

**I give notice that
an Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held on:**

Date:	Tuesday, 28 February 2023
Time:	1.00pm
Location:	Council Chamber 107 te Heuheu Street Taupō

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson Mayor David Trewavas
Deputy Chairperson Cr Kevin Taylor

Members

- Cr Duncan Campbell
- Cr Karam Fletcher
- Cr Sandra Greenslade
- Cr Kylie Leonard
- Cr Danny Loughlin
- Cr Anna Park
- Cr Christine Rankin
- Cr Rachel Shepherd
- Cr Kirsty Trueman
- Cr Yvonne Westerman
- Cr John Williamson

Quorum 7

Gareth Green
Chief Executive Officer

Order Of Business

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4.1 ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 7 FEBRUARY 2023

Author: Karen Watts, Senior Committee Advisor

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal, Risk and Governance Manager

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on Tuesday 7 February 2023 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Council Meeting Minutes - 7 February 2023

4.2 ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 17 FEBRUARY 2023

Author: Karen Watts, Senior Committee Advisor

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal, Risk and Governance Manager

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on Friday 17 February 2023 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Council Meeting Minutes - 17 February 2023

5.1 MEMBERS' PORTFOLIO UPDATES

Author: Karen Watts, Senior Committee Advisor

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal, Risk and Governance Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

This item permits members to provide any updates relating to their portfolios and report any emerging community issues.

No debate and/or resolution is permitted on any of the reports.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Elected members will provide updates as follows:

Portfolio Organisation(s)	Portfolio Lead	Event or meeting attended	Issues / Outcomes
Economic & Business Enterprise Great Lake Taupō Trust	Cr Christine Rankin		
Sport & Recreation Rural Travel Fund Taupō Sports Advisory Council Bike Taupō Incorporated	Cr Rachel Shepherd		
Youth and Technology Taupō Youth Awards	Cr Karam Fletcher		
Age & Disability Access Taupō	Cr Kirsty Trueman	Hui to be rescheduled due to Cyclone Gabrielle	
Arts & Culture Creative Taupō Friends of the Lake Taupō Museum Art Gallery	Cr John Williamson		
Environment & Climate Change Greening Taupō Steering Group Waipahihi Botanical Society	Cr Danny Loughlin		
Mangakino Oji Fibre Solutions Forum Tirohanga Hall – Connecting our Community	Cr Kirsty Trueman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangakino Lakefront • Cyclone Gabrielle Monday 13 February, Tuesday 14 February • Atiamuri held a community BBQ at the weekend of 18 February • Federated Farmers hui at Tirohanga Hall will be held Thursday 23 February 2023. • Extension to the Whakamaru water network is underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submissions are open for Mangakino Lakefront Consultation which closes on 3rd March. • Mangakino Pouakani area had mainly trees down, some farm building and sheds were destroyed and power outages were caused by the cyclone. Great to see the community come together to support one another and the various collections of donations for Hawkes Bay and Gisborne areas. • It was a great opportunity for the community to connect with each other.
Community Safety	Cr Kevin Taylor	Cyclone Gabrielle Monday 13 February, Tuesday 14 February	With the cyclone event having left significant destruction in its path, I want to acknowledge the emergency response / Civil Defence team from Council who did an outstanding job ensuring our communities were both prepared and kept informed throughout. I also acknowledge the very many volunteers from our communities around the district who have mucked in to help with the clean-up. Your mahi is very much appreciated. Finally, to the Parks team who have been under enormous pressure during this time, for getting onto those trees that were causing significant danger. Well done to all for helping to keep us safe.
Strategic relationships including ethnic communities, sister and friendship cities	Cr Anna Park		
Community services Waiora House Trust	Cr Yvonne Westerman		
Food Production/Primary Industries	Cr Kylie Leonard		
Other Acacia Bay Residents Association	Cr Yvonne Westerman		

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

Members' reports will be presented at the meeting for receipt.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the portfolio updates from members.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.2 LAKE TAUPŌ PROTECTION TRUST - RECOMMENDATIONS TO TRANSFER MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS TO TAUPŌ DISTRICT COUNCIL

Author: Philip Caruana, Senior Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Nick Carroll, Policy Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

To seek a decision from Council in relation to the transfer of management functions of the Lake Taupō Protection Trust to Taupō District Council (TDC).

WHAKARĀPOPOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Lake Taupō Protection Trust (LTPT) was established to improve the quality of Lake Taupō following a consistent decline observed in the late 1990s. This required a 20% reduction in nitrogen (equivalent to 180 tonnes) being discharged into Lake Taupō per year. LTPT achieved this by purchasing land and changing land use adjoining the Lake Taupō catchment and by entering into 27 nitrogen discharge reduction agreements (NDRAs) with landowners. Each NDRA has a 999-year life. The future success of this project relies on maintaining the cap on nitrogen discharged into Lake Taupō by managing these NDRAs.

In November 2022, the Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee commissioned KPMG to advise it on the future role and functions of the LTPT given that its sole objective has been achieved (see full report in Attachment 1). The KPMG report noted that TDC initially supported the continuation of the LTPT to carry out the management functions. However, subsequent discussions between council officials, elected members, LTPT representatives and Joint Committee members concluded that it is more appropriate for the Trust to use its resources and expertise to continue taking actions that improve the quality of Lake Taupō rather than expend resources on ordinary 'day-to-day' management functions.

KPMG arrived at the same conclusion and recommended that LTPT's current management functions should be transferred to Taupō District Council and be delivered in-house. KPMG's *rationale* relates to TDC's current involvement in, and understanding of, the Lake Taupō Protection Project, the reduction in annual operating costs and TDC's presence and good relationship with landowners within the Lake Taupō catchment area. The Joint Committee subsequently endorsed this recommendation and agreed ***“that subject to the approval of Taupō District Council, the Lake Taupō Protection Trust commence the process to transition the current management functions to Taupō District Council”***.

We agree with KPMG's rationale and the preferred option is to transfer the LTPT's management functions to TDC and to fully fund this work from the annual operational budget. This preferred option, should it be approved by Council, will not prevent the Trust from continuing to be a vehicle to carry out actions that improve the quality of Lake Taupō. It would, however, require a decision to change the Objective of the Trust. TDC officials are evaluating several options on the future of the Trust, including to broaden its objective. The next step involves working with officials from Waikato Regional Council, the Crown and the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board to establish options for the future of the Trust. That advice will be reported to the Joint Committee who will make recommendations to both councils.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council:

1. Adopts recommendation (LTPPJ22/41) from the Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee and therefore approves the transfer of the management functions currently undertaken by the Lake Taupō Protection Trust to Taupō District Council; and
2. Adopts recommendation (LTPPJ22/42) from the Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee to provide a progress report on the transition of the current management functions from the Lake Taupō Protection Trust at the next Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee meeting.
3. Authorises the Chief Executive to sign any approval documents on behalf of Council.

TE WHAKAMAHUKI | BACKGROUND

The proposal has been before Council at the prior meeting of 13 December 2022, refer item number 5.8.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

The Lake Taupō Protection Project came about as a result of dialogue between TDC and Waikato Regional Council (WRC) in the late 1990s after WRC recorded declining water clarity and quality in Lake Taupō. Between 2001 and 2005, TDC and WRC assessed various options to try to resolve this issue.

Scientific studies determined that a 20% reduction in nitrogen discharged in the Lake Taupō catchment was required to address the water quality issue. The main source of the nitrates contaminating the lake water originated from the farmland, which at the time, made up 19% of the Lake Taupō catchment area.

Initial estimates put a value of up to \$85 million for the nitrogen that would need to be removed from the catchment. This was beyond the financial capacity of both TDC and WRC. However, both councils committed to contribute towards this cost and subsequently obtained Government support through a contribution of 45% of this cost. The councils' share of the funding pool was to be collected via a targeted rate over 15 years. This targeted rate was removed in 2018/19 and funding is currently collected through the general rate.

To achieve this reduction in nitrogen, all parties (TDC, WRC and Government represented by the Minister for the Environment) agreed to set up an independent entity to manage the project. Accordingly, the Lake Taupō Protection Trust was established in 2008, being a charitable trust settled by these three parties.

The Trust was tasked with reducing nitrogen discharged into Lake Taupō and had complete autonomy regarding its actions but had reporting requirements to the three settlors. The Trust had two staff, one of which is still employed by the Trust today. TDC and WRC formed a joint committee to oversee the actions of the Trust and included the Crown and the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board.

A WRC plan change was subsequently implemented requiring all farming activity in the Lake Taupō catchment area to be consented. A requirement was for farms to have a Nitrogen Discharge Plan to control (and gradually reduce) the volume of nitrogen going into the Lake. The Overseer model (a nitrogen measuring tool) was developed by WRC and every landowner in the catchment had a nitrogen allowance for their farm. A register was set up by WRC to determine the amount of nitrogen each farmer was permitted to discharge.

The LTPT then considered options for reducing nitrogen. It considered buying farms, reducing the nitrogen and then re-selling the farm with a reduced cap. However, that was deemed to be impractical because farm prices were very volatile. The Trust did purchase a couple of farms and converted the pasture into forestry, but again, this didn't prove particularly practical.

Therefore, the Trust established a nitrogen trading regime to buy nitrogen from farmers. WRC then gradually reduced the nitrogen cap for those farmers that sold nitrogen to the Trust.

Over time, Māori landowners in the catchment area became a key partner to the Trust because the majority of land within the catchment was owned by Māori, and unlike non-Māori landowners, they did not have the option to sell the land and leave the catchment.

By 2012, the science behind the original estimate of the volume of nitrogen needing removal had been reviewed. It found that the original estimates were out by approximately 20 tonnes and therefore additional funding would be required to meet the 20% nitrogen reduction target. As a consequence, a top-up fund was created between TDC, WRC and the Government.

The Trust was able to acquire all of the nitrogen allowances necessary to meet its 20% nitrogen reduction target by 2015, with the last payment made in 2019. The Trust was supposed to wind-up in 2018 but was extended by a year (up to 30 June 2019) with agreement of the settlors.

A second extension was agreed upon which extended the term of the project to 30 June 2021 in order to determine the future governance, management and ongoing funding arrangements for the Trust. This extension came at a cost of \$340,000 for the first year, with WRC contributing \$144,000 and TDC funding the difference.

A question therefore arose regarding the future of the NDRAs and the 180 tonnes of nitrogen allowance purchased by the Trust should the Trust be wind-up. These NDRAs are worth between \$80M and \$90M, depending on the accounting treatment applied to it.

As part of the draft Long-term Plan 2021-31 both councils asked their communities whether to continue to use the Lake Taupō Protection Trust or in-house council staff to undertake the management functions related to the NDRAs. The councils decided to retain the existing joint committee to provide governance oversight and to retain the Trust to manage the contracts. While the value of the Trust was recognised, there

remained concerns that using the Trust was an expensive way to undertake the work. As a result it was agreed:

“That the settlors (Waikato Regional Council, Taupō District Council, and the Crown) undertake and complete a review of the arrangements within 24 months’ time to consider whether the new governance and management structures are the most efficient and cost-effective ways to manage the agreements.”

In December 2022, the Joint Committee commissioned KPMG to conduct a review (in accordance with section 17A of the Local Government Act) of the Lake Taupō Protection Project. Its purpose was to advise on the future role and functions of the LTPT, given that its sole objective has been achieved and considering that the annual cost to operate the Trust is \$250,000-\$325,000.

TDC input into the review initially supported the continuation of the LTPT to carry out the management functions. However, subsequent discussions between council officials, elected members, LTPT representatives and Joint Committee members concluded that it is more appropriate for the Trust to use its resources and expertise to continue taking actions that improve the quality of Lake Taupō, rather than expend resources on ordinary ‘day-to-day’ management functions.

KPMG recommended that LTPT’s current management functions, which relate to the monitoring of the NDRAs, should be transferred to TDC and be delivered in-house. KPMG’s rationale for this recommendation relates to TDC’s current involvement in and understanding of the Lake Taupō Protection Project, the reduction in annual operating costs to deliver these functions in-house, and TDC’s presence and good relationship with landowners within the Lake Taupō catchment area.

The Joint Committee subsequently endorsed this recommendation (2 December 2022) and agreed *“that subject to the approval of Taupō District Council, the Lake Taupō Protection Trust commence the process to transition current management functions to Taupō District Council”*. The Joint Committee did not make any decision on the future of the LTPT.

TDC officials are evaluating several options on the future of the Trust including broadening its Objective. The decision to transfer the management functions from LTPT to TDC does not preclude any future decisions by Council to continue using the Trust as a vehicle to carry out actions that improve the quality of Lake Taupō. However, such a decision would require changing the Objective of the Trust.

The future of the Trust needs to be agreed by the Crown, Waikato Regional Council and Taupō District Council. To ensure consensus, officials are working together to assess options and will present those to the Joint Committee for consideration.

Based on this information two options have been evaluated.

1. Reject the Joint Committee’s recommendation and seek further extensions to the LTPT to continue managing the NDRAs.
2. Agree to the Joint Committee’s recommendation to transfer the management functions to TDC and fully fund this work from TDC’s operational budget.

NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA | OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1. Reject the Joint Committee’s recommendation

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TDC will not incur any additional costs. • TDC will not take on any additional work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is comparatively more expensive for LTPT to carry out these functions compared to being delivered in-house by TDC (difference is estimated at between \$190,000 and \$245,000)¹.

¹ LTPT’s annual expenditure totalled \$250,000-\$325,000. If management functions are transferred to TDC, the cost is estimated to be \$60,000-\$80,000. Hence, a difference of \$190,000-\$245,000.

Option 2. Agree to the Joint Committee’s recommendation to transfer the management functions to TDC and fully fund this work from TDC’s operational budget

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TDC will have direct control over the NDRAs ensuring that nitrogen discharge controls are maintained in perpetuity. TDC can continue to foster the current good relationship with landowners including several Māori freehold landowners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TDC will incur an annual cost of \$60,000-\$80,000 to carry out the management functions².

Analysis Conclusion:

The preferred option is Option 2: Agree to the Joint Committee’s recommendation to transfer the management functions to TDC and fully fund this work from TDC’s annual operational budget.

The key function of the LTPT is to undertake actions to reduce the nitrogen discharged in the Lake. This has now been successfully achieved, and its function has now shifted from these delivery functions to simply a monitoring and administrative function. However, as noted above, this function sits more suitably with the TDC and is carried out more cost effectively.

As noted by KPMG, this approach ensures that the local relationships remain strong, builds on the existing support for the project within the Council and creates significant annual cost savings compared to utilising the Trust, assuming that the LTPT is winded-up.

While the Lake Taupō Protection Trust has built up good working relationships with landowners, the ongoing operational costs associated with the Trust are substantial. The expectation is the Taupō District Council can build on those existing relationships while significantly reducing operational costs.

NGĀ HĪRAUNGA | CONSIDERATIONS

Whakahāngai ki tā te Kaunihera wawata | Alignment with Council’s Vision

Council’s vision is ‘to be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island’. This is accompanied by a core set of values to underpin decision-making, the following of which are relevant to this particular proposal: World Class; Charming and Value.

Ngā Aronga Pūtea | Financial Considerations

The financial impact of the proposal is estimated to range between \$60,000-\$80,000 and associated overhead and administrative costs incurred to monitor the 27 NDRAs.

Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

The expenditure associated with the proposal (\$60,000-\$80,000 p.a.) would need to be included as a separate item in the next Annual Plan for the 2023/24 year.

Should Council decide, at a later date, to fully fund the Trust, an expenditure over-and-above the currently budgeted \$195,000 would be incurred. This expense depends on several decisions that have yet to be taken, including decisions on the future of the Trust and whether WRC and/or the Crown contribute towards funding any extension or resettlement of the Trust. Officials are evaluating several options and will provide recommendations to the Joint Committee for consideration. In the meantime, the current budget (of \$195,000) will be maintained for the next Annual Plan or until a decision on the future of the Trust is taken, whichever comes first.

Ngā Aronga Ture | Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

The matter comes within scope of the Council’s lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of [Section 10](#) of the Local Government Act 2002. That section of the Act states that the purpose of local government is (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. It is considered that environmental and cultural values are of relevance to this particular matter.

² This cost figure is dependent on what happens to the LTPT. If the LTPT is winded-up, TDC would actually benefit from an overall cost savings of \$115,000-\$135,000.

The proposal has been evaluated with regards to a range of legislation including the Charities Act 2005, Local Government Act 2002, The Lake Taupō Protection Project – Project Agreement and The Lake Taupō Protection Trust – Trust Deed. The key legislation applicable to the proposal has been reviewed and the relevant matters for consideration concern the ability to novate the nitrogen discharge reduction arrangements and related land covenants from the Lake Taupō Protection Trust to the Taupō District Council. While Clause 11.1 of the NDRA appears to allow the Trust to novate its rights and obligations to another entity including Taupō District Council, care will need to be taken to ensure that future actions do not risk undermining the efficacy of the arrangements. Specialist advice will be sought as part of the transfer process.

Authorisations are not required from external parties.

Te Kōrero tahi ki te Māori | Māori Engagement

Taupō District Council is committed to meeting its statutory Tiriti O Waitangi obligations and acknowledges partnership as the basis of Te Tiriti. Council has a responsibility to act reasonably and in good faith to reflect the partnership relationship, and to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti. These principles include, but are not limited to the protection of Māori rights, enabling Māori participation in Council processes and having rangatiratanga over tāonga.

Our statutory obligations outline our duties to engage with Māori, and enable participation in Council processes. Alongside this, we recognise the need to work side by side with the ahi kaa / resident iwi of our district. Engagement may not always be required by law, however meaningful engagement with Māori allows Council to demonstrate good faith and our commitment to working together as partners across our district.

Appropriately, the report author acknowledges that they have considered the above obligations including the need to seek advice, guidance, feedback and/or involvement of Māori on the proposed recommendation/s, objective/s, project/s or service/s outlined within this report.

The settlers to LTPT recognised the importance and value of having two members of Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board as representatives on the joint committee. Their feedback and advice were provided as part of this committee.

Ngā Tūraru | Risks

There is a risk associated with upskilling existing staff members to be able to carry out the management functions once these are transferred to Taupō District Council. This risk is mitigated by obtaining training and support from LTPT personnel currently carrying out these functions.

TE HIRANGA O TE WHAKATAU, TE TONO RĀNEI | SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement Policy identifies matters to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions.

Officers have undertaken an assessment of the matters in the [Significance and Engagement Policy \(2022\)](#), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of a low degree of significance.

TE KŌRERO TAHI | ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

The Crown, Waikato Regional Council and the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board were all involved in the KPMG review process along with input from the Lake Taupō Protection Trust.

Landowners will need to be informed of the changes made to the management of the NDRAs and to explain any implications arising from it. This engagement can only be initiated after Council makes a decision.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO PĀPAHO | COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

A media release will be published to inform the public of the change made to the Lake Taupō Protection Trust.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

The future success of this project relies on maintenance of the cap on nitrogen discharges to Lake Taupō by managing the NDRAs and administrative functions necessary to protect the Lake. Transferring these functions to TDC to be delivered in-house and be fully funded by TDC was found to be preferable.

Accordingly, it is recommended that Council agree to the recommendation by the Joint Committee to transfer the management functions to TDC. Doing so would also give TDC direct control over the NDRAs and enable TDC to continue fostering the current good relationship with landowners including several Māori freehold landowners.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. KPMG report – Review of the Lake Taupō Protection Project, November 2022

5.3 NEW PUBLIC ROAD NAME - MANGAKINO

Author: Kim Smillie, Intermediate Resource Consents Planner

Authorised by: Heather Williams, Resource Consents Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

This item is being presented to Council to make a decision on new public road names within the Rebnik Properties Limited subdivision in Mangakino.

WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There is a new public road within this subdivision that requires a name. Rebnik Properties Limited (the developers) have selected the preferred name in consultation with Wairarapa Moana Incorporation. The proposed road name is considered appropriate and there are no duplications or similarities to other road names in the Taupō District.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)
 That Council approves the public road name Lakeview Place, Mangakino.

TE WHAKAMAHIKI | BACKGROUND

The proposal has not been presented previously.

This item is being presented to Council to make a decision on a new public road name within the Rebnik Properties Limited subdivision in Mangakino.

The site is located at 27 Lake Road, Mangakino. Subdivision consent was granted in October 2021 to create 16 residential lots, one lot containing an existing lodge, an access lot and a public road. Attachment 1 shows the location.

The subdivision is under construction and the developer would now like a road name for the public road that will service the residential lots.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

The proposed road name is considered appropriate given that there are no duplications or similarities to other road names in the Taupō District and they also meet the requirements of the ASNZS 4819 Rural and Urban Address and Road Naming Standard 2011. Therefore, the preferred option is to approve the road name as proposed.

The developer has selected the preferred name and have consulted with emergency services (Police, St John Ambulance and Fire Service). No objections were raised by these parties.

Based on this information it is considered that the new road name presented is appropriate. Council has the following options:

1. Accept the name
2. Reject the name
3. Select an alternative name

NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA | OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

The developer has selected their preferred road name and the name is considered to be appropriate given that there are no duplications or similarities to other road names in the Taupō District. It is not considered effective to reject or select alternative road names given the level of acceptance by key parties.

Option 1. Accept the road name

Advantages	Disadvantages
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road name is unique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of an alternative road name would require further consultation
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Option 2. Reject the road name

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to select potential alternative road name that may be more suitable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of alternative road name would require further consultation

Option 3. Select Alternative road name

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to select potential alternative road name that may be more suitable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of alternative road name would require further consultation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The item would be required to be presented to Council again

Analysis Conclusion:

It is considered appropriate to accept the road name presented by the developer.

NGĀ HĪRAUNGA | CONSIDERATIONS

Whakahāngai ki tā te Kaunihera wawata | Alignment with Council’s Vision

Council’s vision is ‘to be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island’. This is accompanied by a core set of values to underpin decision-making, the following of which are relevant to this particular proposal: Authentic; Charming; Vibrant; Quality.

Ngā Aronga Pūtea | Financial Considerations

There are no financial impacts associated with the proposed road names.

Ngā Aronga Ture | Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

The matter comes within scope of the Council’s lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of [Section 10](#) of the Local Government Act 2002. That section of the Act states that the purpose of local government is (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. It is considered that the cultural well-being of communities is of relevance to this particular matter.

The proposed road name has been evaluated with regards to the relevant road naming regulations and is consistent with these requirements.

Ngā Hīraunga Kaupapa Here | Policy Implications

There are no known policy implications.

Te Kōrero tahi ki te Māori | Māori Engagement

Taupō District Council is committed to meeting its statutory Tiriti O Waitangi obligations and acknowledges partnership as the basis of Te Tiriti. Council has a responsibility to act reasonably and in good faith to reflect the partnership relationship, and to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti. These principles include, but are not limited to the protection of Māori rights, enabling Māori participation in Council processes and having rangatiratanga over tāonga.

Our statutory obligations outline our duties to engage with Māori and enable participation in Council processes. Alongside this, we recognise the need to work side by side with the ahi kaa / resident iwi of our district. Engagement may not always be required by law, however meaningful engagement with Māori allows Council to demonstrate good faith and our commitment to working together as partners across our district.

For new public road names, consultation with Māori is required. The developer has consulted with Wairarapa Moana Incorporation with which there is a formal relationship / kawenata, and the name of Lakeview Place was supported by Wairarapa Moana Incorporation.

The property is in an area of interest for Raukawa therefore Council sought consultation with them on two occasions since the public road naming application was made in October 2022. No acknowledgement or comment has been provided.

Ngā Tūraru | Risks

There are no known risks.

TE HIRANGA O TE WHAKATAU, TE TONO RĀNEI | SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement Policy identifies matters to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions.

Officers have undertaken an assessment of the matters in the [Significance and Engagement Policy \(2022\)](#), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of a low degree of significance.

TE KŌRERO TAHI | ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO PĀPAHO | COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

No communication/media required.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

It is recommended that Council approves the road name as presented.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. 27 Lake Terrace Scheme Plan

5.4 TAUPO DISTRICT COUNCIL PERFORMANCE REPORT - JANUARY 2023

Author: Haydee Wood, Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Gareth Green, Chief Executive Officer

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

This report provides Council with an overview of the performance of the organisation.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council notes the information contained in the Performance Report for the month of January 2023.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. January 2023 Performance Report

5.5 RECEIPT OF DRAFT STATEMENTS OF INTENT – COUNCIL CONTROLLED ORGANISATIONS

Author: Hadley Tattle, Community Engagement and Development Manager

Authorised by: Julie Gardyne, Deputy Chief Executive Officer

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

For Council to receive the draft Statements of Intent (SOIs) from its Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) and instruct staff to undertake a review of these draft documents.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Several accountability documents from the various CCOs are required to be formally received by Council, including the draft SOIs. The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) places three accountability requirements from CCOs:

1. A six-monthly report on operations – due by 1 March each year.
2. An annual report – due within three months of the end of the financial year – 1 September each year.
3. A SOI – draft due by 1 March and finalised by 30 June each year.

The purpose of these separate accountability requirements are as follows:

1. Six-monthly report on operations - the report is requirement to include information relating to the CCOs achievement against its targets as stated in its SOI.
2. Annual report – this report must include the following:
 - Information that is required by its SOI;
 - Information that is necessary to enable an informed assessment of the operations of the organisation, including a comparison of the performance of the organisation with the SOI and an explanation of any material variances between the performances and the SOI. It must also state the dividend, if any, authorised to be paid or the maximum dividend proposed to be paid by that organisation for its equity securities (other than fixed interest securities) for the financial year;
 - Audited consolidated financial statements for that financial year; and
 - An auditor's report on those financial statements and the performance targets and other measures by which performance was judged in relation to the organisation's objectives.
3. SOI – for the following year. The purpose of the SOI is to:
 - state publicly the activities and intentions of a CCO for the year and the objectives to which those activities will contribute;
 - provide an opportunity for shareholders to influence the direction of the organisation; and
 - provide a basis for the accountability of the directors to their shareholders for the performance of the organisation.

SOIs from the following CCOs are expected to be received before the deadline of 1 March 2023:

- Taupō Airport Authority (TAA);
- Destination (Great) Lake Taupō (DGLT);
- Bay of Plenty LASS (BOPLASS); and
- New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA).

These draft SOIs are included on the agenda for this meeting as this is the first meeting since the draft SOIs were received for Council to receive these documents. Officers will review these documents, factoring in comments from councillors, with any proposed recommendations being considered at the April 2023 Council meeting.

Not all draft SOIs were available to be attached to this item, and will be circulated separately prior to the meeting or tabled at the meeting.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

Council is required to receive the draft Statements of Intent from its CCOs in accordance with the LGA.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council

1. receives the draft Statements of Intent from Council Controlled Organisations:
 - i. Taupō Airport Authority (TAA);
 - ii. Destination (Great) Lake Taupō (DGLT);
 - iii. Bay of Plenty LASS (BOPLASS); and
 - iv. New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA).
2. directs officers to review these documents.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft SOI 2024-2026 Taupo Airport Authority Committee (under separate cover 1) [⇒](#)
2. Draft SOI 2023-2026 Cover letter Destination Great Lake Taupo (under separate cover 1) [⇒](#)
3. Draft SOI 2023-2026 Destination Great Lake Taupo (under separate cover 1) [⇒](#)

5.6 TE IHIRANGI THE TAUPŌ REGIONAL DESTINATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Author: Julie Gardyne, Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Authorised by: Gareth Green, Chief Executive Officer

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with a copy of Te Ihirangi – the Taupō Regional Destination Management Plan for endorsement.

WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The process to develop Te Ihirangi – the Taupō Destination Management Plan (DMP) has now been completed, following two and a half years of work. The development of this document has been overseen by a Leadership Advisory Group consisting of Iwi, Taupō and Ruapehu District Councils, Taupō and Ruapehu Regional Tourism Organisations, industry representatives, Amplify, and the Department of Conservation.

This report provides Council with an overview of the content and recommends endorsement of the DMP.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives and endorses the report Te Ihirangi – The Taupō Regional Destination Management Plan.

TE WHAKAMAHUKI | BACKGROUND

The proposal has not been presented previously. However, Councillors has been kept informed of progress, via members on the Destination Great Lake Taupō (DGLT) Board, through updates from DGLT to Council (including two workshops with councillors in 2022), and invitations to attend various DMP events.

What is a DMP

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) has provided funding for the development of Destination Management Plans by councils and regional tourism organisations across New Zealand. The plans are intended to help councils and regions to identify strategies to maximise benefits and minimise negative impacts of tourism and provide certainty to private tourism operators.

This approach recognises a focus on providing quality, high value experiences that deliver regenerative benefits to our communities and to the environment. The definition of value from tourism has expanded from solely the economic to also include social, environmental, and cultural value.

Destination management planning encourages an integrated approach, focusing on a broad range of interrelated activities from visitor attractions, marketing and promotion, policy and regulation, and infrastructure investment.

Destination management planning also closely aligns with the Council's role in community wellbeing and placemaking.

Background to Te Ihirangi

Destination management planning originally started in the Taupō District in 2019 when MBIE coordinated a group including Iwi, Destination Great Lake Taupō, Amplify, Visit Ruapehu, and the Department of Conservation to look at developing a plan. This work continued for approximately 18 months, and although there was a lot of willingness to work together, there was limited resource to support. This changed when the Government provided significant funding to all Regional Tourism Organisations (RTOs) across the country as part of the Covid Tourism Recovery Funding in mid-2020. One of the key criteria for using this money was that each RTO had to develop a Destination Management Plan (if they did not have one in place already).

The development of Te Ihirangi has been overseen by a Leadership Advisory Group with representatives from Iwi, Taupō and Ruapehu District Councils, Taupō and Ruapehu Regional Tourism Organisations, industry representatives, Amplify, and the Department of Conservation. This independently chaired group has guided the development of the plan and provided input and direction at key points during the process.

The scope of the DMP is wider than Taupō District and wider than the Tūwharetoa rohe. The Taupō Regional Destination essentially encompasses Lake Taupō and its surrounding settlements and landscapes and extends up the Waikato River to include the settlements of Reporoa, Whakamaru and Mangakino.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Engagement approach followed

The process of developing Te Ihirangi has involved a huge amount of engagement with the community (over 1500 conversations) to understand the community's aspirations for tourism (not just economically but from an environmental, social and cultural perspective as well).

The engagement workshops also uncovered perceived issues and challenges within the destination, and opportunities to do things better. The engagement process provided the opportunity to express those that participated with the chance to express what is important to them – feeding into the development of the Destination Story, Vision and Values.

Vision

While the DMP outlines the full vision, values and strategic directions, for clarity the Vision for the DMP is:

“We will enrich our people, our communities and manuhiri who value the place as we do, strengthening the mauri of the lands and waters for the generations to come”.

Destination Issues Identified through engagement

The following nine destination issues were identified through the engagement process, which the plan then responds to:

	Issue	Details
1	Housing	There is a lack of affordable housing and rental stock within the destination
2	Workforce	There is a growing lack of staff required to run tourism and hospitality businesses
3	Cultural visibility	The Taupō region has a strong and rich cultural history that does not have a clear visual presence within the destination, nor within the experiences on offer to visitors
4	Destination governance and management	There are several entities managing aspects of the destination, often in a fragmented manner. These include Destination Great Lake Taupō, Amplify, Taupō District Council (TDC), the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, Te Kotahitanga of Ngati Tūwharetoa Trust and the Department of Conservation
5	Infrastructure	The destination faces specific infrastructure issues as it experiences visitor and population growth. Capacity issues at key location affect visitor experiences and create pressures on the environment. The destination also has some tired and under-invested infrastructure
6	Seasonality	The region is seasonal in nature with quieter shoulder seasons between summer, school holiday periods, large events and long weekends
7	Accommodation	The accommodation sector worldwide has seen a significant shift over the past few years with exponential growth in peer-to-peer and short-term accommodation
8	Environmental sustainability	While visitation has not yet drastically impacted the destination's environment, specific locations are suffering from the effects of tourism use. There is a belief that the tourism sector is well placed to be more active in protecting and enhancing the environment
9	Destination definition	There is a perception that the destination's identity, regional branding, key values and target markets lack clarity

It should be noted that many of these issues have already been picked up in work already underway by Taupō District Council. Also being identified through community engagement in a tourism related process further reinforces the importance of working collaboratively to respond to these issues.

Implementation/ next steps

Actions in the DMP are grouped under focus areas, related to the following:

1. Destination leadership
2. Our culture
3. Te Taiao the natural world
4. Enterprise
5. People and workforce
6. Infrastructure

It is important to note that while there is a lead agency and clear timeframes for each of the actions within the plan, the intention for these to be delivered in partnership with others.

Several actions are to be led by TDC, which reflect work already underway (e.g. housing), or will align with timing around the Long-term Plan (e.g. assess the feasibility for the creation of a cultural precinct on the Tongariro Domain).

The exception is independent review of existing destination governance and management structures. The timing of this action recognises that there is a need to review the current destination governance and management model and resources to implement the DMP. This work is to start immediately after endorsement of the DMP and to be completed by an independent party and completed within the next 4-6 months. The scope of the review has not been finalised other than what is written in the DMP. It is expected that this work will be met from existing council budgets and the outcomes will also feed into the LTP.

NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA | OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

The following options are outlined against the recommendation in this report.

Option 1. Endorse the DMP

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the funding agreement with MBIE (through DGLT) to deliver a DMP • Responds to community issues and actions • Moves the project into implementation stage, and allows coordination across iwi and agencies involved in the DMP actions 	

Option 2. Do not endorse the DMP

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further work required. However, this does not align to either community expectations, or funding expectations from MBIE to deliver on the plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistent with DGLT funding agreement with MBIE • Does not respond to community issues or actions identified through the DMP process • Risk of misalignment of actions across iwi and agencies involved in the DMP actions, or that actions will not be achieved

Analysis Conclusion:

The preferred option is option 1, that Council endorses the DMP.

NGĀ HĪRAUNGA | CONSIDERATIONS

Whakahāngai ki tā te Kaunihera wawata | Alignment with Council's Vision

Council's vision is 'to be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island'. This is accompanied by a core set of values to underpin decision-making. This is not inconsistent with the vision in the DMP, which is outlined earlier in this report, and in the DMP.

Ngā Aronga Pūtea | Financial Considerations

The actions in the DMP will have financial considerations, which can be assessed during the development of LTP. The exception being the independent review of destination governance and management which is to start after endorsement of the DMP. The costs of this work will depend on the scope, and it is expected that this can be managed through existing budgets. The expenditure outlined is currently budgeted for under economic development.

Ngā Aronga Ture | Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

The matter comes within scope of the Council's lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of [Section 10](#) of the Local Government Act 2002. That section of the Act states that the purpose of local government is (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. It is considered that all four wellbeing areas are of relevance to this particular matter.

The proposal has been evaluated with regards to a range of legislation. The key legislation applicable to the proposal is the Local Government Act 2002, mostly sections around engagement and significance. These requirements are further analysed below and there are no major legal considerations in relation to the decisions in this report.

Ngā Hīraunga Kaupapa Here | Policy Implications

There are no known existing policy implications. However, actions included in the DMP, and allocated to TDC as the lead agency, will need to be assessed as part of the development of the next LTP.

Te Kōrero tahi ki te Māori | Māori Engagement

The DMP has been supported by the Leadership Advisory Group including Te Kotahitanga o Ngāti Tūwharetoa. While the scope of the DMP is wider than Ngāti Tūwharetoa rohe, the document is underpinned by the foundational values of Ngā Pou e Toru, as expressed by manaaki tangata – creating better value for its residents and visitors alike, and manaaki whenua – protecting and enriching this place for future generations to come.

Ngā Tūrarū | Risks

There are no major risks associated with the recommendations in this report. However, endorsement of the DMP does create an expectation that Council will continue to support the destination management approach (both as Council, and through DGLT as a Council-controlled organisation of Council), and to take responsibility for the actions allocated in the DMP.

Endorsement of the plan creates an expectation of delivery across all agencies involved. For Council some of the actions will need to be considered as part of the LTP development process.

TE HIRANGA O TE WHAKATAU, TE TONO RĀNEI | SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement Policy identifies matters to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions.

Officers have undertaken an assessment of the matters in the [Significance and Engagement Policy \(2022\)](#), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of a low degree of significance.

TE KŌRERO TAHI | ENGAGEMENT

The development of the DMP has involved a huge amount of engagement with the community (over 1500 conversations) to understand the community's aspirations for tourism (not just economically but from an environmental, social and cultural perspective). The engagement workshops uncovered what the community perceived were the issues and challenges within the destination, as well as opportunities to do things better.

Given that the views of the community have been sought during the development of the DMP, and that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO PĀPAHO | COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

No communications are required by Council as a result of the decisions in this report. Communications or media comment about the DMP will be led by DGLT and coordinated with Iwi and the agencies involved in the development of the plan.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

Following two and a half years of work across iwi and multiple agencies involved, and including extensive community engagement, the DMP has now been finalised. Council is requested to endorse the plan so that the group can now begin to implement actions identified.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Te Ihirangi – the Taupō Regional Destination Management Plan

5.7 APPROVAL OF SUBMISSION ON THE NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT BILL AND THE SPATIAL PLANNING BILL

Author: Lisa Ahn, Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Nick Carroll, Policy Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

This report requests Council's formal approval on the attached submission prepared by staff on the Natural and Built Environment Bill and the Spatial Planning Bill. It was sent to the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) on behalf of Taupō District Council (TDC) on 17 February 2023.

WHAKARĀPOPOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is currently being reformed into the proposed Natural and Built Environment Act (NBA) and the Spatial Planning Act (SPA). In December, the government released the Bills for submission. We are seeking the Council's retrospective approval on the submission which was lodged on 17 February 2023.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council

1. Approves the submission on the Natural and Built Environment Bill and the Spatial Planning Bill (Attachment 1) and
2. Appoints the following elected member(s), _____, to present the submission to the Select Committee.

TE WHAKAMAHUKI | BACKGROUND

The proposal has been presented to Council at a workshop on 2 February 2023 where the direction of the reforms was discussed along with the potential messages in the submission.

Officers have now fully reviewed the draft Natural and Built Environment Bill and the Spatial Planning Bill and have drafted a submission to the Select Committee. This draft submission was circulated to Councillors by email and changes made based on feedback.

Under the new Natural and Built Environment Bill and the Spatial Planning Bill, it is proposed that there would be a shift to combined plans. As an example, this would mean that the 11 City and District Plans in the Waikato, along with the Regional Policy Statement and Regional Plan would be combined into one Natural and Built Environment Plan. The new plans would be formed by a regional planning committee whose membership and funding will need to be worked through by the different regions.

The proposed Bills are expected to be enacted this year (2023), and the first iteration of the National Planning Framework (NPF) will then be developed with urgency.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Taituarā – Local Government Professionals Aotearoa have prepared a submission. Officers have reviewed the draft notes and support the approach that this submission has taken. Many technical elements, risks, and concerns have been raised through this draft submission, and these have not been repeated in our submission. Officers have, however, focused on issues that are unique to the Taupō district or may directly impact us.

The Taupō District sits within four regions. The majority of the land area sits within the Waikato which is one the most complex regions in the country, with the most territorial authorities, a diverse range of environments, and a large number of iwi and hapū. Officers have concerns whether a combined plan in the

Waikato can result in a more efficient planning model given the complexities of the region and the diversity of the environments and communities.

There is also significant discussion to occur to ensure representation equity across the Waikato Region, both between territorial authorities and mana whenua. Taupō needs to be in a position that it can ensure its communities' views are well represented. This is especially relevant to Taupō when we are more of an "outlier" in all the regions the district sits within, and where other territorial authorities may be able to align on issues due to more connected and consistent communities.

In developing the submission, we remained consistent with the points made in previous submissions and reiterated key points especially where there had not been changes made in the NBE Bill and the Spatial Planning Bill.

TE HIRANGA O TE WHAKATAU, TE TONO RĀNEI | SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement Policy identifies matters to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions.

Officers have undertaken an assessment of the matters in the [Significance and Engagement Policy \(2022\)](#), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of a low degree of significance.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

The reform of the RMA is a once in a generation process. The potential impacts on the Taupō district and the Council are significant, so it is considered appropriate that Taupō District Council are involved in the Select Committee process. It is recommended that Council approves the submission on the Natural and Built Environment Bill and the Spatial Planning Bill.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Submission on NBA and SPA Bills

5.8 SUBMISSION ON THE FUTURE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM

Author: Andrew Wilson, Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Nick Carroll, Policy Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to seek council adoption of the draft Future for Local Government Submission.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Central government has been looking at the what the future for local government could be in light of the various reform programmes such as three waters and the Resource Management Act (RMA) reform. This creates questions about how and what Council's will deliver in the future.

As part of this a panel has been established to conduct a review of local government and produce a final report to central government. The attached submission responds to the panel's latest report that addresses what they heard throughout the previous submission process. The panel has asked a series of follow up questions based on this previous consultation which are designed to help them make their final report to central government. The attached Taupō District Council (TDC) submission responds to these questions across a variety of topics and seeks to make clear what concerns TDC has and what opportunities TDC sees in the reform process.

TE HIRANGA O TE WHAKATAU, TE TONO RĀNEI | SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement Policy identifies matters to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions.

Officers have undertaken an assessment of the matters in the [Significance and Engagement Policy \(2022\)](#), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of a low degree of significance.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

To give the submission weight and advocate on behalf of communities across the Taupō District, Officers recommend that Council adopt the attached submission to be sent to the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) panel.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council adopts the Submission on the Future for Local Government Reform attached to the agenda.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Taupō District Council Submission on the Review into the Future for Local Government

5.9 2022-2025 HAWKE'S BAY REGION TRIENNIAL AGREEMENT

Author: Andrew Wilson, Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Nick Carroll, Policy Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to inform Council of changes made to the Hawke's Bay Triennial Agreement since the last Triennium and to adopt the new agreement.

WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires all local authorities within each region to enter into a triennial agreement for the period until the next triennial general election. This agreement must be entered into no later than 1 March after each election.

The Taupō district is within the Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Horizons (Manawatu-Whanganui) and Hawkes Bay regions. Taupō District Council has already agreed to the BoP and Horizons agreements.

Only the Hawke's Bay agreement is available as of 20 February. The Waikato agreement is yet to be finalised.

Each of these regions has a Triennial Agreement process which Council is required to participate in. The proposed agreement is attached. Council acts as either a primary signatory or non-primary signatory depending on the region.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council adopts the Triennial Agreement for the 2022-25 Triennium for:

1. the Hawke's Bay Region as a non-primary signatory

TE WHAKAMAHUKI | BACKGROUND

The proposal has not been presented previously.

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires all local authorities within each region to enter into a triennial agreement for the period until the next triennial general election. This agreement must be entered into no later than 1 March after each election.

The Waikato agreement is yet to be finalised and will not be available before 1 March.

Triennial agreements contain protocols for communication and coordination amongst the authorities. Each agreement must also include a statement of the process for consultation of proposals for new regional council activities.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Given the similarity of the agreement to the one from last Triennium this report will outline any substantive differences between the previous agreement and the new agreement.

Hawke's Bay

Almost no changes other than:

- **Adding spatial planning as a key issue for the triennium**
- **Further discussion of three waters transition**

NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA | OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1 Adopt the Triennial Agreement

Adoption of the attached triennial agreement means that Council meets its obligations under the LGA and continues with the principles and procedures for communication with neighbouring councils.

Option 2 Suggest amendments to the Triennial Agreement

Council may wish to offer changes to the Triennial Agreement. It should be noted however that while changes can be suggested they require the agreement of all parties. Officers suggest that the agreement does not require amendment as the changes are minor.

Analysis Conclusion:

Option one (1) is recommended as it ensures Council meets its obligations under the LGA by adopting before 1 March. Given the nature of the agreement, officers are of the opinion that no amendments are necessary.

NGĀ HĪRAUNGA | CONSIDERATIONS

Whakahāngai ki tā te Kaunihera wawata | Alignment with Council's Vision

Council's vision is 'to be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island'. This is accompanied by a core set of values to underpin decision-making, the following of which are relevant to this particular proposal: World Class; Authentic; Quality; Resilient and Value.

Ngā Aronga Pūtea | Financial Considerations

There are no financial implications associated with this paper.

Ngā Aronga Ture | Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

The matter comes within scope of the Council's lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of [Section 10](#) of the Local Government Act 2002. That section of the Act states that the purpose of local government is (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. It is considered that social / economic / environmental and / or cultural of relevance to this particular matter.

The proposal has been evaluated with regards to a range of legislation. The key legislation applicable to the proposal has been reviewed and the relevant matters for consideration are as follows:

The proposal is consistent with the Local Government Act 2002.

Ngā Hīraunga Kaupapa Here | Policy Implications

There are no known policy implications.

Te Kōrero tahi ki te Māori | Māori Engagement

Taupō District Council is committed to meeting its statutory Tiriti O Waitangi obligations and acknowledges partnership as the basis of Te Tiriti. Council has a responsibility to act reasonably and in good faith to reflect the partnership relationship, and to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti. These principles include, but are not limited to the protection of Māori rights, enabling Māori participation in Council processes and having rangatiratanga over tāonga.

Our statutory obligations outline our duties to engage with Māori, and enable participation in Council processes. Alongside this, we recognise the need to work side by side with the ahi kaa / resident iwi of our district. Engagement may not always be required by law, however meaningful engagement with Māori allows Council to demonstrate good faith and our commitment to working together as partners across our district.

Appropriately, the report author acknowledges that they have considered the above obligations including the need to seek advice, guidance, feedback and/or involvement of Māori on the proposed recommendation/s, objective/s, project/s or service/s outlined within this report. No Iwi consultation has taken place on this issue as this is not a significant decision and there are not expected to be any specific impacts on iwi or hapu.

Ngā Tūraru | Risks

There are no known risks with adopting the agreement.

TE HIRANGA O TE WHAKATAU, TE TONO RĀNEI | SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement Policy identifies matters to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions.

Officers have undertaken an assessment of the matters in the [Significance and Engagement Policy \(2022\)](#), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of a low degree of significance.

TE KŌRERO TAHI | ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO PĀPAHO | COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

No communication/media required.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

The triennial agreement for this period is similar to previous years, the changes made are minor and are in line with the intent of such agreements.

It is recommended that Council adopt the 2022-2025 Hawke's Bay Triennial Agreement.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Hawke's Bay Region Triennial Agreement 2022-2025

5.10	COUNCIL ENGAGEMENTS MARCH 2023, APPOINTMENTS, AND TRAINING AND CONFERENCE OPPORTUNITIES
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Author: Karen Watts, Senior Committee Advisor

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal, Risk and Governance Manager

ENGAGEMENTS

ENGAGEMENT	DAY	DATE	TIME
Tūrangi Co-Governance Committee meeting (Tūrangitukua Building, 130 Atirau Road, Tūrangi)	Wednesday	1	9.30am-11.30am
Risk and Assurance Committee meeting (Council Chamber)	Thursday	2	9.15am-12.15pm
Taupō Reserves and Roding Committee meeting (Council Chamber)	Thursday	2	1pm-2.30pm
Annual Plan Workshop – Update on Financials, and Consultation Document review (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	7	10am-1pm
Workshop: Capital Expenditure Programme for the 2023/24 Annual Plan year (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	7	1.30pm-2.30pm
Workshop: Housing Strategy	Thursday	9	10am – 11am
Te Kōpu ā Kānapanapa Committee meeting (Council Chamber)	Friday	10	10am-1pm
Tongariro Representative Group meeting (Tūrangi Customer and Visitor Centre, 1 Ngawaka Place, Tūrangi)	Wednesday	15	2pm-3.30pm
Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee meeting (Council Chamber)	Friday	17	10am-1pm
Council meeting – adoption of the Consultation Document for the Annual Plan 2023-2024 (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	21	1pm-1.30pm
Rangitāikī River Forum (Mātaatua Room, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, 5 Quay Street, Whakatane)	Thursday	23	10.30am-2pm
Public forum (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	28	12.30pm-1pm
Council meeting (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	28	1pm-3pm

APPOINTMENTS

The Emergency Management Committee's membership includes one Mangakino Ward community representative appointed by Council. At its inaugural meeting held on 21 February 2023, the Mangakino-Pouakani Representative Group considered this appointment and recommended that Cr Kirsty Trueman be appointed to the Emergency Management Committee to represent the Mangakino Ward. Council may now make that appointment.

TRAINING AND CONFERENCE OPPORTUNITIES

Council holds a budget for Elected Member training and conference opportunities (including course / conference fees, accommodation and travel). The remaining budget for the 2022-2023 financial year is

\$14.5k. Note that this is higher than usual due to the current financial year being an election year, so is likely to be more constrained in 2023-2024.

The following requests to attend training and conference opportunities have been received:

- Cr Kylie Leonard: Forefront Rural Leaders Agribusiness Summit taking place in Christchurch on 27 March 2023. Standard rate for attendance is \$440 + GST; summit dinner \$130 + GST; plus flights and accommodation. [Rural Leaders International Summit Day | Rural Leaders](#)
- Cr Duncan Campbell: Engineering New Zealand Transportation Group Conference taking place in Tauranga on 29 March 2023. Conference day rate is \$775 inclusive of GST; plus mileage costs (if any). [Transportation Group Conference | Engineering NZ](#)

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council:

1. Receives the information relating to engagements for March 2023.
2. Appoints Cr Kirsty Trueman to the Emergency Management Committee as the Mangakino Ward community representative for the 2022-2025 Triennium.
3. Approves / declines the attendance of Cr Kylie Leonard at the Forefront Rural Leaders Agribusiness Summit taking place in Christchurch on 27 March 2023, with costs of attendance, flights and accommodation to be paid by Council.
4. Approves / declines the attendance of Cr Duncan Campbell at the Engineering New Zealand Transportation Group Conference taking place in Tauranga on 29 March 2023, with attendance and mileage costs (if any) to be paid by Council.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

6 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

I move that the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
<p>Agenda Item No: 6.1 Confirmation of Confidential Portion of Ordinary Council Minutes - 7 February 2023</p>	<p>Section 7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p>	<p>Section 48(1)(a)(i)- the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 7</p>

I also move that *[name of person or persons]* be permitted to remain at this meeting, after the public has been excluded, because of their knowledge of *[specify]*. This knowledge, which will be of assistance in relation to the matter to be discussed, is relevant to that matter because *[specify]*.