



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

Date:	Thursday, 31 July 2025
Time:	1.00pm
Location:	Council Chamber Level 1, 67 Horomātangi 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 Christine Rankin Cr Rachel Shepherd Cr Kirsty Trueman Cr Yvonne Westerman Cr John Williamson Vacancy
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Quorum	7
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**Julie Gardyne
Chief Executive**

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4.1 ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 24 JUNE 2025

Author: Karen Watts, Senior Committee Advisor

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal and Governance Manager

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on Tuesday 24 June 2025 be approved and adopted as a true and correct record.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Council Meeting Minutes - 24 June 2025

4.2 ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 24 JUNE 2025

Author: Karen Watts, Senior Committee Advisor

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal and Governance Manager

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on Tuesday 24 June 2025 be approved and adopted as a true and correct record.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Council Meeting Minutes - 24 June 2025

4.3 ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 30 JUNE 2025

Author: Karen Watts, Senior Committee Advisor

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal and Governance Manager

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on Monday 30 June 2025 be approved and adopted as a true and correct record.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Council Meeting Minutes - 30 June 2025

5.1 CONSIDERATION OF JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION – JOINT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT WITH TŪWHARETOA MĀORI TRUST BOARD

Author: Sue Mavor, Co-Governance Management Partner

Authorised by: Julie Gardyne, Chief Executive

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

To consider the recommendation from the Joint Committee to approve the Joint Management Agreement (JMA) between the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board and Taupō District Council, regarding the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of Taupō Moana and the Upper Waikato River.

WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board (TMTB) and Council are required by the Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010 (Upper Waikato River Act) to enter into a joint management agreement to protect and restore the Waikato River.

In 2020 TMTB gave formal notice to the Council to enter into a Joint Management Agreement. This triggered the Council resolution to establish a joint committee to oversee the development of the JMA and which approved in principle the inclusion of Taupō Waters. When the Joint Committee was re-established in September 2024 the Council also approved, in principle, the inclusion of additional matters requested by TMTB in the negotiation scope, and agreed to complete the JMA by 30 June 2025. The Joint Committee has recommended a draft JMA to Council and the TMTB for approval.

The agreement covers a range of Council processes and provides TMTB with greater involvement in those processes, particularly earlier on at the policy development or engagement stages.

There will not be any immediate financial consequences as implementation will keep within existing budgets. If a need for additional funding to implement the agreement emerges in the future, then Council will consider that through either the long-term plan or annual plan process. This will ensure that Council will consider the scale and timing of any additional costs required for the implementation of the JMA alongside all other expenditure, and in a way that will be informed by the outcome of any public consultation.

As a number of matters included in the JMA are mandatory under the legislation, it is not appropriate to ask the community for feedback on those matters as they are required to be included in the JMA by legislation, meaning public feedback cannot change this. As such, any community consultation would be limited to the additional matters within the JMA. In addition, an assessment against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy shows that no further engagement with the community is required prior to Council making a decision on the draft JMA.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council accepts the recommendation from the Joint Committee and approves the Joint Management Agreement regarding the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of Taupō Moana and the Upper Waikato River (dated 1 July 2025 A3790403).

TE WHAKAMAHUKI | BACKGROUND

The Upper Waikato River Act was created to reflect the Treaty settlement agreement between the Crown and Ngāti Tūwharetoa for the Upper Waikato River, to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River for present and future generations.

The Upper Waikato River Act requires Taupō District Council (Council) and the TMTB to have a JMA to achieve the purpose of the Act. The Upper Waikato River Act acknowledges ownership of Taupō Waters, by Ngāti Tūwharetoa, providing that a JMA may be extended to matters relating to the waterways within 'Taupō Waters'¹.

¹ Taupo Waters is the bed of Lake Taupō, the beds of designated portions of the Waihora, Waiāhā, Whanganui, Whareroa, Kuratau, Poutu, Waimarino, Tauranga-Taupō, Tongariro, Waipēhi, Waiotaka, Hinemaiaia and Waitahanui Rivers and the bed of the Waikato River extending from Lake Taupō to Te Toka a Tia, inclusive of the Huka Falls

The JMA must cover the Waikato River and its catchment and must include:

- matters relating to the Waikato River and activities within its catchment affecting the Waikato River; and
- a process for working collaboratively on RMA;
- monitoring and enforcement;
- plan making;
- resource consents for activities on the surface of the water; and
- enabling customary activities to be carried out as permitted activities.

The legislation enables the Council and TMTB to agree to extend the JMA to cover (additional matters):

- matters relating to the waterways within Taupō Waters; and/or
- additional duties, functions, or powers, that are additional to the mandatory matters outlined above.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

A joint committee of Council elected members and TMTB representatives (Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board – Taupō District Council Joint Committee) has overseen the development of the draft JMA. There has been an immense amount of work undertaken since Council gave the joint committee direction, in September 2024, to develop the draft JMA by 30 June 2025 (see Attachment 1 for a timeline and details of this work). The Joint Committee has met regularly and has been supported by legal advice throughout the drafting process. Council has had four closed workshops and one open Council workshop to inform and discuss the JMA with Councillors (see Attachment 1 for dates and details).

Negotiations are now complete and the draft JMA text (see Attachment 2) was considered by the Joint Committee on 1 July 2025. The Joint Committee recommended *“that both the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board and Taupō District Council consider the JMA and adopt it”*. Both parties will need to separately consider the agreement.

The draft JMA recommended by the Joint Committee covers the mandatory matters (see Background section above) and includes a number of additional matters, that were considered and approved for inclusion in the negotiation at the September 2024 Council meeting. In particular, it proposes extending the area covered by the draft JMA to include all of Taupō Moana (Lake Taupō, all its tributaries and the Waikato River from the Control Gates to Huka Falls) as well as the Waikato River catchment identified in the Upper Waikato River Act. The Joint Committee considered that including the additional matters proposed in the agreement would be of benefit to Council, TMTB and the environment, particularly the extension of the agreement to cover Taupō Moana. As Lake Taupō and its tributaries are connected and flow into the Waikato River, the Joint Committee considered it was vital to protect and restore Taupō Moana as well as the Waikato River. Attachment 3 is a summary of the draft JMA content, outlines the JMA area and identifies which matters are additional matters. This has been outlined in the Council workshops.

At the Council workshop on 3 July, the Mayor asked officers to provide advice on options for consulting the community on the draft JMA. That advice is noted in the Engagement section of this report. As a number of matters included in the draft JMA are mandatory under the legislation, it is not appropriate to ask the community for feedback on those matters as they are required to be included in the JMA by legislation, meaning public feedback cannot change this. As such, any community consultation would be limited to the additional matters within the JMA.

Council currently has a separate joint management agreement with TMTB that was signed in 2009. It was prepared under the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and relates to the appointment of hearings commissioners for specific resource consent and private plan change applications. It continues to be in force and is not related to this draft JMA.

Some matters in the agreement, such as RMA processes, are the subject of major reform, i.e. reform of the RMA. The draft JMA addresses this by enabling the agreement to be modified to reflect changed legislative processes (clause 158). Where these amendments are minor or technical in nature, the JMA may be modified in writing by agreement of both parties. Even if the RMA is repealed as anticipated in 2026, this agreement is required under the Upper Waikato River Act so at a minimum Council must adopt a JMA covering the mandatory matters.

Council's decision-making process

Having received the recommendation from the Joint Committee to approve the draft JMA, Council now needs to work through a decision-making process. The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) sets out the steps Council should go through in Part 6, sections 76 to 81. In short, Council needs to:

- Identify the reasonably practicable options;
- Assess their advantages and disadvantages; and
- Give consideration to the views and preferences of people likely to be affected by, or have an interest in, the matter. This doesn't automatically require consultation to take place.

Council has discretion on how best to work through those decision-making steps and how much detail to go into based on how significant the decision is (section 79 of the LGA) (see the Significance of the Decision or Proposal section below).

Officers consider that there are four options:

1. Approve the draft JMA as recommended by the Joint Committee; or
2. Delay the consideration of the draft JMA and undertake consultation with the community only on the additional matters. There are two options for timing of consultation:
 - a) Start as soon as practicable; or
 - b) Wait for the newly elected Council to set the timeframes and process; or
3. Send the draft JMA back to the Joint Committee to redraft to reflect any concerns Council may have; or
4. Defer consideration of the draft JMA until after the local government elections in October.

As the Upper Waikato River Act places a duty on the Council to adopt a JMA with TMTB, after following the necessary process steps, Council must enter into a JMA that at least covers the mandatory matters. As a result, the assessment below considers only the four options identified.

NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA | OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1. Approve the draft JMA recommended by the Joint Committee.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfils Council's legislative duty to enter into an agreement (Upper Waikato River Act s 43). • Is consistent with the direction from Council in 2020 and 2024 to negotiate a JMA with TMTB to include specified additional matters by 30 June 2025. • Formalises the parties' shared vision to ensure the health and wellbeing of Taupō Moana and the Upper Waikato River. • Strengthens Council's relationship with Ngāti Tūwharetoa and formalises some of Council's existing practice when working with TMTB. • Ensures the Council is informed and takes into account TMTB views when developing relevant plans or policies, or when making decisions. • Enables TMTB to outline and explain their views earlier in Council's processes. • Enables the implementation of the JMA to start in September 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May result in a requirement for additional staff time and/or consultant resources to support the implementation of the JMA. It is expected that Council will consider the need for any additional funding required through a long-term plan or annual plan process.

Option 2: Delay the consideration of the draft JMA and undertake consultation with the community on the additional matters in the draft JMA.

Consultation is expected to focus only on the additional matters as the mandatory matters are required to be included by the legislation, so it is not appropriate to consult on them.

The Council is not legally able to use the Special Consultative Procedure as this is prohibited under the Upper Waikato River Act. See the Engagement section below for more details.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a formal process for the community to consider, and have their say, on the draft JMA (additional matters only). Will lead to further information that the Council can consider when making decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will lead to delay, and will mean that the Council will not satisfy the direction given in 2020 and 2024, which anticipates a JMA being adopted by 30 June 2025 (with the eventual decision not expected to be possible before the upcoming elections); Is not required under the LGA as the decision on the JMA has been assessed as a low level of significance. Is not explicitly required by the Upper Waikato Rivers Act; Will require additional staff time and resources, including preparation of a consultation document; May not draw out any additional views that are not already known by staff and Councillors, and which have been summarised in this report; Delay to implementation.

Option 3: Send the draft JMA back to the Joint Committee to reconsider any concerns Council may have.

This could reduce the draft JMA to the mandatory requirements or include some additional matters depending on which elements were of concern to Council. If the parties are unable to agree on a JMA then there is a dispute resolution process (s 50(8)) under the Upper Waikato River Act that involves the Minister for the Environment.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council is still able to meet the legislative requirement (Upper Waikato River Act s 43) to have a JMA with TMTB and to follow the required process to negotiate it. Provides more time for Councillors to consider the details and implications of any draft JMA in relation to additional matters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not fulfil the direction from Council in 2020 and 2024 to negotiate a JMA with TMTB to include specified additional matters by 30 June 2025. If the joint committee agrees to renegotiate, this will require additional staff time and resources for both the Council and TMTB to renegotiate the agreement. Will delay the JMA being developed and implemented as the new joint committee will not be in place until after the local government election. The joint committee may disagree and continue to recommend that the draft JMA is appropriate as per their recommendation. This may trigger the dispute resolution clause under the Upper Waikato River Act.

Option 4: Defer consideration of the draft JMA until after the local government elections in October.

This could be by way of a procedural motion to let the matter lie on the table as provided for under clause 25.2(d) and Appendix 6 of Standing Orders. Note that according to Standing Orders, items of business "lying on the table" at the end of the triennium will be deemed to have expired. However, the Council could resolve to let the matter lie on the table and instruct the Chief Executive to refer it to the incoming council as soon as reasonably practicable following the local government elections in October this year.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides more time for the community to become familiar with the contents of the draft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not fulfil the direction from Council in 2020 and 2024 to negotiate a JMA with TMTB to include specified additional matters by 30 June

JMA.	<p>2025.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May result in the invoking of the dispute resolution provisions in the Upper Waikato River Act that involve the Minister for the Environment. • A change in Council membership after the elections may mean the loss of knowledge of the process and negotiations that have resulted in the position reflected in the draft JMA; • Will require a new council to come up to speed with the JMA process and negotiations to date, which may contribute to further delay. • May require additional staff time and resources when the matter is addressed by the new council.
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Analysis Conclusion:

The Joint Committee has recommended Option 1, that the draft JMA be approved by the Council and TMTB.

The Joint Committee went through a robust and intensive process over many months to formulate the draft JMA. They considered they had adequate information in front of them to recommend the draft JMA. Their view was that including the additional matters proposed in the agreement, particularly the extension of the agreement to cover Taupō Moana, would be of benefit to Council, TMTB and the environment. An assessment of the legislative requirements and Council's Significance and Engagement Policy (see Engagement section below) is that no further engagement with the community is required prior to Council making a decision on the JMA.

NGĀ HĪRAUNGA | CONSIDERATIONS

Ngā Aronga Pūtea | Financial Considerations

It is important to note that the draft JMA recognises that parties must operate within statutory frameworks and that complying with those statutory frameworks, meeting statutory timeframes, and minimising delays and costs are important. The draft JMA also notes that TMTB and the Council will each bear their own costs of complying with the JMA.

The expectation is that Council will comply with the draft JMA through existing budgets identified in the Long-term Plan. If a need for additional funding emerges to implement the agreement in the future, then Council will need to consider that through a long-term plan or annual plan process. This will ensure that Council will consider the scale and timing of any additional costs required for the implementation of the JMA alongside all other expenditure, and in a way that will be informed by the outcome of any public consultation.

Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

There will not be any immediate financial consequences, and any additional future costs will be subject to Council's budgeting process through a long-term plan or annual plan process.

Ngā Aronga Ture | Legal Considerations

Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010 (Upper Waikato River Act)

Following the signing of a deed between the Crown and TMTB in 2010, the Upper Waikato River Act was enacted to reflect the agreements in the deed concerning Ngāti Tūwharetoa's relationship with the Waikato River.

The purpose of the Upper Waikato River Act is to:

- a) recognise the significance of the Waikato River to Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi;
- b) recognise the vision and strategy for the Waikato River;
- c) establish and grant functions and powers to the Waikato River Authority;
- d) establish the Waikato River Clean-up Trust;
- e) acknowledge and provide a process that may recognise certain customary activities of Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi: and

- f) provide co-management arrangements for the Waikato River.

The Upper Waikato River Act requires that a JMA be in force between the Council and Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

There are mandatory matters that a JMA must cover (relating to working together in carrying out certain duties, functions, and exercising powers under the RMA, and providing a process to explore the status of customary activities) as well as matters (duties, functions and powers) that may be agreed that are additional to the mandatory matters (see Background section)

The parties to the JMA have followed the process for developing and adopting a JMA as set out in the Upper Waikato River Act.

The Upper Waikato River Act requires the Council and TMTB to work together in a positive and constructive manner to finalise the joint management agreement. Under s 50 of the Act, the Council and TMTB may use any facilitation, mediation or other process that they consider to be appropriate in the process of finalising the agreement.

If these fail, then TMTB and the Council give notice to the Minister for the Environment who then works with the parties to resolve the issues. If after 2 months (or any time agreed by the parties) the issue is not resolved the Minister will determine the issue. The Council and TMTB must then finalise the joint management agreement in accordance with the Minister's determination.

Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)

The matter comes within scope of the Council's lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of [section 10](#) of the LGA. That section of the LGA states that the purpose of local government is:

- (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
- (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

It is considered that all four of the well-beings are relevant to this particular matter.

While the Upper Waikato River Act contains a process for developing and adopting a JMA which operates as a code for that process, the decision by Council to adopt the JMA still engages Part 6 of the LGA related to local authority decision-making. This is discussed further in the Engagement section of this report.

Ngā Hīraunga Kaupapa Here | Policy Implications

The provisions of the draft JMA overlap with the following existing agreements:

- *Existing JMA with TMTB (2009)*
Council signed a JMA with TMTB in 2009 to enable iwi appointees to join Council appointees on hearings panels for notified resource consent and private plan hearings for applications on or affecting Māori multiple-owned freehold land. It is a voluntary agreement entered into under the RMA. It will continue to operate and apply but will sit alongside the proposed JMA. This is recognised in clause 43 of the draft JMA.
- *JMA with Raukawa Settlement Trust and JMA with Te Arawa River Iwi Trust.*
The Council already has two existing JMAs, with the Raukawa Settlement Trust and with Te Arawa River Iwi Trust for the co-management of the Waikato River under the Upper Waikato River Act. These JMAs overlap in geographic location with this JMA. However, each JMA will continue to apply as it does now. This is recognised in clause 45 of the draft JMA.
- *Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreement with Ngāti Tūrangitukua*
Council signed a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (MWaR) with Ngāti Tūrangitukua in June 2022. The geographical area covered by this agreement overlaps with the area of the draft JMA with TMTB. The MWaR will continue to apply alongside the draft JMA. This is recognised in clause 44 of the draft JMA.
- *Te Kōpu ā Kānapanapa*
This is a joint committee of Te Kotahitanga o Ngāti Tūwharetoa ², Waikato Regional Council and Taupō District Council that is required under Treaty settlement legislation³. Te Kaupapa Kaitiaki is the adopted

² Te Kotahitanga o Ngāti Tūwharetoa is an iwi authority and post-settlement governance entity for Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

³ to restore, protect and enhance the environmental, cultural and spiritual wellbeing of the Taupō catchment, to provide integrated management of the environment in the Taupō catchment and to provide for Ngāti Tūwharetoa to exercise mana and kaitiakitanga over the Taupō catchment.

plan developed by the committee⁴ to promote the sustainable and integrated management of the environment in the Taupō catchment for the benefit of present and future generations.

Local authorities are required to recognise and provide for Te Kaupapa Kaitiaki when they prepare, review, or vary their RMA plans and to have particular regard to it when processing applications for a resource consent. There is an overlap between Te Kaupapa Kaitiaki and the proposed JMA. The committee and Te Kaupapa Kaitiaki will continue alongside the proposed JMA. Clauses 44 and 45 of the draft JMA recognise this.

While the draft JMA will overlap with some of the existing agreements Council has with iwi authorities, especially regarding RMA processes (such as the MWaR), the draft JMA acknowledges this in clause 45 and outlines that in some situations, there may be overlapping requirements that will need to be worked through by those who are affected.

In terms of broader policy implications, the implementation of the agreement will facilitate TMTB engagement in a range of Council-led policies. This is largely how Council has already been operating, however the draft JMA formalises those working relationships.

The draft JMA is not in conflict with any existing Council policy direction. Specifically, the JMA is not expected to change the direction, work programme or funding identified in the current Long-term Plan.

Te Kōrero tahi ki te Māori | Māori Engagement

Taupō District Council is committed to meeting its statutory obligations and acknowledges the partnership between the Crown and Māori as the basis that informed the principles in 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.

Our statutory obligations outline our duties to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to participate in Council processes. Alongside this, we recognise the need to work side by side with iwi, and hapū of our district.

As noted above, the Upper Waikato River Act prescribes the process for developing a JMA, which reflects the Treaty settlement between Ngāti Tūwharetoa and the Crown. The Upper Waikato River Act specifically provides for a joint committee with TMTB, which provides a direct opportunity to develop the draft JMA. As a consequence, the draft JMA has been developed in collaboration with TMTB through a joint working group and joint governance committee. We also understand TMTB has been engaging with ngā hapū o Tūwharetoa and whānau about this JMA throughout its development. This process has meant that Council has been directly informed of issues of importance to TMTB, including issues that relate to the areas which are sought to be co-managed under the JMA, including matters that would usually engage section 77(1)(c) of the LGA.

Council staff have informed other iwi partners in the district that the negotiation of this draft JMA is underway. The Raukawa Settlement Trust and the Te Arawa River Iwi Trust are watching the development of this JMA closely as they both have JMAs with the Council under this legislation which are due for review. Council may be asked to extend those existing JMAs in a manner similar to this one with TMTB.

Ngā Tūraru | Risks

The risks are:

Judicial review – There is a risk that Council's decision-making process is challenged, through judicial review.

Unexpected costs - The expectation is that Council will implement the draft JMA within existing budgets identified in the Long-term Plan. If a need for additional funding emerges to implement the agreement in the future, then Council will need to consider that through a long-term plan or annual plan process. This will ensure that Council will consider the scale and timing of any additional costs required for the implementation of the JMA alongside all other expenditure, and in a way that will be informed by the outcome of any public consultation.

Existing Council staff resources unable to meet the requirements of the agreement resulting in additional costs - The agreement signals a closer working relationship with an emphasis on involving TMTB earlier. There will be additional staff or consultant time required to meet the expectations created by the agreement. Council has already budgeted for some additional staff time and is able to control the scale and timing of

⁴ o promote the sustainable and integrated management of the environment in the Taupō catchment for the benefit of present and future generations;
o provide for the relationship of Ngāti Tūwharetoa and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, geothermal resources, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga; and
o respect Ngāti Tūwharetoa tikanga in the management of the Taupō catchment.

other costs. However, there is some risk that pressure to meet the new expectations, while still delivering the necessary service infrastructure, drives the need to fund additional consultant support which imposes additional costs. Any proposal for additional funding to implement the agreement will need to be approved through a long-term plan or annual plan process. If that funding is considered material or significant, Council will need to consult on that funding as a separate decision.

Notice to the Minister for the Environment – There is a risk that if Council does not approve this draft JMA now, TMTB will notify the Minister for the Environment that there is disagreement between the parties on the content of the draft JMA. A process, outlined in section 50 of the Upper Waikato River Act, requires the Minister, TMTB and the Council to work together to resolve any issues that occur. If the issues have not been resolved within two months, the Minister will determine the issues. If this occurs, Council will need to comply with the steps in the Upper Waikato River Act to work with the Minister and TMTB to resolve issues. This will likely incur additional staff time and Council resources to work through this process.

Existing TMTB staff resources unable to meet the requirements of the agreement - There is a risk that TMTB has insufficient staff capacity to meet the requirements of the agreement. Both parties have been aware of this risk throughout the negotiation of the draft JMA. That is why the agreement puts processes in place around matters such as service infrastructure and joint projects, but does not identify specific projects. TMTB staff have advised that they will not be seeking engagement on service infrastructure projects that it cannot resource. Similarly, TMTB staff have advised us they will not be putting joint projects forward for consideration for the joint work plan, if TMTB is unable to resource them. If capacity issues occur for either party once the agreement is being implemented, the parties will meet to discuss this and if required, look at reviewing parts of the agreement.

Unintended consequences - If unintended consequences, such as an impact on timeframes for service delivery occurs, both parties will discuss the issues to resolve them and if necessary, amend the agreement.

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

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

Officers have undertaken an assessment of the matters in the [Significance and Engagement Policy](#), (see Attachment 4). This assessment concludes that this decision is aligned with a low level of significance, and therefore the decision is not considered to be significant in the specific context of the Policy.

This assessment indicates that the appropriate level of engagement would be for Council to inform the community about the decision on the draft JMA.

TE KŌRERO TAHI | ENGAGEMENT

Legislative setting

At the time the Upper Waikato River Act was enacted in 2010, the only specific statutory mechanism for consultation was the special consultative procedure (SCP) under s 83 of the LGA. Section 53(3) of the Upper Waikato River Act explicitly states that a local authority must not use the SCP in relation to a joint management agreement. The clear intent at the time was that extensive consultation would not take place.

When the LGA was amended in 2014, it introduced more flexible consultation options for local authorities under s 82.

The newer, flexible approach in the LGA is still a reasonably intensive form of consultation, so consistent with s 53(3) of the Upper Waikato River Act which prohibits the use of the SCP in relation to a joint management agreement, consultation is unlikely to be appropriate. However, s 53(3) does not explicitly say that in relation to consultation generally. Accordingly, there may still be a place for the exercise of discretion in relation to consultation on the draft JMA, at least in relation to the additional matters agreed that go beyond the mandatory matters.

Unless use of the SCP is made mandatory, any consultation decisions under the LGA as it stands today are the subject of discretion based on the significance of the decision.

As noted earlier, under s 78 of the LGA, “a local authority must, in the course of its decision-making process in relation to a matter, give consideration to the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected by, or to have an interest in, the matter”. That doesn't require Council to automatically consult, and s 79 goes on to clarify that the obligation under s 78 is largely in proportion to the significance of the matter.

Assessment against Significance and Engagement Policy

The officers' assessment against the Significance and Engagement Policy concludes that this decision is of low significance. That supports engagement with the community at the “inform” end of the engagement

scale. Council and TMTB are currently informing the community, hapū and whānau about the draft JMA in accordance with the Joint Communications Plan.

However, if the Council decides it is appropriate to consult with the community prior to considering the JMA, then officers recommend that consultation should only be focused on the proposed additional matters. This is because the other matters included in the JMA are mandatory, meaning there is a statutory requirement to include them in the draft JMA.

There are two options for timing of consultation:

- a) Start as soon as practicable; or
- b) Wait for the newly elected Council to set the timeframes and process.

Starting as soon as practicable means consultation starting in late August and extending into early October. This would allow sufficient time to prepare for the consultation and for the community to develop sufficient understanding to be able to submit on the proposal. If the Council wanted to provide an opportunity for people to directly address the elected members, then hearings would likely need to take place in early 2026 to give the newly elected Council time to prepare. A decision on the draft JMA could then reasonably be expected by end of April 2026. However, if Council wanted to deal with this issue before the local government election, Council could have a shorter period for consultation and not hold hearings. This may enable consideration of this matter, with the feedback from consultation, at the September Council meeting.

An alternative is to wait for the newly elected Council to set the process and timeframes. This is likely to involve consulting in the first quarter of 2026. The new Council will need to be inducted, establish committee structures and ways of working before being able to consider the draft JMA. A decision could reasonably be expected by May 2026.

Advice on the detailed process for consultation can be provided by staff if the Council decides it wishes to consult with the community on the additional matters.

Community views

Subsequent to the draft JMA being made public, the Council received letters and emails on the JMA. Much of this feedback was based on a Hobson's Pledge newsletter recommending that readers contact council. Much of the information in this newsletter was factually incorrect. A summary of the themes raised in this feedback, which has been prepared by AI powered tools, is outlined in Attachment 5. Councillors have been provided full copies of this feedback but, to protect the privacy of the individuals, they are not included in this report. We understand that TMTB has also received feedback from hapū and whānau on the draft JMA.

Overall conclusion in relation to engagement

Officers do not consider any formal engagement is required in relation to the draft JMA as a consequence of:

- The Upper Waikato River Act, which does not anticipate extensive consultation, and has directly involved TMTB;
- The assessed level of significance against Council's Policy on Significance and Engagement, which is low; and
- That views have already been received, albeit informally.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO PĀPAHO | COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

A joint communications plan has been prepared collaboratively by Council and TMTB (see Attachment 6). This plan outlines how the Council and TMTB propose to inform the community, hapū and whānau about the draft JMA. Communication with the community is already, and will continue to be, carried out in accordance with this plan.

Once negotiations were complete, the Council put information about the draft JMA and the draft JMA text on the Council website, including frequently asked questions to inform the community before the Council meeting. Following the Council meeting, a media release, that will be approved by the Mayor, will go out on the Council decision.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

The JMA is required by settlement legislation and is about co-management of activities to protect and restore the Waikato River.

The parties have been negotiating the draft agreement through the Joint Committee as required by the Upper Waikato River Act, which has recommended a draft JMA to Council and TMTB for approval.

The Joint Committee has been through an intense but robust process to formulate the draft JMA. The Joint Committee considers that including the additional matters proposed in the agreement would be of benefit to Council, TMTB and the environment, particularly the extension of the agreement to cover Taupō Moana.

An assessment of the statutory framework (the Upper Waikato River Act and the LGA) and the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy support a conclusion that consultation with the community is not required prior to Council making a decision on the draft JMA.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Timeline of development of JMA
2. Draft JMA text
3. Summary of matters included in the JMA, the JMA area and additional matters
4. Assessment against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy
5. Summary of the main themes raised in feedback to Councillors on the JMA
6. Joint Communications Plan

5.2 ADOPTION OF WATER SERVICES DELIVERY PLAN

Author: Joanne Walton, Programme Manager

Authorised by: Tony Hale, General Manager Community Infrastructure and Services

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

The purpose is to adopt the Water Services Delivery Plan prior to submission to the Secretary for Local Government as required under the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024.

WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Water Services Delivery Plan has been prepared and is now required to be adopted by Council. The Plan must be adopted by Council, certified by the Chief Executive, and submitted to the Secretary for Local Government (via the Department of Internal Affairs), by 3 September 2025.

Following the Council decision on 24 June, to keep water services inhouse for now (Resolution TDC202506/01), this delivery model has been incorporated into our Water Services Delivery Plan. The Plan demonstrates that an inhouse business unit of Taupō District Council passes the financial sustainability tests. It provides a detailed assessment of our current and projected asset state, levels of service performance, regulatory compliance, financial statements, and revenue and investment requirements. It also lays out the implementation plan that will be required to achieve full financial separation and prepare for economic regulation.

External assurance of the plan has been obtained from WSP, and their letter of assurance is attached to the Water Services Delivery Plan. The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) have undertaken an initial review of our draft and found “no material financial sustainability issues.” The underlying information supporting the plan has been audited as part of the Long-term Plan process, and concluded that Council’s financial strategy and infrastructure strategy is “fit for purpose, and the underlying information is considered reasonable.”

It is recommended that Council adopts the attached Water Services Delivery Plan and directs the Chief Executive to certify it and submit it to the Secretary for Local Government prior to the deadline of 3 September 2025.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council:

1. Adopts the Water Services Delivery Plan (attached to this report).
2. Delegates authority to the Chief Executive to make editorial amendments to the Water Services Delivery Plan prior to submission.
3. Notes that following this meeting, the Chief Executive will certify this Water Services Delivery Plan and submit it to the Secretary for Local Government by 3 September 2025.

TE WHAKAMAHUKI | BACKGROUND

Under the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024, councils must submit a Water Services Delivery Plan to the Secretary for Local Government by 3 September 2025. A key part of the requirement has been to decide on a future water services delivery model (inhouse or a single or multi-council-controlled organisation). Council’s obligations under Local Water Done Well legislation, and exploration of options to comply, have been presented to Council at a number of workshops and Council meetings.

- 14 Mar 2024 and 20 June 2024 – Workshops – Local Water Done Well Briefings
- 27 Aug 2024 – Council resolution directing the Chief Executive to negotiate a Heads of Agreement with other participating Councils

- 26 Nov 2024 – Workshop – Local Water Done Well Options and Waikato Waters Heads of Agreement proposal
- 10 Dec 2024 – Council resolution to sign a Heads of Agreement with six other Waikato Councils (Resolution TDC202412/07)
- 18 Feb 2025 - Workshop - Analysis of options to date
- 18 Mar 2025 – Workshop - Waikato Waters presentation
- 3 April 2025 – Workshops – Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) presentation and inhouse business model option
- 29 April 2025 – Council resolution on preferred option for public consultation, being to keep water services inhouse for now (Resolution TDC202504/03)
- 24 June 2025 – Council resolution to adopt for future water services delivery model, the option of keeping water services inhouse for now (Resolution TDC202506/02)

In parallel to the options analysis, consultation, and decision-making on a future water services delivery model, Council staff have been preparing the Water Services Delivery Plan, following the DIA's template and guidance. This thoroughly reviewed document contains information on asset condition, performance and investment requirements, financial statements, financial sustainability assessments, risks and assumptions, as well as the actions we will need to take to implement our plan.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Our completed Water Services Delivery Plan is attached to this report. The document has been thoroughly reviewed internally by subject matter experts from Three Waters, Policy and Finance teams. It has been reviewed externally by WSP Consultants, and also by DIA, who gave initial feedback in March, and then reviewed the final version in July 2025.

For the purposes of providing a comprehensive understanding of the content that a Water Services Delivery Plan must contain, the DIA template guidance has been kept as comments in the attached version. These will be removed when the final version is submitted.

Assurance

The Act requires that Plans are adopted by Council resolution and certified by the chief executive before submission. As stated in Taupō District's Water Services Delivery Plan, "The Chief Executive certifies that to the best of their knowledge this plan complies with the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024, and the information contained within represents a true and accurate picture of our current state and future plans."

Figures in the Plan are primarily based on the audited Long-term Plan 2024-34, with some changes made during the Annual Plan 2025-26 process. DIA modelling of Taupō's financial position concluded there are "No material financial sustainability issues."

Key assurance points from our Audit NZ report of Long-term Plan 2024-34 are

2.2.1 Financial Strategy: "Council's financial strategy, and the associated financial policies, support prudent financial management by the Council."

2.2.2 Infrastructure Strategy: "Overall, we are satisfied that the Infrastructure Strategy is fit for purpose and the supporting underlying information is considered reasonable. The Infrastructure Strategy fulfils the legislative purpose and meets our expectations of such a document and is consistent with our knowledge of asset management planning for the Council."

Submission and acceptance

The plan is due to be submitted to the Secretary for Local Government by 3 September 2025. Plans that are not submitted by 3 September may be escalated for Ministerial intervention. Under the Act, the Secretary for Local Government (Chief Executive of DIA, Paul James) has responsibility for accepting or not accepting Plans.

Following submission, the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) will be assessing all aspects of Plans against legislative requirements, with a focus on identifying any risks or issues that may impact the ability of the Secretary to accept a Plan. As part of the assessment, DIA will be consulting with other key government agencies involved in Local Water Done Well. This may include National Infrastructure Funding and Finance

(NIFF), Commerce Commission, Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) and Taumata Arowai, the Water Services Authority. DIA may also request further information or supporting documents.

Plans will be assessed against the requirements of the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024. To assess whether a council's water services delivery is financially sustainable, three components will be considered:

- Revenue sufficiency – is there sufficient revenue to cover the costs (including servicing debt) of water services delivery?
- Investment sufficiency – is the projected level of investment sufficient to meet regulatory requirements and provide for growth?
- Financing sufficiency – are funding and finance arrangements sufficient to meet investment requirements?

In addition to the above tests, Plans will be reviewed to understand the assumptions and underlying evidence to support the financial and technical information provided.

DIA will communicate Plan acceptance decisions to councils as decisions are made (expected from November 2025). By the end of December 2025, DIA expects to have notified all councils of the decision on their Plan, and the reasons for that decision.

If the Plan is accepted, the council must publish it on its website as soon as reasonably practicable and advise DIA. DIA will provide a copy of the Plan to the Commerce Commission and Water Services Authority. For transparency, DIA will also publish its assessment of the Plan.

If the Secretary is not satisfied the Plan complies with the Act, they can require Council to amend and resubmit, or choose not to accept the Plan. This may then lead to Ministerial assistance or intervention.

Implementation

The proposed delivery model laid out in our implementation plan, is not the status quo. There are significant changes required, which will require resource to implement, and be felt across the organisation.

Area	Details	Target Milestone
Governance improvement recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider and make recommendation to incoming Mayor and Councillors on a Committee structure 	1 Nov 2025
Financial Separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to support full ring-fencing and separate Trial Balance and bank account New or updated policies 	1 July 2026
Economic Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare for Information Disclosure requirements of the Commerce Commission Systems and data gap analysis – review system capability to produce required information (financial, asset, performance) System and data standardisation Asset condition data project 	1 July 2026
Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate Shared Services Agreement with Waikato Water 	1 July 2026, with services provided from 1 July 2027

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

NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA | OPTIONSAnalysis of Options

Option 1. Adopt the Water Services Delivery Plan as attached

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with legislative requirements for submission of Water Services Delivery Plans by 3 September 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited ability for further amendments requested by elected members.

Option 2. Direct Council officers to make amendments to the Water Services Delivery Plan prior to submission.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final amendments can be accommodated as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timeline may be affected, and Water Services Delivery Plan may not be submitted prior to deadline. Suggested amendments will require further analysis and review.

Analysis Conclusion:

The preferred option is Option 1. Adopt the Water Services Delivery Plan as attached.

NGĀ HĪRAUNGA | CONSIDERATIONS**Ngā Aronga Pūtea | Financial Considerations**Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

A provision for Local Water Done Well work was made in the Long-term Plan 2024-34. \$150,000 is budgeted in the 25-26 financial year for implementation of the Water Services Delivery Plan. Additional unbudgeted and unknown technology and consulting costs may arise, depending on the complexity of implementing the financial separation and/or new governance arrangements. The work to separate financially is a requirement under all delivery models, so these costs are mandatory.

Ngā Aronga Ture | Legal ConsiderationsLocal Government Act 2002

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

- ✓ Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024 – the Plan has been assessed against the legislation and the guidance provided by DIA and complies with legislative requirements.
- ✓ Local Government (Water Services) Bill – the Plan has been assessed by officers against the future requirements for water services providers as laid out in the bill. Under this Plan, Council expects to be able to meet future obligations.
- ✓ Local Government Act 2002 – consultation was undertaken in line with this Act.

No other authorisations are required for the proposal.

Ngā Hīraunga Kaupapa Here | Policy Implications

The proposal has been evaluated against the following plans:

- ✓ Long Term Plan 2024-2034 ✓ Annual Plan ☐ Waikato Regional Plan
☐ Taupō District Plan ☐ Bylaws ☐ Relevant Management Plan(s)

The key aspects for consideration with regards to this proposal are as follows:

Our implementation plan for full financial separation, includes a review of many of our financing policies. This work will be carried out over the coming twelve months, but any policy changes will not be enacted until the next Long-term Plan 2027-2037.

The new requirements of the legislation mean that from 2027, water services planning will be separated from Council's existing Long-term and Annual planning processes. This work is anticipated and planned.

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 iwi, and hapū of our district.

Early engagement was undertaken with iwi groups across the rohe with two hui in October and December 2024. Ongoing engagement has used existing forums including the Tūrangi Co-Governance Committee, Te Arawa River Iwi Trust Co-Governance Committee, and Mana Whakahono Joint Working Group, and direct discussions with Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, Te Kotahitanga o Ngāti Tūwharetoa Trust, and Raukawa Charitable Trust.

Key factors of importance to iwi and hapū are representation and meaningful engagement, upholding Te Mana o Te Wai and Treaty settlements, respecting kaitiaki obligations and cultural impact assessments, and building on existing partnerships and agreements. Continuing to work together with iwi as we navigate the next stages of implementing and reviewing our Water Services Delivery Plan will be critical to success.

Ngā Tūraru | Risks

There is a risk that if the Water Services Delivery Plan is not adopted, we will not meet the legislative deadline for submission.

There is a risk that the Secretary for Local Government will not accept our plan. If the plan is not accepted, either we will be required to amend our plan and resubmit it, or the Minister may appoint a Crown facilitator or Crown water services specialist to oversee resubmission of our plan. This risk has been managed by working closely with DIA, sharing our final draft in advance, and ensuring we have closely followed the legislative guidance. Feedback received from DIA in July noted that the draft plan appears to meet the content requirements of the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024. Some additional clarity and amendments were requested, and these matters have been updated in the final version attached. We have also obtained external advice and review of the final Plan from WSP consultants.

There is a financial risk that the costs to separate financially will be higher than anticipated. This risk will be assessed when we have more information on the requirements. There are also still unknowns as the specific requirements are still being worked through by Commerce Commission and central government.

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 on options for future water services delivery was required under the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024. Under the Act, Council could follow the alternative consultation requirements, however Council chose to take a broader approach and follow the guidance for consultation under the Local Government Act 2002.

Consultation was open for one month from 30 April to 29 May 2025. 220 submissions were received. Hearings and deliberations were held on 24 June 2025.

The attached plan reflects the final decisions of the Council made after consideration of submissions received, and therefore no further consultation is required.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO PĀPAHO | COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

Community wide communications have been carried out throughout the Local Water Done Well process. Following the adoption of the Plan, a media release will be produced.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

Council officers have been through a thorough process to complete the Water Services Delivery Plan according to the legislative requirements and guidance. The Water Services Delivery Plan is a comprehensive document that demonstrates Taupō District Council's intentions to continue delivering high-quality, financially sustainable water services. The Plan is required to be adopted by Council, certified by the Chief Executive, and submitted to the Minister for Local Government by 3 September 2025. The plan has been thoroughly reviewed internally and externally, and provides a true and accurate picture of the current state and future plans.

It is recommended that Council adopts the Water Services Delivery Plan as attached to this report.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Taupō District Council Water Services Delivery Plan

5.3 CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION OF PART RECREATION RESERVE IN KINLOCH, PURSUANT TO SECTION 24 RESERVES ACT 1977

Author: Billie Vi, Parks Advisor - Planning and Operations

Authorised by: Greg Hadley, Parks and Reserves Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is for Council to consider reclassifying part of a Kinloch recreation reserve to local purpose (utility) for the purpose of constructing a water reservoir.

WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council officers are tasked under the Long-term Plan to construct a new water reservoir in Kinloch. The existing water reservoir is below acceptable levels, with 6 hours of storage currently available. The project team considered alternative land before exploring the subject reserve. The alternatives included purchasing private land, upgrading the current water reservoir or building the reservoir on undeveloped land. The subject reserve is the final alternative that sits within the desired water pressure zone.

In order to construct a reservoir, reclassifying the recreation reserve to local purpose (utility) is required to align the land use with the proposed activity. The proposed reclassified area would be approximately 3300m² and the water reservoir 450m². Reclassification of the reserve can be considered under section 24(b) of the Reserves Act 1977 if part of a reserve is required for a different purpose.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

For Council as the territorial authority of reserves in Taupō to agree to reclassify part of Lot 101 DP 509968, a recreation reserve to local purpose (utility) reserve for the purpose of constructing a water reservoir in Kinloch, subject to the outcome of public consultation.

TE WHAKAMAHUKI | BACKGROUND**Reserve**

Following the establishment of the residential subdivision, the reserve was vested in council as recreation reserve under the development contribution policy. The reserve was formally classified as recreation reserve under section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977.

The reserve has a walking track, and carpark with a view overlooking the lake. The walking track is an approximately 10-minute walk through the recreation reserve and connects to the Locheagles Loop Track. Council's Environmental Advisor surveyed the area and provided feedback of the vegetation.

The site is level to gently sloping at the top carpark, dropping fairly steeply at a 19° slope to where it meets Locheagles Rise. There is an assortment of native and exotic species throughout the reserve, most likely planted within the last 15-20 years. The site has been supplemented with a mixture of self-seeded species including Whauwhaupaku/Five finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*), Whekī (*Dicksonia squarrosa*), Spanish Heather and Blackberry. There were sitings of a bird's nest, potentially belonging to a Piwakawaka/Fantail (*Rhipidura fuliginosa placabilis*) or European Chaffinch.

Water Reservoir

As part of the 2021 Long Term Plan a project was included to construct a new 2,000m³ reservoir in the Kinloch low zone, with the preferred location a block of land to the West of the Kinloch International Golf Course. Construction of this reservoir would improve storage levels to 24 hours at forecast peak flow for the full Kinloch Structure Plan development. Unfortunately, Council has struggled to reach agreement over the procurement of land suitable for this purpose. The reservoir needs to be built at a specific elevation to ensure customers can be gravity fed. This reduces the possible land blocks that are suitable.

The following land options have been considered:

1. Department of Conservation Reserve at end of Boojum Dell. This is the existing reservoir site. Construction of a new reservoir of the required size would be challenging given the site constraints

including necessity to keep existing reservoir in service during construction. Additionally, hapū do not support any pipework on wāhi tapu.

2. Private land to the East of the Kinloch Club Golf Course and was the initial preferred site. While the landowner has taken part in discussions over land purchase, no agreement was reached following years of negotiation.
3. Undeveloped land to the far West of the Kinloch Structure Plan area. This site would require significant additional pipelines of more than 3km to construct including pipelines through recently developed areas, and areas still to be developed. This option is considered cost prohibitive at this stage.
4. Subject recreation reserve. This land block was considered after exhausting other options. It has many benefits given its proximity to existing infrastructure including the high zone pump station and the reservoir feed pipelines.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

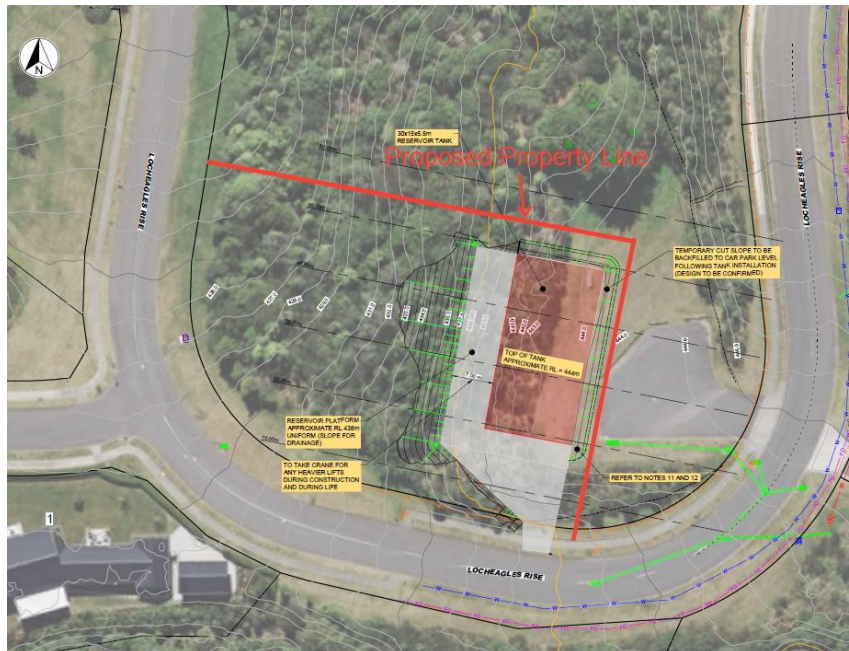
Reclassification

The subject reserve has been classified under section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977. Reclassification is permitted under section 24 of the Act pursuant to a resolution from the local authority, public consultation and the consideration of submissions by affected parties. By changing the classification from recreation to local purpose (utility), it aligns the construction of the reservoir with the use of the reserve.

Walking Track – Council’s Environmental Advisor assessment

The current walking track, as shown in the below image, would need to be realigned due to the expected earthworks when constructing the reservoir. Regarding the path alignment, there is a small section of the path with a switchback that will need to be realigned under the proposed construction plans. The vegetation assessment identified that the species of plants impacted by the proposal are well represented in the remainder of the site.

It is proposed to offset the loss of vegetation by attempting to translocate the Rewarewa and Tōtara and replace any lost vegetation with eco-sourced species that are locally occurring. The Rewarewa and Tōtara are of good quality and there is benefit in keeping them on site. Alternatively, there is an opportunity for offset planting in the sparsely vegetated bank below the existing lookout carpark.



Water reservoir – Council’s Asset Manager Three Waters assessment

The proposed water reservoir is expected to be 450m² on 3300m² of reclassified local purpose (utility) reserve and will service the lower elevation residential land which is currently serviced by a small reservoir located on Department of Conservation land accessed from the end of Boojum Dell. The storage level is concerning when considering how to manage water supply outages, failures, or emergencies e.g. a large fire. It should also be noted that the existing Kinloch low zone reservoir does not meet seismic resilience criteria and is at risk of failure in a seismic event.

In 2023 a decision was made to investigate the subject reserve as the preferred option. Modelling and concept design was completed to confirm the site suitability and internal engagement started to understand the steps needed to classify the land so it could be used for a reservoir site.

The outcome of this work is a concept design for a rectangular reservoir that can be sited within the reserve land in a location and manner that will have minimal effect on recreation values and nearby property owners. The top of the reservoir will be at a similar level to the existing carpark and as such it is proposed that the reservoir could be designed so it can be accessed by pedestrians and utilised as a viewing platform. The net loss of usable reserve land is minimal.

NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA | OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1.

Agree to reclassify part of the reserve for the construction of a water reservoir.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of the long-term plan project to construct a water reservoir in Kinloch. The reclassification aligns with the purpose of the reserve. Kinloch Community has a more robust resilient water supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departs from the plan approved in 2017 for Stages 3B and 3C of the Locheagles subdivision (resource consent RM 130119) where the land was vested as recreation reserve.

Option 2.

Decline to reclassify part of the reserve for the construction of a water reservoir.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council and the community retain the recreation reserve and walkway in its current state. Aligns with the approved 2017 plan for Stages 3B and 3C of the Locheagles subdivision (resource consent RM130119) where the land vested is recreation reserve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay the long-term plan project to construct a water reservoir. Reputational and physical risk in the case of a seismic event or fire emergency with the current water available water levels in Kinloch. Kinloch community has a less resilient water supply.

Analysis Conclusion:

Based on the analysis, option 1 is the preferred alternative.

NGĀ HĪRAUNGA | CONSIDERATIONS

Ngā Aronga Pūtea | Financial Considerations

Should Council resolve to utilise the reserve, the financial impact is minimal as costs associated with reclassification is limited to staff time, publishing newspaper and gazette notices and registering the notice on the title.

Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

Any costs related to reclassification of the reserve is covered by the budget associated with the water reservoir project.

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 are of relevance to this matter.

Reserves Act 1977

The proposal has been evaluated against the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977. A change of classification of a reserve that has already been classified under section 16 is permitted subject to the provisions of section 24 of the Act.

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 are of relevance to this matter.

Reserves Act 1977

The proposal has been evaluated against the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977. A change of classification of a reserve that has already been classified under section 16 is permitted subject to the provisions of section 24 of the Act.

Section 24 reads:

“....where:

- (a) the Minister considers for any reason that a change of classification or purpose of the whole or part of any reserve is advisable or that the reservation of any land as a reserve should be revoked; or
- (b) the local authority within whose district a reserve is situated or the administering body of any reserve notifies the Commissioner in writing that, pursuant to a resolution of the local authority or of the administering body, as the case may be, it considers for any reason, to be stated in the resolution, that the classification or purpose of the whole or part of the reserve should be changed to another classification or purpose, or that the reservation of the whole or part of the land as a reserve should be revoked,—

then, subject to the succeeding provisions of this section, the Minister may, in his or her discretion, by notice in the *Gazette*, change the classification or purpose of the whole or part of the reserve, which thereafter shall be held and administered for that changed classification or purpose.

Consultation with the Commissioner and the public is required if Council approves in principle to change the reserve classification.

Ngā Hīraunga Kaupapa Here | Policy Implications

It is expected that a building and/or resource consent is required before construction of the reservoir can begin. The project team will proceed with any consent required as soon as there is an indication of where the proposed reservoir can be constructed.

Te Kōrero tahi ki te hapū affiliated to Mokai Marae | Engagement with hapū affiliated to Mokai Marae

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 the rights of hapū affiliated with Mokai Marae, enabling their participation in Council processes and having rangatiratanga over tāonga. Our statutory obligations outline our duties to engage with hapū affiliated with Mokai Marae and enable participation in Council processes. Alongside this, we recognise the need to work side by side with other iwi, and hapū of our district.

This matter is of moderate level of significance, so engagement specifically with hapū affiliated with Mokai Marae has taken place, in addition to the public consultation that will take place should Council approve in principle the proposed reclassification. Elders of Mokai Marae informed council officers that the proposed site for the water reservoir does not generate any cultural concerns as it lies outside the known wāhi tapu.

Ngā Tūraru | Risks

Authorisation for a change of classification under section 24(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977 is a matter of Ministerial discretion and is contingent upon Council consulting the Director Operations Central North Island, and there being either no objections, or objections that Council declines to accept, in response to public notification.

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

Council's Significance and Engagement Policy identifies matters that must be considered 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 moderate degree of significance.

TE KŌRERO TAHI | ENGAGEMENT

Council's engagement team informed the Kinloch Representative Group of council officer's intentions to bring a paper to the July Council meeting about reclassifying a recreation reserve to local purpose (utility) for the purpose of constructing a water reservoir. On the 15 July 2025, council staff organised letter drops and door knocking to the neighbouring property owners of the reserve. The engagement team will continue to update the Kinloch Representative Group and communicate with neighbours throughout the consultation period.

If Council agree in principle to the proposed recommendation in this report, then a public notice will be published in the local newspaper, as required under section 119 of the Reserves Act 1977, and online via Council's social media. The notice will invite submissions from the public, via email and a council website link. Council officers will collate the feedback in a deliberation to present to council at the next appropriate meeting for a final resolution. The period to submit will be for one month as per the Act.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO PĀPAHO | COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

Direct communication has been/will be carried out with affected parties/key stakeholders and wider communication will be carried out with the community.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

It is recommended that Taupō District Council signals its intent to reclassify, as local purpose (utility) reserve, part of the recreation reserve specified in the schedule, and to publicly notify such intention pursuant to section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Aerial of reserve
2. Visual montage of proposed reservoir
3. Proposed property boundary
4. Aerial of walking track
5. Observed Species List

5.4 SELECTION OF A DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS COMMISSIONER - 173 LAKE TERRACE TAUPŌ

Author: Philip Caruana, Senior Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Nick Carroll, Policy Manager

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

To select a Development Contributions Commissioner to hear, consider and decide on an objection to the assessed amount of development contributions on four units at 173 Lake Terrace, Taupō.

WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council staff received an application to subdivide a section at 173 Lake Terrace, Taupō in September 2024. As part of the consenting process, Council staff assess the development contributions, if any, to be paid by the applicant on their development.

The Development Contributions Policy enables Council to charge a contribution from any new development or subdivision that creates additional demand on Council infrastructure to pay for the cost of that infrastructure.

In this instance, Council staff determined that development contributions of \$75,379 are required by the 3 new lots created from the proposed subdivision and invoiced the applicant accordingly.

The applicant subsequently objected to this assessment pursuant to s199C of the Local Government Act, 2002 (LGA). The objection requests that development contributions of \$25,126 apply in this instance because the units are to be used for temporary commercial accommodation activities (AirBnBs).

Schedule 13A of the LGA requires territorial authorities to select up to three Development Contributions Commissioners to decide an objection. The commissioner(s) must be selected from a Register of Development Contribution Commissioners that are appointed by the Minister.

Given the reasonably low quantum involved and the narrow area of dispute around the application of the policy in this specific case, Council staff considers that one Commissioner is selected. Council staff have initially identified Ms. Tania Te Whenua (Te Whenua Consulting) as a suitable commissioner for this purpose given her experience as a practicing legal barrister and solicitor in Rotorua. However, her availability is still being ascertained.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council selects Ms. Tania Te Whenua to hear, consider and decide on an objection to the assessed amount of development contributions at 173 Lake Terrace, Taupō. If Ms. Te Whenua is unavailable, that Council delegates authority to Policy Manager to select a Commissioner from the Register of Development Contribution Commissioners.

TE WHAKAMAHUKI | BACKGROUND

The proposal has not been presented previously.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

The LGA empowers territorial authorities to charge a contribution on developments that create additional demand on their infrastructure in relation to water, wastewater, transport, parks and reserves. Taupō District Council sets out the rationale, process and procedures for collecting development contributions in its Development Contributions Policy. The purpose of the Policy is to ensure that the cost of infrastructure is funded by developments with the overarching guiding principle that “Growth-Pays-For-Growth”.

In September 2024, Council received an application to subdivide a section at 173 Lake Terrace Taupō into 4 units.

On 20 December 2023 and 20 June 2024, Council staff issued invoices to the applicant to pay development contributions totalling \$75,379 on these subdivisions. Full payment of these contributions must be made before Council can issue a Code of Compliance Certificate and/or Section 224c Certificate.

On 21 May 2025, the applicant requested a reconsideration of these development contributions as provided under s199A of the LGA.

On 11 June 2025, Council's Reconsiderations Panel reviewed the applicant's request and decided that development contributions for the amount previously assessed by Council staff (of \$75,379) should be paid.

On 03 July 2025, the applicant filed an Objection as provided under s199C of the LGA.

Schedule 13A, Clause 3(1) of the LGA requires territorial authorities to select up to three Development Contributions Commissioners to decide an objection. The commissioner(s) must be selected from a register of commissioners appointed by the Minister, and published on the Department of Internal Affairs website: <https://www.dia.govt.nz/Register-of-Development-Contribution-Commissioners>.

Given the relatively small amount involved and the narrow area of dispute around the application of the policy in this specific case, Council staff considers that one Commissioner is appointed.

Council staff have gone through the Register of Development Commissioners and consider Ms. Tania Te Whenua (Te Whenua Consulting) as a suitable commissioner for this purpose given her experience as a practicing legal barrister and solicitor in Rotorua. However, her availability is still being ascertained.

NGĀ HĪRAUNGA | CONSIDERATIONS

Ngā Aronga Pūtea | Financial Considerations

The costs incurred in the process, including paying for the Commissioner's fees and costs related to the Hearing are all the responsibility of the applicant to pay and are on charged to them.

Council will incur costs associated with staff time required to prepare documentation and present evidence.

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 considerations are of relevance to this particular matter.

The proposal is a matter for consideration under the Local Government Act only.

Section 199C of the LGA provides applicants with the right to object to a territorial authority's assessment of development contributions required for their development.

When an objection is lodged, the LGA requires the territorial authority to follow the process outlined in Schedule 13A. This includes appointing up to three Development Contributions Commissioners to consider and decide the objection. These commissioners must be selected from the official Register of Development Contributions Commissioners, who are appointed by the Minister.

Ngā Hīraunga Kaupapa Here | Policy Implications

The Development Contributions Commissioner's decision may highlight inconsistencies or areas of ambiguity in the current Development Contributions Policy. If so, we may consider reviewing or amending the policy to ensure it remains fit for purpose—particularly in relation to AirBnB-type developments—and to prevent this from becoming a loophole that undermines the collection of appropriate contributions.

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 iwi, and hapū of our district.

The proposal involves a private party that is not affiliated with local iwi or hapū, and any decision taken by the Development Contributions Commissioner will not have any implications on these parties.

Ngā Tūraru | Risks

There are no significant risks. The amount in question is not material to our development contributions reserves. Should the Commissioner's decision highlight any ambiguity in the current Development Contributions Policy, we may consider reviewing or amending this policy to ensure it remains fit for purpose.

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

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

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

TE KŌRERO TAHI | ENGAGEMENT

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

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO PĀPAHO | COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

No communication/media required.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

It is recommended that Council selects Ms. Tania Te Whenua to hear, consider and decide on an objection to the assessed amount of development contributions at 173 Lake Terrace, Taupō. If Ms. Te Whenua is unavailable, Council delegates authority to Policy Manager to select a Commissioner from the Register of Development Contribution Commissioners.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.5 RECEIPT OF FINAL STATEMENTS OF INTENT – COUNCIL CONTROLLED ORGANISATIONS

Author: Tania Russell, Community Engagement and Development Manager

Authorised by: Hadley Tattle, General Manager People and Community Partnerships

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

For Council to receive the final Statements of Intent (SOIs) from its Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs).

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

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

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

The purpose of these separate accountability requirements are as follows:

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

Final SOIs from the following CCOs were received before the deadline of 30 June 2025:

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

The final SOIs are included for receipt at this meeting, following Council providing feedback on draft SOIs prior to the 1 May 2025 deadline.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

Council is required to receive the final SOIs from its CCOs in accordance with the LGA. The completed and attached SOIs were received by 30 June 2025 as required. The \$400K capital proposals are budgeted for in the Annual Plan and the TAA have made a payment towards their loan.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the final Statements of Intent from the following Council Controlled Organisations:

- i. Taupō Airport Authority (TAA);
- ii. Destination (Great) Lake Taupō (DGLT);
- iii. Bay of Plenty Local Authority Shared Services (BOPLASS); and
- iv. New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA).

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

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

5.6 TAUPŌ DISTRICT COUNCIL PERFORMANCE REPORT - JUNE 2025

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 including updates from the executive team, a portfolio update, and a finance report. Note that the finance report only contains an update on the capital delivery and TEL fund because the team are completing the financial year end close.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the information contained in the Performance Report for the month of June 2025.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Performance Report - June 2025
2. Portfolio Update - June 2025
3. Finance Report - June 2025

5.7 COUNCIL ENGAGEMENTS AUGUST 2025, APPOINTMENTS, AND TRAINING AND CONFERENCE OPPORTUNITIES

Author: Karen Watts, Senior Committee Advisor

Authorised by: Nigel McAdie, Legal and Governance Manager

ENGAGEMENTS

ENGAGEMENT	DAY	DATE	TIME
Citizenship Ceremony (Council Chamber)	Monday	4	10am-11.30am
Emergency Management Committee Meeting (Council Chamber)	Monday	4	1.30pm-3pm
Mangakino-Pouakani Representative Group Meeting (Mangakino Community Hub, Civic Centre, Rangatira Drive, Mangakino 3421)	Tuesday	5	10am-11.30am
Tūrangi Co-Governance Committee workshop (Te Mataapuna, Tūranhitukua Park, Hirangi Road, Tūrangi)	Wednesday	6	9.00am-10.00am
Tūrangi Co-Governance Committee meeting (Te Mataapuna, Tūrangitukua Park, Hirangi Road, Tūrangi)	Wednesday	6	10.00am-11.30am
Tūrangi / Tongariro Community Grant Distribution Committee meeting (Te Mataapuna, Tūrangitukua Park, Hirangi Road, Tūrangi)	Wednesday	6	2pm-4pm
Taupō / Taupō East Rural Community Grant Distribution Committee meeting (Council Chamber)	Thursday	7	10am-12pm
District Dog Control Committee meeting	Tuesday	19	11am-12.30pm
Public forum (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	26	12.30pm-1pm
Council meeting (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	26	1pm-3pm

APPOINTMENTS

It is proposed that Deputy Mayor Cr Kevin Taylor be appointed to the Waikato Waters Shareholders' Representative Forum for the remainder of the 2022-25 triennium. This is a non-voting position.

TRAINING AND CONFERENCE OPPORTUNITIES

No new training or conference opportunities have been received.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council

1. Receives the information relating to engagements for August 2025; and
2. Appoints Deputy Mayor Cr Kevin Taylor to the Waikato Waters Shareholders' Representative Forum for the remainder of the 2022-25 triennium.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

6 NGĀ KŌRERO TŪMATAITI | 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	Plain English reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter
Agenda Item No: 6.1 Appointment of Destination Great Lake Taupō trustees	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	To enable the privacy of candidates in the process of application for the vacant positions

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]*.