

# **ATTACHMENTS**

**Ordinary Council Meeting**

**30 April 2019**

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Ordinary Council Meeting Minutes

26 March 2019

**TAUPŌ DISTRICT COUNCIL  
MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING  
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 107 HEUHEU STREET, TAUPŌ  
ON TUESDAY, 26 MARCH 2019 AT 1.30PM**

**PRESENT:** Mayor David Trewavas (in the Chair), Cr John Boddy, Cr Rosie Harvey, Cr Barry Hickling, Cr Rosanne Jollands, Cr Tangonui Kingi, Cr Anna Park (until 2.45pm), Cr Christine Rankin (until 3.14pm), Cr Maggie Stewart, Cr John Williamson

**IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive, Head of Finance & Strategy, Head of Communications & Customer Relations, Head of Community, Culture & Heritage, Head of Operations, Head of Economic Development & Business Transformation, Head of Regulatory & Risk, Head of Democracy, Governance & Venues, Facilities Manager, Finance Manager, Infrastructure Manager, Asset Manager Transportation, Manager Legal & Compliance, Administrative Headquarters Building Project Manager, Consents & Regulatory Manager, Chief Alcohol Licencing Inspector, Policy Manager, Senior Policy Advisors, Economic Relationships Manager, Business & Operations Manager, Strategic Advisor Property & Infrastructure, Democratic Services Officer

**MEDIA AND PUBLIC:** Taupō Times  
Three members of the public

His Worship the Mayor, David Trewavas welcomed everyone and Cr Tangonui Kingi opened the meeting with a karakia.

Notes: (i) Cr Anna Park left the meeting at 2.45pm. She was not present for resolutions TDC201903/15-25 and TDC201903/C01-C06.

(ii) Cr Christine Rankin left the meeting at 3.14pm. She was not present for resolutions TDC201903/20-25 and TDC201903/C01-C06.

## **1 APOLOGIES**

### **TDC201903/04 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr John Williamson  
Seconded: Cr Barry Hickling

That the apologies received from Cr Christine Rankin (for early departure) and Cr Kirsty Trueman (for absence) be accepted.

**CARRIED**

## **2 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

Cr Rosanne Jollands declared conflicts of interest in relation to items 5.7 (AoG Electricity Tender) and 5.10 (Making Plan Change 34 – Flood Hazard Operative). She did not participate in discussion and she abstained from voting on those items.

## **3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

### **3.1 ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 26 FEBRUARY 2019**

In answer to a question, the Chief Executive confirmed that all elected members would be invited to attend the site visit to the reserve near Docherty Drive, Taupō.

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**TDC201903/05 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Christine Rankin  
Seconded: Cr Anna Park

That the public and confidential portions of the minutes of the Council meeting held on Tuesday 26 February 2019 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

**CARRIED**

**3.2 ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 19 MARCH 2019**

**TDC201903/06 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Rosanne Jollands  
Seconded: Cr Rosie Harvey

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on Tuesday 19 March 2019 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

**CARRIED**

**4 RECEIPT OF MINUTES**

**4.1 ORDINARY TAUPŌ AIRPORT AUTHORITY COMMITTEE MEETING - 18 FEBRUARY 2019**

**TDC201903/07 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Christine Rankin  
Seconded: Cr Rosanne Jollands

That Council receives the minutes of the Taupō Airport Authority Committee meeting held on Monday 18 February 2019.

**CARRIED**

**4.2 ORDINARY KINLOCH REPRESENTATIVE GROUP MEETING - 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

**TDC201903/08 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Rosanne Jollands  
Seconded: Cr Christine Rankin

That Council receives the minutes of the Kinloch Representative Group meeting held on Thursday 28 February 2019.

**CARRIED**

**4.3 ORDINARY AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE MEETING - 11 MARCH 2019**

In answer to a question, the Consents & Regulatory Manager advised that the building consent authority report had not yet been received.

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**TDC201903/09 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Barry Hickling  
Seconded: Cr Maggie Stewart

1. That Council receives the minutes of the Audit & Risk Committee meeting held on Monday 11 March 2019.
2. That Council approves Audit & Risk Committee recommendation AR201903/09 "that the proposed Asset Disposal Policy 2019 (A2376362) be adopted".

**CARRIED**

**5 POLICY AND DECISION MAKING**

**5.1 MINUTES OF LAKE TAUPŌ PROTECTION PROJECT JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING - 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

**TDC201903/10 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr John Williamson  
Seconded: Cr Barry Hickling

That Council receives the minutes of the Lake Taupō Protection Joint Committee meeting held on 30 November 2018

**CARRIED**

**5.2 NORTHERN CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS**

The Head of Operations, the Infrastructure Manager and the Asset Manager Transportation answered questions of clarification.

The Asset Manager Transportation made a correction to the report, changing the reference in the first line of the report from \$238k to \$233k.

In answer to a question, the Head of Operations advised that some of the expenditure for the underground cabling of the traffic signals would come out of the traffic calming budget. He added that the Northern corridor improvements were being treated as an entire project, using four Long-term Plan 2018-28 budgets.

The Infrastructure Manager made a PowerPoint presentation (A2433301) with visuals showing planned Northern corridor improvements including traffic signals at the Norman Smith Street / Wairakei Drive intersection.

In answer to further questions, the Head of Operations and the Asset Manager Transportation advised that:

- The improvements were designed to improve traffic flow on Norman Smith Street and Wairakei Drive, particularly heading south onto Tongariro Street. They would improve the Norman Smith queue length issue, but not completely solve it. Models also showed that 'stacking' around the bridge would still occur as traffic merged to the single lane.
- The improvements would also make it safer for pedestrians and cyclists to cross Norman Smith Street.
- The traffic signals would have a 'resting green phase' so that if no vehicles were sitting at Norman Smith Street, Wairakei Drive traffic would have the right of way.

Members decided to proceed with the Northern corridor improvement project; safety was paramount and the project had been included in the Long-term Plan following a public consultation process.

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**TDC201903/11 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Rosie Harvey

Seconded: Cr Barry Hickling

1. That Council approves the additional budget of \$233,000+GST to complete the full project scope of the Northern Corridor improvements including the signalisation of Norman Smith Street and Wairakei Drive intersection.
2. That Council accepts the Tender for Contract TDC/1819/270 for Northern Corridor Improvements submitted by Higgins for the sum of \$669,723.30 [excl. GST] and authorises His Worship the Mayor and the Chief Executive to sign the Contract Document(s) and attach the Council's Common Seal to them.
3. That Council accepts the quote of \$180,000 [excl. GST] received from Traffic Signals Ltd (TSL) for the installation of the signals received on 29 January 2019.

**CARRIED**

*Note: Crs John Boddy and Rosanne Jollands requested their dissent to resolution TDC201903/11 above be recorded.*

**5.3 FINANCIAL AND RATING ANALYSIS TURANGI**

In answer to a question, the Head of Regulatory & Risk advised that the independent Chairperson of Council's Audit & Risk Committee had been provided with information about the public meeting and copies of correspondence from Turangi residents outlining their requests for the analysis. The Chief Executive added that some items requested by residents had not been included, partly because information was unobtainable, or would be of limited value, for example comparisons between Taupō district and other districts at ward levels.

**TDC201903/12 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Anna Park

Seconded: Cr Christine Rankin

That Council approves unbudgeted expenditure of \$16,500 (excl. GST) for the Financial and Rating Analysis – Turangi project.

**CARRIED****5.4 WAIORA HOUSE OPTIONS**

The Facilities Manager emphasised the fact that the figures provided in the report were estimates.

In answer to questions, the Head of Finance & Strategy advised that the initial part of the work relating to Waiora House was emergency expenditure, therefore had been funded from the TEL fund. The next stages (demolition and remediation) would be funded through rates. The future of the site and arrangements with Waiora House tenants would be considered at a later date.

In answer to another question, the Facilities Manager advised that the site would be leveled and turned into green space, similar to the site at 72 Lake Terrace.

**TDC201903/13 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Barry Hickling

Seconded: Cr Christine Rankin

That Council approves unbudgeted expenditure of \$450,000 (excl GST) to demolish the main building of Waiora House including contingency of up to \$100,000 (excl GST) for the removal of contaminated soil on the site.

**CARRIED**

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## 5.5 SPARK REQUEST FOR INFRASTRUCTURE ON GREAT LAKE CENTRE

The Facilities Manager introduced the report and added that the new infrastructure would be painted the same colour as the Great Lake Centre and built in a way that would enable separate services to be added on in future if required. In answer to a question, he confirmed that no additional approvals were required from Council.

### TDC201903/14 RESOLUTION

Moved: Cr Christine Rankin  
Seconded: Cr Tangonui Kingi

That Council approves the request from Spark to upgrade the infrastructure on the Great Lake Centre building as described in the documents attached to the agenda.

**CARRIED**

## 5.6 APPLICATIONS FOR CLASS 4 GAMBLING VENUES

The Consents & Regulatory Manager and the Senoir Policy Advisor answered questions and the following points were noted:

- It was open to Council to approve an extension of a lesser number of machines at Tokaanu-Turangi RSA.
- Legislation sets a cap on the amount of money venues could receive from gaming machines. This was limited to the cost of operating the machines and the rest of the money goes to charity.

*Cr Anna Park left the meeting at this point (2.45pm).*

### TDC201903/15 RESOLUTION

Moved: Cr Rosanne Jollands  
Seconded: Cr Maggie Stewart

1. That Council declines the application for an extension of 5 machines at Tokaanu-Turangi RSA.
2. That Council declines the application for a new gaming venue consisting of 9 machines at Grandeur Thermal Spa Resort.

**CARRIED**

Note: *When the above motion was put, on a show of hands,*

*His Worship the Mayor, David Trewavas and Crs Barry Hickling, Rosanne Jollands and Maggie Stewart voted in favour of the motion;*

*Crs Rosie Harvey, Tangonui Kingi, Christine Rankin and John Williamson voted against the motion; and*

*Cr John Boddy abstained from voting.*

*His Worship the Mayor used his casting vote and declared the motion carried.*

## 5.7 AOG ELECTRICITY TENDER FOR TDC FOR PERIOD 1 JULY 2019 TO 30 JUNE 2022

The Finance Manager answered questions of clarification.

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**TDC201903/16 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr John Boddy  
Seconded: Cr Maggie Stewart

That the AoG tender for Electricity Supply 2019-2022 submitted by Meridian for time of use and non-time of use sites, for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2022 at an estimated sum of \$5,168,621 [excl. gst] be accepted and that His Worship the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to sign the contract documents and attach the Common Seal to them.

**CARRIED**

*Note: Cr Rosanne Jollands abstained from voting on resolution TDC201903/16 above.*

**5.8 TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY AMENDMENT**

The Finance Manager answered questions of clarification.

**TDC201903/17 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Rosanne Jollands  
Seconded: Cr John Boddy

That Council amends the Treasury Management Policy (dated June 2018) Clause 6.6. Counterparty credit risk for Interest rate Risk management instruments from the OEM measurement methodology calculated as:

"Interest Rate Risk management (e.g.swaps,FRA's) – Transaction Notional x Maturity (years) x 3%."

to the FPCE measurement methodology calculated as:

"Interest Rate Risk Management – (e.g.swaps) MTM (if positive) + ((FPCE)(FV\*remaining term (years)\*Interest Rate Factor % per annum))"

**CARRIED****5.9 RECEIPT OF DRAFT STATEMENTS OF INTENT**

The Chief Executive drew members' attention to the significant changes proposed for Waikato Local Authority Shared Services (WLASS) and outlined in the WLASS draft Statement of Intent document.

Cr Rosanne Jollands advised that the Taupō Airport Authority had indicated in the draft Statement of Intent, but not quantified, future investment in the airport.

**TDC201903/18 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr John Williamson  
Seconded: Cr Tangonui Kingi

The Council receives the draft SOIs and instructs staff to undertake a review of these documents for the 2019/20 financial year from the:

1. Taupō Airport Authority (TAA)
2. Waikato Local Authority Shared Services (WLASS)
3. Bay of Plenty LASS (BOPLASS)
4. Destination (Great) Lake Taupō (DGLT)
5. New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (NZLGFA)

**CARRIED**

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**5.10 MAKING PLAN CHANGE 34 - FLOOD HAZARD OPERATIVE**

Members praised the work of the Senior Policy Advisor and other staff members who had worked on this Plan Change over several years.

**TDC201903/19 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr John Williamson

Seconded: Cr John Boddy

1. That Council approves Plan Change 34 - Flood Hazard to the District Plan, in accordance with clause 17 of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991.
2. That in accordance with clause 20 of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991, Plan Change 34 – Flood Hazard will become operative on 15 April 2019.

**CARRIED**

*Note: Cr Rosanne Jollands abstained from voting on resolution TDC201903/19 above.*

**5.11 COUNCIL'S FEBRUARY PERFORMANCE REPORT**

The Chief Executive introduced the report and heads of department summarised their respective sections and answered questions, with additional points as noted below.

- It was difficult to forecast what Council's position would be at the end of the financial year. There were a lot of capital projects underway; investment markets were challenging; and several pieces of work had been approved by Council as 'unbudgeted expenditure'. Staff were very conscious of trying to do things in as cost effective a manner as possible.
- GNS had recently made a presentation on an \$8m research project focusing on a super volcano eruption. Several volcanologists would be visiting Taupō and Rotorua over the next year.
- Operating costs in the community services area were unfavourable due to legal costs.
- Waiora House tenancies had been pre-paid to 30 June 2019. It was envisaged that the tenancies would be continued for 12 months from 1 July 2019 as part of the next Annual Plan and Council would make a decision about the future after that. Financial details and options would be provided in due course.

*Cr Christine Rankin left the meeting at this point (3.14pm).*

- The Acacia Bay Water Supply upgrade project budget would be clarified following the meeting (the figure provided in the performance report \$311,571 was different to the Long-term Plan figure).
- The substandard seal on lower Spa Road had not yet been fixed, but the contractor was aware of it.

**TDC201903/20 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Rosanne Jollands

Seconded: Cr Tangonui Kingi

That Council notes the information contained in the Council Performance report for the month of February 2019.

**CARRIED****5.12 ADOPTION OF DRAFT FEES AND CHARGES 2019/20 FOR CONSULTATION**

The Senior Policy Advisor tabled the draft Fees & Charges 2019/20 for consultation along with the associated 'Statement of Proposal' (A2431611). Together with the Business & Operations Manager, he summarised changes which had been made to the draft Fees & Charges as a result of the workshop held on 19 March 2019. These changes were highlighted yellow in the tabled document.

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**TDC201903/21 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Barry Hickling  
Seconded: Cr John Williamson

That Council adopts the draft Fees and Charges 2019/20 (A2431611), for consultation using the special consultative procedure in accordance with section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

**CARRIED****5.13 255 CROWN ROAD PROPOSED VESTING TO ENABLE SALE OF BALANCE LOT****TDC201903/22 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Rosanne Jollands  
Seconded: Cr John Boddy

That Council directs officers to undertake the process required to enable the land shown as lot 2 on the scheme plan attached to the agenda to be vested as local purpose reserve – stormwater – in accordance with Section 52 of the Public Works Act; and that Council authorises the Mayor and Chief Executive to execute the application to set the land apart pursuant to Section 52(4) of the Public Works Act.

**CARRIED****5.14 TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS 2019 - ORDER OF CANDIDATES' NAMES****TDC201903/23 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Rosanne Jollands  
Seconded: Mayor David Trewavas

That pursuant to clause 31 [1] Local Electoral Regulations 2001 Council hereby determines that the names of the candidates in the 2019 Taupō District elections shall be arranged on the voting documents in random order.

**CARRIED****5.15 COUNCIL ENGAGEMENTS APRIL 2019 AND CONFERENCE OPPORTUNITIES**

The Head of Democracy, Governance & Venues advised that consultation events for the proposed amendment to the Long-term Plan 2018-28 would be added to the list of engagements for April in due course.

**TDC201903/24 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Rosanne Jollands  
Seconded: Cr Tangonui Kingi

That Council receives the information relating to engagements for April 2019.

**CARRIED****5.16 MEMBERS' REPORTS**

There were no reports received from members.

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**6 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS****TDC201903/25 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Rosanne Jollands

Seconded: Cr Barry Hickling

**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 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
<b>Agenda Item No: 6.1</b> Receipt of Lake Taupō Protection Joint Committee Publicly Excluded Minutes - 30 November 2018	Section 7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons  Section 7(2)(g) - the withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege  Section 7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable [the Council] to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
<b>Agenda Item No: 6.2</b> Receipt of Confidential Portion of Minutes - Taupō Airport Authority Committee - 18 February 2019	Section 7(2)(d) - the withholding of the information is necessary to avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public	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
<b>Agenda Item No: 6.3</b> Receipt of Confidential Portion of Minutes - Audit & Risk Committee - 11 March 2019	Section 7(2)(g) - the withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege	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
<b>Agenda Item No: 6.4</b> Consideration of lease proposals 2 Ashwood Avenue, Taupō	Section 7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to	Section 48(1)(a)(i)- the public conduct of the relevant part of the

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	enable [the Council] to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities  Section 7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable [the Council] to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	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
<b>Agenda Item No: 6.5</b> Reappointment of Destination Great Lake Taupō Chairman - Fixed Term	Section 7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons	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
<b>Agenda Item No: 6.6</b> Appointment of Chief Executive Officer	Section 7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons	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

**CARRIED****The meeting closed at 3.43pm.****The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the ordinary Council meeting held on 30 April 2019.**

.....  
**CHAIRPERSON**



Emergency Management Committee Meeting Minutes

11 February 2019

**TAUPŌ DISTRICT COUNCIL  
MINUTES OF THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING  
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 107 HEUHEU STREET, TAUPŌ  
ON MONDAY, 11 FEBRUARY 2019 AT 11.00AM**

**PRESENT:** Cr Anna Park (in the Chair), Mr Andy Hema, Cr Tangonui Kingi, Mrs Tina Jakes, Mr John Ridd, Cr Kirsty Trueman, Mr Douglas Wilcox

**IN ATTENDANCE:** Head Of Risk & Regulatory, Head of Communications & Customer Relations (Public Information Manager), Head of Community & Culture, Civil Defence Emergency Manager, Infrastructure Manager (Lifelines Manager), Strategic Partnership Advisor – Welfare Manager, Democratic Services Support Officer

**MEDIA AND PUBLIC:** Julian Snowball (Waikato CDEM) plus one media representative

The Chair welcomed everyone and Cr Tangonui Kingi opened the meeting with a karakia. Special acknowledgment was made to new Group Controller, Mr Julian Snowball.

Notes:

- (i) An apology was also noted from Ms Suzanne Vowles.
- (ii) Agenda items were heard in the following order: 1 - 4.2, 4.7, 4.3 - 4.6, 4.8 – 4.11.

**1 APOLOGIES**

**EM201902/01 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Kirsty Trueman  
Seconded: Cr Tangonui Kingi

That the apology received from Mayor David Trewavas be accepted.

**CARRIED**

**2 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

Nil

**3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

**3.1 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING - 12 NOVEMBER 2018**

Minutes of a meeting of the Emergency Management Committee held on Monday, 12 November 2018, had been circulated (A2369328).

**EM201902/02 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Tangonui Kingi  
Seconded: Mr Andy Hema

That the minutes of the Emergency Management Committee meeting held on Monday 12 November 2018 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

**CARRIED**

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#### **4 REPORTS**

##### **4.1 PRESENTATION: UNISON NETWORKS LTD**

The Chair had previously advised members via email that at the request of Unison, this item had been deferred until the next meeting.

##### **4.2 CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGER'S REPORT**

The CD Emergency Manager read aloud his report highlighting key points as follows:

- Exercise Gumboot, held at Waiouru Military Camp in November 2018, was based on a landslide event at Taihape. The exercise included tasks such as evacuating people from schools and hospital admissions. Overall it was a good training exercise that enabled participants to bond and also familiarise themselves with each person's role.
- Unimogs were stored in the Taupō civil defence depot. Had sourced three quotes (each circa \$2k) for a local sponsor who would cover costs to paint both Unimogs. One Unimog would be based in Turangi, and the other in Taupō. Ruapehu CD had also acquired two Unimogs which would be kept at Ohakune and Taumarunui.
- Hipaua annual survey undertaken in December 2018. Currently working alongside Phil Mourot (WRC) and Bubs Smith to site extra resources on the hill eg weather station, ground probe to measure soil moisture, flow meter to measure flow of creek, and cameras in trees.
- Marae preparedness was 95% completed for Tokaanu Marae. A meeting was scheduled for this Friday, February 15 with Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ), Tuwharetoa Health, Tuwharetoa Trust Board and various marae representatives to discuss the six marae preparedness training programmes planned for 2019.
- A surplus Taupō CD ford vehicle had been donated to Ruapehu district who planned to convert it into a mobile kitchen which would then be available to both councils in a reciprocal arrangement. A separate surplus engine would be sent to Turners Auctions (as per Council's policy).

The following comments were noted during questions, answers, and related discussion:

- Donation of the ford vehicle was made possible because the two Unimogs were essentially free with the exception of transfer of ownerships costs.
- The Chair noted her appreciation for being involved in the EOC gumboot exercise at Waiouru, which was particularly interesting given it was in another district. Civil defence was very unique and it was great to see everyone working together as an effective team.
- Cr Trueman thanked the Emergency Manager for his recent visit to Tirohanga, which was greatly appreciated by those in attendance and generated a lot of positive discussion afterwards. Cr Kingi also thanked him for taking the Unimog to the Turangi Christmas Parade, and facilitating preparedness engagements with Turangi marae.

##### **EM201902/03 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Tangonui Kingi

Seconded: Mr Andy Hema

That the Emergency Management Committee receives the Civil Defence Emergency Manager's report.

**CARRIED**

##### **4.3 WAIKATO CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (CDEM) GROUP KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI) REPORT**

The Emergency Manager explained that the KPI report was an overview of tasks / activities in recent months

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and was a requirement as part of the Group's obligations under the Waikato CDEM Group Plan. A copy was also provided for the CEO monthly report.

In answer to a question about implementation of the civil defence plan, the Head of Risk & Regulatory advised that this new reporting process was at the start of the implementation phase and that going forward there would be a lot more detail provided. Mr Snowball noted that this was also the current position of the Group, and that the Group plan was a statutory document.

In reply to a further question, the Emergency Manager undertook to provide regular quarterly updates to other council committees eg community board and representative groups.

**EM201902/04 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Tangonui Kingi

Seconded: Mr Andy Hema

That the Emergency Management Committee receives the local reporting matrix submitted by Taupō District Council to the Waikato CDEM.

**CARRIED****4.4 APPROVAL OF WATER CARRIER PROCEDURE**

The Emergency Manager advised that MB Century would undertake the testing of water stored in the 10,000 litre tanker. A register recording details in relation to when the tanker was emptied, water testing undertaken, etc would also be kept.

A member noted that the word 'procedure' was missing from the title.

**EM201902/05 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Mrs Tina Jakes

Seconded: Mr Andy Hema

That the Emergency Management Committee notes for its information the new Water Carrier Procedure.

**CARRIED****4.5 MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH RUAPEHU DISTRICT COUNCIL**

In reply to a question, Mr Snowball advised that he did not foresee any issues with having an MOU to formalise a 'good neighbour' relationship with Ruapehu, which was predominantly based on shared resources, hazards, and strengthening relationships. Considered that the Horizon's emergency management group would devolve any issues that may arise with the Waikato Emergency Management Group. The Emergency Manager added that Taupō had always sought clearance / authorisation from Mr Snowball before attending an event.

**EM201902/06 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Mr Andy Hema

Seconded: Cr Tangonui Kingi

That the Emergency Management Committee approves the Memorandum of Understanding between Taupō District Council and Ruapehu District Council for Civil Defence Emergency Management.

**CARRIED****4.6 PROPOSAL FOR CONDUCT OF CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESS FOR TAUPŌ DISTRICT COUNCIL**

The Head of Risk & Regulatory spoke to the item, noting that the primary purpose of the report was to make the Committee aware of the monitoring and evaluation process including the proposed engagement.

Page 3

## Emergency Management Committee Meeting Minutes

11 February 2019

In reply to a question in relation to Waikato CDEM funding the process, Mr Snowball advised that funds for this had not been factored into regional budgets (due to the process originally coming under MCDEM). Budget would be sought from the Co-ordinating Executive Group (CEG) later this week to fund the GEMO / governance portion, however each of the (11) councils within the Group would have to fund their own respective processes. The Waikato Emergency Management Group was looking at a joint procurement for all Councils across the region for this body of work.

**EM201902/07 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Anna Park

Seconded: Mr Douglas Wilcox

That the Emergency Management Committee receives the proposal for conduct of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Monitoring and Evaluation Process for Taupō District Council emergency management.

**CARRIED****4.7 WAIKATO CIVIL DEFENCE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP (WCDEM) UPDATE**

Group Controller Julian Snowball was in attendance to provide an update on behalf of Waikato CDEM Group. Key points noted were:

- Primary focus since assuming the group controller role three months ago had been centred around the culture of the civil defence team and its relationship with local groups, in particular where legislation sat at a local level.
- A key focus of GEMO was ensuring delivery of the group plan. The group plan had an action plan at the back showing how each member / partner would contribute to it, including reporting to CEG / Joint Committee's.
- Andrew Bubear was the deputy group controller and relationship advisor for Taupō and all eastern areas.
- A course provider for the controllers' course had been identified however, MCDEM were finalising budgets to be able to cover travel and accommodation costs (only) for attendees. As the course was not expected to be held before end of June, Mr Snowball undertook to support Messrs Tahau and Ridd with regional controller development opportunities in the interim.
- Direction of the recent ministerial review was for CD to be more centrally driven. The BOP model was an example of that, which also aligned with Waikato GEMO's preferred direction. Referred to a letter from the MCDEM director and how she had also encouraged local authorities to follow that direction.
- The Head of Risk & Regulatory raised that Taupō District Council was the only council in the region that the New Zealand response teams consultation affected. He advised that the future of a local response team for Taupō was currently under review, and that a future focus may be in the recovery space for any such community team.
- Applications for members of the regional NZ fly-in teams were due to close in one week. Emphasised that nominating people from within your district did not preclude the likelihood of being asked for resources to support an event in the region. Details were still being worked through at a national level; whilst the consultation document was being run concurrently with the application process.
- Had been working alongside Thames Valley, Coromandel, Matamata-Piako and surrounding areas. Looking at service level agreement in relation to different councils currently.
- Taupō was currently one of three councils in the region looking at undertaking a monitoring and evaluation process. Would look at hopefully streamlining so that the entire region undertook the process as a whole.

*Note: In response to the Chair asking members' if they would like further support to increase/ upskill their understanding and knowledge in relation to civil defence, the Head of Risk & Regulatory undertook to organise a workshop. Mr Snowball noted that he would be happy to support / attend.*

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Emergency Management Committee Meeting Minutes

11 February 2019

**EM201902/08 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Anna Park  
Seconded: Mrs Tina Jakes

That the Emergency Management Committee receives the Waikato Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group update and thanks Mr Julian Snowball for attending.

**CARRIED**

**4.8 CONTROLLERS' UPDATE**

Controller Tina Jakes advised there was nothing new to report since the last meeting. The first controllers meeting for 2019 would be held in Ngaruawahia on February 20. Requested that Messrs Dylan Tahau and John Ridd be added to the (controllers) email distribution list.

**EM201902/09 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Anna Park  
Seconded: Mr Andy Hema

That the Emergency Management Committee receives the update from the Controllers'.

**CARRIED**

**4.9 PUBLIC INFORMATION MANAGER'S UPDATE**

The Public Information Manager commended Media Works for providing exceptional coverage, including a radio announcer on site, during the Taupō power outage.

A third staff member would be sent to the next PIM course in June 2019 (originally scheduled in February 2019), which would give 24-hour coverage capacity within the PIMs team.

**EM201902/10 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Mrs Tina Jakes  
Seconded: Mr Andy Hema

That the Emergency Management Committee receives the Public Information Manager's Update.

**CARRIED**

**4.10 WAIKATO LIFELINES UPDATE**

The Lifelines Coordinator noted that Mr Roger Stokes (2IC) had attended the most recent Waikato Lifelines Group meeting due to Mr Lewis attending the Exercise Gumboot in Waikouaiti. Key points discussed were generator assessments, plugs at fuel stations and identifying critical fuel groups.

The Group had an annual work plan which would be signed off on February 22, 2019. Each council had contributed \$3,300 to enable work to proceed.

**EM201902/11 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Tangonui Kingi  
Seconded: Cr Kirsty Trueman

That the Emergency Management Committee receives the Waikato Lifelines Coordinator update.

**CARRIED**

Page 5

Emergency Management Committee Meeting Minutes

11 February 2019

**4.11 LOCAL WELFARE MANAGER'S UPDATE**

Six people from various community groups had attended training in Tokoroa. The next step would be to complete the foundation and intermediate level CD courses.

The next welfare managers' meeting was on March 5, 2019.

**EM201902/12 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Anna Park

Seconded: Cr Tangonui Kingi

That the Emergency Management Committee receives the Local Welfare Manager's update.

**CARRIED****5 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS**

Nil

The Meeting closed at 12.00pm with a karakia by Cr Tangonui Kingi.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Emergency Management Committee Meeting held on 17 June 2019.

.....  
**CHAIRPERSON**

Taupō Airport Authority Committee Meeting Minutes

1 April 2019

**TAUPŌ DISTRICT COUNCIL  
MINUTES OF THE TAUPŌ AIRPORT AUTHORITY COMMITTEE MEETING  
HELD AT THE TAUPŌ AIRPORT, ANZAC MEMORIAL DRIVE, TAUPŌ  
ON MONDAY, 1 APRIL 2019 AT 10.30AM**

**PRESENT:** Mr Chris Johnston (in the Chair), Mr John Funnell, Cr Rosanne Jollands, Cr Christine Rankin

**IN ATTENDANCE:** Head of Economic Development & Business Transformation, Head of Democracy, Governance & Venues, General Manager-Taupō Airport, Airport Operations Manager, Airport Safety Manager, Financial Accountant, Democratic Services Officer

**MEDIA AND PUBLIC:** Mr Mark Funnell, Chief Pilot Taupō Tandem Skydiving, CEO Helicopter Services (BOP) Ltd, Helimaintenance  
Mr Hamish Funnell, CEO / Director, Helimaintenance  
Mr Roy Clements, CEO Skydive Taupō

**1 APOLOGIES****TAA201904/01 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Christine Rankin  
Seconded: Mr Chris Johnston

That the apology received from His Worship the Mayor, David Trewavas be accepted.

**CARRIED****2 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

Nil

**3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES****3.1 TAUPŌ AIRPORT AUTHORITY COMMITTEE MEETING - 18 FEBRUARY 2019**

It was noted that the workshop to discuss the Strategic Plan refresh would be scheduled some time after the Airbiz workshop had been held.

**TAA201904/02 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Mr John Funnell  
Seconded: Mr Chris Johnston

That the minutes of the Taupō Airport Authority Committee meeting held on Monday 18 February 2019 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

**CARRIED****4 REPORTS****4.1 TAUPŌ AIRPORT AUTHORITY MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT - FEBRUARY 2019**

The Financial Accountant provided a brief update and answered questions. The following points were noted:

- There was still another \$2k on the EPO for Airbiz consultancy fees.

Page 1

Taupō Airport Authority Committee Meeting Minutes

1 April 2019

- Audit New Zealand representatives would be starting this year's audit on 8 April 2019.
- The Taupō Airport Authority's draft Statement of Intent had been received by Council.
- The Ministry of Transport would be kept informed of timeframes and progress of the provincial growth fund application.

**TAA201904/03 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Rosanne Jollands

Seconded: Cr Christine Rankin

That the Taupō Airport Authority Committee receives the February 2019 monthly financial report.

**CARRIED**

**4.2 CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATION AUDIT**

The General Manager-Taupō Airport provided an update on the recent Safety Management System certification audit. The following points were noted:

- The audit had gone well.
- One minor finding/observation had been identified. This related to documentation. The same finding/observation had been raised as a result of all five other airport audits.
- Taupō Airport would receive its certification on 14 April 2019.
- A formal report would be issued in due course and this would be presented to the Council's Audit & Risk Committee.
- Only the country's major international airports; New Plymouth; Invercargill; and Taupō airports had gone through this particular audit process to date.

The Chairperson of the Committee, Mr Chris Johnston, thanked the General Manager and everyone else involved in the audit process.

**TAA201904/04 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Mr John Funnell

Seconded: Cr Rosanne Jollands

That the Taupō Airport Authority Committee receives the information on the CAA SMS audit.

**CARRIED**

**4.3 GENERAL MANAGER'S OPERATIONS REPORT**

The General Manager-Taupō Airport summarised his report and answered questions. The following additional points were noted:

- Delays in the lead-up to the Ironman event had always been a challenge, but this year had been particularly difficult. Council's District Events Manager, Mr Steve Giles would be discussing with Ironman representatives ahead of next year's world championships in Taupō.
- In terms of security designation, Taupō Airport was currently 'tier 3', but it was only a matter of time before security requirements would be increased. 'Tier 2' designated airports had to have security fencing 300m either side of the terminal. Screening machines may be required in the future.
- The apron area would require rejuvenation in five to eight years' time – the asset management plan would be updated accordingly.

Members asked for the Council-Taupō Airport Authority workshop with Airbiz to be changed to the morning of Friday 12 April 2019. It was noted that Taupō Airport Authority's joint venture with the Ministry of Transport; and the airport governance structure were topics for further discussion. It was particularly important to have the latter conversation prior to the local government elections on 12 October 2019.

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Taupō Airport Authority Committee Meeting Minutes

1 April 2019

In relation to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), the Airport Safety Manager advised that he had sent version 3 of the MoU document to Civil Aviation Authority's aeronautical department for peer review. Their feedback was expected within the next two weeks, after which time another catch up between parties would be scheduled. Cr Rosanne Jollands would attend the meeting.

**TAA201904/05 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Rosanne Jollands  
Seconded: Mr Chris Johnston

That the Taupō Airport Authority Committee receives the General Manager's Operations report as presented on April 01, 2019.

**CARRIED****4.4 SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SMS) UPDATE**

It was noted that the SMS update had been received earlier in the meeting.

**TAA201904/06 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Mr Chris Johnston  
Seconded: Cr Rosanne Jollands

That the Taupō Airport Authority Committee receives the update on the Safety Management System.

**CARRIED****4.5 HEALTH AND SAFETY UPDATE****TAA201904/07 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Mr Chris Johnston  
Seconded: Cr Rosanne Jollands

That the Taupō Airport Authority Committee receives the information relating to health and safety.

**CARRIED****5 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS****TAA201904/08 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Mr Chris Johnston  
Seconded: Cr Christine Rankin

**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 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:

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Taupō Airport Authority Committee Meeting Minutes

1 April 2019

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
<b>Agenda Item No: 5.1</b> Confirmation of Confidential Portion of Taupō Airport Authority Committee Minutes - 18 February 2019	Section 7(2)(d) - the withholding of the information is necessary to avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public	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
<b>Agenda Item No: 5.2</b> Receipt of Unconfirmed Minutes: Taupō Airport & Operational Safety Committee - January 29, 2019	Section 7(2)(d) - the withholding of the information is necessary to avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public	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

**CARRIED****The meeting closed at 11.15am.****The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Taupō Airport Authority Committee meeting held on 13 May 2019.**

.....  
**CHAIRPERSON**



## Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee

### OPEN MINUTES

**Date:** Monday, 11 March, 2019, 10:45 am  
**Location:** Suncourt Hotel & Conference Centre  
 14 Northcroft Street  
 Taupō

**Members Present:** T Kingi (Chair - Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board)  
 Cr K White (Waikato Regional Council)  
 Cr R Jollands (Taupō District Council)  
 Cr J Williamson (Taupō District Council)  
 L-K Petersen (Crown Representative - Ministry for Primary Industries)  
 S Lewis (Crown Representative - Ministry for Environment)  
 M Workman (Crown Representative - Ministry for Environment)

**Others Present:**

**Waikato Regional Council** Cr F Lichtwark  
**Councillors**

**Ministry for the Environment** T Bennetts – Principal Analyst  
**Taupō District Council Staff** T Wood (Policy Advisor)

**Waikato Regional Council Staff** N Williams (Director - Community and Services)  
 A McLeod (Manager – Upper Waikato/Taupō)  
 T Bio (Democracy Advisor)

**Lake Taupō Protection Trust Trustees** C Stent (Trustee)  
 S Yerex (Trustee)  
 M Peck (Manager)

**Public** J Reeves

**SECTION A: UNDER DELEGATION FOR THE INFORMATION OF COUNCIL**

Chair Kingi opened the meeting with a karakia and welcomed all present. He noted that Taupō District Councillors had another appointment for 12.30pm so may need to leave early.

**1. Apologies**

Apologies from Cr K Hodge and M Nepia were received.

LTJC19/01

**Moved By** Cr R Jollands

**Seconded By** Cr K White

**RESOLVED**

**THAT the apologies of M Nepia (Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board) and Cr K Hodge (Waikato Regional Council) be received.**

**The motion was put and carried**

**2. Confirmation of Agenda**

LTJC19/02

**Moved By** Cr J Williamson

**Seconded By** L-K Petersen

**RESOLVED**

**THAT the agenda of the meeting of the Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee of 11 March 2019 as circulated be confirmed as the business for the meeting.**

**The motion was put and carried**

**3. Disclosures of Interest**

There were no disclosures of interest noted.

**4. Minutes of the previous meeting**

During discussion, the Committee was referred to the eighth paragraph on page 7 of the Agenda pack. It was there noted that the Lake Taupō Protection Trust had received a request from Waikato Regional Council seeking \$35,000 to fund a research project to determine the impact of the nitrogen cap on farmers. Waikato Regional Council had decided not to proceed with the request as the project was well advanced and had alternative funding.

LTJC19/03

**Moved By** Cr R Jollands**Seconded By** Cr K White**RESOLVED**

**THAT the minutes of the Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee meeting held on 30 November 2018 be confirmed as a true and correct record.**

**The motion was put and carried**

**5. Six monthly reporting requirements on Trust operations**

The Chair of the Lake Taupō Protection Project Trust (C Stent) presented this report and asked that it be taken as read. This report provided information on the Trust's operations for the previous six-month period. Members were satisfied with the information provided and had no further questions.

LTJC19/04

**Moved By** S Lewis**Seconded By** L-K Petersen**RESOLVED**

**THAT the report 'Six monthly reporting requirements on Trust operations' (Doc # 13892547, dated 20 February 2019) be received; and**

**THAT the Trust's 'Six monthly report on operations for the period from 01 July 2018 to 31.12.18' together with the financial statements for the 6-month period ended 31 December 2018 be received.**

**The motion was put and carried**

**6. Annual Statement of Intent report requirements**

The Chair of the Lake Taupō Protection Project Trust (C Stent) presented this report and asked that it be taken as read. This report provided information on the Trust's annual Statement of Intent reporting requirements. Members were satisfied with the information provided and had no further questions.

LTJC19/05

**Moved By** Cr J Williamson

**Seconded By** Cr R Jollands

**RESOLVED**

**THAT the report 'Annual Statement of Intent reporting requirements' (Doc # 13891555 dated 20 February 2019) be received; and**

**THAT the Committee provide the Lake Taupō Protection Project Trust comment on the draft 2019/20 Statement of Intent content.**

**The motion was put and carried**

**7. Lake Taupō Monitoring report - Compliance with Resource Consents**

Waikato Regional Council's Manager Farming and Maritime Services (N Botherway) provided a verbal report which noted that there were 36 live resource consents. None were considered to be significantly non-compliant. Members were satisfied with the information provided and had no further questions.

LTJC19/06

**Moved By** Cr K White

**Seconded By** Cr R Jollands

**RESOLVED**

**THAT the report 'Lake Taupō Monitoring report - Compliance with Resource Consents - Verbal update' (Doc # 13879771 dated 28 February 2019) be received.**

**The motion was put and carried**

**8. Lake Taupō Protection Project communications plan annual report**

Waikato Regional Council's Manager of Upper Waikato/Taupō (A McLeod) presented this report, on behalf of Communications Advisor (W Valois). It provided an annual update on the communications plan.

During discussion, the following was noted:

- The Committee was referred to the Communications plan table on pages 30 – 34 of the Agenda pack for their information.
- Discussions on the proposed education kit and children's book ensued. The committee requested that the Officials Working Party (OWP) review these actions to determine whether these were the most effective channels for communicating the long term importance of the project.
- It was noted that these projects fell outside the mandate for funding from the Lake Taupō Protection Project Trust and should the partners want to progress any specific tactics then funding would need to be sourced. Taupō District Councillors stated that they would see what assistance they could offer to these projects.

LTJC19/07

**Moved By** Cr J Williamson

**Seconded By** Cr K White

**RESOLVED**

**THAT the report 'Lake Taupō Protection Project communications plan annual report' (Doc # 13817666 dated 20 February 2019) be received.**

**The motion was put and carried**

**9. Regional Plan Review - Verbal update**

Waikato Regional Council Principal Strategic Advisor (U Trebilco) presented the report via teleconference.

During discussion, the following was noted:

- The Regional Plan Governance Committee had been populated but was not yet fully established.
- AgFirst had been contracted to undertake the research into the effects of the nitrogen cap on Taupō farmers.
- It was understood that the work load was now bigger than expected.
- The reviewed plan will be required to use the new template developed by the Ministry for the Environment. Much of the contextual information in the plan itself will be removed and this may have implications for visibility of the Lake Taupō Protection Project. The importance of the December 2020 notification of the plan change for the Taupō catchment was noted. It was also noted that notification was now expected in May/June 2021.
- The project group would make the call on when and how notification in Taupō occurred.

- The Committee noted that the Issues/Options paper was available for distribution. Members requested that they received a copy. It was highlighted that this was a draft.
- It was requested that the research paper being worked on by AgFirst be presented to the committee once completed.

LTJC19/08

**Moved By** Cr R Jollands

**Seconded By** Cr K White

**RESOLVED**

**THAT the report 'Regional Plan Review - Verbal update' (Doc # 13810651 dated 15 February 2019) be received.**

**The motion was put and carried**

**10. Lake Taupō Protection Project Key Milestones 2018-2021 update**

Waikato Regional Council Manager of Upper Waikato/Taupō (A McLeod) presented this report which provided an update on progress with the key milestones to be achieved over the next three years.

During discussion, the following was noted:

- Today's meeting was a milestone in that the Transition principles were brought before the Joint Committee.
- In relation to the Regional Plan Review on page 40 of the Agenda pack, staff reiterated that the draft version of the Issues/Options paper was available and would be circulated to members for comment.

LTJC19/09

**Moved By** L-K Petersen

**Seconded By** Cr J Williamson

**RESOLVED**

**THAT the report 'Lake Taupō Protection Project Key Milestones 2018 - 2021 update (Doc # 13809591 dated 15 February 2019) be received.**

**The motion was put and carried**



## SECTION B: FOR RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

### 11. Transition Principles for the Lake Taupō Protection Project

Waikato Regional Council Manager of Upper Waikato/Taupō (A McLeod) presented this report which recommended that the partners adopt the draft transition principles for the Lake Taupō Protection Project. Members had no questions or comments.

LTJC19/10

**Moved By** Cr K White

**Seconded By** Cr K Jollands

#### RESOLVED

THAT the report 'Transition Principles for the Lake Taupō Protection Project' (Doc # 13714197 dated 4 February 2019) be received.

#### RECOMMENDED

THAT the Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee recommends:

a) In accordance with Variation Number 3 to the Project Agreement, Waikato Regional Council and Taupō District Council approve and adopt the transition principles for the long-term management of the nitrogen reduction agreements, as set out in the report 'Transition Principles for the Lake Taupō Protection Project'.

b) The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board be invited to approve and adopt the Transition Principles for the Lake Taupō Protection Project.

The motion was put and carried

## SECTION A: UNDER DELEGATION FOR THE INFORMATION OF COUNCIL

### 12. Resolutions to Exclude the Public

LTJC19/11

**Moved By** Cr K Jollands

**Seconded By** Cr J Williamson

Recommended that the public be excluded from the following part/s of the meeting:

**Item Name: Public Excluded Minutes of 30 November 2019**

**Item Name: Update on monitoring of LTPT Nitrogen reduction agreements - remedial planting requirements.**

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

**Item Name: Public Excluded Minutes of 30 November 2019**

**Item Name: Update on monitoring of LTPT Nitrogen reduction agreements - remedial planting requirements.**

Good reason to withhold exists under Section 7.

That the public conduct of the relevant parts of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

This resolution is made in reliance on sections 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 7 of that Act, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

**Item Name: Public Excluded Minutes of 30 November 2019**

- Maintain legal professional privilege (section 7(2)(g))
- Enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (section 7(2)(i)).

**Item Name: Update on monitoring of LTPT Nitrogen reduction agreements - remedial planting requirements.**

- Protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons (section 7(2)(a)).

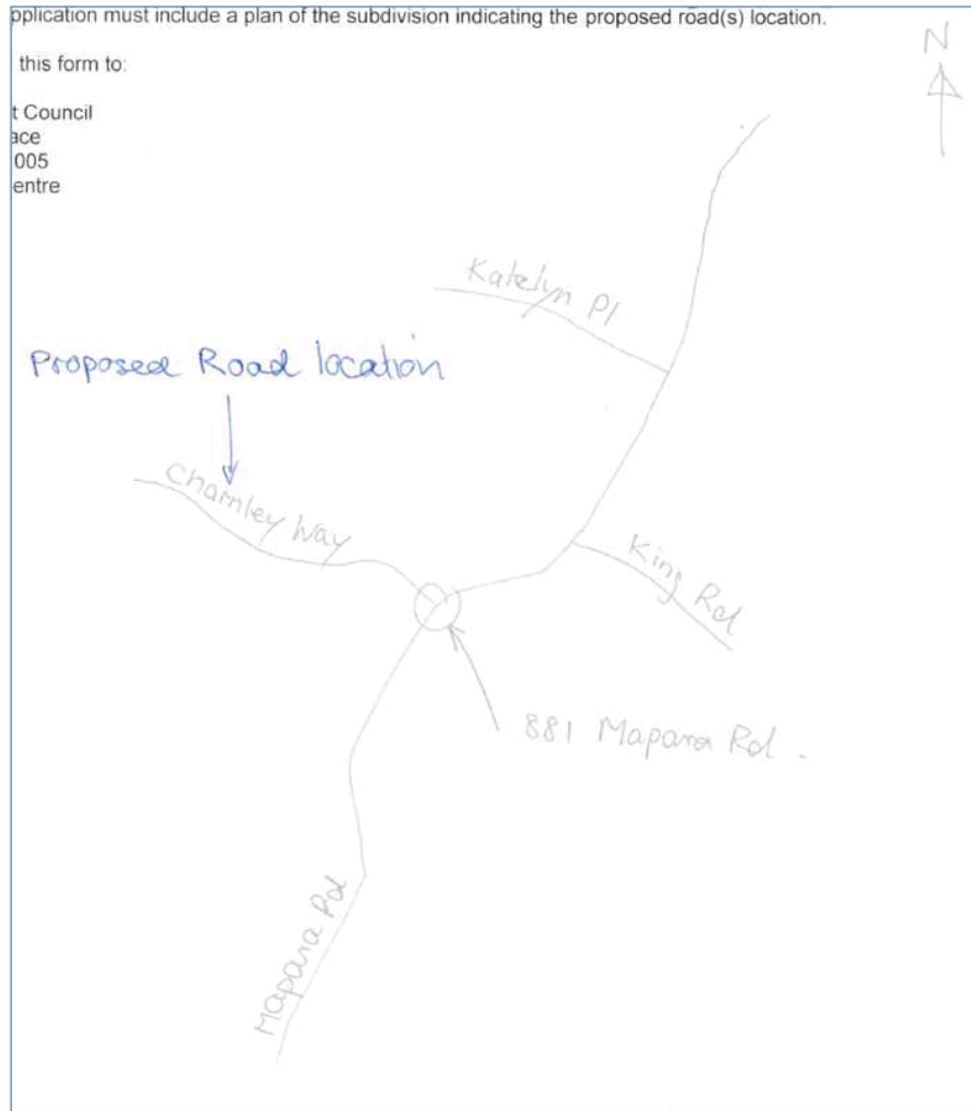
**The motion was put and carried**

The meeting moved into closed session at 11.36am

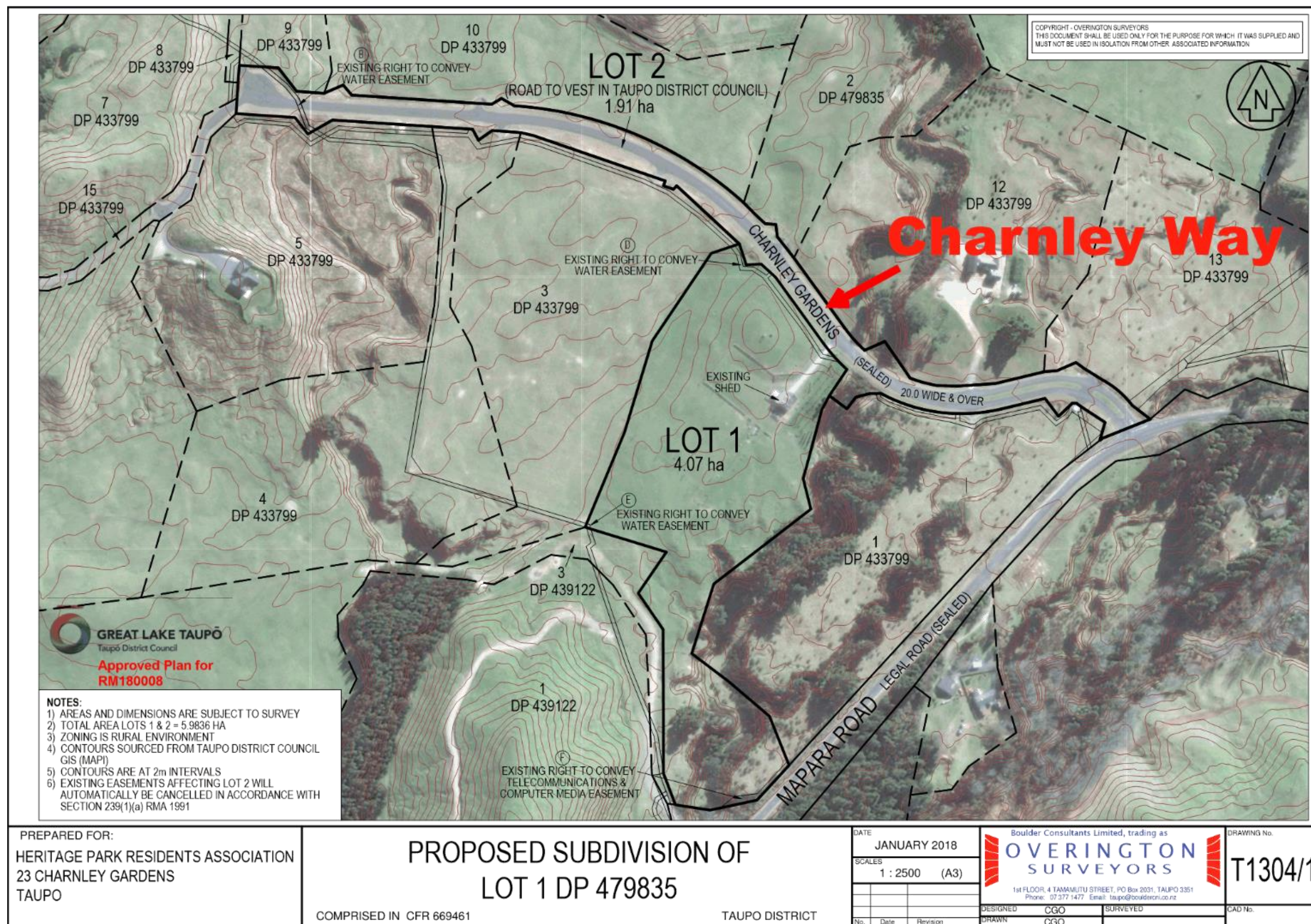
Return to Open Meeting at 11.50am.

Meeting closed with a karakia at 11.55am.

### Locality Plan:











www.cheg.co.nz

Notes:

1. Areas and measurements are indicative only and subject to change on completion of the land transfer document.
2. Aerial photos showing location and scale is approximate only.
3. Coordinates and bearings are in terms of NZGD 2000 New Zealand Datum.
4. Subdivisions serving multiple lots will be shown on the land transfer document as private rights or easements or one or more of the lots being served by that driveway.

Key:

- 1/1 Reserve (Interim)
- 1/1 Reserve
- Residential Reserve
- Original Lot 1/1
- Zone 1 (minimum pressure water supply boundary)
- Atmospheric boundary

\* = Already named.

Rev	Date	Description	By	For
1	2019/01/17	Initial design & layout	By	For
2	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
3	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
4	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
5	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
6	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
7	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
8	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
9	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
10	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
11	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
12	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
13	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
14	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
15	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
16	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
17	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
18	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
19	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
20	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
21	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
22	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
23	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
24	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
25	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
26	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
27	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
28	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
29	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
30	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
31	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
32	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
33	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
34	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
35	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
36	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
37	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
38	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
39	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
40	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
41	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
42	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
43	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
44	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
45	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
46	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
47	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
48	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
49	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
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51	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
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54	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
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56	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
57	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
58	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
59	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
60	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
61	2019/01/17	Revised design & layout	By	For
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Project Title: Wharewaka East Ltd Proposed Subdivision of Wharewaka East, Taupo

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# Taupō District Council Draft Water Supply Strategy 2019

DRAFT

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## 1. PURPOSE OF THE STRATEGY

The purpose of the Water Supply Strategy is for Council to set a direction on how we will manage our drinking water supplies over the next 30 years<sup>1</sup>. This strategy aims to clearly set out:

- How the Water Supply Strategy will help to achieve the Council vision.
- The outcomes that we want to achieve.
- Goals and responses which describe how we will achieve the outcomes.

This Water Supply Strategy is focused on water sourced from the natural environment for treatment and supply through the Council water supply network. The strategy applies to both potable<sup>2</sup> and non-potable water.

## 3. VISION

Council's Vision is

**To be the most liveable and prosperous district in the North Island by 2022.**

The provision of, and access to, safe water is an essential component of modern day life, and life in a first world country. To achieve Council's vision, access to enough, safe fresh water for our communities is essential.

## 2. WATER STRATEGY OUTCOMES

The 4 outcomes are:

1. We ensure the protection of public health
2. We use water responsibly
3. We support the Communities Growth aspirations
4. We ensure that our water supply system is financially sustainable

## 4. CONTEXT

### 4.1. Waikato Regional Context

Both the Lake Taupō and Waikato River catchments are located in the Waikato Region. The Waikato River Catchment (including Lake Taupō) is governed by the Waikato Regional Plan, limiting the taking of water to a proportion of river flows. The catchment above Karapiro (which affects all Taupō District Council schemes) is nearing full allocation, limiting additional water availability for any use.

<sup>1</sup> 30 years aligns with the requirement for Council to produce 30 year Infrastructure Plans

<sup>2</sup> Potable is water that is safe to drink; drinkable



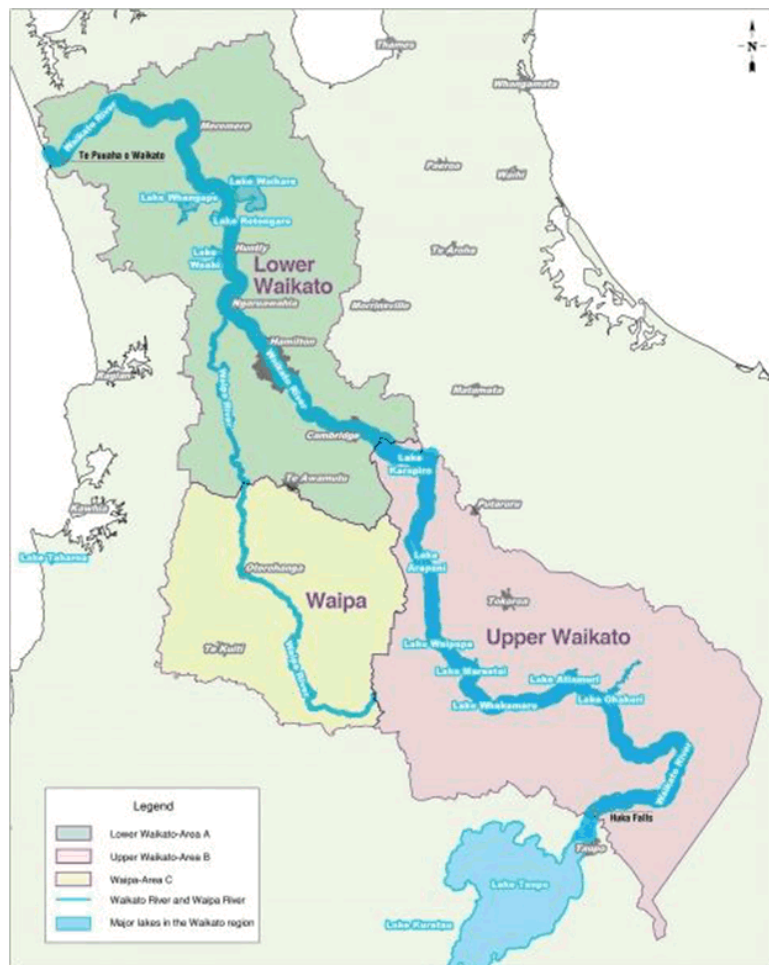


Figure 1: Waikato River Catchment Area. Source: Waikato Regional Council.

Both these water bodies are significant resources to the entire region. They accommodate economic development and municipal water supply for not just the wider Waikato Region, but also greater Auckland. Watercare (the Council Controlled Organisation who are charged with supplying drinking water to the Auckland Region) obtain water from the Waikato River to supply their networks. The river meets between 8 and 15 per cent of the area's annual needs, depending on weather conditions and dam levels. With significant population growth predicted in both Hamilton and Auckland, more water will be required from the Waikato catchment to service this growth.

The Waikato River is also a significant energy resource. There are eight hydro electricity stations along the Waikato River which generate about 10 per cent of New Zealand's energy.

Lake Taupō and the Waikato River play a significant role in tourism both for the Taupō District and the wider Waikato Region. Lake Taupō is Australasia's largest fresh water lake and attracts tourists from around the world. It hosts a number of activities both on and around the lake and is also home to New Zealand's most visited natural attraction, the Huka Falls. The lake and surrounding environment are key to the economic wellbeing of Taupō District and the wider Waikato region.

The presence of such a large body of fresh water can also present a challenge when it comes to water conservation activities and educating both local residents and tourist alike to conserve and respect this finite resource. With approximately 30% of the homes in our district, used for holiday purposes only, this challenge is further emphasised.

#### 4.2. Changes signalled from Central Government

In mid 2017, Local Government Minister Nanaia Mahuta announced a reform programme to transform drinking water, stormwater and wastewater. The focus of the review is on the challenges facing the sector, including funding pressures, rising environmental standards, climate change, seasonal pressure from tourism, and the recommendations of the Havelock North Inquiry. Stage One explored the issues and opportunities with three waters services by gathering and analysing information. This was completed at the end of 2017.

At the time of writing this strategy, the review was in stage two which is focused on looking at options for improving the three waters system, including the management, service delivery, funding, and regulatory arrangements.

At the time of publication Council did not know what the extent of the changes are likely to be but we will need to keep up to date with information as it becomes available, and respond to any changes or reforms as required.

#### 4.3. Havelock North Enquiry

The outbreak of gastroenteritis in Havelock North in August 2016 shook public confidence in the fundamental service provision of safe drinking water. Approximately 5,500 of the town's 14,000 residents were estimated to have become ill with campylobacteriosis. Some 45 were subsequently hospitalised and the outbreak contributed to four deaths. A number of residents continue to suffer health complications.

A Government Inquiry was established to investigate and report on the outbreak. The final reports of the Inquiry contained comprehensive, wide-ranging and powerful recommendations for improvement to water supplies across New Zealand.

The Government has signalled that changes are to be expected including those that will affect the sector as a whole. Major changes, although potentially extensive, are unlikely to affect the key outcomes developed within this strategy. There are a number of recommendations that Council as a drinking water supplier can begin to implement based around the six key principles of Drinking Water Supplies that the report endorsed.

These 6 principles are:

- Principle 1: A high standard of care must be embraced
- Principle 2: Protection of source water is of paramount importance
- Principle 3: Maintain multiple barriers against contamination
- Principle 4: Change precedes contamination
- Principle 5: Suppliers must own the safety of drinking water
- Principle 6: Apply a preventive risk management approach

#### 4.4. Taupō District Context

A summary and map of the district's water schemes is shown on the following page.

Council has 18 drinking water schemes. Most of our water is sourced from surface water, either through Lake Taupō or its tributaries. We are required by law to comply with the Drinking Water Standards New Zealand (DWSNZ). At the time of writing, while our larger supplies complied with the DWSNZ, many of our smaller supplies do not. This means that there are some public health risks associated with those supplies. These risks are managed, in part, through Water Safety Plans that are required under the DWSNZ and approved by the Ministry of Health.

Council has budgeted for the upgrade of all water supplies to meet the current drinking water standards by 2028.

A challenge for the district is that there is a perception that water is plentiful. Because Lake Taupo is so prominent, people do not always perceive that there is a need to conserve water, because there is so much water in the lake. Council is only consented to take a small proportion of the lake water, as demonstrated by the diagram below.

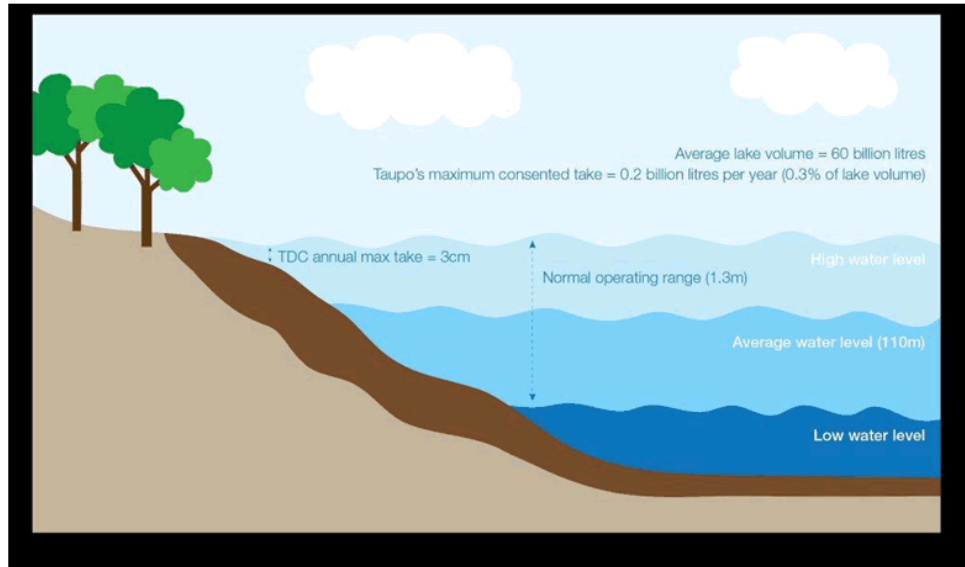


Figure 2: Waikato River Catchment Area. Source: Waikato Regional Council.

Whilst the district as a whole has a well-documented and understood resident population growth profile, what is not so well understood is the impact of visitor numbers and events on water demand and supply. Events in Taupō can be large and can impact significantly on core infrastructure and demand. Coupled with this is the increasing popularity of Taupō as a visitor destination. The use of online accommodation booking systems for private holiday homes (over and above the traditional motel bed night statistics), leave a gap in Council's knowledge base on transient population and its impact on water demand and supply. We aim to close this knowledge through the early stages of the implementation plan.

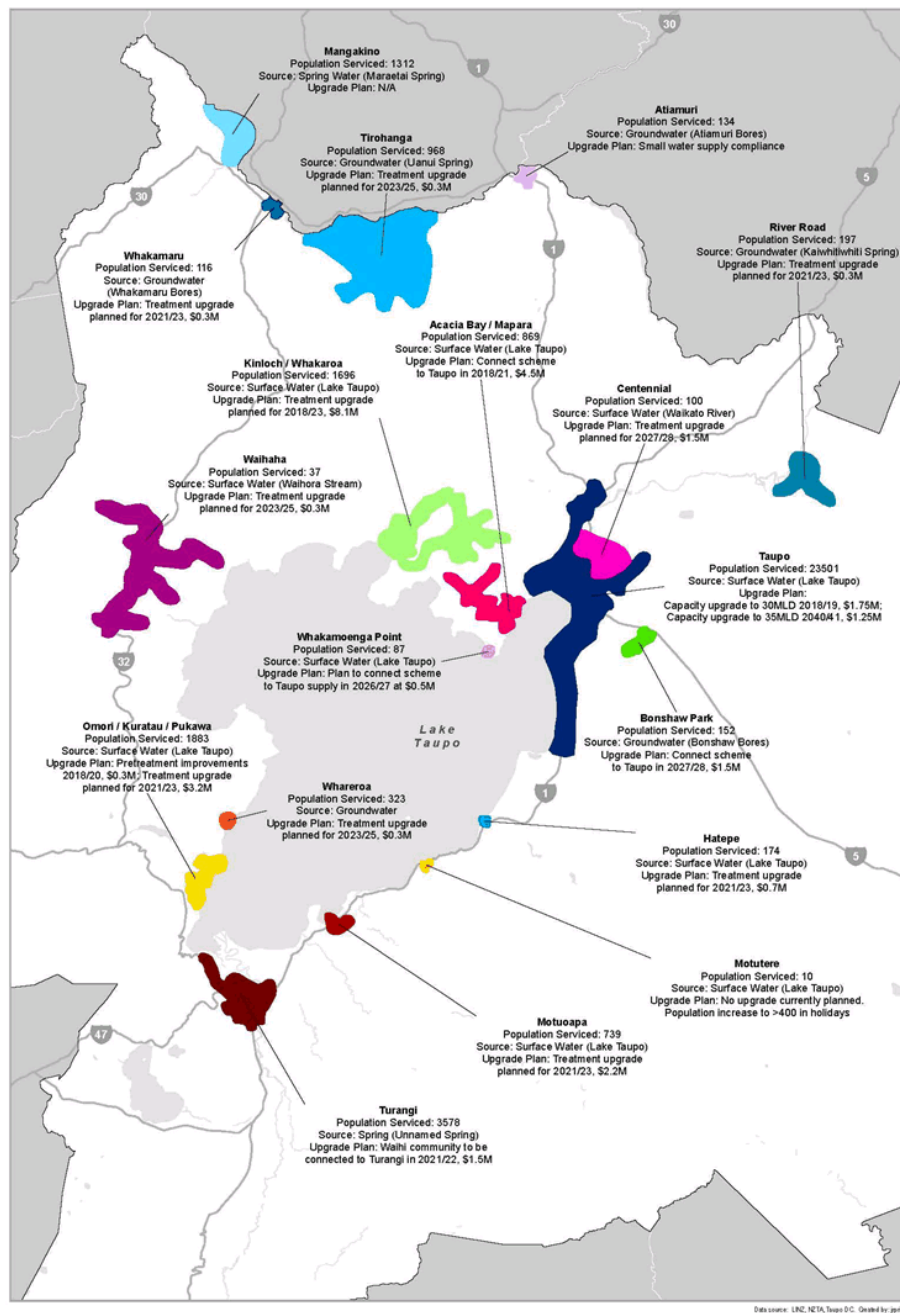


Figure 3: Council Water Supplies

## 5. IWI CONTRIBUTION

Council has a strong relationship with local Iwi and recognise and respect the important of, and connection between, iwi and freshwater (wai Maori). Council has Joint Management Agreements in place with both Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi Trust. Central to the agreements is how Council and the iwi authorities will work together to promote the restoration and protection of the Waikato River.

Council is committed to continuing the strong relationships formed and recognises and respects Tangata Whenua's rights and interests in Water. The premise of this Water Strategy in relation to Iwi is to act as a mechanism to open up dialog on the matters facing Council and to develop methods by which Iwi and Council can work together to deliver on the 4 outcomes outlined in detail in this strategy.

## 6. LINKS TO NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL DOCUMENTS

When we are working with water for our drinking water supplies, we are required to give effect to the following legislation and documents:

### 6.1. Ngati Tuwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010

The purpose of the Act is recognise the significance of the Waikato River to Ngati Tuwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi. It also recognises the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River , and provides co-management arrangements for the Waikato River.

### 6.2. Vision and Strategy Waikato River Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato

The Vision for the Waikato River is:

*Our vision is for a future where a healthy Waikato River sustains abundant life and prosperous communities who, in turn, are all responsible for restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River, and all it embraces, for generations to come.*

The Waikato River Authority was established in 2010 as the custodian of the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River. The Authority is also the body responsible for overseeing the implementation of the clean-up of the Waikato River. Regional and District Plans are required to give effect to the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River.

This strategy will drive Council to use water responsibly, which will give effect to the Vision and Strategy.

### 6.3. The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. As freshwater is a very important resource, we are required to give effect to this act.

### 6.4. National Policy Statement for Fresh Water (NPS)

The Freshwater NPS was first made operative in 2014 and was updated in 2017. The NPS directs regional councils, in consultation with their communities, to set objectives for the state of fresh water bodies in their regions and to set limits on resource use to meet these objectives. There are requirements for regional councils to improve water quality and report on the achievement towards the targets every 5 years. The NPS is going to have a significant influence on the rules and requirements that regional plans in the future.

### 6.5. Waikato Regional Policy Statement

Regional Councils are required to produce a RPS every ten years. The RPS sets the framework for how freshwater resources throughout the region are to be managed.



### 6.6. Waikato Regional Plan

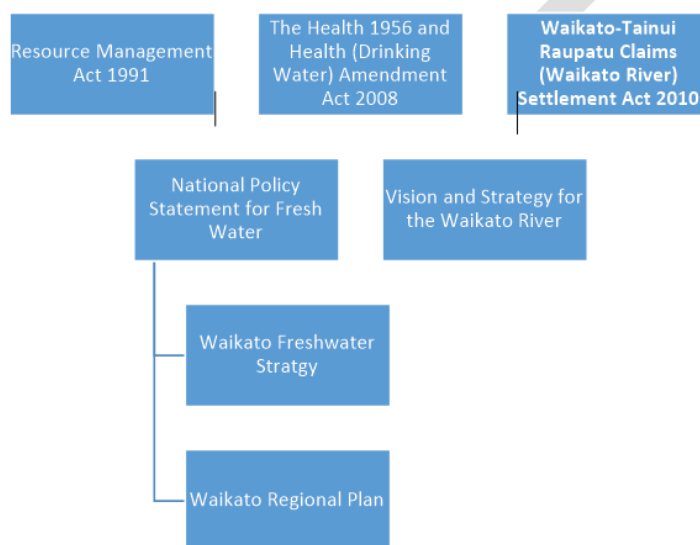
The Waikato Regional Plan sets the rules to achieve the outcomes set in the RPS. There are rules that govern issues such as water allocation and water quality. The RPS is reviewed every ten years.

### 6.7. Waikato Freshwater Strategy

This strategy has been prepared by WRC and recognises that the way that water is managed throughout the Waikato is not appropriate. It recognises that there is simply not enough water to go around for everyone who wants to use it and identifies new approaches for how water will be managed water in the future.

### 6.8. The Health Act 1956 and Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2008

The Health Act 1956 and subsequent Amendment Act sets out the requirements for the DWSNZ and also the duties that drinking water suppliers are required to adhere to.



### 6.9 Tuwharetoa Iwi Management Plan

## 7. THE STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER DOCUMENTS

### 7.1. Infrastructure and Financial Strategies

Council is required to produce both a Financial Strategy and an Infrastructure Strategy every three years. The purpose of the Financial Strategy is to facilitate prudent financial management and to ensure that Council's funding and expenditure is transparent by showing the impact of Council's services, rates, debt, and investments. The purpose of the infrastructure strategy is to identify the issues facing our infrastructure (including water) and to identify the options available for responding to the issues and set out a strategic response.

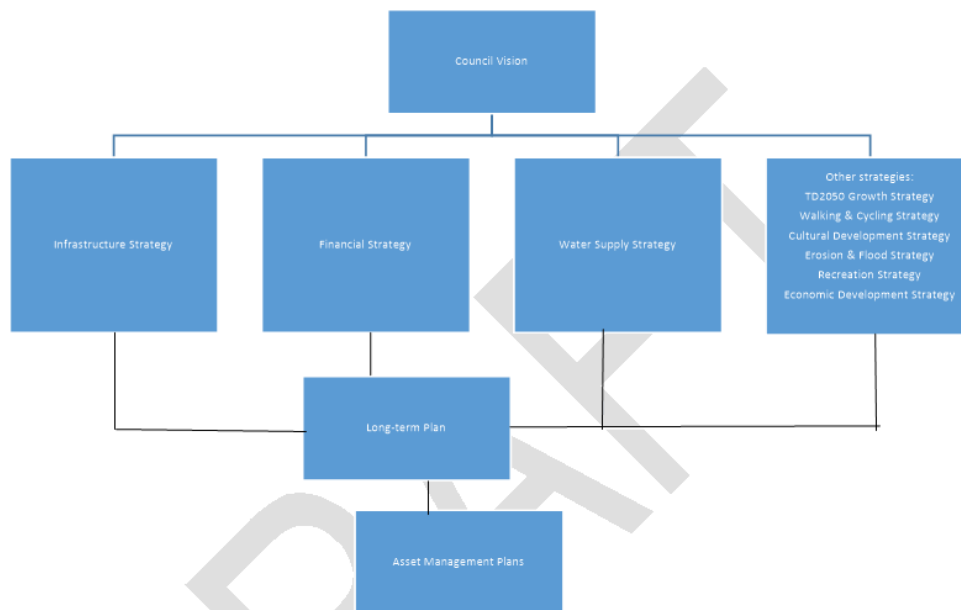
### 7.2. Long-term and Annual Plans

Council prepares a long-term plan once every three years and an annual plan during the in between years. These plans confirm Council's work programmes.

### 7.3. Asset Management Plans

Asset management planning will explore and identify the operational and investment options that can achieve the aims of the strategy, including clearly identifying the expected benefits, costs, risks, and recommended implementation timing and approach and how these align with and support the strategy and its vision and outcomes.

In general, AMPs are prepared three yearly, in conjunction with the preparation of the Long-term Plan. The AMPs inform the development of the budgets in Long-term Plan.



## 8. OUTCOMES

Section 2 of this document articulated the 4 outcomes that Council wished to achieve by implementing this strategy. In this section we have taken those 4 outcomes and outlined our Goals related to those Outcomes and the Responses needing to occur to achieve those goals.

### Outcome 1: We ensure the protection of Public Health

Public Health protection is, first and foremost, a fundamental requirement of Council as a Drinking Water Supplier. Under the Health Act, councils are required to ensure that they:

***“....improve, promote and protect public health within its district.” (Health Act, Section 23)***

At the time of drafting of this Strategy, Council is managing water supplies with significant areas of non-compliance with the DWSNZ<sup>3</sup>. These include:

- Only 3 of 18 water treatment plants achieved overall compliance
- 11 water supplies did not achieve bacterial compliance criteria
- 15 water supplies did not achieve protozoa compliance criteria

<sup>3</sup> Report on Compliance with the DWSNZ For Period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

- 5 water supplies did not achieve chemical treatment criteria

Council has approved a staged programme of works over the next 10 years to ensure full compliance with the DWSNZ by 2028. To minimise public health risk from our water supplies, acceleration of this programme of works is considered a priority.

<i>Our Strategic Outcome</i>	<i>Our Goals</i>	<i>Our Response</i>
<i>We ensure the protection of Public Health</i>	We are committed to minimising the health risk posed by Council water supply	We will comply with Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand
		We endorse and will implement the 6 Key Principals of Drinking Water Safety outlined from the Havelock North Enquiry
		We will accelerate, where possible, the Long Term Plan projects related to protection of Public Health
	We will strive to ensure the continuity of supply of high quality potable water at all times	We will plan and manage for risks and ensure resilience within our water supply systems

#### **Outcome 2: We use water responsibly**

Water is a limited resource and there are many different users competing for access to water. Use of water can have detrimental impacts on the environment, so it is imperative that we use water responsibly.

Taking too much water from the environment can impact on the ecology of the water body as can the discharges back to the environment from the processes associated with the treatment process. Minimising the water we use can improve the environment and result in more water being left for other activities.

Taupo District also has a high use of water per capita, with approximate consumptive use of 400 litres per person per day. This is significantly higher than the National Average and indicates inefficiencies in the supply chain and the community's current views on water conservation that may need to be better managed over time.



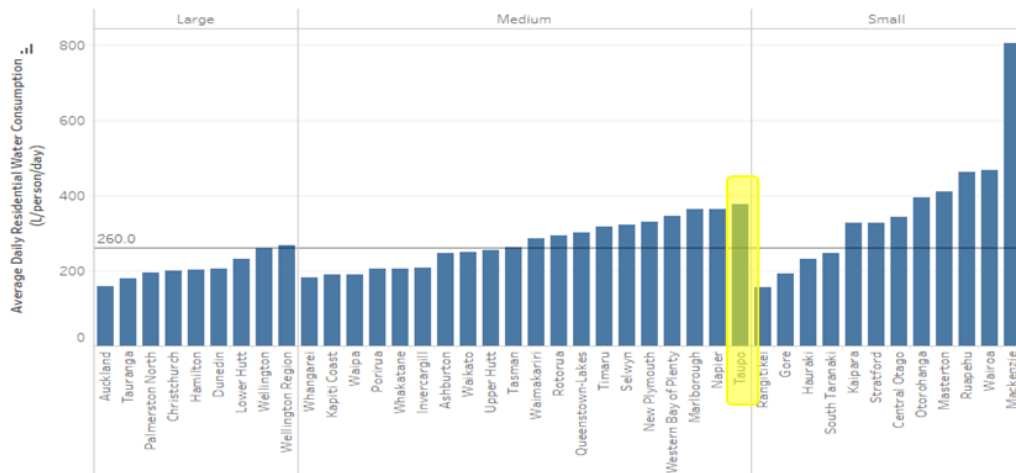


Figure 4: NZ Water National Performance Review Data: Water Daily Use 2016/17

Our Strategic Outcome	Our Goals	Our Response
We use water responsibly	We will reduce overall water use within the district	We will educate and actively encourage a water conservation culture within the District
		We will develop a programme of works to reduce residential water demand to a level of 260 litres per person per day by 2028 <sup>4</sup>
	We will minimise the impact on the environment related to undertaking water supply activities	We will minimise the volume of water taken from water sources for water supply activities
		We will manage the discharges back into the environment from water supply activities to minimise effects

<sup>4</sup> Calculated in line with the method presented in the Water NZ annual National Performance Review

### Outcome 3: We will support the Communities Growth aspirations

Taupō District has growth aspirations and to support these, access to water is essential. Our aspirations include ensuring that all our communities that can have access to the benefits of reticulated water supply and that we support the establishment of industry in our towns by having sufficient volumes of water readily available.

We also need to better understand the impacts of the tourism industry on our supplies and how tourist numbers can impact on demand. Underestimating these numbers can lead to a view that we have too much water or that we are wasteful.

We must also be aware where we have too much water allocated to us and release what is not needed as this can unlock other industries and economic development options in the region, which will have a flow on effect for the district.

<i>Our Strategic Outcome</i>	<i>Our Goals</i>	<i>Our Response</i>
<i>We will support the Communities Growth aspirations</i>	We will understand the districts population trends and dynamics	We will understand the District's peak visitor numbers and how that impacts on water supply demand
		We will develop a method for understanding the need to service currently of un-served communities within the district
		We will understand future industrial growth aspirations and ensure future water demand can be met, where appropriate
	We provide sufficient water to support future growth aspirations	We will develop a water demand profile using future growth projections that determines the 50 year water supply requirements for the district
		We will ensure our infrastructure is capable of achieving the water supply requirements of the district
		We will ensure the volume of water required to meet our demand profiles is consented, and surrender excess volumes, if appropriate

### Outcome 4: We ensure that our water supply system is financially sustainable

The district is home to a diverse community with a number of differing aspirations, many of which Council is tasked to deliver. By putting in place sound asset planning systems and processes, understanding the condition of our assets and ensuring that we continue to manage in accordance with National and International best practise, we strive to deliver value for money for the community. We can test this nationally by ensuring we present value against our peer group.

Ensuring that we use the most appropriate funding model for our water supply network is essential in making sure that we can deliver the necessary upgrades to our treatment plants in an equitable manner.

<i>Our Strategic Outcome</i>	<i>Our Goals</i>	<i>Our Response</i>
<i>We will ensure the water system is managed in a financially prudent manner</i>	We will ensure that robust forward planning is in place	We will have in place an asset management plan and practises that achieve Intermediate Status <sup>5</sup> by 2022
		We will ensure that Asset Condition data is collected, stored and utilised in line with best practise
		We will ensure that the Implementation plan is reviewed annually and updated every three years
	We will ensure that the cost of water is equitable	We will ensure that the cost of water is in line with the average cost of like organisations benchmarked through the Water New Zealand Annual process, or suitable alternate
		We will have completed a review of the future options for charging for our water supplies and implement the changes at or before the 2021-31 LTP.

## 9. IMPLEMENTATION

The next stage in the process of achieving the desired Outcomes is development of an Implementation Plan.

An implementation plan will contain the detail on how Council staff intend to undertake the actions required to meet the responses, goals and ultimately, the outcomes set by Council. It will draw on currently funded projects in Councils Long Term Plan as well as identify others that need to be funded through either the Annual Planning process or the next LTP.

Key items for any implementation plan will be:

- Setting timeframes for actions
- Understanding and managing risk
- Allocating budgets and identifying budget shortfalls
- Measuring progress
- Reporting to Council

It is envisioned that the Implementation Plan will be in place within 3 months of the sign off of this Strategy.

<sup>5</sup> In accordance with NAMS Manual

## **5. REPORTING**

Performance in achieving the Water Strategy goals and implementation plan will be reported annually in the Council Annual Report.

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Taupō District Council  
Water Strategy Implementation Plan

March 2019

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

The Water Strategy Implementation Plan ("the Plan") is a companion document to Taupō District Councils (Councils) Water Strategy ("the Strategy"). The purpose of the Plan is to act as an implementation document in order to deliver the Strategy's required outcomes.

The agreed outcomes of the Strategy are:

1. We ensure the protection of public health;
2. We use water responsibly;
3. We support the Communities Growth aspirations;
4. We ensure that our water supply system is financially sustainable.

## 1.2 Purpose of the Implementation Plan

The Plan sets out how the Strategy is to be implemented, both in the short and long term. The Strategy itself establishes a framework for collaboratively addressing the key issues facing the management of drinking water within the district. These issues include growth and the Regional Policy Statement, alongside operational matters arising from the Councils' statutory obligations in relation to the management of the three waters.

The relationships of the Plan to the Strategy and other Council Strategies and key drivers is illustrated in Figure 1 below, alongside how it relates to Regional and National Plans and Policies, which is shown in Figure 2.

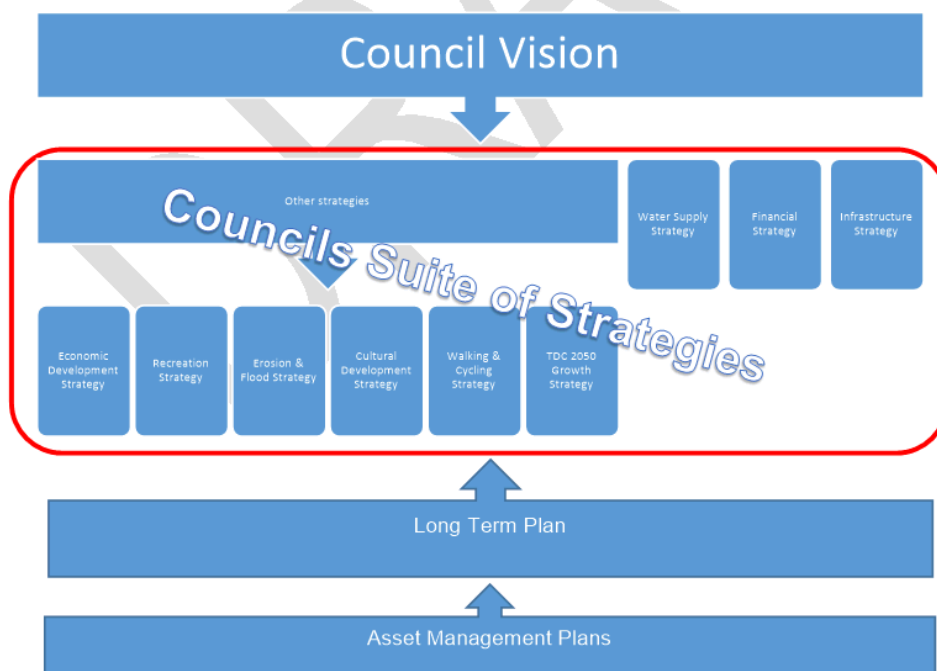


Figure 1: Councils Strategic Framework

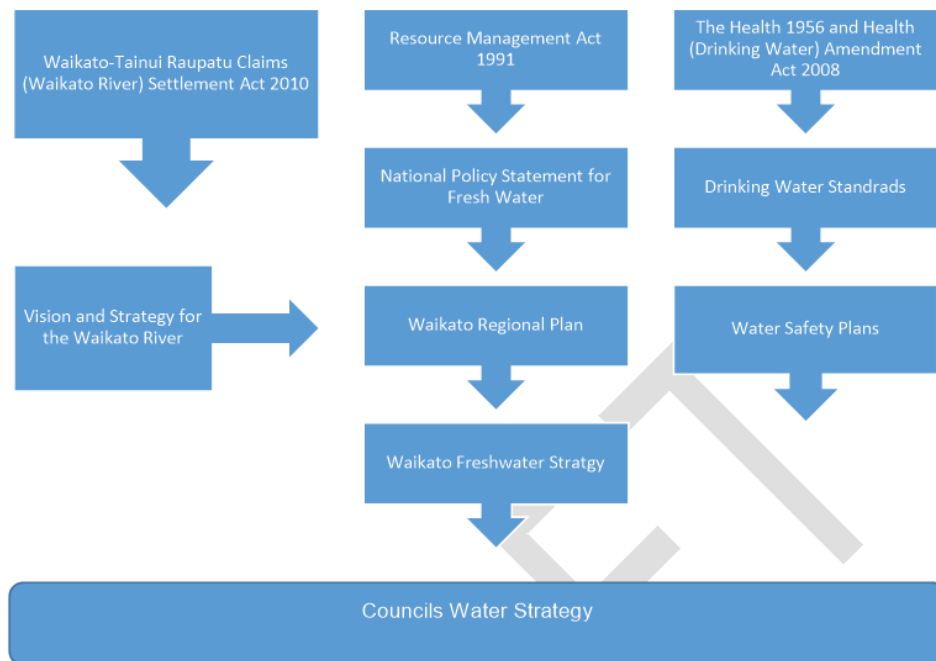


Figure 2: Regional and National Plans and Policies

## 2. The Implementation Plan

### 2.1 Overview of the Plan

Under the Local Government Act, Council is required to provide water services and infrastructure in an efficient, integrated and sustainable way. The Plan sets out how the Strategy will be implemented so as to satisfy these requirements.

Council Plans and manages the growth of their communities in accordance with various statutory and non-statutory Planning documents. Council is required to provide water infrastructure and services, while protecting public health and managing the effects of growth on the environment. As pressures placed on water supply increase through population growth and more intensive land use, so does the pressures placed on Council as the provider of these services and associated infrastructure.

The 2016 Havelock North drinking water contamination event and subsequent Enquiry highlighted the risks with Public Water Supply and Council is committed to implementing the 6 Key Principles of Water Supply Management recommended by the enquiry, as set out below and articulated in the following statement issued by the inquiry:

***“The Inquiry recommends that the six fundamental principles of drinking water safety be recorded and promulgated to the industry and used to inform all recommended reforms, as well as the operation of the entire drinking water system”<sup>1</sup>***

<sup>1</sup>Report of the Havelock North Drinking Water Inquiry - Stage 2



***The Six Principles of Water Supply – Havelock North Enquiry***

**Principle 1: A high standard of care must be embraced**

**Principle 2: Protection of source water is of paramount importance**

**Principle 3: Maintain multiple barriers against contamination**

**Principle 4: Change precedes contamination**

**Principle 5: Suppliers must own the safety of drinking water**

**Principle 6: Apply a preventive risk management approach**

*Figure 3: Principles of Water Supply*

Alongside this, and where possible given the statutory obligations outlined above, Council also has a strong desire to work in collaboration with iwi partners, key stakeholders and the community to deliver the outcomes sought from the strategy.

To do this, Council will also apply the following principles to the Plans' actions:

- Council will be cognisant of the agreements and relationships with Iwi and ensure these are taken into account when determining and implementing actions;
- Council will ensure that reviews of its Plans, policies and bylaws will take the Strategy's vision and goals into account when being completed;
- Council will ensure that decisions made in relation to water management are informed by knowledge and best practice; and
- Council will work with other utility and service providers to Plan and deliver services and infrastructure in a collaborative and efficient way.

## **2.2 Implementation Actions**

### **2.2.1 Background**

The Strategy defined four key strategic outcomes Council wishes to deliver in relation to its statutory obligations related to water supply. These are:



Figure 4: Water Strategy Outcomes

Through the process of developing the Strategy, the four outcomes that Council wished to achieve were taken through an iterative process to identify the goals and responses necessary to achieve those outcomes. An example of how the Outcomes, Goals and Responses aligned is shown in figure 5 below, with the full suite shown in Table 1 of this document.

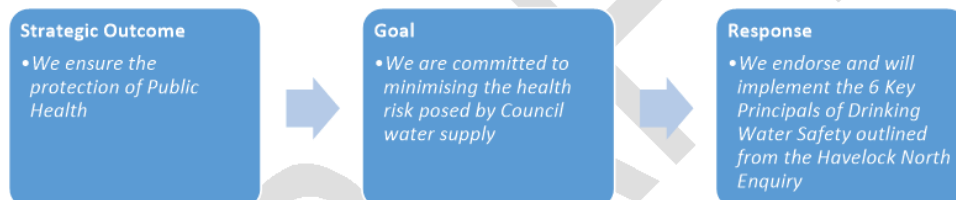


Figure 5: Example Response Determination Process

### 2.2.2 Determining Implementation Actions

This Plan looks to take the Strategy outputs (the list of responses) and further analyse them with a focus on aligning them with existing works contained within Councils Long Term Plan (LTP) and operational or Business as Usual (BAU) activities. This way, Council can gain a better understanding of its activities, their alignment with strategic responses and therefore alignment with the strategy itself. This enables a discussion to occur that tests whether or not an activity or project should occur, or continue, if there is no direct alignment with an endorsed response.

To facilitate this process occurring, Water Service staff undertook an alignment exercise which brought all of the projects, actions and activities together in one view. The outputs of this exercise are shown in Table 1, below. Added to the information is timing and funding data, whether or not the project was operational in nature and a high level risk assessment.

### 2.3 Risk Evaluation and Mitigation

As part of the development of the Plan a Risk Assessment has been undertaken and levels of risk for each project and action determined. The risk analysis reflects prevailing best practice and aligns with the New Zealand Standards, AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009.

Understanding the risk associated with each of the projects is considered a critical part of the implementation process as it enables a prioritisation of projects and actions to occur. This risk management and assessment process has been undertaken in two steps.

*Step 1*

For **all projects**, an initial risk assessment was completed. This outcome of the initial risk assessment is shown in Table 1 below.

*Step 2*

For **operational projects** a full risk assessment was undertaken on all identified projects. This was due to the project only having been identified through this process and therefore not having had the rigour of both identification through the Asset Planning and LTP process..

Operational projects and the associated Risk Assessment processes are shown in Table 2, below.

## **2.4 Implementation Priorities**

Following this exercise, Council now has a full set of actions that are required to be undertaken to deliver on the Outcomes of the Strategy. With a risk assessment having been completed, there is now a priority listing of actions that require attention to ensure that risk to the water supply is managed and the outcomes of the Strategy achieved.

**Table 1: Full Project and Activity Assessment**

Outcomes	Goals	Responses	Projects and Activities	LTP Funded	Timing	Funding	Risk	Owner
<b>1: We Ensure the Protection of Public Health</b>	We are committed to minimising the health risk posed by Council water supply	We will comply with Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand	1. Acacia Bay water DWSNZ Upgrade	✓	2018-21	\$4.5M	High	Water Asset Manager
			2. Kinloch water DWSNZ Upgrade	✓	2018-23	\$7.39M	High	Water Asset Manager
			3. Omori water pre-treatment	✓	2018-20	\$0.3M	Medium	Water Asset Manager
			4. Tirohanga water intake structure improvements	✓	2018-19	\$75k	Medium	Operations Manager
		We endorse and will implement the 6 Fundamental Principles of Drinking Water Safety outlined from the Havelock North Enquiry	5. Develop a Fundamental Principles of Drinking Water Safety education and training plan, for all those involved in supplying drinking water	x	Prioritised in Table 2	Operational	Medium	Water Asset Manager
		We will accelerate, where possible, the Long Term Plan projects related to protection of Public Health	6. Undertake a District wide water risk analysis	x	Prioritised in Table 2	Operational	High	Water Asset Manager
	We will strive to ensure the continuity of supply of high quality potable water at all times	We will plan and manage for risks and ensure resilience within our water supply systems	7. Burst control valves Tamatea, Tauhara and Titoki reservoirs	✓	2018-19	\$0.225M	Medium	Water Asset Manager
			8. Kinloch water security of supply	✓	2018-19	\$2.2M	High	Water Asset Manager
			9. River Road additional storage tank	✓	2018-19	\$20k	Medium	Water Asset Manager
	<b>2: We use water responsibly</b>	We will reduce overall water use within the district	10. Develop a Water Conservation and Education Plan for District	x	Prioritised in Table 2	Operational	Low	Water Asset Manager
			11. Prepare a water loss strategy for the District to enable forward planning, budgeting and prioritisation of future works programmes to reduce overall water demand	x	Prioritised in Table 2	Operational	High	Water Asset Manager
		We will develop a programme of works to reduce residential water demand to a level of 260 litres per person per day by 2028 <sup>2</sup>	12. Water reticulation network renewals	✓ ✓ ✓	2018-19 2019-20 2020-21	\$2M \$2M \$2M	Medium	Water Asset Manager
			13. Prepare a water loss strategy for the District to enable forward planning, budgeting and prioritisation of future works programmes to reduce overall water demand	x	Prioritised in Table 2	Operational	High	Water Asset Manager
	We will minimise the impact on the environment related to undertaking water supply activities	We will minimise the volume of water taken from water sources for water supply activities	14. Complete a discharge consent stocktake	x	Prioritised in Table 2	Operational	Low	Water Asset Manager
		We will manage the discharges back into the environment from water supply activities to minimise effects						
<b>3: We will support the Communities Growth aspirations</b>	We will understand the districts population trends and dynamics	We will understand the Districts peak visitor numbers and how that impacts on water supply demand	15. Develop a Council Population projection model to understand transient (events etc.) and holiday population impacts	x	Prioritised in Table 2	Operational	Medium	Planning Manager

<sup>2</sup> Calculated in line with the method presented in the Water NZ annual National Performance Review

		We will develop a method for understanding the need to service currently un-served communities within the district	16. Prepare a community connection Plan that lists all communities throughout the District and the current Plan to service or otherwise each of these.	x	Prioritised Table 2	in	Operational	Low	Water Asset Manager
			17. Agree a method to calculate headwork's contributions for new connections outside development areas.	x	Prioritised Table 2	in	Operational	Low	Water Asset Manager
			18. Reticulation of 5 Mile bay	✓	2019-21		\$0.5M	Medium	Water Asset Manager
	We provide sufficient water to support future growth aspirations	We will understand future industrial growth aspirations and ensure future water demand can be met, where appropriate	19. Document the industrial growth aspirations for the District	x	Prioritised Table 2	in	Operational	Medium	Planning Manager
		We will develop a water demand profile using future growth projections that determines the 50 year water supply requirements for the district	20. Determine an overall water use profile for the District	x	Prioritised Table 2	in	Operational	Medium	Water Asset Manager
		We will ensure our infrastructure is capable of achieving the water supply requirements of the district.	21. Taupō water treatment Plant capacity upgrade to 30 MLD	✓	2018-19		\$1,750M	High	Water Asset Manager
			22. Prepare hydraulic models of each of our water supply networks starting with: - Taupō - Kinloch	✓ ✓	2018-19 2018-19		\$114K \$42K	High	Water Asset Manager
			23. Tauhara Ridge Falling Main to WEL	✓	2019-21		\$0.76M	Medium	Water Asset Manager
		We will ensure the volume of water required to meet our demand profiles is consented, and surrender excess volumes, if appropriate	24. Complete Rainbow Point consent review with a view to converting consent to emergency use only, and surrendering excess volume currently tied up	x	2018-19		Operational	Low	Water Asset Manager
	4: We will ensure the water system is managed in a financially prudent manner	We will ensure that robust forward Planning is in place	25. External review of Asset Management Plan	x	2018-19		Operational	Medium	Infrastructure Manager
			26. Prepare Asset Management Plan including implementation of improvements from external review	x	2018-21		Operational	Medium	Water Asset Manager
		We will ensure that Asset Condition data is collected, stored and utilised in line with best practise	27. Input water treatment assets into Council Asset Management System Assetfinda	x	Prioritised Table 2	in	Operational	Low	Manager Asset Information
		We will ensure that the Implementation Plan is reviewed annually and updated every three years	28. Review Implementation Plan	x	2020		Operational	Low	Water Asset Manager
			29. Update Implementation Plan	x	2021		Operational	Low	Water Asset Manager
	We will ensure that the cost of water is equitable	We will ensure that the cost of water is in line with the average cost of like organisations benchmarked through the Water New Zealand Annual process, or suitable alternate	30. Participate in annual Water NZ Benchmarking exercise and report on cost comparisons	x	2019-20		Operational	Low	Water Asset Manager
	We will ensure that there is price equality across the district	We will have completed a review of the future options for charging for our water supplies and implement the changes as part of the 2021-31 LTP.	31. Undertake a Charging review and report back to Council on preferred option	x	2018-19		Operational	Low	Water Asset Manager
			32. Consult and implement preferred option as part of LTP process	x	2020-21		Operational	Low	Water Asset Manager

<sup>3</sup> In accordance with NAMS Manual



**Table 2: Operational Works**

Project ID	Projects and Activities	Risk Definition	Risk Level	Risk Treatment Measures and Actions	Residual Risk Level	Estimated Funding Required	Prioritisation for Delivery			Comment
							2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
5.	Develop a Fundamental Principles of Drinking Water Safety education and training plan, for all those involved in supplying drinking water	Council is committed to implementing the 6 Key Principles of Drinking Water Safety from the Havelock North Water enquiry. At this stage all those working in the water supply area may not have a high awareness of these principles nor how the current work practises and/or actions comply and align (or otherwise) with the principles.  Current work practises that are not inline to the principals place Council at an elevated risk of causing health issues and compliance matters.	Medium	Develop a staff education and development plan to highlight the fundamental principles. Undertake a gap analysis in current operational processes. Determine a process for closing gaps and implement on a risk based approach.	Medium	\$ 15,000.00		✓		- Residual risk will reduce as training plan is delivered. - Funding available within training budgets.
6.	Undertake a District Wide Water Risk Analysis	Risks within the wider Water treatment and distribution activity are not well defined and understood. A more detailed risk assessment needs to be carried out to understand the areas of risk and ensure these are managed. The need for this work is supported by Principal 6 of the Havelock North Enquiry outcome, Apply a preventive risk management approach to management of Water Supplies	High	Undertake a full Risk Management assessment of Council's Water Treatment and Supply activities as a matter of urgency	High	\$ 50,000.00		✓		- Residual risk will not reduce until the assessment findings are implemented. - Funding requested in 2019/20 Annual Plan.
10.	Develop a Water Conservation and Education Plan for District	The level of awareness of the community, industry and businesses on the use of water and how precious and limited the resource is, is considered low. This heightens the risk of increasing and excessive water demand in the community. In turn this can lead to water shortages, heightened pressure from regional government, higher capital and operational expenditure, and limitations on development elsewhere in the catchment.	Low	Define the scope of a Water Education Plan and develop a Plan for roll out across the district. Work with other Local Authorities who have Plans in place and learn from their experiences.  A well-structured and delivered Community Water Conservation and Education Plan will lift the awareness and support a culture change in the way water conservation is considered.	Low	\$ 25,000.00				- Action to be prioritised in year 1-3 of next LTP.
11, 13.	Prepare a water loss strategy for the District to enable forward planning, budgeting and prioritisation of future works programmes to reduce overall water demand	A 2017 study identified considerable levels of water loss across our Taupō and Turangi schemes. Without a clear strategy there is a risk that water losses increase over time and that our outcome is not achieved. The consequences of high water losses include the need for higher capacity plants and networks which increases capital and operational costs and rates, increased service disruption to customers, resulting environmental and social perception.	High	Development of a strategy which will feed into long term planning to ensure current levels of water loss are known and steps clearly identified for water loss management.	High	\$ 20,000.00	✓			- Residual risk will not reduce until the strategy is implemented. - Funding included within 2018/19 budget.
14.	Complete a discharge consent stocktake	Water Treatment activities discharge contaminants into the environment as a residual of the process (back wash water etc.). These process can contain significant contaminate loading (Alum sludge etc.). Reviewing these consents and current compliance with them is deemed an appropriate exercise to ensure Council is minimising the impact of its activities on the receiving environment.	Low	Review current consent compliance and ensure that all sites fully comply and address those that do not (if any)	Low	\$ 10,000.00			✓	- Funding to be requested in 2020/21 Annual Plan.
15.	Develop a Council Population projection model to understand transient (events etc.) and holiday population impacts	Council currently does not have a population model in place that accurately models the Districts population and takes into account the transient and holiday/tourism impacts on water usage. Without such a model, true water use and needs are difficult to determine and accurately plan for.	Medium	Develop a TDC Population Model that accurately predicts not just population growth, but also the impacts of events, holiday makers and tourism. Roll model out into water planning tools and related tasks	Low	\$ 50,000.00			✓	- Funding to be requested in 2020/21 Annual Plan. - Potential crossover with Infrastructure Strategy Actions
16.	Prepare a community connection Plan that lists all communities throughout the District and the current Plan to service or otherwise each of these.	Council has a number of un serviced rural communities. As growth and ratepayer expectations change, Council can be requested to provide servicing and connect these communities to a current supply network, or install a standalone network to provide servicing. To date this has been undertaken in an "Ad Hoc" fashion and not based on growth, risk or need.	Low	Develop a plan to determine the communities that require servicing and when and how this may occur. Also look to identify those communities that will not be connected to a supply nor have a Council supply in the medium (10 - 20 year) term and inform them of out puts.	Low	\$ 10,000.00				- Action to be prioritised in year 1-3 of next LTP.
17.	Agree a method to calculate headwork's contributions for new connections outside development areas.	New connections to Councils network are required to pay a Development Contribution set through the DC Policy and applied to growth areas. For connections outside of growth areas the policy does not apply. Without clear guidelines there is a risk of varied contributions, resulting over or under recovery of costs, and potential customer complaints.	Low	Develop cost models for those supplies not covered by DC Policy. Apply the costs through appropriate Council process and mechanism.	Low	\$ 10,000.00				- Action to be prioritised in year 1-3 of next LTP.
19.	Document the industrial growth aspirations for the District	Without an overall understanding of industrial growth aspirations there is a risk that the industrial growth needs will not be able to be met.	Medium	Document a plan for industrial growth in each area. Roll plan out into water planning tools and related tasks.	Low	\$ 10,000.00		✓		- Funding not yet confirmed.

20.	Determine an overall water use profile for the District	Water Allocation within the Waikato Catchment is a critical issue with much of the catchment over allocated. Council is under pressure to release Consented Water allocation through Regional Council Consent review processes. Without an overall understanding of the Districts Water Use profile, the risk is that water allocation surrendered may restrict future growth in both residential and industrial/commercial activities	Medium	Undertake a full and comprehensive 50 year Water use projection for Council. Use the information to engage with WRC to ensure future water allocation is secure and available when required	Low	\$ 25,000.00				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risk is reduced through delivery of action.</li> <li>- Action is dependent on a number of other projects (11,13,15,16,19) and so will be prioritised in year 1-3 of next LTP.</li> </ul>
24.	Complete Rainbow Point consent review with a view to converting consent to emergency use only, and surrendering excess volume currently tied up	Council holds a water take consent for the treatment site Rainbow Point in Taupō. The treatment plant has been retained as an emergency use only site and so there is the possibility to discuss surrendering the normal allocation for use elsewhere.	Low	Discuss concept with Waikato Regional Council and look to update consent status to reflect agreement.	Low	\$ 5,000.00	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project underway in current year</li> <li>- Costs funded in current year</li> </ul>
25, 26.	External Review of AMP Prepare AMP including implementation of improvements from external review	Asset Management Plans are critical to not only meet legislative requirements but to feed into the Long Term Planning process and underpins the investment requirements for the district. Resourcing in this area is stretched and there is risks that this critical piece of work is not completed to the appropriate level resulting in a sub optimal outcome. The outcomes of a poorly drafted AMP will flow into multiple Council Planning instruments.	Medium	Develop a clear understand of the resource requirements for updating the Plan. Assign Council resources to the plan and understand how to back fill the other areas over the period of drafting	Medium	\$ Internal	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- External review has been completed.</li> <li>- AMP in development, internal costs only at this stage.</li> </ul>
27.	Input water treatment assets into Council Asset Management System Assetfinda	Council has invested in the asset management system, Assetfinda. All network assets have been added to the system. Water treatment asset data is currently stored in spreadsheet registers. The addition of this data into Assetfinda will improve security of data, functionality, and improve asset management capabilities.	Low	Addition of all asset data from spreadsheets into the asset management system. To be completed by the Council Asset Information Team.	Low	\$ Internal	✓	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project is underway but is likely to carry over into the 2019/20 financial year</li> </ul>
28.	Review implementation Plan	The Water Strategy Implementation Plan needs to be reviewed to keep it current	Low	Schedule and resource/fund the reviews for the Implementation Plan	Low	\$ Internal		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First review after 1 year</li> </ul>
29.	Update implementation Plan	The Implementation Plan needs to be updated tri annually	Low	Schedule and resource/fund the tri annual updates for the Implementation Plan	Low	\$ Internal		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First update to follow 1 year review</li> </ul>
30.	Participate in annual Water NZ Benchmarking exercise and report on cost comparisons	Council has been a partner in Water New Zealand's Benchmarking for some years and intends to continue to do so. There is a risk that the timeframe to collect and collate information may become excessive and therefore Council is no longer able to participate.	Low	Ensure that appropriate staff have time allocated to completing the data collection and reporting. Set up the operational data collection processes to reflect what the BMR process requires to simplify	Low	\$ Internal	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low resource requirement to complete.</li> <li>- Provides benchmark data</li> </ul>
31, 32.	Undertake a Charging review and report back to Council on preferred option Consult and implement preferred option as part of LTP process	Council currently has targeted rating on its water supply schemes and would like to review the way it collects funds for this service. This may result in a change in the way funds are collected (targeted Rates, Water by Meter etc.). Reviewing the options does not ultimately trigger a review of pricing, therefore risk only realised if option to change progresses	Low	Undertake the pricing review for 2021/31 LTP process. Risk only realised when progress through that process and can be managed with other LTP projects	Low	\$ Internal		✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expected to only require internal input</li> </ul>

### 3. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN DEPLOYMENT

#### 3.1 Implementing and Funding

The process followed in developing this Plan has delivered a series of actions that Council needs to consider progressing with some urgency as they not only focus on delivery of the strategic outcomes, giving Council a better understanding of its assets and ability to support growth and development, but many are aimed at directly lowering Councils risk exposure in the water supply area. Given the level of scrutiny following the Havelock North contamination issue and the current focus from Central Government of Local Councils management of water supplies, it is considered prudent to move forward as rapidly as funding and risk appetite allows.

Whilst some of these actions are significant and have funding allocated to them to progress, the smaller, less expensive actions (such as understanding the Water Supply Risk profile) can in fact carry as much residual risk if not completed.

#### 3.2 Monitoring and Reporting

The Plan's actions will be drawn from the tables, scheduled and implemented through Councils normal project approval and delivery mechanisms. Progress will be monitored and reported through to Project Sponsors and Steering Groups as appropriate.

#### 3.3 Review

The Action Plan is intended to be reviewed every three years, however, it is recommended that the first review takes place in 2020 (12 months from adoption). This will ensure that the high risk actions have been addressed and also gives Council staff an opportunity to review the effectiveness of the Plan and supporting processes.

Three yearly reviews will be timed so as to inform the review of the council's LTPs. The table below illustrates the time line of the Action Plan, and indicates when the first review is anticipated to be undertaken.

First Review	Second Review	Third Review		
2020	2023			
2021/31 LTP	2024/34 LTP			



First adopted:	2018
Next review date:	Five years from date of adoption
Document number:	A2068266
Sponsor/Group:	Operations

## DRAFT ROAD ENCROACHMENT POLICY

### Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide a framework for consistent decision-making in respect of encroachments under, on or above legal road reserve in the Taupo District.

### Definitions

**Footpath** is the part of any legal road or public place that is laid out for pedestrian use.

**Public Place** is any place under Council control and open to or used by the public as of right.

**Road** has the same definition as section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

**Veranda** is a roofed space extending from a building and includes any structure, machinery or equipment erected on, or attached to the side or underside of, a veranda.

### What this policy covers

This policy covers all occupation of the road reserve within the Taupo District.

This policy does not include activities and structures of utility companies where these relate to specific statutory rights that allow them to utilise legal road to provide various utility services.

### In what circumstances is written approval for a road encroachment required?

Any person who seeks to occupy or use the road reserve must apply to the Council as landowner of the road. Approval is needed because of the following circumstances:

1. Written approval is required if there are structures that will be installed in, or on, the road reserve; or if there will be any form of public access restriction associated with the road encroachment.
2. A lease is required for structures that are erected in the airspace above the road reserve, such as decks and building facades. This is with the exception of verandas which are not required to obtain the written approval from Council. However, the building owner who wishes to erect a building veranda must ensure that they have met the requirements of the District Plan and that they have obtained the necessary building consents.
3. A license to occupy is required for structures temporally located on the road reserve (for example, seats and tables for outdoor dining).

A list of common road reserve encroachments is included in Appendix 1.

### Policy Principles

Decisions on encroachments are at the Council's discretion; nothing in this policy requires Council to grant or decline an application for an encroachment. The following principles are taken into account when assessing whether or not to allow an encroachment.

1. Encroachments should not interfere with any reasonably foreseeable future public uses of the particular road reserve and where possible should also be removable.
2. People who are affected by a proposed encroachment should be consulted and their views considered when decisions are made.
3. Encroachments allowed in the district's town centres should contribute to economic development and encourage public use.

4. Ensure that the health and safety of members of the public is protected.
5. The encroachment should not significantly degrade amenity values, cultural values, and significant ecological values, either as a result of a particular encroachment or through the cumulative effect of many encroachments.
6. There should not be ongoing costs to Council as a result of an encroachment.
7. Encroachments will resolve significant issues throughout the community. They will not be allowed in circumstances where they have been proposed to resolve a neighbour or civil dispute.

### **Consultation with affected parties**

Council needs to be able to understand and assess the effects a proposed encroachment could have on other property owners. Council therefore will want to know the views of property owners in the vicinity of the proposed encroachment who could be materially affected by it. This is especially so in cases:

- Where an adjoining property owner believes their significant vistas and/or amenity values could be affected by a proposed encroachment
- Where the proposed encroachment covers another property owner's legal road frontage.

Council will also want to be assured that the views of third parties are based on accurate information about the proposal. If an adjoining property owner who may be affected by a proposed encroachment provides written consent to the proposal, the application will be considered by Council on the basis that that adjoining property owner is not affected. If no written consent is provided then the Council will consider any comments raised by that property before deciding whether to grant an encroachment.

However, the Council retains the ultimate discretion as to whether to agree to any encroachment, guided by the principles in this policy.

### **Terms and conditions of encroachment agreements**

Terms and conditions of encroachment agreements are included in Appendix 2.

### **Compliance and monitoring**

Erecting a structure on legal road (including the road reserve) without Council approval is a breach of the Reserves and Public Places Bylaw 2016 and can lead to prosecution.

## Appendix 1

Common types of road reserve encroachment covered by this policy:

1. Airspace encroachment: when a structure above the road reserve such as a deck or a building façade occupies the airspace above a road (including footpath). It includes verandas over footpaths which provide shelter to pedestrians.
2. Amenity walls: walls advertising the name of a subdivision or development.
3. Bollards: structures installed to prevent vehicles driving on the berm.
4. Grazing of berms in rural areas.
5. Occupation of footpaths for seating by hospitality outlets.
6. Property fences built on urban road reserve.
7. Retaining walls encroaching on the road reserve.
8. Stock underpasses.

Types of road reserve encroachments not covered by this policy:

1. Planting of trees and vegetation in urban berms because this is covered by the Tree and Vegetation Policy.
2. Shelter belts in the rural area because this is already covered by Rule 4b.1.6 of the Operative District Plan.

## Appendix 2

Included below is a non-exhaustive list of the terms and conditions that may apply to encroachment agreements:

1. In most instances, the encroachment agreement will include a standard clause that agreement will include a standard clause that acknowledges the Network Utility Operators rights at law to maintain services in, along or under the road and that these rights take precedence.
2. An encroachment agreement may be revoked by Council by notice to the holder of the encroachment agreement. The notice period will be determined when preparing the agreement and will take into account the type of encroachment.
3. Any costs associated with installing the encroachment is at the cost of the property owner.
4. Any encroachment agreement that is issued to a property owner will be recorded on the Land Information Memorandum (LIM) for that property. Please note, however, the encroachment structure is not recorded on the Certificate of Title for the property.
5. Whether agreement needs to be made with the new property owner if there is a change in ownership.
6. Other special conditions may be applied to a licence on a case-by case basis.

Conditions relating to specific types of road encroachments

Encroachment Type	Specific conditions
<b>Airspace encroachment</b>	<p>Any veranda or other encroachment constructed over a public place shall be maintained in a waterproof condition and in a state of good repair. Good repair includes the absence of: visible rust; holed, rotted or otherwise damaged materials or elements; loose, visible or exposed electrical wires; and/or projections or other features that pose a danger to persons using a public place.</p> <p>Any building owner wishing to construct an airspace encroachment other than a veranda, must apply to Taupo District Council for a lease. Fees for the lease may be charged in accordance with the Council's Fees and Charges schedule.</p>
<b>Amenity walls</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amenity walls must not be erected in the road reserve.</li> <li>2. If a developer wishes to erect an amenity wall, it must be erected entirely within the adjacent land, which is not owned by Council.</li> </ol>
<b>Bollards</b>	<p>Bollards must be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Constructed using frangible round treated timber of less than 180mm diameter.</li> <li>2. Placed in the grassed area and set back at least 400mm from the face of the kerb, unless otherwise agreed by Council.</li> <li>3. No higher than 600mm unless otherwise agreed by Council.</li> <li>4. At least 300mm clear of the footpath unless otherwise agreed by Council.</li> <li>5. Maintained in good condition and be painted white at all times.</li> <li>6. Repaired immediately or removed if damaged any associated costs will be at the adjacent property owner's expense.</li> </ol>
<b>Retaining walls encroaching on the road reserve</b>	<p>Retaining walls:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must be maintained in good condition.</li> <li>2. Must be repaired immediately or removed if damaged and any associated costs will be at the adjacent property owner's expense.</li> </ol>

Encroachment Type	Specific conditions
	The property owner must ensure that they also apply for another other relevant permissions, such as resource consents or building consents.
<b>Property fences built on urban road reserve</b>	<p>Property fences built on the urban road reserve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any consents (including, but not limited to building and resource consents) have been applied for and these consents have been granted.</li> <li>2. The fence/s must be maintained in good condition.</li> <li>3. The fence/s must be repaired immediately or removed if damaged and any associated costs will be at the adjacent property owner's expense.</li> <li>4. Where a fence has been erected without prior approval Council, Council will have the ability to ask the property owner/s to remove the fence/s.</li> </ol>
<b>Fences erected on rural road reserve for the purposes of stock grazing</b>	<p>Fences built in the rural road reserve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fences are easily removable and are moved within one month, if requested by Council.</li> <li>2. Fences are maintained in good condition and immediately or removed if damaged any associated costs.</li> <li>3. The fences are installed in appropriate locations that are agreed to by Council.</li> </ol>
<b>Stock underpasses</b>	If a subdivision results in different ownership on both parcels of land at each end of the underpass, then Council will require an easement or encroachment license to be granted and for both holders to be liable.

# Local government position statement on climate change

Local government recognises a critical need for proactive collaboration between central and local government, and between city, regional, unitary and district councils which recognises the different mandates and roles for climate change responses. We will work together with our communities.



**We are.  
LGNZ.**

## Introduction

< Responsive leadership and a holistic approach to climate change is urgent. We must act now to avoid future risk and, at the same time, agree how to manage safety, existing risks, limitations and liabilities to underpin effective mitigation and adaptation. >

Climate change will affect us all during our lifetimes. The impacts that we observe today are the result of historical emissions and the increase in emissions in recent decades will lead to significant change in the coming years.

**Environmental prosperity.** We want to nurture our natural resources and ecosystems as environmental stewards, promoting biodiversity and environmental sustainability, and embodying the concept of kaitiakitanga. We want our social, cultural and economic activities to be aligned with our goals for the environment, and to be secure and resilient to the effects of climate change.

**Social prosperity:** We want communities that are characterised by equality, social cohesion and inclusiveness. In the face of the long-term implications of climate change, we also want our communities to promote inter-generational equity where we meet the needs of the present population, without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations.

**Cultural prosperity.** We want our communities to be empowered and enabled to express and celebrate their diverse cultural heritages, and recognise the particular cultural significance of Māori as tangata whenua of New Zealand. We want to support all cultures as they adapt to significant changes in climate, and influence how our society manages the environment.

**Economic prosperity.** We want to have a sustainable economy with world-leading productivity in which all New Zealanders have the opportunity to contribute and succeed. We want an economy that adapts to issues like climate change while still supporting the living standards New Zealanders need to lead happy, healthy lives.

Local government has a shared vision for what prosperous communities will look like in 2050 – and beyond. The 2050 vision encompasses four well-beings of environmental, social, cultural and economic prosperity. Climate change creates both opportunities and significant challenges in achieving prosperity in these four areas.

Climate change actions have three components:

1. actions to reduce emissions (mitigation);
2. planning and actions at the national and local level to support public safety and effective adaptation; and
3. limiting or removing pressure on systems affected by climate change.

All local authorities (city, regional, district and unitary) are at the frontline of climate change adaptation and have a role to play in mitigation.

Property owners and communities already facing the impacts of climate change are seeking assistance from local government. Decisions that are made today (or even where no decision is made) about infrastructure, land and water use and urban development will determine the extent and impact of climate change, community vulnerability and resilience outcomes.

City councils are well-positioned to lead and co-ordinate communities to reduce their emissions, both directly as a provider of infrastructure and services, and indirectly through their influence over activities responsible for emissions. Internationally, cities' emissions reduction efforts complement national strategies of building economic competitiveness through low carbon development.

< Action on climate change requires coherent and consistent governance across central and local government. Action on climate change requires a comprehensive understanding of the opportunities and risks, innovation, and prioritised actions to achieve our vision for prosperous communities. >



## Part one: local government led action on climate change

### 1. Local government will collaborate

Local government (regional, unitary, district and city councils) will collaborate to achieve our shared vision for prosperous New Zealand communities in 2050.

All of local government is charged with meeting the current and future needs of communities for infrastructure, local public services, and regulatory functions (Local Government Act, section 10b). The focus of regional (and unitary) councils and district or city councils can differ however. Regional councils focus on decisions that relate to resource use and hazard management, while city and district councils provide core services that can impact on resources including land, water and coastal areas. By utilising the full range of skills and capabilities in local authorities we can align and support decisions to achieve a consistent understanding of environmental, social, cultural and economic opportunities and consequences of climate change in our communities. This requires strong leadership across all levels of local government.

**LGNZ will advocate for and support collaborative efforts within the sector to improve the effectiveness of land use, service delivery and planning.**

### 2. Local government will incorporate climate change implications into urban development and land-use decisions and take a long term approach to waste management and energy use, including transport infrastructure.

Local government recognises the value of explicitly incorporating climate change considerations, including emissions, into land-use decisions, district plans, urban design and development, energy use, transport planning and waste management.

Local government is working to proactively develop New Zealand's urban centres into sustainable, liveable, globally competitive 21st century cities. To achieve this, cities need to promote high quality, higher-density living. **Local government will ensure that low carbon, climate-resilient development is adopted as a key tenet of urban growth and development and land use decisions.**

Encouraging more intensive use of zoned land to avoid the need to build new infrastructure to reach outlying businesses avoids emissions that would result from construction, and from servicing and maintaining the infrastructure itself, and promotes lower emissions from those living and working in the area.

This approach is not limited to urban environments. Land-use decisions made in regional and provincial New Zealand have an equally significant effect on emissions and on community resilience to climate change impacts. To make land-use decisions that mitigate emissions, **local government will develop its understanding of the impacts of zoning and land use decisions on the emissions trajectory for their communities.**

Global emissions will need to pick up momentum to limit warming to the internationally agreed goal of staying below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

New Zealand's challenge is also significant as our greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise. By 2014 they had risen 6 per cent from 2000 levels and 23 per cent from 1990 levels. Road transport, industry and agriculture are the main drivers of this increase. New Zealand ratified the Paris Agreement on 4 October 2016, submitting a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030. This target is equivalent to 11 per cent below 1990 levels by 2030. Achieving reductions will require action across land use and forestry, urban development and planning, energy and transport.

**Local government will incorporate emissions reduction targets into investment decisions that it makes on transport, fleet procurement and waste management.**

### 3. Local government will take an all hazard approach to managing risks

Local government has responsibilities to plan for and provide infrastructure, and to avoid or reduce the risk of hazards such as floods, storms, and sea level rise. It is understood that climate change is changing the severity and frequency of these events. Local government recognises that these changing patterns also mean that these hazards can interact in new ways. For example, the combination of an extended drought and sea level rise could have a worse impact on water supply than either event alone.

**Local government will explicitly build in the effects of climate change as part of an all hazards assessment to inform decision-making.**

The cost of climate exacerbated natural hazard events in our communities is on the rise. Historic settlement patterns leave people, public assets and private investments exposed to storms, sea level rise and flooding (including flooding from rising ground water levels). Local government costs include damage and renewals of infrastructure and civil defence responses. In the interests of the public good these costs are borne by the community as a whole. **Compensation for loss of private investments will not be funded by local government.**

### 4. Local government will factor in the impacts of climate change on water security

Local government will factor climate change projections into all freshwater investments and adapt water management practices to match these changing conditions. This includes investment in land use change and green infrastructure eg wetlands, rain gardens and swales.

Future climate projections show that changing meteorological conditions will alter the amount of rainfall around the country and at the same time there is likely to be increased societal demand for freshwater. This will affect the amount of water able to be allocated and in turn, the efficient provision of three water services.

**Local government will factor in the impacts of climate change on water security.** Local government will identify the changes required in infrastructure investment, including green infrastructure (wetlands, rain gardens and swales), and the management of water quality and quantity.



## Part two: what local government requires of central government

Government at all levels, individuals and the private sector have different but complementary roles in adapting to climate change. Effective responses to climate change are context specific and are therefore best addressed at the regional and local level. Internationally, cities and regions are increasingly seen as policy laboratories for action on climate change. There is an opportunity for local authorities in New Zealand to try different approaches.

Innovative technological practices and the implementation of strategies are needed at the appropriate levels for adaptation and mitigation. Central government needs to support local government's search for appropriate responses by supporting innovation within local government.

To effectively address climate change at a national level, local government seeks central government action in four key areas:

### 1. National campaign to raise awareness of climate change

A central government led campaign is needed to make New Zealanders aware of the opportunities and risks of climate change, and the options for communities to contribute to reducing emissions.

Many New Zealanders understand the fundamental causes and impacts of climate change at a global level but most remain uninformed about the impacts that climate change could have on their daily lives, and are unaware of how the actions of their community can help to mitigate emissions. While local government can educate their communities on the impacts of climate change, **we seek a national campaign (comparable to central government campaigns on smoking and road safety) to raise awareness and to promote specific actions individuals and communities can take to support the reduction of green house gas emissions and adaptation measures.**

### 2. Policy alignment and a clear mandate to address climate change

Central government policies can support (or hinder) council, private sector and community action to respond to climate change.

Effective climate policy involves a diverse range of adaptation and mitigation actions. A broad review of existing policy is required to support climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.

To highlight that local government's actions to address climate change are part of a national effort, **we seek an explicit mandate under the Local Government Act to consider how decisions affect climate change outcomes.**

### 3. A decision on fiscal responsibility for adaptation

Responding to the challenges posed by rising sea levels and increased rainfall requires national consensus on who will bear the costs. As the national policy setter, central government needs to lead the discussion on roles and responsibilities for adaptation actions, including fiscal responsibility.

The effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels, create a new set of social, economic and political challenges, for instance in supporting people that are displaced by eroding coastlines and flooding. These decisions will have repercussions for all communities and need to be considered as a matter of urgency, as the effects of climate change are already being felt in the form of increased flooding and exacerbated erosion on our coasts.

**We seek a clear statement from central government on responsibilities (for government at all levels, private sector and individuals) for adaptation actions, including fiscal responsibility.**

### 4. Co-investment with central government to support low carbon, climate resilient infrastructure.

Central government policy settings and incentives must provide clear, consistent and enduring direction to ensure we are investing in low carbon, climate resilient infrastructure. The Government Policy Statement on Land Transport, for example, should incorporate aims for emissions, including active transport (walking and cycling), public transport and consider the cumulative effects of emissions.

**Local government seeks to work with central government to develop a joint response to climate change including a clear pathway to a low carbon economy.**



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Who's  
putting local  
issues on  
the national  
agenda?

**We are.  
LGNZ.**

### Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration

In 2015, Mayors and Chairs of New Zealand declared an urgent need for responsive leadership and a holistic approach to climate change. We, the Mayors and Chairs of 2017, wholeheartedly support that call for action.

Climate change presents significant opportunities, challenges and risks to communities throughout the world and in New Zealand. Local and regional government undertakes a wide range of activities that will be impacted by climate change and provides infrastructure and services useful in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing resilience.

We have come together, as a group of Mayors and Chairs representing local government from across New Zealand to:

1. acknowledge the importance and urgent need to address climate change for the benefit of current and future generations;
2. give our support to the New Zealand Government for developing and implementing, in collaboration with councils, communities and businesses, an ambitious transition plan toward a low carbon and resilient New Zealand;
3. encourage Government to be more ambitious with climate change mitigation measures;
4. outline key commitments our councils will take in responding to the opportunities and risks posed by climate change; and
5. recommend important guiding principles for responding to climate change.

We ask that the New Zealand Government make it a priority to develop and implement an ambitious transition plan for a low carbon and resilient New Zealand. We stress the benefits of early action to moderate the costs of adaptation to our communities. We are all too aware of challenges we face shoring up infrastructure and managing insurance costs. These are serious financial considerations for councils and their communities.

To underpin this plan, we ask that a holistic economic assessment is undertaken of New Zealand's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and of the opportunities and benefits for responding. We believe that New Zealand has much at stake and much to gain by adopting strong leadership on climate change emission reduction targets.

We know that New Zealanders are highly inventive, capable and passionate about the environment. New Zealanders are proud of our green landscapes, healthy environment and our unique kiwi identity and way of life. Central and local government, working together with communities and business, can develop and implement ambitious strategies based on sound science, to protect our national inheritance and security.

### Council Commitments

For our part we commit to:

1. Develop and implement ambitious action plans that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support resilience within our own councils and for our local communities. These plans will:
  - a. promote walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options;
  - b. work to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses and infrastructure in our district; and
  - c. support the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles.
2. Work with our communities to understand, prepare for and respond to the physical impacts of climate change.
3. Work with central government to deliver on national emission reduction targets and support resilience in our communities.

We believe these actions will result in widespread and substantial benefits for our communities such as; creating new jobs and business opportunities, creating a more competitive and future-proof economy, more efficient delivery of council services, improved public health, creating stronger more connected communities, supporting life-long learning, reducing air pollution and supporting local biodiversity. In short, it will help to make our communities great places to live, work, learn and visit for generations to come.

### Guiding Principles

The following principles provide guidance for decision making on climate change. These principles are based on established legal<sup>1</sup> and moral obligations placed on Government when considering the current and future social, economic and environmental well-being of the communities they represent.

#### 1. Precaution

There is clear and compelling evidence for the need to act now on climate change and to adopt a precautionary approach because of the irreversible nature and scale of risks involved. Together with the global community, we must eliminate the possibility of planetary warming beyond two degrees from pre-industrial levels. This could potentially threaten life on Earth (Article 2 of the UNFCCC). Actions need to be based on sound scientific evidence and resourced to deliver the necessary advances. Acting now will reduce future risks and costs associated with climate change.

#### 2. Stewardship/Kaitiakitanga

Each person and organisation has a duty of care to safeguard the life-supporting capacity of our environment on which we all depend and to care for each other. Broad-based climate policies should enable all organisations and individuals to do all they feasibly can to reduce emissions and enhance resilience. Policies should be flexible to allow for locally and culturally appropriate responses.

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<sup>1</sup> These Guiding Principles are established within the: Treaty of Waitangi, Resource Management Act 1991, Local Government Act 2002, Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002, Oslo Principles 2014, Principles of Fundamental Justice and Human Rights.

**3. Equity/Justice**

It is a fundamental human right to inherit a habitable planet and live in a just society. The most vulnerable in our community are often disproportionately affected by change and natural hazards. Approaches need to consider those most affected and without a voice, including vulnerable members in our community, our Pacific neighbours and future generations.

**4. Anticipation (thinking and acting long-term)**

Long-term thinking, policies and actions are needed to ensure the reasonably foreseeable needs of current and future generations are met. A clear and consistent pathway toward a low carbon and resilient future needs to provide certainty for successive governments, businesses and communities to enable transformative decisions and investments to be made over time.

**5. Understanding**

Sound knowledge is the basis of informed decision making and participatory democracy. Using the best available information in education, community consultation, planning and decision making is vital. Growing understanding about the potential impacts of climate change, and the need for, and ways to respond, along with understanding the costs and benefits for acting, will be crucial to gain community support for the transformational approaches needed.

**6. Co-operation**

The nature and scale of climate change requires a global response and human solidarity. We have a shared responsibility and can not effectively respond alone. Building strong relationships between countries and across communities, organisations and scientific disciplines will be vital to share knowledge, drive innovation, and support social and economic progress in addressing climate change.

**7. Resilience**

Some of the impacts of climate change are now unavoidable. Enhancing the resilience and readiness of communities and businesses is needed so they can thrive in the face of changes. Protecting the safety of people and property is supported by sound planning and a good understanding of the risks and potential responses to avoid and mitigate risk.

New Zealand Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration 2017

**THE FOLLOWING MAYORS AND CHAIRS SUPPORT THIS DECLARATION**



**Mayor Dave Cull**  
Dunedin City Council



**Mayor Lianne Dalziel**  
Christchurch City Council



**Mayor Grant Smith**  
Palmerston North City Council



**Mayor Ray Wallace**  
Hutt City Council



**Mayor Rachel Reese**  
Nelson City Council



**Mayor Steve Chadwick**  
Rotorua Lakes Council



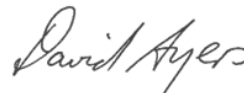
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Upper Hutt City Council



**Mayor Don Cameron**  
Ruapehu District Council



**Chris Laidlaw, Chair**  
Greater Wellington Regional Council



**Mayor David Ayers**  
Waimakariri District Council



**Mayor Winston Gray**  
Kaikoura District Council

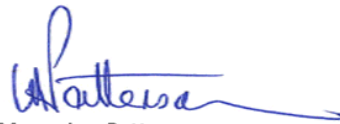


**Mayor Bill Dalton**  
Napier City Council

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**Mayor Gary Tong, JP**  
Southland District Council



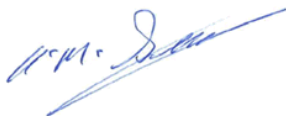
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Rangitikei District Council



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**Mayor Justin Lester**  
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**Mayor Phil Goff**  
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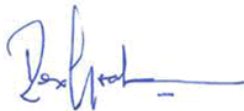
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 Environment Canterbury


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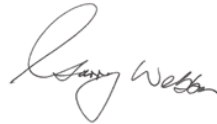
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**Mayor Max Baxter**  
Otorohanga District Council



**Mayor Ross Dunlop**  
South Taranaki District Council

New Zealand Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration 2017

MAIN OBJECTION POINTS	DISCUSSION	SUBMISSION NUMBERS	ALLOWED OR ACCEPTED / DISALLOWED OR NOT ACCEPTED
Conflicts with RMP plans to restore native vegetation	Possibly. Native vegetation restoration would take many years to implement and would likely not be carried out in the short-medium term. There may be opportunities for restoration to take place around trees used for Fly-Line structure or for Fly-Line to be constructed with artificial supports.	7,8,22,25,27	A
Pines needed for the Fly-line activity suppress native vegetation	Pines do severely restrict native regeneration processes.	27	A
Values in the RMP are not respected	Values are Community, Cultural, Recreational and Environmental. Fly-Line meets many community and recreational values. Not all activities will be able to meet all values.	2,7,8,11,14,22,25,27,28,29,34	N/A
Does not reflect Concept Plan within the RMP	Concept plan is not policy and only identifies potential works	2,7,8,11,14,22,25,27,28,29,34	N/A
Fly-Line is inconsistent with the primary purpose of the reserve	The primary purpose of the reserve is as a recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. Indicative areas are not meant to be interpreted as primary purposes.	2,7	N/A
Inadequate information on activity	To a degree this is understandable; however many of the concerns around the Fly-Line are to be considered through any future consenting process. Further information would have been welcomed, but it is difficult to provide a fully realised proposal when there has been no landowner approval to justify further expenditure.	11,17,18,25	N/A

Effects e.g. visual, noise, environmental etc.	These are aspects to be considered by Council in its regulatory role, not as landowner. The activity will have to comply with all District Plan restrictions and consent conditions imposed if the activity were approved.	1,13,14,15,17,19,21,22,34	A
Not in keeping with the character of the area	The character of the area has (until recently) been uncontrolled freedom camping and unmanaged weed vegetation alongside significant traffic to Huka Falls.  This business proposes up to 120 people per day during business hours. There are up to 250 freedom campers 24 hours a day for nine months per year in the same reserve. Tourism is already a priority activity at Hipapatua/Reid's Farm.	7,11,19,20,22,25,30,34	A
Applicant has not proven that the activity will not adversely affect the values of the reserve	This is a matter for personal evaluation and interpretation.	8	N/A
Pines in the proposed use area present a health and safety risk	Trees to be used will/have been assessed for suitability for use by the activity. All activities must comply with Worksafe requirements.	11,14,18,19,20,22,23,25,28	A
Site is contaminated	Site is not identified as a known contaminated site in the District Plan	18	N/A
Reid's Farm was gifted to the people of Taupo	This is not true. The land was Crown land which became Council reserve owned and administered by Council. The land was never owned by the Reid's or gifted to Council.	6	N/A
Park closed to kayakers due to overuse	This is not true. The lower reserve is closed to camping and shut overnight. The upper camping area is closed over winter to allow for	6	N/A

	rejuvenation and repair of the camping area		
Will restrict freedom of entry and access which is contrary to the Reserves Act 1977	The Act does not specify that all areas of a reserve will be accessible. At this time the proposed location is to all intents and purposes inaccessible, this proposal could in fact open up more of the reserve to public use. The part of the Act identifying freedom of access is also subject to powers conferred by sections 53 and 54 which cover leasing and licencing of reserves.	2,7	N/A
Primary purpose of this area of the reserve is camping or native revegetation	The primary purpose of the reserve is defined by its classification as Recreation Reserve under the Act, not by activities identified in the management plan.	8	N/A
Camping area B will be lost	Area B is used as overflow camping when area A is full and over the winter. It is not as frequented as area A. It is anticipated that the applicant will ensure that there is sufficient parking which does not impact on other uses such as camping. It is also anticipated that access to this area would be improved.	7,8,10,19,28,34	N/A
No permanent or semi-permanent structures will be permitted as per the management plan	This policy is specifically associated with camping, not the wider management of the reserve	8	N/A
Launch platform will be visible	The form and height of the launch tower has not been described yet.	7,8,22,25,27	N/A
Will modify the natural scenic qualities and tranquillity of the site	The area will change if the activity is approved, the extent of this is a matter for personal evaluation and interpretation however.	7,11,19,20,22,25,30,34	A
There are other more	This is possible, we are assured however that the applicant has investigated all possible	1,6,7,8,19,20,30	A

appropriate locations	locations and has determined that Hipapatua is the most desirable site for the activity.		
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Extract from the minutes of the Fences, Rooding, Reserves & Dogs Committee meeting held on 16 April 2019

#### **4.10 LICENCE TO OCCUPY REVIEW - FLYLINE AT HIPAPATUA/REID'S FARM**

##### **FRD201904/12 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr John Williamson

Seconded: Cr Anna Park

That the Fences, Reserves & Dogs Committee receives the submissions on the Flyline at Hipapatua/Reid's Farm.

##### **CARRIED**

Members considered all submissions one by one and the following submitters spoke to their submissions and answered questions, with additional points as noted.

##### **2 - Richard Hoadley**

- Confirmed his support for the Hipapatua Reserve Management Plan (RMP), which was recently finalised following consultation with the community.
- Several clauses of the RMP had been breached or not adhered to.
- Council must take leadership and action to support the integrity of the RMP.
- Misleading information must have been presented to the February 2019 Council meeting, as Council's resolution to agree in principle to the licence to occupy was a mistake. The intent of the RMP is clear and the Committee must decline the application.

##### **6 – Ian Chamberlain**

- When he first came to Taupō, Mr Chamberlain visited Reid's Farm a lot and continued to go there over the years camping, fishing, swimming, kayaking etc.
- Access had been limited since Council took control of the reserve, which was good in a way as it was getting out of control.
- Certain parts of the reserve were no longer accessible by vehicles.
- Concerned about kayakers using the area, as it was necessary to walk quite a distance with kayaks, which was not easy to do.
- The reserve was for everyone to use, however parts of the area were not getting used as much any more.
- The community was concerned about granting a licence to occupy in this particular area, which may further restrict public access.

##### **7 – Andrew & Sharon Welch**

- Referred to an article published in the Taupō Weekender on 21 March 2019 reporting on a meeting on site attended by members of the public and the applicant. Advised that the applicant was not subjected to racial slurs at that meeting.
- The application does not comply with the provisions of the Reserve Management Plan.
- The RMP was only two years old. It had been drafted following extensive submissions from local communities and those further afield. Any significant change should result in a review of the RMP.
- Council's approval of the licence to occupy was totally against the RMP. The proposed Flyline was not consistent with the recreational uses outlined in the RMP, so the application cannot be approved.
- If Council wished to allow commercial activities in the reserve, the only way forward would be to undertake a review of the RMP, as commercial activities would be a major change to what has already been approved.
- Investigate somewhere in the Wairakei Tourist Park, that is the proper place for this activity.
- The RMP does not allow for the building of structures in the reserve.
- Disappointed that metre-deep trenches had already been made in the reserve, prior to approval of the application. How could permission have been given for that?
- The RMP currently refers to the trees being unsafe, it was ludicrous to propose that such trees be used to support Flyline structures.

Extract from the minutes of the Fences, Rooding, Reserves & Dogs Committee meeting held on 16 April 2019

**13 – Shirley Arden**

- Lives above the proposed Flyline site. Concerned about noise, believes that people using the Flyline would make a lot of noise and be disruptive.
- Can already hear late-night voices from the hot pool; loud speakers at events in Spa Park; bypass traffic etc.
- Had taken family and visitors from overseas to that part of the reserve for picnics at the river's edge, but in recent times it has felt restrictive to even go there. The rules have changed, which has resulted in something being taken away from folk in the neighbourhood and all the people of Taupō.
- The trees are big – concerned about the fire risk – has Council got anything in place to address fire risk?

**14 – Barry Findlay**

- Not against the Flyline, but against it being put near a housing subdivision.
- The activity was incompatible with the Reserves Management Plan.
- The biggest problem was the type of trees in the reserve. Referred to detailed submissions from neighbours with engineering and forestry expertise. The trees are not suitable for what is being proposed.
- Not NIMBYs – please do not dismiss submissions.
- The applicant has put a digger through the area and this has damaged some of the tree roots.
- Mr Findlay had researched this particular type of Pine tree. This type of tree bends as it grows; any trees with cankers in the trunks should be removed; soil around the roots of these trees should not be disturbed; larger limbs should be removed prior to winter to avoid breakages.
- Several of the trees marked for use were double-trunked; with canker; and/or with damaged roots.
- During summer a perfectly healthy tree had fallen over right where the proposed Flyline would be installed. These trees are dangerous and not suitable for a Flyline.
- Note the proposals to 'green' this area.
- At the public meeting on site, the applicant had indicated five people would be employed. The proposal was not as 'jazzed up' as was presented to the February Council meeting. The applicant had also indicated at the site meeting that the blackberry would stay.

**18 – Jennifer Jones on behalf of Lesley Beacock**

- Summarised the main objections to the Flyline application, i.e. contamination on the site; instability of Pine trees; and the effect on native wildlife in the area.
- A full detailed site investigation under the Resource Management National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (NESCS) Regulations 2011 should be required prior to consideration of any commercial activity on the site.
- Instability of Pine trees – this area is dangerous, with trees snapping off or falling over for many years. An extreme risk to the public. If trees fall onto the Flyline, serious injury could occur – will Council be indemnified against claims arising from death or serious injury on the reserve? Have the trees been analysed and cleared as being safe?
- Was the applicant's earthmoving activity approved / authorised under clause 6.3 of the RMP? If not, has any action been taken to reprimand the applicant for the damage caused to the reserve?
- New Zealand Falcon, Morepork and Quail are breeding in the reserve – has any study been completed to ensure indigenous wildlife will be protected and enhanced?
- Referred to written submission which contained several more questions.
- The comments referred to on p78 of the submissions bundle were attributed to Crs Rosie Harvey and Christine Rankin.

**24 – Andy Blair and Kylie Hawker-Green on behalf of Enterprise Great Lake Taupō**

- Enterprise Great Lake Taupō (EGLT) was supportive of both the Flyline project and Mr Alex Schmid.
- This was a great opportunity for a high quality, eco-tourism project to launch in Taupō.
- Mr Alex Schmid came to EGLT via the New Zealand Trade & Enterprise team.

Extract from the minutes of the Fences, Roading, Reserves & Dogs Committee meeting held on 16 April 2019

- The best site is the one proposed at Hipapatua / Reid's Farm.
- Appreciate that there are concerns from neighbours. These concerns can be resolved through detailed design and the resource consent and building consent processes.
- The initial process was managed by Mr Damien Coutts, Destination Great Lake Taupō. The proposed site was selected to align with Flyline's criteria, which included a site close to the Taupō central business district.

**25 – Lynne Fauchelle – Rive Gauche B&B Lodge**

- In principle, nothing against the Flyline activity other than the proposed location.
- None of the supporters of the Flyline live in the immediate area.
- Anticipated visitor numbers would be in conflict with the primary purpose of the Reserve Management Plan.
- The proposed activity was surrounded on both sides by residential subdivisions. Noise and traffic movements were of concern. According to the RMP, Council must consider the effect of any proposal on the neighbours – the consultation process did not include that information.
- The process had been hindered by unfair attacks on people present.
- The preferred site was marked as a restoration area and should be developed as such.
- The RMP does not contemplate commercial activities of the proposed nature and scale.
- Council's own policy requires the applicant to demonstrate there will be no adverse effects, yet there are lots of ways this could affect residents.
- Safety of trees was an important consideration. In the 12 years the submitter had been in this location, she had noticed degradation of trees in the reserve. The Rive Gauche B&B Lodge had been developed to cater for high-value international tourists seeking peaceful locations and quality experiences.
- Intensive tourism should be restricted to areas with less impact on neighbours and the environment.
- Restoration of the area, perhaps in conjunction with Greening Taupō, would contribute much more to the area than the Flyline. It was important to preserve nature and look after green spaces – protect natural habitat and protect against activities such as the one proposed, which would make the area less usable for locals and tourists.

**27 – Bruce McCullagh**

Mr McCullagh made a Power Point presentation.

- An affected resident, opposed to the Flyline application.
- Insufficient information has been provided, for example no visual images from different viewpoints. The activity would have visual impacts – for example, the RMP requires materials used in the reserve to be natural and stainless steel will not blend in or be in harmony with the environment.
- All neighbours have strongly opposed the application. No evidence has been supplied in relation to adverse effects of the activity and the applicant has not installed this before. If Council grants the licence to occupy, the residents will continue to challenge this.
- The economic benefits have been over-stated. The Flyline would have a novelty value, but this would diminish over time. Few people would travel to Taupō to go on the Flyline and people will not pay a huge ticket price for a three minute slow ride.
- The structures should be processed as a building and the Minister of Conservation's consent would be required.
- The large Pine trees present a health and safety risk. No structural engineer's report has been provided by the applicant, but one of the nearby affected residents, Mr Steve Murray, had commissioned an engineers report. 17 healthy trees had fallen over in the reserve; most of the trees are leaning over on an angle; forked, double-trunked trees (some of which are marked for use) are more likely to fail.
- Mr McCullagh was involved with Greening Taupō and restoration of native trees – he had sponsored 1,000 trees. Greening Taupō supports the restoration plan for the reserve. The reserve concept plan has statutory weight and certain activities are not permitted. Mr Dean Lawson has also offered to provide services to support restoration of the reserve. A staged restoration plan was proposed, with the trees poisoned first, so the native vegetation can then thrive. A poisoned tree would decay within two years. The existing track has not been maintained. Restoration will improve the environment and the removal of



Extract from the minutes of the Fences, Roading, Reserves & Dogs Committee meeting held on 16 April 2019

the pines will make the area safe for visitors to enjoy.

- Mr McCullagh's offer to provide financial support and resources to support the restoration of the reserve was genuine. The application should be cancelled / declined, but the submitter may support at another suitable location.

#### **34 – Jim Veitch**

- Has lived in Taupō for 45 years, opposed to the idea of allowing this amusement device. Chose to build in the area 13 years ago, partly because the area was so peaceful. Approval of the application would be out-of-step with the existing Reserve Management Plan.
- Met with the applicant, hoping to receive more information. To the contrary, after one hour, very little information had been supplied. The applicant had provided verbal assurance that there would be no electricity generator on site. The applicant did not know the distance from the proposed tower to Huka Falls Road (the submitter advises it is 15m). Hours of operation, night use – unknown. The whole meeting was about supplying the least information possible.
- The wilding Pines are a health and safety risk. To encourage members of the public to access this area is unwise. The trees had been identified as a health and safety risk in 2017, so what has changed?
- 20m from Mr Veitch's boundary, currently a peaceful environment, the Flyline participants will shout and call out to others. He could currently hear campers more than double the distance away, but that was only for short periods during the year and the camping was there before he lived in the area.
- It was proposed that the wilding Pines and blackberry would remain, but these were not native.
- Referred to the article published in the Taupō Weekender – no such slurs occurred. The meeting had been recorded on two devices.
- Who would pay for removing the unsightly lines etc – it should not be Taupō ratepayers.

#### **5 – Ben Westerman on behalf of Towncentre Taupō**

- Fully supportive of the Flyline – a great fit for Taupō and the reserve in general. Fits in with Wairakei Tourist Park; is suitable for all ages; and the activity will benefit retailers in the central business district.
- Towncentre Taupō represents over 500 central business district retailers, and although this was not in the CBD, it was on the doorstep and the connection with the natural environment would bring more families to Taupō.
- The Flyline would be a unique visitor experience. Visiting families would spend more time in Taupō and businesses in town would benefit as a result.
- This will be a year-round attraction, great for Taupō and the region.

With the concurrence of the Chairperson, **Ms Joanne Lewis** addressed the Committee on behalf of a number of submitters.

- Ms Lewis had been asked by a group of submitters to analyse the Hipapatua Reserve Management Plan.
- In relation to the concept plan, the agenda item states that this is not policy but rather only identifies potential works. However, the RMP's introduction states that the concept plan and policies in sections 5 and 6 of the RMP are considered to have statutory weight. They are the important parts of the RMP. The concept plan is right up there in terms of the weight Council needs to give to it.
- Effects – Enterprise Great Lake Taupō and Council's planner set out an expectation that effects will be managed through other processes. This is not necessarily the case. The site is zoned 'rural' and there is a lot that can be done with rural land without a resource consent. For example, it was possible to have a 10m high purple building in the rural zone without a resource consent, but there would be visual effects.
- Traffic effects would not be assessed; the rural zone was the least onerous in terms of rules, for example earthworks.
- Please do not put aside your responsibilities as a landowner in terms of managing the effects of activities you might provide for on your reserve, thinking future processes will address these. The District Plan is not necessarily going to address many of the effects which could arise, but the Hipapatua RMP tells you it is your job to consider those effects. Council is entitled to make decisions as the landowner and the effects of the Flyline is something that should be considered.
- There is not enough information on which to base a credible / appropriate assessment of the effects of this proposal. The proposal should therefore be set aside. It is clearly contrary to the RMP, so before

Extract from the minutes of the Fences, Roading, Reserves & Dogs Committee meeting held on 16 April 2019

effects are even considered it should be set aside.

- If there is an interest in pursuing the Flyline proposal in the Hipapatua reserve, Council should revise the concept plan and the RMP, and ask for public input.

**Mr Alex Schmid, Managing Director, 4Nature Ltd** addressed the Committee and answered questions in relation to the Flyline application. The following points were noted:

- It was too early to address most of the concerns and questions raised by submitters, as the project was in its initial stage. A lot of these questions would be answered during the resource consent and building consent processes.
- At the moment, some areas are inaccessible. Access and safety is a big issue. The Flyline meets the European Standard 15567, which defines clearly how an activity needs to be designed and operated – safety measures are clearly stated in the European Standard. The Flyline will also comply with the safety regulations contained in the New Zealand Standard for high ropes and swings.
- In relation to the health of the trees, there are clear regulations outlining what needs to be done to make trees safe for the Flyline. There are between 600-800 forest climbing parks in Europe which attract 1 million visitors per year, so there is a clear understanding about safety, in particular how to ensure trees are safe.
- None of the submissions referred to the standards the Flyline is complying to. Most of the concerns raised would be answered through more research and consideration of the standards that apply to the Flyline product.
- Mr Schmid had contracted an arborist to check the safety of the trees at the Redwoods tree walk in Rotorua. The arborist assesses the trees twice a year and recommends maintenance. The Redwoods were over 100 years old and highly dangerous, but since the treewalk has been installed, the trees are safer now than any of the other trees – the same will happen for the Flyline.
- There was nothing unusual about this application. The standard process for an application of this type was being followed. The Redwoods and other forest climbing parks around New Zealand, for example the one in Tauranga, provided examples of activities already in place.
- This product is the right fit for Taupō. The idea of Greening Taupō bringing this piece of land back to life is great – at the moment the land is unusable. Flyline would also like to support the replanting programme and work together with Greening Taupō. The site can be changed from an abandoned, unused site to an attractive site.
- Possible business hours would be daily from 9am until sunset in the winter time; and until 7pm in summer time.
- The overflow car park could be shared with freedom campers. The car park would get busier when the Flyline was closed and by 9am most of the overflow campers would have left the site.
- Security cameras would be installed.

The Senior Reserves Planner then answered questions and the following points were noted:

- Neither the Hipapatua Reserves Management Plan nor the Reserves Act 1977 prohibits commercial activity and it was not the intent of the RMP when drafted to prohibit all commercial activity in the reserve.
- A review of the RMP was not required. From a planning perspective, it was open to the Committee to grant the licence to occupy.
- This commercial activity in the reserve would not prohibit regeneration of the reserve. It may enable regeneration to occur more quickly due to access, or it may make it slower due to the retention of the Pine trees, but overall the activity would not compromise the long-term regeneration plans for the reserve.
- There will be effects, but the scale of these and whether they are significant is a consideration for the Committee. The Committee could instruct staff to ensure that certain requirements were met, as part of the licence to occupy negotiations.

The Legal Counsel then summarised the Reserves Act 1977 requirements. The following points were noted:

- The Committee had heard from the Senior Reserves Planner that the proposed activity was in conformity with, but not contemplated by the Hipapatua Reserve Management Plan.
- Therefore, if the Committee approves the licence, it then needs to consider recommendations 3 and 4 as set out in the report.
- Following approval of the licence to occupy by the Committee as administering body of the

Extract from the minutes of the Fences, Roothing, Reserves & Dogs Committee meeting held on 16 April 2019

- reserve, Council has to consider whether or not to consent to the licence to occupy exercising its delegation from the Minister of Conservation ("the Minister").
- Council, acting in the capacity as the Minister's delegate it is not required to undertake a full merit-based assessment of the proposed licence. The Council must however have regard to the legal constraints on the rights that can be granted under the Reserves Act and the purposes of the Act. The primary considerations for the Minister being:-
    - (a) That the status of the land has been correctly identified and the administering body has the power and authority to make the decision;
    - (b) That the necessary statutory processes have been followed;
    - (c) That the Administering body has taken the functions and purposes of the Reserves Act into account in respect of the particular classification and purposes of the reserve as required by section 40 of the Act;
    - (d) That the administering body has considered any objections or submissions from affected parties; and that, on the basis of the evidence the decision is a reasonable\* one;
    - (e) That pursuant to the requirements of section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987, the Administering Body has consulted with and considered the views of tangata whenua or has in some other way been able to make an informed decision.

Members decided to approve the licence to occupy a site at the southern end of Hipapatua reserve for the purposes of carrying out the Flyline activity and a small café. It was noted that the Flyline was a quality development and supported Council's economic goals of encouraging investment in the district. It was also an opportunity to open up the reserve and improve the quality of the site for year-round benefit.

Members also expressed concerns about safety; insurance; indemnities and so on, but the Chairperson noted that these concerns would be covered in the conditions of the final licence to occupy document.

A summary of submissions and objections with a column stating the whether points had been accepted or not accepted was tabled (A2449169). This would be supplied to Council to support its decision-making when acting on behalf of the Minister.

**FRD201904/13 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr John Williamson

Seconded: Cr Maggie Stewart

1. That the Fences, Roothing, Reserves & Dogs Committee, acting as the administering body of Hipapatua Reserve, pursuant to section 54(1)(d) of the Reserves Act 1977 and subject to consent of the Minister of Conservation, approve a licence to occupy to be granted to 4nature Limited for a site at the southern end of Hipapatua/Reid's Farm for:
  - (a) The purposes of carrying out the Fly-line activity and a small café;
  - (b) A term of ten (10) years;
  - (c) The area identified in Attachment 1 to the officer's report; and
  - (d) Licence fees to be on a "commercial fair market value" basis.
2. That the Fences, Roothing, Reserves & Dogs Committee recommends that Council, acting under delegated authority from the Minister of Conservation, consents to the grant of the licence to occupy to 4nature Limited on behalf of the Minister of Conservation.
3. That the Fences, Roothing, Reserves & Dogs Committee, approves the tabled attachment (A2449169) for the purposes of providing Council with a summary of all objections and comments received by it and a statement as to the extent to which they have been allowed or accepted or disallowed or not accepted so that Council can make a decision on whether to consent to the licence under delegation from the Minister of Conservation.

**CARRIED**

Note: When the above motion was put, on a show of hands,

Crs Barry Hickling, Anna Park, Maggie Stewart and John Williamson voted in favour of the motion;  
and

Extract from the minutes of the Fences, Roading, Reserves & Dogs Committee meeting held on 16 April 2019

*Cr John Boddy voted against the motion.*

*The Chairperson declared the motion carried four votes to one.*



Direct Dial: 06 8739402  
Email: [Brendan.gorringe@unison.co.nz](mailto:Brendan.gorringe@unison.co.nz)  
Job ID: 139855



07/11/2018

Taupo District Council  
Private Bag 2005,  
Taupo Mail Centre  
Taupo 3352  
ATT: Colin Giles

Dear Colin

### NEW 11kV SWITCH INSTALLATION

Thank you for your consideration and cooperation regarding the proposed installation of a new 11kV switch on Lot 400 DP345642 Recreation Reserve.

Unison proposes to install the new switch as part of a customer project to reticulate power to the new Seven Oaks Subdivision.

The proposed work involves cutting into the existing 11kV cable in Lisland Drive Kinloch in front of properties 89 & 91 Lisland Drive. Two drill shots across Lisland Drive will allow the cable to extend into the new switch sitting in the front corner of Lot400 DP345642 Recreation Reserve, next to property 110 Lisland Drive. A third cable (new) will then extend from the new switch to a new transformer located within the Seven Oaks Subdivision.

Our intention is to install the switch in Lot 400, against the Road Reserve Bounday to allow easy and unobstructed access.

To ensure our future access to the new switch and cabling for operation and maintenance, Unison will require an easement in gross in favour of Unison Networks Ltd to be created and registered against the title. The required easement will be approximately 2.8 metres x 2.4 metres. Included are two plans showing the proposed position for the new switch and easement.

All costs associated with the creation of the easement will be the responsibility of Unison Networks Limited including any reasonable costs from your solicitor. The documents will be sent to you once the 11kV switch has been installed.

For our records should you agree to our proposal and in order to complete our consent documentation we would appreciate it if you could please sign the attached authorization, scan it and email it back to [brendan.gorringe@unison.co.nz](mailto:brendan.gorringe@unison.co.nz).

In the interim if you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

Brendan Gorringe  
**Designer**

**JOB ID: 139855**  
**FROM: Taupo District Council**

Design Department  
 Unison  
 PO Box 555  
**HASTINGS**

**ATTENTION: Brendan Gorringe**

**NEW 11kV SWITCH INSTALLATION**

I have received a request for work to be carried out at Lot 400 DP345642 Recreation Reserve and the registration of an easement in gross in favour of Unison Networks Limited over a portion of Lot 400 DP345642 Recreation Reserve. I consent to the work being carried out and to the establishment of an easement in gross in favour of Unison Networks Limited.

I have the authority to grant the required easements, and understand that all costs associated with the establishment of this easement will be met by Unison Networks Limited including fair and reasonable costs incurred by myself.

I understand a registered easement in gross will be established over a portion of Lot 400 DP345642 Recreation Reserve in which Unison Networks Limited assets will be installed. I understand the easement will be in the name of Unison Networks Limited and is to be prepared by Unison Networks Limited company solicitor Gifford and Devine. The easement is to include the right to convey electricity and right to convey telecommunications and electronic data and on Unison Networks Limited standard terms attached to this authority.

I understand that Unison Networks Limited company solicitor will forward the easement documents to my solicitor within one month of the completion of the construction work. I undertake to instruct my solicitor (named below) to deal with Unison Networks Limited company solicitor to provide all necessary information required to register the easement.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

(If Applicable):

NAME OF SOLICITOR: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF SOLICITORS FIRM: \_\_\_\_\_

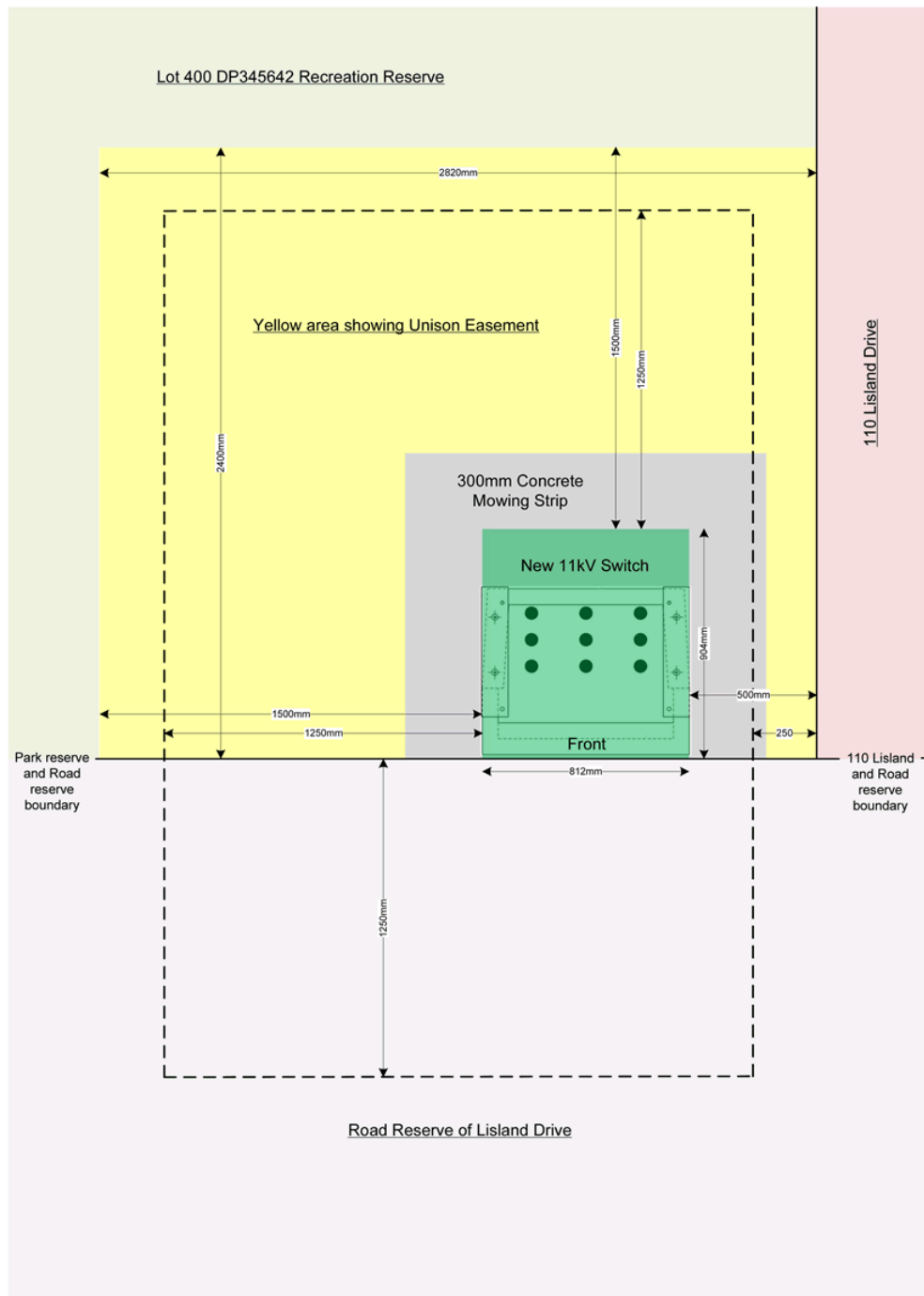
SOLICITORS ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

FAX: \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_







**Unison Networks Limited - Easement - unison require an easement for the right to convey electricity, telecommunications and electronic data**

**EASEMENTS RIGHTS AND POWERS (INCLUDING TERMS COVENANTS AND CONDITIONS.**

The rights and powers implied in the above easements are those prescribed by the Fourth Schedule to the Land Transfer Regulations 2002 ("the Fourth Schedule") but modified as set out below. Where the modifications and the Fourth Schedule are in conflict the modifications must prevail.

**Modifications**

1. The right to convey electronic data has the same rights and powers as provided in the Fourth Schedule for "computer media" (subject to the modifications in this instrument).
2. In exercising the right of entry to carry out any work on the easement facility, the Grantee will (except in an emergency) give the Grantor 48 hours prior notice before entering onto the servient land.
3. (a) The Grantor must not place any buildings erections or fences on the stipulated course or plant or suffer or allow to grow any tree or shrub on or near the stipulated course that may interfere with any easement facility and will not do or omit to do or allow or suffer any things which may interfere in any way with the Grantee's rights herein.  
  
(b) Where in the sole opinion of the Grantee any tree or shrub, whether in or near the stipulated course, is causing or is likely to cause interference with the easement facility or access to it, the Grantor must at the request of the Grantee remove or trim back the offending tree or shrub, and the provisions of Clause 13 of the Fourth Schedule will apply.
4. Nothing in this easement compels the Grantee to convey electricity or telecommunications or electronic data through the easement facility, and the Grantee may discontinue and recommence such usage at will.
5. Nothing in this easement restricts limits abrogates or abridges any rights powers or remedies vested in the Grantee by any statute or regulation or statutory rule.
6. The Grantor and Grantee agree that all lines, poles, transformers, cables and other equipment within the easement facility associated with this easement are the property of the Grantee.
7. The Grantor shall be responsible for the cost of any repair or replacement of the easement facility (including lines, poles, transformers, cables and other equipment within the easement facility) on the servient tenement that is necessary because of any act or omission by the Grantor (which includes agents, employees, contractors, subcontractors and invitees of the Grantor).

## Taupō District Council



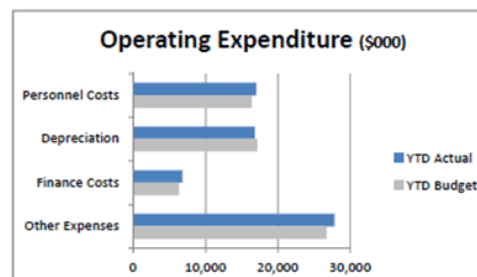
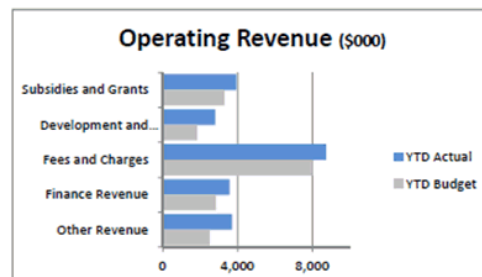
## Taupō District Council



## Taupō District Council

### Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense For the period ending 31 March 2019

\$000	Year to Date				Full Year			
	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Full Year Budget	Full Year Forecast	Variance	Variance %
<b>Revenue</b>								
Rates	50,018	49,948	70	0%	66,473	66,413	(60)	0%
Subsidies and Grants	3,934	3,309	625	19%	4,582	5,577	995	22%
Development and Developer Agreement Contrib	2,816	1,844	972	53%	1,900	2,922	1,022	54%
Fees and Charges	8,741	8,020	721	9%	11,089	11,910	821	7%
Finance Revenue	3,573	2,842	731	26%	3,790	4,431	641	17%
Other Revenue	3,708	2,511	1,197	48%	9,574	11,286	1,712	18%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>72,790</b>	<b>68,474</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>97,408</b>	<b>102,539</b>	<b>5,131</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>								
Personnel Costs	16,984	16,345	(639)	-4%	21,748	22,553	(805)	-4%
Depreciation	16,798	17,179	381	2%	22,905	23,277	(372)	-2%
Finance Costs	6,793	6,382	(411)	-6%	8,510	8,972	(462)	-5%
Other Expenses	27,808	26,695	(1,113)	-4%	35,612	38,975	(3,363)	-9%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>68,383</b>	<b>66,601</b>	<b>(1,782)</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>88,775</b>	<b>93,777</b>	<b>(5,002)</b>	<b>-6%</b>
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>2,534</b>		<b>8,633</b>	<b>8,762</b>	<b>129</b>	
<b>Group of Activities</b>								
Water	890	99	791		712	1,585	873	
Community Services	193	(88)	281		(75)	(221)	(146)	
Transport	(56)	(85)	29		1,573	1,570	(3)	
Community Facilities	676	551	125		760	743	(17)	
Solid Waste	600	232	368		145	428	283	
Stormwater	35	33	2		756	788	32	
Wastewater	622	224	398		1,153	1,020	(133)	
Economic Development	(79)	(23)	(56)		(3)	(48)	(45)	
Democracy and Planning	10	11	(1)		0	(610)	(610)	
Investments	1,516	919	597		3,612	3,507	(105)	
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>2,534</b>		<b>8,633</b>	<b>8,762</b>	<b>129</b>	



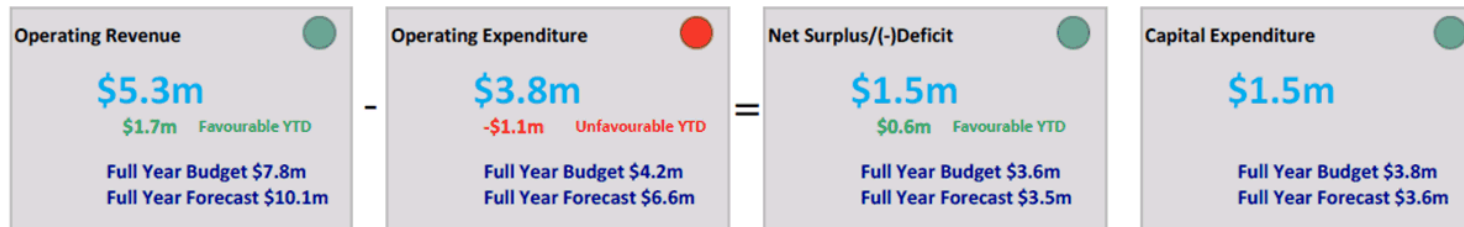
#### Explanation of variances to budget

- The Budget comparison for this report is based on the Approved Annual Plan plus any Council approved budgets subsequent to 30 June 2018.

2018/19 LTP budgeted surplus	10,505
Budgeted revenue entered as expense	20
Go Tongariro Funding TDC20160830/03	(3)
Suzhou Exhibition TDC201806/18	(86)
Litigation Funding TDC201807/C03	(75)
Waioara House TDC201809/02	(660)
Waioara House TDC201903/13	(790)
Arrowsmith Washout TDC201812/09	(278)
Adjusted budgeted surplus	8,633

- Year-to-date surplus is \$2.534m ahead of the planned surplus
- Subsidies and grants are ahead of plan by \$625k due to Ministry of Health subsidy for Waitahanui budgeted in prior years \$242k and \$394k of other grants which due to their nature are unbudgeted and offset timing on NZTA subsidies \$9k
- The development contributions budget has for the main part all been moved into March due to large subdivision coming due for contributions.
- The favourable variance of \$721k in fees and charges is mainly due to the following:
  - Regulatory revenue is ahead of plan by \$471k
  - Landfill revenue \$185k ahead of plan
  - Venues \$59k ahead of plan
- Finance revenue \$731k ahead of budget due to additional investment funds and interest earned on the \$30m of loan pre-funding
- The favourable variance of \$1.199m in other revenue is mainly due to:
  - Community donations towards capital projects \$70k
  - Fines ahead of plan \$30k
  - Realised gains on share equities \$623k
  - Gain on sale of assets \$104k
  - Vested Assets \$192K
  - First time recognition of assets \$155k
- Other expenses are more than budget mainly due to:
  - Unrealised losses on share equities \$589k
  - Community Services \$205k, Transport \$139k, Wastewater \$225k.

## Investments

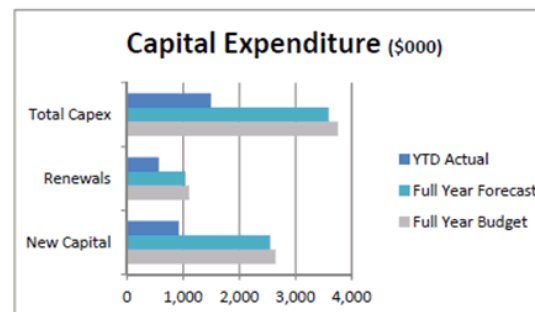
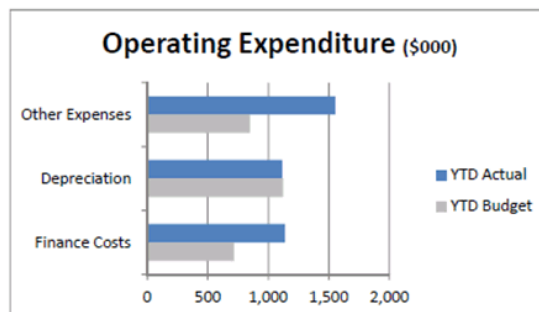


### Cost of Service Statement For the period ending 31 March 2019

\$000	Year to Date				Full Year			
	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Full Year Budget	Full Year Forecast	Variance	Variance %
<b>Revenue</b>								
Rates	(527)	(527)	0	0%	(969)	(969)	0	0%
Subsidies and Grants	222	0	222	0%	0	149	149	0%
Development and Developer Agreement Contributions	17	0	17	0%	0	13	13	0%
Fees and Charges	656	676	(20)	-3%	1,414	1,428	14	1%
Finance Revenue	3,573	2,842	731	26%	3,790	4,431	641	17%
Other Revenue	1,382	612	770	126%	3,577	5,011	1,434	40%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>5,323</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>7,812</b>	<b>10,063</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>								
Other Expenses	1,553	848	(705)	-83%	1,752	3,460	(1,708)	-97%
Depreciation	1,117	1,120	3	0%	1,494	1,728	(234)	-16%
Finance Costs	1,137	716	(421)	-59%	954	1,368	(414)	-43%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>3,807</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>(1,123)</b>	<b>-42%</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>(2,356)</b>	<b>-56%</b>
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>597</b>		<b>3,612</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>(105)</b>	

#### Explanation of variances to budget

- Grants received \$222k due to grant received for training
- Finance revenue \$731k ahead of budget due to additional investment funds and interest earned on the \$30m of loan prefunding
- The favourable variance of \$770k in other revenue is due to first time recognition of a land asset \$155k and net realised gains on shares \$623k
- Other expenses are over plan by \$705k due to net unrealised losses on shares \$589k and effect of Support cost centres of \$125k.
- Finance costs are over plan by \$421k due to interest costs on the \$30m of loan prefunding, which is offset by interest earned (refer above).



## Investments



All the Investments service delivery measures are currently on track.

## Democracy and Planning

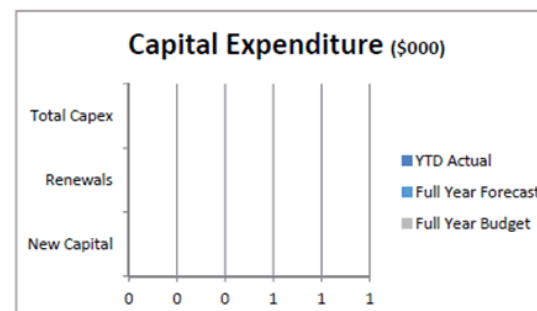
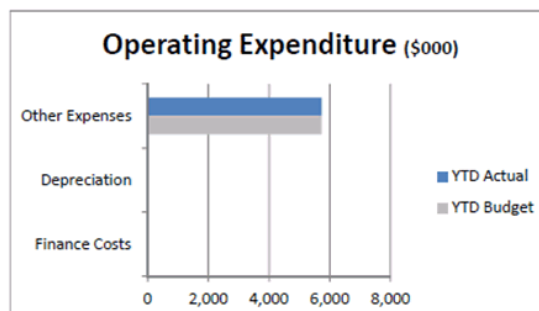
<b>Operating Revenue</b> <b>\$5.8m</b> \$0.0m Favourable YTD Full Year Budget \$7.7m Full Year Forecast \$7.7m	-	<b>Operating Expenditure</b> <b>\$5.7m</b> \$0.0m Unfavourable YTD Full Year Budget \$7.7m Full Year Forecast \$8.3m	=	<b>Net Surplus/(-)Deficit</b> <b>\$0.1m</b> \$0.0m Unfavourable YTD Full Year Budget \$0.0m Full Year Forecast -\$0.6m	<b>Capital Expenditure</b> <b>\$0.0m</b> Full Year Budget \$0.0m Full Year Forecast \$0.0m
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### Cost of Service Statement For the period ending 31 March 2019

\$000	Year to Date				Full Year			
	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Full Year Budget	Full Year Forecast	Variance	Variance %
<b>Revenue</b>								
Rates	5,750	5,750	0	0%	7,666	7,666	0	0%
Subsidies and Grants	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Development and Developer Agreement Contributions	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Fees and Charges	2	1	1	100%	1	2	1	100%
Finance Revenue	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Other Revenue	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>5,752</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7,667</b>	<b>7,668</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>								
Other Expenses	5,731	5,730	(1)	0%	7,655	8,266	(611)	-8%
Depreciation	10	9	(1)	-11%	12	12	0	0%
Finance Costs	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>5,739</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7,667</b>	<b>8,278</b>	<b>(611)</b>	<b>-8%</b>
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(1)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>(610)</b>	<b>(610)</b>	

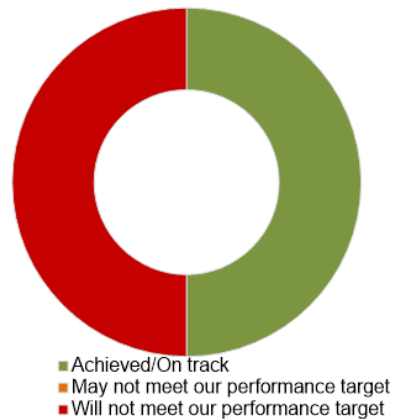
#### Explanation of variances to budget

- No significant variances to budget



## Democracy and Planning

Democracy and Planning - service delivery



Status	Performance Measure	Performance
	Percentage of requests for official information that are responded to within 20 working days.  (100 per cent per year)	<b>Highlights</b> 85 requests responded to within the required timeframe with 1 falling outside that timeframe.
		<b>Current issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No current issues</li> </ul>



Achieved



On track








May not meet our target



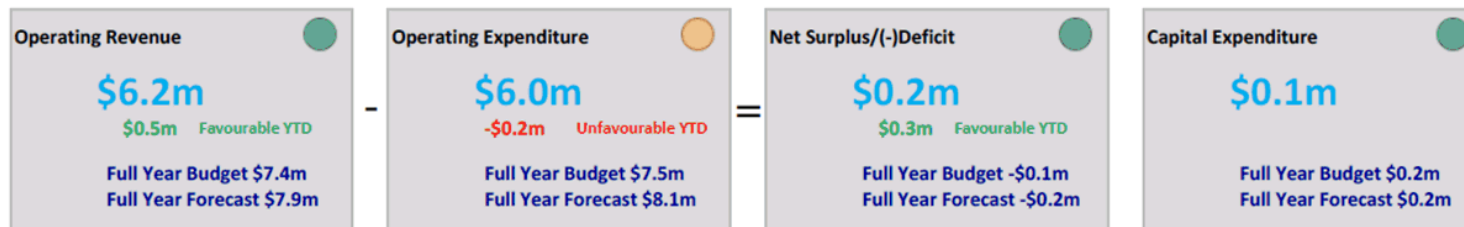
Will not meet our target

Project	Status	Comments or risks
Complete the Turangi Reserve Management Plan		This project has been put on hold while Council and Ngāti Turangitukua establish protocols for a wider ranging relationship and sharing of governance.
Plan Change 34 – Flood Hazard		The Plan Change was made operative on 15 April 2019.
Review of the District Plan		Work is progressing on the first set of work streams including landscape and natural values, natural hazards, rural areas, designations and the strategic direction. The latest workshop with Council took place on 26 March. Engagement with iwi authorities has begun and will be ongoing during the review process.
Prepare the Annual Plan 2019/20		As no material or significant changes compared to the Long-term Plan are anticipated the expectation is that consultation on the Annual Plan will not take place. Work is underway compiling work programmes and budgets for further analysis.



Project	Status	Comments or risks
Review the Water Supply Strategy		Engagement with the community is expected to follow the consultation on the Long-term Plan amendment.
Prepare the Transport Strategy		Experts to advise in the process have been selected and they have commenced work. Council will have an opportunity to consider the advice from the experts and officers in June. At that point a decision will likely be required about the timing of further engagement with the community.
Advocate on the Healthy Rivers Plan Change		The first stage of hearings took place in March with the second stage planned for May. A combined case is being presented with a group of territorial authorities to ensure efficiencies and to minimise costs.
Development of the Taupō Catchment Document with Ngāti Tūwharetoa and the Waikato Regional Council, following on from the Tūwharetoa settlement process		The settlement date in legislation was 12 March 2019 from which there is a six month period to begin the preparation of Kōpua Kānapanapa.
Representation review (which includes a review of Maori representation)		Completed - The Local Government Commission determination received on 10 April 2019.

## Community Services

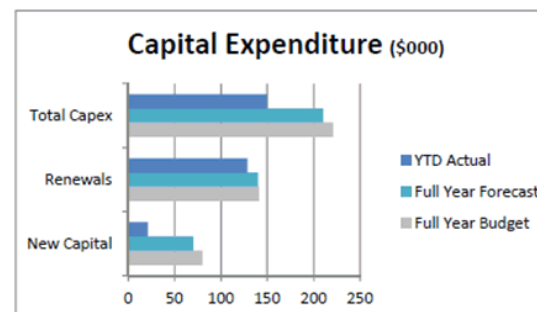
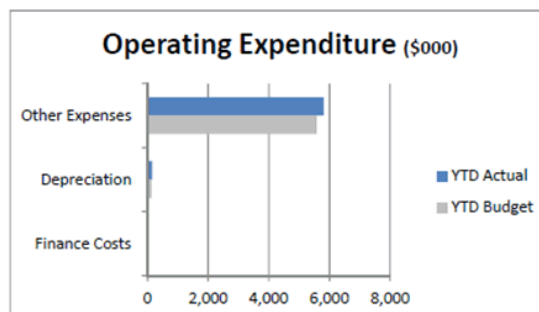


### Cost of Service Statement For the period ending 31 March 2019

	Year to Date				Full Year			
\$000	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Full Year Budget	Full Year Forecast	Variance	Variance %
<b>Revenue</b>								
Rates	3,453	3,504	(51)	-1%	4,673	4,573	(100)	-2%
Subsidies and Grants	34	10	24	240%	13	34	21	162%
Development and Developer Agreement Contributions	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Fees and Charges	2,288	1,817	471	26%	2,283	2,733	450	20%
Finance Revenue	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Other Revenue	413	330	83	25%	440	526	86	20%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>6,188</b>	<b>5,661</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7,409</b>	<b>7,866</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>								
Other Expenses	5,807	5,580	(227)	-4%	7,257	7,859	(602)	-8%
Depreciation	147	129	(18)	-14%	173	173	0	0%
Finance Costs	40	40	0	0%	53	54	(1)	-2%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>5,994</b>	<b>5,749</b>	<b>(245)</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>7,483</b>	<b>8,086</b>	<b>(603)</b>	<b>-8%</b>
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>(88)</b>	<b>282</b>		<b>(74)</b>	<b>(220)</b>	<b>(146)</b>	

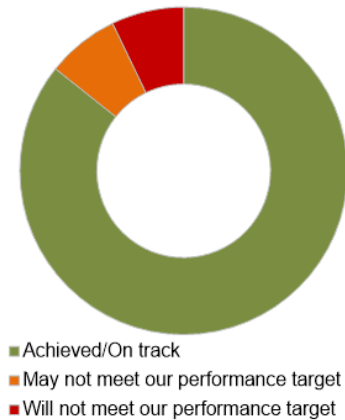
#### Explanation of variances to budget

- Subsidies and Grants is ahead of plan due to grants carried forward from 2017/18 \$23k
- The favourable variance of \$471 in fees and charges is made up of:
  - Regulatory revenue is ahead of plan, this is made up of building consents \$227k and resource consents \$209k due to increased activity in the housing and development markets; dog registration revenue is ahead of plan by \$44k; Food and Liquor revenue is behind by \$9k.
  - Other revenue is ahead of plan due to Fines ahead of plan \$30k and vested assets (Unimogs) \$52k



## Community Services

Community Services - service delivery



Status	Performance Measure	Performance
	Percentage of noise complaints that are responded to within two hours.  (At least 99 per cent / year)	<b>Highlights</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>113 Noise complaints were received during March with 100% being responded to within the two-hour timeframe</li> </ul> <b>Current issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual performance measure affected due to February having 95% of noise complaints responded to with two-hour timeframe</li> </ul>
	Dog control – percentage of initial response within 24 hours for dog control complaints.  (100 per cent per year / year)	<b>Highlights</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>91 requests for dog control service have been received during March with 100% responded to within 24 hours</li> </ul> <b>Current issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual performance measure affected due to February having 99% initial response within 24 hours.</li> </ul>



Achieved



On track



May not meet our target



Will not meet our target

Project	Status	Life Budget to 30/06/19 (\$)	Actual (\$)	Comments or risks
Generator inverter		\$2,200	\$135	Upgrading equipment for the Response Team, giving us better capability. Waiting on stock to arrive in the country.
Base set radio		\$2,000	\$2,001	Complete.

## Community Facilities

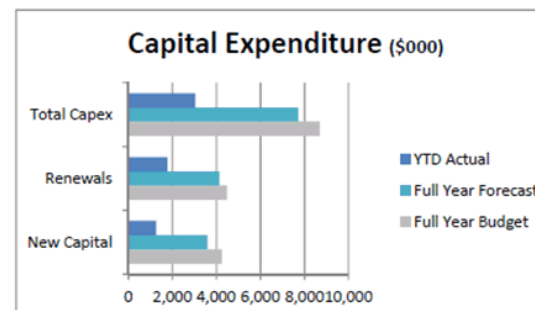
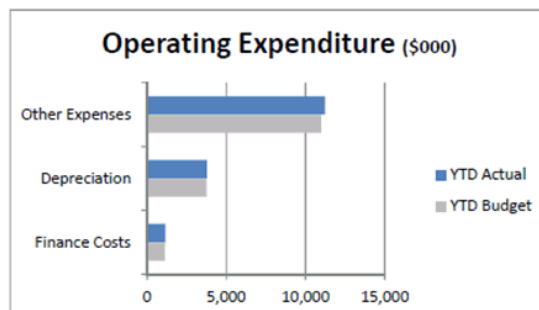


### Cost of Service Statement For the period ending 31 March 2019

\$000	Year to Date				Full Year			
	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Full Year Budget	Full Year Forecast	Variance	Variance %
<b>Revenue</b>								
Rates	13,320	13,320	0	0%	17,760	17,760	0	0%
Subsidies and Grants	139	31	108	348%	142	381	239	168%
Development and Developer Agreement Contribu	138	169	(31)	-18%	226	248	22	10%
Fees and Charges	2,299	2,240	59	3%	2,950	2,999	49	2%
Finance Revenue	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Other Revenue	951	654	297	45%	659	801	142	22%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>16,847</b>	<b>16,414</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>21,737</b>	<b>22,189</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>								
Other Expenses	11,229	10,975	(254)	-2%	14,458	14,766	(308)	-2%
Depreciation	3,782	3,751	(31)	-1%	5,001	5,139	(138)	-3%
Finance Costs	1,161	1,137	(24)	-2%	1,516	1,541	(25)	-2%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>16,172</b>	<b>15,863</b>	<b>(309)</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>20,975</b>	<b>21,446</b>	<b>(471)</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>124</b>		<b>762</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>(19)</b>	

#### Explanation of variances to budget

- Subsidies & grants are ahead of plan mainly due to a grant from MBIE for Hipapatua Reserve \$84k, Moa restoration at the Museum \$26k.
- The development contributions budget is phased evenly across the year as it is difficult to know when developments will come on line
- Other revenue is ahead of plan by \$297k due to donations from community trusts towards two capital projects \$70k and gain on sale of vehicles \$87k and vested assets of \$140k over plan



## Community Facilities

Community Facilities - service delivery



■ Achieved/On track  
■ May not meet our performance target  
■ Will not meet our performance target

All the Community Facilities service delivery measures are currently on track.



Achieved



On track









May not meet our target

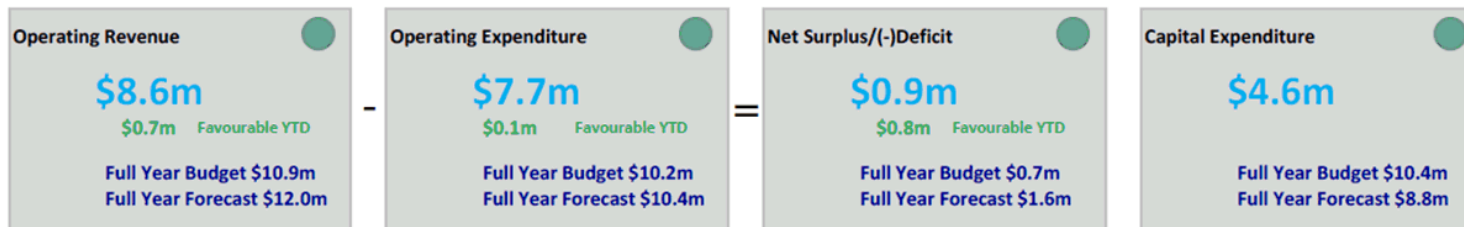


Will not meet our target

Project	Status	Life Budget to 30/06/19 (\$)	Actual (\$)	Comments or risks
Great Lake Walkway upgrade		\$350,000	\$39,783	Project in initiate phase.
Erosion control		\$300,000	\$33,216	Monitoring underway. Cliff options being investigated.
Taupō CBD intersection upgrades		\$200,000	\$26,443	Final design has been completed for tender in April / May construction to start in June.
AC Baths Hydro slide tube replacement		\$1,060,000	\$137,647	Project start date was the 1 <sup>st</sup> April, site development started, demolition to commence the week of 7 <sup>th</sup> April

Project	Status	Life Budget to 30/06/19 (\$)	Actual (\$)	Comments or risks
District Sportsground and Recreation strategy		No capital budget.	n/a	Engagement with Sport Waikato is organised and club and organisation survey is ready to go out.
Spa Park Reserve Management Plan review		No capital budget.	n/a	Will commence next month. This project is preliminary a review which will lead to a recommendation on any issues with the current management plan and if it requires a full consulted review.
Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Plan		No capital budget.	n/a	InSitu Heritage has been engaged to begin the first stage of a Maori Heritage Study. The archaeologist, Lynda Walters will meet with hapu and Mr Tilton before conducting desktop and physical assessments on site.
Fitness deck conservatory Taupō Events Centre		\$200,000	\$0	RFP awarded to Flooring 1 <sup>st</sup> , scaffolding to be erected and tented between the 6 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> May (weather dependant), work to commence on deck from 20 <sup>th</sup> May.
Otumuheke Hot Stream cultural and ecological enhancement		\$1,394,011	\$1,365,508	Complete.
Turangi playground renewals and upgrades		\$15,000	\$0	Discussions around the TRMP and Mana whakahono a rohe have concluded that the basic plans and previous work around the playgrounds are valid and that the complementary governance work should not hold up work on the playground improvements.  Engagement due to start later this month, early next month.

## Water

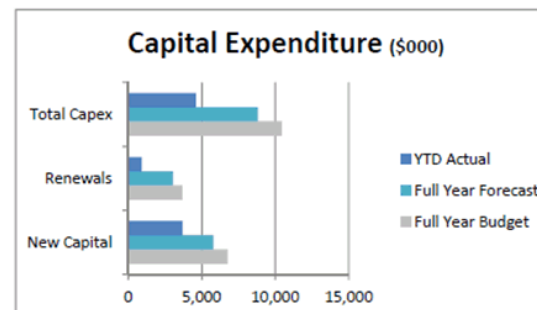
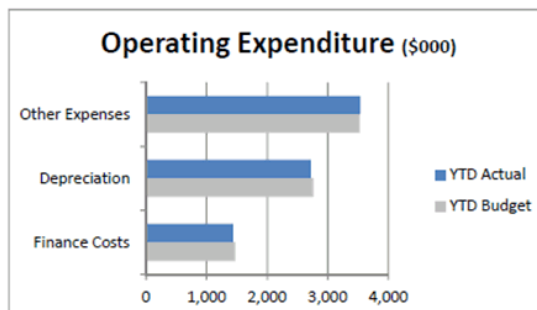


### Cost of Service Statement For the period ending 31 March 2019

\$000	Year to Date				Full Year			
	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Full Year Budget	Full Year Forecast	Variance	Variance %
<b>Revenue</b>								
Rates	7,362	7,286	76	1%	9,857	9,897	40	0%
Subsidies and Grants	240	0	240	0%	0	578	578	0%
Development and Developer Agreement Contribu	872	484	388	80%	484	872	388	80%
Fees and Charges	101	83	18	22%	111	113	2	2%
Finance Revenue	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Other Revenue	0	0	0	0%	497	497	0	0%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>8,575</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10,949</b>	<b>11,957</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>								
Other Expenses	3,532	3,524	(8)	0%	4,597	4,738	(141)	-3%
Depreciation	2,716	2,759	43	2%	3,679	3,679	0	0%
Finance Costs	1,437	1,470	33	2%	1,961	1,955	6	0%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>7,685</b>	<b>7,753</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>10,237</b>	<b>10,372</b>	<b>(135)</b>	<b>-1%</b>
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>790</b>		<b>712</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>873</b>	

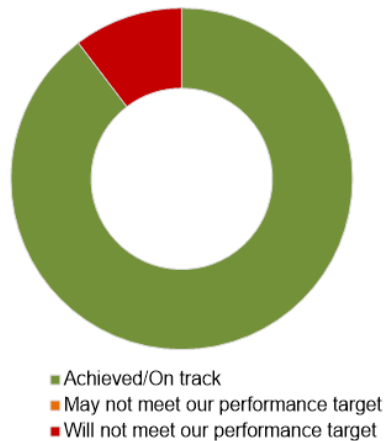
#### Explanation of variances to budget

- Subsidies & grants is ahead of plan by \$240k due to Ministry of Health contributions to Waitahanui water which was budgeted in prior years
- The development contributions budget has been brought forward in full to March several large subdivision have had 224C issued this year earlier than anticipated. The forecast has been adjusted to reflect this.






## Water

Water - service delivery



Status	Performance Measure	Performance
<p>The extent to which Council's drinking water supply complies with:</p> <p>Part 4, 5 and 8 of the Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All schemes compliant with Part 4 of the DWSNZ (Bacteria compliance criteria)</li> <li>Taupō, Turangi, and Mangakino schemes are capable of compliance with Part 5 of DWSNZ (Protozoal compliance criteria)</li> <li>Taupō, Turangi, Mangakino, Atiamuri, Waihaha, Tirohanga, River Road, Whareroa and Whakamaru are capable of compliance with Part 8 of the DWSNZ (chemical compliance criteria)</li> </ul> <p>All non-compliances are responded to and rectified where possible. For DWSNZ compliance all failures result in non-compliance for the entire 2018/19 year.</p> <p><b>FEB 19 UPDATE COMMENTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DATA LOSS - Loss of compliance data continues to be a problem area that is affecting compliance of some of our supplies. We have been working with electrical engineering consultants and our service provider for telemetry and communications to investigate causes and implement solutions to resolve these issues long term.</li> <li>WAIKATO RIVER SPILL – This event caused compliance issues at our Centennial Plant due to high turbidity in the source water. Funding has been requested in the Annual Plan for automated shut down improvements at our plants which will reduce future risk of non-compliance in similar circumstances.</li> <li>DWSNZ REVISION – Changes to the DWSNZ were made at the end of 2018 and come into effect from the 01 March 2019. The changes reflect a number of areas including compliance reporting. We are working through these implications with our Drinking Water Assessor and our new reporting software provider Water Outlook.</li> </ul>		
	Acacia Bay	Bacterial Compliance: Non-compliant due to data loss (Feb 19, Mar 19).
	Atiamuri	Bacterial Compliance: Non-compliant due to data loss (Feb 19)
	Centennial	Bacterial Compliance: Non-compliant due to high turbidity (Spill into Waikato River, Feb 19)
	Kinloch	Bacterial Compliance: Non-compliant due to turbidity sensor failure (Aug 18).



	Mangakino	Bacterial Compliance: Non-compliant due to data loss (July 18, Feb 19) Protozoal Compliance: Non-compliant due to data loss (July 18, Dec 18, Feb 19)
	River Road	Bacterial Compliance: Non-compliant due to high turbidity (storm washed out intake pipeline twice, Dec 18)
	<p>The number of complaints received by Council on</p> <p>(a) Drinking water clarity (b) Drinking water taste (c) Drinking water odour (d) Drinking water pressure or flow (e) Continuity of supply (f) Council response to these issues</p> <p>This measure is expressed per 1000 connections to Council networked reticulation.</p> <p>(Less than 8 complaints per 1000 connections)</p>	<p>The number of call-outs received from 1st of July 2018 to 31st of Mar 2019 for the following:</p> <p>a) Drinking water quality = 7 (<i>water colour complaint</i>) <math>\frac{7}{20} = 0.35</math></p> <p>b) Drinking water taste = 7 <math>\frac{7}{20} = 0.35</math></p> <p>c) Drinking Water odour = 6 <math>\frac{6}{20} = 0.3</math></p> <p>d) Drinking water pressure or flow = 62 <math>\frac{62}{20} = 3.1</math></p> <p>e) Continuity of supply = 92 call-outs pertaining to no water <math>\frac{92}{20} = 4.6</math></p> <p>f) Council response to these issues = 0 <math>\frac{0}{20} = \text{not currently measured (review underway)}</math></p> <p>Total complaints = <math>\frac{179}{20} = 8.95</math> per 1000 connections</p>



Achieved



On track








May not meet target



Will not meet our target

Project	Status	Life Budget to 30/06/19 (\$)	Actual (\$)	Comments or risks
Upgrade the capacity of the Taupō Water Treatment Plant to 30 MLD.		\$1,750,000	\$452,260	<p>The Taupo Water Consortium were awarded this project up to a maximum value of \$1.685M at the October Council meeting. The recommended option was accepted by Council, to complete all physical works for the Stage 1 and 2 (20 – 35MLD) upgrades while only procuring sufficient membranes for stage 1 (20 – 25MLD). The contract has been awarded and major equipment ordered. Construction on site begins in June 2019.</p> <p>Project completion is currently forecast for August 2019 and so the status is red. The project is forecast to be delivered within the LTP budget of \$1.75M.</p>
Upgrade the Acacia Bay Water Supply to comply with the DWSNZ.		\$311,571	\$129,862	<p>The initial phase of this project is to update our hydraulic model for the Taupo and Acacia Bay schemes to allow full design for the extension to be completed.</p> <p>A field monitoring contract was completed in January by Detection Services for pressure and flow monitoring throughout the water network. The modelling contract was awarded to Opus in February 2019 and is forecast for completion by June 2019.</p> <p>The forecast annual spend is approximately 70% of the year 1 budget for this multi year project and hence the project status is considered amber.</p>
Upgrade the Kinloch water security of supply.		\$2,716,000	\$1,949,627	<p>The Locheagles Reservoir Design &amp; Build contract was awarded to Concrete Structures in July 2018. The reservoir construction is complete with water testing underway. Pipework, drainage, and siteworks have started.</p> <p>Final completion is forecast prior to June 2019. Forecast spend is inline with budget levels.</p>

Project	Status	Life Budget to 30/06/19 (\$)	Actual (\$)	Comments or risks
Omori water pre-treatment to address poor water quality in storm conditions.		\$50,000	\$21,659	<p>Process Engineering consultants Lutra were engaged to complete outline design and optioneering. They recommended trialling hydrocyclone technology to perform the pretreatment upgrade.</p> <p>A hydrocyclone trial package plant has been constructed and was delivered to site during March. The trial needs to operate during storm conditions of which timeframe is unknown but could be up to 3 months. The forecast spend at year end is 74% of the year 1 budget for this multi-year project.</p>
Tirohanga water intake structure improvements		\$75,000	\$2,878	<p>Process Engineering consultants Lutra were engaged to review the concept with the TDC operations team. A site visit was completed in February and a report provided with recommendation to construct a dividing wall in the spring with a penstock and walkway. Opus have now been engaged to determine the consenting requirements of the improvements. The project is not going to meet initial timing for delivery in year 1 of the LTP and therefore project status is red. Current forecast completion is September 2019.</p>
<p>Complete the connection of the Waitahanui water supply to the Taupō water supply</p> <p><i>(This is a multi-year project)</i></p>		\$4,202,086	\$4,150,860	<p>The contract was awarded to Smythe Contractors. Work onsite is complete with the exception of minor reinstatement works. Contract handover and a formal opening will be organised as soon as final as built documentation is provided by the contractor.</p> <p>The project status is red due to time overrun.</p>

Project	Status	Life Budget to 30/06/19 (\$)	Actual (\$)	Comments or risks
Bonshaw Park water bore		\$187,225	\$109,416	<p>An additional bore has been drilled and all mechanical and electrical commissioning completed. Water quality issues were found during commissioning. Consultants have recommended installation of additional online monitoring instruments before the bore is placed into service. The instruments are currently being ordered. A price to decommission the old bore has been received and this work is planned to be completed during April 2019.</p> <p>Operational issues are currently being experienced with one of the existing bores due to temperature increases in the raw water. This presents a high risk to the future security of this supply. The additional bore is not a long term solution to this supply due to arsenic levels in the bore water. The LTP includes \$1.5M expenditure in 2027/28 to enable connection of Bonshaw Park to the Taupo supply. Acceleration of this project may be required if further problems are experienced with the existing bores.</p> <p>This project did not meet the target timing, and risk to supply security is high, therefore the project status is red.</p>
Motuoapa reservoir renewal		\$788,100	\$636,214	<p>Contract awarded to Service Engineers. The project has had a number of delays due to the contractor entering voluntary administration. The first of two tanks is constructed and commissioned. Expected completion of the project is June 2019.</p> <p>Due to the extended timeframes, additional costs have been incurred for project and contract management and it is currently being assessed if these costs will result in an overall budget overrun.</p> <p>The project status is red due to time and possible cost overruns.</p>

## Transport

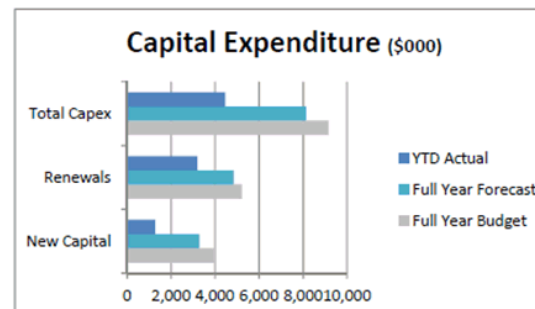
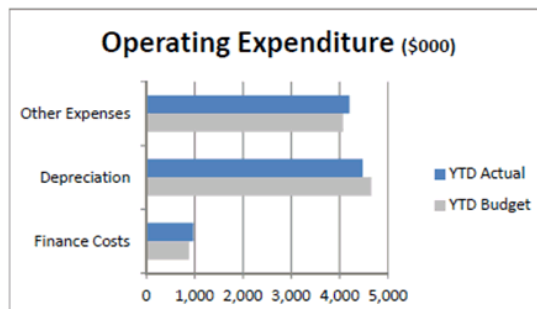


### Cost of Service Statement For the period ending 31 March 2019

\$000	Year to Date				Full Year			
	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Full Year Budget	Full Year Forecast	Variance	Variance %
<b>Revenue</b>								
Rates	4,983	4,983	0	0%	6,644	6,644	0	0%
Subsidies and Grants	3,169	3,178	(9)	0%	4,308	4,308	0	0%
Development and Developer Agreement Contributions	666	575	91	16%	575	666	91	16%
Fees and Charges	76	125	(49)	-39%	140	110	(30)	-21%
Finance Revenue	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Other Revenue	707	660	47	7%	3,044	3,044	0	0%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>9,601</b>	<b>9,521</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>14,711</b>	<b>14,772</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>								
Other Expenses	4,206	4,071	(135)	-3%	5,758	5,780	(22)	0%
Depreciation	4,477	4,656	179	4%	6,208	6,208	0	0%
Finance Costs	974	879	(95)	-11%	1,172	1,215	(43)	-4%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>9,657</b>	<b>9,606</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>13,138</b>	<b>13,203</b>	<b>(65)</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>(56)</b>	<b>(85)</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>(4)</b>	

#### Explanation of variances to budget

- The development contributions budget has been brought forward in full to March several large subdivision have had 224C issued this year earlier than anticipated. The forecast has been adjusted to reflect this.
- Fees and Charges are below budget by \$49k mainly due to an annual off highway charge being lower than anticipated



## Transport

Transport - service delivery



- Achieved/On track
- May not meet our performance target
- Will not meet our performance target

All the Transport service delivery measures are currently on track.



Achieved



On track








May not meet our target



Will not meet our target

Project	Status	Life Budget to 30/06/19 (\$)	Actual (\$)	Comments or risks
Poihipi road widening		\$300,000	\$242,801	Tender approved by Council on 31 January 2019 for both Poihipi Road Widening & Tirohanga Road Widening. Schick Civil Construction started mid March. Expected to complete early May 2019.
Seal extension		\$400,000	\$382,125	Completed in December 2018
Kinloch road footpath		\$250,000	\$14,205	Design and cost estimates completed. Consultation completed, tender is in progress.
Norman Smith Street signals		\$478,500	\$80,887	Agenda item was brought to the March Council meeting which approved additional unapproved budget and awarded the tender to Higgins. The signal component was awarded to Traffic Signals Ltd (TSL). New Project manager appointed from OPUS. Project implementation to commence early May 2019 and expected to take 9

Project	Status	Life Budget to 30/06/19 (\$)	Actual (\$)	Comments or risks
				weeks. Communication plan is being updated and includes updates to key stakeholders and community groups.
Tirohanga Road widening		\$300,000	\$6,612	Tender approved by Council on 31 January 2019 for both Poihipi Road Widening & Tirohanga Road Widening. Schick Civil Construction expect to complete Poihipi early May then move to Tirohanga Road.
Minor safety improvements		\$193,330	\$34,667	Investigation & designs completed. Currently packaging up similar type projects such as pedestrian refuge islands and kerb extensions for tender.
Complete construction of Huka Falls footpath (Multi year project)		\$430,623	\$284,788	The survey and design of the remaining section back to The Boulevard has been finalised. Investigation and design of stage 2 has commenced.
Continuation of the concrete footpath on Mapara Road (Multi year project)		\$87,829	\$12,931	Multi year project that is behind programme. Design completed. Project estimate based on design exceeds budget. Exploring options for funding.
Replace streetlights throughout the district with LED lights		\$2,500,000	\$1,369,825	65% of LED's installed to March 2019.

## Wastewater

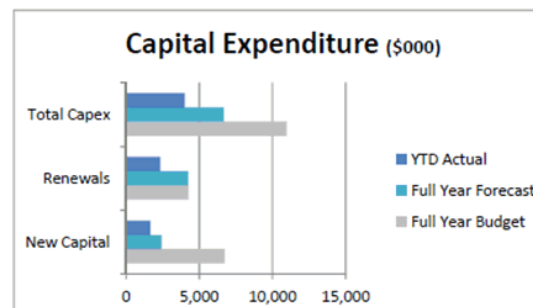
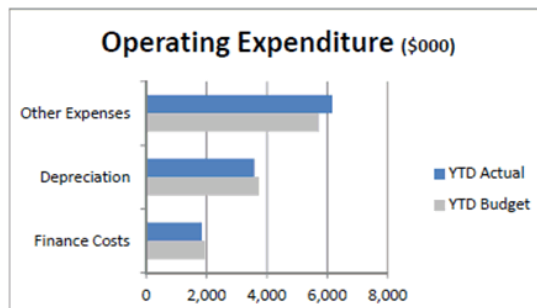


**Cost of Service Statement**  
For the period ending 31 March 2019

\$000	Year to Date				Full Year			
	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Full Year Budget	Full Year Forecast	Variance	Variance %
<b>Revenue</b>								
Rates	9,873	9,833	40	0%	13,111	13,111	0	0%
Subsidies and Grants	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Development and Developer Agreement Contributions	1,123	616	507	82%	616	1,123	507	82%
Fees and Charges	996	963	33	3%	1,370	1,484	114	8%
Finance Revenue	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Other Revenue	205	205	0	0%	602	602	0	0%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>12,197</b>	<b>11,617</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>15,699</b>	<b>16,320</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>								
Other Expenses	6,156	5,720	(436)	-8%	6,982	7,750	(768)	-11%
Depreciation	3,577	3,733	156	4%	4,978	4,978	0	0%
Finance Costs	1,843	1,941	98	5%	2,587	2,572	15	1%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>11,576</b>	<b>11,394</b>	<b>(182)</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>14,547</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>(753)</b>	<b>-5%</b>
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>398</b>		<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>(132)</b>	

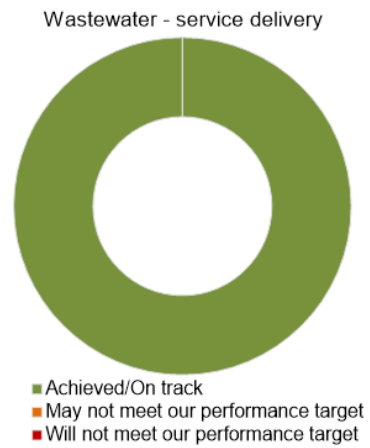
### Explanation of variances to budget

- The development contributions budget has been brought forward in full to March several large subdivision have had 224C issued this year earlier than anticipated. The forecast has been adjusted to reflect this.
- Other expenses are ahead of plan by \$436k due to the following:
  - Reticulation maintenance over several schemes being ahead of full year budget by \$404k
  - Other maintenance is currently over year to date budget by \$37k offset by sewer project has an unspent budget of \$100k as planning the next stage of the work
  - Wage capitalisation is behind plan by \$95k due to renewal programme being behind plan.








## Wastewater



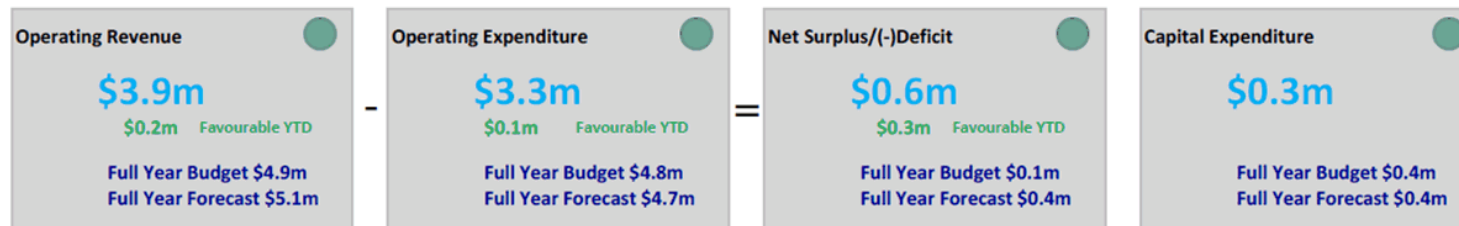
All the Wastewater service delivery measures are currently on track.

 Achieved
  On track
  May not meet our target
  Will not meet our target

Project	Status	Life Budget to 30/06/19 (\$)	Actual (\$)	Comments or risks
Kinloch Wastewater land disposal system		\$3,795,118  (\$502,122 released from bowwave as not required in 1819)	\$1,390,704	<p>Two contracts, <b>flood protection and access improvement contract (\$495k)</b>, and an <b>effluent holding tank contract (\$370k)</b>, were awarded at the March 2018 Council meeting.</p> <p>Site Access and Flood Protection Works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Contract completed.</li> </ul> <p>Effluent Holding Tank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Practical Completion for Effluent Tank now granted</li> <li>➤ Pipework complete</li> </ul> <p>Process Review</p> <p>Harrison Grierson have provided a draft process review report. Significant changes are required in the work program for the Kinloch WWTP. It has highlighted the need for the treatment plant upgrade scheduled for 2023/24 to be completed in 2021.</p> <p>Several factors have contributed to this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Rapid growth in housing in Kinloch</li> <li>(ii) Inaccurate flow data recorded at the Kinloch WWTP (under recording)</li> <li>(iii) The planned upgrade did not extend to cover the full growth potential of the Kinloch Structure Plan</li> </ul> <p>The current LTP budget for Kinloch WWTP upgrades are \$4.938m (2018/19 - \$0.1m, 2019/20 - \$1.743m + 2022/23 - \$0.275m + 2023/24 - \$2.82m). Expected upgrade cost is likely to be in the order of \$8m; this estimate is being finalised. A membrane plant will be required. The majority of the cost will fall in the 2020/21 year.</p> <p>Land disposal</p> <p>The land disposal project involves installation of drip irrigation in the public golf course, pipe lines and effluent pump station. CDM consultants (Colin) are project managing this project and consultation with the golf course has started. A communication plan is to be developed for this project as it has a high degree of impact on the operator of the golf course.</p> <p>A ROI process has recently closed and we have a good level of interest in the project from potential contractors. Targeting second half of 2019 for installation.</p> <p>Summer Performance Issues</p> <p>Short term, but significant, treatment plant performance issues occurred over the peak period of summer 2017/18. Additional sludge holding capacity was installed in late 2018 and with other plant changes performance of the plant was significantly improved over the summer period compared to the prior years. The plant will continue to be under significant pressure over peak summer until the treatment plant upgrade is complete.</p>

Project	Status	Life Budget to 30/06/19 (\$)	Actual (\$)	Comments or risks
Turangi wastewater balance pond		\$2,260,724	\$293,242	<p>No change this month – progressing as stated.</p> <p>This project is now in two parts: (i) Inlet Balance Pond, (ii) Carbon dosing system</p> <p><b>Balance Pond</b> Design of the inlet balance pond project is 95% complete. Construction of the balance pond will not occur in this financial year; suitable material needs to be sourced and the construction window in this area is over summer; due to ground conditions and water table. Risks related to delay in pond construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Untreated wastewater will still enter the large unlined balance pond</li> <li>➤ Plant performance issues (Formal Warning) related to dilution and inadequate nitrogen removal will remain; however the carbon dosing project will mitigate much of this issue.</li> </ul> <p><b>Carbon Dosing System</b> A process review has been completed and carbon dosing is recommended to improve nitrogen removal (key Formal Warning issue). The carbon dosing system is in the design phase and a tender for this work will be released as soon as possible. Implementation of the carbon dosing system is expected mid-2019. Next actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Progress the carbon dosing system ASAP.</li> <li>➤ Early engagement with contractors (EOI) to start the balance pond project in the first half of 2019 in preparation for 2019/2020 summer construction window.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other risks:</b> The <i>Turangi Wastewater Treatment Plant Future State of Disposal</i> project has identified that mitigation measures at the wastewater treatment plant site (mitigating the retention of the plant in its current location) are to be considered as part of the project.</p> <p>In a recent TAG meeting the issue that that balance pond might conflict with potential mitigation measures was raised.</p> <p><u>The alignment of site development and the mitigation measures needs to kept in mind as the project progresses. Proceeding with a major pond construction project in the middle of the consultation work would likely undermine the efforts on the land disposal project at this point in time.</u></p>
Waitahanui Wastewater Connection to Taupō		\$304,489	\$23,430	<p>Waitahanui and Five Mile Bay wastewater is now being pumped to Taupō and the wastewater treatment plant at Waitahanui is no longer in use.</p> <p>This project has ran over time due to the final restoration of the site depending on the future ownership of the land. Council has determined that the land will be returned to the original land owners following decommissioning / demolition.</p> <p><b>A site meeting with Trust members has occurred and terms of land transfer agreed.</b> The demolition contract is being finalised.</p>

## Solid Waste

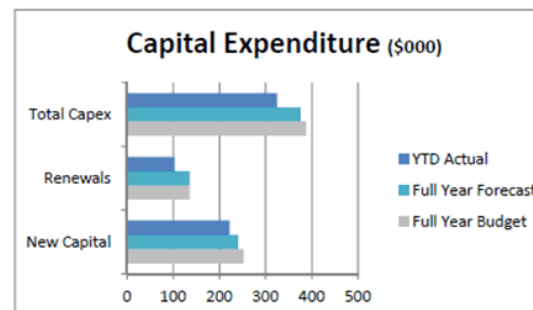
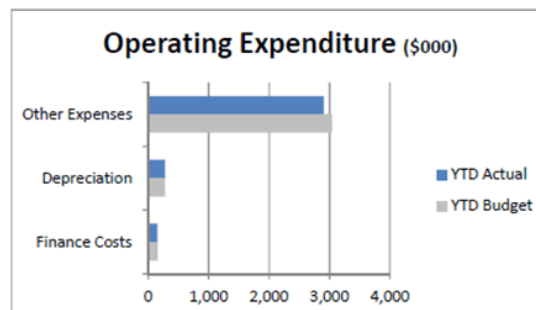


### Cost of Service Statement For the period ending 31 March 2019

\$000	Year to Date				Full Year			
	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Full Year Budget	Full Year Forecast	Variance	Variance %
<b>Revenue</b>								
Rates	1,509	1,505	4	0%	2,007	2,007	0	0%
Subsidies and Grants	123	90	33	37%	120	120	0	0%
Development and Developer Agreement Contribu	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Fees and Charges	2,300	2,115	185	9%	2,821	3,006	185	7%
Finance Revenue	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Other Revenue	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>5,133</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>								
Other Expenses	2,906	3,039	133	4%	4,217	4,120	97	2%
Depreciation	278	280	2	1%	374	374	0	0%
Finance Costs	148	159	11	7%	212	211	1	0%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4,803</b>	<b>4,705</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>368</b>		<b>145</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>283</b>	

#### Explanation of variances to budget


- Grants and subsidies are ahead of plan by \$33k due to \$22k funding from Glass Packaging Forum for upgrades to Kinloch Transfer Station and the waste minimisation subsidy ahead of plan by \$11k
- Revenue is currently tracking ahead of plan by \$185k this is due in part to increased volumes and timing against budget



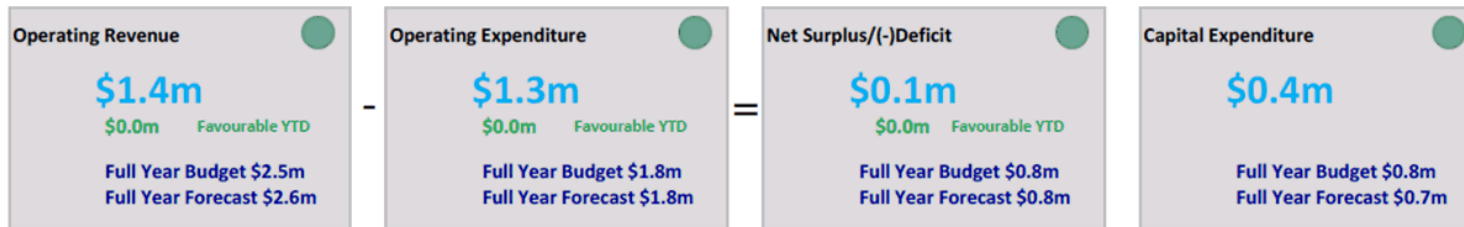
## Solid Waste

Solid waste - service delivery



Status	Performance Measure	Performance
	The quantity of material (tonnes) diverted from landfill as a percentage of the total waste stream.	<p><b>Highlights</b></p> <p>18/19 waste landfill tonnes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1919 tonnes July</li> <li>1945 tonnes August</li> <li>1956 tonnes September</li> <li>2094 tonnes October</li> <li>2083 tonnes November</li> <li>2281 tonnes December</li> <li>2278 tonnes January</li> <li>1832 tonnes February</li> <li>2084 tonnes March</li> <li>Total tonnes to date 18,476</li> </ul> <p>Tracking Approximately 315 tonnes less than at same time 2017/18</p> <p><b>Current issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composting workshops were held in Taupo and Turangi</li> <li>Envirowaste Services new Green waste shredder has visited the district facilities with the new machine producing a good quality mulch</li> <li>An inspection of the old closed Mangakino Landfill shows that the Capp is in good condition and the site has good vegetation cover</li> <li>Envirowaste Services have appointed a new Landfill manager, he comes with extensive landfill management experience</li> </ul>

## Stormwater

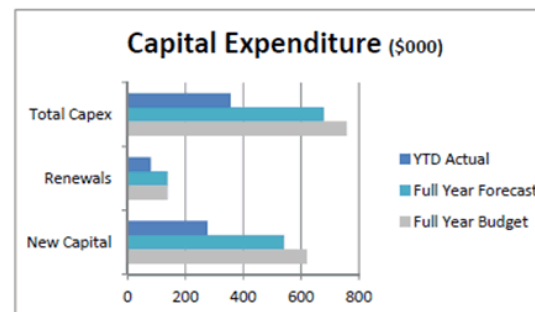
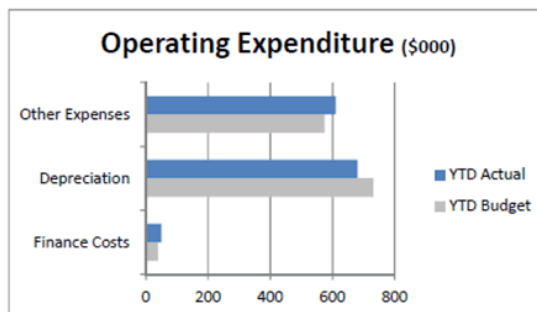


### Cost of Service Statement For the period ending 31 March 2019

\$000	Year to Date				Full Year			
	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Full Year Budget	Full Year Forecast	Variance	Variance %
<b>Revenue</b>								
Rates	1,327	1,327	0	0%	1,769	1,769	0	0%
Subsidies and Grants	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Development and Developer Agreement Contribu	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Fees and Charges	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Finance Revenue	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Other Revenue	50	50	0	0%	756	806	50	7%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>								
Other Expenses	611	575	(36)	-6%	744	759	(15)	-2%
Depreciation	681	731	50	7%	974	974	0	0%
Finance Costs	50	39	(11)	-28%	51	54	(3)	-6%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>-1%</b>
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>756</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>32</b>	

#### Explanation of variances to budget

- No significant variances to budget



## Stormwater



All the Stormwater service delivery measures are currently on track.



Achieved



On track



May not meet our target



Will not meet our target

Project	Status	Life Budget to 30/06/19 (\$)	Actual (\$)	Comments or risks
Kohineheke Reserve Quality Improvement Device		\$249,505	\$135	Contract documents have been signed, and we are now just waiting for the device to be fabricated and delivered, installation early May.

## Economic Development

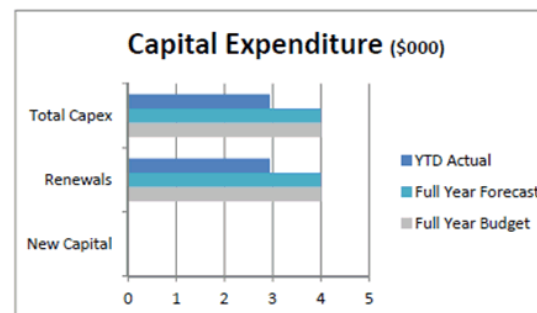
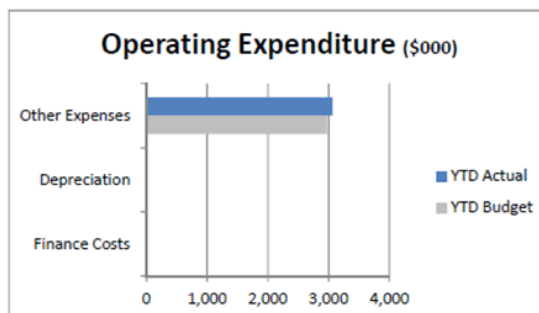


### Cost of Service Statement For the period ending 31 March 2019

\$000	Year to Date				Full Year			
	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Full Year Budget	Full Year Forecast	Variance	Variance %
<b>Revenue</b>								
Rates	2,968	2,967	1	0%	3,956	3,956	0	0%
Subsidies and Grants	7	0	7	0%	0	7	7	0%
Development and Developer Agreement Contribu	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Fees and Charges	22	0	22	0%	0	35	35	0%
Finance Revenue	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Other Revenue	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>								
Other Expenses	3,061	2,977	(84)	-3%	3,943	4,030	(87)	-2%
Depreciation	14	10	(4)	-40%	14	14	0	0%
Finance Costs	2	2	0	0%	3	3	0	0%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>3,077</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>(88)</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>(87)</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>(80)</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>(58)</b>		<b>(4)</b>	<b>(49)</b>	<b>(45)</b>	

#### Explanation of variances to budget

- No significant variances to budget





## Economic Development

Economic Development - service delivery



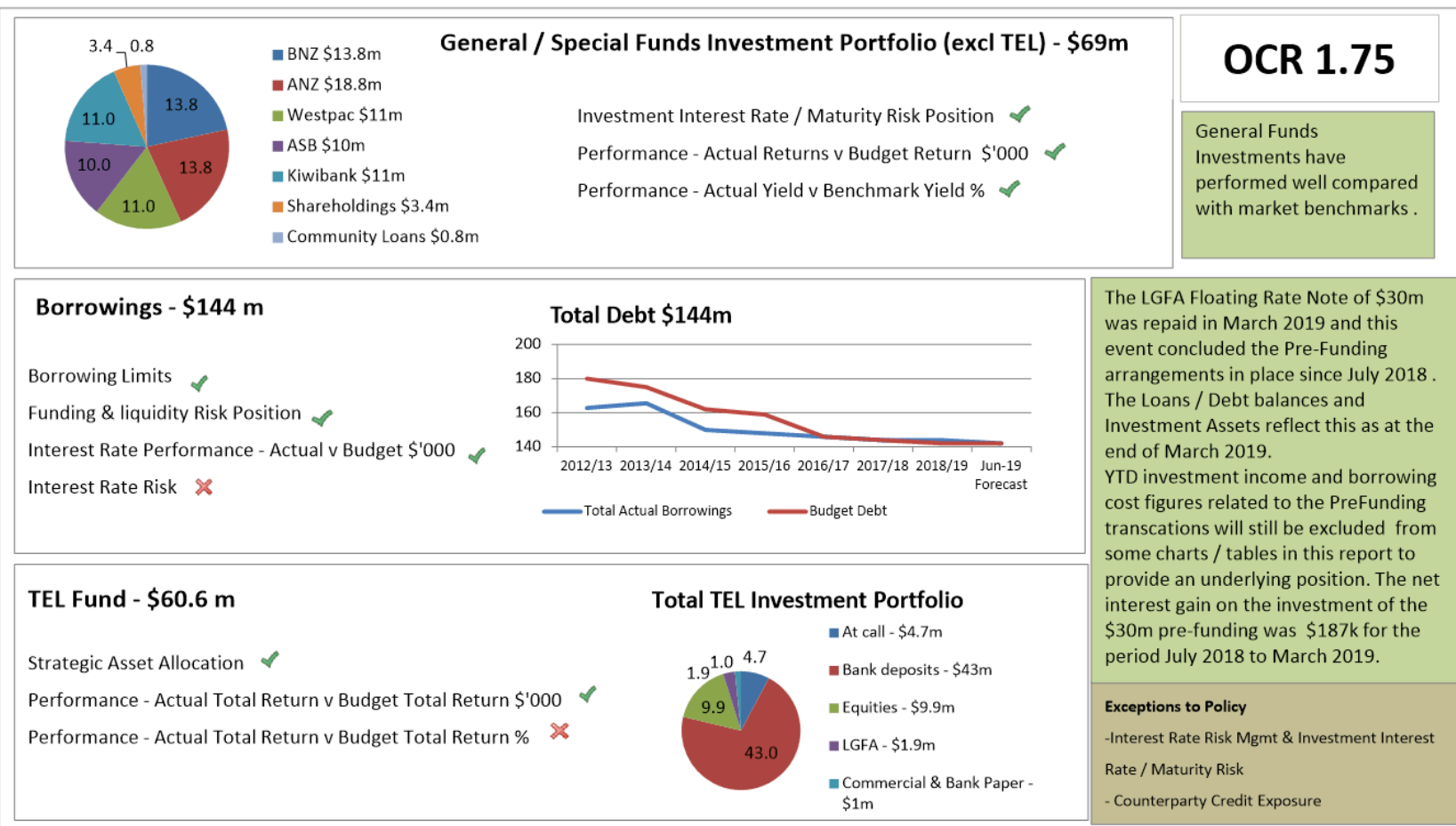
- Achieved/On track
- May not meet our performance target
- Will not meet our performance target

All the Economic Development service delivery measures are currently on track.

## Taupo District Council Monthly Treasury Management Report

Month Ended: 31 March 2019

### Summary



## Taupo District Council Monthly Treasury Management Report

Month Ended: 31 March 2019

General / Special Fund Investments - \$65m (excl \$4m shareholding & loans)

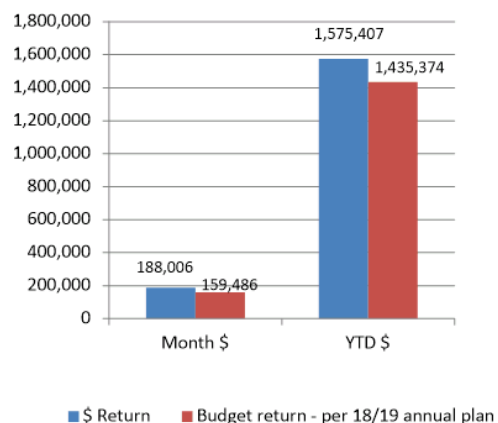


### Performance - Policy Compliance

We are performing well against target returns this year, exceeding that planned.  
Performance against market benchmarks are also favourable for the month.

The investment return figures show the return excluding interest earned from July 2018 to March 2019 on the \$30m additional deposits of funds borrowed early to pre-fund the LGFA debt which was repaid in March 2019.

### Investment Portfolio - Actual Return vs Budget \$'000 (cash return) ✓



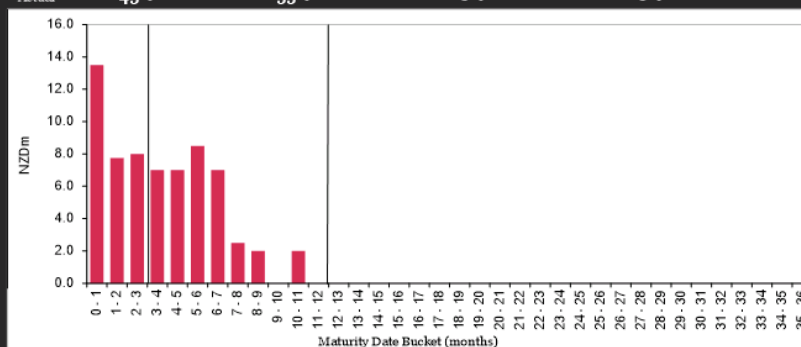
31-Mar-19

Investments \$65.3m

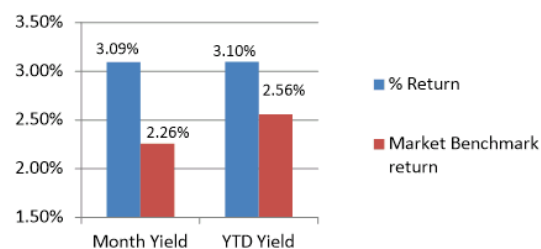
Excludes TEL Fund

### Investment Interest Rate / Maturity Risk Position

Policy limits	0 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years
Actual	30%-80%	20%-70%	0%-50%	0%-30%
	45%	55%	0%	0%



### Investment Portfolio - Actual Return vs Market Benchmark Return (cash return) ✓



### Financial Investment Performance Measure:

Internally managed general funds/ special reserves actual investment returns must be benchmarked to a market interest rate. The benchmark is constructed as follows:

- 50% 6-month BKBM mid-rate (average of reporting month)
- 50% 6-month BKBM mid-rate, 6 months ago (average of month)
- = 100%

# Taupo District Council Monthly Treasury Management Report



**GREAT LAKE TAUPŌ**  
Taupo District Council

Month Ended: 31 March 2019

Borrowing - \$144m

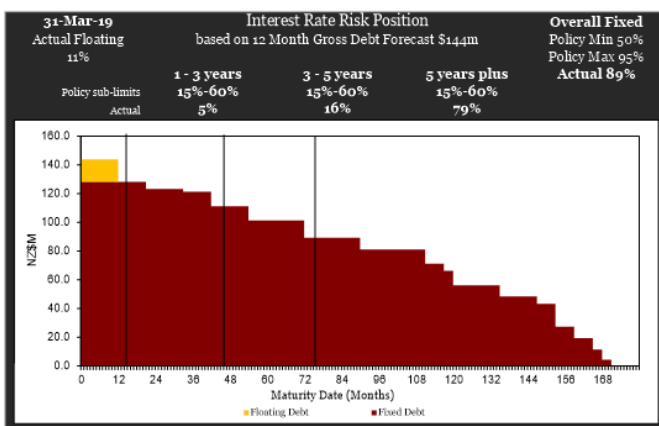
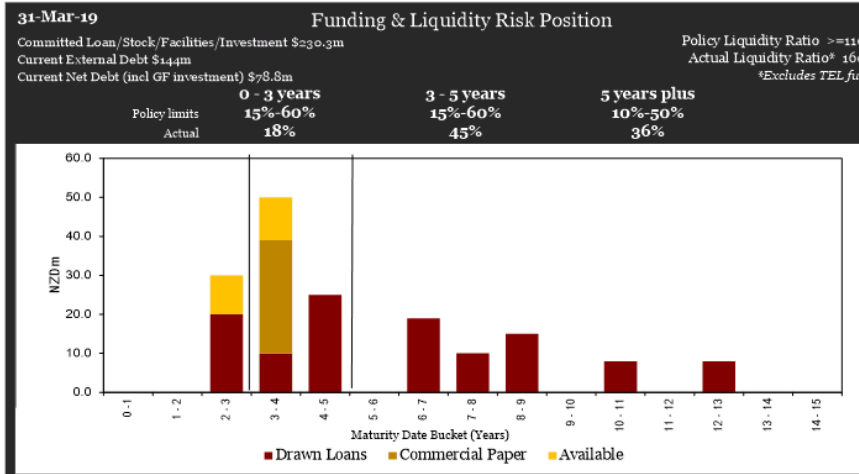
Current Standard & Poors Rating: AA

## Funding Facility

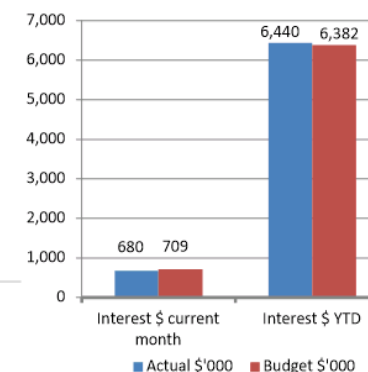
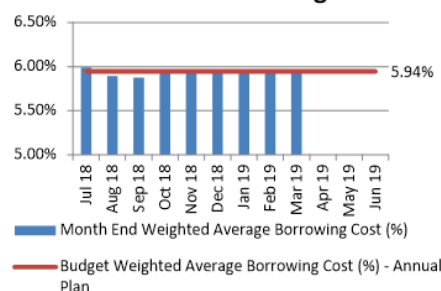
We have \$29m issued under our Commercial Paper programme backed up by facilities with BNZ (\$40m) and Westpac (\$10m). We have issued \$115m of Floating Rate Notes under our Debenture Trust Deed, all of which is through the LGFA.

## Borrowing Limits

Borrowing Limits	Policy Limits	2018/19	Performance
Net External Debt / Total Revenue (TMP)	< 200%	95%	✓
Net Interest on External Debt / Total Revenue (TMP)	< 20%	6.8%	✓
Net Interest on External Debt / Annual Rates Income (TMP)	< 25%	8.6%	✓
Liquidity (External, term debt + committed bank facilities + liquid investments to existing internal debt)	> 110%	157%	✓



## Borrowing Cost Performance



## Taupo District Council Monthly Treasury Management Report



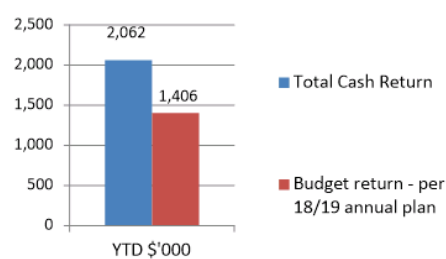
Month Ended: 31 March 2019

TEL Portfolio - \$60.6m

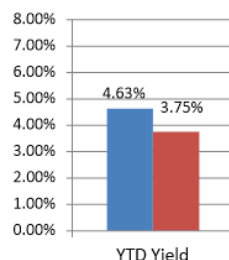
### TEL Investment Portfolio - Performance - Total Return

Results for the TEL Fund were very positive in July 2018 and August 2018, boosted by realised gains on shares sold during this period. In mid-late October 2018 there was a fall in the sharemarket, which resulted in an unrealised loss of \$1.2m on the equity portfolio at 30 November 2018. The market has been strengthening since then, and the unrealised loss is less than \$0.5m at 31 March 2019. The TEL investment portfolio shows a return of \$1.5m on a total return basis, exceeding budget. The yield on a total return basis is marginally below budget due to the TEL investment portfolio being larger than budgeted.

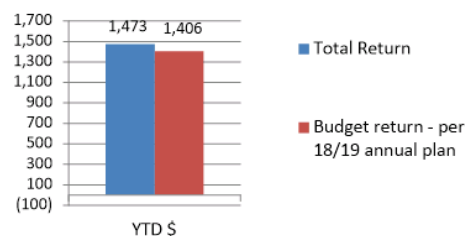
**TEL Investment Portfolio -  
Actual vs Budget \$'000  
(cash return basis)**



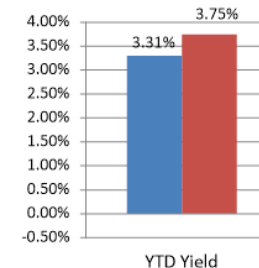
**TEL Investment Portfolio - Actual  
vs Budget Yield (cash return basis)**



**TEL Investment Portfolio -  
Actual vs Budget \$'000  
(total return basis)**

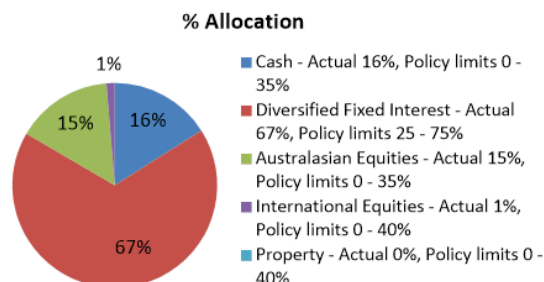


**TEL Investment Portfolio - Actual vs  
Budget Yield (total return basis)**



### TEL Investment Portfolio - Strategic Asset Allocation - Policy Compliance

TEL strategic asset allocation is within the target allocation. Much of our investment is within lower yielding term investments but we have found, and continue to look for, opportunities to maximise our returns within lower risk equities and bonds.



### Equities:

The following equity transactions took place in March 2019 :

- Purchase of 75,000 shares in Adelaide Brighton Concrete at \$A 4.70 per share - net purchase cost of \$NZ 366k
- Purchase of 30,000 shares in Lendlease at \$A 12.50 per share - net purchase cost of \$NZ 3900k

# Taupo District Council Monthly Treasury Management Report



Month Ended: 31 March 2019

## Counterparty Credit Exposure - Policy Compliance



Counterparty Credit Exposure for Total Investments with ANZ are marginally over limit as at 31 March 2019, due to the interest rate swap entered into with ANZ during the month of December 2018. The exposure amount was calculated using the historic methodology for swap valuation for counterparty credit purposes.

The March 2019 Council meeting adopted the proposal change the measurement method of counterparty credit exposure for all swap transactions, following advice received from our Treasury advisors PwC. From April 2019 the counterparty credit limit for all swap transactions will be calculated using the new measurement method, a resulting in a more accurate measurement of TDC's exposure to counterparties for these transactions and significantly reducing the reported levels of exposure. This will bring TDC's exposure well within existing policy limits.

### Counterparty Credit Risk (Interest Rate Risk Mgmt Instruments and investments, excl. property)

Policy Credit Limit (NZ\$) per NZ Registered Bank (Interest rate risk management)	\$20,000,000
Policy Credit Limit (NZ\$) per NZ Registered Bank (Investments)	\$35,000,000
Policy Credit Limit (NZ\$) per NZ Registered Bank (Total maximum per counterparty)	\$55,000,000

	Min LT/ST credit rating	Max \$ per counterparty (\$m)	\$m per issuer	Policy	Actual	Compliance
				Max % of total investment portfolio	Issuer % of total investment portfolio	
NZ Govt	NA	Unlimited	0.00	100%	0%	Y
NZ registered bank	A+/A-1	35.00	112.96	100%	98%	Y
NZ LGFA	AA-/A-1	40.00	1.84	50%	2%	Y
Corporate	A-/A-1	5.00	0.00	50%	0%	Y
SOE	BBB/A-2	5.00	0.00	50%	0%	Y
NZ local authority	A+/A-1	10.00	0.00	25%	0%	Y
NZ local authority unrated		5.00	0.00	25%	0%	Y

## Exceptions to Policy

### Interest rate risk position:

Council adopted a new treasury management policy in June 2015. This included a significant policy change to interest rate risk management parameters, moving to sub-limits over time bands. It will take 3-4 years for Council to transition its existing interest rate hedging instruments to align with the new policy.

	Short Term Rating	Long Term Rating	Credit Exposure -Total Investments (\$m)	Credit Exposure (Swaps) (\$m)	Credit Exposure (Carbon Credits) (\$m)	Compliance
Westpac	A-1+	AA-	20.00	0.00	0.00	Y
ANZ	A-1+	AA-	26.75	20.09	0.00	N
ASB	A-1+	AA-	23.00	13.81		Y
BNZ	A-1+	AA-	27.21	17.58		Y
Kiwibank	A-1	A+	16.00	0.00		Y
CBA	A-1+	AA-	0.00	0.00		Y
LGFA	A-1+	AA+	1.84			Y

### Investment Interest Rate / Maturity Profile (General / Reserve):

Period	0 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 3 years	3- 5 years
Policy Limits	30% - 80%	20% - 70%	0% - 50%	0% - 30%
Actual	45%	55%	0%	0%
Policy Compliance	Y	Y	Y	Y