

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

Date:	Tuesday, 30 April 2024
Time:	1.00pm
Location:	Council Chamber 107 Te Heuheu Street Taupō

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson Mayor David Trewavas
Deputy Chairperson Cr Kevin Taylor

Members

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

Quorum 7

Julie Gardyne
Chief Executive

Order Of Business

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4.1 EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 19 MARCH 2024

Author: Shainey James, Governance Quality Manager

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal and Governance Manager

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the minutes of the extraordinary Council meeting held on Tuesday 19 March 2024 be approved and adopted as a true and correct record.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Council Meeting Minutes - 19 March 2024

4.2 ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 26 MARCH 2024

Author: Karen Watts, Senior Committee Advisor

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal and Governance Manager

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the public and confidential minutes of the Council meeting held on Tuesday 26 March 2024 be approved and adopted as a true and correct record.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Council Meeting Minutes - 26 March 2024
2. Confidential Council Meeting Minutes - 26 March 2024

4.3 EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 16 APRIL 2024

Author: Karen Watts, Senior Committee Advisor

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal and Governance Manager

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the minutes of the Extraordinary Council meeting held on Tuesday 16 April 2024 be approved and adopted as a true and correct record.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Council Meeting Minutes - 16 April 2024

5.1 SETTING THE 2024-25 RATES LATE

Author: Toni Wilkinson, Revenue Manager

Authorised by: Sarah Matthews, General Manager Organisation Performance

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to provide options to Elected Members for setting rates instalments and payment timeframes for the 2024-25 rating year. These are proposed to be outside Council's normal instalment dates, due to the later adoption of the 2024-34 Long-term Plan (LTP).

WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council ordinarily sets rates after adoption of its LTP or Annual Plan (AP) for each year, which are normally adopted by its statutory deadlines of 30 June. This LTP provided Council a number of challenges, due to changes in central government legislation and LTP direction, particularly in relation to provision of water services.

These challenges were recognised by central government and councils were given extended deadlines for their LTPs (to 30 September), or the option to defer their LTPs and produce an advanced Annual Plan instead. For a number of reasons, Council made the decision at its meeting on 19 March 2024 to continue with its LTP but delay its adoption to 30 September 2024.

This delay means a Council decision is required for the 2024-25 rates instalments as the normal instalment and payment timeframes are not able to be achieved following normal processes (post adoption of the relevant plan). Instalment 1 rates invoices are normally issued on 1 August for the new rating year which is not possible based on the amended LTP adoption date.

The options discussed in this paper include skipping instalment 1 and changing instalment dates (option 1), and completing instalment 1 at normal timeframes but based on this year's rates (option 2). The recommended option is option 1, with 3 equal instalments due on 20 November 2024, 20 February 2025 and 20 May 2025. This is recommended as it is the least complicated for ratepayers to accept and understand. The second option means not all ratepayers are in the same situation as some will not receive their instalment 1 rates invoice or will receive a partial invoice. It is also very technical to understand and implement, and more complex to manage.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council collects rates for the 2024-25 rating year over three (3) equal instalments with due dates 20 November 2024, 20 February 2025, and 20 May 2025.

TE WHAKAMAHUKI | BACKGROUND

The Long-term Plan includes budgets for 10 years and its purpose is to:

- (a) describe the activities of the local authority;
- (b) describe the community outcomes of the local authority's district or region;
- (c) provide integrated decision-making and co-ordination of the resources of the local authority;
- (d) provide a long-term focus for the decisions and activities of the local authority; and
- (e) provide a basis for accountability of the local authority to the community.

Taupō District Council staff have been working on developing the LTP since early 2023. During this time there have been high levels of uncertainty impacting the local government sector creating a less than ideal environment for the development of LTPs within legislative timeframes. Ongoing central government reform around three waters has created uncertainty, further exacerbated by the change in government in October 2023.

These challenges were recognised by central government with changes to the Local Government Act 2002 (Schedule 1AA Part 8), which extended the statutory deadlines for adoption of LTPs to 30 September 2024 and also provided the option to defer the LTP and instead develop an enhanced Annual Plan for the 2024/25 year. For several reasons, at the Council meeting on 19 March 2024, Council decided to proceed with its LTP but delay the adoption to 30 September 2024.

This proposal has not been presented previously; however, it was discussed at the Council meeting on 19 March 2024 as the delayed adoption meant that the rates cannot be set and collected using normal processes and/or timeframes.

Council’s due dates for previous years rates instalments are as follows:

Instalment	Invoice Date	Due Date	Penalty date	Period the instalment covers
Instalment 1	1 August	20 August	27 August	1 July – 30 September
Instalment 2	1 November	20 November	27 November	1 October – 31 December
Instalment 3	1 February	20 February	27 February	1 January – 31 March
Instalment 4	1 May	20 May	27 May	1 April – 30 June

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Rates cannot be lawfully set for the 2024-25 rating year until the Long-term Plan 2024-34 is adopted. This is the reason APs and LTPs are normally adopted at the end of June each year, in time for the new rating year which begins on 1 July.

Section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) provides that rates must be set by a resolution of the local authority and must relate to a financial year or part of a financial year; and be set in accordance with the relevant provisions of the LTP and funding impact statement for that financial year. The LGRA does not contain a statutory deadline by which rates must be set; nor does it say that later adoption of the LTP or AP somehow invalidates the rates. Therefore, Council may set rates and subsequent instalments any time after LTP adoption.

Section 50 of the LGRA also provides an option for when councils have not yet adopted their APs and LTPs. In the case where no resolution has been made under section 23, a rates invoice may be issued for not more than 25% of the rates that were payable in the previous year. This can be done if the Council is not able to deliver a rates assessment at least 14 days before the date 1 calendar year after the date when the first payment of rates for the previous year was payable.

Section 24 of the LGRA sets out the legislation for setting the due dates for rates payments, which is through the rates resolution.

Because the LTP will not be adopted until 30 September 2024 and the legislative requirement that the rates must be set by resolution through the LTP or AP processes, these must be reviewed:

- due dates for payment,
- the coinciding penalty dates, and
- the periods that the instalments cover.

Based on this information it is considered that there are 2 options (the status quo is not an option).

NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA | OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1. Skip instalment 1 and change instalment dates. Recommended instalment dates are keeping the other normal instalment dates and spreading the annual rates over the 3 remaining instalments, leaving the due dates as 20 November 2024, 20 February 2025, and 20 May 2025. Council officers believe that this is the least confusing instalment change for the community, and have analysed this option with these proposed instalments, noting that there are other options e.g. changing to two instalments.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less confusion for the community as there would be the same message for all ratepayers and dates for instalments 2, 3 and 4 could be left the same, but be appropriately named instalment 1, 2 and 3. They will be equal instalments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible ratepayer confusion with change from normal instalment 1 being skipped. • Spreading the annual rates over 3 instalments rather than 4 will create higher instalment amounts and the possible perception from ratepayers that their rates have increased more

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instalment 1 notice can be issued on 1 October 2024, providing 7 weeks’ notice to pay. • Despite the instalment 1 notice not being issued as usual on 1 August 2024, the final public Rating Information Database (online RID) will be available from 30 September 2024 and ratepayers can see what their annual rates will be on the Council website. Earlier provisional estimates would also be possible. • Those who pay by automatic payment will receive their invoice on 1 October 2024 so can increase their automatic payments to ensure their rates are paid before the due dates. • Rate rebate applications can be submitted when the first rates invoice is issued in October 2024 and offset what is due. • Frequent communication messages can be planned to encourage ratepayers to pay the ‘normal’ instalment 1 and to ensure ratepayers understand the change. • The ratepayers on direct debits can continue to pay their rates, and recalculation notifications for direct debit amounts can be issued as soon as the LTP is adopted. 	<p>than they actually have.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skipping normal instalment 1 delays cash received from rates and creates higher interest costs as shortfall would need to be debt funded until rates are received. • The change creates additional work for the rates, customer, and communications teams as they manage ratepayer enquires, proactive communications, additional complications, and ratepayer support.
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Option 2. Issue the first rates instalment for 2024-25 under section 50 of the LGRA – 25% of previous year and complete a second rates strike after LTP adoption.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most property owners would still receive a rates invoice during the normal timeframe of 1 August 2024. • The timing of Council’s income is the same as in previous years, which would ensure most of Council’s normal rates revenue was received and Council would not need to fund any shortfall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates can only be assessed on properties that were rated in the previous year and cannot be for more than 25% of the annual rates for that year. Properties with new builds or improvements affecting the capital value cannot pay more than they paid last year, and any newly subdivided properties cannot be assessed for instalment 1. • Any shortfall or non-payment of rates instalment 1 will need to be collected over instalment 2, 3 and 4. • Not all ratepayers being able to be invoiced for instalment 1, or the entirety of instalment 1, would create an inconsistent message and opportunity for further confusion. • Collection of instalment 1 is more challenging as late payment penalties cannot be charged for late payment of instalment 1. • There will be costs associated with two rates strikes including software configuration to charge the rate at 25% of last year’s annual rates and then amend the rates notice to be compliant with the LGRA. • Disparities between instalment 1 and the remaining three instalments could cause

	<p>confusion and mistrust of ratepayers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property owners applying for rebates cannot use the first instalment notice to apply for their 2024-25 rates rebate. This is because the annual rates amount will not be available until the 2024-34 LTP is adopted. Most applicants usually apply in August so that the rebate offsets instalment 1. There is likely to be frustration regarding having to pay instalment 1 without the ability for Council to process rate rebate applications. The change creates additional work for the rates, customer, and communications teams as they manage ratepayer enquires, proactive communications, additional complications, and ratepayer support. This is likely to be higher than option 1 due to complexities with two rates strikes.
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Analysis Conclusion:

The preferred option is option 1.

This option is less confusing for ratepayers and easier for communications with ratepayers since all ratepayers are facing the same situation. Not getting the usual invoice on 1 August is not ideal, however the Council’s online RID will provide final annual rates details from 30 September 2024 and the invoice for instalment 1 will be issued on 1 October 2024 providing 7 weeks’ notice to pay.

Council can also do proactive communication to ratepayers to encourage payment under normal timeframes. With 50% of Council’s ratepayers on direct debit, Council can communicate with them directly and in October to let them know what their new direct debit amounts will be. We can communicate with those that usually pay the full amount on the due date and let them know that if it makes things easier for them, we can change their payment authority to weekly, fortnightly or monthly and we will let those who already pay weekly, fortnightly or monthly know what their new fixed payment amounts will be.

Option 1 – example based on annual rates of \$4,000.

3 instalments	Invoice Date	Due Date	Instalment amount	Period covered
Instalment 1	1 Oct 2024	20-Nov 2024	\$1,333	1 July - 31 Oct
Instalment 2	1 Feb 2025	20-Feb 2025	\$1,333	1 Nov - 28 Feb
Instalment 3	1 May 2025	20-May 2025	\$1,333	1 March - 30 June

Whilst there is provision in the LGRA to assess rates for instalment 1 using the same rates information that was used to charge instalment 1 for the previous year, officers do not consider this to be a practical option. They believe that any benefit of getting some income sooner than under option 2 is outweighed by the risk of confusing ratepayers with a range of different situations, the increased complexities, and collection being more challenging.

Option 2 – example based on annual rates of \$4,000.

4 instalments	Invoice Date	Due Date	Instalment amount	Period covered
Instalment 1	1 Aug 2024	20-Aug 2024	25 % of last year	1 July - 30 Sept
Instalment 2	1 Nov 2024	20-Nov 2024	\$1,000 + shortfall	1 Oct - 31 Dec
Instalment 3	1 Feb 2025	20-Feb 2025	\$1,000 + shortfall	1 Jan - 31 March
Instalment 4	1 May 2025	20-May 2025	\$1,000 + shortfall	1 April - 30 June

NGĀ HĪRAUNGA | CONSIDERATIONS

Ngā Aronga Pūtea | Financial Considerations

The financial impact of option 1 is a one-off cost of an estimated \$305,000, which is to cover increased interest costs. This estimate has been calculated using several assumptions which are uncertain, such as, the proportion of ratepayers who may pay early. There may also be additional costs for software configuration to change instalments (and then back again), however this is less complicated than option 2.

The financial impact of option 2 is a one-off cost of \$200,000, to cover increased staff costs to manage the complexity of restated rates. There would also be increased cost for software configuration to manage two rates strikes, which is much more complicated than option 1, however this is not able to be reliably estimated as the software providers for the sector are currently working through how these scenarios are best to manage.

A conservative planning estimate has been allowed to cover either option, which are likely to be similar. Council Officers will need to go back to our software provider after this decision to plan the appropriate changes.

Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

The expenditure outlined is currently budgeted for under the Long-term Plan 2024-34.

Ngā Aronga Ture | Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

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

Section 23 of the LGRA provides that rates must be set by a resolution of Council and section 24 of the LGRA provides the legislation on setting the due dates for rates payments. The 2024-25 rates resolution will need to be amended this year to include a different instalment regime from previous years. Section 57 of the LGRA allows for the imposition of penalties on unpaid rates, these dates will also need to be reviewed alongside the due dates.

Ngā Hīraunga Kaupapa Here | Policy Implications

The proposal has been evaluated against the following plans:

- Long-term Plan 2021-2031 Annual Plan Waikato Regional Plan
 Taupō District Plan Bylaws Relevant Management Plan(s)

Te Kōrero tahi ki te Māori | Māori Engagement

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

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

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

Ngā Tūraru | Risks

The dates provided in this paper are based on the Long-term Plan 2024-34 being adopted on 30 September 2024. If the Long-term Plan 2024-34 is not adopted on 30 September 2024, rates will not be set by Council resolution, and Council will not be able to issue rates invoices as set out in this paper.

The rates resolution sets the rates and due dates through section 23 of the LGRA making the rates legally payable. The rates revenue requirement will be collected in 2024-25 regardless of a change to the due dates. Some ratepayers may pay late because they spend what is usually put towards instalment 1 which is sent out in August, and they will have to catch up. The communications team will ensure ratepayers are well aware of the change to the instalment due dates, through all means of communication available.

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

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

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

TE KŌRERO TAHI | ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision. After Council has made a decision on the updated instalment due date regime, communication with ratepayers will commence to let them know that their first invoice will be issued later than usual.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO PĀPAHO | COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

Communication will be carried out as part of wider consultation with the community on this issue.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

The proposed later adoption date of 30 September 2024 for the LTP places Council in the position of having less time to collect the 2024-25 annual rates. Option 1; where instalment 1 is dropped would have the least impact on ratepayers and would still be relatively consistent with the status quo. The annual rates would be collected in 3 equal instalments and the paid to dates can be moved to accommodate this change. Option 2 comes with the significant risk of causing confusion and mistrust amongst ratepayers and the technicality of implementing it is complex.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.2 APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL CONTROLLERS

Author: Hayley Nicholson, Senior Emergency Management Advisor

Authorised by: Hadley Tattle, Community Engagement and Development Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

To provide an update on the appointment of Civil Defence Emergency Management Local Controllers.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

The Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 requires territorial authorities to nominate and appoint one or more Local Controllers.

Following an interview process the nominee must complete Response and Recovery Leadership Development (RRANZ) training and on successful completion of the training a recommendation is made to the Waikato Civil Defence Emergency Management Joint Committee to appoint the nominee.

The Waikato CDEM Group Controller Policy, approved by the Joint Committee May 2022, requires elected members to be advised of who Taupō District Council's Controllers are.

On 25 March 2024 the Joint Committee appointed Mr Steve Giles as a Local Controller for Taupō District Council. Mr Giles is currently Taupō District Council's Events and Venues Manager.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

Taupō District Council has met its legislative requirements by appointing Mr Giles as a local controller.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the information regarding the appointment of a Local Controller, Mr Steve Giles.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.3 FUNDING APPLICATION TO NEW ZEALAND COMMUNITIES TRUST - OWEN DELANY PARK

Author: Bryre Forlong, Senior Funding and Partnerships Advisor

Authorised by: Libby O'Brien, General Manager People and Community Partnerships

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

To gain Council support for officers to apply to New Zealand Communities Trust (NZCT) for an amount of \$100,000.00 to assist with delivery of the first phase of the Owen Delany Park upgrade project.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Owen Delany Park is a place that brings people together and we want to ensure the venue can be improved to support people to connect, to be active, to participate in sport, recreation, and cultural activities, or attend events and meetings into the future. As a result, Council has developed a masterplan to ensure any future investment in the park is prioritised and directed to the projects that will have greatest community and economic impact.

In July 2022 Council was successful in securing \$4.93 million in funding from Central Government through the Better off Funding Grant to support costs of delivering the first phase of the Owen Delany Park project. This external funding complements \$3.54 million allocated through Council's 2023/24 Annual Plan.

Council recognises the level of development for this project cannot be supported by our ratepayers alone, and we need to establish lasting partnerships with organisations and funders who share our vision for a growing and prosperous district. Officers are developing an external funding plan for the project, including seeking funding through central government, gaming trusts, and developing corporate partnerships with local communities and businesses.

Development at the park is planned to take place over several phases, with the first phase currently underway. This part of the project involves upgrading stadium lighting, changing rooms and amenities to cater for lower fields. The lighting currently at the park was purchased second-hand and installed in the early 1990s and is no longer fit for purpose. This development is a focus to make sure that we can cater for increasing community events, large national events, as well as supporting live broadcasting requirements.

Future phases outlined in the masterplan are subject to LTP consultation and include seismic upgrades to the grandstand, construction of a new community facility and hub and upgrades to the scoreboard and Public Address system. Not all these phases have been budgeted for and therefore have not been confirmed.

Officers would like to apply for \$100,000.00 from New Zealand Communities Trust (NZCT) for funding to help us deliver the first phase of the project. Phase one is focussed on upgrading stadium lighting and community amenities.

NZCT are a gaming trust who offer contestable funding opportunities for initiatives that benefit the local community. Council is eligible to apply to NZCT through its contestable funding opportunities. A requirement for any application is to provide a supporting resolution of Council, demonstrating support of the funding application.

If the application to NZCT is unsuccessful, officers will continue to develop the external funding plan for the project, submitting applications to other gaming trusts, central government and continuing to leverage connections to build partnership opportunities.

Officers also plan on submitting applications to various gaming trusts over the coming months for other Council initiatives. Officers will work with those gaming trusts to ascertain whether a resolution of Council is required for each application.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

The Owen Delany Park Project will build a versatile place over the next 20 years, where communities can continue to come together to improve health, wellbeing, and quality of life. Upgrading assets at the park will support our District to be recognised as a premier level event destination, bringing visitors and economic vibrancy to our whole district.

Officers intend on applying for \$100,000.00 to New Zealand Communities Trust (NZCT) contestable fund to support the cost of delivering phase one of the project.

A resolution of Council is required to support this funding application.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council resolves to apply for funding from New Zealand Communities Trust for a total of \$100,000.00 (excluding GST) for delivery of phase one of development in the Owen Delany Park project.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.4 WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL DRAFT ACCORD FOR BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

Author: Haydee Wood, Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Nick Carroll, Policy Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

This report provides an overview of the Waikato Regional Council (WRC) Draft Biodiversity Accord and seeks Council agreement to become a signatory to the Accord, in support of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy.

WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WRC are progressing a Waikato Biodiversity Accord (accord) and Regional Biodiversity Strategy (strategy), acknowledging that a collective and collaborative approach is needed to heighten biodiversity management and address biodiversity loss in the Waikato region.

The accord is a high-level agreement between the regional council, territorial authorities, Department of Conservation, Ministry for Primary Industries, QEII National Trust and iwi. It is a non-statutory, voluntary agreement containing:

- a purpose statement,
- a set of principles for working together,
- broad objectives for developing a strategy, and
- a statement of commitment.

It will be a living document that will be regularly reviewed.

Once the accord is endorsed, it is proposed that signatories work together to produce a Regional Biodiversity Strategy as a second stage. This strategy will set out a vision for landscape-scale restoration of indigenous biodiversity and specify the actions that will be taken by the various parties, how they will be resourced, monitored, and reported.

By signing the accord, Council agrees to commit to working with WRC to develop the strategy. This commitment includes some staff time over the next two years to help with development of the strategy. The strategy will contain actions to enhance and restore biodiversity in the region but at this stage we don't yet know what those actions will be, that is what signatories will need to work out together. Part of that work will include having discussions about the costs and constraints surrounding those actions.

It is recommended that Council sign the draft accord and take a proactive response to addressing biodiversity loss in the region while supporting WRC.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council

1. receives the Waikato Biodiversity Draft Accord; and
2. agrees to become a signatory to the Waikato Regional Council Biodiversity Accord in preparation for establishment of the Waikato Regional Biodiversity Strategy.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

The proposal has not been presented previously.

The Purpose of the Biodiversity Strategy

The Waikato region is a unique biodiversity stronghold with a variety of indigenous ecosystems from coast to high mountain lands, including forest, scrub, wetland, freshwater, marine, dune, geothermal and karst habitat. Protecting and enhancing the region's unique ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity is a priority of

the WRC with territorial local authorities supporting this. However, these environments and species are under threat from:

- animal pests and weeds,
- land development and intensification,
- habitat fragmentation,
- extractive uses, and
- a changing climate.

Protecting and restoring biodiversity is an investment in our future. Biodiversity helps clean our water, recycle nutrients, provide food, and protect from flooding. Maintaining and enhancing ecosystem services is also the most cost-effective way we can address the climate risks. The more biodiversity we have, and the healthier it is, the greater its capacity to store carbon dioxide and increase resilience to environmental change.

WRC currently has no overarching strategy that clearly defines what the region's biodiversity goals are, methods for achieving the goals, and measures that ensure success. There is no clear description of who is doing what, what the outcomes are and how to make the best use of limited resources.

Regional biodiversity strategies have been identified in the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) as an important tool to develop a shared vision and objectives for indigenous biodiversity management at the regional level. The overall, long-term intention is to develop a strategy that follows the proposed NPSIB requirements.

WRC have set strong priorities to protect and enhance biodiversity in the Waikato Regional Policy Statement (WRPS). The ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity chapter (ECO) in the WRPS sets out a key objective, policies and methods relating to protecting and enhancing indigenous biodiversity, including the following policy ECO-P3 Collaborative Management:

"Maintaining and enhancing indigenous biodiversity shall be promoted in an integrated and efficient manner including by working collaboratively with landowners, resource managers, tāngata whenua and other stakeholders."

WRC specific goals for the strategy include:

- a) Work with partner agencies to have an agreed region-wide biodiversity accord in place; and
- b) Progress a prioritised strategic pathway for our region that protects and restores biodiversity out to 2050 and beyond.

How the Accord fits with the Strategy

The accord is a high-level agreement between the regional council, territorial authorities, Department of Conservation, Ministry for Primary Industries, QEII National Trust and iwi. The accord is the first step in this process to gain commitment from parties to work together to develop a strategy. This work is funded through the WRC Long Term Plan 2021-2031. The accord will take the form of a non-statutory document and framework whereby signatories agree to work together.

The accord provides an overarching purpose statement and supportive objectives that recognise the individual organisations' responsibilities for certain biodiversity management functions. It acknowledges the need for coordinating and aligning their activities for the best possible biodiversity outcomes. This may include:

- a) keeping each other informed about biodiversity matters.
- b) ensuring that recommendations are made back to accord partners on required actions.
- c) monitoring and reporting on progress to maintain and enhance biodiversity as a region, rather than individually.

The accord will provide the initial context for the strategy. It will be a living document that, although not legally binding on accord signatories, will be the launchpad for the strategy. While the accord is being progressed, preliminary work will be done in parallel to plan the strategy process. The strategy will be a longer-term project that will involve a wider range of stakeholders.

Current National Direction

The Government has signalled a review of the NPSIB. This does mean that there is some uncertainty regarding the impact of such a review on all council’s policy work programmes in respect of biodiversity, particularly in relation to any future plan changes.

However, completing a biodiversity accord and regional biodiversity strategy is unlikely to be significantly impacted by a review of the NPSIB. The WRPS direction for biodiversity and the enduring intent of national direction still provide a robust basis for a sensible and pragmatic approach for parties to work together on biodiversity objectives. An accord and strategy are practical methods to achieve greater collaboration.

What is expected of Taupō District Council?

Taupō District Council is one of the eleven territorial authorities that have been approached by WRC to join as a signatory partner for the accord. Council has statutory responsibilities for the management of indigenous biodiversity.

Signing the accord signals a commitment to work together to develop a strategy. The strategy will contain actions to enhance and restore biodiversity in the region. These actions have not yet been identified but they will be established in partnership with all signatory parties. Part of that work will include having discussions about the costs and constraints surrounding those actions.

Once signed, the accord will be the basis for regular communications and meetings between the signatory parties to develop the strategy and monitor actions.

At this stage, WRC would like a commitment from Taupō District Council to devote some staff time over the next two years to help develop the strategy. This would be tailored to the stakeholder and their capacity to engage. It may involve one or a combination of:

- attendance at workshops/hui.
- generating ideas and options.
- reviewing draft content actions for the strategy.

Agreed strategy actions can then be costed as part of that process and brought into long-term plans in 2027. This will be an important step in implementing the strategy.

What are the next steps?

A draft of the accord has been prepared by WRC as of March 2024 following a series of workshops. It is anticipated that a final draft accord will be developed by the end of June 2024.

Based on this information it is considered that there are 2 options.

NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA | OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1. Status Quo

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No staff time or resources will be required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be some negative community perceptions that Council is not taking the threat of biodiversity loss seriously. • Could undermine good relationship Council has with WRC and other signatories. • Risk of not been included in strategy development.

Option 2. Become a signatory partner for the accord.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows support for enhancing biodiversity in the region. • Affirms good relationship with WRC and other signatory parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing the accord will have some small resourcing implications for Council. Those implications are currently unknown however, they could be tailored to reflect Council’s other

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TDC will be included in strategy development. 	<p>priorities.</p>
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Analysis Conclusion:

It is recommended that Council sign the accord. This would provide a tangible expression of Council’s commitment to biodiversity restoration and enhancement.

NGĀ HĪRAUNGA | CONSIDERATIONS

Ngā Aronga Pūtea | Financial Considerations

For Option 2, the financial impact of becoming a signatory to the accord will be some staff time to help develop the strategy. That cost can be absorbed in existing budgets.

Ngā Aronga Ture | Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

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

The accord is a non-statutory, voluntary agreement.

Ngā Hīraunga Kaupapa Here | Policy Implications

There are no known policy implications.

Te Kōrero tahi ki te Māori | Māori Engagement

WRC have engaged with relevant Iwi partners in the Waikato region and invited them to also be a signatory to the accord.

Ngā Tūrarū | Risks

There are no known risks.

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

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

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

TE KŌRERO TAHI | ENGAGEMENT

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

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO PĀPAHO | COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

No communication/media required.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

On balance it is considered that Option 2 is the preferred option. Signing the Waikato Biodiversity Accord signals a commitment to work together with other councils and partners to develop a regional biodiversity strategy.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

- Draft Accord

5.5 ADOPTION OF SUBMISSION ON WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL'S LONG-TERM PLAN

Author: Andrew Wilson, Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Nick Carroll, Policy Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to seek adoption of the attached submission on the Waikato Regional Council Long-term Plan.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

The attached submission outlines the key issues and concerns elected members and Council officers have identified with the Waikato Regional Council Long-term Plan. The initial draft of this submission was presented at workshop on 18 April.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

With the changes made based on elected member direction provided at the workshop on 18 April, officers are seeking adoption of the attached submission before consultation closes on 2 May 2024.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council adopts the attached submission on the Waikato Regional Council's Long-term Plan.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Taupo District Council Submission to Waikato Regional Council Long-term Plan 2024-34

5.6 ADOPTION OF THE TRAFFIC BYLAW FOR CONSULTATION

Author: Andrew Wilson, Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Nick Carroll, Policy Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide a statement of proposal and draft bylaw to Council for adoption so that a special consultative procedure can be conducted. Statements of proposal must be adopted for bylaw consultation under section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council is required to review bylaws at various times depending on the governing Act the bylaw is made under. This is generally every five or ten years. The Traffic Bylaw is due for review this year.

Officers have reviewed this bylaw and are proposing no substantive changes.

The preferred option is that Council adopts the attached statement of proposal and bylaw for consultation. This will enable officers to consult the community on the continuation of this bylaw without amendment as required under Section 160 of the Local Government Act. Consultation will run from 3 May – 3 June 2024 and hearings are proposed for 25 June.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council adopts the attached statement of proposal and reviewed Traffic Bylaw for consultation, noting that the bylaw is still the most appropriate way to address the traffic related issues identified.

TE WHAKAMAHUKI | BACKGROUND

The proposal has not been presented previously.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

There is an existing Traffic Bylaw which helps Council manage the local traffic related issues such as:

- Parking times and fines
- Parking restrictions (including allowing for mobility only parking spaces)
- Allowing Council to create new parking spaces
- Allowing Council to restrict access to roads
- Prohibiting the public from moving or damaging traffic signs (including temporary ones)

Officers discussed the bylaw with internal teams to see if there were any issues with the current bylaw. Internal teams raised concerns with the infringement regime set by the Land Transport Act 1998 and how narrow its scope is. The Bylaw cannot solve this problem, but it is an important issue to note as it limits the ability of enforcement officers to issue fines.

Officers also reached out to Taupō Police for their feedback on the bylaw, however they did not respond at the time of writing this report.

Based on the above feedback, officers are proposing that the Bylaw be continued without amendment as it is still the most appropriate way of managing the issues related to parking and road access.

New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990

The Bylaw may be perceived as having implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 related to freedom of movement however these implications are limited and are justified.

Section 160, Local Government Act 2002

Section 160(3)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to use a special consultative procedure if the bylaw concerns a matter identified as being significant under our significance and engagement policy or if Council considers the continuation of the bylaw would have a significant impact on the public.

Given that the Traffic Bylaw is important for parking rules and sets out which fines apply for breaking those rules, continuation of the Bylaw is arguably significant based on the number of people affected and the nature of these rules. Additionally, there has been no consultation on this bylaw for 10 years.

Based on this information it is considered that there are 3 options.

NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA | OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1: Adopt the statement of proposal and reviewed Traffic Bylaw for consultation.

Adopting the statement of proposal and reviewed traffic bylaw for consultation would allow for a timely review of the Bylaw and the continuation of the status quo.

Option 2: Amend the Traffic Bylaw before adoption and make changes.

Officers do not believe there need to be any changes to the Bylaw. However, Council can direct officers to provide advice on changes if they believe there are issues with the current bylaw.

Option 3: Do not adopt the statement of proposal for consultation.

This option will mean that the Bylaw will enter its grace period from 1 July 2024. Grace period means that if the review is not completed, Council will have 2 years to adopt a new bylaw before the current one lapses. This is the least efficient option as a bylaw in the grace period can only be replaced with a bylaw which has a 5-year rather than 10-year maximum life before the next review.

Analysis Conclusion:

Option 1 is the preferred option as it ensures the Traffic Bylaw is reviewed ahead of schedule which means that it can be continued without amendment easily. This keeps the bylaw on its 10-year review cycle.

NGĀ HĪRAUNGA | CONSIDERATIONS

Ngā Aronga Ture | Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

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

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

The proposal has been evaluated against the following plans:

- Long Term Plan 2021-2031
- Annual Plan
- Waikato Regional Plan
- Taupō District Plan
- Bylaws
- Relevant Management Plan(s)

Ngā Hīraunga Kaupapa Here | Policy Implications

The Traffic Bylaw supports the outcomes and implementation of Council's Transport Strategy and District Plan through the range of powers it provides Council with such as setting parking spaces and signage.

Te Kōrero tahi ki te Māori | Māori Engagement

Taupō District Council is committed to meeting its statutory Tiriti O Waitangi obligations and acknowledges partnership as the basis of Te Tiriti. Council has a responsibility to act reasonably and in good faith to reflect the partnership relationship, and to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti. These principles include, but are

not limited to the protection of Māori rights, enabling Māori participation in Council processes and having rangatiratanga over tāonga.

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

Appropriately, the report author acknowledges that they have considered the above obligations including the need to seek advice, guidance, feedback and/or involvement of Māori on the proposed recommendation/s, objective/s, project/s or service/s outlined within this report. Iwi and hapū have been contacted regarding the traffic bylaw. Any feedback officers receive will be tabled at the meeting. Iwi and hapū will also be able to make a submission on the continuation of this bylaw through consultation with the wider community.

Ngā Tūraru | Risks

As with all bylaw reviews there is a risk of legal challenge, however given that this bylaw is proposed to continue without amendment the risk of challenge is low. Additionally, officers are proposing to consult on the bylaw to ensure the community has their opportunity to have their say.

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

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

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

TE KŌRERO TAHI | ENGAGEMENT

Consultation with the community will be conducted on the proposed continuation of the Traffic Bylaw. Consultation will run from 3 May – 3 June 2024 and hearings are proposed for 25 June.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO PĀPAHO | COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

Communication will be carried out as part of wider consultation with the community on this issue.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

Given that the existing Traffic Bylaw is the appropriate mechanism to deal with the specific issues it targets such as parking and signage the continuation of the Bylaw is recommended. Additionally, there are no substantive changes required as the Bylaw is still fit for purpose.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Traffic Bylaw 2014 (2024 Review)
2. Traffic Bylaw Statement of Proposal

5.7 TAUPŌ DISTRICT COUNCIL PERFORMANCE REPORT - MARCH 2024

Author: Julie Gardyne, Chief Executive

Authorised by: Julie Gardyne, Chief Executive

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

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

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council notes the information contained in the Performance Report for the month of March 2024.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. March 2024 Performance Report

5.8 204 CROWN ROAD - DECLARATION OF LAND AS SURPLUS UNDER PUBLIC WORKS ACT

Author: Peter Handcock, Commercial Manager

Authorised by: Chris Haskell, Acting Manager Housing and Property Investment

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

To seek a declaration for the purposes of section 40(1) of the Public Works Act 1981 that land is surplus.

WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council owns industrial land at 204 Crown Road, Taupō. The proposal is to subdivide the land and sell that part of it that is not needed for public work purposes. First, however, the part to be sold needs to be declared surplus (to any public works purpose) for the purposes of s40(1) of the Public Works Act 1981.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council declares as surplus to public work requirements, for the purposes of s40(1) of the Public Works Act 1981, the land at 204 Crown Road (but excluding Section 22 SO 438781 and 6,608 m² (subject to survey) shown proposed Lot 1 on the scheme plan of subdivision 2157-2).

TE WHAKAMAHUKI | BACKGROUND

The proposal has not been presented previously.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Council owns industrial land at 204 Crown Road, Taupō. This land is legally described as Lot 2 DP 482378 and Sections 5, 16, 19, 21 and 22 SO 438781 (Titles 678534, 585470, 585500, 585514 and 585515).

The proposal is to subdivide part of the land as outlined in blue on the plan **attached** and sell the resulting new lots. The rest of the land, as outlined in red on the plan, contains the Council's Wastewater Septage Facility, and therefore is to remain in Council's name as local purpose reserve or for other public work purposes.

Before Council can sell any part of the land, it must declare the land surplus for the purposes of s40(1) of the Public Works Act 1981. This is because the land was bought as part-and-parcel of other land acquired for the East Taupō Arterial (ETA).

The land was not used to build the ETA and has not been used for any other public work since. Furthermore, based on recent internal engagement with staff, the land is not required for any future public work project.

If the land is declared surplus, on the basis it is not required for any public work, s40 of the Public Works Act requires the land to be offered for sale to the person from whom it was acquired (or the successor of that person) or sold on the open market if offer-back would be impracticable, unreasonable or unfair, or there has been a significant change in the character of the land since it was acquired.

Accordingly, officers will return to Council about either the terms of any required offer-back proposal, or the method and terms of sale if the lots are to be taken to market.

Based on this information it is considered that there are two options.

NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA | OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1. Declare the land surplus

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council may proceed with its proposed subdivision, with the ultimate objective of providing revenue to Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None known.

Option 2. Do not declare land surplus

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restricts Council's options to maximise a financial return from the land.

Analysis Conclusion:

Option 1: Declare the land surplus is the preferred option.

NGĀ HĪRAUNGA | CONSIDERATIONS

Ngā Aronga Pūtea | Financial Considerations

The land has a current value of \$5 million. If the land is declared surplus, there is the potential for Council to achieve a much higher financial return, from undertaking the proposed subdivision and selling 18 industrial sections. A business case is being developed for when the matter is returned to Council.

Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

No expenditure needs to be budgeted for.

Ngā Aronga Ture | Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

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

The proposal has been evaluated with regards to the Public Works Act 1981 and the relevant matters to consider are:

- The land at 204 Crown Road was part of a large block acquired from Landcorp for the ETA, but the land was not needed or used for the ETA.
- Recent consultation with staff indicates that the land is not required for any other public work purpose.

Authorisations are not required from external parties.

Ngā Hīraunga Kaupapa Here | Policy Implications

There are no known policy implications.

Te Kōrero tahi ki te Māori | Māori Engagement

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

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

Appropriately, the report author acknowledges that they have considered the above obligations including the need to seek advice, guidance, feedback and/or involvement of Māori on the proposed recommendation/s, objective/s, project/s or service/s outlined within this report. It is considered that no engagement with Māori is required on this occasion.

Ngā Tūraru | Risks

There are no known risks.

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

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

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

TE KŌRERO TAHI | ENGAGEMENT

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

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO PĀPAHO | COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

No communication/media required.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

It is appropriate for Council to declare part of the land at 204 Crown Road, Taupō surplus for the purposes of section 40(1) of the Public Works Act 1981, with the remaining part which contains the Council's Wastewater Septage Facility, to remain in Council's name as local purpose reserve or for other public work purposes.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Scheme Plan of Subdivision - 204 Crown Road, Taupō

5.9	COUNCIL ENGAGEMENTS MAY 2024, APPOINTMENTS, AND TRAINING AND CONFERENCE OPPORTUNITIES
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Author: Karen Watts, Senior Committee Advisor

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal and Governance Manager

ENGAGEMENTS

ENGAGEMENT	DAY	DATE	TIME
Tūrangi Co-Governance Committee workshop (Te Mataapuna, Tūrangitukua Park, Hirangi Road, Tūrangi)	Wednesday	1	9.00am-10.30am
Tūrangi Co-Governance Committee meeting (Te Mataapuna, Tūrangitukua Park, Hirangi Road, Tūrangi)	Wednesday	1	10.30am-12.30pm
Taupō East Rural Representative Group meeting (Wairakei Community Hall, Kauri Drive, Wairakei)	Thursday	2	11am-12.30pm
Risk and Assurance Committee meeting - review of draft Consultation Document and supporting information Long-term Plan 2024/34 (Council Chamber)	Thursday	2	2pm-5pm
Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Committee workshop (Council Chamber)	Thursday	2	5.30pm-7pm
Council meeting - Approval of Consultation Document and Supporting Information for the Long-term Plan 2024/34 (Council Chamber)	Friday	3	9.30am-12pm
Taupō / Taupō East Rural Community Grants Distribution Committee meeting (Council Chamber)	Thursday	9	10.30am-12pm
Emergency Management Committee meeting (Council Chamber)	Monday	13	11am-12.30pm
Closed workshop – Waikato River Cultural Impact Assessment (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	14	10.30am-12pm
Local Water Done Well Legislation Update (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	14	1pm-2pm
Workshop: Long-term Plan 2024-34 for Appointed Members to Council Committees (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	21	10.30am-12pm
Taupō Reserves and Roding Committee meeting (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	21	1pm-2.30pm
Council meeting - Hearing and Deliberations on Dog registration and Health fees and charges (Council Chamber)	Thursday	23	10am-12pm
Kinloch Representative Group meeting (Kinloch Community Hall, Mata Place, Kinloch)	Thursday	23	3pm-4.30pm
Taupō Airport Authority Committee meeting (Conference Room, Taupō Airport, ANZAC Memorial Drive, Taupō)	Monday	27	10.30am-12pm
Ad Hoc Committee meeting - Hearing of submissions and deliberations on the draft Solid Waste Bylaw	Tuesday	28	10.30am-12pm
Public Forum (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	28	12.30pm-1pm
Council meeting (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	28	1pm-3pm
Motutere Recreation Reserve Management Committee workshop (Tūrangi Customer and Visitor Centre, 1 Ngawaka Place, Tūrangi)	Thursday	30	3.30pm-5pm

ENGAGEMENT	DAY	DATE	TIME
Council meeting – Adopt the Long-term Plan 2024-34 Consultation Document and Supporting Information (Council Chamber)	Friday	31	9.30am-11am

APPOINTMENTS

No new requests for appointments have been received.

TRAINING AND CONFERENCE OPPORTUNITIES

No new requests for training and conference attendance have been received.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the information relating to engagements for May 2024.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.10 MEMBERS' PORTFOLIO UPDATES

Author: Karen Watts, Senior Committee Advisor

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal and Governance Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

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

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

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Elected members will provide updates as follows:

Portfolio Organisation(s)	Portfolio Lead
Economic & Business Enterprise Great Lake Taupō Trust	Cr Christine Rankin
Sport & Recreation Rural Travel Fund Taupō Sports Advisory Council Bike Taupō Incorporated	Cr Rachel Shepherd
Youth and Technology Taupō Youth Awards	Cr Karam Fletcher
Age & Disability Access Taupō	Cr Kirsty Trueman
Mangakino Oji Fibre Solutions Forum Tirohanga Hall – Connecting our Community	Cr Kirsty Trueman
Arts & Culture Creative Taupō Friends of the Lake Taupō Museum Art Gallery	Cr John Williamson
Environment & Climate Change Greening Taupō Steering Group Waipahihi Botanical Society	Cr Danny Loughlin
Community Safety	Cr Kevin Taylor
Emergency Management Strategic relationships including ethnic communities, sister and friendship cities	Cr Anna Park
Food Production/Primary Industries	Cr Kylie Leonard
Community services Waiora House Trust	Cr Rachel Shepherd
Other Acacia Bay Residents Association	Cr Yvonne Westerman
Any other member updates	Cr Duncan Campbell Cr Sandra Greenslade Mayor David Trewavas

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

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

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the portfolio updates from members.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

6 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

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

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

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
<p>Agenda Item No: 6.1 30 Māhoe Street - Declaration of Land as Surplus and Authority to Sell</p>	<p>Section 7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable [the Council] to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>Section 48(1)(a)(i)- the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 7</p>

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