.00	$1,413.80	3.50% increase

Charged Events on all Parks and Reserves excl. Levin Domain (per day)			
Events that exclude the public from use of reserve land will be charged the maximum daily charge.			
*Additional charge	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes

Charged Event with Less than 100 Spectators and Participants	POA	POA	
Charged Event Exceeding 100 Spectators and Participants – Price on Application	POA	POA	
*Amenities Fee (Toilet and/or Changing Facilities if Available)	$129.00	$133.50	3.49% increase
*Damage Deposit	POA	POA	
Weddings	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Ground Hire	$139.00	$143.90	3.53% increase
Photos Only	Free	Free	Zero increase
Miscellaneous	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Additional Bin and Rubbish Collection	Cost	Cost	
Linemarking and Post Replacement	Cost	Cost	
Keys	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Refundable Key Bond (Per Set)	$54.00	$55.90	3.52% increase
Lost Keys	Cost	Cost	

Cemeteries

Plot Fees	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Adult	$1,751.00	$1,812.30	3.50% increase
Child (up to 13 years)	Free	Free	Zero increase
Lawn Ashes	$878.00	$908.70	3.50% increase
RSA Plot	Free	Free	Zero increase
RSA Ashes Plot	Free	Free	Zero increase
Stillborn	Free	Free	Zero increase
Memoriam Ashes Garden Plots	$680.00	$703.80	3.50% increase
Te Pungarehu Bush – Ashes Scatter	$112.00	$115.90	3.48% increase

Reserved Plots Fees	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Reserved plots are only available at Shannon, Manakau and Foxton Cemeteries. Reserved plots, returned to Council will be refunded at 50% of the purchase price. The plot cancellation fee also applies.			
Burial	$2,677.50	$2,771.20	3.50% increase
Lawn Ashes	$1,365.50	$1,413.30	3.50% increase
Memoriam Ashes Garden Plot	$1,039.00	$1,075.40	3.50% increase

Interment Fees	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Burial Fee (14 Years and over, Including Services Personnel)	$1,285.20	$1,330.20	3.50% increase
Child (up to 13 Years)	Free	Free	Zero increase
Ashes	$284.00	$293.90	3.49% increase

Other Cemetery Fees	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Double Depth (More than One Burial)	$343.00	$355.00	3.50% increase
Triple Depth (More than Two Burials – Available at Avenue Cemetery Only)	$460.00	$476.10	3.50% increase

After Hours (Additional to Standard Fee) Applies to all interments extending past 1pm Saturday and 4pm weekdays.	$765.00	$791.80	3.50% increase
Out of District Fee per Plot (Additional to Standard Fee) Applies to all interments where the deceased was not living in the District or was not a ratepayer at the time of the death.	$765.00	$791.80	3.50% increase
Monumental Permit A monumental permit is required for all headstone repairs, new headstones and plaques including ashes garden plaques within the cemetery.	$64.00	$66.20	3.44% increase
Disinterment	Cost	Cost	
Cutting and Removing Concrete	Cost	Cost	
Sundays and Public Holidays Fee Applies to all interments on Sundays and public holidays excluding Easter Sunday, Anzac Day, Christmas, Boxing and New Years Day when no interments are permitted.	$1,639.00	$1,696.40	3.50% increase
Manual Records Search Fee – Per Entry	Cost	Cost	
Plot Cancellation (Reserved Plots)	$246.00	$254.60	3.50% increase

Regulatory

Building

Special Notes

1. The Council is obliged under the Building Act to collect levies payable to BRANZ and Central Government.
2. Building consent fees are split into those activities for which a initial fixed fee will apply (Section A below) and those for which a time based fee and other fees will apply (Section B below). Initial fixed fees are based on the average cost for the type of development.
3. Inspection discounts may be available for multi-unit consents where multiple inspections of the same type are carried out at the same time. Please note, however that this discount will only apply if all of the inspections pass.
4. Additional to these fees are any bonds that may be applicable, any structural engineering checking, vehicle crossing inspection, and any legal or consultancy cost that may be incurred by the Council during the processing of the applications.
5. Any categories of building work not covered a fixed initial fee in Section A, will be charged based on the fees and charges outlined in Section B. New fixed initial fee categories may be created on request.
6. If the value of $20,000.00 or more, BRANZ and MBIE levies may apply. See Section B for more information. These levies are additional to any fixed fees.
7. All building consent applications are subject to a Simpli portal fee a processing system fee and an Accreditation Levy. Hard copy applications will also be charged a Digital Capture levy

A: Fixed Initial Fee Building Consent Fees Payable at Lodgement				
Work Type: Building Consent Fee	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**	
Freestanding Fire (includes processing and 1 inspection)	$452.00	$467.40	3.41% increase	
Inbuilt Fire (includes processing and 2 inspections)	$557.00	$575.90	3.39% increase	
New Pool Barrier (Fencing) (includes processing and 1 inspection)	$336.00	$347.40	3.39% increase	
~~Minor Residential Plumbing and Drainage Work (value of work under $5,000) (includes 1 1/2 hours processing and 2 inspections)~~	~~$578.00~~	~~$1,185.32~~	~~105.07% increase~~	
~~Minor Residential Additions & Alterations (value of work under $10,000) (includes 1 1/2 hours processing and 2 inspections)~~	~~$754.00~~	~~$1,185.32~~	~~57.20% increase~~	
Non-habitable Accessory Building with no Plumbing & Drainage (P&D) or Firewall (eg garage, pergola, carport and pole shed) (includes 4 hours processing and 3 inspections)	$1,583.00	$2,133.40	34.77% increase	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $2113.42
Non-habitable Accessory Building with P&D and/or Firewall (includes 4 hours processing and 6 inspections)	$2,302.00	$2,763.40	20.04% increase	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $2763.43
Habitable Accessory Building (eg sleepout) (includes 5 hours processing and 9 inspections)	New fee	$3,643.40	New fee	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $3643.43

New Residential Dwelling (single units) (includes 9 hours processing and 13 inspections)	$4,378.00	$5,513.30	25.93% increase	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $5513.35
New Residential Dwelling (multiple units) deposit (charges for processing time, inspections, planning and development engineering checks will be charged as outlined in Section B below once the consent has been processed).		$577.70	Change to structure of fee	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $572.09
Residential Additions and/or Alterations deposit (charges for processing time, inspections, planning and development engineering checks will be charged as outlined in Section B below once the consent has been processed).	$2,464.00	$445.40	Change to structure of fee	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $384.5
New Yard Built Residential Dwelling (includes 3 hours processing and 5 inspections)	$2,329.00	$2,204.40	(5.35%) decrease	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $2271.42
Relocated Residential Dwelling (includes 4 hours processing and 5 inspections)	$2,174.00	$2,612.73	20.18% increase	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $2612.03
New Commercial Building - COM1 category (includes 11 hours processing and 15 inspections)	$5,078.00	$6,731.03	32.55% increase	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $6730.21
New Commercial Building - COM2 & COM3 category (includes 11 hours processing and 15 inspections)		$7,151.21	Revised fee structure	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $7038.24
COM1 category Additions and/or Alterations deposit (charges for processing time, inspections, planning and development engineering checks will be charged as outlined in Section B below once the consent has been processed).		$450.50	Change to structure of fee	
COM2 & COM3 category Additions and/or Alterations deposit (charges for processing time, inspections, planning and development engineering checks will be charged as outlined in Section B below once the consent has been processed).		$615.70	Change to structure of fee	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $450.5
New Basic Outbuilding - COM1 category (includes four hours processing and two inspections)		$2,142.70	Revised fee structure	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $1758.54
Amendment to Building Consent deposit (charges for processing time, inspections, planning and development engineering checks will be charged as outlined in Section B below once the consent has been processed).	$2,556.00	$234.60	Change to structure of fee	late change 8/5/24 to be endorsed 22/5/24 Fee was: $278
~~New Yard Built Residential Dwelling (includes four and a half hours processing and six inspections)~~	~~$2,329.00~~	~~$2,408.20~~	~~Moved up the table~~	
~~Relocated Residential Dwelling (includes three hours processing and six inspections)~~	~~$2,174.00~~	~~$2,247.90~~	~~Moved up the table~~	
Any works not specified above	Charged as time-based fees and other charges - see Section B.			

Fixed Initial Fee Notes:

1. Fixed initial fees include charges for administration, code compliance certificate, accreditation levy, Simpli portal fee, processing system fee and up to 35 minutes planning and development engineering checks (if applicable), and a specified number of inspections and processing time unless stated otherwise. If the proposed works require additional inspections or processing time, this will be charged as outlined in Section B below.
2. Submission fees are additional to the fixed initial fee, these will depend on the method of submission, this charge is outlined in Section B.
3. Other fees in Sections B & C may also apply, depending on the proposed works.
4. If the value of work is $20,000.00 or more, BRANZ and MBIE may levies apply, see Section B for more information. These levies are additional to the fixed initial fee.
5. When the consent is accepted for processing, an invoice will be issued for the fixed initial fee component and other levies that apply. Government levies must be paid before consent documentation is issued to the customer and inspection bookings won't be taken until the invoice has been paid in full.
6. If Development Contributions apply to the proposed building works, an invoice for these will be issued once the final inspection is complete.
7. Once the final inspection has been passed, a reconciliation of inspections and processing time will be carried out and either a refund will apply for any inspections paid for and not completed, or an invoice will be issued for inspections completed and not covered by the fixed fee. In addition to the intital invoice and reconcialtion once the final isnpection has been passed, interim invoices will be issued for complex projects at agreed stages. Any outstanding fees or Development Contributions must be paid prior to the issuing of the CCC.

B: Building Consent Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Non-refundable building consent deposit lodgement fee - **unless otherwise specified in Section A above.**	$800.00	$800.00	Zero increase
Processing System Fee - new accessory buildings, residential additions and alterations, yard built dwellings & relocated dwellings	$100.00	$104.30	4.30% increase
Processing System Fee - new residential or commercial/industrial buildings & commercial or Industrial Additions and Alterations (excluding accessory buildings, yard builts and relocated dwellings)	$200.00	$208.60	4.30% increase

Submission Fee – Simpli Portal	$47.00	$49.00	4.26% increase	
Submission Fee – Simpli Quick Submission	$105.00	$108.60	3.43% increase	
Submission Fee & Digital Capture Levy – Hard Copy Applications	$210.00	$217.10	3.38% increase	
Building Consent Processing Fees (per hour) – Residential Category - includes processing of amendments	$173.00	$213.00	23.12% increase	
Building Consent Processing Fees (per hour) – Commercial Category - includes processing of amendments	$173.00	$225.00	30.06% increase	
Code Compliance Certificate Residential	$95.00	$106.50	12.11% increase	
Code Compliance Certificate Commercial	$95.00	$112.50	18.42% increase	
Code Compliance Certificate 24 month decision	$40.00	$41.40	3.50% increase	
Historic Code Compliance Certificate application (apply if the building consent was issued 5 ior more years ago) - includes the processing of an application to backdate durability and review of file - does not include inspections	$260.00	$268.80	3.38% increase	
Inspections (per inspection) Residential	$177.00	$213.00	20.34% increase	
Inspections (per inspection) Commercial - COM1 category	$177.00	$225.00	27.12% increase	
Inspections (per inspection) Commercial - COM2&3 category	$177.00	$253.00	42.94% increase	
Accreditation Levy - Residential Accessory Buildings, Additions and/or Alterations, Yard Builts & Relocated Dwellings	$40.00	$30.00	(25.00%) decrease	
Accreditation Levy - New Habitable Residential Buildings	$40.00	$58.00	Revised fee structure	
Accreditation Levy - Commercial Outbuildings & Additions and/or Alterations	$40.00	$90.00	Revised fee structure	
Accreditation Levy - New Commercial or Industrial Buildings	$40.00	$105.00	Revised fee structure	
Record of Title Search Fee (per title)	$65.00	$67.20	3.38% increase	
New Compliance Schedule (Specified Systems BA04). Fee plus $40 per specified system.Charge includes Compliance Schedule statement	$177.00	$195.00	10.17% increase	
Alteration to Existing Compliance Schedule - per hour	Time based hourly rate	Time based Hourly Rate (or part thereof)		
Building Warrant of Fitness Audit/Inspection (S111 of BA04)	Time based hourly rate	Time based Hourly Rate (or part thereof)		
Producer Statement Acceptance	$68.00	$70.30	3.38% increase	
On Works cost, e.g. Fire Service Design Review Unit, Structural Engineer	Cost plus 20%	Cost plus 20%		
Internal technical/professional referrals e.g. Development Engineer, Environmental Health Officer	Time based Hourly Rate (or part thereof)	Time based Hourly Rate (or part thereof)		
Planning Check - per hour	$182.50	$220.00	20.55% increase	
Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	$520.00	$537.70	3.40% increase	
Section 72 Certificate Condition (Planning)	$289.00	$298.80	3.39% increase	
Section 75 Certificate Condition (Planning) per hour	$150.00	$155.10	3.40% increase	
Printed copies of consent documentation (per page)	$1.00	$1.00	Zero increase	
Extension of Time Fee – commencement of works and 24 month decision	$173.00	$178.90	3.41% increase	
Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) Levy	$1.75 per $1,000 of building work (or part thereof) for which there is a building consent valued at $20,444 (Including GST) or more	$1.75 per $1,000 of building work (or part thereof) for which there is a building consent valued at $20,444 (Including GST) or more	Zero increase. Levy set by legislation.	change in leg agreed by cabinet 11March2024. Meagan L to provide wording.
BRANZ Levy	$1.00 per $1,000 of building work (or part thereof) for which there is a building consent	$1.00 per $1,000 of building work (or part thereof) for which there is a building consent	Zero increase. Levy set by legislation.	

Non-Fixed Building Consent Fee Notes:

1. When the consent or amendment application is accepted for processing an invoice will be issued for an initial deposit and government levies. Once processing of the consent is complete, a reconciliation will be carried out of processing time and invoice may be issued for any additional charges that aren't covered by the initial deposit. Government levies will be invoiced with the deposit and must be paid before consent documentation is issued to the customer. Inspection bookings won't be taken until the invoice has been paid in full.

2. Once the final inspection has been passed, a reconciliation of inspections completed will be carried out and either a refund will apply for any inspections paid for and not completed, or an invoice will be issued for inspections completed and not covered by the fixed fee. Any outstanding fees and development contributions must be paid prior to the issuing of the CCC.

3. If Development Contributions apply to the proposed building works, an invoice for these will be issued once the finall inspection is complete.

C. Other Building Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Building Act Exempt Work Assessment (Domestic). **Lodgement Fee** (plus hourly rate below)	$165.00	$360.00	118.18% increase
Building Act Exempt Work Assessment (Domestic). **Hourly rate** plus lodgement fee above.	$165.00	$180.00	9.09% increase
Building Act Exempt Work Assessment (Commercial) **Lodgement Fee** (plus hourly rate below)	$250.00	$540.00	116.00% increase
Building Act Exempt Work Assessment (Commercial). **Hourly rate** plus lodgement fee above.	$165.00	$195.00	18.18% increase
Certificate of Acceptance application fee (plus time-based hourly rate assessment fee plus inspection fees and submission levy).	$600.00	$800.00	33.33% increase
Certificate for Public Use	$560.00	$560.00	Zero increase
Inspection of building work (per inspection)	$165.00	$180.00	9.09% increase

Vehicle Crossing Deposit (If no indemnity form signed)	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
· Urban (as defined in District Plan)	$2,100.00	$2,171.40	3.40% increase
· Rural (as defined in District Plan)	$1,575.00	$1,628.50	3.40% increase

Other Fees and Charges	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Amusement Permit	Set by legislation	Set by legislation	
Fencing Inspection Fee (per inspection)	$155.00	$180.00	16.13% increase
Building Warrant of Fitness Renewal - complete and on time	$80.00	$157.00	96.25% increase
Building warrant of fitness renewal - late and/or incomplete		$235.00	New fee
Periodic swimming pool barrier inspection / re-inspection		$180.00	New fee
Application for extension of time to provide engineering assessment (EPB)		$360.00	New fee
Application for exemption from requirement to carry out seismic work		$360.00	New fee
Building Warrant of Fitness Audit Fee (per inspection)	Time based hourly rate	$180.00	$180 per hour

Animal Control

Dog Registration		2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Disability Assist Dog (Class 12)	(Class 12)	Free	Free	Zero increase
Selected Owner Status (Class 15)	(Class 15)	$80.00	$104.00	30.00% increase
NZKC Registered Status (Class 8)	(Class 8)	$80.00	$104.00	30.00% increase
Racing Greyhound Registered Status (Class 6)	(Class 6)	$80.00	$104.00	30.00% increase
De-sexed Pet (Class 3 & 17)	(Class 3)	$96.00	$124.00	29.17% increase
Entire Pet (Class 11 & 14)	(Class 11)	$160.50	$209.00	30.22% increase
Working Dog (Class 2)	(Class 2)	$70.80	$92.00	29.94% increase
Stock (Farm) Dog Exempt Microchipping (Class 16)	(Class 16)	$70.80	$92.00	29.94% increase
Multiple Stock (Farm) Dog *applicable to owners with four or more stock dogs registered (Class 18)	(Class 18)	$60.80	$82.00	34.87% increase
~~Puppy (Class 13)~~	~~(Class 13)~~	~~$67.00~~	~~N/A~~	~~Fee removed~~

Superannuitant Owner (Class 1)	(Class 1)	$80.00	$104.00	30.00% increase
Dangerous Dog De-sexed (Class 5)	(Class 5)	$144.00	$186.00	29.17% increase
Dangerous Dog Entire	(Class 4)	$240.75	$313.50	30.22% increase
Late Fee if Paid after (insert date - often 31 July)		+50%	Plus 50%	

Animal Control Officer Hourly Rate	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Hourly Rate	$177.00	$180.00	1.69% increase

Registration Discs	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Transfer from Another Local Authority	Free	Free	Zero increase
Replacement Disc	$6.30	$8.50	34.92% increase
Dog Lead	$15.00	$15.00	Zero increase
Dog Collar (small)	$10.00	$15.00	50.00% increase
Dog Collar (Large)	$15.00	$15.00	Zero increase

Dog Impounding	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
First Impound Fee, Per Dog	$84.00	$110.00	30.95% increase
Second impound fee, per dog	$157.50	$205.00	30.16% increase
Third and subsequent impound fee, per dog	$241.50	$310.00	28.36% increase
Daily Fee Cost, Per Dog	$12.60	$15.00	19.05% increase
After-Hours Cost in Respect of any Impoundment	$168.00	$180.00	7.14% increase
Dog Surrender Fee	$84.00	$110.00	30.95% increase
Microchipping Fee Following Impoundment	$42.00	$50.00	19.05% increase
Associated Costs (vet costs, supplementary feeding, whelping and the like)	Cost + 20%	Cost + 20%	

Stock Impounding (any four-legged, hoofed animal)	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
First Impound Fee	$84.00	$84.00	Zero increase
Second impound fee	$136.50	$136.50	Zero increase
Third and subsequent impound fee	$189.00	$189.00	Zero increase
After-Hours Call Out, Whether Animal(s) Impounded or Not	$162.80	$180.00	10.57% increase
Daily Fee Costs, Per Head	$7.40	$8.00	8.11% increase
Associated Costs (Transportation, hay and the Like)	Cost + 20%	Cost + 20%	

Feline	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Cage Deposit (50% Refundable)	$42.00	$50.00	19.05% increase

Other	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
NZKC / Greyhound Application - First Time Applicants	$31.50	$75.00	138.10% increase
Additional Dog Licence Application (one off application fee)	$31.50	$75.00	138.10% increase
Responsible Owner Application	$31.50	$75.00	138.10% increase

Dog Infringement Fees (set by legislation)	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**

Wilful obstruction of dog control officer or ranger	$750.00	$750.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure or refusal to supply information or wilfully providing false particulars	$750.00	$750.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to supply information or wilfully providing false particulars about dog	$750.00	$750.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to comply with any bylaw authorised by the section	$300.00	$300.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to undertake dog owner education programme or dog obedience course (or both)	$300.00	$300.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to comply with obligations of probationary owner	$750.00	$750.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to comply with effects of disqualification	$750.00	$750.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to comply with effects of classification of dog as dangerous dog	$300.00	$300.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Fraudulent sale or transfer of dangerous dog	$500.00	$500.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to comply with effects of classification of dog as menacing dog	$300.00	$300.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to advise person of muzzle and leashing requirements	$100.00	$100.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to implant microchip transponder in dog	$300.00	$300.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
False statement relating to dog registration	$750.00	$750.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Falsely notifying death of dog	$750.00	$750.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to register dog	$300.00	$300.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Fraudulent procurement or attempt to procure replacement dog registration label or disc	$500.00	$500.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to advise change of dog ownership	$100.00	$100.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to advise change of address	$100.00	$100.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Removal, swapping, or counterfeiting of registration label disc	$500.00	$500.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to keep dog controlled or confined	$200.00	$200.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to keep dog under control	$200.00	$200.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to provide proper care and attention, to supply proper and sufficient food, water, and shelter, and to provide adequate exercise	$300.00	$300.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to carry leash in public	$100.00	$100.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Failure to advise of muzzle and leashing requirements	$100.00	$100.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation
Releasing dog from custody	$750.00	$750.00	Zero increase. Set by legislation

Parking

Parking Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
Metered parking spaces, per hour	$1.10	$2.00	81.82% increase

Infringements – Excess Time or Metered Space	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
Not More than 30 Minutes	$12.00	$12.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
More Than 30, Not More Than 1 Hour	$15.00	$15.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
More Than 1 Hour, Not More Than 2 Hours	$21.00	$21.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
More Than 2 Hours, Not More Than 4 Hours	$30.00	$30.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
More Than 4 Hours, Not More Than 6 Hours	$42.00	$42.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
More Than 6 Hours	$57.00	$57.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation

Other Parking or Vehicle Infringements	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
Designated Goods and Service Vehicles Only	$40.00	$40.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
On a Broken Yellow Line	$60.00	$60.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
On a Loading Zone	$40.00	$40.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation

In a No Stopping Zone	$40.00	$40.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
On a Bus Stop/Taxi Stand	$40.00	$40.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
Double Parked	$60.00	$60.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
Parked on a Footpath	$40.00	$40.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
Mobility Permit Holder Park Only	$150.00	$150.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
Contrary to Council's Bylaw	$40.00	$40.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
Failure to Display Current WOF*	$200.00	$200.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
Failure to Display Current Licence Label*	$200.00	$200.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
Failure to Display Current COF*	$600.00	$600.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
*A diversion option may be applied for these notices if the previous WOF, COF or Registration has been expired for less than one month at the time the Notice was issued.			

Environmental Health

Environmental Health charges are set in accordance with Regulation 7 of the Health (Registration of Premises) Regulations 1966.

Note: Food Act 2014 fees and charges are set separately in accordance with Section 205(2) of the Act.

General Premises (Annual Registration Fee) – set under Regulation 7 of the Health (Registration of Premises) Regulations 1966	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Hairdressers	$450.00	$450.00	Zero increase
Funeral Directors / Mortuary	$630.00	$630.00	Zero increase
Camping Grounds	$630.00	$630.00	Zero increase
Transfer of Registration, if completed within 14 days of the change of occupier/ownership.	$270.00	$270.00	Zero increase
Offensive Trades	$450.00	$450.00	Zero increase
Saleyards	$450.00	$450.00	Zero increase

~~**Emergency Management**~~

~~**Fire Hazard**~~	~~**2022/2023**~~	~~**Proposed 2023/2024**~~	~~**Variance/ Notes**~~
~~Long Grass Mowing~~	~~N/A~~	~~N/A~~	~~No longer a Council responsibility~~
~~Long Grass Inspection~~	~~N/A~~	~~N/A~~	~~No longer a Council responsibility~~

Miscellaneous Fees & Charges	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Litter Infringement Offence	$400.00	$400.00	Zero Increase. Set by regulation
Mobile Shop/Hawker (Non Food) – Permit to Operate	$324.80	$335.00	3.14% increase
Mobile Food Businesses – permit to operate (does not apply when operating at events only)	$54.20	$335.00	518.08% increase
Water Testing for Registered Premises fee (plus costs)	$77.50	$157.00	102.58% increase
Certificate of Compliance (New Alcohol Licence Application)	$151.50	$515.00	239.93% increase
Interpreters (plus costs)	$77.50	Cost + 20%	Change to at cost
Monitoring/Inspection Costs – Consent Monitoring Fee . Per hourly rate.	$166.00	$180.00	8.43% increase

Printing and Copying	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
A4 Black & White	$0.20	$0.20	Zero increase
A4 Black & White Double Sided	$0.30	$0.30	0.00% increase
A4 Colour	$1.40	$1.40	0.00% increase
A4 Colour Double Sided	$2.70	$2.80	3.70% increase

A3 Black & White	$0.30	$0.30	0.00% increase
A3 Black & White Double Sided	$0.40	$0.40	Zero increase
A3 Colour	$2.70	$2.80	3.70% increase
A3 Colour Double Sided	$4.80	$5.00	4.17% increase
A2 Colour or Black & White – Single Sided Only	$7.60	$8.70	14.47% increase
A1 Colour or Black & White – Single Sided Only	$15.10	$16.50	9.27% increase
A0 Colour or Black & White – Single Sided Only	$30.30	$31.00	2.31% increase

Abandoned Vehicles	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Towage (plus actualy costs and daily storage costs)	$166.00	$180.00	8.43% increase
Daily storage	$3.50 per day	$4 per day	14% increase

Noise Control	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Return of Seized Equipment (Cash/Eftpos Only)	$330.20	$350.00	6.00% increase
Infringement Fine Fee Set by Legislation	$500.00	$500.00	Zero increase

Skateboards	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Return of Impounded Skateboard	$21.60	$40.00	85.19% increase

Administrative Services	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Receiving third party reports or other information to place on a property file at the owner's request. (Includes recording a Building Consent Exemption on the property file).	$178.50	$184.60	3.42% increase
Support service administration fee (hourly rate)	$150.50	$155.60	3.39% increase
Land Information Memorandum (commercial/industrial/rural/rural residential) fee. Plus hourly rate over three hours.	$375.50	$388.30	3.41% increase
Land Information Memorandum (urban residential)	$367.50	$380.00	3.40% increase
Property File Request - Building information only (per title)	$69.50	$71.90	3.45% increase
Property File Request - Resource consent information only (per title)	$69.50	$71.90	3.45% increase
Property File Request - Record (Certificate) of Title, consent notices and easement documents only (per title)	$69.50	$71.90	3.45% increase
Consents List (monthly subscription)	$13.00	$13.40	3.08% increase
Administrative services notes:			
1. Property file information and LIMs will be delivered electronically, if hard copies are required, additional printing fees will apply.			

Associated Costs for Special Events	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Road Closure	Cost	Cost	
Traffic Management Approval	Cost	Cost	
Advertising	Cost	Cost	

Flag Trax	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/ Notes**
Any costs associated with a physical flag are not the responsibility of Council, and it is expected that customers source their own flags. All fees are stated as GST inclusive and are effective from 01 July 2022. Council reserves the right to review any fees and charges at any time. Please contact Council for any updates.			

Installation of one FlagTrax Flag	$23.00	$23.80	3.48% increase
Removal of one FlagTrax Flag	$23.00	$23.80	3.48% increase

Alcohol Licensing

Alcohol Licence Application Fees (New, Renewal, Variations)	Fees set by legislation	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
Fee Category (Very Low)	$368.00	$368.00	Zero increase, set by legislation
Fee Category (Low)	$609.50	$609.50	Zero increase, set by legislation
Fee Category (Medium)	$816.50	$816.50	Zero increase, set by legislation
Fee Category (High)	$1,023.50	$1,023.50	Zero increase, set by legislation
Fee Category (Very High)	$1,207.50	$1,207.50	Zero increase, set by legislation

Licence Annual Fee (payable on anniversary of licence date)	Fees set by legislation	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
Fee Category (Very Low)	$161.00	$161.00	Zero increase, set by legislation
Fee Category (Low)	$391.00	$391.00	Zero increase, set by legislation
Fee Category (Medium)	$632.50	$632.50	Zero increase, set by legislation
Fee Category (High)	$1,035.00	$1,035.00	Zero increase, set by legislation
Fee Category (Very High)	$1,437.50	$1,437.50	Zero increase, set by legislation

Fees Payable for Other Applications	Fees set by legislation	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
Temporary Authority/Licence	$296.70	$296.70	Zero increase, set by legislation
Managers Certificate (Application and Renewal)	$316.25	$316.25	Zero increase, set by legislation
Appeal to the Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority (ARLA)	$517.50	$517.50	Zero increase, set by legislation
Extract from Licensing Register	$57.50	$57.50	Zero increase, set by legislation
Application for Certificate of Compliance (section 100(f) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act		$515.00	Zero increase, set by legislation

Special Licences	Fees set by legislation	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
· Small Event less than 100 people · Medium Event 100 to 400 people · Large Event over 400 people			
Note: All events on an application must be of a similar nature. For example; Birthday Parties, Fundraisers and Reunions would all need to be on separate applications.			
Class 1: 1 large event; more than 3 medium events; or more than 12 small events.	$575.00	$575.00	Zero increase, set by legislation
Class 2: 3 to 12 small events, 1 to 3 medium events.	$207.00	$207.00	Zero increase, set by legislation
Class 3: 1 or 2 small events	$63.25	$63.25	Zero increase, set by legislation

LGOIMA	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/ Notes
The first one (1) hour of time spent on fulfilling official information requests will be free; and then all additional time will be charged per half hour:	$42.00	$38.00	(9.52%) decrease
The first twenty (20) pages of black and white photocopying will be free, additional charge for all additional black and white pages per page:	$0.20	$0.20	Zero increase
All other charges incurred shall be fixed at an amount that recovers the actual costs involved. This includes: i. Producing a document by computer or other like equipment; ii. Colour photocopies; iii. Reproducing a photograph, film, video or audio recording; iv. Arrange for the requester to hear or view an audio or visual recording; v. Providing a copy of any maps, plans etc.			

Food Act 2014	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Registering a Food Control Plan that is based on a MPI template	$450.00	$450.00	Zero increase
Registering a business under a national programme	$450.00	$450.00	Zero increase
Renewing the registration of a Food Control Plan that is based on a MPI template	$450.00	$450.00	Zero increase
Renewing the registration of a business operating under a national programme	$450.00	$450.00	Zero increase
Amendment to registration, per hour:	$180.00	$180.00	Zero increase
Verification (including site visits and compliance checks). Per hour:	$180.00	$180.00	Zero increase
Compliance and Monitoring, per hour:	$180.00	$180.00	Zero increase
Charges for travel outside of Horowhenua District - **Applicable where a verifier is required to travel outside of the Horowhenua District to verify a template Food Control Plan or a National Programme business.*	Cost +20%	Cost +20%	Zero increase

Resource Consent Fees	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Resource Consent Application Deposits			
Land Use Consent (non-notified)	$1,500.00	$1,500.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Subdivision Consents (non-notified)	$1,800.00	$1,800.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Combined Land Use and Subdivision (non-notified)	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Limited Notification of Land Use or Subdivision Consent	$3,000.00	$3,000.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Public Notification of Land Use or Subdivision Consent	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Fast Track (10 Day) Land Use Consents Deposit Fee (all fees and charges are charged double the hourly rates below)	$3,000.00	$3,000.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.

Other Applications/Certificates	2023/24	Proposed 2024/2025	Variance/Notes
Boundary Activities (deposit)	$350.00	$350.00	Zero increase
Marginal or Temporary Activities (deposit)	$500.00	$500.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
s125 Extension of Time (deposit)	$750.00	$750.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
s127 Application to Change or cancellation of conditions/consent notice (deposit)	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
s221 Preparation of Consent Notice (fee per s224 application)	$210.00	$220.00	4.76% increase
s221 Consent Notice Amendment and/or cancellation (deposit)	$600.00	$600.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
S223 Approval of Land Transfer Plan (fee)	$250.00	$258.50	3.40% increase
s224(c) or (f) Application – 0 to 3 Lots (deposit)	$500.00	$500.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
s224(c) or (f) Application – 4 Lots or more (deposit)	$800.00	$800.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
S226 Certification to allow a certificate of title to be issued for a separate allotment (deposit)	$600.00	$600.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Any other application or certificate under the RMA 1991 (deposit)	$300.00	$300.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Road Naming (deposit)	$500.00	$500.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
S139 Certificate of Compliance (deposit)	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Existing Use Certificate (deposit)	$600.00	$600.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Creation of a Right of Way under Section 348 of the Local Government Act 1974 or s243 RMA (deposit)	$500.00	$500.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Cancellation of an easement under section 243(e) of the RMA 1991 (deposit)	$300.00	$300.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Notice of requirement to designate land - non-notified (deposit)	$1,500.00	$1,500.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Notice of requirement to designate land notified (deposit)	$3,000.00	$3,000.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Alteration to designation (non-notified) (deposit)	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.

Outline Plan of works (deposit)	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Outline Plan waiver (deposit)	$600.00	$300.00	(50.00%) decrease
Any other application under provisions of LGA 1974 not repealed (deposit)	$500.00	$500.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Private Plan Change (deposit)	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.

Processing & Monitoring Fees & Hourly Rates	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Resource Management Planner (per hour)	$178.50	$220.00	23.25% increase
Development Engineers	New fee	$220.00	separated out fom internal specialists
Internal Specialist (e.g. Environmental Health Officers) (per hour)	$178.50	Time based Hourly Rate (per hou	Time based Hourly Rate ($220 per hour or part thereof)
Consent administration fee (fee)	$168.00	$168.00	Zero increase
Bond Preparation (fee per bond document)	$300.00	$300.00	Zero increase
Bond Refund (excludes permitted activities) (fee per bond)	$150.00	$150.00	Zero increase
	Consent processing fees capped at $4,500	Consent processing fees capped at $4,500	Fee cap for new Streamlined Housing Process
Digital Capture Levy (applies to hard copy consent applications only) (fee)	$200.00	$206.80	3.40% increase
Digital Capture Levy (applies to applications received by email only) (fee)	$50.00	$51.70	3.40% increase
Land Use Consent Initial Monitoring Fee (fee)	$168.00	$173.70	3.39% increase
Resource Consent Monitoring (per hour) Note - monitoring by Development Engineers is carried out at their hourly rate	$178.50	$184.60	3.42% increase
Review of and Approval of Monitoring Reports & Other information submitted to satisfy consent conditions (per hour)	$170.00	$180.00	5.88% increase
Minor Engineering Approvals (deposit)	$850.00	$850.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Complex Engineering Approvals (deposit)	$1,700.00	$1,700.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
Notes:			
1. Hourly rates cover all work associated with resource consent processing, internal referrals and peer reviews, site visits, review of documents, monitoring visits/inspections (including hold point inspections), approval of engineering plans, report writing, meeting attendance, communication with applicants & agents, and hearing attendance – and any other work related to an applications under the Resource Management Act 1991.			
2. Minor engineering approvals are for specific and less complex work, such as service connections for a development, renewal of public infrastructure pipes to same grade and alignment, isolated rehabilitation of existing pipe or manhole, raising or lowering a public manhole lid and small scale developments and/or up to 3 Lot subdivision.			
3. Complex engineering approvals are for works such as public stormwater, wastewater or water supply extension/system, public road or road widening, relocation of public drainage or water supply system, public stormwater pond or wetland, public stormwater catchpit, soak hole, public swale or raingarden, bulk earthworks and large scale developments and/or 4 or more Lot subdivision.			
4. Streamlined Housing Process capped fees relates to all work associated with resource consent processing, internal referrals and peer reviews, site visits, review of documents, report writing, meeting attendance, communication with applicants & agents. The capped fee does not include monitoring visits/inspections, engineering plan approvals & 223/224 approvals.			

Miscellaneous Fees	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Pre-application Meeting(s) – all application types and designations *(two hours free then per hourly rate charged against application when submitted)* :	$178.50	$220.00	23.25% increase
External Specialist Review of submitted information (either at application or monitoring stage)	Cost + 20%	Cost + 20%	Zero Increase
Consultant s42A planning reports	Cost + 20%	Cost + 20%	Zero Increase
Specialist Reports	Cost + 20%	Cost + 20%	Zero Increase
Mileage	AA rate applicable	AA rate applicable	Zero Increase
Disbursements	Cost + 20%	Cost + 20%	Zero Increase
Pre-Hearing Meetings	Cost + 20%	Cost + 20%	Zero Increase
Hearings Costs / Deposits	**2023/24**	**Proposed 2024/2025**	**Variance/Notes**
Council Hearings Committee sitting collectively without an independent commissioner	$3,200.00 deposit. Charges based on elected member hourly rates	$3,200.00 deposit. Charges based on elected member hourly rates	Zero increase. Deposit Only.

Independent commissioners	At cost	At cost	Zero Increase
Council Hearings Committee sitting with an independent commissioner(s)	$3,200.00 deposit. Charges based on elected member hourly rates plus independent commissioners' costs	$3,200.00 deposit. Charges based on elected member hourly rates plus independent commissioners' costs	Zero increase. Deposit Only.
s357 Lodgement of Objection & Assessment (deposit)	$550.00	$550.00	Zero increase. Deposit Only.


Horowhenua
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Kaupapahere mō te Utu Whakawhanake 2024
Development Contributions Policy 2024
DRAFT

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Horowhenua District Development Contributions Policy – 2024-2044

Part 1 – Introduction, policy decisions and practical application

This development contributions policy is in two parts. **Part 1** gives context to the policy and sets out the decisions the Council has taken in making the policy. It then describes the steps to be followed when applying the policy to development applications.

Part 2 is a separate document setting out the legislative matters the Council has had to consider, the method of calculating the contributions, significant assumptions, and other supporting material.

This policy is operative from 1 July 2024, and is based on capital expenditure proposed in the Long Term Plan 2024-44. It takes direction from Council's Revenue and Financing Policy on which activities are to be funded by development contributions. The various sections of the policy cover:

- **Section 1** - the purpose of the policy, the growth and infrastructure context and a comparison between development contributions and other sources of funding.
- **Section 2** - the decisions the Council has taken in making this policy.
- **Section 3** - the way the policy will be applied in practice.
- **Section 4** – the legislative matters the Council has considered.
- **Section 5** – the way in which development contributions are calculated.

Section 1 - Introduction

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 The Horowhenua Development Contributions Policy 2024-2044 is made under the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). The Council has to manage its financial dealings prudently and in the current and future interests of the community[1]. In doing so, it must be sure about the sources and levels of funding it will use for the activities it carries out[2]. There are various funding sources available to the Council. To use these, it has to adopt a number of financial and funding policies, one of which is a policy on development contributions or financial contributions[3].

1.1.2 The policy is based on capital expenditure proposed in the Long Term Plan 2024-2044 and is adopted as one of the source documents that will meet some of the funding needs in the long term plan.

1.1.3 The purpose of this policy is to:

a) provide predictability and certainty to developers that the Council can give them the infrastructure they need to support their investments;
b) ensure developers know what they are paying for and that development is not discouraged by high infrastructure costs; and
c) ensure the existing community is not burdened by the costs of growth, but does contribute to growth infrastructure when it provides a clear benefit to them by improving their existing levels of service, renewing aging assets or helping them meet new legislative standards.

[1] Section 101(1)
[2] Section 102(1)
[3] Section 102(2)(d)

1.2 Why have this policy?

1.2.1 When growth in population and business takes place, new development is carried out to accommodate it. The extra traffic, water consumption, wastewater generation and stormwater run-off from that development, all take up spare capacity in Council's infrastructure. Unless provision is made, that capacity can be used up over time and networks start to fail. Traffic congestion, low water pressure or quality, wastewater overflows and flooding can all signal a failure to keep up with growth. In some cases, parks, libraries and other public amenities can become crowded as the capacity they were designed for is used up.

1.2.2 To avoid this, the Council plans ahead and puts capital spending in its budgets to provide more capacity to service growth when it is needed.

1.2.3 While the community may welcome growth, it should not be expected to fund extra infrastructure, particularly when it is already at the right levels of service.

1.2.4 In New Zealand, financial and development contributions are the two main sources of growth funding available to local authorities.

1.3 Other sources of funding growth related capital spending

1.3.1 Financial contributions are usually used for local infrastructure directly associated with a new development – that is, within, nearby or linking it to wider public networks. Council will not normally get involved financially with this local infrastructure. It expects developers to provide it and vest it with Council once it is completed to the right standard, with no financial contribution required.

1.3.2 In some situations though, it may be best for Council to become financially involved. It can decide to enable development by building a piece of local infrastructure and then charging financial contributions to recover its costs. Typically, this happens where multiple developers are involved and it is not fair or practical for one developer to provide local infrastructure ahead of others who will also benefit from it. Financial contributions are a good funding source in this situation.

1.3.2 The Horowhenua Financial Contribution Policy (2015), was adopted at a time when little or no growth was taking place. It does not summarise the total cost of growth-related capital spending or the proportion to be funded by financial contributions. Until it is reviewed, it will not be a viable source of funding for growth.

1.3.4 In making this policy, the Council has considered other sources of funding, so as not to unduly burden and potentially discourage development with development contributions. These sources include:

a) grants and subsidies – principally Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency subsidies for the district's roading activity and also Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP) grants for supporting infrastructure for the Tara-Ika development at Levin;
b) targeted rates payable under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002;
c) levies payable under the Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act 2020;
d) user charges; and
e) asset sales.

1.4 What are development contributions used for?

1.4.1 Development contributions are a good way of funding public network and bulk infrastructure that the Council has already provided, or plans to provide to support growth. Local authorities typically

provide trunk sewers, water mains, wastewater and water supply treatment plants, collector and arterial roads, public transport assets, libraries, sports fields, parks and other public amenities.

1.4.2 These are usually of such a scale and cost that no one developer can fund them alone, even where they need them to make their development viable and marketable.

1.4.3 Development contributions provide the ideal funding tool to collect money from large and small-scale developments and pool them to fund 'big ticket' infrastructure. Even small-scale developments can, cumulatively, put pressure on our networks over time.

1.5 Development agreements

1.5.1 In some cases, developers may be able to build large items of public infrastructure, that Council would normally provide itself but is not yet ready to. Developers may also offer the Council land it wants to acquire for public projects.

1.5.2 To enable a development to go ahead, the Council can enter into a development agreement with the developer. Commitments can be made to offset development contributions or re-imburse the developer directly once the infrastructure is built to standard or land is transferred to Council.

1.6 The approach to growth in our District

1.6.1 Horowhenua District is growing steadily and in some places strongly. The Council is responding pro-actively to this by:

a) retaining a 95th-percentile growth projection for the 2024-2044 Long Term Plan, after initially adopting the 95th percentile growth projection for the 2021-2041 Long Term Plan;
b) moving to increase the supply of developable land; and
c) including a strong growth element in its capital spending programme.

1.7 How is our District growing?

1.7.1 The population of Horowhenua District remained almost constant at just on 31,000 people in the decade 2000 to 2010. In the 4 years to 2014, our district began to experience notable growth. On this basis, Long Term Plan 2015-2025 and Long Term Plan 2018-38 each projected a steepening growth curve. Long Term Plan 2018-2038 projected annual growth of 1.2% and 1.1% respectively in each of the next two decades. Growth since 2018 exceeded those projections, running at an average 2% per annum. Sense Partners[4] projects the resident population to grow from 37,522in 2024[5] to 54,657 in 2044. The rate of growth is expected to be 1.5% per annum up until 2030 and 2.1% per annum until 2044[6]. This population growth is expected to be accompanied by strong demand for dwelling growth.

1.7.2 After a period uncertainty with regards to business growth, during the period 2017-2022 there was a 16.2% increase in filled jobs, with growth across all sectors[7]. Business growth is expected to remain strong, buoyed by the improved roading network to Wellington, and the expected improvements to be completed by the end of the decade.

1.7.3 To account for any slowdown in business activity a lower business growth rate was built into the policy in the first three years of the 2021-2041 Long Term Plan. After 2024, the policy assumes business growth keeping pace with the strong population and dwelling growth expected. This assumption will be reviewed over the lifetime of the long term plan to ensure forecasting is based upon the best available information.

1.7.4 In general, the growth outlook is positive for Horowhenua with factors such as the influence of Wellington and increasingly strong transport links to the capital at play, particularly with the Ōtaki to North of Levin extension to the Northern Corridor being planned to be completed in 2029 However, there is a degree of uncertainty around long-term sustained growth. Growth projections supporting this policy need to be constantly monitored and the timing and scale of development-related capital expenditure moderated accordingly.

1.8 The infrastructure response

1.8.1 In response to the strong growth outlook, a number of capital projects have been identified and costed into Long Term Plan 2024-44, to enable and support growth. These include:

a) Major road intersection upgrades and connections in Levin to meet expected traffic increases from the Tara-Ika growth area;
b) Subsidised road improvement, footpath, cycleway and shared path programmes across the district, increasing the capacity of the existing network to deal with traffic growth, as well as extending it into new growth areas;
c) Forward-looking strategic wastewater treatment plant upgrade or effluent disposal option projects, in expectation of growth at Foxton/Foxton Beach, Waitārere Beach, Tokomaru and Levin (including those dealing with the increasing wastewater volumes generated by Tara-Ika);
d) Specific large-scale capital expenditure on the Tara-Ika wastewater trunk network in the early years of the long term plan to enable the development to go ahead;
e) Growth-related reticulation upgrades in Levin itself and for the Levin north east growth

[4] Sense Partners. Horowhenua Socio-Economic projections Update Report, May 2023

[5] Ibid
[6] Ibid
[7] Sense Partners, Demand for business land in the Wellington-Horowhenua region, 9 February 2023, p88

area;

f) Wastewater plant and reticulation renewal[8] programmes across the district, that are expected to include additional capacity to cater for growth;
g) Water treatment plant and reticulation renewals across the district, expected to include additional capacity for growth;
h) Specific Levin water supply capital projects to deal with growth (infill and new areas)
i) A major project to secure and implement an alternative water source for Levin to deal with existing level of service issues but also to serve growth into the future;
j) A project to deal with stormwater from the Levin north east growth area to enable it to develop;
k) An on-going district-wide programme of reserve improvements and play equipment installation, as demand from growth requires more facilities;
l) Specific provision for Tara-Ika reserve acquisition as development gets underway;

1.9 Policy review

1.9.1 In keeping with section 106(6) of the Act, this policy must be reviewed at least once every three (3) years. The Council will closely monitor growth and capital spending for growth[9] and may review this policy as part of its annual plan process in any year prior to the three-year review if it considers it necessary to do so.

Section 2 - Policy decisions

2.1 Requiring contributions for 'development'

2.1.1 The Council, using its powers under the Act[10] has decided that it may require development contributions at the times set out[11] for activities it undertakes in the geographic areas described in this policy. It will only do this when 'development'[12], as defined in the Act, takes place. Development is any activity that generates demand for reserves, network infrastructure or community infrastructure. In so doing it requires new or additional assets, or assets of increased capacity, and causes the Council to incur capital expenditure. Once it collects contributions, the Council will use them for the purposes specified, in the areas collected[13].

2.1.2 Before assessing and requiring a development contribution, under **Section 3**, the Council will apply a test to ensure the activity for which a consent or authorisation has been applied for, meets the definition of 'development'.

2.1.3 The Council has decided that it will not seek development contributions for any existing lots or development already legally established on the site at the time the Development Contributions Policy was introduced on 1 July 2021. It will deem all lots and development that existed at that date

[8] Infill development is starting to put pressure on networks and in carrying out renewal projects, the Council will take the opportunity to add capacity to the networks to cope with growth.
[9] Monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the Council's regular financial monitoring process.
[10] Section 199(1)
[11] Section 198 and section 200(4)
[12] Section 197(1)
[13] Section 197AB(1)(d)

to have paid a contribution. It will not require the applicant to show that a development contribution, financial contribution or any other capital charge has been paid in the past.

2.1.4 When calculating a development contribution, the Council will assess the extent of lots or development on completion of the development and deduct the extent of lots or development existing when granting the consent or authorisation for a service connection.

2.1.5 This allowance is still subject to conditions set out in **Section 3**.

2.2 Activities

2.2.1 The Council has met its obligations under the Act[14] when making its Revenue and Financing Policy and has determined that development contributions are an appropriate source of funding to meet the growth-related component of capital expenditure on the following activities:

a) Roading;
b) Water supply;
c) Wastewater treatment;
d) Stormwater management;
e) Community infrastructure activities including, libraries, swimming pools, events centres, sports fields, recreation reserves and public toilets.

2.2.2 Council may consider the use of development contributions to fund solid waste activities and possibly other activities supporting growth in the future.

2.2.3 Unless identified reserves, open spaces and accessways are listed in the long term plan, as part of the community infrastructure activity, the Council will not require a blanket development contribution for reserves under this policy.

2.2.4 It may review this position and signal an approach to reserve acquisition and rationalisation. In the interim it will focus on reserve land identified in the long term plan or rely on developers to provide smaller local reserves as conditions of resource consent.

2.2.5 The Council is aware of other sources of funding for growth-related capital spending. It will not look to replace development contributions with those sources, but will factor those other sources into the development contribution calculation on a project-by-project basis. Where appropriate and where the amounts are known, it will reduce development contribution amounts.

2.2.6 In particular the Council will look to using special purpose vehicle (SPV) levy orders, targeted rates, asset sales, subsidies and grants to avoid the dependence on development contributions as the sole source of growth capital funding.

2.3 Catchments

2.3.1 The Council has considered the geographic distribution of growth-related capital expenditure in the district and the grouping of developments[15] into catchments. It has determined to:

[14] Section 101(3)(a) and (b)
[15] Section 197AB(1)(g)

a) minimise the use of district-wide catchments for the recovery of development contributions, but to still use district-wide catchments for:
    i. roading and for community infrastructure activities serving the whole District;
    ii. non-specific programme funding for water supply, wastewater treatment and stormwater management assets that can be directed to any area in the district in response to development initiatives;
b) use scheme-by-schemewater supply, wastewater treatment and stormwater management catchments because it considers it unreasonable to transfer costs between schemes where significant differentials in cost exist;
c) use additional catchments in major growth areas, where significant capital expenditure is proposed that is not expected to benefit the wider community.

2.3.2 In the case of water supply and wastewater treatment, the Council may review its position and use larger combined catchments where development contributions between schemes are similar. Development contributions will be payable only where the service is available and only by those new households, businesses or other developments connecting to the networks concerned or with the ability to connect to the network.

2.3.3 The catchments used in this policy are summarised in **Appendix 1**

2.4 Limitations on costs included

2.4.1 The Council will ensure that any project going forward for inclusion in the development contribution meets the 'test' under section 197(AB(a) of the Act, that additional capacity has or will be provided by the project and as a result, Council has or will incur capital spending..

2.4.2 This policy and the methodology to calculate contributions ensures that a development contribution for a reserve, network infrastructure, or community infrastructure will exclude any funding for the same purpose provided by the developer, by a development contribution already required or by a third party.[16]

2.5 Asset capacity provided in the past

2.5.1 Under the Act,[17] the Council can require development contributions for any surplus capacity provided in the past in anticipation of development. It recognises however that many assets provided in the past, in a time of slow or no growth, were not expressly provided with development in mind. It will not seek to recover any part of the costs of those assets through development contributions. It will reconsider this position in the next review of this policy by which time assets provided between 2024 to 2027, in anticipation of development, will have spare capacity for the future.

2.6 Period of benefits

2.6.1 The Council considers that capital expenditure on infrastructure during the long term plan period should be recovered over the full take-up period of each asset, from all development that created the need for that expenditure or will benefit from capacity it provides, including development occurring after the long term plan period[18].

[16] Section 200(1)
[17] Section 199(2)
[18] Section 197AB(1)(b) and Schedule 13

2.6.2 The Council has determined that:

a) new development occurring in the long term plan period will contribute only to that proportion of additional asset capacity that it is expected to consume;
b) future development occurring after the long term plan period will contribute toward the remaining surplus capacity in assets at the end of that period.

2.6.3 In keeping with its policy to exclude the value projects provided in past years, the Council will set a start date for the period of benefits of 1 July 2021, being the date that the Development Contributions Policy first came into effect.

2.6.4 The Council has also decided to include capital expenditure on a number of assets that will be built after the 20 year period covered by the long term plan[19]. These are identified in the Schedule of Assets in **Appendix 5**.

2.6.5 Following these considerations, the Council has decided to use a *development contributions calculation period* extending from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2054 – 30 years after the adoption of this policy to ensure more equitable attribution under the Act. This future outlook is to take account of major infrastructure projects in the current long term plan period that may retain spare capacity for up to 30 years.

2.7 Cost allocation[20]

2.7.1 With its capital projects for the next 20 years listed in the long term plan, the Council has identified:

a) projects that are needed to meet the needs of the existing community to improve its levels of service, meet newly legislated standards or renew aging assets;
b) capital projects that will service both new development and the existing community; and
c) capital projects that will be done purely to meet the demands of new development.

2.7.2 The Council has decided that only projects with a clear connection to growth, will go forward for possible funding by development contributions.

2.7.3 Each project's cost is shared between those parties *causing* the project to be undertaken and those *benefitting* from the projects. In some cases while growth may *cause* a project to be carried out, the existing community may also *benefit* from it in some way. In other cases the existing community may *cause* a project to be built to replace an old asset but, in doing the project, new development can *benefit* from any additional capacity provided.

2.7.4 The Council will:

a) work out the share of cost that will serve new development. This is commonly called the 'growth cost' or 'additional capacity (AC) cost', the balance to be funded by the existing community, by subsidies or other sources;
b) share the 'growth cost' among all development expected in the next 10, 20 or 30 years, depending on the 'capacity life' of the project; and
c) work out a cost that each unit of development projected in coming years needs to meet by way of a development contribution.

[19] Schedule 13 1(2)
[20] Section 197AB(1)(c)

2.8 Interest and inflation

2.8.1 The Council has decided[21] to include:

a) provision for inflation in the development contribution amounts; and
b) provision for interest on capital spending on projects in the Long Term Plan, to be recovered through those contributions.2.8.2This policy and the supporting development contributions calculation methodology, takes account of the fact that a number of projects will be funded in part by interest free loans negotiated as part of the Council's arrangements with Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP).

2.9 Development contribution amounts[22]

2.9.1 **Table 1** shows the schedule of development contributions payable for each activity type in each part the of district. The amounts exclude GST.

TABLE 1 - SCHEDULE OF DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

	Land Transport		Community Infrastructure	Stormwater				Water Supply			Wastewater Treatment			TOTAL	TOTAL (excluding currently unavailable services)
	Tara-Ika GA	District	Tara-Ika GA	District	Tara-Ika GA	Levin NE	Scheme	District	Tara-Ika GA	Scheme	District	Tara-Ika GA	Scheme	District	
Levin		$1,832		$4,960			$820	$433		$10,549	$420		$8,542	$17	**$27,572**	
Levin North East		$1,832		$4,960		$18,404	$820	$433		$10,549	$420		$8,542	$17	**$45,975**	
Tara-Ika	$4,309	$1,832		$4,960	$3,541		$820	$433	$0	$10,549	$420	$1,437	$8,542	$17	**$36,859**	
Foxton		$1,832		$4,960			$5	$433		$4,226	$420		$5,660	$17	**$17,552**	
Foxton Beach		$1,832		$4,960			$226	$433		$1,247	$420		$1,409	$17	**$10,542**	
Shannon/Mangaore		$1,832		$4,960			-	$433		$8,504	$420		$2,090	$17	**$18,255**	
Tokomaru		$1,832		$4,960			-	$433		$3,903	$420		$22,563	$17	**$34,127**	
Waitarere Beach		$1,832		$4,960			-	$433		$8,177	$420		$3,825	$17	**$19,663**	**$11,486**
Ohau		$1,832		$4,960			-	$433		$19,879	$420		$18,158	$17	**$45,698**	**$7,661**
Rural - no 3 waters services		$1,832		$4,960											**$6,791**	

Note 1: These contribution amounts do not include GST
Note 2: Wastewater contribution for Ohau will only apply when the service becomes available and new and some existing properties connect
Note 3: Water supply contribution for Ohau and Waitarere Beach will only apply when the service becomes available and new and some existing properties connect.

TABLE 2 - CAPITAL EXPENDTURE IDENTIFIED TO MEET INCREASED DEMAND RESULTING FROM GROWTH AND SOURCES OF FUNDING BY ACTIVITY

	2024-44 LTP					SURPLUS CAPACITY				
	TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECT COSTS	DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (NEW)	DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (FUTURE)	RATES	SUBSIDIES / GRANTS	TOTAL CURRENT VALUE OF SUPLUS CAPACITY PROJECTS	DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (NEW)	DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (FUTURE)	RATES	SUBSIDIES / GRANTS
Land Transport	$ 231,621,843	$ 24,454,140	$ 11,420,218	$ 73,523,744	$ 122,223,741	$ 33,122,071	$ 2,610,838	$ 628,105	$ 9,205,615	$ 20,677,514
Solid Waste	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District Community Infrastructure	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Community Infrastructure	$ 177,510,113	$ 45,118,426	$ 3,138,412	$ 129,253,275	$ -	$ 29,882,891	$ 4,303,797	$ 2,641,436	$ 22,937,658	$ -
Water Supply	$ 221,173,873	$ 62,563,907	$ 36,628,651	$ 121,981,315	$ -	$ 15,942,428	$ 3,102,328	$ 2,257,963	$ 9,844,936	$ 737,201
Wastewater	$ 184,640,888	$ 42,736,965	$ 26,978,112	$ 114,925,811	$ -	$ 26,661,158	$ 6,901,797	$ 3,485,655	$ 12,858,137	$ 3,415,569
Stormwater	$ 49,318,465	$ 13,495,653	$ 4,508,863	$ 31,313,949	$ -	$ 10,310,650	$ 4,547,876	$ 857,780	$ 4,904,995	$ -
Other Activities	$ 24,689,471	$ -	$ 3,350,582	$ 21,338,889	$ -	$ 5,542,919	$ -	$ 52,282	$ 5,490,638	$ -
TOTAL	**$ 888,954,653**	**$ 188,369,091**	**$ 86,024,838**	**$ 492,336,983**	**$ 122,223,741**	**$ 121,462,118**	**$ 21,466,635**	**$ 9,923,220**	**$ 65,241,978**	**$ 24,830,284**

2.9.2 **Table 1** shows water supply and/or wastewater development contribution amounts for areas without one or both services (Ōhau and Waitārere Beach), although capital spending is planned in the future to enable connection. Development contributions will only apply when the service becomes available and new and existing properties start to connect.

[21] Section 197AA
[22] Section 197AB(1)(e) and (f), section 201, section 202

2.9.3 **Table 2** of this policy summarises growth-related capital expenditure that Council expects to incur and the proportion of that expenditure to be funded from various sources including development contributions.

2.10 Units of demand

2.10.1 The Council has considered a range of development types that it expects to see in the district.

2.10.2 It has determined that units of demand generated by different land use types will be those shown in **Table 3** of this policy. **Table 3** shows the demand expected from a range of different residential types, including demand expected from accommodation units and the retirement sector[23].

2.10.3 The different *units of demand* generated by a unit of commercial or industrial activity, as compared with a unit of residential activity, arise mainly from the scale and nature of activity. This Policy uses *gross business area* in the case of business development as a proxy for assessing the different *units of demand* on services, likely to be generated respectively by residential and business activity.

2.10.4 The policy assumes that business activity has the potential to place greater demands on services as compared to residential activity, (e.g. as a result of higher and heavier traffic volumes and larger *impervious areas*. This policy incorporates multipliers (*unit of demand* factors) that are intended to take account of the likely additional effect of business activity on service infrastructure.

2.10.5 **Table 3** does not distinguish between different types of commercial and industrial development. This is based on the principle that the active business area or impervious area (for stormwater) of any business development will, in most cases, reflect the demand it is expected to place on infrastructure. If further development occurs on the site however, including, but not limited to, adding buildings, extending existing buildings or a change of use within an existing building, another contribution may be required.

2.10.6 Although this policy does not distinguish between business types in **Table 3**, to comply with the Local Government Act, the Council will allow applicants to have their developments assessed by **special assessment.**

2.10.7 **Table 3** lists certain activities that fall outside the definition of 'development' in the Act. These are considered not to generate any demand on one or more infrastructure types.

2.10.8 **Table 3** also allows the demand from activities not specifically listed in **Table 3** to be dealt with by **special assessment.** The Council accepts that some activities listed in Table 3, by virtue of type of activity or measures provided on the site, may cause less demand on Council infrastructure, while still benefitting from the wider networks around them.

2.10.9 In the case of a listed activity that will have a greater or lesser demand for services than what is set out in Appendix 4, or for an activity requiring services outside of the service area specified on the maps at Appendix 1 where Council has agreed that services are available, Council may undertake a special assessment at its discretion. Council will exercise its discretion based upon the scale of the difference between the demand set out in Appendix 4 and the actual anticipated demand.

[23] Schedule 13 2

2.11 When are development contributions assessed and invoiced?

2.11.1 Developers can be made to pay development contributions at times allowed for in the Act[24] when granting different types of consent. The Council recognises that it can be some time between consenting and development being completed and able to generate income. The Council has decided to delay some contribution payment timings closer to the point when a development generates revenue.

2.11.2 The Council's policy is to issue an **assessment** of development contributions at the times allowed by the Act, in the case of:

a) in the case of a service connection, at the time of granting an authorisation of a service connection; and
b) in the case of a certificate of acceptance, at the time of granting the certificate (but only if a development contribution would have been required had a building consent been granted for the same building work in respect of which the certificate is granted);

and issue an **invoice** for development contributions 14 working days after granting these consents, authorisations or certificates.

2.11.3 The Council's policy is to issue an **assessment** of development contributions when granting a subdivision consent or building consent and issue an **invoice**, in the case of:

a) a subdivision consent, at the time of receiving an application for a certificate under section 224(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991; and
b) a building consent, at the time that either
   i. the a final inspection is completed, or
   ii. a Code Compliance Application is received, or
   iii. two years after the date building consent was granted whichever occurs earlier.

2.11.4 These times of payment may be postponed in accordance with conditions and criteria in **Section 3.**

2.11.5 Regardless of when it requires a development contribution, the contribution amounts must be consistent with the policy in force at the time the application for the consent or service connection was accepted[25].

2.11.6 To assist with planning a development, the Council will, on request, issue an **assessment** of the development contribution payable on a proposed development when it issues a Project Information Memorandum (PIM). Conditions relating to that **assessment** are set out in **Section 3.**

[24] Section 198(1)(a), (b) and (c) and section 198(4A)
[25] Section 198(2A)

2.12 Remissions, postponements and refunds

2.12.1 In addition to the rights to reconsideration and objection provided for in the Act[26], the Council will consider applications for remission, reduction or postponement of development contributions when it applies this policy. This will be subject to the conditions and criteria[27] in **Section 3.**

2.13 Development agreements

2.13.1 The Council recognises the benefits that development agreements can provide for both developers and the Council itself. To enable development, it intends to enter into agreements from time to time with developers for the provision, supply, or exchange of infrastructure, land, or money to provide network infrastructure, community infrastructure, or reserves in the district or any part of it.

2.13.2 In entering into a development agreement, the Council will comply with all the requirements under the Act[28] and ensure that:

a) all normal procurement procedures are complied with;
b) works carried out or land provided by a developer represent good value for money and could not be provided by the Council itself or any third party at a lower cost;
c) works carried out or land provided by a developer and used to offset development contributions are ones that:
   i. would normally be provided by the Council;
   ii. are included in the Council's capital programme; and
   iii. are included in the amount of development contributions in this policy.

2.14 Supporting Development of Māori Land/Papakāinga/

2.14.1 Horowhenua District Council recognises that land is a taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori people. The Council is committed to promoting the retention of that land in the hands of its owners, their whānau, and their hapū, and to protect wāhi tapu. The Council supports the facilitation of the occupation, development, and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whānau, and their hapū through not requiring development contributions to be paid in relation to roading or community facilities for papakāinga developments.

Section 3 – Practical application

Section 3 sets out the steps the Council will take when processing consents or authorisations for development and requiring development contributions. The steps reflect policies adopted by the Council in **Section 2** on matters such as activities, catchments, units of demand, timing of payment, remissions, reductions and postponements.

3.1 Requirement for development contributions – test for 'development'

3.1.1 When granting:

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[26] Section 199A, section 199B and section 199C
[27] Section 201(1)(c)
[28] Section 207A to section 207F

a) a resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991;
b) a building consent under the Building Act 2004;
c) an authorisation for a service connection;
d) a certificate of acceptance under section 98 of the Building Act 2004;

Council will first determine whether the activity to which the consent or authorisation relates is a 'development' under the Act, that:

a) has the effect of requiring new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity (including assets which may already have been provided by Council in anticipation of development); and
b) as a consequence, requires (or has required) Council to incur capital expenditure to provide appropriately for those assets; and
c) that capital expenditure is not otherwise funded or provided for.

3.1.2 Once it has determined that the activity is a 'development', Council may require a development contribution to be made towards the activity associated with that development, according to the catchment in which the development is located, including:

(a) Roading;
(b) Wastewater treatment;
(c) Water supply;
(d) Stormwater; and
(e) Community infrastructure.

3.1.3 Council will calculate the development contribution payable at the time of granting the consent or authorisation and issue **an assessment** of the development contributions payable.

3.1.4 That **assessment**, must be consistent with the contents of the policy in force at the time the application for resource consent, building consent, or service connection was accepted[29].

3.1.5 Any resource consent, building consent or service connection applications received on or after the date the 2024-2044 LTP came into effect (1 July 2024) will be subject to a development contributions assessment under this Policy (the 2024 Policy).

3.2 Determining units of demand

3.2.1 The Council has decided to use a standard table to determine units of demand for most common types of development. This is to ensure practicality and administrative efficiency in attributing demand to particular developments or types of development, and that this is done on a consistent and equitable basis[30].

3.2.2 Council has determined that units of demand generated by different types of development are those set out in **Table 3**.

3.2.3 Demand for infrastructure capacity may come from:

[29] Section 198(2A)
[30] Schedule 13 2

a) new *lots* (*lot units of demand*) that are required to be serviced in advance of their occupation; and
b) the use and development of *lots* (*activity units of demand*), including the intensification or expansion of activity on those *lots*.

3.2.4 The assumptions used in this policy to derive the unit of demand factors for business development in **Table 3**, are described in **Appendix 4**.

Table 3 Units of Demand Generated by Subdivision and Development	
Lot Unit of Demand	**Units of demand**
One residential or rural lot.	1.0
One commercial or industrial lot with an area of 1,000m^2 or more, except when calculating the community infrastructure development contribution	1.0
One commercial or industrial lot with an area of less than 1,000m^2, except when calculating the community infrastructure development contribution	Lot area divided by 1,000 per square metre.
One mixed-use residential/commercial/industrial lot, except when calculating the community infrastructure development contribution	1.0
For the purposes of calculating **community infrastructure development contributions** only, one commercial, industrial or mixed use lot.	0
For the purposes of calculating **water supply and wastewater development contributions only**, any existing *legally established lot* not connected to either the water supply network or the wastewater network as the case may be, excluding any existing *legally established lot* for which a targeted rate or SPV levy to fund capital costs for the scheme has been paid or will be paid.	0
For the purposes of calculating **water supply and wastewater development contributions only**, any proposed *lot* not to be connected to either the water supply network or the wastewater network, as the case may be.	0
One *lot*: ▪ wholly covenanted in perpetuity as provided for by section 22 of the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977 ▪ the title or nature of which of which prevents any form of development on the *lot.*	0
Activity Unit of Demand	**Units of demand**
One *dwelling unit* or *accommodation unit* of two or more *bedrooms* per unit.	1.0
One commercial or industrial unit, including the commercial or industrial part of any mixed use development, except when calculating the community infrastructure development contribution.	The *gross business* area on the *lot* (or in the case of calculating contribution for stormwater, the *impervious area*) multiplied by the applicable *unit of demand* factors in this table.
For the purposes of calculating **community infrastructure development contributions only**, any commercial or industrial unit, including the commercial or industrial part of any mixed use development.	0
Any *dwelling unit* or *accommodation unit* of one or fewer *bedrooms* per unit.	0.5
Any *papapkāinga* unit for the purposes of calculating the **roading and community infrastructure contributions only**	0
Any *retirement unit* for purposes of calculating the **roading contribution** only.	0.3
Any *retirement unit* for purposes of calculating the **water supply and wastewater contributions only**.	0.5
Any *aged care room* for purposes of calculating the **roading contribution only**.	0.2
Any *aged care room* for purposes of calculating the **water supply and wastewater contributions only**.	0.1
Any *aged care room* for purposes of calculating the **community infrastructure contribution only**.	0

Table 3 Units of Demand Generated by Subdivision and Development	
Any development including *dwelling units* or *accommodation units*, situated in attached or multiple storey complexes of more than three units and any *retirement unit* or *aged care room*.	For stormwater ONLY, the *impervious area* multiplied by the applicable *unit of demand* factor in this table.
For the purposes of calculating **water supply and wastewater development contributions only**, any existing *legally established* development not connected to either the water supply network or the wastewater network as the case may be, excluding any existing *legally established* development for which a targeted rate or SPV levy to fund capital costs for the scheme has or will be paid..	0
For the purposes of calculating **water supply and wastewater development contributions only**, any proposed development not to be connected to either the water supply network or the wastewater network, as the case may be.	0
Network infrastructure, including pipes, lines and installations, roads, water supply, wastewater and stormwater collection and management systems	0
Farm buildings associated with normal farming operations including sheds, barns, garages and buildings for indoor poultry livestock and crop production.	0
Any *utility building* for purposes of calculating the **roading, stormwater and community facilities contributions only.**	0
Any *utility building* for purposes of calculating the **water supply and wastewater contributions only**.	1.0
Other activity (Activity not specified elsewhere in this table) or if listed in this table, of such a type that it does not reflect the demands normally expected of the activity or where measures taken on the site demonstrably reduce demand on Council infrastructure.	Special assessment
Unit of Demand Factors Commercial or Industrial Development	**Calculated in Appendix 4**
Roading	0.0014 per square metre of *gross business area* on the lot used principally for commercial or industrial purposes.
Water Supply	0.00467 per square metre of gross business area on the lot used principally for commercial or industrial purposes.
Sewerage	0.00467 per square metre of *gross business area* on the *lot* used principally for commercial or industrial purposes.
Stormwater	0.00278 per square metre of the *impervious area* on the lot.

3.3 Special assessments

3.3.1 When in **Table 3**, a special assessment is required, the Council will consider the nature and scale of the development and its relative demand on infrastructure capacity under any Council activity, as compared to other development types listed in **Table 3** and the *units of demand* attributed to them.

3.3.2 In carrying out a special assessment, the Council will consider, and give equal weight to the following:

a) The proposed traffic, water supply, wastewater and stormwater flows of the development and, where applicable, its demand on community infrastructure. It will compare these with the demands expected from one standard dwelling of 2 or more bedrooms (1 Unit of Demand) and assess the demand of the proposed development relative to that.
b) The benefit that the development and its occupants will still derive from other Council funded growth infrastructure in the wider networks.

3.3.3 In doing so, the applicant will provide all information requested on projected traffic, wastewater and water demand, impervious area and occupancy of the development. In the absence of that information the Council will not be obliged to carry out the special assessment.

3.4 Amount of contribution

3.4.1 In keeping with its policy in **Section 2**, the Council will not seek development contributions for any existing lots or development already legally established on the application site. It deems all existing lots and development to have paid a contribution. The formula below deducts the demand already generated by any existing lots or development on the application site from the demand expected after the consented development is completed.

3.4.2 The total amount of development contribution payable when granting any consent or authorisation for subdivision or development, will be the sum of the development contribution payable **for each activity**, calculated as:

[(a) X [Sum of (n) – Sum of (x)]] + GST

Where:

(a) = the applicable development contribution amount per *unit of demand* determined from **Table 1** and the *catchment* for each type of community facility in which the subdivision or development lies.
(n) = for each *lot* **at the completion of the consent or authorisation application**, the total *lot units of demand* OR the total *activity units of demand*, determined by **Table 3**, whichever is the greater.
(x) = for each *lot* **in existence** (or for which a section 224 certificate under the Resource Management Act 1991 has been granted) **prior to the date of the consent or authorisation application**, the total *lot units of demand* OR the total *activity units of demand* for the existing development, determined by **Table 3**, whichever is the greater.

3.5 Assessments and invoicing

3.5.1 The Council can require development contributions at the times allowed by the Act[31], in the case of:

a) a service connection, at the time of granting an authorisation of a service connection; and
b) a certificate of acceptance, at the time of granting the certificate of acceptance under the Building Act 2004, but only if a development contribution would have been required had a building consent been granted for the same building work in respect of which the certificate is granted
c) a building consent, at the time of granting a building consent
d) a subdivision consent, at the time of granting a subdivision consent

3.5.2 The Council will first issue an **assessment** of development contributions payable at these times and will **invoice** development contributions, in the case of:

a) an authorisation for service connection or a certificate of acceptance, 14 working days after the granting the consent, authorisation or certificate.
b) a subdivision consent, at the time of receiving an application for a certificate under section 224(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991; and
c) a building consent under the Building Act 2004, at the time that either
   i. the final inspection is completed, or
   ii. a Code Compliance Application is received, or
   iii. two years after the date building consent was granted, whichever occurs earlier

3.5.3 A development contribution may be paid at any time from the date of issuing an **assessment** up to the date when the contribution is required to be paid as a result of the Council issuing an **invoice**.

3.5.4 In keeping with section 208 of the Act, the Council, after issuing an **invoice**, will withhold any certificate of acceptance or authorisation for a service connection which it has granted, until the development contribution has been paid.

3.5.5 The Council may, on request, issue an **assessment** of a development contribution payable on a proposed development as part of a Project Information Memorandum (PIM) but cannot require a development contribution when issuing the PIM.

3.5.6 Any **assessment** issued with a PIM may be subject to changes arising from changes to the proposal and depending on the date upon which any subsequent application for a resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance or service connection authorisation, is accepted.

[31] Section 198(1)(a), (b) and (c) and section 198(4A)

3.6 Remissions, reductions, postponements and refunds

Nothing in this policy diminishes from the rights of reconsideration or objection provided for in the Act[32]. In addition to these rights, the Council will consider applications for the remission, reduction or postponement of development contributions.

3.6.1 Remissions and reductions

3.6.1.1 The Council may, at the request of an applicant, remit or reduce any development contribution assessed on a development where:

a) it is expected to provide a *significant community benefit*; or
b) the applicant has provided and/or funded the same infrastructure that a development contribution is being required for.

3.6.1.2 Where a remission or reduction is requested under 3.6.1.1 a), the Council must be satisfied that it can fund the reduction or remission from other sources and one of the following criteria can be met:

a) The development is a social housing development undertaken by a Community Housing Provider that is registered with the Community Housing Regulatory Authority or any other partnership where Kāinga Ora or Ministry of Housing and Urban Development has entered into an agreement to provide social housing or affordable housing; **or**
b) The applicant/developer is an Incorporated Society defined under section 4(1) of the Incorporated Societies Act 1908 or a Charity defined under section 4(1) of the Charities Act 2005; **and**

i. the applicant/developer is not funded substantially by Central Government or any parent organisation or other party that provides it with income over and above its own sources such as donations, membership fees or income from sales and services it provides; **or**
ii. the development itself contributes to the health and safety or alleviates hardship, vulnerability, cruelty in the district community; **or**
iii. financial records show that the proposed development will not be able to proceed without a reduction or remission of development contributions.

3.6.1.3 Where a remission or reduction is requested under 3.6.1.1 b), the following criteria must be met:

a) The remission or reduction will be limited to the cost of infrastructure provided or funded and be subject to Council procurement procedures.
b) In cases where the cost of infrastructure provided or funded exceeds the development contribution payable, the Council will meet the excess costs by separate agreement with the applicant, also subject to the Council's procurement procedures.

[32] Section 199A, section 199B and section 199C

3.6.2 Postponements

3.6.2.1 Council will consider applications for a postponement of the payment of a development contribution in the case of a subdivision consent

3.6.2.2 In the case of a subdivision consent, the application must be made when a development contribution **assessment** is issued and before the Council receives an application for a certificate under section 224(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and issues an invoice. If it grants a postponement, the Council may do so on whatever terms it thinks fit, including that it may:

a) grant a certificate under section 224(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991, prior to the payment of a development contribution; and
b) register the development contribution under the Land Transfer Act 2017, as a charge on the title of the land in respect of which the development contribution was required.

3.6.2.4 In registering a statutory land charge, in the case of subdivision, the Council will require payment of the development contribution when each lot or a specified number of lots in the subdivision is transferred.

3.6.3 Requests for review

3.6.3.1 Upon receiving a development contributions assessment, an applicant may formally request Council to review the development contribution required and remit, reduce or postpone the development contribution payment.

3.6.3.2 Any such request will be made in writing no later than 14 working days after the date on which Council issues an assessment, setting out the reasons for the request.

3.6.3.3 Prior to accepting any such request for review, Council will require the applicant to provide specific details of the manner in which its proposals qualify for a remission, reduction or postponement.

3.6.3.4 The Group Manager Housing and Building Development or the Chief Executive will consider any request for review of a development contribution to reduce or remit the development contribution payment as allowed for in Council's Delegations Register, and in doing so:

a) will, as soon as reasonably practicable, consider the request;
b) may, at their discretion, uphold, reduce or remit, in full or in part, the original development contribution assessed;
c) will advise the applicant in writing of the decision within ten working days of the decision being made.

3.6.3.5 The Group Manager Housing and Building Development or the Chief Executive will consider any request for review of a development contribution to postpone the development contribution payment and in doing so:

a) will, as soon as reasonably practicable, consider the request;

b) may, at their discretion, uphold or postpone the original development contribution assessed;
c) will advise the applicant in writing of the decision within ten working days of the decision being made.

3.6.3.6 The Council Hearings Committee will consider any request for review of a development contribution to reduce or remit the development contribution payment not covered by 3.6.3.4 above, or a postponement in the case of a conflict of interest only, and in doing so:

a) will, as soon as reasonably practicable, publicly notify and consider the request;
b) will give at least five working days' notice to the applicant of the date, time and place of the hearing;
c) may at its discretion uphold, remit, in whole or in part, or postpone (as the case may be) the original development contribution assessed;
d) will advise the applicant in writing of the decision within ten working days of the decision being made.
e) If the Council Hearings Committee is unable to consider the request for review, an Independent Commissioner may be appointed and delegated to hear and determine the review. The Independent Commissioner shall be appointed by the Chief Executive in consultation with the Hearings Committee Chair. An Independent Commissioner will only be used where matters related to timeframes, conflicts of interest or any other matter are recorded in a subsequent Council agenda.

3.6.3.7 The Council may charge a fee as determined in its annual schedule of fees, to consider a request.

3.6.4 Refunds

3.6.4.1 The Council will refund development contributions in accordance with the requirements of sections of the Act[33]. The Council may retain any portion of a development contribution, to a value equivalent to the costs incurred by it in relation to a development or building, in the case where a development is discontinued and the Council is required to refund the development contribution[34].

3.7 Reconsideration process

3.7.1 An applicant who is required to make a development contribution, may request a reconsideration of that requirement if they believe that:

a) the development contribution was incorrectly calculated or assessed under this policy; or
b) the Council incorrectly applied this policy; or

[33] Section 209 and section 210
[34] Section 209(2)

c) the information used to assess the applicant's development against this policy, or the way the Council has recorded or used it when requiring the development contribution, was incomplete or contained errors[35].

3.7.2 Any request for reconsideration will be made in writing, no later than 10 working days after the date on which the applicant receives notice from the Council of the level of development contribution required.

3.7.3 Any request for review must include the reasons for reconsideration and provide sufficient information to enable the Council to reconsider the development contribution.

3.7.4 The Council will limit its considerations to matters set out in the Act[36] and will within 15 working days of receiving the request and all relevant information, advise the applicant of the outcome[37].

3.8 Contributions not paid

3.8.1 If contributions are not paid at the times required, the Council may[38]:

(a) withhold a certificate under section 224(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991 in the case of a subdivision;
(b) withhold a code compliance certificate in the case of a building consent;
(c) withhold a service connection to the development;
(d) withhold a certificate of acceptance under section 98 of the Building Act 2004;
(e) in each case register a charge on the land under the Land Transfer Act 2017.

3.8.2 If, after exercising its powers to prevent a development proceeding, any development contribution remains unpaid, the Council may take debt recovery action to recover that development contribution. A development contribution is recoverable as a debt[39].

3.8.3 If a grantee of consent is in possession of two development contribution invoices for different consents relating to the same development, both invoices will continue to have effect until payment is made of one of those invoices. When the first invoice is paid, the second invoice will be withdrawn. Any excess balance of development contributions still payable for the subdivision or development relating to the second invoice will be re-assessed.

3.8.4 If any development contribution is payable on re-assessment, a new invoice will be issued.

3.8.5 Except as provided for, no consented activity or building work will commence prior to the payment of the development contribution and where such activity or work has commenced prior to such payment, Council will require this to cease until payment has been made.

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[35] Section 202A, section 199A
[36] Section 199A
[37] Section 199B(1)
[38] Section 208
[39] Section 252

3.9 Information requirements

3.9.1 The applicant for any consent or authorisation will provide all information necessary for Council to calculate the amount of a development contribution, including the *gross business area* and the *impervious area* of the development if required for purposes of an assessment under **Table 3**.

3.9.2 If required, the applicant will be responsible for providing proof of the legal establishment of existing *units of demand* for purposes of an assessment under **Table 3.**

3.9.3 Existing *units of demand* may include *legally established* buildings and structures existing as at the date of the first Development Contributions Policy (being 1 July 2021), but that have since been demolished.

3.9.4 Credit for units of demand for buildings that have been demolished since the date this policy became operative will only be applicable to the certificate of title that they were removed from. That is, credits are not transferrable between properties.

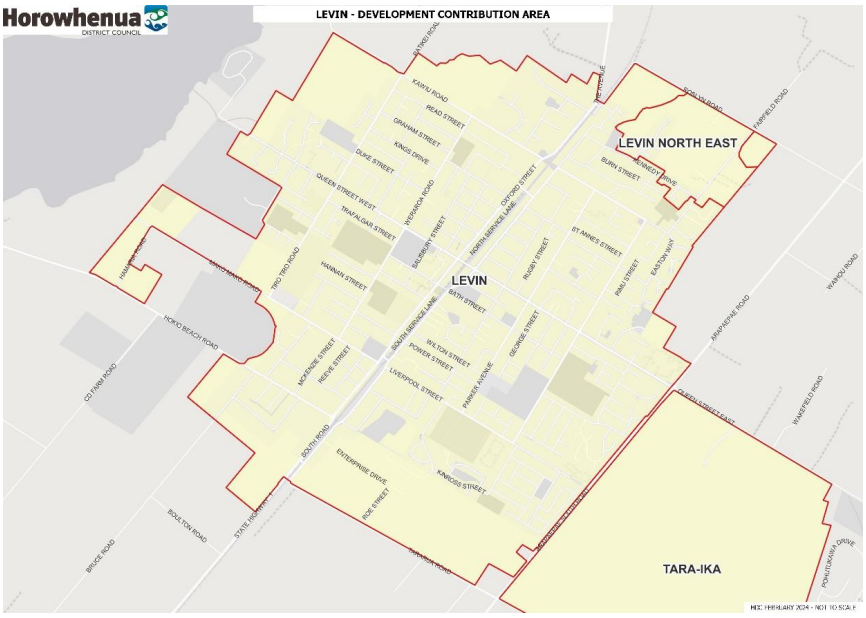
3.10 Statement on GST

3.10.1 Any development contribution referred to in this policy or in the accompanying development contributions model and any development contribution required in the form of money, pursuant to this Policy, is exclusive of Goods and Services Tax.

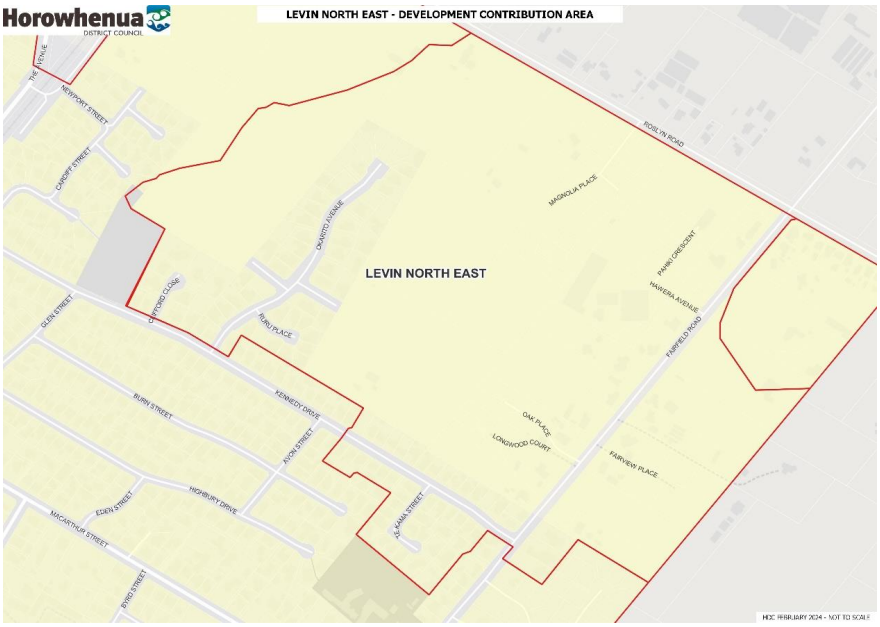
Appendix 1 – Development Contribution Activity Catchments

Community Facility	Catchment	Development to which Development Contribution Applies
Roading	District	Development anywhere in the District
Roading	Tara-Ika growth area	Development in the Tara-Ika Growth Area (Map 1)
Community infrastructure	District	Development anywhere in the District
Wastewater Treatment	District	Development anywhere in the District where the service is available
	Scheme	Development anywhere in the District where a specific wastewater scheme is available
	Tara-Ika growth area	Development in the Tara-Ika Growth Area (Map 1)
Water Supply	District	Development anywhere in the District where the service is available
	Scheme	Development anywhere in the District where a specific water supply scheme is available
	Tara-Ika growth area	Development in the Tara-Ika Growth Area (Map 1)
Stormwater Management	District	Development anywhere in the District where the service is available
	Scheme	Development anywhere in the District where a specific stormwater scheme is available
	Tara-Ika growth area	Development in the Tara-Ika Growth Area (Map 1)
	Levin North East growth area	Development in the Levin North East growth area (Map X)

Map 1 – Levin Serviced Area Catchment



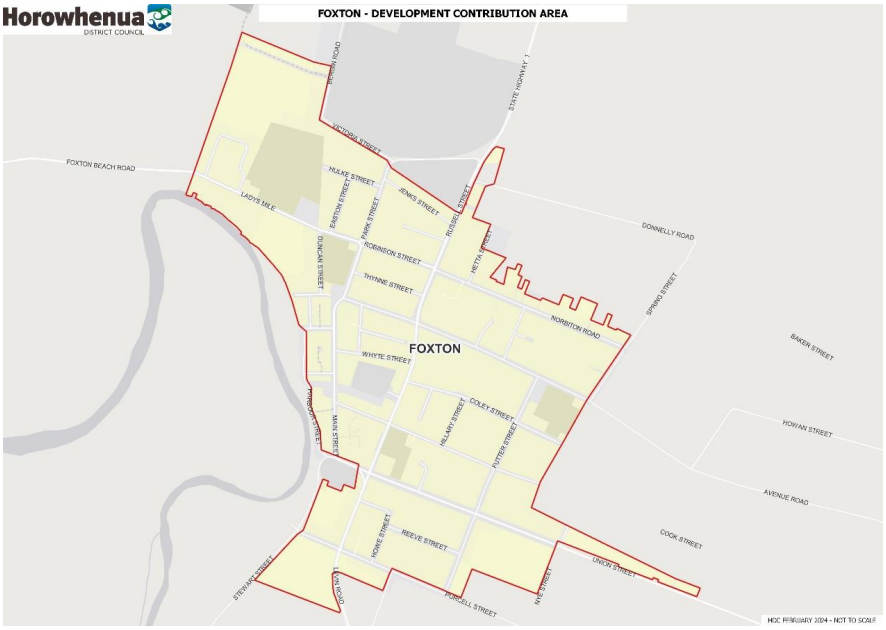
Map 2 – Levin North East Growth Area Catchment



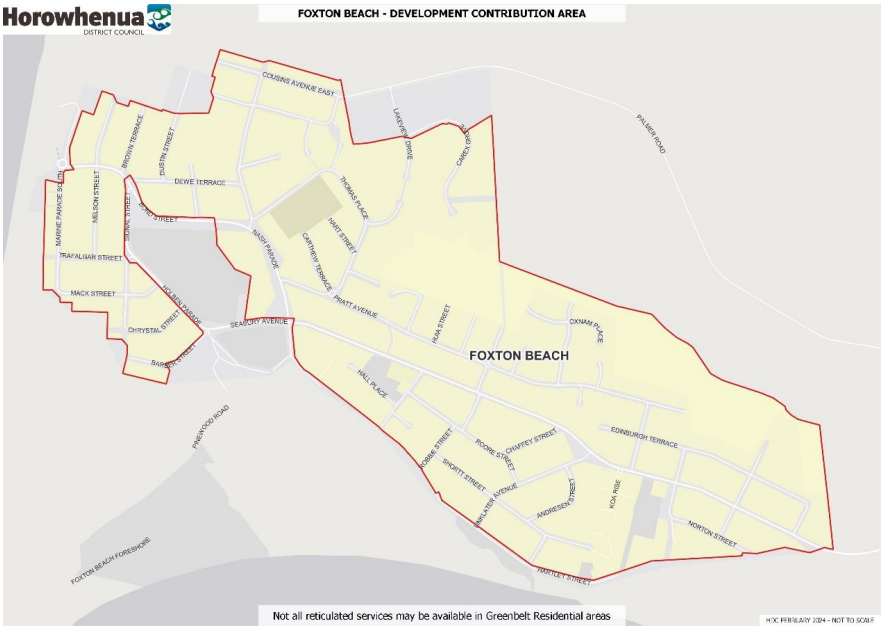
Map 3 – Tara-Ika Growth Area Catchment



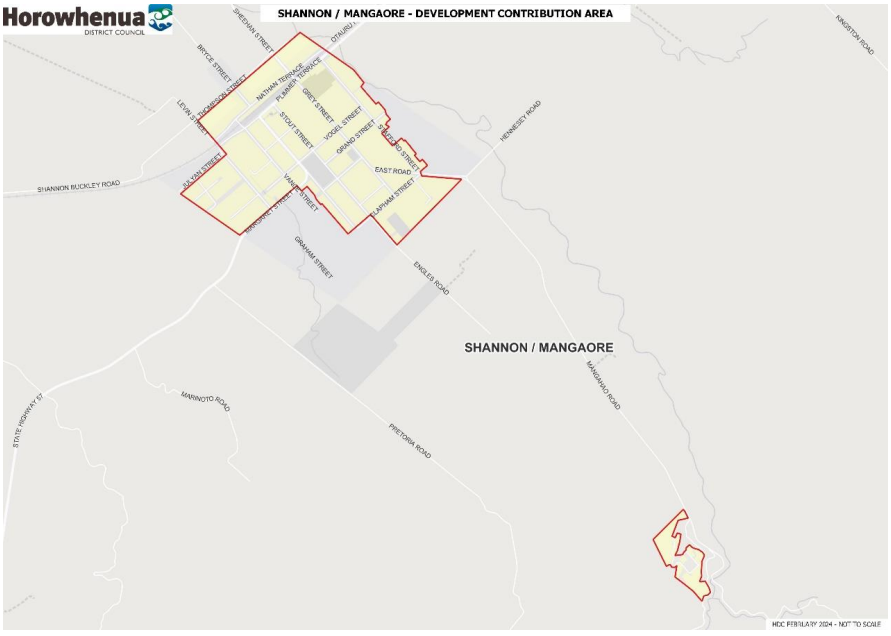
Map 4 – Foxton Serviced Area Catchment



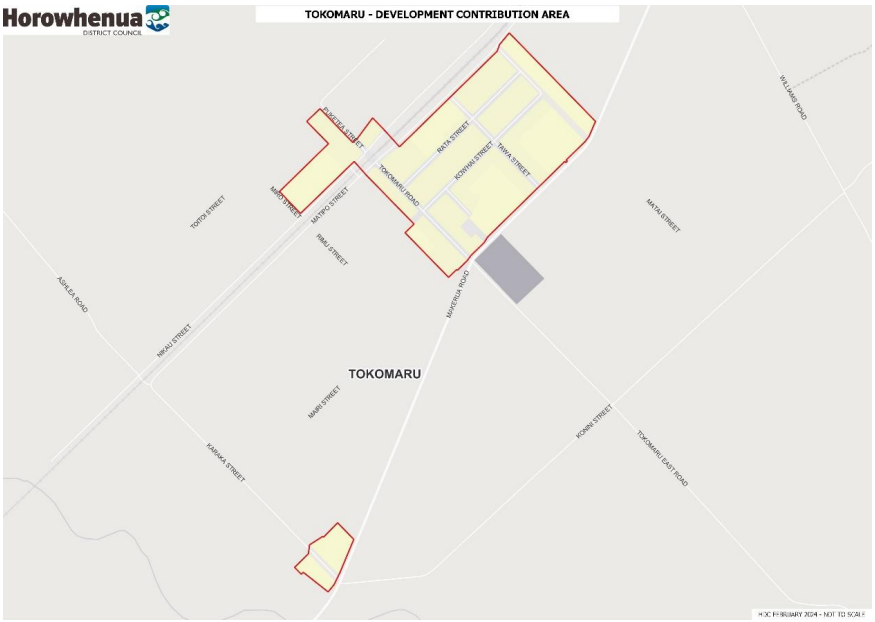
Map 5 – Foxton Beach Serviced Area Catchment



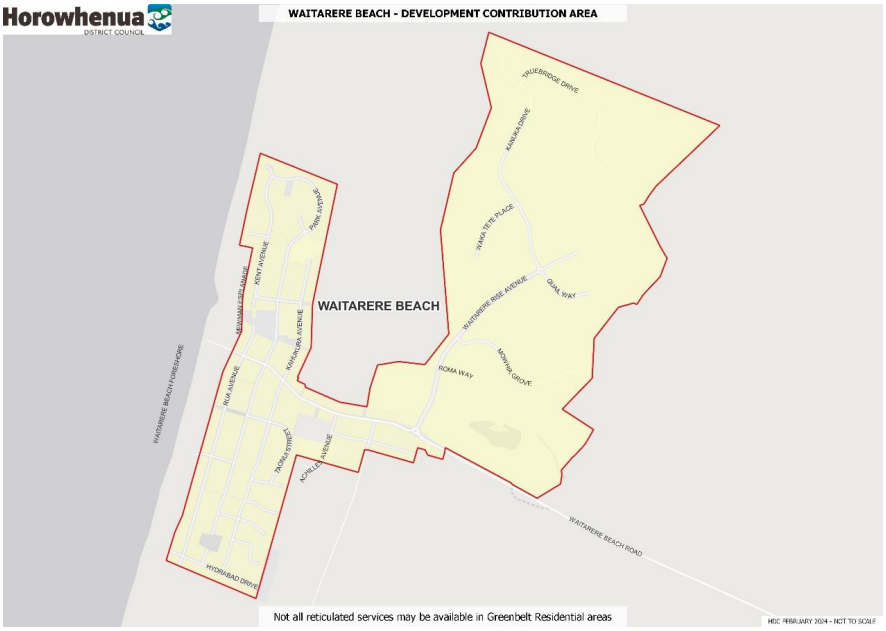
Map 6 – Shannon/Mangaore Serviced Area Catchment



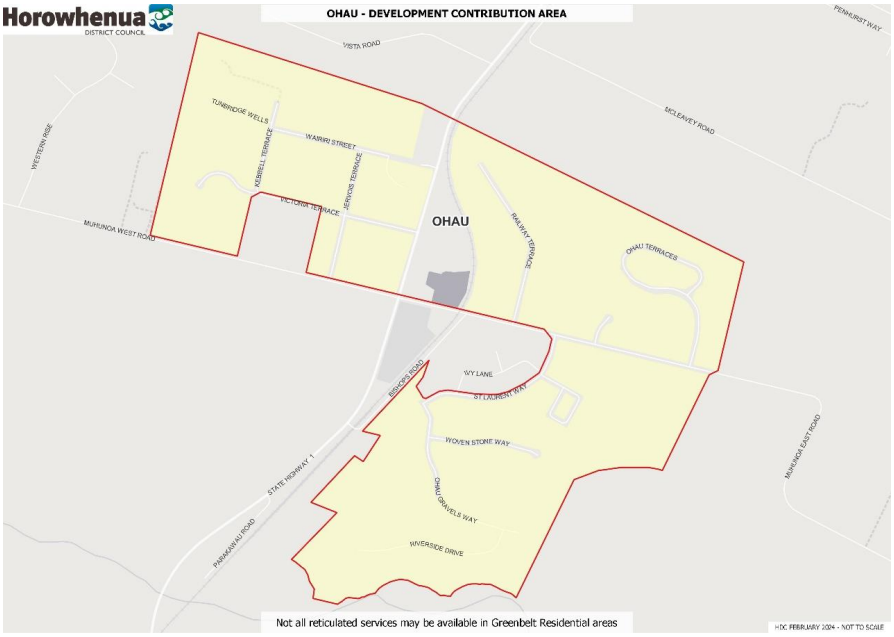
Map 7 – Tokomaru Serviced Area Catchment



Map 8 – Waitārere Beach Serviced Area Catchment



Map 9 – Ōhau Serviced Area Catchment



Part 2 – Legislation, method of calculation of contribution amounts and supporting information

This Development Contributions Policy is in two parts. **Part 1** gives context to the policy and sets out the decisions the Council has taken in making the policy. It then describes the steps to be followed when applying the policy to development applications.

Part 2 is a separate document setting out the legislative matters the Council has had to consider, the method of calculating the contributions, significant assumptions, a summary of financial contributions and other supporting material.

This policy is operative from 1 July 2024, and is based on capital expenditure proposed in the 2024-44 Long Term Plan. It takes direction from Council's Revenue and Financing Policy on which activities are to be funded by development contributions. The various sections of the policy cover:

- **Section 1** – the purpose of the policy, the growth and infrastructure context and a comparison between development contributions and other sources of funding.
- **Section 2** – the decisions the Council has taken in making this policy.
- **Section 3** – the way the policy will be applied in practice.
- **Section 4** – the legislative matters the Council has considered.
- **Section 5** – the way in which development contributions are calculated.

Section 4 – Legislation

4.1 General

4.1.1 This policy, the Horowhenua District Development Contributions Policy 2024-2044, is made under the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). The legislative matters the Council has had to consider in making the policy are set out in the schedule of compliance below.

4.1.2 As well as observing all matters relating to policy content in the Act[40] and the principles[41] underlying the way in which it requires, determines and uses development contributions, the Council has determined that:

a) the decision to adopt the development contributions policy is a significant decision;
b) it believes it has met its decision making and consultation obligations under the Act to the extent required.

4.2 Schedule of compliance

Local Government Act 2002	Provision summarised	Reference to policy document
Section 101(1)	The Council must manage its financial dealings prudently and in the current and future interests of the community.	**Section 1.1** - Purpose
Section 102(1)	The Council must be sure about sources and levels of funding it will use for the activities it carries out.	**Section 1.1** - Purpose

[40] Section 106 and section 201
[41] Section 197AB

Local Government Act 2002	Provision summarised	Reference to policy document
Section 102(2)(d)	There are various funding sources available to the Council. To use these, it has to adopt a number of financial and funding policies, one of which is a policy on development contributions or financial contributions.	**Section 1.1** - Purpose
Section 101(3)(a) Section 101(3)(b)	The Council incurs capital works expenditure in order to: d) provide additional capacity in assets to cater for new development; e) improve the level of service to existing households and businesses; f) meet environmental and other legislative requirements; and g) renew assets to extend their service life. The funding needed to meet these expenditure requirements must be met from sources that Council determines to be appropriate, following a consideration in relation to each activity, of matters under sections 101(3)(a)(i) to (v) and 101(3)(b).	**Section 2.2** - Activities for which development contributions will be applied
Section 199(1) Section 197(1)	A development contribution may be payable when development, defined in the Act, is carried out and the effect of this is the need for new or additional assets, or assets of increased capacity, causing the Council to incur capital expenditure.	**Section 2.1** – Requiring contributions for 'development'
Section 198 Section 200(4)[42]	The Council can require a development contribution of money or land, or both, to be made by the grantee or the owner of land on the issuing of the following consents or authorisations: (a) a resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991; (b) a building consent under the Building Act 2004; (c) an authorisation for a service connection; (d) the granting of a certificate of acceptance under section 98 of the Building Act 2004.	**Section 2.1** - Requiring contributions for 'development' **Section 3.1.1** – Requirement for development contributions – test for 'development'
Section 197AB(1)(d)	Development contributions must be used: (a) for or towards the purpose of the activity or the group of activities for which the contributions were required; and (b) for the benefit of the district or the part of the district that is identified in the development contributions policy in which the development contributions were required.	**Section 2.1** - Requiring contributions for 'development'
Section 198(2A)	A development contribution must be consistent with the content of the policy that was in force at the time that the application for a resource consent, building consent, or service connection was submitted, accompanied by all required information.	**Section 2.11.5** **Section 3.1.4**
Section 197AB(1)(g)	In keeping with this principle, the Council can group together certain developments by geographic area or land use, so that the cost of growth-related infrastructure is distributed fairly and equitably. Grouping development into catchments should generally avoid district-wide catchments but the	**Section 2.3 .and Appendix B** - Catchments to be used when

[42] Covers the increased scale and intensity of the development

Local Government Act 2002	Provision summarised	Reference to policy document
	Council has discretion to balance fairness and equity with considerations of practical and administrative efficiency.	requiring contribution
Section 201(1)(a)	This policy must contain an explanation and justification for the way in which development contributions are calculated	**Section 5** – Calculating the development contributions
Section 201(1)(b)	This policy must contain the significant assumptions underlying the calculation of the schedule of development contributions, including an estimate of the potential effects, if there is a significant level of uncertainty as to the scope and nature of the effects.	**Appendix 2** – Assessment of significant assumptions
Section 197AB(1)(a)	No project can be considered for inclusion in a development contribution amount, unless the effects or cumulative effects of developments will create or have created a requirement for the Council to provide or to have provided the project to create new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity.	**Section 2.4.1 Sections 5.1.5 and 5.1.7**
Section 200(1)	The Council cannot require a development contribution for a reserve, network infrastructure, or community infrastructure to the extent it is funded by a financial contribution, by the developer, by a development contribution already required for the same purpose or by a third party. Any amount from these or other sources must be deducted from the project costs being considered for funding by development contributions.	**Section 2.4.2 Section 5.1.4 c)**
Section 199(2)	As well as assets to be provided in the long term plan, the Act allows the Council to require development contributions to be used to fund capital expenditure already incurred in anticipation of development, prior to the adoption of this policy.	**Section 2.5** – Asset capacity provided in the past
Section 197AB(1)(b) Schedule 13 1(2)	The Council has considered the period over which the benefits of capital expenditure for new development are expected to occur. As well as benefits occurring form spending before and during the long term plan period, the Council can identify capital expenditure on assets or groups of assets that will be built after the period covered by the long-term plan, provided they are identified in the development contributions policy.	**Section 2.6** – Period of benefits
Section 197AB(1)(c)	The cost of any project or work identified in the long term plan will, be allocated between: a) the costs for improving levels of service to existing households and businesses by bringing assets up to the service standard and/or by providing additional service life, to be expressed as the ILOS cost; and b) the costs for providing additional capacity to service the development of new households and businesses, to be expressed as the AC cost.	**Section 2.7** – Cost allocation **Section 5** - Calculating the development contributions
Section 197AA	The purpose of development contributions is to enable the Council to recover the total cost of capital necessary to service growth over the long term. This enables the Council to include interest and inflation in the amounts of development contributions.	**Section 2.8** – Interest and inflation **Section 5.5** – Interest and inflation

Local Government Act 2002	Provision summarised	Reference to policy document
Section 201(1)(a)	The Act requires this policy to include, in summary form, an explanation of, and justification for, the way each development contribution in the schedule required by subsection 201(2) is calculated.	**Section 5** - Calculating the development contributions
Section 197AB(1)(e) and (f)	In keeping with principles in and in accordance with: a) Section 201 and section 202 of the Act, Table 1 of this policy shows the schedule of development contributions payable for each activity type in each part the of district. The amounts exclude GST. b) Table 2 of this policy summarises capital expenditure in the long term plan that the Council expects to incur to meet the increased demand for community facilities resulting from growth and the proportion of that expenditure to be funded from various sources, including development contributions. c) Section 201A of the Act, Appendix 5 contains a schedule of assets for which development contributions will be used.	**Section 2.9** - Development contribution amounts – **Table 1** and **Table 2** **Appendix 5** – Schedule of assets
Schedule 13 2	The Council, in determining the maximum development contribution that may be required for a particular development or type of development, must demonstrate in its methodology that it has attributed units of demand to particular developments or types of development on a consistent and equitable basis.	**Section 2.10** – Units of demand **Section 3.2** Determining units of demand **Table 3** – Units of demand generated by subdivision and development
Section 198(1)(a),(b) and (c) Section 198(4A)	A development contribution may be required at the time the Council grants: a) a resource consent for subdivision or development; b) a building consent; c) an authorisation for service connection; d) a certificate of acceptance under section 98 of the Building Act 2004.	**Section 2.11** – When are development contributions paid? **Section 3.5** - Invoicing
Section 201(1)(c)	This policy must include conditions and criteria that will enable Council to consider remissions, postponements and refunds to development contributions.	**Section 2.12.1** **Section 3.6.1** – Remissions and reductions **Section 3.6.2** – Postponements **Section 3.6.3** – Requests for review **Section 3.6.4** - Refunds
Section 202A Section 199A Section 199B(1)	This policy must set out the process for requesting reconsideration of a requirement for a development contribution under section 199A of the Act. The process for reconsideration must set out: a) how the request can be lodged with the Council; and	**Section 2.12** **Section 3.6** **Section 3.7** – Reconsideration process

Local Government Act 2002	Provision summarised	Reference to policy document
	b) the steps in the process that the Council will apply when reconsidering the requirement to make a development contribution. The Council must, within 15 working days after the date on which it receives all required relevant information relating to a request, give written notice of the outcome of its reconsideration to the applicant who made the request.	
Sections 207A to 207F	The Council and developers can enter into development agreements. The provisions of these sections apply to such agreements.	**Section 2.13** – Development Agreements
Sections 208 and 209	These sections set out the Council's powers of recovery when development contributions are not paid and when it is required to refund development contributions	**Section 3.8** – Contributions not paid **Section 3.6.4** - Refunds
Section 209(2)	The Council must return a development contribution or land if a development does not proceed	**Section 3.6.4** Refunds
Section 252	A development contribution not paid is recoverable as a debt	**Section 3.8.2**
Section 199A	Right of reconsideration is limited to certain matters	**Section 2.12** **Section 3.6** **Section 3.7.4**
Section 199C	This gives a person the right to object to the assessed amount of a development contribution	**Section 2.12** **Section 3.6**

4.3 Related Council policies/strategies/bylaws or guidelines

4.3.1 This policy does not diminish from any requirements under the Horowhenua District Plan, which impose works conditions to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of any development on the environment.

4.3.2 Nothing in this policy will diminish from an applicant paying any charges required under the Council's bylaws or any policy on fees and charges.

4.3.3 Nothing in this policy, including the amounts of development contributions payable in **Table 1**, will diminish from any other legal requirement to make a payment for community facilities other than a development contribution, including connection fees or any other fee required to be paid by agreement with the Council.

4.3.4 No expenditure by the developer on works or assets to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of any development on the environment, or required by agreement in addition to a development contribution, such as roading, water supply, wastewater, urban stormwater and community infrastructure (even where this may at some stage vest in the Council), will be included in the calculation of development contributions under this policy).

4.3.5 The value of assets vested or expenditure made by a developer, in accordance with a requirement under the Resource Management Act 1991, will not be used to offset development contributions payable on development, unless all or a portion of such assets or expenditure can be shown to avoid or reduce the need for the Council to incur costs providing an asset that is included in its capital works programme, for which development contributions are sought.

4.3.6 The value of assets vested or expenditure made voluntarily by a developer to enhance a development will not be used to offset development contributions payable on development.

Section 5 – Calculating the development contributions

This section is required by section 201(1)(a) of the Act. The calculation of the separate development contribution amounts in **Table 1**, is carried out using the following methodology.

5.1 Listing projects and information required

5.1.1 Every project in the capital works programme of the long term plan, for the activities for which the Council intends to require development contributions, is listed in the Project Allocation Schedule of the Development Contributions Model which may be examined on request at any office of the Council.

5.1.2 Any past capital project with surplus capacity is listed in the Surplus Capacity Schedule. However the Council has decided not to seek to recover any part of the costs of past projects through this policy. It will reconsider this position in the next review of the policy.

5.1.3 Where possible, distinct stages of a project or distinct parts of a project are listed in the schedules as separate components and separate calculations carried out for each.

5.1.4 For each project in the schedules, the following information is provided:

c) the year in which the project or component is to be carried out in the long term plan, or in the case of each surplus capacity project (SC project), the year it was completed;
d) the total project cost;
e) the amount of any subsidy or grant toward each project or from any other source, which is deducted from the total project cost to give the net project cost;
h) the catchment that the project will serve.

5.1.5 In keeping with the principles in the Act[43], each project in the Project Allocation Schedule is categorised "Yes" or "No" in answer to the question – "Is this capital expenditure required at least partly to provide appropriately for new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity in order to address the effects of development?" By answering:

f) "No" - the project is treated as a pure renewal or level of service project and the cost of the project is removed from the Development Contribution calculation;
g) "Yes" - the project is treated as either a combined project (AC/ILOS project) or an additional capacity for growth project (AC project) and is subject to further analysis.

5.1.6 For each project in the Project Allocation Schedule, where the answer to the question above is "Yes", the following information is provided:

h) the expected distribution of benefits of the project between the existing community as a whole or identified parts of it or individuals;
i) the period over which benefits of the project are expected to occur, determined by stating the year in which capacity take up is expected to start and the year in which the project capacity is expected to be fully consumed;
j) the cause of the project;
k) any supporting information or reference to information describing the reasons for the project.

[43] Section 197AB(1)(a)

5.1.7 If surplus capacity projects were to have been included in this policy then, in keeping with the principles in the Act[44], each project in the Surplus Capacity Schedule would have been categorised "Yes" or "No" in answer to the question – "Was capital expenditure on this project incurred, at least partly, in anticipation of development?" By answering:

l) "No" - the project would be treated as a pure renewal or level of service project and the cost of the project removed from the Development Contribution calculation;
m) "Yes" - the project would be treated as either a combined project (AC/ILOS project) or an additional capacity for growth project (AC project) and be subject to further analysis.

5.2 Analysis of combined and additional capacity for growth projects

5.2.1 Using the information provided on combined projects (AC/ILOS projects) and additional capacity for growth projects (AC projects) in the project schedules, a cause/benefits matrix analysis is carried out by which it is required to state for each project:

n) the degree, on a scale of 0 to 1, to which growth creates the need for the project to be undertaken;
o) the degree, on a scale of 0 to 1, to which the growth community will benefit from the project being undertaken.

5.2.2 The value is chosen in each case from the cause/benefits matrix in the model which produces an estimated percentage of cost attributable to growth.

5.2.3 The percentage derived is applied to the net project cost to determine the *AC cost*. The remainder of the net project cost is the *ILOS cost.*

5.3 AC cost allocation between new and future units of demand

5.3.1 Using information provided on the year in which capacity take up of a project is expected to start and the year in which the project capacity is expected to be fully consumed, the *AC cost* of the project is divided between new *units of demand (N)* arriving in the *activity-funding area* in the long term plan period and future *units of demand (F)* arriving after the end of the long term plan period, as follows:

p) the AC cost to F is the AC cost determined above, multiplied by the years of capacity take up after the long term plan period divided by total years of capacity take-up;
i) the AC cost to N is the AC cost less the AC cost to F.

5.3.2 If surplus capacity projects were to have been included in this policy then, the AC cost to N from the previous long term plan would be adjusted for any development contributions received in the three years since adoption of the last long term plan and for any additional AC cost to N expenditure incurred in those 3 years. The total would be adjusted for interest.

5.3.3 For each activity-funding area, the combined AC cost to N from all projects in the long term plan period is divided by the projected new units of demand (N) that will consume capacity

[44] Section 197AB(1)(a)

in those projects in the long term plan period to give the development contribution amounts in **Table 1.**

5.3.4 The AC Cost to F from the previous long term plan is adjusted for any additional AC Cost to F expenditure in the last 3 years and is adjusted for interest.

5.3.5 If surplus capacity projects were to have been included in this policy then, to deal with asset capacity life requirements in the Act, the assumption would have been that *surplus capacity projects (SC projects)* have capacity for 30 years for all infrastructure types. However, when doing the calculations above, if development contributions received were to exceed the cost of surplus capacity, then the asset would have been regarded as being consumed and play no further part in the calculation.

5.4 Growth Assumptions

5.4.1 In order to calculate the amount of new development to which the growth-related portion of capital expenditure (AC costs) for infrastructure will be attributed, area-by-area projections of new and future units of demand for services in the period 2024to 2054 are required.

5.4.2 The numbers of Rating Units provide a close correlation with numbers of lots in the district and the number of multiple units of activity on any lot where this is the case. They are considered to provide a reasonably sound measure of the units of demand for infrastructure and services.

5.4.3 To arrive at a projections of Rating Units and to align these with the population and household growth assumptions adopted for the long term plan, the following steps have been taken:

a) the occupied dwelling projections provided for the long term plan by Sense Partners have been adjusted upward to include an estimated 10% additional unoccupied dwellings, on top of the base number of dwellings from the 2018 Census data combined with the Dwelling Consent data for the period since the 2018 Census;
b) data for 2023, giving the ratio of business to residential rating units has been applied to the dwelling projections to add a business component; and
c) data for 2023, giving the distribution of rating units across the district has been used to break down the combined dwelling and business projections into the main urban centres and smaller settlements.

5.4.4 On the basis of decisions made by Council in **Section 2** on the development contribution catchments that will apply to each activity type, the growth projection worksheet of the Development Contributions Model - Projections Schedule - contains the number of Rating Units (units of demand) for each activity type and each of the separate catchment areas at the base year date of 1 July 2024.

5.4.5 It provides the expected annual increase in the numbers of Rating Units and hence units of demand to 2054, in each of these areas. Rating data is available for the whole district, parts of it and each of the water supply, wastewater and stormwater scheme areas.

5.4.6 For Ōhau water supply and wastewater treatment activities and Waitārere water supply activity, there is capital spending in the Long Term Plan but, in each case, the service will not be available until at least 2029/30. The Rating Unit projections show zero existing units of demand at 1 July 2024 and no new Rating Units connecting, until the year in which capital expenditure on each of the schemes is started. The proposed expenditure in each case is then shared pro-rata over time among each of the units of demand that connect until the point at which it reaches capacity.

5.4.7 Although shown in **Table 1** of this policy, the resulting development contribution amounts will not be payable for Ōhau water supply and wastewater treatment or for Waitārere Beach water supply, until the service is available in each case and properties are able to connect.

5.5 Interest and Inflation

5.5.1 The Development Contributions Model includes interest on growth-related capital expenditure and inflation in the calculation of the development contribution amounts, in accordance with the Council's policies in **Section 2**.

5.5.2 The Council is trying to recover all interest by the end of the development contribution calculation period.

5.5.3 Interest estimates can be prepared based on the amount of outstanding (growth-related) debt over time and the ongoing reduction of that debt by development contribution revenue.

5.5.4 The methodology for calculating development contributions is designed to take account of the interest free loans that have been negotiated by the Council as part its arrangements with Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP).

5.5.5 The Development Contributions Model uses the inflated capital costs in the long term plan to calculate development contributions.

Appendix 2 – Assessment of significant assumptions[45] underlying the calculation of the schedule of development contributions

Assumption	Level of Uncertainty	Potential Effects
The rate, level and location of growth will occur as forecast in growth projections accompanying the long term plan	High	Lower than forecast growth will result in under-recovery of development contributions revenue and an increase in interest costs
Rating units provide a sound measure of units of demand for infrastructure, taking account of both residential and non-residential activities across the district	Moderate	While the residential rating component, using population and dwelling projections, is more predictable, business activity rating units may vary markedly from year to year. High business rating unit projections will reduce development contribution amounts in the schedule and if not matched by sufficient development will result in under-recovery of revenue. Low business rating unit projections will increase development contribution amounts in the schedule. If business development exceeds expectations revenue will increase but the higher unit contributions will burden all new development
Capital expenditure will be in accordance with the capital works programme in the long term plan	Moderate/High	In early stages of developing major new growth areas, costs may vary as plans are finalised and infrastructure demands and issues become clear
The activities for which development contributions are recovered will remain unchanged for the period of the long term plan	Moderate/High	Three waters reforms and changing legislation on infrastructure funding tools may prevent recovery of capital expenditure in the next 5 years through development contributions
For each growth-related project, assumptions are made of the year in which capacity in the asset starts to be taken up and the year in which all capacity is consumed	Moderate/Low	Long capacity take-up assumptions for an asset will reduce contribution amounts in the schedule but increase the interest burden and also push costs out to future residents and businesses. Short capacity take-up assumptions will increase contribution amounts and place an undue burden on new residents and businesses arriving in the early years of the long term plan
For each growth related project, assumptions are made of the extent to which both existing and incoming residents and businesses create the need for the project and the extent to which they benefit from it	Moderate	Assumptions made without sufficient consideration of cause and benefit to existing and incoming residents and businesses could move the burden of growth-related infrastructure unreasonably to one or other group
There will be no significant variations in predicted rates of interest and inflation to those set out in the long term plan	Moderate/High	Upward changes to current low interest rates, may have significant effects where capital expenditure for anticipated growth is relatively high in the early years of the long-term plan
Any existing lawfully established lots or developments are assumed to have paid development or financial contributions in the past or to have had the infrastructure capacity	Moderate	If a large proportion of new development takes place on existing lots, this may result in under-recovery of development contributions revenue and an increase in interest costs

[45] Section 201(1)(b)

they benefit from, paid for through rates or other sources of funding		
No significant changes to service standards are expected to occur other than those planned for in the asset management plans and reflected in the capital works programme	Low	No significant effects anticipated
The level of third party funding including subsidies and grants as well as amounts and terms of loans negotiated will continue at predicted levels for period of the long term plan	Moderate	No significant effects anticipated

Appendix 3 – Glossary of Terms

"AC cost" means the cost for providing additional capacity to service the development of new dwellings and businesses.

"Accommodation units" has the meaning given to it in section 197(2) of the Local Government Act 2002 (See definitions below).

"Catchment" means a geographic area comprising the whole or any part of the district as defined in this policy, which will be served by a particular activity type.

"Activity unit of demand" means the demand for a community facility generated by development activity, other than subdivision.

"Additional capacity project" or "AC project" means a capital project in the long term plan intended only to provide additional capacity to service new and future households and businesses.

"Aged care room" means any residential unit in a "rest home" or "hospital care institution" as defined in section 58(4) of the Health and Disability Service (Safety) Act 2001.

"Allotment" or "lot" has the meaning given to the term "allotment" in section 218(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991. (See definitions below).

"Bedroom" means a room used for sleeping, normally accommodating no more than three persons and this includes a sleepout accessory to the main dwelling.

"Combined project" or "AC/ILOS project" means a project in the long term plan intended to deal with shortfalls in levels of service to existing households and businesses by bringing assets up to the service standard and/or by providing additional service life, and to provide capacity for further growth.

"Commercial" for the purposes of this policy, means the provision of goods, services and travellers' accommodation principally for commercial gain, including camping grounds, caravan/trailer home parks, a depot for the maintenance, repair and storage of vehicles, machinery, equipment and materials and the storage and use of hazardous substances but does not include stalls or produce markets or farm buildings associated with normal farming operations including sheds, barns, garages and buildings for indoor poultry livestock and crops production.

"Community infrastructure" has the meaning given to it in section 197 of the Local Government Act 2002 (See definitions below).

"Development" has the meaning given to it in section 197 of the Local Government Act 2002. (See definitions below).

"Development contributions calculation period" means the period between 1 July 2011 and a date 30 years after the date of adoption of this policy.

"Dwelling unit" means any building or group of buildings or any part of those buildings, used or intended to be used solely or principally for residential purposes and occupied or intended to be occupied by not more than one household. For avoidance of doubt, minor household units, self-contained sleepouts with kitchen and ablution facilities, utility buildings or any units of commercial accommodation are dwelling units.

"Gross business area" means:

(a) the gross floor area of any building used for business activity, including the gross floor area of all floors of a multi-storey building; plus

(b) the area of any part of the lot used solely or principally for the storage, sale, display or servicing of goods or the provision of services on the lot but not including permanently designated vehicle parking, manoeuvring, loading and landscaping areas, the conversion of which to another use would require resource consent.

The gross business area excludes the area of network infrastructure including pipes, lines and installations, roads, water supply, wastewater and stormwater collection and management systems, but includes the area of commercial and industrial buildings occupied by network service providers, including offices, workshops, warehouses and any outside areas used for carrying out their normal business.

"ILOS cost' means the cost of improving levels of service to existing households and businesses by bringing assets up to the service standard and/or by providing additional service life.

"Impervious Area" means that part of the lot which is already covered or is to be covered by any artificial impermeable surface but excludes any impervious areas created without a building or resource consent.

"Improved level of service project" or "ILOS project" means a capital project in the long term plan intended only to deal with shortfalls in levels of service to existing households and businesses by bringing assets up to the service standard and/or by providing additional service life.

"Industrial" for the purposes of this policy, means any land, building or part of a building used for the processing, assembly, servicing, testing, repair, packaging, storage or manufacture of a product or produce, including the maintenance, repair and storage of vehicles, machinery, equipment and materials, and the storage of hazardous substances associated with the activity, but does not include mineral extraction or farm buildings associated with normal farming operations including sheds, barns, garages and buildings for indoor poultry livestock and crops production.

"Legally established" means, in relation to any lot or development, any lot for which a title has been issued, or any dwelling, commercial or industrial unit or other structure for which a building consent or code compliance certificate has been issued. Legally established development includes buildings and structures that can be shown to have been in existence when this policy first became operative on 1 July 2021, but have since been demolished.

"Lot unit of demand" means the demand expected for a community facility generated by the creation of a lot by subdivision.

"Past surplus capacity" means capacity in assets provided as a result of capital expenditure made in anticipation of development since 1 July 2011.

"Papakāinga" has the same meaning as the Operative Horowhenua District Plan.

"Remaining surplus capacity" means the estimated remaining capacity in capital assets at the end of the long term plan period, available to service future development occurring after the long term plan period.

"Retirement unit" means any residential unit other than an aged care room, in a "*retirement village*" as defined in section 6 of the Retirement Villages Act 2003.

"Serviced Site" means any site dedicated for the location of a vehicle or tent for the accommodation of persons, which is provided with utility services such as water supply, wastewater disposal, solid waste disposal, electricity or gas, either directly to the site or in the immediate vicinity.

"Service standard" means a level of service for any Council activity set by the Council and stated in the asset management plan for the activity concerned, (available for inspection on request at any office of the Council) having due regard to one or more of the following factors:

(a) demand data based on market research;
(b) widely accepted and documented engineering or other minimum standards;
(c) politically endorsed service levels based on community consultation;
(d) safety standards mandated by local or central government;
(e) environmental standards mandated by local or central government;
(f) existing service levels, where these are recognised by all concerned parties to be adequate but have no formal ratification;
(g) efficiency considerations where the *service standard* must take account of engineering and economic efficiency requirements which require a long term approach to optimality.

"Surplus capacity project" or "SC project" means a past capital expenditure project carried prior to the adoption of this policy in anticipation of new development and providing surplus capacity for further development.

"Unit of demand" is a unit of measurement by which the relative demand for an activity, generated by different types of development (existing or proposed), can be assessed. A unit of demand may be expressed as a lot unit of demand or an activity unit of demand.

"**Utility Building"** is a structure containing facilities (such as toilet, shower, laundry, hot water cylinder, laundry tub) that make the lot habitable in the absence of a dwelling or during the erection of a dwelling.

Definitions Under Acts

"Accommodation units" is defined in section 197(2) of the Local Government Act 2002 to mean **"**units, apartments, rooms in 1 or more buildings, or cabins or sites in camping grounds and holiday parks, for the purpose of providing overnight, temporary, or rental accommodation."

"Allotment" is defined under section 218(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991 as follows:

"(a) any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 1952 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not:
(i) the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or
(ii) a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or

(b) any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately—
(i) on a survey plan; or
(ii) on a licence within the meaning of Part 7A of the Land Transfer Act 1952; or

(c) any unit on a unit plan; or

(d) any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 1952."

"Community infrastructure" is defined under section 197 of the Local Government Act 2002 to mean "the following assets when owned, operated, or controlled by a territorial authority:

(a) means land, or development assets on land, owned or controlled by the territorial authority for the purpose of providing public amenities; and

(b) includes land that the territorial authority will acquire for that purpose."

"Development" is defined under section 197 of the Local Government Act 2002 as:

"(a) any subdivision, building (as defined in section 8 of the Building Act 2004), land use, or work that generates a demand for reserves, network infrastructure, or community infrastructure; but

(b) does not include the pipes or lines of a network utility operator."

Appendix 4 – Demand Factors for Business Development

D.1. Roading

Assumptions

Average business lot size = 1,500m^2

Gross business area is 60% of site = 1,000m^2

Employees per hectare of business = 20.6 employees per ha[46].

Average household unit trip generation = 9 trips per day = 1 Unit of Demand

Business lots per net hectare = 5 (7,500m^2 sites, 2,500m^2 roads)

Gross business area per hectare = 5 X 1,000 = 5,000m^2

Each site of 1,500m^2 and each 1,000m^2 of gross business area has = 20.6/5 employees = 4.1 FTE's

Minimum trip generation = 3 trips per employee per day = 12.6 trips per day

Unit of Demand Factor = 12.6/9 = 1.4 per 1,000m^2 of business area OR 0.0014 per m^2 of business area.

D.2 Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment

Assumptions:

Residential consumption 200 litres per person per day = 1 Unit of Demand

Average dwelling occupancy = 2.5 persons[47]

Average business water consumption = 14,000 litres per hectare of business land per day[48]

1 Household unit uses 200 litres X 2.5 = 500 litres per day = 1 Unit of Demand

1,000m^2 business land area uses 14,000 litres / 10 = 1,400 litres per day

Unit of Demand Factor = 1,400/500 = 2.8 per 1,000m^2 business land area

Assume gross business area is 60% of land area i.e. 1,000m^2 site has 600m^2 gross business area and uses 1,400 litres per day.

Unit of Demand factor = 1,400/500/600 = 0.00467 per m^2 of gross business area.

Unit of Demand factor is 4.67/1,000m^2 of gross business area for water and wastewater OR 0.00467 per m^2 of gross business area.

D.3 Stormwater

Assumptions

Average residential site = 600m^2

Runoff co-efficient for greenfield land = 0.40[i] = C_1

Runoff co-efficient for residential areas = 0.55[ii] = C_2

Runoff co-efficient for business use = 0.65[iii] = C_3

Unit of Demand Factor for business land

$$= \frac{C_3-C_1}{C_2-C_1} \times \frac{1{,}000m^2}{600m^2}$$

$$= \frac{0.65-0.40}{0.55-0.40} \times \frac{1{,}000m^2}{600mm^2}$$

= 2.78 per 1,000m2 site OR 0.00278 per m^2 of impervious area.

Surface Water, Building Industry Authority, December 2000, Table 1, Run-off co-efficients

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[46] Upper North Island Industrial Land Demand, BERL Economics, February 2013, Pages 73-76

[47] 2018 New Zealand Census population and dwelling counts amended 5/3/2020 - Usual resident population 33,261 in 13,302 occupied dwellings

[48] Recent studies on business land water demand – available on request

[i] Heavy clay soil types – pasture and grass cover.
[ii] Residential areas in which impervious area is 35% to 50%.
[iii] Industrial, commercial, shopping areas and town house developments.

Appendix 5 – Schedule of Assets

Activity	DCP Catchment	Project name	Type	Project Cost	Proportion recovered through Other Sources	Proportion recovered through Development Contributions
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008704. Levin Depot Pole Shed Reroof	Surplus Capacity Project	50	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009481. Tara-Ika - Local Purpose Reserves	Surplus Capacity Project	100	37.50%	62.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009736. Levin RSA - Avenue of Remembrance - Memorial Footpath & Gates	Surplus Capacity Project	572	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009442. Jail House	Surplus Capacity Project	734	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008753. Purchase of Library Books	Surplus Capacity Project	1,675	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009785. Library Shelving for Children's Area - ECREADN Funding	Surplus Capacity Project	3,072	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009735. Emergency Management Event Monitors	Surplus Capacity Project	4,269	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009559. Christmas Lights	Surplus Capacity Project	5,043	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9560 - New Portable Generator - Emergency Management	LTP Project	5,509	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009664. Economic Development assets	Surplus Capacity Project	5,550	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009658. Building Renewal - Shannon Library	Surplus Capacity Project	7,560	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9033 - Waitarere Domain improvements	LTP Project	10,000	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009588. Levin Depot yard reseal	Surplus Capacity Project	10,488	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009662. Boundary Sign	Surplus Capacity Project	11,766	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009804. Play Trailer	Surplus Capacity Project	11,773	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009586. Dog pound office building renewal	Surplus Capacity Project	14,424	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009552. Mangahao tracks renewals / improvements	Surplus Capacity Project	14,461	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009589. Pottery shed replace roof	Surplus Capacity Project	15,470	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009587. Levin Depot buildings renewals & repaint	Surplus Capacity Project	18,682	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009660. Building Renewals- Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-po	Surplus Capacity Project	21,274	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009553. Stafford Street Reserves improvement	Surplus Capacity Project	21,302	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009655. Mobile partitions	Surplus Capacity Project	21,922	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009829. Animal Control - Dog Pound facility refurb	Surplus Capacity Project	22,000	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	CDEM02 - 2 x HDMI TVs including Mobile Trollys	LTP Project	23,724	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009663. Flags	Surplus Capacity Project	27,490	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9561 - VHF Digital Radio Upgrade Project - Emergency Management	LTP Project	27,884	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9546 - Foxton East Beautification	LTP Project	30,000	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	CDEM03 - 10 x Tablets for needs assessments	LTP Project	33,968	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9645 - Mobile outdoor screen & accompanying audio & visual equipment	LTP Project	34,188	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009057. Stream management plan	Surplus Capacity Project	34,285	62.50%	37.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009549. Cemetery - Manakau - Development Plan	Surplus Capacity Project	34,402	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009716. Wairarawa Stream Works	Surplus Capacity Project	37,520	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009645. Mobile outdoor screen & accompanying audio & visual equipment	Surplus Capacity Project	45,388	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009656. Activity Renewals - Libraries	Surplus Capacity Project	48,849	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009897. Districtwide Signage new - Events and Destination Management Strategy Initiative - Better Off Funding - CAPEX	Surplus Capacity Project	50,000	87.00%	13.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	- Replace Bore head and piping Levin Domain	LTP Project	51,500	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009550. Cemetery - Shannon - Development Plan	Surplus Capacity Project	55,410	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009547. Cemetery - Foxton - Development Plan	Surplus Capacity Project	60,000	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9655 - Mobile partitions	LTP Project	60,509	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	8531 - Community buildings programmed renewals	LTP Project	61,000	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9558 - Facility signage	LTP Project	64,555	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008697. Cemetery - Avenue Land Development CEM18	Surplus Capacity Project	65,436	75.00%	25.00%

Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009659. Building Renewals - Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom	Surplus Capacity Project	77,039	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008526. District Halls (& Pavilions) Reactive renewals (Including Vandalism)	Surplus Capacity Project	79,752	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009802. Foxton Courthouse Redevelopment Initiative - Better Off Funding	Surplus Capacity Project	80,000	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009064. Donnelly Park improve cricket facilities	Surplus Capacity Project	85,738	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	CDEM01 - 10 x Laptops for EOC	LTP Project	90,322	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009657. Activity Renewals - Community Centres	Surplus Capacity Project	91,074	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9247 - Levin - Disabled change facilities	LTP Project	99,875	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9559 - Christmas Lights	LTP Project	102,726	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	CDEM04 - 5 x Portable Water Storage Bladders	LTP Project	115,391	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008563. District Fencing Contingency	Surplus Capacity Project	120,240	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9441 - Website Development	LTP Project	120,767	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009033. Waitarere Domain improvement plan - LTP 2018/2038	Surplus Capacity Project	136,287	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	8526 - District halls & pavilions reactive renewals	LTP Project	140,000	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9552 - Mangahao tracks renewals / improvements	LTP Project	141,583	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	8697 - Cemetery - Avenue Rd - Development	LTP Project	150,000	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9854 - Manakau Domain - Improvements (SP-02)	LTP Project	150,000	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008565. Foxton Beach Coastal Reserve Implement Actions of FB Coastal	Surplus Capacity Project	153,976	62.50%	37.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008534. Public toilets - Minor renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	156,670	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9663 - Flags	LTP Project	157,513	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	- Totara Reserve Remediation	LTP Project	164,800	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009652. Te Takere Youth Space Renovation	Surplus Capacity Project	171,490	94.00%	6.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008531. Community Buildings Programmed Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	178,151	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	LS.2020.05 - Makerspace for Children Youth and Adults	LTP Project	191,928	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009737. Waikawa Beach - new vehicle accessway	Surplus Capacity Project	193,540	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008562. Sportsgrounds Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	197,146	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009680. Shannon Domain Lights	Surplus Capacity Project	198,597	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9794 - Manakau Domain initiative projects - Better Off Funding	LTP Project	200,000	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009794. Manakau Domain initiative projects - Better Off Funding	Surplus Capacity Project	200,000	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009557. Donelly Park - Replace netball lights	Surplus Capacity Project	201,587	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009709. HDC Civic - staff offices furniture replacement project	Surplus Capacity Project	220,589	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9852 - Waikawa Beach walkway (Res-04)	LTP Project	237,900	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9658 - Building Renewal - Shannon Library	LTP Project	247,786	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009852. Waikawa Esplanade Reserve - Beach walkway	Surplus Capacity Project	250,000	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008543. Foxton Aquatic Centre Plan Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	261,297	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008568. District Play Equipment	Surplus Capacity Project	262,794	62.50%	37.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009554. Reserves renewals (buildings)	Surplus Capacity Project	277,729	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9837 - Mobile stage trailer (CC.2020.04)	LTP Project	294,045	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008542. Levin Aquatic Centre Plan Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	294,801	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009274. Park lighting upgrade	Surplus Capacity Project	298,795	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009521. Foxton Beach Surfclub Building Upgrade	Surplus Capacity Project	300,446	62.50%	37.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	8534 - Public toilets - Minor renewals	LTP Project	303,485	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9553 - Stafford Street Reserves improvement	LTP Project	304,500	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	- Riveside Reserve , Ohau	LTP Project	320,000	50.00%	50.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9843 - Cemetery - Manakau - Logging (Cem-08)	LTP Project	320,220	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009055. Levin Adventure Park playground renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	322,670	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009058. Waikawa Beach Pedestrain Bridge	Surplus Capacity Project	329,969	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9643 - Innovative technology projects	LTP Project	335,735	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9841 - Mobile Library (LS.2020.01)	LTP Project	340,113	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009778. Donnelly Park Netball Courts Resurfacing and Fence Renewal	Surplus Capacity Project	357,940	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	- Easton Park	LTP Project	400,000	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009446. Jubilee Park Splash Pad	Surplus Capacity Project	427,623	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9839 - Cemetery - Shannon - Extension (Cem-04)	LTP Project	450,000	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009797. Waitarere Beach Foreshore Initiative - Better Off Funding	Surplus Capacity Project	500,000	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009798. Te Maire Park Development Initiative - Better Off Funding	Surplus Capacity Project	500,001	87.50%	12.50%

Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9542 - Foxton Building Renewals (AC.2020.01)	LTP Project	521,241	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009609. Fleet Vehicles	Surplus Capacity Project	602,771	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	Be-02 - Revoked SH1 Beautification	LTP Project	615,465	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008574. Endowment - Foxton Beach Reserves Projects per LTP 2015-2025	Surplus Capacity Project	642,545	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9853 - Forestry Target Reserve (Res-07)	LTP Project	651,671	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9057 - Stream management plan	LTP Project	671,831	62.50%	37.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009443. Foxton Futures	Surplus Capacity Project	684,063	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	SP-06 - Shannon Domain - Grandstand strengthening and fit out	LTP Project	719,030	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009555. Playford Park - Improvements	Surplus Capacity Project	803,427	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	Be-01 - Oxford Street Beautification (Transforming Taitoko)	LTP Project	845,358	50.00%	50.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	8824 - Cemetery - Avenue Rd - Extend burial and cremation sites	LTP Project	846,165	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009076. Property renewals program	Surplus Capacity Project	852,136	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	8543 - Foxton Aquatic Centre Plan Renewals	LTP Project	954,521	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009566. Strategic land purchases	Surplus Capacity Project	972,000	0.00%	100.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9656 - Activity Renewal - Libraries	LTP Project	1,035,574	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009665. Purchase of Library Books	Surplus Capacity Project	1,054,140	62.50%	37.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009273. Public toilets - Major renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	1,090,099	62.50%	37.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9657 - Activity Renewals - Community Centres	LTP Project	1,160,265	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9554 - Reserves renewals (buildings)	LTP Project	1,289,105	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9556 - Levin Domain Grandstand	LTP Project	1,327,440	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9827 - Levin Building Renewals (AC.2020.02)	LTP Project	1,403,469	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	8563 - District fencing contingency	LTP Project	1,503,707	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	8565 - Coastal reserve resiliency program	LTP Project	1,514,415	62.50%	37.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	- Target Reserve Development	LTP Project	1,926,050	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009793. Levin Town Centre Development - property purchase - Better Off Funded	Surplus Capacity Project	2,000,000	62.00%	38.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9838 - Cemetery - Foxton - Development (Cem-03)	LTP Project	2,079,400	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9842 - Cemetery - Manakau - Extension (Cem-05)	LTP Project	2,093,400	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00008561. Reserves Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	2,565,256	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9659 - Building Renewals - Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom	LTP Project	2,566,049	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	8568 - District play equipment	LTP Project	2,786,427	62.50%	37.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9048 - Cemetery - Avenue Road & Levin - Upgrade	LTP Project	2,914,750	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	8542 - Levin Aquatic Centre Plan Renewals	LTP Project	3,531,777	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9660 - Building Renewals- Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-po	LTP Project	3,620,714	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9273 - Public toilets - Major renewals	LTP Project	4,557,060	62.50%	37.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	- Fleet - all fleet and fleet infrastructure renewals / upgrades	LTP Project	4,632,115	100.00%	0.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009590. Waitarere Beach Surf life club saving design and build	Surplus Capacity Project	4,891,347	62.50%	37.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	00009542. Foxton Aquatic Centre Redevelopment	Surplus Capacity Project	6,134,833	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	8562 - Sportsgrounds renewals (buildings)	LTP Project	6,849,738	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9481 - Taraika Reserves	LTP Project	7,500,000	37.50%	62.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9076 - Property renewals program	LTP Project	9,260,464	87.50%	12.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9665 - Purchase of Library Books	LTP Project	12,812,227	62.50%	37.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	Res-15 - Strategic parks development - Reserve development for growth	LTP Project	23,034,875	37.50%	62.50%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	9541 - Strategic and growth related aquatics projects (AC.2020.13)	LTP Project	29,178,875	75.00%	25.00%
Community Infrastructure	CI_District	8561 - Reserves renewals (Non - building)	LTP Project	37,325,413	87.50%	12.50%
	CI_District Total			207,399,640		
Community Infrastructure Total				207,399,640		
Land Transport	LT_District	00009886. Seabury Ave Safety Upgrade Low cost / low risk improvements NZTA 341	Surplus Capacity Project	13,200	94.93%	5.07%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009884. Speed Limit Change Improvements Low cost / low risk improvements NZTA 341	Surplus Capacity Project	21,636	94.93%	5.07%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009879. Koputaroa Road RP 6.2-8.04 Road Improvements NZTA 324	Surplus Capacity Project	25,000	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009876. Poplar Road RP 1.9-4.1 Road Improvements NZTA 324	Surplus Capacity Project	45,983	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009880. Mangahao Road RP 1.1-2.1 Road Improvements NZTA 324	Surplus Capacity Project	65,000	100.00%	0.00%

Land Transport	LT_District	00009322. Bridge Renewal - 2341	Surplus Capacity Project	78,190	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009877. Ashlea Road RP 0-1.4 Road Improvements NZTA 324	Surplus Capacity Project	94,534	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009882. St. Joseph School Safety Improvement Low cost / low risk improvements NZTA 341	Surplus Capacity Project	113,749	94.93%	5.07%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009690. Oakland Rd development	Surplus Capacity Project	115,483	0.00%	100.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009422. Unsealed Road Metalling - 2211	Surplus Capacity Project	142,398	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009885. Bartholomew Road Traffic Calming Low cost / low risk improvements NZTA 341	Surplus Capacity Project	153,891	94.93%	5.07%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009883. Liverpool Street and Bartholomew Road Intersection Improvement Low cost / low risk improvements NZTA 341	Surplus Capacity Project	165,138	94.93%	5.07%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009872. Mangahao Road RP 1.1-2.1 Sealed Pavement Rehabilitation - NZTA214	Surplus Capacity Project	200,000	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009419. Structures Component Replacements - 2215	Surplus Capacity Project	254,887	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009869. Ashlea Road RP 0-1.4 Sealed Pavement Rehabilitation - NZTA214	Surplus Capacity Project	287,884	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009868. Poplar Road RP1.9-4.1 Sealed Pavement Rehabilitation - NZTA214	Surplus Capacity Project	318,498	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009779. Road Drainage Improvements - Road Improvements NZTA 324	Surplus Capacity Project	406,077	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009878. Hokio Beach Road RP 5.2-7.6 Road Improvements NZTA 324	Surplus Capacity Project	425,000	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009871. Koputaroa Road RP 6.2-8.04 Sealed Pavement Rehabilitation - NZTA214	Surplus Capacity Project	450,000	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009319. Walking Facilities - 2451	Surplus Capacity Project	668,491	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009418. Drainage Renewals - 2213	Surplus Capacity Project	699,397	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009321. Cycling Facilities - 2452	Surplus Capacity Project	741,415	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009318. Minor Improve - 2341	Surplus Capacity Project	751,177	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009742. Gladstone Road Emergency Works	Surplus Capacity Project	966,052	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009420. Traffic Services Renewals - 2222	Surplus Capacity Project	1,092,020	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009317. Road Improvements - 2324	Surplus Capacity Project	1,116,500	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	9422 - Unsealed Roads Metalling	LTP Project	1,294,196	97.66%	2.34%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009323. Subsidised Roading - Sealed Rd Pave Rehab - 2214	Surplus Capacity Project	1,362,860	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009320. Footpath Renewal - 2125	Surplus Capacity Project	1,373,766	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009887. Levin Transport Choices - Cycling Facilities NZTA 452	Surplus Capacity Project	2,437,000	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009826. Levin Transport Choices	Surplus Capacity Project	2,468,991	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	9419 - Structures Component Replacements	LTP Project	3,021,342	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009421. Sealed Road Resurfacing - 2212	Surplus Capacity Project	4,422,595	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	9322 - Bridge and structures renewals	LTP Project	4,446,571	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	00009593. Subsidised Roading - Gladstone Road Realignment (CAPNEW)	Surplus Capacity Project	6,445,692	100.00%	0.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	9319 - Footpath Improvements	LTP Project	7,193,674	75.00%	25.00%
Land Transport	LT_District	9418 - Drainage Renewals	LTP Project	11,509,883	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	9420 - Traffic Services	LTP Project	13,048,603	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	9320 - Footpath Renewals	LTP Project	13,668,445	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	324B - 324 - Road Improvements	LTP Project	17,061,382	62.50%	37.50%
Land Transport	LT_District	324 - Resilience Improvements	LTP Project	18,027,509	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	452 - Cycling Improvements	LTP Project	19,986,283	85.38%	14.63%
Land Transport	LT_District	9318 - Safety improvements	LTP Project	20,653,627	80.50%	19.50%
Land Transport	LT_District	9323 - Sealed Road Pavement Rehabilitation	LTP Project	27,020,984	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	9840 - Local Road Improvements	LTP Project	33,664,000	90.25%	9.75%
Land Transport	LT_District	9421 - Sealed Roads Resurfacing	LTP Project	34,025,346	90.25%	9.75%
	LT_District Total			252,544,347		
Land Transport	LT_Taraika layer	00009479. Tara-Ika - Roading - Liverpool St Correction	Surplus Capacity Project	3,150	25.00%	75.00%
Land Transport	LT_Taraika layer	00009790. Tara-Ika - East West Arterial (EWA)	Surplus Capacity Project	2,032,826	25.00%	75.00%
Land Transport	LT_Taraika layer	00009477. Tara-Ika - Roading - Tararua Road Intersection Upgrade	Surplus Capacity Project	3,163,591	25.00%	75.00%
Land Transport	LT_Taraika layer	9790 - Taraika - EWA	LTP Project	7,000,000	25.00%	75.00%
	LT_Taraika layer Total			12,199,567		
Land Transport Total				264,743,914		
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009444. Animal Control Vehicle Replacing JJL288	Surplus Capacity Project	518	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009601. Solid Waste property renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	2,746	100.00%	0.00%

Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009739. Animal Control - Dog Pound facility refurb investigation	Surplus Capacity Project	3,253	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009725. Clegg Hammer - Infrastructure Development	Surplus Capacity Project	5,580	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009267. Parking mobile ticket device	Surplus Capacity Project	6,049	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009710. Folding Machine	Surplus Capacity Project	8,395	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009591. Levin Town Centre strategy activation projects	Surplus Capacity Project	9,096	75.00%	25.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009562. Animal - Dog Pound shade and kennel repairs	Surplus Capacity Project	14,163	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009861. IT Replace monitors/screens	Surplus Capacity Project	15,000	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009858. IT Network Component Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	15,000	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009600. Landfill Gas Flare renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	19,917	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009859. Mobile Phone Replacement Programme	Surplus Capacity Project	20,000	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009278. IT - Purchase of Urban Aerial Imagery 2019/20	Surplus Capacity Project	21,000	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009602. Unplanned small landfill maintenance	Surplus Capacity Project	23,293	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00008583. IT Network Component Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	26,475	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009264. Animal Control - Body worn video equipment	Surplus Capacity Project	35,388	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009018. Mobile phone replacement programme	Surplus Capacity Project	36,585	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009021. IT Replacement of monitors/ screens	Surplus Capacity Project	48,025	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009740. IT - new computing devices laptops / terminals / desktop	Surplus Capacity Project	57,817	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00008590. IT Technology Advancement and Improvements	Surplus Capacity Project	59,100	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009269. Replacement or upgrade of parking meters	Surplus Capacity Project	59,432	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00008845. IM Authority Development	Surplus Capacity Project	67,729	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009683. Democracy IT Equipment	Surplus Capacity Project	91,966	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009228. Solid Waste New Wheelie Bins	Surplus Capacity Project	93,961	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009860. Replace computing devices (laptops/terminals/desktops)	Surplus Capacity Project	140,000	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009604. Weighbridge at Foxton Transfer Station or Levin Landfill (if stays open)	Surplus Capacity Project	160,172	87.00%	13.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009597. Landfill Development (gas collection & ongoing capping)	Surplus Capacity Project	178,152	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009099. Implementation of Digital Strategy - Digital Action Plan initiatives	Surplus Capacity Project	213,774	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009603. Renewal works at Foxton Transfer Station	Surplus Capacity Project	224,501	87.00%	13.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009020. IT - Replacement of computing devices (laptops/ terminals/ desktops)	Surplus Capacity Project	348,539	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009599. Landfill - Cap Shape Correction	Surplus Capacity Project	377,239	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009598. Leachate remedial option / work	Surplus Capacity Project	480,708	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009857. Implementation of Digital Strategy - Digital Action Plan Initiatives	Surplus Capacity Project	572,000	100.00%	0.00%
Other Activities	OT_Activities	00009708. Levin Landfill Capping Project	Surplus Capacity Project	2,109,374	100.00%	0.00%
	OT_Activities Total			5,544,945		
Other Activities Total				5,544,945		
Planning & Regulatory Services	OT_Activities	9830 - Animal Control - Stock pound fencing & stock loading ramp (AC5)	LTP Project	20,600	100.00%	0.00%
Planning & Regulatory Services	OT_Activities	9267 - Parking - Mobile ticket devices	LTP Project	23,856	100.00%	0.00%
Planning & Regulatory Services	OT_Activities	9828 - Animal Control - Dog Pound driveway concreting (AC2)	LTP Project	25,750	100.00%	0.00%
Planning & Regulatory Services	OT_Activities	9268 - Parking - Body worn video equipment	LTP Project	29,186	100.00%	0.00%
Planning & Regulatory Services	OT_Activities	9562 - Animal - Dog Pound shade and kennel repairs	LTP Project	33,083	100.00%	0.00%
Planning & Regulatory Services	OT_Activities	PARK2 - Parking - Meter Replacements	LTP Project	49,086	100.00%	0.00%
Planning & Regulatory Services	OT_Activities	9264 - Animal Control - Body worn video equipment	LTP Project	54,384	100.00%	0.00%
Planning & Regulatory Services	OT_Activities	9829 - Animal Control - Dog Pound facility refurb (AC3)	LTP Project	1,030,000	100.00%	0.00%
	OT_Activities Total			1,265,944		
Planning & Regulatory Services Total				1,265,944		
Representation & Community Leadership	OT_Activities	9907 - Foxton Futures Transformation	LTP Project	523,750	75.00%	25.00%

Representation & Community Leadership	OT_Activities	9591 - Levin Town Centre strategy activation projects	LTP Project	11,483,000	75.00%	25.00%
	OT_Activities Total			12,006,750		
Representation & Community Leadership Total				12,006,750		
Solid Waste	OT_Activities	9603 - Renewal works at Foxton Transfer Station	LTP Project	86,340	75.00%	25.00%
Solid Waste	OT_Activities	9597 - Landfill Development (gas collection & ongoing capping)	LTP Project	110,000	100.00%	0.00%
Solid Waste	OT_Activities	9601 - Solid Waste property renewals	LTP Project	257,292	75.00%	25.00%
Solid Waste	OT_Activities	9500 - Mobile Recycling Stations (MRS)	LTP Project	309,000	75.00%	25.00%
Solid Waste	OT_Activities	9599 - Cap Shape Correction	LTP Project	336,360	100.00%	0.00%
Solid Waste	OT_Activities	9228 - Wheelie Bins & glass crates	LTP Project	742,949	75.00%	25.00%
Solid Waste	OT_Activities	9598 - Leachate remedial option / work	LTP Project	815,000	100.00%	0.00%
	OT_Activities Total			2,656,940		
Solid Waste Total				2,656,940		
Stormwater	SW_District	00009244. Stormwater District Wide Pump Stations - Planned Renewal	Surplus Capacity Project	18,725	100.00%	0.00%
Stormwater	SW_District	00009606. Stormwater - Actions from Catchment Management Plans	Surplus Capacity Project	19,277	100.00%	0.00%
Stormwater	SW_District	00008481. Districtwide SW Reticulation Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	341,153	75.00%	25.00%
Stormwater	SW_District	8631 - District Wide Stormwater Improvements	LTP Project	31,196,410	75.00%	25.00%
	SW_District Total			31,575,565		
Stormwater	SW_Foxton	9834 - Foxton Stormwater Network	LTP Project	10,000	75.00%	25.00%
Stormwater	SW_Foxton	00009448. Foxton East Drainage Scheme	Surplus Capacity Project	1,056,682	100.00%	0.00%
	SW_Foxton Total			1,066,682		
Stormwater	SW_Foxton Beach	00008715. Stormwater - Development Planning and resource consenting Foxton Beach	Surplus Capacity Project	368,430	62.00%	38.00%
Stormwater	SW_Foxton Beach	Foxton Beach Stormwater - Consent	LTP Project	462,855	75.00%	25.00%
	SW_Foxton Beach Total			831,285		
Stormwater	SW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009608. Levin Stormwater Treatment	Surplus Capacity Project	119,412	62.50%	37.50%
Stormwater	SW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009668. Lake Horowhenua water quality improvement project	Surplus Capacity Project	349,654	62.00%	38.00%
Stormwater	SW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00008631. District Wide Stormwater Improvements	Surplus Capacity Project	1,450,446	75.00%	25.00%
Stormwater	SW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009079. Stormwater - Queen St discharge & resource consent	Surplus Capacity Project	502,372	62.00%	38.00%
Stormwater	SW_Levin (Including Taraika)	9608 - Levin Stormwater Treatment	LTP Project	11,099,200	62.50%	37.50%
	SW_Levin (Including Taraika) Total			13,521,084		
Stormwater	SW_Levin North	00009452. Roslyn Road Update - Stormwater New	Surplus Capacity Project	365,674	0.00%	100.00%
Stormwater	SW_Levin North	9449 - Levin North East Stormwater drainage	LTP Project	2,500,000	25.00%	75.00%
Stormwater	SW_Levin North	00009449. North East Stormwater Pipeline Project	Surplus Capacity Project	4,068,694	37.00%	63.00%
	SW_Levin North Total			6,934,368		
Stormwater	SW_Taraika layer	00009475. Tara-Ika Stormwater	Surplus Capacity Project	6,483	0.00%	100.00%
Stormwater	SW_Taraika layer	00009474. Tara-Ika - Queen St Stage 1 Stormwater (Pre-O2NL) - Regional Attenuation and Treatment	Surplus Capacity Project	1,658,296	33.00%	67.00%
Stormwater	SW_Taraika layer	9475 - Tara-Ika Stormwater	LTP Project	4,050,000	0.00%	100.00%
	SW_Taraika layer Total			5,714,778		
Stormwater Total				59,643,762		
Treasury & Support	OT_Activities	8592 - Hardward Purchases	LTP Project	5,990	100.00%	0.00%
Treasury & Support	OT_Activities	H&S1 - Lone Worker Devices (6)	LTP Project	13,600	100.00%	0.00%
Treasury & Support	OT_Activities	Cust.2020.01 - Front of house furniture renewal (Cust.2020.01)	LTP Project	35,843	100.00%	0.00%
Treasury & Support	OT_Activities	8583 - Network components	LTP Project	235,340	100.00%	0.00%
Treasury & Support	OT_Activities	9021 - Replacement of monitors/ screens	LTP Project	267,307	100.00%	0.00%
Treasury & Support	OT_Activities	Governance - Civic Furniture/IT Renewals	LTP Project	315,915	100.00%	0.00%
Treasury & Support	OT_Activities	9018 - Mobile phone replacement programme	LTP Project	440,959	100.00%	0.00%
Treasury & Support	OT_Activities	9740 - IT - new computing devices laptops / terminals / desktop	LTP Project	470,680	100.00%	0.00%
Treasury & Support	OT_Activities	9857 - Implementation of Digital Strategy	LTP Project	2,742,290	100.00%	0.00%

Treasury & Support	OT_Activities	9020 - Replacement of computing devices (laptops/ terminals/ desktops)	LTP Project	4,231,914	100.00%	0.00%
	OT_Activities Total			8,759,838		
Treasury & Support Total				8,759,838		
Wastewater	WW_District	00009627. Districtwide - Wastewater - Property renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	1,719	100.00%	0.00%
Wastewater	WW_District	00009832. Districtwide Wastewater - De-watered Sludge strategy	Surplus Capacity Project	40,000	100.00%	0.00%
Wastewater	WW_District	00009152. Condition assessment for renewals - Waste water	Surplus Capacity Project	96,556	100.00%	0.00%
Wastewater	WW_District	00009626. Districtwide - WTP & WWTP structural improvements	Surplus Capacity Project	171,285	100.00%	0.00%
Wastewater	WW_District	9627 - Districtwide - Wastewater - Property renewals	LTP Project	1,288,635	75.00%	25.00%
	WW_District Total			1,598,194		
Wastewater	WW_Foxton	00008485. Foxton Wastewater Treatment Plant - Unplanned Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	2,214	100.00%	0.00%
Wastewater	WW_Foxton	00009504. Foxton Wastewater Treatment Plant - Strategic Upgrade - Phase 2	Surplus Capacity Project	13,653	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Foxton	00008484. Foxton Wastewater Treatment Plant - Planned Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	205,330	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Foxton	00008890. Foxton Wastewater Treatment Plant - Pond Desludge	Surplus Capacity Project	256,897	94.00%	6.00%
Wastewater	WW_Foxton	00009610. Foxton Wastewater Network	Surplus Capacity Project	312,855	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Foxton	00008483. Foxton Wastewater Treatment Plant - Strategic Upgrade	Surplus Capacity Project	316,653	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Foxton	00009531. Foxton Wastewater Treatment Plant - Strategic Upgrade - Irrigation Stage 2-3	Surplus Capacity Project	1,101,056	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Foxton	9610 - Foxton Wastewater Network	LTP Project	3,609,950	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Foxton	9847 - Foxton Wastewater Treatment Plant	LTP Project	6,561,550	62.50%	37.50%
	WW_Foxton Total			12,380,158		
Wastewater	WW_Foxton Beach	00008488. Foxton Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant - Unplanned Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	1,293	100.00%	0.00%
Wastewater	WW_Foxton Beach	00009089. Foxton Beach Wastewater Network	Surplus Capacity Project	83,340	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Foxton Beach	00008892. Foxton Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant - Planned Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	112,861	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Foxton Beach	9849 - Foxton Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant	LTP Project	2,117,590	50.00%	50.00%
Wastewater	WW_Foxton Beach	9089 - Foxton Beach Wastewater Network	LTP Project	3,765,700	75.00%	25.00%
	WW_Foxton Beach Total			6,080,784		
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009472. Tara-Ika - Wastewater - New 200dia Liverpool Street Main	Surplus Capacity Project	180	49.75%	50.25%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009094. Levin wastewater treatment plant - Strategic upgrade POT	Surplus Capacity Project	4,123	62.00%	38.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009471. Tara-Ika - Wastewater - Upgrade Liverpool Street to 220dia Main	Surplus Capacity Project	10,395	49.75%	50.25%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009464. Flaxhaven Development	Surplus Capacity Project	17,581	37.00%	63.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009891. Levin Wastewater POT Forestry Planting 2023/24	Surplus Capacity Project	22,149	62.00%	38.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009387. POT Mitigation	Surplus Capacity Project	232,570	62.00%	38.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009713. Levin WWTP Master plan & Strategic Upgrade	Surplus Capacity Project	331,903	62.00%	38.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00008497. WW District Reticulation - Planned Pump Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	337,392	100.00%	0.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00008500. Districtwide - WW Reticulation Unplanned Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	383,747	100.00%	0.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009621. Levin Wastewater Treatment PLant - Irrigation	Surplus Capacity Project	1,066,318	50.00%	50.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009620. Levin WW reticulation upgrade - growth	Surplus Capacity Project	1,666,849	62.00%	38.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00008501. Levin Wastewater Treatment Plant - Planned Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	1,900,510	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	9619 - Levin Wastewater Network - North East Growth	LTP Project	2,400,000	25.00%	75.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009619. Levin Wastewater Network - North East Growth	Surplus Capacity Project	2,408,933	25.00%	75.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009792. Tara-Ika - Wastewater Network Growth Upgrade	Surplus Capacity Project	2,683,333	49.75%	50.25%

Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009385. POT Development	Surplus Capacity Project	2,709,854	62.00%	38.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	00008499. Levin Wastewater Network	Surplus Capacity Project	3,705,538	62.00%	38.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	9850 - Levin Wastewater Treatment Plant - Irrigation expansion on Tucker (1,500k) (LEI-016)	LTP Project	23,665,790	37.50%	62.50%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	8499 - Levin Wastewater Network	LTP Project	40,001,900	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Levin (Including Taraika)	8502 - Levin wastewater Treatment Plant	LTP Project	61,363,000	62.50%	37.50%
	WW_Levin (Including Taraika) Total			144,912,066		
Wastewater	WW_Ohau	Ohua Wastewater Network - Future	LTP Project	14,334,348	37.50%	62.50%
	WW_Ohau Total			14,334,348		
Wastewater	WW_Shannon/Mangaore	00008660. Shannon Wastewater Reticulation - Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	1,247	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Shannon/Mangaore	00008633. New WW Connections Shannon	Surplus Capacity Project	10,109	0.00%	100.00%
Wastewater	WW_Shannon/Mangaore	00008489. Shannon Wastewater Treatment Plant	Surplus Capacity Project	84,097	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Shannon/Mangaore	00009413. Ballance Street Shannon	Surplus Capacity Project	168,559	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Shannon/Mangaore	8489 - Shannon wastewater treatment plant	LTP Project	3,150,925	81.50%	18.50%
	WW_Shannon/Mangaore Total			3,414,937		
Wastewater	WW_Taraika layer	00009470. Tara-Ika - Wastewater - Upgrade Tararua Road to 225dia Main (West Roe St)	Surplus Capacity Project	789,240	49.75%	50.25%
Wastewater	WW_Taraika layer	00009469. Tara-Ika - Wastewater - New 225dia Tararua Road Main (East Roe St)	Surplus Capacity Project	3,338,807	49.75%	50.25%
Wastewater	WW_Taraika layer	00009791. Tara-Ika - Wastewater - Queen - North South to School Site	Surplus Capacity Project	1,165,877	25.00%	75.00%
	WW_Taraika layer Total			5,293,925		
Wastewater	WW_Tokomaru	00008491. Tokomaru Wastewater Treatment Plant - Consent Renewal	Surplus Capacity Project	60	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Tokomaru	00008492. Tokomaru Wastewater Treatment Plant - Planned Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	18,732	100.00%	0.00%
Wastewater	WW_Tokomaru	00008950. Tokomaru Wastewater Treatment Plant	Surplus Capacity Project	708,247	75.00%	25.00%
Wastewater	WW_Tokomaru	8950 - Tokomaru Wastewater Treatment Plant	LTP Project	10,928,500	81.50%	18.50%
	WW_Tokomaru Total			11,655,539		
Wastewater	WW_Waitarere Beach	00008720. Waitarere Wastewater Treatment Plant	Surplus Capacity Project	10,528	37.50%	62.50%
Wastewater	WW_Waitarere Beach	00008495. Waitarere Wastewater Treatment Plant - Unplanned Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	17,368	100.00%	0.00%
Wastewater	WW_Waitarere Beach	00008494. Waitarere Wastewater Treatment Plant - Planned Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	158,779	81.50%	18.50%
Wastewater	WW_Waitarere Beach	8720 - Waitarere Beach wastewater treatment plant	LTP Project	11,453,000	75.00%	25.00%
	WW_Waitarere Beach Total			11,639,675		
Wastewater Total				211,309,626		
Water supply	WS_District	00009831. Districtwide Water Demand Management - Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	30,000	50.00%	50.00%
Water supply	WS_District	00009825. Districtwide Water Network - Metering	Surplus Capacity Project	70,130	50.00%	50.00%
Water supply	WS_District	00009694. Three Waters Reform Stimulas Funding - Firefighting Capacity Increase	Surplus Capacity Project	123,714	100.00%	0.00%
Water Supply	WS_District	9825 - Districtwide Water Network - Metering	LTP Project	6,470,400	50.00%	50.00%
	WS_District Total			6,694,244		
Water supply	WS_Foxton	00008457. Foxton Water Network	Surplus Capacity Project	200,486	75.00%	25.00%
Water supply	WS_Foxton	00009301. Foxton Water Treatment Plant	Surplus Capacity Project	338,878	62.50%	37.50%
Water Supply	WS_Foxton	9301 - Foxton Water Treatment Plant	LTP Project	2,849,447	62.50%	37.50%
Water Supply	WS_Foxton	8457 - Foxton Water Network	LTP Project	8,910,600	75.00%	25.00%
	WS_Foxton Total			12,299,411		
Water supply	WS_Foxton Beach	00008462. Foxton Beach Water Treatment Plant	Surplus Capacity Project	292,763	75.00%	25.00%
Water supply	WS_Foxton Beach	00009083. Foxton Beach Water Network	Surplus Capacity Project	295,346	75.00%	25.00%
Water Supply	WS_Foxton Beach	8462 - Foxton Beach treatment plant	LTP Project	1,187,048	50.00%	50.00%
Water Supply	WS_Foxton Beach	9083 - Foxton Beach Water Network	LTP Project	4,005,300	75.00%	25.00%
	WS_Foxton Beach Total			5,780,457		
Water supply	**WS_Levin (Including Taraika)**	00009634. Districtwide - Water - Property	Surplus Capacity Project	1,183	100.00%	0.00%

Water supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	00008634. New Water Connections Levin	Surplus Capacity Project	4,838	0.00%	100.00%
Water supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009722. Levin WTP Masterplan & Strategic Upgrade	Surplus Capacity Project	5,040	50.00%	50.00%
Water supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009084. Levin growth area	Surplus Capacity Project	128,000	25.00%	75.00%
Water supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009724. Levin Water Supply Intake - River Realignment	Surplus Capacity Project	217,120	87.00%	13.00%
Water supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	00008464. Levin Treatment Plant - Renewals	Surplus Capacity Project	299,902	75.00%	25.00%
Water supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	00008468. WS - Reactive renewals - District Wide	Surplus Capacity Project	812,177	100.00%	0.00%
Water supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009780. Levin Water Supply Flouridation CO/2022/6146	Surplus Capacity Project	1,031,507	100.00%	0.00%
Water supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009712. Levin Water Treatment Plant - Strategic Update	Surplus Capacity Project	1,079,598	50.00%	50.00%
Water supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009632. Tara-Ika - Water Reticulation	Surplus Capacity Project	1,100,394	49.75%	50.25%
Water supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009473. Tara-Ika - WS 300dia Central Trunk Main	Surplus Capacity Project	1,133,549	49.75%	50.25%
Water Supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	9634 - Districtwide - Water - Property	LTP Project	1,288,635	75.00%	25.00%
Water supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	00009630. Levin Water Treatment Plant - Water Source	Surplus Capacity Project	1,849,058	50.00%	50.00%
Water supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	00008456. Levin Water Network	Surplus Capacity Project	3,541,299	62.00%	38.00%
Water Supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	8456 - Levin Water Network	LTP Project	38,659,050	75.00%	25.00%
Water Supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	9712 - Levin Water Treatment Plant - Strategic Update	LTP Project	48,876,450	50.00%	50.00%
Water Supply	WS_Levin (Including Taraika)	9630 - Levin Water Treatment Plant - Water Source	LTP Project	65,034,300	50.00%	50.00%
	WS_Levin (Including Taraika) Total			165,062,101		
Water Supply	WS_Ohau	9086 - Ohau Water Network - Future	LTP Project	14,013,253	37.50%	62.50%
	WS_Ohau Total			14,013,253		
Water Supply	WS_Shannon/Mangaore	8465 - Shannon Water Treatment Plant	LTP Project	102,685	75.00%	25.00%
Water supply	WS_Shannon/Mangaore	00008465. Shannon Water Treatment Plant	Surplus Capacity Project	152,114	75.00%	25.00%
Water supply	WS_Shannon/Mangaore	00008458. Shannon Water Network	Surplus Capacity Project	2,692,400	75.00%	25.00%
Water Supply	WS_Shannon/Mangaore	8458 - Shannon Water Network	LTP Project	7,647,300	75.00%	25.00%
	WS_Shannon/Mangaore Total			10,594,499		
Water supply	WS_Tokomaru	00009836. Tokomaru Water Treatment Plant - Strategic upgrade	Surplus Capacity Project	50,000	75.00%	25.00%
Water supply	WS_Tokomaru	00008630. Tokomaru Water Treatment Plant	Surplus Capacity Project	492,932	75.00%	25.00%
Water Supply	WS_Tokomaru	8630 - Tokomaru Water Treatment Plant	LTP Project	1,073,700	75.00%	25.00%
	WS_Tokomaru Total			1,616,632		
Water Supply	WS_Waitarere Beach	9088 - Waitarere Beach Water Network - Future	LTP Project	21,055,705	37.50%	62.50%
	WS_Waitarere Beach Total			21,055,705		
Water supply Total				237,116,301		
Grand Total				1,010,447,660		

Proportion recovered through Other Sources

Significance and Engagement Policy

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1. Introduction

The purpose of local government includes enabling democratic decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities.

The purpose of this policy is to make sure Council takes a consistent and transparent approach in determining the significance (importance) of a decision and the appropriate level of engagement for that decision. The policy also helps the community anticipate and understand the approach the Council to decision making.

This policy outlines how Horowhenua District Council will involve the Horowhenua community in its decision-making. There are two parts. First, it sets out Council's general approach to determining the significance of proposals and decisions about issues, assets and other matters. Then it sets out how Council will engage with the community relative to the significance of the decision.

Decision makers
Horowhenua District Council (Council) is the governing body that makes district wide decisions, while the Te Awahou Foxton Community Board makes local decisions within its remit.

Elected members and members of the following bodies, have a key role in identifying and communicating the views of local communities on district wide strategies, policies, plans and bylaws to the governing body:

- Te Awahou Foxton Community Board
- The Community Wellbeing Committee (a standing committee of Council) that facilitates and receives reports from various forums including Youth Voice, Access and Inclusion Forum, Older Persons Network, Education Horowhenua, and Youth Services Network
- Risk and Assurance Committee, Community Funding and Recognition Committee, District Plan Steering Group, Capital Projects Delivery Steering Group, (standing committees or groups of Council)

2. Objectives

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires all councils to have a Significance and Engagement Policy. The objectives of this policy are:

- To establish a process for determining the significance of a decision
- To support public involvement in significant decision-making
- To ensure that Council meets all legislative requirements regarding consultation and community engagement.

Engagement gives Council an opportunity to strengthen relationships with our communities. It brings the "power of the people" into decision-making by enabling communities to have their views heard and considered. It enables Council and the community to work together on issues that matter to our district.

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3. Making it work in practice

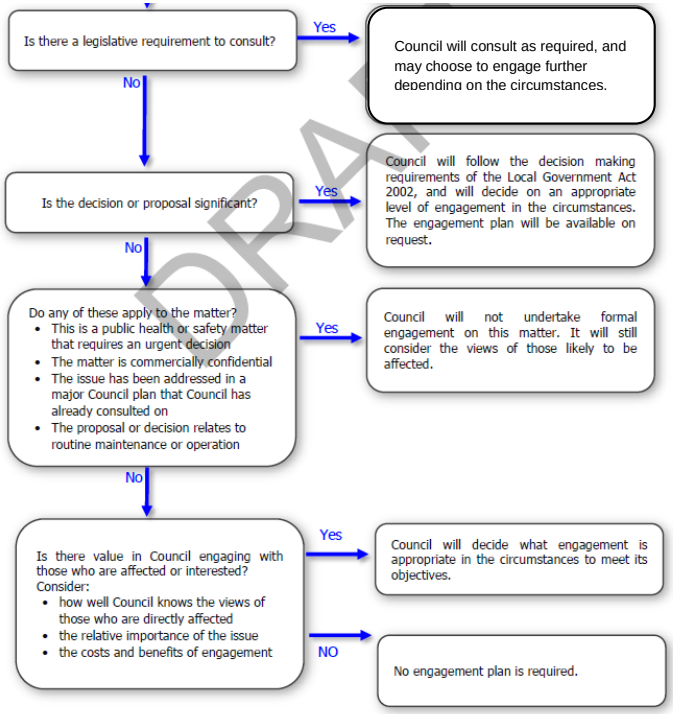
There are some key questions for Council officers to answer in making the policy work in practice. Some decisions require the use of the Special Consultative Procedure under the LGA. See Part 4.2 of this policy about the requirements for these decisions.

For all other decisions, Council will:

- Identify the **objective** – what is being sought to be achieved and why?
- Identify all reasonably practicable **options** for achieving the objective
- **Assess** their advantages and disadvantages.

Next, **design** the decision-making and engagement process taking into account:

- Existing knowledge of community views on the matter? If not, further engagement/consultation is appropriate.
- Significance (see Part 4.2) If Council has decided to consult, or is otherwise legally required to, ensure that consultation complies with consultation principles (see Part 5). This can be illustrated in the following flowchart.



What's the difference between engagement and consultation?

Consultation is one form of engagement – like a sub-set. This is often a formal process seeking community feedback on proposals and the need to *consult* is stated in legislation. It is used for processes such as the Long Term Plan which agrees Council's strategic direction and how budgets are set and projects are prioritised. Council will *consult* the community on *significant* decisions.

Engagement is broader. It is an on-going process of sharing information with the community and seeking feedback, with the purpose of involving the community in the decision-making process. Engagement can range from

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informing, consulting, involving, collaborating to empowering the community. There are many tools for engaging and includes surveys, formal consultation, social media, radio ads, websites, publications and more (see Part XX). For most Council decisions, there is no specific requirement to consult the community, but this Policy will explain the different ways Council seeks and considers community views and preferences.

Maori involvement in decision making

Council is dedicated to fostering the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the Council over the next 20 years. While it is a requirement in Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002, Council aims to extend beyond the adopted legislative framework, to build and maintain strong and meaningful relationships with the Māori community. Partnership with tangata whenua is one of Council's five community outcomes.

Council's goal for engagement with Māori is for strengthened and ongoing partnerships. This aims to ensure Council receives appropriate information, advice and understanding about the potential implications and/or effects of proposals on the cultural values of local iwi and hapū.

Council is committed to providing relevant information to inform Māori contribution and improve Māori access to the Council's engagement and decision-making processes, as set out in section 81 of the LGA.

Council will work with iwi and hapū to ensure their contributions are represented and their status is publicly recognised. Council recognises that early engagement with iwi and hapū is often the most effective – in particular for those decisions that have greater significance.

Council affirms its obligations to involving Māori in decision-making processes as set down in the LGA, which includes recognition of the Treaty of Waitangi. On occasions, due to the relationship Council has with iwi and hapū will mean that the approach Council takes to engaging with iwi and hapū will differ to the approach Council takes to engaging with the community.

Factors that guide Council's decision making

Decisions of high significance in the Long Term Plan

Decisions assessed to be of high significance to the Council and the community should normally be included in the LTP process. This will ensure that they are linked to community outcomes proposed in the context with other major decisions, and put before the community within this planning and consultation process and timing.

Making decisions of high significance outside the Long Term Plan

There will be decision of high significance that must be made outside of the LTP process. The Council will ensure an appropriate engagement and decision making process is followed and that this is addressed in a report to the Council. The Council will use the special consultative procedure when it is legally required to.

Reporting of decisions

All reports by officers to Council or a Council Committee which are seeking a decision will include a statement addressing the issue of significance. If the proposal is considered to be of high significance the report will describe how relevant sections of the Act and this policy have been addressed.

Other Council decisions and levels of reporting

For decisions of low or medium significance the Council will comply with the sections 76 to 82 of the LGA. For decisions made under delegated authority and for which there is no Council or committee report, the Council will not necessarily formally document the assessment of significance or the Council's compliance with sections 76 to 82.

The Council will ensure that, in fulfilling the above requirements, the level of attention, consideration disclosure, and engagement taken is in proportion to the significance of the decision.

Council may reassess the significance of a matter at any point during a decision-making process.

When this Policy does not apply

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Many decisions made by Council will be made under legislation outside the LGA. These Acts set out the decision-making and consultation procedure required to be followed. As a result, there are some decision-making processes that are not within the scope of this Significance and Engagement Policy:

- Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA),
- Biosecurity Act 1993,
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002
- Land Transport Act 1998
- Local Electoral Act 2001.

It also includes decisions about enforcement under various legislation including bylaws unless these are specifically included in this policy.

4. Significance

Significance is the degree of importance of the issue, proposal, decision, or matter, as assessed by Council, in terms of its likely impact on and likely consequences for the district; any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in the matter; the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so (as described by the LGA).

4.1 Approach to determining Significance

Council's general approach to determining the significance of proposals and decisions about issues, assets, and other matters is to consider the following:

(a) The consequences for the strategic asset
(b) The financial impact on Council, including the impact on debt
(c) The impact on rates
(d) The impact on levels of service specified in the Long Term Plan
(e) The level of community interest.
(f) The level of cultural interest
(g) The level of environmental impact.

4.2 Criteria for determining significance

The range of issues requiring decisions by Council is wide, and it is impossible to foresee every possibility. The following criteria (refer to table below) will be used to guide the decision on determining significance.

It is noted that matters which do not satisfy these criteria may still be determined to have a high degree of significance where it is known that the decision will nevertheless generate a high degree of controversy.

The type and nature of the decision will influence how Council will go about communicating and engaging with its communities. Council will consider the extent to which community views and preferences are already known in designing the engagement process.

The Council will also take into account views already expressed in the community, where there has been no material change to the issue since previous engagement. Council will make judgements on the level of support for those views when determining the significance of a decision.

The following table provides the criteria for determining significance and an indicative guide to the type of engagement that could be expected at the related level of significance.

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Rating	Criteria	Key Factors to be Considered	Level of Engagement
When a decision is indicated as high on two or more criteria it is likely to be highly significant and therefore be determined to be Significant.			
High E.g the Long Term Plan, a decision to transfer strategic assets to or from Council; or - to significantly alter the level of service provided by the Council of a significant activity (including to stop or start a new group of activity); - new major infrastructure - Local Alcohol Policy	Importance to Horowhenua	Any decision that would significantly alter the level of service provided by the Council of a significant activity (including a decision to commence or cease such an activity)	Large-scale publicity and promotion. This may include an informal phase followed by more formal forms of engagement. Promotion through a range of channels and events, potentially including hui, a focus on online activities, newsletters and publications with a wide reach.
		Extent of costs, opportunity costs, externalities and subsidies	
		Uncertainty, irreversibility, and the impact of the decision in terms of the community's sustainability and resilience.	
	Community Interest	High levels of public interest or the potential to generate controversy or high public interest.	
		Large divisions in community views on the decision	
		A moderate impact on a large proportion of the community or a high impact on a moderate number of persons	
	Consistency with existing policy	Decisions that are substantially inconsistent with current policies and strategies	
	The impact on Council's capacity and capability	High capital or operation expenditure	
		A financial transaction with a value of, or greater than, 5%-10% of rates revenue in the year of the decision.	
Medium E.g. Works on main roads, delivering on implementation and action plans		Relationship to factors under high and low significance criteria	If the Council chooses to conduct engagement, targeted engagement with the affected audience, online engagement with surveys or social media, information through libraries, or promotion through local media.
Low E.g. Redevelopment of community halls, park improvements, footpath and road works		Affects a limited number of individuals, to a low degree	If the Council chooses to conduct engagement it might include localised promotions (e.g. display boards and local media) briefings, the website or social media. Targeted
		Has very limited public interest	

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		Low consequence for Horowhenua	engagement, for example through service users where appropriate. Information online and in local libraries, surveys and open days may be appropriate.
		Low impact on the Council being able to perform its role	
		Able to be reversed	
		Is a strong logical step from a prior decision	

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4.3 Strategic assets

The LGA requires that any decision that significantly alters the level of service provided by Council of a significant activity (including a decision to commence or cease such an activity) or transfers ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council must be explicitly provided for in the LTP and can only be consulted on in the LTP.

Council must list the assets considered to be strategic assets within is Significance and Engagement Policy. Council's *strategic assets* are the assets Council owns that are vital for delivering services to the Horowhenua community. These are assets or a group of assets that Council needs to retain if it is to maintain Council's capacity to achieve or promote any outcome Council has determined to be important to the current or future well-being of the community (as described by the LGA).

The assets and groups of assets Council deem to be strategic assets and therefore significant in terms of this Policy include:

	Activity / Group of Activities Asset
Reserves	Public cemeteries, parks, reserves and sportsgrounds
Land Transport	Roading and pedestrian network as a whole*
Water Supply	Each water supply system as a whole* (excluding water races)
Wastewater Disposal	Each Wastewater drainage system as a whole*
Solid Waste Disposal	Hokio Landfill
Libraries and Community Centres	Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō, Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom, Shannon Library
Stormwater	Each Stormwater drainage system as a whole*
Aquatic Centres	Levin Aquatic Centre, Foxton Aquatic Centre

* *Council takes a group or whole-of-asset approach, which means the group of assets as a whole and not each individual asset within the group.*

Not limiting the application of this provision to other assets, the following examples show the application of this policy to these group assets:

"Water supply network assets" means those group assets as a whole and not each individual pipeline, reservoir, and pump station. The Council does not consider that the addition or deletion of parts of that group asset (being a part of the group asset as a whole) will affect the overall group asset's strategic nature.

• "Roading assets" and "reserve assets" mean those group assets as a whole. Therefore, if the Council acquires land for a new road (or the formed road itself) or new reserve lands as a result of subdivision, those additions are part of the day-to- day business of managing the roading and reserves assets.

• Decisions that involve the transfer of ownership or control of an element of an activity / group strategic asset where the remaining assets of the group still enable the Council to meet its strategic outcome will not on their own be regarded as a strategic asset. Examples include:
  o disposal of former roads, provided that the Council has followed the road stopping processes under the Public Works Act 1981
  o decisions to facilitate the development of the Levin Town Centre in accordance with the Levin Town Centre Implementation Plan (December 2023) and actions in accordance with the Horowhenua 2040 Blueprint Implementation Plan (December 2023)
  o disposal of individual properties, parks or reserves, including decisions to give effect to the Property Disposal Strategy provided that the Council has followed any relevant procedures in the Reserves Act 1977 or the Local Government Act 2002 for areas managed as reserve but not covered by the Reserves Act.

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5. Our approach to Engagement

Council is committed to improving engagement and ensuring that final decisions are guided by the views of the community and those affected by the decision.

Community is at the heart of what we do, so it is important we work alongside the community to achieve the best outcomes, they are our customers, stakeholders, residents, ratepayers, subject matter experts and partners. We aim to communicate effectively, with relevant messaging, in the relevant communications channel, at the right time to encourage participation with Council processes. We may do this in a variety of ways such as having a presence in public spaces, through our digital channels, front line staff, print media, radio, workshops, community forums and community events.

5.1 Community preferences for engagement

To identify community preferences for engagement, Council analyses engagement data to gain actionable insights, draws on feedback and advice from elected members, district stakeholder groups, the district's communities and leverages the professional expertise of Council's officers.

5.2 Council commits to a principle-based approach to community engagement, we aim to be:

- Authentic
- Transparent
- Responsive
- Consistent
- Inclusive
- Collaborative
- Respect the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi

5.3 Framework for engagement

Council will use the following framework for engagement, and take into account:

- The significance of the matter
- The urgency and timing required for a decision
- Council's familiarity with the views and preferences of people who would be affected by a proposal
- Relevant messaging, communications channels and timings for engagement
- The costs and benefits of any consultation process or procedure
- Any legislative requirements for particular forms of consultation.

5.4 Legislative considerations

There are a number of decisions that can only be made if they are explicitly provided for in Council's LTP as set out in the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act 2014. These are:

- To alter significantly the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of Council, including a decision to commence or cease any such activity
- To transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from Council

In addition, Council is required to use the Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) set out in Section 83 of the LGA for some plans and processes including:

- Adopting or amending a Long Term Plan
- Adopting, amending or revoking bylaws of significant interest to or impact on the public (for all other bylaw matters Council will consult following the principles in section 82 of LGA)
- Adopting, amending or revoking a Local Alcohol Policy; and

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- Setting rates.

There may be other areas where Council deems it appropriate to use a SCP.

The SCP process requires Council to:

- Prepare and adopt a statement of proposal and in some cases a summary of the statement of proposal which must:
  - Be a fair representation of the statement of proposal
  - Be in a form determined by Council
  - Indicate where it is available
  - State the period it is open for public submission, which must be for not less than one month
- Make publicly available:
  - The statement of proposal
  - A description of how people will be able to present their views
  - A statement of the period the proposal is open for comment/submission
- Make the summary of proposal widely available
- Allow people to present their views to Council ensuring that they have a reasonable opportunity to do so and know how and when this opportunity will be available to them
- Allow people to present their views by audio link or audio visual link

Note: Feedback via social media: 'Submissions' as referred to in the LGA are formal and include private details of the person(s) or group making the submission. While this remains Council's preferred method of making a submission, Council is committed to including posts and comments on social media platforms relating to the engagement as feedback when reporting back to Council.

Where none of section 86 to 93a of the LGA apply but Council is required, or chooses to use the SCP, the statement of proposal is a draft of any plan, policy or similar document, or in any other case a detailed statement of the proposal which must include:

- The reasons for the proposal
- An analysis of options
- Any other relevant information.

5.5 When Council might not engage

Sometimes the nature and circumstances of a decision to be made may not allow Council the opportunity to engage or consult with the community. This circumstances could include:

- Emergency management activities during a state of emergency
- Decisions to act where it is necessary to:
  - Comply with the law
  - Save or protect life, or manage the risk to people's health and safety
  - Prevent serious or immediate damage to property
  - Avoid, remedy or mitigate an adverse effect on the environment
  - Protect the integrity of existing or future infrastructure
- The matter is commercially sensitive
- The matter could result in the loss of a substantial opportunity to achieve the Council's strategic objectives
- When urgency is required.

Council may choose to limit its engagement when

- we already have a good understanding of the views and preferences of those affected
- the matter has already been addressed in a Council policy or plan where costs are expected to outweigh the benefits.
  For example, if the cost of engagement is likely to considerably increase the cost of a commercial transaction to Council. In these situations, Council will either not engage at all, or tailor its engagement to suit circumstances in which the decision is to be made.

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The LGA sets out a process for the Council to follow if the Council has a good reason to make a decision outside of this policy.

5.6 What Council will undertake for significant proposals and decisions

When Council makes decisions about issues/plans/policies identified as significant then it will:

- Identify and assess as many options as are reasonably practicable
- Quantify the costs and benefits resulting from the decision to be made
- Provide detailed information accessible to the public
- Maintain clear and complete records showing how compliance with the Significance and Engagement Policy was achieved
- Take into account views already expressed in the community, where there has been no material change to the issue since previous engagement
- Provide processes for engaging with Māori.

5.7 Linking level of engagement with level of significance

The significance of a matter:

- Should guide Council's decisions concerning the extent and nature of the engagement to be undertaken with the persons likely to be affected or interested in the decision or matter.
- Will influence the amount of time, money and effort Council invests in exploring, evaluating and carrying out engagement activities. It is important that the right balance between the costs of engagement and the value it can add to decision-making.

Council must comply with the principles of consultation set out in Section 82 of the LGA in such a manner that Council considers, at its discretion, to be appropriate. In determining what is appropriate, Council must have regard to various matters including the nature and significance of the decision or matter (including its likely impact from the perspective of the persons who will or may be affected by the decision). The more significant a matter from the perspective of the persons who may be affected by the decision, the more likely Council will need to consult with them on their views.

Using the International Association of Public Participation's (IAP2) engagement spectrum (5.6) as a basis, the method(s) of engagement adopted by Council before it makes a decision may depend on whether or not:

- The matter is of low or no significance (e.g. technical and/or minor amendments to a bylaw or Council policy), and there may be a very small group of people affected by or with an interest in the decision.
- The matter is significant only to a relatively small group of people or is of low impact to many. They should be informed about the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions and/or consulted so that any concerns, alternatives and aspirations they have are understood and considered.
- The matter is significant not only to a small group of people particularly affected but also to a wider community that may have an interest in the decision to be made. They may be informed, consulted and/or involved to seek public input and feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.
- For more significant matters Council may elect to collaborate, or partner, with a community in any aspect of a decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of preferred solutions. This is more likely to occur where there is a distinct group of affected or particularly interested people.

Depending on the level of significance and the nature of the issue, proposal or decision being made, and by using a range of engagement methods communities may be empowered to participate in the decision-making process.

The actual location on the engagement spectrum will be made on a case by case basis, however, as a minimum, they all must be informed. This decision will guide the selection of appropriate engagement tools and techniques to be used. High significance decisions must include the use of engagement tools

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and techniques beyond inform. A change in engagement level during an engagement process can occur if it is deemed appropriate at that time.

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5.6 Engagement activities – adapted from the IAP2 Engagement Spectrum

	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Public Participation Goal	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are constantly understood and considered.	To partner with the community and stakeholders in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.
Examples	Annual Report, Annual Plan (no issues of significance), infrastructure upgrades, water restrictions, civil defence, rural fire, road closure, Council reports.	Rates review, bylaw reviews, Local Alcohol Policy.	LTP, Annual Plan (with issues of significance) infrastructure projects, policy development.	Representation review, development of a strategy, upgrade of or development of a new community facility.	Local body elections, binding referendum.

DRAFT

5.7 Engagement Outcomes

Following each engagement process, the results/views will be presented to Council for consideration as part of the decision making process.

Alongside this, the Council officers managing the engagement process will apply a continuous improvement approach and ensure that any lessons learnt and key findings from the engagement process are captured to help inform future engagements.

5.8 Policy Review

Council will review the Significance and Engagement Policy every three (3) years or as required.

It will be amended and agreed through public consultation if necessary, separately or as part of the Long Term Plan.

As part of the review process for this Policy, Council will engage with the community to gain an understanding of their engagement preferences.

DRAFT

1. Appendices

Appendix One: Definitions

'As a whole': Permits (even though not explicitly provided for in the LTP) the opportune purchase, replacement, sale or other dealings with components of the system without affecting the provision of the service.

Community: A community, for the purposes of this policy, is a group of people with shared or common interest, identity, experience or values. For example, cultural, social, environmental, business, financial, neighbourhood, political or spatial groups.

The community refers to the people that make up the diverse communities that live in Horowhenua.

Consultation: A subset of engagement; a formal process where people can present their views to Council on a specific decision or matter that is proposed and made public.
(Council must consult in ways that meet the consultation principles in the Local Government Act 2002 LGA, section 82 (1) and any other legislation relevant to the decision or matter proposed.)

Decisions: Refers to all the decisions made by or on behalf of Council including those made by officers under delegation.
Engagement: Is a term used to describe the process of establishing relationships, and seeking information from the community to inform and assist decision making.

Engagement is an important part of participatory democracy within which there is a continuum of community involvement.

Minimal: Is a term used by Council to measure significance, it is an adjective to describe something that is of least quantity or amount possible, assignable, allowable or the like.

Significance: The degree of importance of the issue, proposal, decision, or matter, as assessed by Council, in terms of its likely impact on, and likely consequences for; the district or region; any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in the matter; the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so (as described by the LGA).

Special Consultative Procedure (SCP): A formal consultation process prescribed in section 83 of the LGA that must be used to consult on certain matters and can be chosen by Council to consult on other matters as considered appropriate.

Strategic Asset: An asset or group of assets that the local authority needs to retain if the local authority is to maintain the local authority's capacity to achieve or promote any outcome that the local authority determines to be important to the current or future well-being of the community (as described by the LGA).

Substantial: Is a term used by Council to measure significance, it is an adjective to describe something that is large in size, value or importance.

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Appendix Two: LGA engagement principles

Section 14 of the LGA sets out engagement principles relating to local authorities, including:

- Conducting its business in an open, transparent and democratically accountable manner
- Making itself self-aware of, and having regard to, the views of all its communities
- When making a decision, taking account of:
    - the diversity of the community and the community's interests within its district or region; the interests of future as well as current communities; and the likely impact of any decisions on the interests

Providing opportunities for Māori to contribute to its decision-making processes.

DRAFT

4.6 Deliberations Report 5 - Financial Matters (Management Report)

File No.: 24/272

1. Purpose

1.1 To present to Council a management overview of the context and matters that are relevant to the deliberations of the Long Term Plan 2024-2044.

2. Recommendation

2.1 That Report 24/272 Deliberations Report 5 - Financial Matters (Management Report) be received.

2.2 That this matter or decision is recognised as significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

2.3 That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

2.4 That Council note and agree to the incorporation of the outlined changes from the draft LTP, which reduce the proposed rates increase from 17.4% consulted on, to 16.1%.

2.5 That Council endorse the changes to the Statement of Service Performance Measures as appended as attachment – D24/63957 - Statement of Service Performance Measures Deliberation Changes May 2024.

2.6 That Council endorse the inclusion of an additional $50,000 into the budget to fund a Carbon Emissions Portal in 2024/25.

2.7 That Council consider the option of Council becoming a living wage employer and increasing the budget by a further $63,195 to provide sufficient funding.

2.8 That Council continues to advocate to Central Government for an increased range of funding tools available to Councils.

2.9 That Council agrees that the words “accredited quality” is removed from the fees and charges associated with a private swim school booking at our Aquatic Facilities. This will result in still having the ability to charge for both a ‘for profit swim school – one lane per hour’ and ‘not for profit swim school – one lane per hour’.

2.10 That Council agrees that policy wording “Full Day = Six hours. Additional hours will be charged at the hourly rate.” is added under the relevant Community Facilities (Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō and Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom) meeting rooms and function spaces.

2.11 That Council agrees that the following charges are removed from the schedule following a recent refresh of the Recording Studio at Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō and our ability to provide this service. Noting that other charges still apply and can allow users to book the Recording Studio.

a. Exclusive use of recording studio + technical staff member (while rostered on)

b. Exclusive use of Recording Studio + Hourly Rate for TSM (technical staff member – not rostered on)

c. Exclusive use of Recording Studio: Full day with TSM (technical staff member – rostered on)

d. Exclusive use of Recording Studio: Full day with TSM (technical staff member – not rostered on) + Hourly rate for TST (technical staff member – not rostered on)

3. Background

This Financial Matters Report sets out those matters that have been identified following the adoption of the Long Term Plan 2024-2044 Consultation Document and Supporting Information on 6 March 2024 and includes recommendations for these matters to be incorporated into final Long Term Plan.

When the LTP 2024-2044 was developed, we expected that we would need a 17.4% rates revenue increase and set a limit of 18% for the total rates revenue increase. This, as expected, encouraged challenging conversations both before and during consultation.

When we develop LTPs and Annual Plans, we look at the work we're proposing, how we pay for it and whether that's reasonable. Rates revenue lets our Council deliver the levels of service we agreed to provide in the LTP. Unlike some other councils, we don't have income from assets in airports or ports to offset our rates income. Eighty percent of Council's income comes from rates. We therefore rely on rates to pay for a majority of what we do.

As part of setting the draft proposed rates increase, we also reviewed our Revenue & Financing together with our proposed fees and charges to make sure that there was a fair split between user charges and rates. We also included a savings target of $500k within the draft budget with the intention to find further organisational savings.

Since the adoption of the Consultation Document and Supporting Information, officers have continued to review the Council's budget and look for opportunities to further reduce our operational spending. We have also completed more detailed work to prioritise our capital spending so that the levels of capital spending align more closely with the target levels set in the financial strategy. Two workshops have been held with elected members to work through our proposed changes to the capital programme and the results are outlined in Topic 2 below.

4. Topics for Consideration

Topic 1	Further net savings and budget changes recommended by Council Officers
Topic 2	Capital Spending Prioritisation
Topic 3	Amendments to Statements of Service Provision
Topic 4	Climate Change Emissions Portal
Topic 5	Living Wage
Topic 6	Lobby Central Government for additional funding tools
Topic 7	Minor Wording Changes to Facilities Fee Policies

The draft LTP budget included a savings target of $500,000. During the consultation period officers have continued to look for further savings to bring the proposed rates increase below 17.4%.

The further review identified further savings, which means we are now proposing to reduce the proposed average rates increase down from 17.4% to 16.1%.

Topic 1 - Further net savings and budget changes recommended by Council Officers:

Given the financial pressures on Council and our community, at the time of setting the draft budget for consultation, officers committed to finding operational savings to meet the savings target.

The key changes and their implications are outlined below:

Draft average rates increase		17.4%
Change in Depreciation	(100)	(0.2%)
Change in Interest	530	1.0%
Alliance contract review	(893)	(1.7%)
Software licences	280	0.5%
Change Proposal - Savings in addition to the $500k budgeted in the change proposal	(407)	(0.8%)
Additional election funding	40	0.08%
Other changes	(33)	(0.3%)
Revised average rates increase		**16.1%**

Change in Depreciation

Following the detailed review of the capital programme, which included reducing the forecast capital expenditure for 2023/24 close to $39m, the deprecation budget is able to be reduced by $100k.

Change in Interest

The key driver of the increase in interest required is the change in timing of the capital grants expected during 2023/24 and 2024/25, as well as ensuring interest rate assumptions are in line with advice from our Treasury advisors.

Alliance Contract Review

Officers have completed a detailed review of the Alliance contract and the draft budget and identified further rates reduction of $893k. The majority of the reduction ($600k) is due to work identified that should have been treated as capital spending.

Software Licenses

Through further review officers have identified that $280k of the cloud-based software licenses were inappropriately categorised as funded through borrowings. It should only be implementation costs that are funded through borrowings.

Change Proposal - Savings in addition to the $500k budgeted in the change proposal

In April, as a result of the commitment with Council to find further operational savings, Council announced and consulted on a challenging change programme. Through the change proposal we have been able to save just over $900k. With the $500k that was assumed in the draft LTP budget, we are able to further reduce the budget by $424k.

The scope of this change proposal excludes any level of service change that we are consulting on as part of LTP consultation (for example berm mowing, community grants and funding, housing affordability and opening hours at Library and Community Centres). Any subsequent impacts from these decisions will be the subject of further consultation with those staff potentially impacted.

In additional to the proposed structural and role changes, there are a number of additional options we are seeking feedback from staff on that will support the organisation to be focused on finding additional efficiencies and productivity gains overtime.

These organisational savings, together with the implementation of zero-based budgeting during the development of the LTP 2024-2044, presents a tight fiscal budget for the period of the Long Term Plan 2024-2044. It is important Elected Members understand that there is very limited contingency, or capacity for unprogrammed work and emergency funding within budgets.

Additional Election Funding

Due to the Coalition Government announcement pending changes to the Local Electoral Act 2001. The Government's announcement states that these changes will:

- restore legislative provisions allowing for binding polls on the establishment of Māori wards/constituencies, and
- provide an opportunity for councils who do not wish to hold a poll to reverse their decision to establish Māori wards or to disestablish those wards prior to the 2025 local elections.

These changes will apply to councils that have existing Māori wards/constituencies, and those that have resolved to establish them for the 2025 local elections. This will impact HDC and requires actions or decisions by the council, given the existing Māori ward requires a poll or representation review. Conducting a poll, as HDC plans to do, will incur a cost of $40,000. This expenditure is presently unbudgeted and will require inclusion in the LTP 24-44.

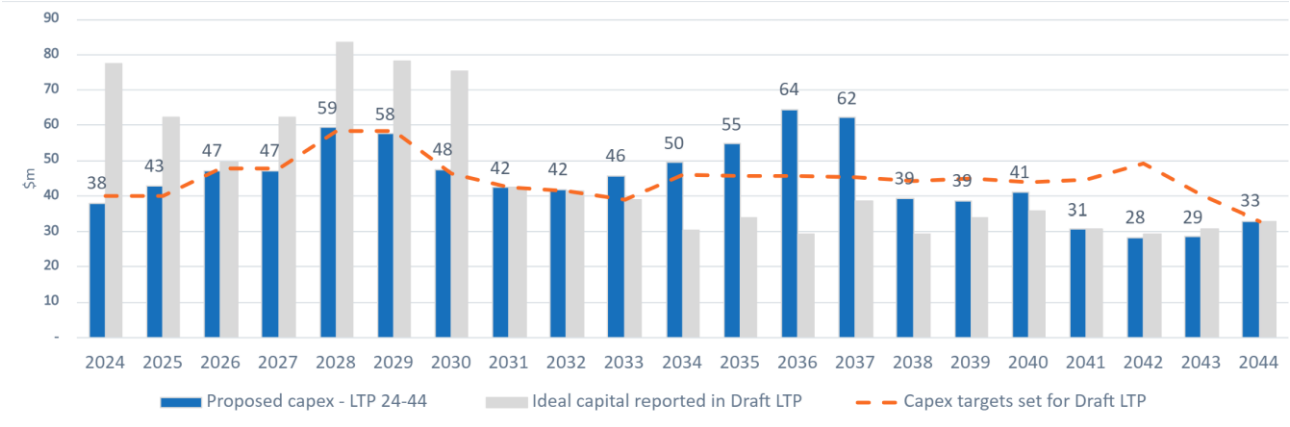
Recommendation

That Council note and agree the incorporation of the changes outlined in the section above, into the draft LTP, which reduce the proposed rates increase from 17.4% consulted on to 16.1%.

Topic 2 - Capital Spending prioritisation

During the consultation period officers completed the work to prioritise our capital spending so that the levels of capital spending align more closely with the target levels set in the financial strategy. Two workshops have been held with elected members to work through our proposed changes to the capital programme to ensure Council is able to endorse a detailed capital programme that is in line with your financial strategy target and service levels.

The proposed revised capital programme is line with the targets set during the draft LTP, noting that in years 10 to 20 there is some variation.



The proposed revised capital programme is line with the targets set during the draft LTP over the 20 years, noting that in the first ten years the total spending is proposed to be $467m, compared to the target of $481m and total spending of $565m. The 20 year budget is $904m compared to the target of $902m, and total spending of $565m.

	Draft LTP (Total Capital Spending)	Draft LTP (Capital Spending Limit)	Final LTP Proposed Total Capital Spending
Total 10-year budget	$565m	$467m	$481m
Total 20-year budget	$889m	$904m	$902m

The key impacts of the changes are set out below:

Community Facilities and Services:

- Most community facilities renewal budgets have been reduced by 50% with the exception of aquatic facilities, given the technical nature of which that budget is used for, also noting that our aquatics infrastructure is ageing and requires regular investment for maintenance. Additionally, a significant amount of maintenance budget for aquatic facilities was deferred to Year 2 of the LTP
- The creation of a Mobile Library and associated capital budget has been moved to Year 11 of the LTP. The budget for this project is $179,000.
- The inclusion of replacing the Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom roof has been allowed for in Year 1 of the LTP. The budget for this project is $525,000 which provides the Council to consider a range of options to replace the roof.
- The Library book budget has been reduced to $200,000 per annum.
- Innovative technology projects has been deferred.
- Budgets associated with a mobile stage, Youth Space renovations and mobile partitions have been removed. The total budget for those line item totaled $368,000.

Community Infrastructure:

- Community Infrastructure renewals budgets have been reduced by 50%. The Reserves budgets have decreased by $3.6m over the first six years.
- Tara-Ika reserves spending has been reduced by $5.5m and is proposed to be re-allocated to 3 waters projects.
- Budget has been moved from Year 3 of the Strategic Parks Development budget to Year 1 to create an Aquatics and Recreation Strategic Investment plan to shape future funding requirements.
- Cemeteries have reduced by $2m in the first six years due to deferral of work to Years 6-10.
- The fleet budget has been reduced by 10% across the 30 year LTP.

Property:

- Property renewals budgets have been reduced by 50%.
- A $4m increase in the Land Transport activity due to carryovers in the Tara-Ika programme to year 1 of the LTP.
- Total wastewater budget over the 20-year period has reduced by $30m. Predominately due to shifting some of the later stage estimates of the Levin wastewater treatment plant master plan to outside the 20-year period however there is still a significant investment of $64m within the first 20 years and $47m within the first 10.
    - Levin wastewater effluent budget has been reduced until the master plan has been further developed as the proposed upgrades to treatment will have an effect on the requirement effluent investment. Tokomaru wastewater treatment plant budget has been reduced due to the overarching cap on borrowing until there is more certainty around costs following resource consenting process.
    - All other treatment plants have had a slight reduction in planned upgrades due to certainty around scope and timing of growth that triggers investment. These changes help balance a significant increase in investment in wastewater

districtwide network renewals $7m to $36m based on age-based asset planning information indicating appropriate level of investment.

- Further asset management assessments and inspections are planned for year 1 of LTP to further refine and develop the minimum and priority wastewater renewal programme.

- Total water budget has increased by $85m over the 20-year period. The increase is due to higher proposed renewals investment in in both Levin and district wide water network to better align with the latest age/condition information we have for level of investment required in the water networks.
    - In conjunction with district wide water metering and water demand management this will continue to be refined in the first 2 years of the LTP to confirm the minimum and priority water renewal investment. Levin has had an increase of $15m from $38m to $54m and district wide has more than doubled from $20.5m to $43m. One of the biggest shifts in terms of phasing within the water activity is the estimates for the construction of a Levin water treatment plant raw water source from the first 6 years to the following six years based on available borrowings. This will need to be revisited at post consenting and implementation of the water metering project in Levin.
    - It is envisioned that the work on the network and water metering will help to provide head room in the demand while the complex process of design of the water source and plant upgrades are designed, phased and procured. There is still $48m over the first 20 years, with $10m in the first 3 for required renewals and upgrades to the water treatment plant, which may include some treated water storage.
    - A detailed phasing and further estimates will be developed as part of the implementation of the Levin water supply master plan over year 1 of the LTP.
- Total stormwater budget over the 20-year period has reduced by $23m. The majority of reduction has come from district wide stormwater improvements, there is now a high level of confidence that limited investment is required for stormwater pipe network renewals.
    - The investment in stormwater improvements will be further developed into a priority programme of investment with the required level of evidence in the first 3 years of the LTP. There is a single large reduction in the Tara-Ika CIP programme that has been determined to be no longer a priority of $4m from year 1. This funded has been redirected to water/wastewater investment. Levin stormwater improvements of $10m have been spread over the first 6 years rather than concentrated in the first 3 to better align with the proposed delivery programme and to help keep within debt constraints. This programme of investment will be developed alongside the Levin Stormwater consent and upcoming Iwi engagement process.
    - The north-east Levin required downstream pond has been shifted to year 3 to align with the rate of development to comply with the resource consent requirements. Funding has also been allocated to contribute to a potential connection to the Okarito Ave stormwater system.
- The above deferred delivery and reduction of some of the earlier budget assumptions to meet yearly budget caps has resulted in a reduction in total spend over the first 10 years in the 3-water space from the draft LTP of ~$50m. The second 10 years has increased by $128m. The overall draft LTP capital programme could not be funded based on borrowing assumptions and a number of reductions across Council have then been absorbed by the re-prioritised Three Water programme.

Topic 3: Amendments to Statements of Service Provision

During the final audit of the Statement of Service Performance Measures conducted by Audit NZ, we have been advised to make adjustments as they believe certain measures do not meet requirements. If the SSP remains unchanged, it was advised that HDC would receive an emphasis in the management letter.

After reviewing the list, officers have implemented suggested changes, as outlined in the Officer Comment column below. In cases where the recommendation is to remove SSP from LTP 24-44 and internally report it as part of the Organisation Performance Measure in the Organisation Performance Report, we recognise the importance of retaining the measure and target, therefore opting to report it elsewhere instead. Where there has been wording changes for SSP's, we maintain that the intent of the measure remains unchanged.

Level Of Service	Performance Measure	Target	Officer Comment
Staff have knowledge and understanding to effectively engage with Māori	A cultural competence framework is developed and milestones are met	100% of milestones	Remove SSP from LTP 24-44 and internally report as part of the Organisation Performance Measure in the Organisation Performance Report.
~~The community is supported to be prepared for an emergency~~	~~Milestone are met for the Community Preparedness Work Plan including on such workstreams as:~~ ~~Reviewing existing community response plans~~ ~~Developing new community response plans for community's without one~~ ~~Testing community response plans~~ ~~Surveying the community to test understanding of and actual emergency preparedness~~ ~~Communicate with community to encourage emergency preparedness~~	~~100% of milestones~~	Change to the reworded as shown in version below.
The community is supported to be prepared for an emergency	Staff are trained and ready to respond and support the community in an emergency	80% of full time staff completed Integrated Training Framework Foundation within 6 months of commencing	New wording

		50% of full time staff completed Integrated Training Framework Intermediate within 1 year of commencing.	
Provide funding for projects and initiatives that build partnerships and are community-led	Successful grant applications demonstrate benefits that align to Council's outcomes and priorities	≥ 95%	Remove SSP from LTP 24-44 and internally report as part of the Organisation Performance Measure in the Organisation Performance Report.
~~Provide financial support to community organisation's who provide essential services~~	~~Funding agreements with performance targets and reporting requirements are in place~~	~~Narrative outlining outcomes achieved by the funded organisations~~	Change to the reworded as shown in version below.
Community organisations to ensure transparency regarding the allocation of council-provided financial support.	Community organisations receiving funds for essential services to fulfil monitoring and reporting obligations.	100%	New wording
Māori engagement is improved	A Māori Engagement Framework is developed, implemented and monitored	Achieve	Remove SSP from LTP 24-44 and internally report as part of the Organisation Performance Measure in the Organisation Performance Report.

Reduce our impact on the environment	Implement the Levin Wastewater Treatment Plant Master Plan	100% of Masterplan milestones met	Remove SSP from LTP 24-44 and internally report as part of the Organisation Performance Measure in the Organisation Performance Report.
Provision of a sustainable and resilient water supply for Levin	Develop and implement the Levin Water Treatment Plant Master Plan	Adopt master plan and meet 100% of milestones	Remove SSP from LTP 24-44 and internally report as part of the Organisation Performance Measure in the Organisation Performance Report.
We identify priority areas to focus our stormwater investment on such as resilience and freshwater quality	Develop and implement a Catchment Management Plan Work Plan including milestones	100% of milestones met	Remove SSP from LTP 24-44 and internally report as part of the Organisation Performance Measure in the Organisation Performance Report.
We have processes to ensure Council properties are used and maintained appropriately and safely	Planned maintenance of Council owned properties as detailed in the asset register is carried out or appropriately deferred	Achieve	Remove SSP from LTP 24-44 and internally report as part of the Organisation Performance Measure in the Organisation Performance Report.
Maintenance of the reticulation network/Minimal water losses.	Percentage of real water loss from the network as measured by the standard World Bank Institute Band for Leakage.	Band “B”	Incorporate the following information to clarify the meaning of Band B.

			(Red text and table)

The Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) is a performance indicator of real (physical) water loss from the supply network of water distribution systems. The ILI was developed by the International Water Association (IWA) Water Loss Task Force (WLTF) and first published in 1999.

Developed Countries Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) range	BAND	Calculated ILI for this System	General description of Real Loss Management Performance Categories for Developed and Developing Countries
Less than 2	A		Further loss reduction may be uneconomic unless there are shortages; careful analysis needed to identify cost-effective improvement
2 to < 4	B		Potential for marked improvements; consider pressure management, better active leakage control practices, and better network maintenance
4 to < 8	C		Poor leakage record; tolerable only if water is plentiful and cheap; even then, analyze level and nature of leakage and intensify leakage reduction efforts
8 or more	D		Very inefficient use of resources; leakage reduction programs imperative and high priority

Safe water supply*.	Council's drinking water supply complies with the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules: (a) Drinking Water Standards (bacteria compliance criteria) in Levin Shannon Foxton Foxton Beach Tokomaru (b) Drinking Water Standards (protozoa compliance criteria) in: Levin** Shannon Foxton Foxton Beach Tokomaru	 Achieve Achieve Achieve Achieve Achieve Achieve Achieve Achieve Achieve Achieve	Incorporate the following information as per mandatory measure requires. (Red text)

"The Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2013 required local authorities to report their compliance with the bacterial and protozoal contamination criteria of the New Zealand Drinking Water Standards 2005.
These standards have been superceded by the Water Services (Drinking Water Services for New Zealand) Regulations 2022 (the regulations) and therefore the council is reporting against these measures relying upon the relevant incorporation by reference provisions in New Zealand law."

Recommendation

That Council endorse the changes to the Statement of Service Performance Measures as appended as attachment – D24/63957 - Statement of Service Performance Measures Deliberation Changes May 2024.

Topic 4: Climate Change Emissions Portal

Council has included in the Organisation's 2023/24 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) the requirement to present to Council by June 2024 an updated Climate Action Plan to Council for direction and a reduction of Council controlled emissions, noting the need for additional funding for this.

In discussions at Council workshops on the Long Term Plan, there was lengthy discussion and mixed views around the Council table about whether to include a placeholder budget in the LTP 2024-2044 for ongoing Climate Change work by officers and the potential implementation of a Climate Change Action Plan if adopted by Council. A budget has been included in the Draft LTP 2024-2044 and remains subject to the final decision-making process of Council. Support from Council is sought to fund a Carbon Emission Portal in 2024/25 at a cost of $50,000.

Recommendation

That Council endorse the inclusion of an additional $50,000 into the budget to fund a Carbon Emissions Portal in 2024/25.

Topic 5: Living Wage

Two submitters commented on the Living Wage.

Submitter #154 asked why Council has brought in the living wage for council workers. They asked when Council is going to make some of its workers redundant.

Submitter #409 Sharon Williams asks that Council considers setting up a small working group to explore researching the benefits and drawbacks of paying employed staff the Living Wage, (with contractors as a possible later step but not being asked for).

Analysis

Council has not introduced a Living Wage at this time. The Council received submissions supporting the Council moving to ensure all staff are on a living wage. There are currently 69 staff that are paid under the living wage. The estimated cost of moving all permanent staff to the living wage would be $63,195, which would increase rates by 0.12%.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council consider becoming a living wage employer and increasing the budget by a further $63,195 to provide sufficient funding.

Topic 6: Lobby Central Government for more funding tools

Several submitters said Council should lobby central government for additional funding tools. The Council is fully in support of seeking additional funding from Central Government and will continue to seek opportunities to partner with Central Government to seek additional funding and investigate and promote alternative funding tools.

- Submitter #105 said Central government is double dipping on GST, this should change, as should getting Central Government to pay rates.
- Submitter #140 said local government can only get extra funding by increasing rates, but central government could increase it.
- Submitters #190 said councils around the country should be approaching central government for a significant share of the GST raised locally.
- Submitter #437 Federated Farmers encouraged Council to use the full 30% of the UAGC available be used by Council for Targeted Rates to reduce general rates. While not requiring central government action, this is included here to note that this and the submitter below both advocated to Council for greater use of targeted rates.
- Submitter #414 suggested that Council lobby central government for a change in the UAGC, to increase it to 50% and do more targeted rates and include a levy for those who generate plastic waste.
- Submitters #381 Levin Intermediate asked Council for better health services in Levin and the district, so people don't have delays being seen or have to travel to get care.
- Submitter #384 asked Council to ask te Whatu Ora for better health services or more doctors to come to town as her family hasn't been able to get into a doctor's practice since moving here 2 years ago.

Analysis

In the Consultation Document Council was quite upfront about the financial challenges this and all councils are facing at this time. Under the heading *Keeping Council services Affordable* it was set out:

> *"Let's be real – we're facing some serious financial challenges, and it is important we're upfront about this. Faced with a 'broken' funding model, councils nationwide are grappling with balancing substantial rate increases to pay for what they already do and potential cuts to essential services in their upcoming Long Term Plans. Horowhenua is no exception. We believe the local government funding model needs a revamp, but that's not a quick fix, and a comprehensive review is overdue."*

Council plays a limited role when it comes providing health services. However, Council does play a role in advocating for better health services in our community and we welcome improving better health outcomes which we will continue to do, when required. We also partner with various agencies on wider health initiatives.

Recommendations

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council continues to advocate to advocate to Central Government for an increased range of funding tools available to Councils.

Topic 7: Minor Wording Changes to Facilities Fee Policies

Officers have noted some areas in fees and changes policy that may cause confusion. For this reason, the below changes are recommended for clarity. These changes will have no impact on the fees.

Recommendation

That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

That Council agrees that the words “accredited quality” is removed from the fees and charges associated with a private swim school booking at our Aquatic Facilities. This will result in still having the ability to charge for both a ‘for profit swim school – one lane per hour’ and ‘not for profit swim school – one lane per hour’.

That Council agrees that policy wording is added under the relevant Community Facilities (Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō and Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom) meeting rooms and function spaces.
Full Day = Six hours. Additional hours will be charged at the hourly rate.

That Council agrees that the following charges are removed from the schedule following a recent refresh of the Recording Studio at Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō and our ability to provide this service. Noting that other charges still apply and can allow users to book the Recording Studio.

a. Exclusive use of recording studio + technical staff member (while rostered on)

b. Exclusive use of Recording Studio + Hourly Rate for TSM (technical staff member – not rostered on)

c. Exclusive use of Recording Studio: Full day with TSM (technical staff member – rostered on)

d. Exclusive use of Recording Studio: Full day with TSM (technical staff member – not rostered on) + Hourly rate for TST (technical staff member – not rostered on)

Attachments

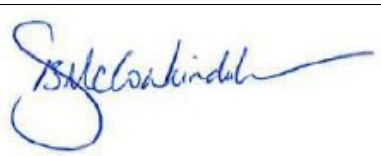
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A⇩	LTP 2024-2044 - 20 Year Capital Spending Prioritisation	369

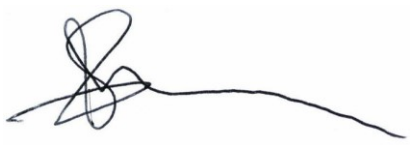
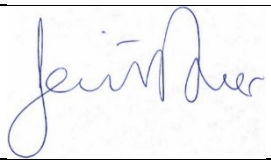
Confirmation of statutory compliance

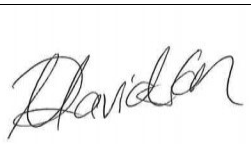
In accordance with section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002, this report is approved as:

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

Signatories

Author(s)	David McCorkindale **Group Manager - Vision & Delivery**	
	Daniel Haigh **Group Manager Community Infrastructure**	
	Brent Harvey **Group Manager - Community Experience & Services**	

	Blair Spencer **Group Manager Housing & Business Development**	
	Jacinta Straker **Group Manager Organisation Performance**	

Approved by	Monique Davidson **Chief Executive Officer**	

Horowhenua District Council
Summary of capital spending proposed for LTP

Draft Capital spending limit	40.0	47.6	47.7	58.5	58.2	46.4	42.6	41.4	38.8	45.9	45.7	45.5	45.3	44.3	44.9	43.7	44.4	49.3	40.2	33.0
Revised Capital	42.5	47.1	47.2	59.4	57.5	47.5	42.4	41.8	45.7	49.5	54.7	64.4	62.2	39.4	38.6	41.2	30.7	28.4	28.6	32.9
Increase/(Decrease) in capex	2.5	(0.5)	(0.5)	0.8	(0.7)	1.1	(0.2)	0.3	6.9	3.6	9.0	18.9	17.0	(5.0)	(6.4)	(2.5)	(13.7)	(20.9)	(11.6)	(0.1)
Cumulative change	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.9	9.8	13.3	22.3	41.2	58.2	53.2	46.8	44.3	30.6	9.8	(1.8)	(1.9)

			TOTAL 20 YEAR $m	889	902	13	FINAL LTP CAPITAL SPENDING PROPOSED FOR DELIBERATIONS																		
Activity Name	**Revised Project Name**	**Comments for Elected Members**		**Draft 20 Yr Budget**	**Final 20 Year**	**Change**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2028/29**	**2029/30**	**2030/31**	**2031/32**	**2032/33**	**2033/34**	**2034/35**	**2035/36**	**2036/37**	**2037/38**	**2038/39**	**2039/40**	**2040/41**	**2041/42**	**2042/43**	**2043/44**
Stormwater	8631 - Districtwide Stormwater improvement	Stormwater improvements to be idetenfied. This is not asset condition investment therefore has been scaled back to balance the need for investment in water and wastewater		31,196	10,000	(21,196)	100	1,000	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Wastewater	8499 - Levin Wastewater Network	Planning in Year 1 $50k Renewal Nominal budget per year $1.2M. Top down value extrapolated over 30 years, no CPI		40,002	36,243	(3,759)	50	2,536	2,536	2,536	2,536	2,536	2,536	2,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536
Water Supply	~~8458 - Shannon Water Network~~	Margret Street - Shannon		7,647	-	(7,647)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Water Supply	~~8457 - Foxton Water Network~~	Union Street Thomas Place		8,911	-	(8,911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Facilities	9665 - Purchase of Library Books	Reduced to $5 per capita as per direction from Council		12,812	4,715	(8,097)	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	915
~~Water Supply~~	~~9083 - Foxton Beach Water Network~~			4,005	-	(4,005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	8561 - Reserves renewals (Non - building)	Rationalisation needed on capex spend, possible reduction to be determined (based off SPM, like cushion falls and carparks)		37,325	30,435	(6,890)	439	733	629	392	371	608	527	1,146	1,224	432	1,809	2,882	1,069	1,353	2,248	2,190	1,669	3,467	1,801	5,445
~~Water Supply~~	9632 - 00009632. Tara-Ika - Water Reticulation	Remove		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	8950 - Tokomaru Wastewater Treatment Plant - Resource Consent	Confirmation of treatment and disposal then resource consenting.		10,929	600	(10,329)	350	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9481 - Tara-Ika Reserves	Maunu Wahine		7,500	2,000	(5,500)		2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
~~Wastewater~~	9712 - 00009713. Levin WWTP Master plan & Strategic Upgrade	Removed and conbined with 8502		48,876	-	(48,876)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	9850 - Levin Wastewater Treatment - Effluent Discharge	Beginning of Effluent Discharge upgrade program. Yr 2 expansion area confirmation and consent stragey. Mid term land aquisition for expansion		23,666	19,000	(4,666)	500	500	500	2,500	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
~~Wastewater~~	~~Network - Confirm combine to new workorder for distreitiwde~~	Removed and combined with new Districtwide Wastewater Network		3,766	-	(3,766)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
~~Wastewater~~	~~Network - Confirm combine to new workorder for distreitiwde~~	Removed and combined with new Districtwide Wastewater Network		3,610	-	(3,610)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	8489 - Shannon Wastewater Treatment Plant	Plan for floating wetland and minor upgrades		3,151	1,100	(2,051)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
~~Water Supply~~	9634 - Districtwide- Water - Property	Combined with 9825		1,289	0	(1,289)	-	0																		
Solid Waste	9599 - Cap Shape Correction	Removed /closed		336	-	(336)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
~~Wastewater~~	~~9619 - Levin Wastewater Network - North East Growth~~	Completion of North East line Line - Tyne Street - Budget Shifted to new work order 9951		2,400	-	(2,400)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	8720 - Waitarere Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant	Treatment plant process screen installation -- Year 5/6 for either piping or plant upgrade		11,453	9,380	(2,073)	80	150	150	-	5,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	9847 - Foxton Wastewater Treatment Plant	Wavebands Upgrade and consenting commitments Irrigation expansion in year 4		6,562	5,033	(1,529)	300	300	500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stormwater	9475 - Tara-Ika Stormwater	Intergrated Plan		4,050	100	(3,950)	100		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	8456 - Levin Water Network	60% of the WSP report for required renewal in first 9 years, extrapolated over 30 years, no CPI. Detailled condition based assessment May 24 to validate		38,659	54,200	15,541	1,000	2,300	3,800	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Water Supply	9086 - Ohau Water Network - Future	Cost in Year 3 to investigate potential future connection to levin		14,013	13,380	(633)	-	100		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	8,280	-	-	-
~~Wastewater~~	8501 - Levin wastewater treatment plant - Renewals	merged with 8502		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Facilities	9660 - Building Renewals- Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-po	Reduced by 50% - Years 1-10		3,621	3,014	(606)	112	17	173	46	29	10	189	20	9	11	26	165	256	76	375	112	1,138	125	81	42
Community Facilities	9542 - Foxton Building Renewals (AC.2020.01)			521	-	(521)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
~~Stormwater~~	STW.2020.02 - Foxton Beach Stormwater - Consent	Shifted to new work order		463	-	(463)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	8824 - Cemetery - Avenue Rd - Extend burial and cremation sites	Extension required		846	480	(366)	-	100	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Facilities	9659 - Building Renewals - Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom	Reduced by 50% - Years 1-10 - Roof in Year 1		2,566	2,199	(367)	525	9	8	73	15	84	12	-	66	112	251	5	140	5	190	395	16	16	244	34
Wastewater	9792 - Levin Wastewater Network - Inlet Pipe	CIP Project is for LWWTP inlet Pipe - Construction Planned for 24/25		-	2,134	2,134	2,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
~~Wastewater~~	~~Levin Wastewater Treatment Plant - Irrigation - Pot Mitigation~~	Merged with 9621		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Facilities	9656 - Activity Renewal - Libraries - Internal Plant			1,036	766	(270)	12	18	18	112	26	19	25	13	6	82	-	44	80	13	84	14	38	39	81	42
Community Facilities	9657 - Activity Renewals - Community Centres - plant			1,160	891	(269)	50	53	38	24	22	18	29	17	12	62	19	37	26	35	78	51	143	55	89	34
~~Stormwater~~	9606 - Actions from Catchment Management Plans	Combined with 8631 - District wide		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity Name	Revised Project Name	Comments for Elected Members	Draft 20 Yr Budget	Final 20 Year	Change	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	2041/42	2042/43	2043/44
~~Wastewater~~	8484 - Foxton wastewater treatment plant - Planned renewals	Removed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	8562 - Sportsgrounds renewals (buildings)	For works like new carpet in Ohau domain building, fire safety stuff	6,850	6,051	(799)	193	123	274	86	104	159	440	59	12	94	237	666	460	111	1,286	111	496	161	727	250
Community Facilities	9837 - Mobile stage trailer (CC.2020.04)	No longer required	294	-	(294)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	8574 - Foxton Beach Reserves (FHA)		167	-	(167)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	9831 - Districtwide Water Network Demand Management - Renewals	Year 1 - replacement of data loggers that will become obsolete due to 3G network shutdown by Spark (quote from supplier plus installation costs). Year 2 > - allowance for renewal of existing bulk water meters and other water demand management assets.	-	715	715	50	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Solid Waste	9598 - Leachate remedial option / work	Council yet to accept BPO3 as the prefferred option for the extraction of dilute leachate. Budget set aside to cover conseting and build of extraction system. Allowed for in landfill provision sheet	815	-	(815)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste	9597 - Landfill Development (gas collection & ongoing capping)	Potential future partnership with gas supplier which may require installaton of additional extraction gas heads. No budget set at present time. To be funded by Landfill Provision.	110	-	(110)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9057 - Stream management plan	Retain - Waiwarara stream	672	569	(103)	17	18	19	19	20	42	23	26	27	27	28	29	30	31	32	34	35	36	38	39
Property	9076 - Property renewals program		9,260	8,899	(361)	364	474	382	120	144	346	277	115	301	393	886	367	521	433	312	374	724	641	452	1,274
~~Wastewater~~	8497 - Districtwide pump stations - improvement & resilience	Removed	-	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	8465 - Shannon Water Treatment Plant	Membrane and pump replacements, consent application costs for extract permit and discharge contaminants	103	710	607	350	180	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Transport	9320 - Footpath Renewals	Programme of footpath renewals, no change from LTP, medium confidence of NZTA funding	13,668	13,595	(73)	818	849	881	519	529	539	549	559	569	579	589	615	642	670	700	731	763	796	831	868
Community Infrastructure	9552 - Mangahao tracks renewals / improvements		142	87	(55)	25			32		-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	Fluoridation	Note risk of funding not being available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
~~Water Supply~~	9836 - Tokomaru Water Treatment Plant - Strategic upgrade (ADD-016)	Removed combine with 8630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Facilities	9643 - Innovative technology projects	Deferred	336	296	(40)	-	-	-	7	47	-	-	8	56	-	-	-	10	72	-	-	-	16	81	-
~~Wastewater~~	9832 - 00009832: Districtwide Wastewater - De-watered Sludge strategy	Removed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste	9601 - Solid Waste property renewals	Council foresees no immediate capital expenditure for solid waste property renewals. Budget allocated from Yr 6 of LTP for minor additions to property.	257	225	(32)	-	-	-	-	-	16	17	17	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9546 - Foxton East Beautification	Tree planting programme on Eastern side of Foxton - not critical	30	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
~~Water Supply~~	8464 - Levin Treatment Plant - Renewals	Removed combined with 9712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Facilities	9658 - Building Renewal - Shannon Library	Reduced by 50% - Years 1-10	248	228	(20)	-	5	8	5	-	7	-	3	18	-	2	5	20	22	29	-	48	23	-	34
Community Facilities	8543 - Foxton Aquatic Centre Plan Renewals	Reduced. Need for a new assessment to inform future budget assessments	955	924	(30)	25	-	14	11	22	83	11	11	12	18	54	13	69	14	221	110	15	79	16	128
Solid Waste	9603 - Renewal works at Foxton Transfer Station	Council will invetigate the use of levy fundng to make changes to the recycling site layout. In Yr 3/4 of the LTP.	86	76	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	-	-	-
Community Facilities	9841 - Mobile Library (LS.2020.01)	Not a priority	340	179	(161)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
~~Stormwater~~	9834 - Foxton Stormwater Network	Is it really worth having this in hear for 10k, shouldn't it just come out of district wide stormwter imporevment, ..why arnt there work orders for other areas... Remove and put in district wide, untill sepecific project?	10	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Facilities	9247 - Levin - Disabled change facilities	Deferred	100	95	(5)	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	7	-	42	-	-	8	-	-
Planning & Regulatory Services	9264 - Animal Control - Body worn video equipment	Reduced based on need	54	50	(4)	-	6	-	-	5	-	-	11	-	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	12	-	-	-
Water Supply	9088 - Waitarere Beach Water Network - Future	Cost in Year 3 to investigate potential future connection to levin	21,056	21,053	(3)	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	243	3,803	3,962	4,129	4,302	4,483	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste	9500 - Mobile Recycling Stations (MRS)	Potential capital expenditure for the renewal of transfer station contract. Council does not own the mobile recycling stations.	309	350	41	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Transport	9319 - Footpath Improvements	Programme of new footpaths, and improvements to existing footpaths, no change from LTP, low confidence of NZTA funding	7,194	7,202	9	259	286	293	299	305	310	316	322	328	334	339	354	370	386	403	421	439	459	479	500
Community Infrastructure	9842 - Cemetery - Manakau - Extension (Cem-05)		2,093	2,097	4	-	30		437		-	-	1,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9553 - Stafford Street Reserves improvement	Not Critical - Moved to Y5 and reduced	305	150	(155)	-		-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity Name	Revised Project Name	Comments for Elected Members	Draft 20 Yr Budget	Final 20 Year	Change	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	2041/42	2042/43	2043/44
Community Infrastructure	- Totara Reserve Remediation	Weed control is critical - otherwise Moved out to Y8	165	166	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	9951 - Levin Wastewater Network - Tyne	To complete North east levin WW project	-	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Community Infrastructure	8526 - District halls & pavilions reactive renewals	Minor renewal works like windows, doors, floors	140	141	1	20	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9838 - Cemetery - Foxton - Development (Cem-03)	Extension required	2,079	2,080	1	104		-	267	-	277	-	1,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9853 - Forestry Target Reserve (Res-07)	Maintainence needed for trees	652	652	-	-	-	-	318	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9273 - Public toilets - Major renewals	Need to Retain	4,557	4,562	5	-	468	-	480	-	498	-	516	-	-	543	-	-	609	-	-	683	-	-	766
Community Infrastructure	8565 - Coastal reserve resiliency program	Need to Retain	1,514	1,515	0	50	52	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	63	65	68	70	73	76	158	164	170
~~Wastewater~~	8494 - Waitarere Beach wastewater treatment plant - Planned renewals	Merged with 8720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	- Replace Bore head and piping Levin Domain	Critical works	52	52	0	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	9791 - Tara-Ika Wastewater Network - Queen - North South	CIP Project is for Tara-Ika Queen Pipe - Construction Planned for 24/25 - Pending Approval with WK	-	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9794 - Manakau Domain initiative projects - Better Off Funding		200	250	50	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	8534 - Public toilets - Minor renewals	Need to Retain	303	304	1	58	60	61	62	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Transport	9421 - Sealed Roads Resurfacing	Programme for reseals, no change from LTP, high confidence of NZTA funding	34,025	34,065	40	1,210	1,334	1,368	1,394	1,421	1,448	1,475	1,502	1,529	1,556	1,583	1,653	1,775	1,853	1,935	2,020	2,109	2,202	2,298	2,400
Land Transport	9323 - Sealed Road Pavement Rehabilitation	Programme of road renewals, no chnage from LTP, high confidence of NZTA funding	27,021	27,053	32	974	1,074	1,102	1,123	1,144	1,166	1,188	1,209	1,231	1,253	1,274	1,331	1,389	1,450	1,514	1,581	1,650	1,723	1,799	1,878
Land Transport	9420 - Traffic Services	Programme of renewals, including street lights, roadmarking and signs. no change from LTP, high confidence of NZTA funding	13,049	13,064	15	567	515	528	538	548	559	569	579	590	601	611	638	666	695	726	757	791	826	862	900
Land Transport	9418 - Drainage Renewals	Programme of drainage renewals, no change fom LTP, high confidence of NZTA funding	11,510	11,524	14	415	458	469	478	487	497	506	515	524	534	543	567	592	618	645	673	703	734	766	800
Treasury & Support	9609 - Fleet Vehicles	Moved to below	4,632	-	(4,632)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury & Support	9020 - Replacement of computing devices (laptops/ terminals/ desktops)	In line with Request from Councillor Boyle we are reducing this - Propose to reduce by 5% rather than 10% to align with staff reduction.	4,232	4,020	(212)	233	117	167	234	151	151	254	161	143	298	143	162	330	143	219	338	171	249	357	
Community Infrastructure	9852 - Waikawa Beach walkway (Res-04)	Amalgamated with other line as requested by Councillors	238	-	(238)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury & Support	9857 - Implementation of Digital Strategy		2,742	2,743	1	170	127	128	130	159	160	137	139	170	144	173	152	190	164	170	210	221	-	-	-
Land Transport	9322 - Bridge and structures renewals	Programme of bridge and structure renewals, no change from LTP, high confidence of NZTA funding	4,447	4,452	5	160	177	181	185	188	192	195	199	203	206	210	219	229	239	249	260	272	284	296	309
Community Infrastructure	8697 - Cemetery - Avenue Rd - Development	Extension required	150	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Transport	9419 - Structures Component Replacements	Programme of structure components renewal (usually guard rails), no change from LTP, high confidence of NZTA funding	3,021	3,025	4	109	120	123	126	128	130	133	135	138	140	143	149	155	162	169	177	185	193	201	210
Land Transport	9422 - Unsealed Roads Metalling	Programme for adding aggregate to unsealed roads, no change from LTP, high confidence of NZTA funding	1,294	1,296	2	47	51	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	64	67	69	73	76	79	83	86	90
Community Support	CDEM04 - 5 x Portable Water Storage Bladders		115	115	0	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Treasury & Support	9740 - IT - new computing devices laptops / terminals / desktop		471	471	0	20	21	21	21	22	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	-
Treasury & Support	9018 - Mobile phone replacement programme		441	441	0	19	21	18	20	22	19	21	23	20	23	24	21	25	27	24	28	30	27	31	-
Community Support	CDEM01 - 10 x Laptops for EOC		90	90	0	14	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	24
Treasury & Support	9021 - Replacement of monitors/ screens		267	267	0	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	-
Treasury & Support	8583 - Network components		235	235	0	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	16	16	-
Community Support	9441 - Website Development		121	121	1	10	66	10	10	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	10	-
Community Support	9663 - Flags		158	158	0	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	11
Treasury & Support	8592 - Hardward Purchases		6	6	0	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Support	CDEM03 - 10 x Tablets for needs assessments		34	34	(0)	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	9
Community Support	CDEM02 - 2 x HDMI TVs including Mobile Trollys		24	24	(0)	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6
Treasury & Support	H&S1 - Lone Worker Devices (6)		14	14	(0)	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Community Facilities	8542 - Levin Aquatic Centre Plan Renewals	Unchanged due to the nature of the plant.	3,532	3,536	5	-	519	47	28	80	874	90	30	52	31	431	99	35	35	152	688	121	47	41	136
Community Facilities	9541 - Strategic and growth related aquatics projects (AC.2020.13)	Still factored for Year 3	29,179	29,179	-	80		1,231	1,334	1,358	1,383	1,408	1,433	1,457	1,482	1,507	1,566	1,627	1,691	1,757	1,825	1,896	1,970	2,047	2,127

Activity Name	Revised Project Name	Comments for Elected Members	Draft 20 Yr Budget	Final 20 Year	Change	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	2041/42	2042/43	2043/44
Community Facilities	9845 - Mobile outdoor screen & accompanying audio & visual equipment		40	40	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Community Facilities	9652 - Youth Space Renovation	No longer required	13	-	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Facilities	9655 - Mobile partitions		61	-	(61)	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Community Facilities	9827 - Levin Building Renewals (AC.2020.02)		1,403	1,408	4	-	488	-	-	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	604	-	-	-
Community Facilities	LS.2020.05 - Makerspace for Children Youth and Adults	Not a priority	192	192	(0)	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	- Target Reserve Development	Can Push out further - Important in relation to O2NL	1,926	1,926	-	-	-	-	-	543	1,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9048 - Cemetery - Avenue Road & Levin - Upgrade	Moved out	2,915	2,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-		2,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9556 - Levin Domain Grandstand		1,327	1,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9843 - Cemetery - Manakau - Logging (Cem-08)	Maintence of pine block adjacent and earthworks	320	320	-	-	-	320		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	Be-01 - Oxford Street Beautification (Transforming Taitoko)		845	845	-	-	-	63	256	261	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	Be-02 - Revoked SH1 Beautification		615	615	-	-	-	-	-	109	166	169	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	Res-15 - Strategic parks development - Reserve development for growth	(for projects like Donnelly Park)	23,035	23,035	-	80		1,231	1,334	1,358	1,383	1,408	1,433	1,457	1,482	1,507	1,566	1,627	1,691	1,757	1,825	1,896	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	SP-06 - Shannon Domain - Grandstand strengthening and fit out		719	719	-	-	-	-	-	-	719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Support	9558 - Facility signage		65	65	0	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	20
Community Support	9559 - Christmas Lights		103	103	0	-	2	8	6	7	-	2	9	7	8	-	2	10	8	9	-	3	9	11	-
Community Support	9560 - New Portable Generator - Emergency Management		6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Support	9561 - VHF Digital Radio Upgrade Project - Emergency Management		28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
Land Transport	9840 - Local Road Improvements	Programme of significant improvements to cater to traffic changes from O2NL and growth, moved budgets in the 29/30, 30/31, 31/32 years further out, starting 33/34.	33,664	33,664	-	-	-	-	5,353	5,455	-	-	-	2,000	3,870	5,558	5,664	3,766	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning & Regulatory Services	9267 - Parking - Mobile ticket devices		24	24	0	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Planning & Regulatory Services	9268 - Parking - Body worn video equipment		29	29	0	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	-
Planning & Regulatory Services	9562 - Animal - Dog Pound shade and kennel repairs		33	33	-	-	-	10	-	-	11	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning & Regulatory Services	9828 - Animal Control - Dog Pound driveway concreting (AC2)		26	26	0	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning & Regulatory Services	9829 - Animal Control - Dog Pound facility refurb (AC3)	Pending Council Decision	1,030	1,040	10	-	1,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning & Regulatory Services	9830 - Animal Control - Stock pound fencing & stock loading ramp (AC5)	Required	21	21	0	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning & Regulatory Services	PARK2 - Parking - Meter Replacements	Linked to Revenue generation	49	49	0	-	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Representation & Community Leadership	9907 - Foxton Futures Transformation	Spread the costs across years 3 and 4	524	524	-	-	-	224	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Representation & Community Leadership	Governance - Civic Furniture/IT Renewals		316	317	1	-	69	13	-	22	55	-	39	40	41	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury & Support	- Fleet - all fleet and fleet infrastructure renewals / upgrades	Reducing by 10% in line with request from Councillors	-	4,169	4,169	218	87	257	33	295	-	381	122	286	37	328	-	441	144	345	45	412	-	555	182
Treasury & Support	Cust.2020.01 - Front of house furniture renewal (Cust.2020.01)		36	36	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9839 - Cemetery - Shannon		450	450	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	- Easton Park	Moved to year 3 as requested by Councillors	400	400	-	-	-	400	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property	8531 - Community buildings programmed renewals		61	61	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9033 - Waitarere Domain improvements	Not Critical - minor improvements	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Infrastructure	9554 - Reserves renewals (buildings)	i.e Holben paviliions	1,289	1,289	0	28	35	87	15	33	41	26	39	27	110	54	164	109	57	32	33	123	109	75	91
Community Infrastructure	8563 - District fencing contingency	Need to retain - Legislation	1,504	1,504	0	48	52	52	56	54	87	61	63	64	70	71	76	78	85	89	92	96	99	103	107
Community Infrastructure	8568 - District play equipment	Retain - to keep playgrounds within specification and part of our SSP	2,786	2,787	1	87	92	96	102	104	110	111	122	127	128	133	144	156	158	169	175	182	189	197	204
Community Infrastructure	- Riveside Reserve , Ohau	Not Critical	320	-	(320)					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	9891 - Levin Wastewater Treatment Plant – Planting	Planting	-	120	120	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	9627 - Districtwide Wastewater Treatment property renewals	Nominal amount per year for Misc Property Renewals	1,289	1,287	(2)	50	50	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	85	88

Activity Name	Revised Project Name	Comments for Elected Members	Draft 20 Yr Budget	Final 20 Year	Change	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	2041/42	2042/43	2043/44
Land Transport	9318 - Safety improvements	Programme of safety improvements, no change from LTP, low confidence of NZTA funding	20,654	20,678	25	745	821	842	858	874	891	908	924	941	958	974	1,017	1,062	1,109	1,157	1,208	1,261	1,317	1,375	1,435
~~Water Supply~~	8468. WS - Reactive renewals - District Wide	Combined with respective network work orders.	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	8630 - Tokomaru Water Treatment Plant	Complete upgrades, operator control room and fencing	1,074	1,000	(74)	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	0000 - Tokomaru Wastewater Treatment Plant	Treatment upgrade as per consent Year 3	-	5,500	5,500	-	500	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Wastewater	9621 - Levin Wastewater Treatment Plant - Irrigation	Expanation of Current irrgation infrastrure, bio reactor, wetlands	-	1,750	1,750	1,000	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Transport	9477 - Tara-Ika - Roading - Tararua Road Intersection Upgrade	As per Agreement with WK for Roundabout construction corner of Taraura and SH57	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Transport	324B - 324 - Road Improvements	Programme of improvements focusing on road widening. No Change from LTP, High confidence of NZTA funding	17,061	17,082	20	615	678	695	709	722	740	750	763	777	791	805	840	877	915	956	998	1,042	1,088	1,135	1,185
Water Supply	8462 - Foxton Beach Water Treatment Plant	UV Filter required, Treatment Upgrade and additional storage in yr 4. Additional $1.5M over LTP budget for reservoir	1,187	2,850	1,663	250	50	50	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Transport	324 - Resilience Improvements	Programme of improvements focusing on drainage and resilience. No Change from LTP, high confidence of NZTA funding.	18,028	18,002	(25)	650	670	735	749	763	778	793	807	821	836	850	888	927	968	1,010	1,055	1,101	1,149	1,200	1,253
Stormwater	9932 - Levin Stormwater - North East	Required under resrouce consent once certain number of houses consented in catchment and Okarito connection	-	2,800	2,800	25	25	1,800	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stormwater	9079 - Levin Stormwater - Consent	Note, name changed to Levin Stormwater Discharge Resource Consent. Additional added to cover Iwi engagement and experts for consenting process	-	600	600	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste	9228 - Wheelie Bins & glass crates	Annual cost for wheelie bins and crates for new dwellings and replacemnet of damaged stock.	743	920	177	57	60	60	43	44	45	46	48	49	50	51	54	57	59	62	65	69	-	-	-
Wastewater	8506 - Shannon Wastewater Treatment - Effluent Discharge	'Complying with Consent commitment. Shannon Effluent Discharge Planting and Fencing . Previously unbudgetted.	-	500	500	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Transport	452 - Cycling Improvements	Programme of new cyclepath and shared paths, no change from LTP, low confidence of NZTA funding.	19,986	19,924	(62)	721	748	776	830	846	862	879	894	911	927	943	984	1,027	1,073	1,120	1,169	1,221	1,274	1,330	1,389
Wastewater	9849 - Foxton Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant	Areator. Plant capcity and irragation expansion investigation in yr 1. budget from yr 4 for growth	2,118	1,720	(398)	220	-	-	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stormwater	0000 - Foxton Beach Stormwater - Consenting	Network improvement intervention allowance of $1M not in LTP	-	1,300	1,300	150	150	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Representation & Community Leadership	9591 - Levin Town Centre strategy activation projects	Includes carry forwards of $2.4m and a more even spreading of the costs, costs also pushed out to year 7	11,483	14,149	2,666	2,000	2,575	2,619	2,557	1,625	1,653	1,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	0000 - Ohau Wastewater Network - Future	Changed to match LTP, noting budgets and feasibility study to be undertaken in Yr 3	14,334	14,335	1	-	100		-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	4,235	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	9301 - Foxton Water Treatment Plant	Work in 23/24 on green tank. New bore requird. Investigation work required. Also full plant master plan and refirurb or replacemet of clarifiers /channel. 2x bores at $550k + $200k	2,849	2,100	(749)	300	300	850	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	9825 - Districtwide Water Network - Metering	Districtwide water metering	6,470	4,844	(1,626)	2,474	2,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Transport	9790 - Tara-Ika- EWA	$3M from 23/24 carried forward in additiona to existing $6M as per previous council direction for for construction of EWA noted in Table 1 (Attachment A) for an estimated value of $7.5M.	7,000	9,670	2,670	7,670	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stormwater	8631 - Levin Stormwater improvement	In line with briefing 10 April 2024 - Allowance for $3.3M Yr 1-3 and additional 4M Yr 4-10 to be rephased by decisions of Council during programme development phase to address highest priority in network inprovements. Uncertainty of final costs, therefore alinged with oringinal LTP as a limit	11,099	10,980	(119)	600	1,600	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,840	1,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	9712 - Levin Water Treatment Plant	Back up UV unit. Upgrade filter out the replacement filters, new reservoirs and standby UV reactor. Yeah 4 -6 budgets from the master plan have been shifted foward 3 years due to budget phasing. This will be reasssed as the master plan processing is progressed. Year 11 -12 also phased. Total still balances with what is in master plan.	-	48,080	48,080	1,000	2,080	7,500	-	-	-	5,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	9630 - Levin Water Treatment Plant - Water Source	Year 1 - 3 Consenting Costs	65,034	65,700	666	400	400	400	1,500	-	-	-	5,000	10,000	14,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	8502 - Levin Wastewater Treatment Plant	Yr 1 - Poly dosing equipment / Digestor replacement / Planning Long term as per master plan budgets, with modifications such as shifted $19M to yr 21 to keep within debt phasing, will be revised as master plan is progressed Noting estimates +100-50% and will be confirmed for LTP 27	61,363	64,161	2,798	1,000	5,160	5,537	11,106	11,412	6,149	7,364				228	8,386	7,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater	0000 - Districtwide Wastewater Network	Network renewals for regions outside levin combined to one workorder. Topdown for first 9 years extrapolated over 30yr, no CPI	-	36,567	36,567	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828	1,828
Water Supply	0000 - Districtwide Water Network	60% for WSP report fro required renewal for first 9 years, spread over 7 years. Then extrapolated over 30 years, no CPI. Detailled condition based assessment May 24 to validate Union Street Thomas Place 'Margret Street - Shannon	-	43,519	43,519	1,050	2,050	2,213	3,213	3,213	3,213	3,213	3,213	3,213	1,721	1,721	1,721	1,721	1,721	1,721	1,721	1,721	1,721	1,721	1,721
Property	00009793. Levin Town Centre Development - property purchase - Better Off Funded	Better-off funding	-	735	735	735	-																		

Activity Name	Revised Project Name	Comments for Elected Members	Draft 20 Yr Budget	Final 20 Year	Change	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	2041/42	2042/43	2043/44
Property	00009798. Te Maire Park Development Initiative - Better Off Funding	Better-off funding	-	336	336	336	-																		
Community Infrastructure	9555 - Playford Park	Carry over - Storage works that begin 2024	-	50	50	50																			
Community Infrastructure	Waikawa Beach Accessway	Added the waikawa walkway line as requested by council	-	1,238	1,238	-	1,238																		
Community Infrastructure	9854 Manakau Domain - Improvements (SP-02)	Funding recieved via Better off	150	-	(150)																				
~~Stormwater~~	~~9449 - Levin Stormwater - North East~~	Moved to 9932	2,500	-	(2,500)																				

4.7 Deliberations Report 6 - What Services do we need for our Community? (Topic 1)

File No.: 24/275

1. Purpose

1.1 To present to Council for deliberation, the submissions on the Long Term Plan 2024-2044 in relation to the rates increase and what services will be provided in that increase.

2. Recommendation

2.1 That Report 24/275 Deliberations Report 6 - What Services do we need for our Community? (Topic 1) be received.

2.2 That this matter or decision is recognised as significant in terms of s76 of the Local Government Act 2002.

2.3 That Council thanks submitters for their time and acknowledges their submissions.

2.4 That Council adopt Option 1 – 23.6% average rates increase to keep the current levels of service

OR

2.5 That Council adopt Option 2 *(Preferred)* – 17.4% average rates increase with some reduced levels of service (noting that given the additional cost saving work done by the organisation that this option requires a rates increase of 16.1% for Year 1 of the Long Term Plan 2024-2044.)

OR

2.6 That Council adopt Option 3 – Reduced levels of service to achieve an average rates increase less than 17.4%

OR

2.7 That Council adopt Option 4 - Council develop a bespoke package which includes / excludes components from Option 2 and/or 3.

3. Topics for Consideration

Topic 1	Option 1 (Current Levels of Service) – 23.6% average rates increase to keep the current levels of service
Topic 2	Option 2 – 17.4% average rates increase with some reduced levels of service *(noting that given the additional cost saving work done by the organisation that this option requires a rates increase of 16.1% for Year 1 of the Long Term Plan 2024-2044.)*
Topic 3	Option 3 – Reduced levels of service to achieve an average rates increase less than 17.4%
Topic 4	Council may wish to develop a bespoke package which includes / excludes components from Option 2 and/or 3.

Background to developing options on services provided and a proposed rates increase

Council has taken a thorough approach to determining the current and forecast financial situation, assessing work that must be done and opportunities to do or defer work to be in a position to set out the three options consulted on. The process followed developing the financial picture and rates options is set out below.

Please see Deliberations – Summary Report for further detail.

Zero-based budgeting

During the LTP Amendment officers trialled Zero Based Budgeting, which was starting the budgeting process from a starting point of 'zero' and then building in costs associated with the work proposed for the next financial year and period of the LTP. This is instead of a more common approach of taking the budget from the previous year and seeing what is expected to be different in the year ahead.

This approach was rolled out across Council budgets for this LTP. The purpose was to gain a better understanding of costs, and increasing accountability and confidence in the budgets. It was also timely as Council wanted to be able to show that close scrutiny had been applied internally before building the LTP programme and from that, what would be proposed and consulted on with our community.

Solid Waste, Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

In the 18 October 2023 Workshop Council were presented with information on solid waste rating – current issues and different approaches that could be considered depending on the direction Council wished to take and be reflected in the WMMP.

Financial position and Preparation of a Financial Envelope to Work With

The grouping of Workshops on 1, 8 and 15 November 2023 began with an overview of the Financial Strategy, that is, key factors that contribute to Council's financial position.

This showed Council is facing significant financial challenges because of the economic environment, growth challenges and their impacts on interest, insurance contractual cost increases and the associated impacts on the cost of managing, developing and replacing our assets. These directly impact on fees and charges, and rates revenue required to continue with the same level of service. Interest, depreciation, insurance and utilities alone account for 16% of the initial proposed rates increase of 18.8%. Depreciation alone contributes 9.8% of the proposed increase and it relates mainly to the rising costs of the Three Waters infrastructure.

From there each Activity of Council was presented for discussion: First considering the issues, challenges and opportunities for each, then considering the Activity Management Plans and budget for each.

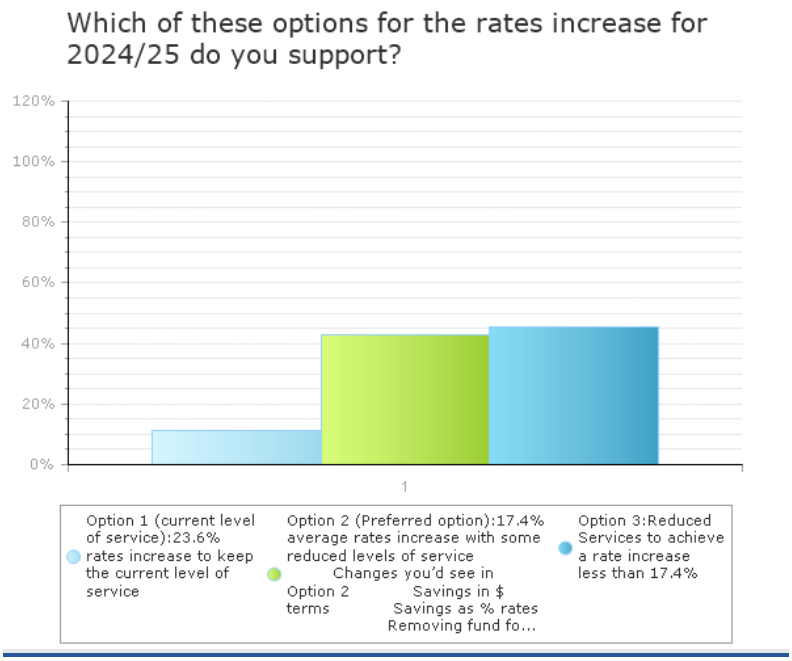
The 29 November 2023 Workshop moved from getting the picture of what the budgets issues and opportunities currently are, to shaping issues for consultation and rates options. The public workshop shared the results of early engagement, the review of Statements of Service Provision (SSPs) and proposed amendments to fees and charges following discussion at earlier workshops.

Following feedback from Council, four different budget packages were presented ranging from 9% to 24%. In a public-excluded workshop Council were presented with the implications for staff, services and partnerships of each option. Council were provided with the presentation and a budget calculator and were able to individually signal their preferences for options to be brought forward into the budget endorsement paper considered on 13 December 2023.

The 6 December 2023 Workshop brought back budget information following guidance Council provided at the 29 November Workshop. This material formed the basis of the budget approach and was endorsed by Council on 13 December 2023.

A budget based on a 17.4% rates increase was endorsed to enable budget preparation, and formation of draft consultation options and material which was considered at a workshop, revised and presented for adoption on 6 March 2024.

<table>
<tr><th>TOPIC 1: What services do we need for our community?</th><th>Number of submitters who selected this option</th><th>%</th></tr>
<tr><td>Option 1 (current level of service):
23.6% rates increase to keep the current level of service</td><td>46</td><td>11.44%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Option 2 (Preferred option):
17.4% average rates increase with some reduced levels of service
<table>
<tr><th>Changes you'd see in Option 2</th><th>Savings in $ terms</th><th>Savings as % rates</th></tr>
<tr><td>Removing fund for Adverse Events/Emergencies</td><td>$200,000</td><td>0.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Increasing fees (by higher than the average) to meet Revenue and Financing Policy target for Animal Control and other minor changes across the organisation</td><td>$100,000</td><td>0.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Closing Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō, Youth Space and Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom on Sundays*</td><td>$77,000</td><td>0.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Increasing parking meter fees from $1.10 to $2.00 to increase revenue</td><td>$100,000</td><td>0.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sell half of Council's Carbon Credits</td><td>$450,000</td><td>0.9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Increase trade waste levies</td><td>$214,000</td><td>0.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stop Urban berm mowing</td><td>$240,000</td><td>0.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reduce Council's investment in Waste Minimisation activities</td><td>$100,000</td><td>0.2%</td></tr>
</table></td><td>173</td><td>43.03%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Option 3:
Reduced Services to achieve a rate increase less than 17.4%</td><td>183</td><td>45.52%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>402</td><td></td></tr>
</table>



Option 1 (Current Levels of Service) – 23.6% average rates increase to keep the current levels of service

Summary of Submissions

46 submissions. out of the 399 on this topic, supported this option. 16 submitters did not comment and 25 submitters indicated that they support the current levels of service. Comments included:

- Council has underfunded for too long and we're seeing the consequences now
- Support the increase but berm mowing could be stopped
- Seen too many reductions in rates increases lead to reduced but needed infrastructure spending.

Analysis

Forty-six (46) submitters were supportive of the Council adopting a 23.6% rates increase with some noting that it was important that the Council was appropriately funding infrastructure. It is important to note that this increase would not be favoured by the remainder of submitters who supported increases at 17.4% or below.

Option 2 – 17.4% average rates increase with some reduced levels of service

Option 2 (Preferred option): 17.4% average rates increase with some reduced levels of service			**Number selecting this option**	**%**
Changes you'd see in Option 2	**Savings in $ terms**	**Savings as % rates**	173	43.03%
Removing fund for Adverse Events/Emergencies	$200,000	0.4%		
Increasing fees (by higher than the average) to meet Revenue and Financing Policy target for Animal Control and other minor changes across the organisation	$100,000	0.2%		
Closing Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō, Youth Space and Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom on Sundays*	$77,000	0.1%		
Increasing parking meter fees from $1.10 to $2.00 to increase revenue	$100,000	0.2%		
Sell half of Council's Carbon Credits	$450,000	0.9%		
Increasing trade waste levies	$214,000	0.4%		
Stop Urban berm mowing	$240,000	0.5%		
Reduce Council's investment in Waste Minimisation activities	$100,000	0.2%		

Summary of Submissions

A total of 173 out of the 399 submissions supported this option.

Option 2 was presented as a package. Submitters were asked whether they supported 17.4% rates increase with the list of changes to services as listed in the table above. Submitters did not have the option to tick which of the components they supported.

A number of submitters commented on other matters they wished to see included, or excluded from the list, as well as ideas to raise revenue. Of the 170 submitters in favour of Option 2, 69 did not add further comment.

Of those commenting on Option 2, the following themes came through:

- 18 submitters commented that Council should reduce its own costs, including Councillor and staff costs, focus on the essentials and not 'nice to haves' (Submitters #1, #44, #45, #85, #177, #187, #274, #278, #308, #337, #376, #391, #395, #413, #430, and #453)
- 7 submitted with ideas to raise more money (Submitters #82, #89, #138, #180, #183, #190, and #231)

- 5 submitters agreed reductions in service were necessary but were concerned about the impact on vulnerable members of the community (Submitters #4, #144, #147, #232, and #449)
- Submitter #280 said Council should cut funding to Levin Town Centre before cutting funding for community facilities
- Submitters #402 and #410 suggested no Sunday opening, no berm mowing and keep community development funding
- Submitter #423 supported reducing funding for economic development and reducing Community Development funding by 50%
- Submitters #110 and #401 suggested keeping community facilities open and berm mowing funding
- Submitter #340 suggested less frequent berm mowing
- 3 supported keeping waste management (Submitters #46, #179, and #326).

Analysis

The sections below are presented in the order they appeared in the table presented in Option 2.

Removing fund for Adverse Events/Emergencies

Six (6) submitters supported keeping the adverse events fund (Submitters # 77, #202, #429, #439, #440 and #487):

- Submitter #7 suggested that if the $200,000 isn't used in a year it could roll over to the next as there is no guarantee the funding would be used in a year. This way the cost would be for the first year; a smaller amount could be added in future years so that Council has essentially self-insuring for emergency response
- Submitter #429 said need to ensure Halls and Marae are able to take in people needing shelter after an event.
- Submitter #439 ask that Council maintain the Adverse Events Fund or seeks alternative ways to support communities during such events.
- Submitter #440 said keep adverse events new budget $200,000 as we have already seen tornadoes in Horowhenua that Council has had to clean up after.
- Submitter #487 supported removing the fund because, they said, their area didn't receive any assistance during the Hokio flood.

The Adverse Event Fund was a new proposal put forward by officers in preparation for this LTP. The idea behind the fund was to budget an amount each year that could be utilised in the event of a significant adverse event. The intention is for the fund to grow year on year assuming that it is not required in response to an event. The impact of not having this fund means that the status quo would resume whereby Council borrow to offset the unbudgeted expenditure caused by an adverse event. This does not in any way impact Council's ability to respond to a Civil Defence Emergency.

Increasing fees (by higher than the average) to meet Revenue and Financing Policy Target for Animal Control and other Minor Changes Across the Organisation.

This relates to the proposal to increase dog registration fees by 30% in order to meet the Revenue and Financing Policy target.

In response to the question *'Is there was anything they would like to tell Council about the proposed fees and charges?'* eleven (11) submitters commented about the proposed changes to

dog registration fees (Submitters #57, #58, #72, #74, #95, #113, #118, #171, #333, #350, #380, and #462.

Summary of Submissions

Nine submitters: #57, #58, #72, #74, #113, #181, #171, #333, #350, #380, and #462 commented on the large increase in dog registration fees and many of the same submitters asking why the fees for all dog owners or responsible dog owners are being increased, instead of focusing on increasing the fees for irresponsible dog owners and the penalties for non-compliance.

Submitter #95 asked for harsher fees for roaming dogs, encouraging higher fees for roaming dogs to be released from the pound.

Submitter #113 asked for justification on why such a large increase, compared to other increases, Submitter #171 supported the increase in fees.

Analysis

Council's Revenue and Financing Policy combines the animal control and dog control activities, and sets out that 80-90% of the cost to deliver the dog control service be recovered through fees and charges. In preparation for the LTP process a review of the percentage of time spent by animal control staff was spent carrying out 'animal control activities' and how much time was spent on 'dog control activities. It was identified that at least 90% of Officer's time is spent on dog control related activities. Therefore, of the overall cost for both activities the dog control activity absorbs 90% of these costs.

For the dog control activity, fees and charges are received in the form of dog registration fees, infringement fees and fees associated with dog impounding; with majority of the fees received through dog registrations. While it may seem unfair for responsible dog owners to bear the same costs for registration as those who are less responsible, this is not entirely accurate.

The owners of dogs that are impounded are charged an impound fee and associated kenneling costs, which includes daily sustenance and care costs which must be paid before the dog is released from the pound; and Council has a selected owner policy process which includes Dogs NZ and Racing Greyhound status' for dog owners where for those who apply and meet the issuing and ongoing criteria, includes a reduction in dog registration fees per dog. The owner continues to be eligible for this registration status per dog so long as they continue to live at the same address, and comply with the issuing criteria.

Except for Dogs NZ and racing greyhound applicants, the criteria for selected owner status sets that a dog must be de-sexed among other criterion to be considered. In the proposed fees and charges, the fee for selected owner policy is $20 less than the fee for a de-sexed dog.

Council might consider a decrease in the registration fee associated with dogs registered as selected owner policy to provide a greater incentive for achieving this status. However, without the re-distribution of the consequential reduction in income associated with this registration class, the Dog Control Activity will not meet the revenue and finance policy for the funding of this activity.

It is therefore recommended that should this be the decision of Council, that registration fees for a de-sexed dog be increased to cover the shortfall. There are currently 553 dogs registered as selected dog owner policy, and 3,271 dogs registered as de-sexed.

Recommendations

That Council acknowledges the submissions raising matters about Dog Registration fees and charges.

That Council considers a decrease in the registration class fee for 'Selected Owner Policy' and in doing so increase the registration class fee for a 'De-sexed Dog'.

Analysis

In Option 2 submitters were asked whether they thought or could suggest alternative ways to reach the 17.4% rates increase without closing community facilities on Sundays. A number of submitters commented on other matters they wished to see included, or excluded from the list, as well as ideas to raise money components they supported.

Twenty-five (25) submitters in written submissions said *Don't close Community Facilities on Sundays.*

Some included more than one of the below comments:

- 13 submitters said keep spaces open on a Sunday, with several noting the impact closing Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom would have on tourism. (Submissions #52, #59, #237, #255, #258, #273, #310, #330, #344, #404, #408, #424, and #440)
- 8 submitters said leave Sunday, and close on a week day (or part day) instead when there is less foot traffic (Submissions #17, #31, #32, #35, #60, #118, #205, and #424)
- 7 submitters said reduce library/spaces opening hours – where under utilised
- 5 submitters said Community facilities are a basic and everyone should have access/invest in youth (Submitters #398, #487, and #105)
- Submitter #398 asked if Council could consider not removing community development or closing facilities, noting the facilities provide a low or no cost option for young people, which is valuable with the cost of living crisis
- Submitter #105 asked Council not to cut youth services. She said young people are very inspiring and have great imagination – so if no place to go they will find own place and ideas
- Submitter #384 suggested moving to a mobile service on a Sunday/ on call service, and to consider making a booking service in the weekends.
- Submitter #439 asks that Council consult youth in the district before closing the Youth Space on a Sunday.

Seven submitters made additional comments that they supported *Closing community facilities on Sundays* (Submitters #37, #46, #73, #115, #26, #296, and #485).

The current hours of our Community Centres and Libraries are as detailed below.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Te Takeretanga o Kura hau pō	9 – 5.30	9 – 5.30	10 – 5.30	9 – 5.30	9 – 5.30	10 - 4	1 - 4
Youth Space	9 – 5.30	9 – 5.30	10 – 5.30	9 – 5.30	9 – 5.30	10 - 4	1 – 4
Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom	9 - 5	9 - 5	9 - 5	9 - 5	9 - 5	10 – 4	10 - 4
Shannon Library	10 – 12 1 - 5	10 – 12 1 - 5	10 – 12 1 - 5	10 – 12 1 - 5	10 – 12 1 - 5	10 - 12	Closed

Though the LTP Process, officers were tasked with investigating a level of service reduction to save costs by closing Cultural and Community Centres, Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau pō (including the Youth Space) and Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom on Sundays.

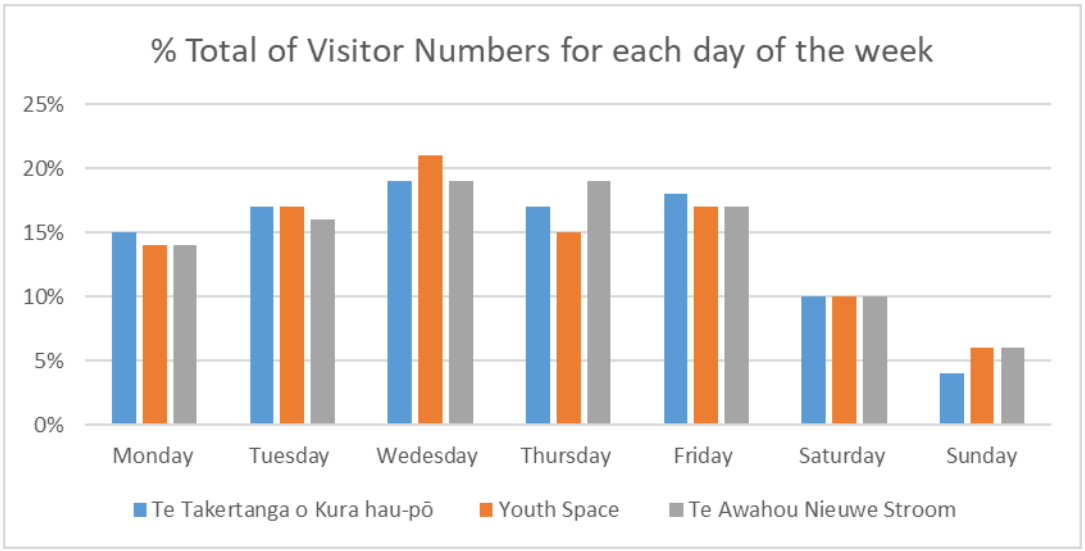
Closing on a Sunday (or any other day of the week) results in a saving not only in relation to staff costs but also in facility cleaning as the facilities are cleaned seven days a week. There are likely other savings associated with utilities (energy, water and gas) however in modelling this data these have not been taken into account. A breakdown of potential savings across all days of the week are detailed below, calculated on an average wage for rostered staff (including students).

TTKOHP	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Staff #s	8	8	8	8	8	5.5	4
Hrs per day	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	6	3
Cleaning / Hygene	$ 423.00	$ 423.00	$ 423.00	$ 423.00	$ 423.00	$ 423.00	$ 423.00
Cost per day	$ 1,768	$ 1,768	$ 1,768	$ 1,768	$ 1,768	$ 858	$ 312
Total	$ 2,191	$ 2,191	$ 2,191	$ 2,191	$ 2,191	$ 1,281	$ 735

TANS	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Staff #s	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Hrs per day	8	8	8	8	8	6	6
Cleaning / Hygene	$ 350.00	$ 350.00	$ 350.00	$ 350.00	$ 350.00	$ 350.00	$ 350.00
Staff Cost per day	$ 520	$ 520	$ 520	$ 520	$ 520	$ 390	$ 390
Total Daily	$ 870	$ 870	$ 870	$ 870	$ 870	$ 740	$ 740

The total savings associated with closing facilities on a Sunday is $76,600.

In terms of the visitor impact, we are able to scrutinize visitor data from facility door counters to determine visitor trends from the past 12 months. This data is represented below and tells us that in terms of visitors to the facilities, Sunday is the quietest day of the week noting of course that Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō is currently only open three hours on a Sunday.



There are a few other important factors to take into consideration, if Council investigate other days to close outside of the weekends as suggested by some of the submitters:

- The impact that this may have on the Café tenants within the facilities. Both facilities have cafes that operate with the Library Café in Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō opening Monday – Friday and Sweet Dreams Café in Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom operating Tuesday – Saturday. The Cafes provide an important attraction and element within both facilities
- The impact on our staffing model given that we have a number of employees who work Monday to Friday and appreciate not being required to work on weekends which is reserved for weekend rostered staff
- Further work would need to be undertaken to better understand what impact closing during the week would have on both AA and iSite services and contractual agreements. The AA counter in particular at Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō generates high interest during the week which in turn, generates revenue for Council. The AA counter is not open during the weekends.

A small number of submissions and discussions during the consultation period highlighted the possibility of not closing the Youth Space and keeping it open, while the remaining parts of Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō are closed. From an Analysis perspective, logistically this is possible and can be done by keeping the internal doors locked and making one set of toilets accessible to users of the Youth Space. The entrance to the Youth Space from Bath Street would be the entrance during this time. In order to achieve this, operationally, at least two staff members would be required. The cost to achieve this option is approximately $15,000 per annum. Therefore, if the Youth Space remained open on Sundays, this would reduce the forecasted saving to $61,600.00.

If Council proceeds with the reduction in opening hours to achieve the savings required, Council may like to consider providing delegations to the Chief Executive to determine these, based on evidence of customer usage.

Recommendation

That Council supports the reduction of opening hours for Te Takeretanga o Kura-hau-pō, the Youth Space and Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom.

Increasing parking meter fees from $1.10 to $2.00 to increase revenue

Six (6) submitters commented about the proposed changes to parking fees and charges:

- Submitter #1 suggested Council look at the revenue opportunity from parking – suggesting following up on the number of people parking on yellow lines to drop children at school
- Submitters #32 and 256 supported increasing fees further
- Submitter #28 one suggesting Council remove parking enforcement in the main street and make parking free, or introduce licence plate recognition technology that is monitored remotely
- Submitters #409 and #393 supported increasing parking fees, noting the low cost in comparison to Palmerston North and Wellington. Submitter #393 supported fees increasing to $2.50 per hour.
- Submitter #444 agreed with moderate increases, also noting other districts have higher parking rates.

Analysis

How much to increase the parking meter fees was considered when looking at options. Any amount of increase needs to be balanced against the likelihood the increase in fees would be paid.

Parking meter machines accept both coin and card, with the majority of fees paid into the meter with cash, making up approximately 72% of fees paid in the meter. Consideration was also put into whether local shops or businesses in the parking meter zones would be impacted by the significant increase in hourly fee.

Parking infringement fees are set by regulation, with the infringement fee for failing to pay the meter sits at $12.00.

Council will sell half of its Carbon Credits

A number of submitters commented on this proposal:

- Submitter #240 believes that selling half the carbon credits may be the wrong move because if Council needs to purchase more in the future the cost is unknown.
- Submitters #295 noted that while this was proposed, it wasn't known how the carbon credits are being used by Council and what the cost is of selling them over the long term.

- Submitter #409 was concerned that if Council has to purchase them again in future that Council could face a higher cost.
- Submitter #424 said Council should sell off carbon credits. Council no longer needs to offset landfill, so the forestry owned by Council could be used to cover carbon credits for the capped existing ones.
- Submitter #469 for Horowhenua District Ratepayers and Residents Association suggested the selling of carbon credits may not realise the financial benefit suggested when comparing to the outcome of government carbon credits.
- Submitters #455 and #440 said sell all of carbon credits given the high amount of forestry around the region; use half as per option 2 and use other half for offsetting recycling costs to try to stop taking on debt for operational costs (and maintaining recycling).
- Submitter #487 asked why sell Carbon Credits, what is the benefit?

Analysis

The carbon credits currently held were derived from an historical sale of forestry assets. Since December 2023 the market price for these credits has reduced from $74 per NZU to today's price of $54 per NZU. A depreciation in value of $270,000 in the last six months. The last three government auctions of 2023 sold nil credits, however the first auction in 2024 did sell some units at $64. Forward projections are inherently uncertain and become more uncertain the further out they are made. When the price was at $74 the 2030 projections of value was $144.

The proposed partial sale would return $364,000 to Council in the current market, at the 2030 projection this value would be $970,000. It should be noted that government settings may also change in this time. When offset against Council borrowings and the depreciation seen in the market recently the cost of carrying this asset YTD 2024 would extrapolate to $34 per rating unit per annum (or 0.53%).

Te benefit of selling a portion of the credits is directly aligned to servicing debt, conversely the market may reach the levels projected increasing the values of the credits. The current trend has been down however. Selling the credits and releasing debt is a certainty with tangible value for the ratepayer, whilst retaining the credits for market value growth leans towards speculation. Selling half of the credits as proposed seeks to take a balanced risk position.

Increasing Trade Waste Levies

Four (4) submitters commented on trade waste levies:

- Submitters #409 and #444 supported the increase and suggested they be increased further to deter waste to landfill and promote recycling and reusing
- Submitter #424 did not support an increase to trade waste levies, this should be cost recovery only, not revenue gathering. That one commercial business they'd spoken with would find increases crippling
- Submitter #440 said trade waste levies should be fully funder user pays;

Analysis

Officers note that the fee structure allocated for trade waste is for recovering Council's cost for administration, compliance monitoring, inspections, and the use of the wastewater system. Charges may vary depending on the trade waste sector and category of the discharger. Fee increases will also usually occur at times when there are changes in the sector from the regulator in terms of compliance monitoring, reporting, and sampling.

Commercial businesses are responsible through the trade waste discharge consent for ensuring that their discharges do not adversely affect the wastewater system or treatment plant.

Council will continue to work with commercial businesses to assist with advice on ways to improve trade waste discharge quality.

Officers also note that the Trade Waste Bylaw will shortly be reviewed which will include further consultation and opportunity for feedback on any changes proposed through that.

Berm Mowing

Seventeen (17) submitters commented about the proposed removal of berm mowing.

Several submitters opposing the removal of berm mowing raised concerns about attractiveness, ability of some to mow their lawns and creation of fire hazards.

- Submitter #158 does not support the 'Stop Urban Berm Mowing' in Foxton Beach. Berms act as a secondary flow for stormwater, some elderly residents are unable to mow their own lawns, and tidy berms makes the area attractive to holiday makers
- Submitter #357 is concerned about difficulties mowing in winter and noted that Shannon berms include the stormwater drains. Suggesting that if they are to maintain the berm, therefore they are being asked to maintain the stormwater system without any remuneration. They are in favour of Option 1 in order to maintain this service
- Submitter #175 and #254 do not support removing berm mowing as it would make areas less attractive and appear uncared for
- Submitters #416 asks that berm mowing be retained. They are concerned that with many unoccupied blocks in Shannon, the town would rapidly look unattractive
- Submitters #479 are concerned about Foxton and the beach becoming unattractive and creating fire risks if berm mowing is stopped
- Submitter #258 is concerned about the burden of mowing being taken from Council to homeowner, and concerned about creating a fire hazard.

Several submitters made alternative suggestions:

- Submitter #1 agreed with stopping berm mowing, or making it user pays.
- Submitter #380 Retain berm mowing or apply a rates rebate for residents with large Council-owned berms
- Submitter #173 suggested that if berm mowing removed, each street help neighbours unable to mow their lawns so all can take pride in neighbourhood and contribute to community support.
- Submitters #295 noted that the land is Council land and suggested that council provide support for those who don’t mow their own berm for reasons other than disability (provided for by the Ministry of Social Development) by hiring a lawn mower out to them, so they can provide the labour.
- Submitter #409 noted ideas about exploring berm gardens, concerns about neglected berms, and that discussions in Shannon have indicated a preference for Council to liaise with small local businesses to ascertain whether cheaper contracts could be obtained
- Submitter #411 submits that the mowing of berms be done less often, perhaps a longer gap between mowing as done during COVID.

Submitters in favour of stopping berm mowing made the following comments:

- Submitter #109 said urban berm mowing should be stopped and made the responsibility of the residents
- Submitter #105 said Council should stop berm mowing and people can do their own. If they can't, for example are disabled and don't have good neighbours to help, then maybe Council could step in. If people resist, fine them. Do mow parks and reserves
- Submitter #424 said people should mow their own lawns. It may result in some untidiness but that perhaps if people see they have the untidiest berm, then they'd mow it.

One submitter made the following comment:

- Submitter #341 – said I guess urban berm mowing will get to stay even though no berm mowing gets done out our way!! These two matters will be influenced by the urban vote for sure.

Analysis

Horowhenua District Council's Open Spaces Maintenance contractors currently mow berms across the district. The areas that are mowed as a part of this are in the attached maps. For many residential areas, residents often decide to mow their own berms. However, the mower operators still travel the roads to inspect if they need to be done.

There are some areas of the district that have larger berms and some residents may find it difficult to maintain these. In Shannon and Foxton some berms are as large as 12m x 25m and have tough terrain to mow and are therefore risky particularly with a push mower.

Berms along road reserves will still be mown, such as north and south of Levin, as these are viewed as road reserves rather than berms. However, there are some longer connecting roads that are not considered road reserves such as Hokio Beach Rd and Lady's Mile between Foxton and Foxton Beach. If Council decides to maintain these and not other berms, Council could reclassify these areas.

Should the proposed option be adopted, Council will not enforce any requirements for ratepayers to mow their berms. However, the hope would be that these would be mowed as needed by locals. And for those that don't have the means to mow their berms, the Horowhenua community has shown their generosity of spirit, no doubt neighbours will help each other to keep the district beautiful.

As there is no legal obligation imposed by Council to mow the berm, enforcement would not be pursued. The expectation is that individuals would take personal responsibility for maintaining their berms voluntarily. Many members of the community currently mow and maintain their own berms, which contributes to the overall beauty and cleanliness of the district. It is expected that residents will continue to take pride in their properties and surroundings, voluntarily ensuring that their berms are well-maintained.If a berm is left unattended and becomes overgrown, posing health and safety risks such as a fire hazard or environmental risk, Council will intervene and take necessary action to mitigate these risks. In such instances, it is likely that the cost incurred for remedial measures will be passed on to the property owner.



Example of an un-maintained Berm

Berm mowing contributes to the overall aesthetic of the district ensuring that it is visually attractive. Well-maintained berms not only contribute to the visual charm of neighbourhoods, but also ensure practical benefits for residents and visitors alike. Properly trimmed and cared-for

berms create an inviting environment for outdoor activities and recreation, making our district an attractive destination for residents and tourists.

Beyond aesthetics, regular berm maintenance also supports important safety measures. Keeping berms neatly trimmed helps prevent potential hazards such as fire risk or overgrowth encroaching onto roads, which can impede visibility for motorists and pedestrians.

Although many residents take the initiative to mow their own berms, a significant portion of the community relies on this service to be provided by Council. This is evident from the volume of complaints received by the Call Centre and the number of CRMS raised as broken down by category below. Note that the figures below are provided for high level analysis, officers have not interrogated this data any further. The figures highlight the importance of berm mowing to some members of the community.

CRM Category

CRM Category	2024 FY	2023 FY	2022 FY
Grass mowing or spraying complaint, Parks, Res, Sports Ground, Berms	77 (YTD)	82	93
Berms mowing Urban	22	25	21

While officers have not tested this with Council's lawyer, when undertaking research on how other Councils have approached berm mowing there is a question of liability for any accidents, incidents or damage to property that may occur when a resident is mowing land that is owned by council.

The output based contract means that making changes to specifications or frequency of mowing has little or no difference to the costs associated with berm mowing as our contractor effectively employs staff to cover the contract in its entirety rather than a per mow basis. In simple terms, cutting this service will likely have an impact on the resourcing levels of our contractor.

Waste Minimisation Funding

A number of submitters commented about waste minimisation funding:

- Submitter #6 Richard Christie said the cost of council rubbish bags should increase and the amount of the increase be used to fund a local waste minimisation effort.
- Submitter #88 Jo McCallum doesn't believe cutting waste minimisation services to rural communities, or charging them extra would be best long term, unless Council invests extra money into recycling hubs for rural areas. If not, many rural properties would dump their recycling into landfill as they live so far from a recycling station. They support a significant increase in waste removal/disposal to pay for this. An increase in dumping waste would perhaps be more of an incentive to reduce our waste
- Submitter #179 submitted that if Option 2 for the average level of rates is adopted they would like there to be no reduction in Council investment in waste minimisation activities and to make up the savings by continuing to partially fund recycling through debt (an additional saving included in Option 3). *(*note comment also included in Option 3 below)*
- Submitter #326 said waste minimisation and recycling should be a priority - any reduction in services will lead to increased material going to landfill and fly tipping. People with mobility issues or lack of transport cannot take waste to central locations
- Submitter #409 did not support this proposal as it seemed contrary to the WMMP vision and instead noted investment may be needed to achieve those goals.

- Submitter #444 did not support reducing waste minimisation funding, rather increase it so that soft plastics and electronic recycling services could be provided.
- Submitters #455 and #440 said unfortunately, their organisations agree to a temporary reduction in waste minimisation education activities until the finances become manageable.

Analysis

It is important to note in the development of the WMMP and LTP it was proposed to ring fence funding specially for WMMP future initiatives. It was proposed for this funding to be removed as part of the preferred Option 2 for 'What services do we need for our community'. This effectively meant deferral of investment in WMMP initiatives over and above the status quo. On reflection it's not certain that all submitters have understood the scope of the proposed $100k reduction in investment as some have interpreted it as a reduction to recycling LOS covered in deliberations report #2.

Officers acknowledge submitters #6, #88, #179, #326, #455 and #440. Overall there are two submissions who support the reduction due to cost pressures. Two in support and suggest that initiatives are funded through recycling service debt funding or cross subsidy from bag sales. Noting officer's recommendation on bag prices covered under Deliberation Report – Fees and Charges.

In the latest round of solid waste operational forecasts, it has been confirmed that an additional $160k of revenue will be received as part of the waste levy for the 2023/24 financial year. This continues to increase due to the increase in levies being charged on waste to landfill and the higher than average population growth being experienced in Horowhenua providing a larger pro-rata share of regional rebate. It can therefore be assumed that the future WMMP initiatives can still be delivered in 2024/25 with forecast increased funding from the MFE levy. Alternatively, at the direction of Council, this funding could be reallocated into subsidy of the recycling services.

Option 3 – Reduced levels of service to achieve an average rates increase less than 17.4%

A total of 183 out of the 399 submitters submitting on Topic 1 supported Option 3. The table below shows the options selected. It is noted that some submitters ticked Option 3 but did not select any of the proposed items below or make a comment. Some submitters made comments but did not tick boxes. Some submitters made comments in addition to ticking boxes.

Proposals for further reducing rates increase.

Option 3 – Proposals for further reducing rates increase	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Slowing down our work on implementing our affordable housing action plan; $90,000; 0.17%	120	15.58%
Reducing our investment in economic development for the district; $200,000; 0.38%	109	14.16%
Continue to partially fund recycling through debt; $625,000; 1.2%	106	13.77%
Remove funding for community development. This includes removing community grants and funding; $945,000; 1.8%	118	15.32%

Reduced investment in information services; $176,000; 0.3%	135	17.53%
Reduce the level of rates funded depreciation; $140,000; 0.3%	107	13.90%
Reduce investment in roading; $400,000; 0.8%	75	9.74%

Summary of Submissions with comments

Of the 181 submitters who supported Option 3, 101 submitters did not make an additional comment.

The following comments were made. Please note that the inclusion of the libraries and berm mowing comments is intentional – the submitters supported Option 3 and made those comments about matters in Option 2:

- 24 submitters said that the rates increases were unaffordable, not right with the cost of living increases or in the current economy (Submitters #3, #9, #18, #34, #54, #64, #67, #83, #117, #164, #174, #186, #184, #208, #235, #242, #249, #260, #317, #328, #333, #334, #345, #409, and #444).
- 11 submitters said Council should cut its costs (Submitters #176, #178, #185, #191, #230, #341, #192, #374, #386, #474, and #477).
- 9 submitters said Council should focus on core business (Submitters #103, #121, #132, #145, #181, #197, #210, #293, and #352)
- Submitters #11 and #28 said that if something is not affordable it shouldn't be done
- Submitter #133 said Council should reduce economic development funding, reduce community grants for 5 years only, and halve IT funding
- Submitter #147 does not support any of the options outlined in option 3, specifically removing funding for community development, reducing roading budget, anything to do with housing being slowed down. They don't think recycling should be funded through debt
- Submitter #159 said they needed more information
- Submitter #241 said Council should go bankrupt. They don't receive services from Council so it would not impact them.
- Submitter #293 said keep Māori Wards.
- Submitters #295 suggest Council survey the community and ask what they would be prepared to pay for. They note that there is a lot of power to be harnessed from the community – a lot of 'grey power', fit able and willing to do things.
- Submitter #329 said don't close the libraries
- Submitter #338 said Council should ensure that the value of services "Gifted" to organisations in the community as part of BAU is captured and reported so the ratepayer can see this as a $ value. This could include discounts applied to fees but I'm sure that there are many organisations who benefit without being part of the formal grant application process where the $ value is recognised. What is the value of meetings and advice given to developers before they develop? It would also be good to see the $ value of the cost to comply with Government mandates or legislation if that is possible, even initially when they make a ruling that results in extra costs at local government level
- Submitter #416 said keep berm mowing.

Slowing down work on implementing the Affordable Housing Action Plan

Of the 183 submitters supporting Option 3, 120 supported slowing down work on the Affordable Housing Action Plan.

Submitters commented about housing:

- Submitter #476 Fale Pasifika Horowhenua and Pacific Leaders Group would welcome the opportunity to work with Council on affordable housing and a First Home Ownership training or programme, e.g. home ownership tailored to Pacific People
- Submitter #180 asked as more of a question – if Option 2 is progressed, if social housing work is not progressed to save a mere $90k is it worth it, given the hardship of those with accommodation issues
- Submitter #409 does not support this proposal, viewing it as an equity issue. They said proactive strategies are required to manage population growth, retain residents and give the district's diverse population the possibility of living locally if they wish to.
- Submitter #444 did not support this proposal, noting over the last 10 years they're seen a huge increase in housing price, and that this is often pushing lower income or beneficiary renters out of housing in Shannon.
- Submitter #455 said regrettably Council is not currently in a financial position to provide this but reserve the option to work on affordable housing in the future when HDC is spending within its income.

Analysis

The effect of this reduction would be in the form of one FTE working more closely and deliberately on the Housing Action Plan. Removing this role would not impact the current rate of change, more so remove any ability to accelerate the focus on affordable housing opportunities. Albeit there is a cost to enhancing this focus of around $5 per annum, per household, there is also a cost for the 180 people [March 2024] living in our community on the housing waiting list that should be considered. The recent review of the Housing Action Plan has already streamlined the focus and improved the tangible measures supporting the delivery of this programme. The ability and time available to reach out to the community would be reduced, although this relationship aspect could be included in the Community Development programme, and this would include support in helping the Pasifika community, and others in our community, to find affordable housing solutions.

Reducing our investment in economic development for the district

Of the 183 submitters supporting Option 3, 109 supported reducing investment in economic development for the district:

Analysis

The economic development budget in the Draft LTP is $675,000 per year, which is currently made up of the contract of $650,000 to outsource economic development and have the services delivered on behalf of Council. The balance is used for sponsorship of economic development related activities and events such as the local and regional business awards. Reducing the economic development budget by $200,000 per year (nearly on third) is significant and would require the scope of the economic development services contract to be reduced. Council would need to prioritise the focus and deliverables of the contract. The deliverables for the one year contract extension (2024/25) have not been confirmed yet as the outcome of this budget decision will ultimately influence what can be delivered by the current service provider. It is noted that Council has committed to undertake a section 17A service review of the delivery of economic development services during 2024/25. The outcome of this review is expected to also inform the cost of delivering economic development services, which would inform future budget requirements.

Continue to partially fund recycling through debt

Of the 183 submitters supporting Option 3, 106 supported partially funding recycling through debt.

Analysis

This would directly impact on Council's level of debt and would impact on rates in the future. Depending on other decisions to use debt, this may require the Council to reduce its capital programme to ensure that debt remains below 250% of operating income. Net Borrowings are planning to reach a peak of 239% in 2026. This means there is only $9.4m of capacity within borrowings before the limit is breached in 2026.

Remove funding for community development. Including removing community grants and funding

Of the 183 submitters supporting Option 3, 118 supported removing funding for community development, including removing community grants and funding.

- Submitter #240 suggests the Community Development budget be capped at $400,000 with grants coming from this
- Submitter #272 – Unison Community Choir said 'Please don't cut community development or grants because we rely on this – like a village'
- Submitter #310 strongly opposes any reduction to community development grants and funding to reduce rates. They said local not-for-profit organisations need ongoing and sustainable grant funding and the Council provides an essential grant that enables these services to continue
- Submitter #409 did not support this proposal but said if it becomes the only way to continue this service provision, this is acceptable rather than losing the service.
- Submitter #439 asks that Council retain the Community Development Funding even if Option 3 is adopted.
- Submitter #451 asked that Council to continue to support community with continued programme of work. The ability for her to do her youth programme (and make LTP video submissions with rangatahi) is very valuable, so Council needs to keep capacity to be part of the community and ability to be engaged.

Analysis

Effectively this option would remove Councils Community Development function in its entirety and this would have a significant impact on the wider community. The Community Development Team plays a pivotal role in supporting the Community Wellbeing Committee and its associated networks. They serve as the primary point of contact for various communities, organisations, clubs, and individuals throughout the Horowhenua District, providing vital support and nurturing numerous community-led initiatives and events. The elimination of this function would not only disrupt these essential services but also undermine the collaborative efforts that sustain our local community's vibrancy and resilience. The delivery of the soon to be adopted Community Wellbeing Strategy will be impacted and the delivery of its associated action plan will be limited.

This option would result in the cessation of Council grants, funding, and services, significantly affecting organisations that play a crucial role in ensuring the safety and well-being of Horowhenua residents and visitors. For instance, Council funding supports vital services provided by organisations like the Horowhenua Crime Camera Prevention Trust or Surf Life Saving Services during the summer months and cutting this activity would directly impact these services. These organisations and many others contribute immensely to community safety and emergency response efforts, and their operations hinge on the support they receive from Council grants and

services. In many cases these organisations are volunteer based with the community and Council receiving good value in terms of outputs and impacts for a relatively small investment.

The following grant schemes administered by Horowhenua District Council through the Community Funding and Recognition Committee, although typically offering smaller amounts, hold significant value for the organisations or individuals who apply. These funds are often oversubscribed, highlighting their importance to the community. The grants include:

- Horowhenua Community Development Fund
- Horowhenua Vibrant Communities Fund
- Creative Communities Fund
- Community and Social Services Fund
- Special Projects Fund
- Horowhenua Rural Halls Fund
- Shannon Community Development Trust
- Waste Minimisation Fund.

Each of these funds plays a vital role in supporting community initiatives, fostering creativity, addressing social needs, enhancing local infrastructure, and promoting sustainability. They serve as crucial resources that empower organisations and individuals to make meaningful contributions to the community, demonstrating the widespread impact of these grants.

Reduced investment in information services

Of the 183 submitters supporting Option 3, 135 supported reducing investment in information services.

There were few comments directly on this.

- Submitter #133 said Council should reduce economic development funding, reduce community grants for 5 years only, and halve IT funding.
- Submitter #409 supported this proposal with reference to tourism information services rather than IT. Their submission noted the Rotorua example where more information is online, and the benefits of greater use of websites for sharing information.

Analysis

The Council's Information Services budgets were created from a zero base and factors in all costs to run the current environment and services. Any savings proposed would require the Council to reduce the level of service provided internally through cancelling software. It is important to note that the budget is already under significant cost pressure with up to $100,000 which has not been factored into the budget.

Reduce the level of rates funded depreciation

Of the 183 submitters supporting Option 3, 107 supported reducing the level of rates funded depreciation.

A number of submitters commented about depreciation in written and oral submissions.

Submitters supporting the proposal commented:

- Submitter #414 - Depreciation should be paid for by the next generation
- Submitter #471 - that saving for depreciation is not necessary, it is not law to charge depreciation – this generation is paying twice.

Submitters opposing the proposal commented:

- Submitter #326 strongly opposes measures to reduce the level of depreciation.
- Submitter #409 did not support this proposal as it seems at odds with wanting to work towards prudent financial management and minimising Council's debt.
- Submitter #440 said reducing depreciation is part of current financial position, do not continue previous bad decisions for a small % reduction.
- Submitter #455 said Council needs a fund available to replace and maintain.

Two additional comments were:

- Submitters #456 said it is crucial that debt incurred from funding depreciation continues to be paid back
- Submitter #464 asks if depreciation costs are being recovered by rates where has the pot of unspent money already gone?

Analysis

Historically, the Council has not funded the full level of depreciation. This has resulted in borrowings being $55m higher than it would have been if we had been fully funding depreciation and has left us with borrowings that are getting close to 240% of our operating income.

In line with the Financial Strategy, Council is planning to ensure that we are fully funding the depreciation by year 3 of the LTP. From there we will be rates funding some additional debt repayment so that our borrowings are reduced to a more sustainable level.

Remember that our funded depreciation represents our principal repayments, so any reduction in the funding of depreciation will directly increase our debt level.

Below is a summary of the current levels of unfunded depreciation:

	% of depreciation not funded (Year 1)	$ of unfunded depreciation	% of depreciation not funded (Year 2)	$ of unfunded depreciation
Water Supply	27%	$1.30m	10%	$0.462m
Wastewater	28%	$1.76m	11%	$0.692m
Solid Waste	100%	$0.43m	100%	$0.435
Endowment Property	100%	$0.32m	100%	$0.316
Total unfunded depreciation		$3.8m		$1.90m
Total funded depreciation		$18.9m		$22.6m

Reduce investment in roading

Of the 183 submitters supporting Option 3, 75 supported reducing investment in roading.

Submitters made the following comments:

- Submitter #440 said, do not reduce investment in roading, we need good roads for projected growth
- Submitters #103, #176, and #210 did not connect their comments to the rates but said Council should focus on core services, and listed roading as one of those
- Submitter #147 does not support reducing the roading budget

- Submitter #240 supports the roading budget being reduced, noting the $721,000 budgeted for Cycling Improvements. Waikawa Beach Road to Manakau Domain is a necessity but others seem to be 'nice-to-haves' in the current economic climate
- Submitter 326 strongly opposes reducing funding for roading
- Submitter 423 said don't reduce the maintenance of roads, it will catch up with you. Recover new roading costs from developers/users
- Submitter #424 does not support reducing funding for roading
- Submitter #139 asked Council to stop the road works making roads wider as it's just attracting more traffic.

Analysis

Council is currently awaiting confirmation of the programme budgets for 2024/25 and any changes to these would need to be thoroughly workshopped with Council to understand impacts on LOS, asset condition or safety.

Officers note that most investment in roading is only 39% rates funded with the balance funded by NZTA.

Attachments

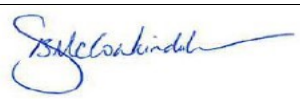
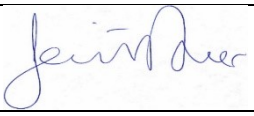
No.	Title	Page
A⇩	LTP 2024-44 - Appendix - Maps for Berm Mowing	396

Confirmation of statutory compliance

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

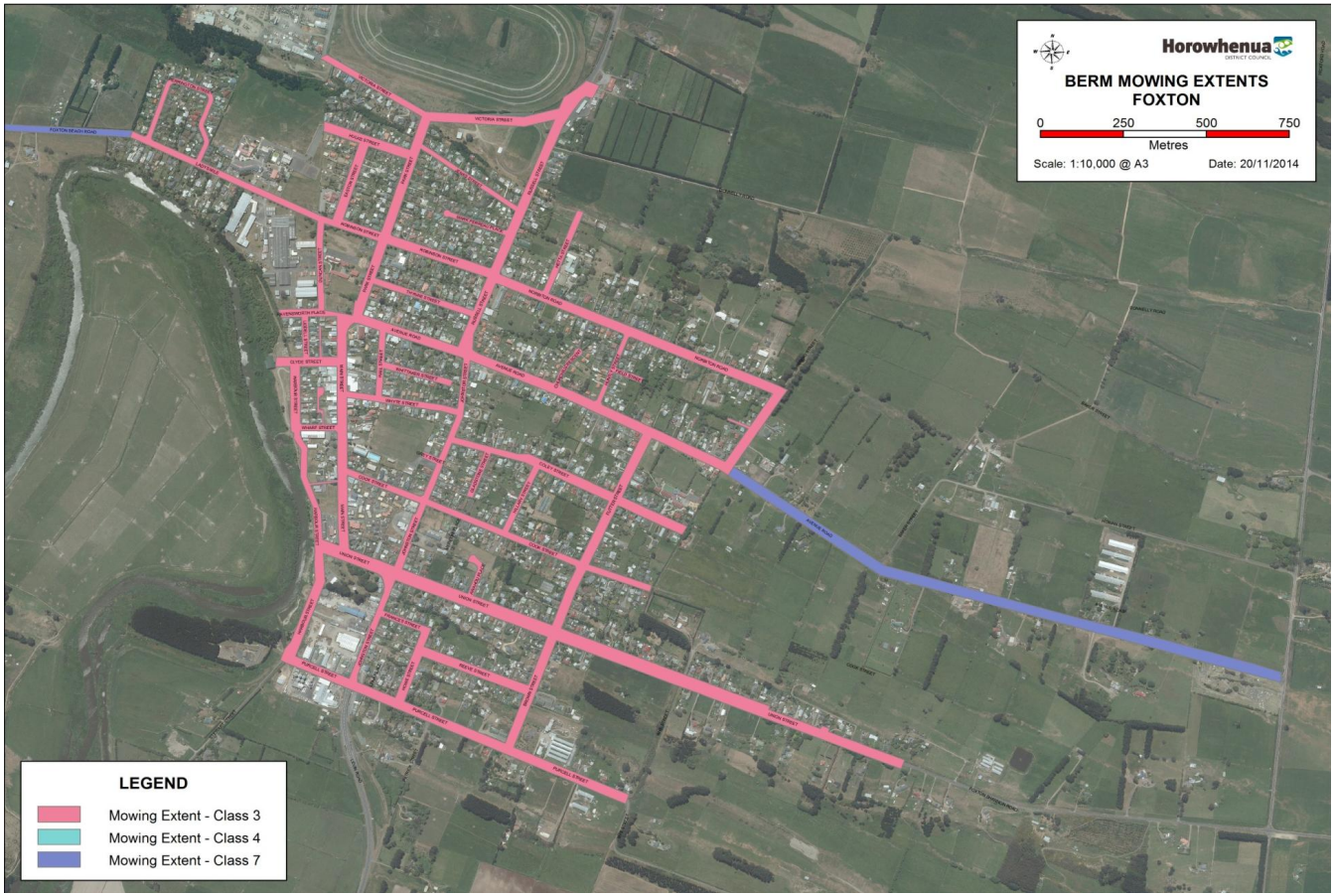
a. containing sufficient information about the options and their benefits and costs, bearing in mind the significance of the decisions; and,
b. is based on adequate knowledge about, and adequate consideration of, the views and preferences of affected and interested parties bearing in mind the significance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

Signatories

Author(s)	David McCorkindale **Group Manager - Vision & Delivery**	
	Daniel Haigh **Group Manager Community Infrastructure**	
	Brent Harvey **Group Manager - Community Experience & Services**	
	Blair Spencer **Group Manager Housing & Business Development**	
	Jacinta Straker **Group Manager Organisation Performance**	

Approved by	Monique Davidson **Chief Executive Officer**	

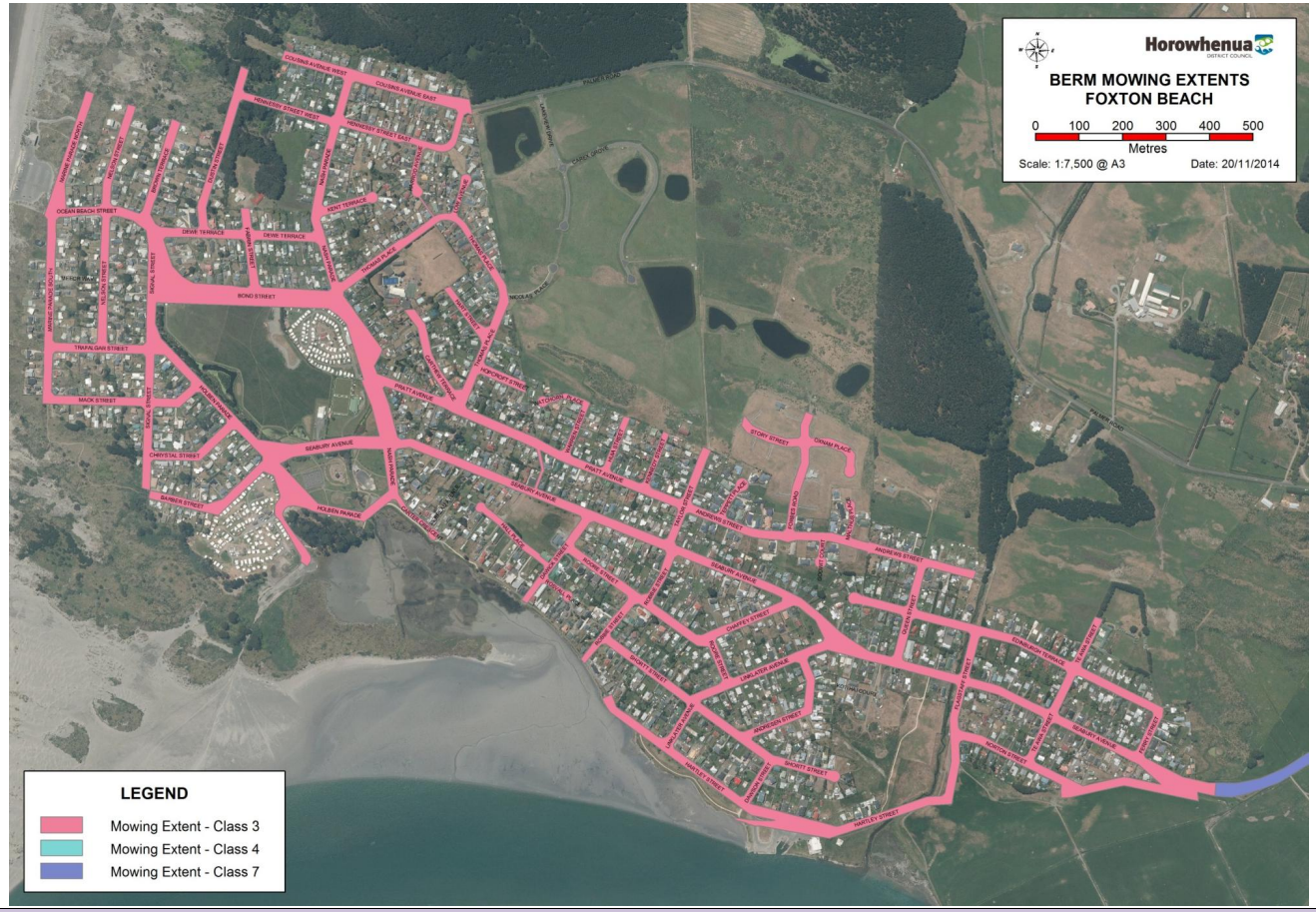
APPENDIX 5: MAP FOR BERM MOWING - FOXTON



APPENDIX 6: MAP FOR BERM MOWING - FOXTON / FOXTON BEACH



APPENDIX 7: MAP FOR BERM MOWING - FOXTON BEACH



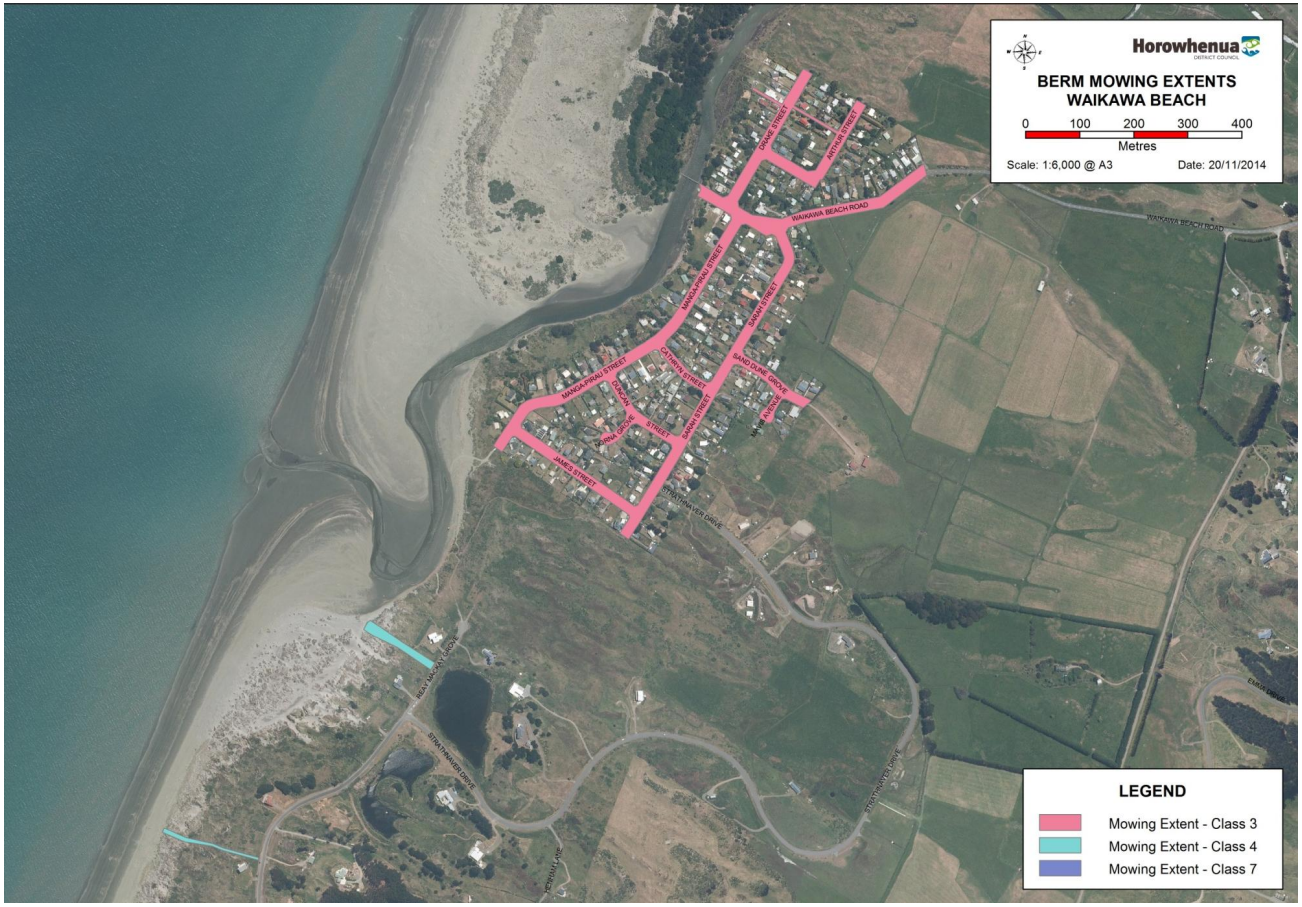
APPENDIX 8: MAP FOR BERM MOWING - SHANNON



APPENDIX 9: MAP FOR BERM MOWING – TOKOMARU



APPENDIX 10: MAP FOR BERM MOWING - WAIKAWA BEACH



APPENDIX 11: MAP FOR BERM MOWING - WAITARERE BEACH



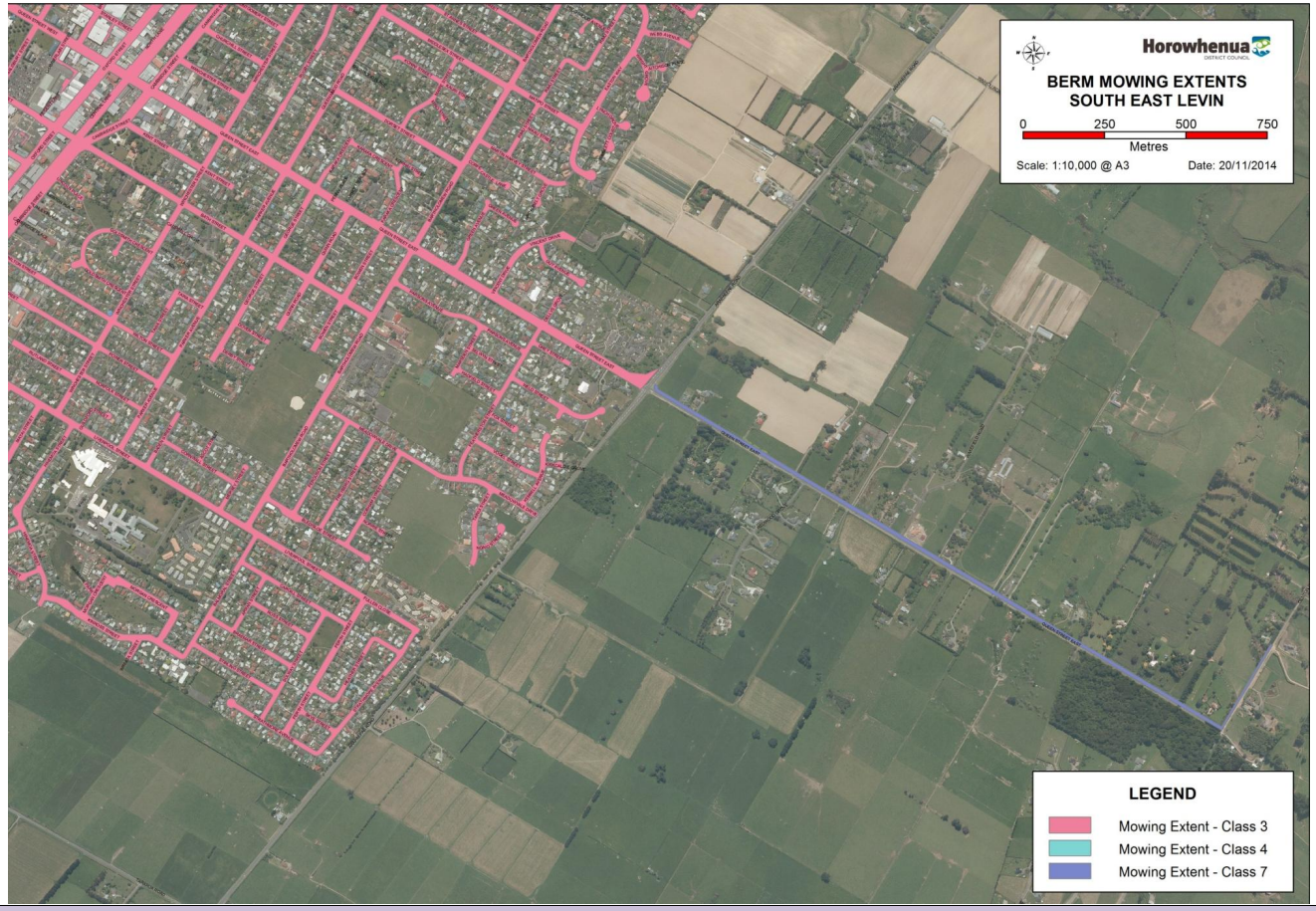
APPENDIX 12: MAP FOR BERM MOWING - LEVIN NE



APPENDIX 13: MAP FOR BERM MOWING - LEVIN NW



APPENDIX 14: MAP FOR BERM MOWING - LEVIN SE



APPENDIX 15: MAP FOR BERM MOWING - LEVIN SW

