



AGENDA

Ordinary Council Meeting Tuesday, 22 October 2024

Date Tuesday, 22 October 2024

Time 2pm

Location Council Chamber
District Council Building
King George Place
Timaru

File Reference 1713735

Timaru District Council

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Ordinary Council will be held in the Council Chamber, District Council Building, King George Place, Timaru, on Tuesday 22 October 2024, at 2pm.

Council Members

Mayor Nigel Bowen (Chairperson), Clrs Allan Booth, Peter Burt, Gavin Oliver, Sally Parker, Stu Piddington, Stacey Scott, Scott Shannon, Michelle Pye and Owen Jackson

Quorum – no less than 5 members

Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

Councillors are reminded that if they have a pecuniary interest in any item on the agenda, then they must declare this interest and refrain from discussing or voting on this item and are advised to withdraw from the meeting table.

Nigel Trainor

Chief Executive

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- 1 Opening Prayer and Waiata**
- 2 Apologies**
- 3 Public Forum**
- 4 Identification of Urgent Business**
- 5 Identification of Matters of a Minor Nature**
- 6 Declaration of Conflicts of Interest**

7 Confirmation of Minutes

7.1 Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 17 September 2024

Author: Steph Forde, Corporate and Strategic Planner

Recommendation

That the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 17 September 2024 be confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting and that the Chairperson's electronic signature be attached.

Attachments

- 1. Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 17 September 2024**



MINUTES

Ordinary Council Meeting Tuesday, 17 September 2024

Ref: 1713735

**Minutes of Timaru District Council
Ordinary Council Meeting
Held in the Council Chamber, District Council Building, King George Place, Timaru
on Tuesday, 17 September 2024 at 2pm**

Present: Mayor Nigel Bowen (Chairperson), Clrs Allan Booth, Peter Burt, Gavin Oliver, Sally Parker, Stu Piddington, Stacey Scott, Scott Shannon, Michelle Pye

In Attendance: **Community Board Members:** Andy McKay

Officers: Nigel Trainor (Chief Executive), Susannah Ratahi (Acting Group Manager Infrastructure), Beth Stewart (Group Manager Community Services), Paul Cooper (Group Manager Environmental Services), Stephen Doran (Group Manager Corporate and Communications), Andrea Rankin (Chief Financial Officer), Andrea McAlister (Acting Group Manager People & Capabilities), Debbie Fortuin (Environmental Compliance Manager), Elliot Higbee (Legal Services Manager), Grant Hamel (Waste Operations Manager), Maddison Gourlay (Marketing and Communications Advisor), Matt Sisson (Property Projects Officer), Dianne Miller (Property Social Housing Officer), Jayson Ellis (Building Control Manager), Steph Forde (Corporate and Strategic Planner)

CCOs: Anthony Brien (Venture Timaru Chairperson), Nigel Davenport (Venture Timaru Chief Executive), Mark Rogers (TDHL Chairperson) Frazer Munro (TDHL General Manager)

1 Opening Prayer

Clr Sally Parker led the waiata.

Jason Shaw (St Andrews Church Geraldine) conducted the opening prayer.

2 Apologies

Apology

Resolution 2024/58

Moved: Clr Sally Parker

Seconded: Clr Peter Burt

That the apology received from Clr Owen Jackson be accepted.

Carried

3 Public Forum

There were no public forum items.

4 Identification of Urgent Business

No items of urgent business were received.

5 Identification of Matters of a Minor Nature

Clr Piddington raised the following matters to be discussed under Minor Nature:

- Update on when year to date financial reports will be received
- Update on Aigantighe Gallery strengthening
- Discussion on rates including administration on behalf of ECan
- Progress and next steps on RFP Process for Aorangi Stadium Project
- Update on investigation into cancelled flights out of Timaru in February 2024

6 Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

Mayor Nigel Bowen declared a conflict of interest with item 9.9, Clr Shannon will Chair the meeting for item 9.9.

Clr Scott and Clr Booth declared a conflict of interest with item 9.3 as both Councillors are currently Venture Timaru Board Members.

7 Confirmation of Minutes**7.1 Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 13 August 2024****Resolution 2024/59**

Moved: Deputy Mayor Scott Shannon

Seconded: Clr Stacey Scott

That the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 13 August 2024 be confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting and that the Chairperson's electronic signature be attached.

Carried

8 Schedules of Functions Attended**8.1 Schedule of Functions Attended by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors****Resolution 2024/60**

Moved: Clr Peter Burt

Seconded: Clr Gavin Oliver

That the Schedule of Functions Attended by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors be received and noted.

Carried

8.2 Schedule of Functions Attended by the Chief Executive

Resolution 2024/61

Moved: Mayor Nigel Bowen

Seconded: Cllr Sally Parker

That the Schedule of Functions Attended by the Chief Executive be received and noted.

Carried

9 Reports

9.1 Actions Register Update

The purpose of this report is to provide the Council with an update on the status of the action requests raised by councillors at previous Council meetings.

The Mayor spoke to this report to provide the Council with an update on the status of the action requests raised by councillors at previous Council meetings.

Cllr Scott requested the 'Template for Financial Impact' action remain on the register until such time as it is presented to Council.

The Chief Financial Officer confirmed the template has been developed and will be presented to Councillors at a subsequent meeting.

Cllr Scott also requested an update on the 'Asset Management Programme' for Parks and Greenspaces, specifically recruitment of the vacancy in the Parks team.

Group Manager Community Services advised that the Community Services group Site Managers are currently undertaking Asset Management Training, and are working towards draft asset management plans for each site by early 2025.

Acting Group Manager Infrastructure advised the recruitment is still in progress to fill the vacancy in the Parks team.

Cllr Piddington queried the progress of the 'Underutilised Assets' action as a report was due to be presented to Council at this meeting.

Discussion included the requirement of additional resource needed on this project and also a change in format to ensure all affected managers are included.

The members were in agreement that the 'Due Date' box in the register template should be utilised moving forward.

Resolution 2024/62

Moved: Cllr Michelle Pye

Seconded: Deputy Mayor Scott Shannon

That the Council receives and notes the updates to the Actions Register.

Carried

9.2 Release of Public Excluded Items

- 1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Council with an updated status of Public Excluded items released to the Public.

Resolution 2024/63

Moved: Deputy Mayor Scott Shannon

Seconded: Clr Gavin Oliver

That the Council notes the following public excluded items have been released to the public;

1. Infrastructure Committee – public excluded minutes 16 April 2024
2. Extraordinary Council Report - Theatre Royal and Heritage Facility Decision Report (redacted) 16 July 2024
3. Tenders and Procurement Committee Report - Item 9.2 Road Resurfacing Contract 2024-26 (redacted) 16 April 2024
4. Council Report – Item 13.2 Parks and Greenspace s17a Review Options (redacted) 26 March 2024

Carried

9.3 Venture Timaru Quarterly Report to 30 June 2024

Nigel Davenport (Venture Timaru Chief Executive) provided a summary of the Venture Timaru activities for the year 01 July 2023 – 30 June 2024.

The summary included a general overview of the districts economy, which had us well placed until the fourth quarter compared with the majority of other districts throughout the country. The districts labour market is holding well with unemployment rates below the national average. Conversations with some existing business owners in the district have confirmed that a number are deferring planned expansion due to other cost pressures, however some large manufacturing businesses are moving ahead with planned expansion and investment. Conversations are still ongoing with Scott Base despite recent project announcements.

Looking to the short term future, two priorities for Venture Timaru will be launching the ‘Toward 2050’ project in the community, and working with cruise operators to confirm visits throughout the season, in addition to progressing actions within the wider Strategic Priorities.

Other general discussion included retention of the remaining Regional Apprenticeship fund, themes from the VT business survey, and challenges in the driver licensing space highlighting a potential business opportunity.

Resolution 2024/64

Moved: Clr Sally Parker

Seconded: Clr Peter Burt

That Venture Timaru Ltd’s quarterly report for the period 1 April 2024 – 30 June 2024 be received and noted.

Carried

9.4 Timaru District Holdings Limited Financial Year 2023-24 Annual Management Report 01 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Mark Rogers (TDHL Chairperson) and Frazer Munro (TDHL General Manager) provided a summary of the Timaru District Holdings Limited (TDHL) activities for the financial year 01 July 2023 – 30 June 2024.

The summary included the unaudited financial statements which show a net income of \$6.35 million against a budget of \$13.25 million which is largely attributable to the lower than budgeted non cash incorporation of associates surplus. Underlying operations of TDHL remain strong with the EBIT being \$2.8 million against a budget of \$3.17 million. Revenue from property operations is ahead of budget but a lack of Quarter 3, and Quarter 4 dividends from Alpine Energy has lowered overall earnings.

The assessment of the activity targets, as outlined in the Statement of Intent (SOI) show that all targets have been met for the 2023/24 year, showing that relationships with Council, partners, and associates remain strong.

Due to associates performance, many of the financial targets in the SOI have not been met.

Despite this, TDHL continued to pay a dividend to Council as forecast, and in line with the SOI.

The Alpine Director appointments process is progressing in collaboration with other shareholders.

Upgrade and refurbishment works on the Union Bank building on Stafford Street are progressing well, and an interested party was shown through the former Majestic Theatre building also this week.

Discussion with members included the ability to borrow funds, and payment of dividend, due to the equity position, ability to smooth cashflows, long term business models of associates, and ability to finance the debt and interest costs.

The option of dividend being based on a percentage of profit rather than fixed was also discussed in addition to drawing on debt to invest in long term revenue generation.

Mr Rogers advised that the Letter of Expectation and Statement of Corporate Intent process with Alpine Energy, alongside other shareholders, will set realistic expectations for the associate including reliable network, sustainable financial delivery and dividend returning in the future.

Other general operational discussion included diversity of skill mix within the Alpine Energy Board, moving forward with exit options at the Showgrounds site including contractual conditions that will ensure further development on the site is beneficial to the district, portfolio of South Stafford Street buildings and preference for these not to be in the core portfolio beyond 2025, and any other options that were considered for the Union Bank building, such as demolition/ deterioration, prior to refurbishment.

Resolution 2024/65

Moved: Clr Allan Booth

Seconded: Clr Peter Burt

1. That Council receives and notes the Timaru District Holdings Limited Annual Management Report for the financial year 01 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 with particular attention to the:
 - (a) 01 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 financial results

(b) Annual service highlights

Carried

9.5 Dog Control Annual Report for the 2023/2024 Year

The Group Manager Environmental Services and Environmental Services Manager spoke to report which included

General discussion included good performance of the Animal Control team over the 12 month period. The increase in various aspects of dog control over the 2023/24 year included: five additional Dangerous Dog Classifications; 7% increase in infringement fines issued; barking dog complaints up 8%; wandering dog complaints up 20%; Dog attacks/ rushing incidents increased by 40%.

Resolution 2024/66

Moved: Clr Allan Booth

Seconded: Clr Peter Burt

1. That the Dog Control Annual Report for the 2023/2024 year be received and noted; and
2. That in accordance with the Dog Control Act 1996 the report be publicly notified; and
3. That the report is forwarded to the Secretary for Local Government.

Carried

9.6 Annual Report to Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority

The Environmental Compliance Manager and Group Manager Environmental Services gave an overview of Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA) and the statutory requirement to provide an Annual Report to the Authority.

General discussion included the attached report, the adoption of the Joint Local Alcohol Policy, functionality of the Timaru Licensing Committee including sufficient provision of meetings and hearings when needed.

Resolution 2024/67

Moved: Clr Michelle Pye

Seconded: Clr Gavin Oliver

That the Annual Report to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority be received and noted.

Carried

9.7 Parking Bylaw Addition for Caroline Bay Car Parking

The Legal Services Manager, acting Group Manager Infrastructure and Group Manager Environmental Services gave an overview of the report which included:

1. To consider an addition to the Timaru District Council Parking Bylaw through Council resolution under the Land Transport Act 1998, and the Parking Bylaw that will implement paid parking restrictions in identified areas at Caroline Bay. This will result in these additional rules being included in the Timaru District Council Bylaw, Chapter 13 Parking.
2. To legalise the resolution by way of signage and road markings, the report also proposes the Group Manager Infrastructure is delegated all necessary implementation powers and functions as the Road Control Authority.
3. To provide an option for further bespoke parking and traffic resolutions to be made by the Chairperson of the Infrastructure committee and the General Manager of Infrastructure, as Road Control Authority, to manage traffic and parking at the Caroline Bay Carnival over the period of 26 December 2024 to 12 January 2025.

Discussion included whether the proposed recommendation of metered areas and signage would be sufficient to not only contain freedom camping to one area but also to dissuade users from camping in other carpark area in the wider Caroline Bay reserve.

Consideration was given to amending the proposed areas allowing overnight self-contained camping to also include other sites within the Caroline Bay area, including the grassed area within Port Loop. It was agreed that for the purposes of a trial period over the coming summer months the permanent areas would initially be the eastern carparks as planned, with the addition of Port Loop, with the option to increase the area temporarily over special event periods such as the Caroline Bay Carnival.

Other considerations included provision of signage in areas where overnight camping will continue to be prohibited which resulted in an additional resolution being included "that overnight parking should be prohibited in areas of Caroline Bay not specified here."

Further discussion also included possible impact on existing infrastructure in close proximity to the proposed sites, such as toilets, which the Acting Group Manager Infrastructure confirmed there were no known capacity limitations.

It was also confirmed that the 'Pay my Park' app would be the revenue collection system.

Clr Burt queried whether there would be any changes to the Freedom Camping Act that could affect the ability to enact the proposed changes within this report. The Legal Services Manager did not foresee any issues however a workshop is planned for the 8th October to discuss any implications on Council Activities that this legislative change may have.

Resolution 2024/68

Moved: Clr Allan Booth

Seconded: Clr Michelle Pye

- L. That Council resolves the following parking addition to Chapter 13 Parking of the Timaru District Council Consolidated Bylaw:
 - That parking in the two carparks at the eastern end of Caroline Bay accessed from Marine Parade nearest the beach, and the Port Loop interior, be metered between 9pm and 9am.
 - That the fee for this metered overnight parking be \$20 including GST.

2. All revenue, less expenses, gathered through this is ringfenced for investment in Caroline Bay facilities.
3. Council delegates to the Group Manager Infrastructure, as the Road Controlling Authority, all necessary powers and functions to implement the parking resolution.
4. Council delegates to the Group Manager Infrastructure & Group Manager Environmental Services to determine the best method to obtain revenue and monitor non-compliance for overnight parking at Caroline Bay.
5. Council delegates to the Chairperson of the Infrastructure Committee and the Group Manager Infrastructure, as the Road Corridor Authority, all necessary powers and functions to design, authorise, install and operate temporary traffic control devices and parking fee at the grassed area east of the Piazza promenade in Caroline Bay over the period of 26 December 2024 to 12 January 2025 to manage traffic and parking issues.
5. That overnight parking should be prohibited in areas of Caroline Bay not specified here.

Carried

9.8 Waste Levy Overview

The Waste Operations Manager provided Council with an overview of the Waste Levy Regulations and how the Waste Levy has been used to support the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) for the Timaru District. The report was requested following the adoption of the Timaru District Council WMMP 2024-2030.

The Levy raises revenue to fund Waste Minimisation activities that reduce environmental harm or increase environmental benefits, with 50% of the revenue raised going toward Territorial Authorities to promote or achieve waste minimisation activities set out in their WMMP.

Discussion included whether consideration had been given to utilising the funds received through the Levy to fund community initiatives. The Waste Operations Manager confirmed there are opportunities within the WMMP including provision for businesses in the community who are focussing on waste minimisation activities, and was on the Assessment Committee this year, however no local businesses in the Timaru District submitted.

The Council also discussed opportunities in the waste management and minimisation sector including bio-gas , bio-digesters, and food to fertiliser to explore in future.

Resolution 2024/69

Moved: Mayor Nigel Bowen

Seconded: Clr Peter Burt

That Council receives and notes the Waste Levy overview information.

Carried

Resolution 2024/70

Moved: Mayor Nigel Bowen

Seconded: Clr Stu Piddington

That Council resolves to sit for more than two hours.

Carried

9.9 Social Housing 17A Insights Report

The Chief Executive gave an overview of the MartinJenkins Housing Insight Report August 2024 and the related Section 17a Review of Council Housing that is currently in progress.

At 4:04 pm, Clr Peter Burt returned to the meeting.

Discussion included different service delivery models that are used nationwide, true cost of the portfolio including operating expenditure vs revenue, depreciation and staff costs, vision for the district and how social housing fits, available funding streams not currently being explored, and a strong emphasis on working with partner agencies, community organisations and tenants throughout workshoping and any decision making process.

At 4:16 pm, Clr Stu Piddington left the meeting.

The Property Social Housing Officer gave an update to the Council including current occupancy at 96%, and 96.6% having Healthy Homes sign-off, with the remaining 3.4% expected to be completed following renovation in the next few weeks.

At 4:24 pm, Clr Stu Piddington returned to the meeting.

Resolution 2024/71

Moved: Clr Peter Burt

Seconded: Clr Gavin Oliver

That Council

1. Receive and review the MartinJenkins Housing Insight Report
2. Agree to a Housing Strategic Framework workshop in October.

Carried

10 Consideration of Urgent Business Items

No items of urgent business were received.

11 Consideration of Minor Nature Matters

11.1 Year to date financials

Cr Stu Piddington requested an update on when the year to date financials are expected to be complete and received by Council.

The Chief Financial Officer tabled a provisional financial performance update for the period 1 July to 31 August, and gave a general overview of the year-end financial performance including expected completion timeframe of the Annual Report being adoption on the 31st October, with Audit NZ completing their assessments by 21 October. The Chief Executive advised moving forward that finance updates will be received by Councillors monthly.

11.2 Rates discussion including administration of Environment Canterbury (ECan) rates

Cr Piddington requested a general rates discussion including administration of ECan rates.

The Chief Financial Officer gave a high level overview of how rates are calculated using four properties on the same street with different rating costs depending on the services they receive such as the size of their rubbish bin, as well as the variance in land value and how this affects the overall rate invoice.

Discussion included differentials applied to different sectors, correction of waste service charges through consolidation of kerbside and general waste fees.

The Chief Financial Officer also advised that Council receive 2% of the overall ECan rate take as payment for administering the rate on their behalf. Last Financial year this amounted to \$232,000.

Cr Piddington queried whether the revenue generated from administering the ECan rate is worth the staff resource and public perception that these rates are also Council. Mayor Bowen advised this would be a decision to be made at a Governance level and also community consultation may highlight the desire to have one rates invoice rather than split into multiple.

11.3 Aigantighe Gallery Strengthening

Cr Piddington requested an update on the Aigantighe Gallery Strengthening Project including cost of additional strengthening around the north side windows, and will this work affect the opening date.

The Group Manager Community Services confirmed that an update will be provided to the Community Services Standing Committee Meeting on the 8th October. The Chief Executive added that the reinforcing steel is in situ and concrete is curing with no additional costs.

11.4 Aorangi Stadium Project Update

Cr Piddington requested clarification on next steps for the Aorangi Stadium Project when the Request for Pricing (RFP) closes on the 24th September.

The Chief Executive advised that the Tender Evaluation Team has been appointed which will evaluate all conforming tenders after the closing date, then provide a report to the Tenders and Procurement Committee for endorsement, followed by a report to Council with two prospective dates in November.

11.5 Update on investigation into cancelled flights out of Timaru

Cr Piddington questioned whether there were any updates from the investigation into cancelled flights out of Timaru in February 2024.

Acting Group Manager Infrastructure advised that they are not across the outcomes of investigation into the cause and will defer to the Group Manage Infrastructure to provide an update at the next meeting.

Cr Booth raised an issue with the faulty barrier and payment unit in the Airport Carpark, advising that we are losing revenue through customers being able to park without payment.

Acting Group Manager Infrastructure advised options analysis is underway to identify a more secure and reliable means of restricting access of, and recovering payment from, users.

Property Project Officer provided some further information that the assets in question have been repurposed from the Sophia Street Carpark so are very old and due for replacement.

12 Public Forum Items Requiring Consideration

There were no public forum items.

13 Resolution to Exclude the Public 4:54pm

Resolution 2024/72

Moved: Mayor Nigel Bowen

Seconded: Clr Sally Parker

That the public be excluded from—

- *(b)the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely,—

13.1 Public Excluded Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 13 August 2024

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

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Plain English Reason
<p>13.1 - Public Excluded Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 13 August 2024</p>	<p>Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.</p>	<p>The public excluded minutes of the meeting held on 13 August 2024 are considered confidential pursuant to the provisions of the LGOIMA Act of 1987.</p> <p>The specific provisions of the Act that relate to these minutes can be found in the open minutes of the meeting held on 13 August 2024.</p>

Carried

Note

Section 48(4) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 provides as follows:

- “(4)Every resolution to exclude the public shall be put at a time when the meeting is open to the public, and the text of that resolution (or copies thereof)—
 - (a)shall be available to any member of the public who is present; and
 - (b)shall form part of the minutes of the local authority.”

14 Public Excluded Reports

13.1 Public Excluded Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 13 August 2024

15 Readmittance of the Public

Resolution 2024/73

Moved: Deputy Mayor Scott Shannon

Seconded: Clr Gavin Oliver

That the meeting moves out of Closed Meeting into Open Meeting.

Carried

The meeting closed at 4:56pm.

.....
Chairperson

8 Schedules of Functions Attended

8.1 Schedule of Functions Attended by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors

Author: Alesia Cahill, Executive Support Manager

Authoriser: Nigel Bowen, Mayor

Recommendation

That the Schedule of Functions Attended by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors be received and noted.

Functions Attended by the Mayor for the Period 9 September 2024 to 4 October 2024.

<i>9 September 2024</i>	Attended Audit and Risk Committee meeting Attended Theatre Royal Community meeting Attended Community Trust Mid-South Canterbury AGM
<i>10 September 2024</i>	Attended Local Water Done Well information session Attended Sister Cities Subcommittee meeting
<i>11 September 2024</i>	Attended Welcoming Week Coffee Group with Multicultural Aoraki Attended South Canterbury Drama League AGM
<i>13 September 2024</i>	Attended Local Water Done Well information session Led Jorja Millers Hall of Fame ceremony
<i>16 September 2024</i>	Attended Canterbury Biodiversity Champions meeting Attended Ashburton Events Centre (theatre) site visit
<i>17 September 2024</i>	Led Citizenship Ceremony #1 Led Citizenship Ceremony #2 Chaired Council meeting
<i>18 September 2024</i>	Presented at ECANs Initial Proposal Hearing – Representation Review
<i>20 September 2024</i>	Attended Local Water Done Well information session Spoke and presented at South Canterbury Service Awards - Hato Hone St John
<i>24 September 2024</i>	Attended EOC Foundation course (Civil Defence) Attended LGNZ roundtable information session on NZSIS threats
<i>25 September 2024</i>	Attended Aoraki Settling-In Collective visit with MBIE officials
<i>27 September 2024</i>	Waited outside the Caroline Bay Hall during the Alliance Smithfield closure meeting and spoke to multiple media providers and employees

- Spoke with multiple media providers regarding Alliance Smithfields proposed closure
- 28 September 2024* Attended Fraser Park Grand opening and cut ribbon
- 2 October 2024* Attended Geraldine Community Board meeting
- 3 October 2024* Attended Community Leaders Support meeting for Alliance Smithfield staff
- Attended Alliance Smithfield closure meeting
- Met with Te Hautū Kahurangi - NZ Tertiary Education Union representative
- 4 October 2024* Attended luncheon with Hon Simon Bridges

In addition to these duties I met with 36 members of the public on issues of concern to them.

Functions Attended by the Deputy Mayor for the Period 9 September 2024 to 4 October 2024.

- 12 September 2024* Judged Kiwi Bank Local Heroes competition
- 13 September 2024* Attended Jorja Millers Hall of Fame ceremony

Attachments

Nil

8.2 Schedule of Functions Attended by the Chief Executive

Author: Alana Hobbs, Executive Support Coordinator

Authoriser: Nigel Trainor, Chief Executive

Recommendation

That the Schedule of Functions Attended by the Chief Executive be received and noted.

Functions Attended by the Chief Executive for the Period 9 September 2024 and 4 October 2024.

- 9 September 2024* Attended Audit and Risk Committee meeting
 Attended Community Theatre Royal meeting
- 10 September 2024* Attended Local Water Done Well information session
- 11 September 2024* Met with Managing Director and Chair of Timaru District Holdings Limited
- 13 September 2024* Attended Hall of Fame Ceremony for Jorja Miller
- 17 September 2024* Attended Citizenship Ceremony
 Attended Council meeting
- 20 September 2024* Met with representatives from Department of Internal Affairs
- 30 September 2024* Attended Temuka Community Board meeting
- 1 October 2024* Attended Aorangi Stadium Trust meeting
- 4 October 2024* Met with representatives from Air New Zealand

Meetings were also held with various ratepayers, businesses and/or residents on a range of operational matters.

Attachments

Nil

9 Reports

9.1 Sister Cities - Eniwa Student Exchange presentations

Author: Alesia Cahill, Executive Support Manager

Authoriser: Nigel Bowen, Mayor

Recommendation

That the Sister Cities, Eniwa Student Exchange verbal presentations be received and noted.

Purpose of Report

- 1 Three students, Hayden James (Roncalli), Ella Laming (Craighead) and Kiah Kaulave (Timaru Girls High) to share their experience of their Eniwa, Japan 2024 student exchange.

Discussion

- 2 This is a verbal presentation.

Attachments

Nil

9.2 Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy Hearing

Author: Brendan Madley, Senior Policy Advisor
Jayson Ellis, Building Control Manager

Authoriser: Paul Cooper, Group Manager Environmental Services

Recommendation

That Council:

1. Notes all written submissions received during the consultation period; and
2. Acknowledges the submitter who has spoken to their submission; and
3. Notes that all feedback will be considered as part of the deliberations on the Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy.

Purpose of Report

- 1 The purpose of this report is to present Council with the written submissions and feedback received on the Draft Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy, and to also provide, in accordance with s 83(d) of the Local Government Act 2002, an opportunity for persons to make oral submissions.

Assessment of Significance

- 2 This report, and the Hearing, is assessed as being of low significance in respect to Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Overall, the draft Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy is assessed as high significance for any owner or manager of a dangerous, affected or insanitary building, however these people are unlikely to be identified as part of the policy review consultation.

Background

- 3 Council adopted a draft Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy and Statement of Proposal as the basis for consultation on 13th August 2024.
- 4 Consultation occurred between 19th August to 23rd September 2024.
- 5 Council promoted the opportunity to make a submission via:
 - 5.1 Weekly advertisements in the Noticeboard section of *The Timaru Courier*.
 - 5.2 The Council website, and dedicated sub-page.
 - 5.3 Physical materials made available in Council's Main Building and Libraries/ Service Centres.
- 6 The Hearing is an opportunity for elected members to hear from and ask questions of submitters, and to request that officers prepare any additional information for consideration as part of the deliberations.

Submissions

- 7 Two submissions were received and considered valid.

- 8 The two submissions are attached to this report.
- 9 No late submissions were received.
- 10 All submitters were asked whether they supported the draft policy. The responses are outlined below.

	<i># of responses</i>	<i>%</i>
Do you support the proposed draft policy?		
Yes	0	0%
No	2	100%
No response	0	0%
Total	2	100%

- 11 A submission analysis, including proposed amendments to the policy, will be included as part of the deliberations and adoption report. It is not included in this report because it will include material from this Hearing.

Hearing

- 12 At the time of writing, one person has requested to speak to Council in support of their submission.
- 13 The Hearing timetable is inserted below. It may change prior to the Hearing, for example if the submitter withdraws.

Time	Name	Organisation	Submission page # (see # top right of page)
2:10pm	Christopher Templeton	N/A	009

- 14 At the time of writing, it is yet to be confirmed whether the submitter will attend Council in person, or speak remotely.

Relevant Legislation, Council Policy and Plans

- 15 Building Act 2004
- 16 Local Government Act 2002

Financial and Funding Implications

- 17 The costs of undertaking the Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy review, including the consultation, has been met from existing budgets. No overspend is expected. The policy, if amended from the draft, may have additional fiscal implications.

Other Considerations

- 18 It is currently intended to bring a report to Council on 10th December 2024 to enable deliberations and adopt a version of the policy.

Attachments

- 1. **Submissions received on Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy consultation**

001

Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy Submission Form - 2024 review

First Name *

Hebe

Last Name *

Gibson

Organisation (if applicable)

National Public Health Service

Phone (landline or mobile)

Email *

[REDACTED]

Postal address

Do you want to speak to your submission at a Council Hearing? *

Yes No

The Hearings, if necessary, would be held in October. There will be the ability to present in person or remotely. If you select "Yes", we will contact you at the close of submissions to arrange your day and time.

Do you agree with the draft policy? *

Yes No

Provide any comments to support your view

What changes, if any, would you like to see to the draft policy?

Is there anything else you would like to add to your submission?

Upload files here

Please only upload .pdf, .doc or .docx files. 5MB max per file.

Other attached files: National Public Health Service Submission Final.pdf

Privacy Statement

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All submissions are public information and will be included on Council's website and/or in public documents located at Council offices and Libraries/Service Centres. This will include your name and, if applicable, the organisation you represent.

The contact information (phone number and/or email address and/or postal address) that you provide via the submission form will be accessible to and used by Council staff only for submission administration purposes; it will not be made publicly available. However, the content of attachments you provide with your submission - including any private and contact information - may not be redacted. Please contact us via submission@timdc.govt.nz if you have any questions about this, before making your submission.

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003

Health New Zealand
Te Whatu Ora

20 September 2024

Timaru District Council
2 King George Place
PO Box 522
Timaru 7940

Tēnā koutou,

Submission on Timaru District Council's Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy

1. Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the Timaru District Council's Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy (the Policy). This submission has been compiled by the National Public Health Service (NPHS) Te Waipounamu region, Health New Zealand – Te Whatu Ora. NPHS Te Waipounamu services the South Island including the Timaru District.
2. NPHS recognises its responsibilities to improve, promote and protect the health of people and communities of Aotearoa New Zealand under the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022 and the Health Act 1956.
3. Pae Ora requires the health sector to protect and promote healthy communities and health equity across different population groups by working together with multiple sectors to address the determinants of health.
4. NPHS is focused on the achievement of equitable health outcomes. We use the Ministry of Health's definition of equity:
*In Aotearoa New Zealand people have differences in health that are not only avoidable, but unfair and unjust. Equity recognises different people with different levels of advantage require different approaches and resources to get equitable health outcomes.*¹
5. This submission responds to some of the questions provided in the Timaru District Council's Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy submission template.
6. This submission sets out matters of interest and concern to NPHS Te Waipounamu, and our recommendations are based on evidence about public health and equity, as well as the experience of public health officers.

¹ Ministry of Health – Manatū Hauora (2024, July 2). Achieving equity. <https://www.health.govt.nz/about-ministry/what-we-do/achieving-equity>



General Comments

7. We welcome the opportunity to comment on the Timaru District Council's Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy.
8. Health and wellbeing are influenced by a wide range of factors beyond the health sector. These factors are often referred to as the 'social determinants of health', and can be described as the environmental, economic and social conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age.²
9. The diagram³ below shows how these determinants of health are complex and interlinked. A multisectoral and collaborative approach to improving health outcomes is necessary because many levers for health outcomes sit outside the health sector.⁴

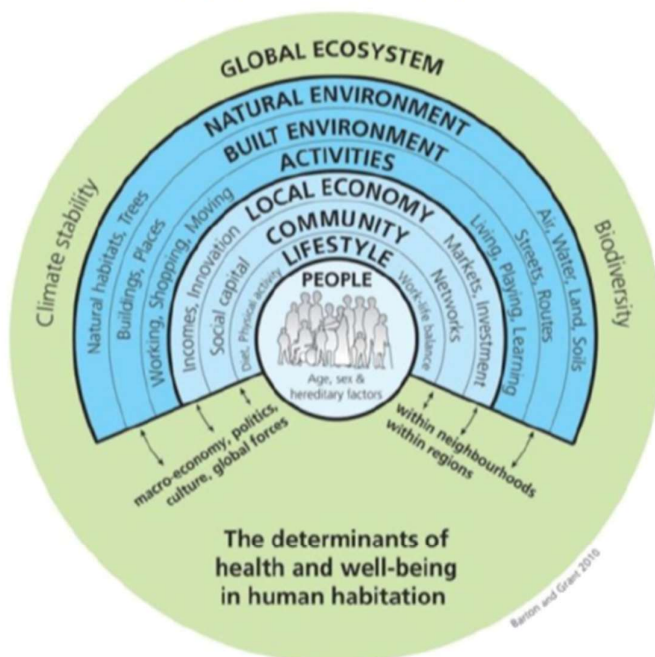


Figure 1: Social determinants of health

² Public Health Advisory Committee. (2004). *The Health of People and Communities. A Way Forward: Public Policy and the Economic Determinants of Health*. Public Health Advisory Committee.
https://mohlibrary.soflinkhosting.co.nz/443/liberty/Opac.cgi?mode=BASIC&openDetail=true&corporation=default_corp&action=search&queryTerm=uuid%3D%225e0914be0a5a01e27bf294000051624%22&editionId=5e0914be0a5a01e27bf294000051624&operator=ORAurl=%2Fopac%2Fsearch.do
³ Barton, H. & Grant, M. (2006). A health map for the local human habitat. *The Journal of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health*, 126(6), 252-253.
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1468424006070466>
⁴ World Health Organization. (2018). Key learning on Health in All Policies implementation from around the world – Information Brochure. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization. Accessed from: https://www.who.int/publications/item/WHO-CED-PHE-SDH-18_1

Specific Comments

10. NPHS Te Waipounamu commends Timaru District Council for the development and review of its Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy (the Policy). Councils have an important role to play when responding to issues related to these types of buildings.
11. There are potential health implications associated with people living in insanitary and dangerous conditions. Councils have a range of legislative and regulatory tools available to them that can contribute to minimising the potential risks that insanitary and dangerous building conditions can pose to human health.
12. It is positive that Council recognises its legislative obligations under the Building Act 2004 in relation to dangerous and insanitary buildings but there are also relevant sections of the Health Act 1956 that may be applicable when considering and assessing buildings that might be deemed as insanitary. The Health Act 1956 is not referenced in the Policy, nor are the ways that this is applied by Council, particularly in respect of its powers and duties under Part 2 of that Act.
13. The Policy does not include sufficient detail about how Council intends to deal with situations where dangerous and insanitary conditions are likely to affect the health of individuals. In addition, there is no mention of the coordinated multi-agency approach that is often required when responding to these health-related issues.

Recommendations:

14. **NPHS Te Waipounamu recommends that the Policy refers to the relevant sections of the Health Act 1956.** Council's response to dangerous and insanitary buildings is intertwined with its roles in relation to sections 29, 41 and 42 of the Health Act 1956, which include specific definitions and actions associated with insanitary housing and Section 126 which defines infirm and neglected persons.
15. Section 29 of the Health Act 1956 defines the term nuisance which may relate to overcrowding and insanitary conditions that are likely to cause injury to the health of people, and dwellings that are unfit for human habitation. Incidents of severe domestic squalor can include extremely unhygienic conditions and hoarding, where the accumulation of material has led to the living environment being unclean, insanitary or dangerous. This section of the Health Act also applies

to areas on land outside of the premises for the purposes of reducing harbourage for pests and accumulation on properties.

16. Sections 41 and 42 of the Health Act 1956 detail the circumstances in which Council may issue a cleaning order or require repairs and/or issue closing orders due in part to insanitary conditions likely to cause injury to the health of any persons living there.

17. Section 126 of the Health Act 1956 refers to infirm and neglected persons. These persons are often affected by dangerous and/or insanitary buildings and living conditions. A committal order can be sought by the Medical Officer of Health if they believe the person's health and well-being are at risk from the conditions in which they are living.

18. Although a Medical Officer of Health may invoke section 126 to deal with situations where infirm and neglected persons or domestic squalor is involved, this power must be exercised with restraint. The decision is made by the District Court and the threshold to deny someone the normal freedoms of life is very high. Application for a committal order should not be considered unless the Medical Officer of Health believes the person's health and well-being are at risk from the conditions in which they are living, and there are no other feasible options to address that risk.

19. The aim is to ensure there is appropriate support in place so that the person can remain living as independently as possible without significantly compromising their personal health or the health of the public. It is only when this is not possible, and all other courses of action have been explored and exhausted, that the powers of committal under section 126 the Health Act 1956 should be considered.

20. Nuisance conditions or substandard housing should be dealt with using the other appropriate legislative and regulatory tools available, rather than through invoking section 126.

21. NPHS Te Waipounamu recommends that the Policy includes details regarding responses and actions in relation to environmental interventions by the Council, for example cleansing orders, and the abatement of nuisance conditions under the Health Act 1956.

22. NPHS Te Waipounamu recommends that the Policy recognises the complex nature of people living in insanitary conditions and that it identifies how Council intends to liaise with agencies from a health perspective. A multi-agency response has been identified as a model of best practice. This will usually include Council (environmental health and building compliance staff), NPHS (Health Protection Officers and Medical Officers of Health), Fire and

Emergency NZ, as well as appropriate health care providers (such as general practitioners, health of older persons services and/or mental health services) and relevant community support organisations.

23. When referring to assessing buildings, the Policy does encourage staff to seek advice from *Fire and Emergency NZ, or other professional or organisation deemed appropriate by council*. However, this liaison could be widened to specifically include other potential stakeholders that may be involved in helping to manage complex situations.

24. Interagency groups have been set up in some regions to provide pathways for referral, as well as guidelines and information to ensure that the people living in severe domestic squalor are assisted in a consistent, sustainable and efficient way.

25. **NPHS Te Waipounamu recommends that the role of key Council staff such as Environmental Health Officers is also documented in the policy.** These responsibilities may include ensuring the building meets Building Act 2004 and Health Act 1956, that they act to remedy insanitary or nuisance conditions, and that they refer to Medical Officer of Health where they consider further action is necessary.

Conclusion

26. NPHS Te Waipounamu does not wish to be heard with respect to this submission.

27. Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the Timaru District Council Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy.

Ngā mihi,



Vince Barry

Regional Director
National Public Health Service
Te Waipounamu Region

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Health New Zealand
Te Whatu Ora

Contact details

Alizon Paterson
NPHS Te Waipounamu

Alizon.paterson@cdhb.health.nz

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government 6

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Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy Submission Form - 2024 review

First Name *

Christopher

Last Name *

Templeton

Organisation (if applicable)

Phone (landline or mobile)

██████████

Email *

████████████████████

Postal address

████████████████████

Do you want to speak to your submission at a Council Hearing? *

Yes No

The Hearings, if necessary, would be held in October. There will be the ability to present in person or remotely. If you select "Yes", we will contact you at the close of submissions to arrange your day and time.

Do you agree with the draft policy? *

Yes No

Provide any comments to support your view

I do not agree with the draft policy in that it does not make enough distinction and protection for heritage buildings, and can run the risk of letting owner of such buildings employ the technique of demolition by neglect.

What changes, if any, would you like to see to the draft policy?

I would like to see in the policy definitions under Heritage Buildings as well as clause (i) and (ii) of the Building Act definition, the definition specifically mention also buildings scheduled under a district plan.
I would like to see Heritage Buildings (both listed and scheduled) treated differently to non-Heritage buildings in that they are a public and finite Taonga and so therefore more weight should be given to remedial work to remove the danger - rather than demolition work to remove the danger. To this end, I would like to see a requirement to consult with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga regarding the most appropriate way of a building defect being resolved. Also in cases of public interest, (as mentioned in the alternative policy options) that consultation with the public and/or other heritage experts is applied to any buildings in question.

Is there anything else you would like to add to your submission?

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Please only upload .pdf, .doc or .docx files. 5MB max per file.

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9.3 Actions Update Register**Author:** Steph Forde, Corporate and Strategic Planner**Authoriser:** Stephen Doran, Group Manager Corporate and Communications**Recommendation**

That the Council receives and notes the updates to the Actions Register.

Purpose of Report

- 1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Council with an update on the status of the action requests raised by councillors at previous Council meetings.

Assessment of Significance

- 2 This matter is assessed to be of low significance under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy as there is no impact on the service provision, no decision to transfer ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from Council, and no deviation from the Long Term Plan.

Discussion

- 3 The Actions register is a record of actions requested by councillors. It includes a status and comments section to update the Council on the progress of each item.

Attachments

1. **Council Actions Required**

Information Requested from Councillors (Council)

Information Requested	Budget Reallocation Trial				
Date Raised:	17 October 2023			Status:	On Going
Issue Owner	Chief Financial Officer	Due Date:		Completed Date:	
<p>Background: The Councillors requested that a trial is to commence that includes officers work to advise the Chair of the relevant committee when budget reallocation occurs which is each Group Managers responsibility and provide an update to the Commercial and Strategy Committee in the Financial Report. This trial will be reviewed in March.</p> <p>Update: This has been implemented in the Monthly Financial Update to the Commercial and Strategy Committee for September 2023 and will continue to feature in these reports until a review of the trial in March 2024.</p> <p>July 2024 Update: Budget reallocation will be continued on a trial basis pending a further review .</p> <p>September 2024 Update: This will remain on here until such time it is used for a report at which time we will review layout for approval for on going use.</p>					

Information Requested	Investigate Subcontracting Across Council				
Date Raised:	12 December 2023			Status:	On Going
Issue Owner	Group Manager Infrastructure	Due Date:	TBA	Completed Date:	
<p>Background: The Councillors requested a report on sub-contracting across council where sub-contracting is occurring with the consideration to if these services can be delivered in – house.</p> <p>Examples include – Street sweeping, rubbish collection.</p>					

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March 2024 Update: The Infrastructure Group is looking at alternative ways of carrying out various services, starting with the s17a review of Parks. Some of the identified opportunities will be included within the report on underutilised assets.

May 2024 Update: Direction has now been received on Parks and Recreation services. Review of Public Place Waste Disposal is being carried out – seeking direction if there are other areas Councillors would like reviewed.

July 2024 Update: Officers met on 23 May to discuss potential efficiencies in the delivery of services across different groups. These included the use of in-house services across groups or consolidation of individual contracts within groups to take a Council wide approach. Examples are use of in-house parks resources for Council property grounds maintenance, consolidation of public refuse bins collection to gain economies of scale, or consolidation of cleaning services into a Council wide contract rather than contracts in individual groups. The outcome is to initiate the development of a 5 year delivery plan for services that can be delivered in house or packaged in a different way to ensure the best community outcomes.

August 2024 Update: Request for a road map to come back to Council.

September 2024 Update: The first business case (street sweeping) is being finalised for the group to review. This template will then be used for the other services that have been identified as there being potential opportunity for review. The list so far includes General Cleaning, Building Maintenance, Graffiti, Gardening, Commercial Waste, Public Place Waste and Security. The purpose of having a 5 year plan is around looking at contracts that may not be due to expire for some time but to have a plan for when they do expire.

October 2024 Update: The Street Sweeping business case has been completed with a recommendation to retain the status quo contracting this out. Business cases are currently being prepared for cleaning and electrical services. This will be a ongoing project over several months as we work through various services. Is Council seeking continued updates or comfortable that this piece of work is being managed and can be removed from the actions register.

Information Requested	Investigate Small Trades		
Date Raised:	12 December 2023	Status:	On Going
Issue Owner	Chief Financial Officer	Due Date:	TBA
Completed Date:			
Background: The Councillors requested a report on Trades: investigate the value of small trades outside of large contracts with the consideration to these being offered in-house. With an analysis of both procurement and spend on invoices under \$10k. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are we getting competitive pricing with a preferred supplier. • Do we get to a level whereby in-house provision of the particular trade could be the better way forward. 			

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Update: Investigation is in progress and will return to council once complete.

September 2024 Update: This is underway, working on electricians, plumbers, cleaners as a starting point.

Information Requested	Underutilised Assets				
Date Raised:	12 December 2023			Status:	Ongoing
Issue Owner	Group Manager Property	Due Date:	10 December 2024	Completed Date:	
<p>Background: The Councillors requested an investigation on assets that are not being utilised that could be sold. For example small pieces of land.</p> <p>Update: A property list has been sent to the Programme Delivery Manager for Infrastructure to check off and add or delete any properties, as well as note if they are available for possible sale/divestment. Manager of Property Services and Client Representative is working on the vertical property list. This should be tabled at the next meeting.</p> <p>March 2024 Update – Work is continuing on this to present to Council for consideration.</p> <p>26 March 2024 – The Councillors agreed to merge this action with the following: Background: Clr Michelle Pye requested a review of all “non core” assets to determine if we are getting a commercial return on them or if they would be better sold. Update: Working through this action as part of the Underutilised assets action. This portion is under investigation and will return to council once completed.</p> <p>May 2024 Update – The report on underutilised assets is being presented to the May Council meeting.</p> <p>July 2024 Update - Next report going to the 13 August Council meeting for an update and next group of properties for review.</p> <p>July 2024 Update – Requested is for a clearer process moving forward, including, information of advertising the assets, and assets put back on the table for discussion. This Action will be subject further discussion between CE and Officers.</p> <p>August 2024 Update - request for an update to be presented at the 17 September Council meeting</p> <p>October 2024 Update – Development of a draft property divestment policy which will be presented to Council in December alongside an update on progress of sale of assets as agreed in prior Council resolutions.</p>					

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Information Requested	Template for Financial Impact			
Date Raised:	12 December 2023	Status:	On Going	
Issue Owner	Chief Financial Officer	Due Date:	TBA	Completed Date:
<p>Background: The Councillors requested a template for financial impact when there is a recommendation to do something, rate or loan funded, ongoing costs, expiry of Capital projects.</p> <p>Update: This is a work in progress and will be developed over time when needed. This action can now be closed out as this will be an on-going activity.</p> <p>September 2024 Update: This will remain on here until such time it is used for a report. At this time we will review layout for approval for on going use.</p>				

Information Requested	Social Housing			
Date Raised:	7 March 2024	Status:	Ongoing	
Issue Owner:	Group Manager Property	Due Date:	10 December 2024	Completed Date:
<p>Background: Clr Michelle Pye requested a report on Social Housing and whether Council should be delivering this or a community trust that would be better placed to apply for funding and have a sole focus of solving housing issues for more vulnerable members of our community.</p> <p>Update: A report on this will be on the agenda for the 26 March meeting.</p> <p>May 2024 Update: For a social housing 17a review to be brought to the June meeting. This action was discussed in the report 9.1 Actions Register Update.</p> <p>May 2024 Update: Councillors requested List of social houses Council owns all 260 of them , and for the discussion to be taken offline for further information gathering. This action was discussed in the report 9.1 Actions Register Update</p> <p>July 2024 Update: Report will be going up to the September Council meeting.</p> <p>August 2024 Update - request to stay on the actions register until papers have been presented to Council September meeting</p> <p>October 2024 Update – A Workshop has been scheduled for 19th November, which will be followed by a report to Council in December.</p>				

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Information Requested	Asset Management Programme		
Date Raised:	26 March 2024	Status:	On Going
Issue Owner:	Group Manager Infrastructure	Due Date:	TBA
Completed Date:			
<p>Background: Councillors requested for an asset management programme regarding the Parks and Greenspaces s17a Review Options report to be brought back to Council</p> <p>May 2024 Update: The preparation of a Parks and Greenspaces Asset Management Plan is underway. This will inform maintenance programmes and Level of Service that can be delivered within approved budgets. The delivery of this will be partially in-house and external contracted services as resolved by Council at the last meeting, this work is expected to be completed later this year and will be reported back to Council at the 17 September 2024 meeting.</p> <p>May 2024 Update: Councillors requested for the employment of a person, and for the process to begin – and for the discussion to be taken offline for further information gathering</p> <p>July 2024 Update: The preparation of a Parks and Greenspaces Asset Management Plan is progressing. This involves the collection of asset components inventory, condition assessment and assessing this with Council levels of service delivery. The analysis will determine long term renewal and maintenance requirements that will be smoothed to ensure affordability. This information will inform maintenance programmes that can be delivered within approved budgets. The asset management plan is a significant piece of work that has only been completed by Transport and 3Waters to date. A report will be presented to Council at the meeting on 13 August 2024.</p> <p>August 2024 Update: Due to secondment this piece of work is not yet complete, currently moving to recruit a new team member for this role and this will be a priority piece of work once this role is filled.</p> <p>September 2024 Update: Recruitment underway to fill vacant role that will be responsible for this piece of work.</p> <p>October 2024 Update: No further update – recruitment underway</p>			
Information Requested	List of Council Owned Properties		
Date Raised:	26 March 2024	Status:	Ongoing
Issue Owner:	GM Property/ GM Infrastructure	Due Date:	TBA
Completed Date:			
Background: Councillors requested a list of Council owned properties and an explanation of why Council owns them.			

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Update: A list of council owned properties will go up with the Under Utilised Assets report as an appendices at the 13 August Meeting. This action can be closed out then.

July 2024 Update: A timeline for this action will be discussed offline between the CE and Mayor.

August 2024 Update - request for a full list of all council assets, including underutilised to come back to Council .

October 2024 Update: List has been compiled of all Council Property and work is ongoing in the Infrastructure Group to investigate purpose/ use of land parcels with limited information other than rating unit number.

Information Requested	Investigate coastal erosion at Redruth			
Date Raised:	7 May 2024		Status:	Complete
Issue Owner:	Group Manager Infrastructure	Due Date:	13 August 2024	Completed Date: 22 October 2024
<p>Background: Councillors requested for the coastal erosion at Redruth looked at and a report to come back – suggested was drone footage of the area eroding over a time line. This action was discussed in item 9.3 Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Consultation</p> <p>July 2024 Update: Further investigation and risk assessment is required including discussion with KiwiRail. Options also need to be assessed. A report will be presented to Council at the meeting on 13 August 2024.</p> <p>August 2024 Update: A report was presented to Council on the Patiti Point erosion. The information on potential erosion/inundation of Redruth landfill has not yet been received. This information will inform a report with the intention that the report be presented to the 17 September 2024 meeting.</p> <p>September 2024 Update: We are still awaiting the information to inform this report, it has been indicated that this information should be with us by the end of September.</p> <p>October 2024 Update: Report presented to October Council Meeting – to confirm removal of action from register.</p>				

Information Requested	Parks Capital Grant
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Date Raised:	13 August 2024			Status:	Complete
Issue Owner:	Group Manager Infrastructure	Due Date:	October 2024	Completed Date:	22/10/2024
<p>Background: Councillors requested for a breakdown of the Parks Capital Grant that was not received. This action was discussed in item 9.3 (Interim 2023/24 KPI and Draft Financial Performance Report to 30 June 2024)</p> <p>September 2024 Update: Better Off Grant Funding was not drawn down and CPlay grants were not accrued to this account.</p> <p>October 2024 Update – To confirm removal of action from register</p>					

Information Requested	Parks unbudgeted building maintenance and memorial overspending				
Date Raised:	13 August 2024			Status:	Complete
Issue Owner:	Group Manager Infrastructure	Due Date:	October 2024	Completed Date:	22/10/2024
<p>Background: Councillors requested further details of the Parks unbudgeted building maintenance and memorial overspending. This action was discussed in item 9.3 (Interim 2023/24 KPI and Draft Financial Performance Report to 30 June 2024)</p> <p>September 2024 Update: Building maintenance expenditure was \$20,224.04 made up of: Cleaning \$4,887.24 Fire extinguisher servicing/ replacement \$380.50 Internal rent \$172.50 Graffiti \$202.70 Repairs \$4,024.49 Demolition of greenhouses \$10,556.61</p> <p>The balance of expenditure was miscoded to this account. It is comprised of plumbing repairs for water supplies and irrigation, furniture maintenance, fencing repairs and other grounds maintenance items.</p> <p>October 2024 Update: To confirm removal of action from register</p>					

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Information Requested	Monthly Financials		
Date Raised:	13 August 2024	Status:	On Going
Issue Owner:	Chief Financial Officer	Due Date:	January 2025
Completed Date:			
<p>Background: Councillors requested for monthly financials with reforecasting and a list of issues that Council is aware of including those with uncertain costs associated. This action was discussed in item 9.3 (Interim 2023/24 KPI and Draft Financial Performance Report to 30 June 2024)</p> <p>September 2024 Update – When monthly financials are completed for the month, these will be circulated. The first reforecast will be done for the six monthly accounts (January 2025).</p>			

Information Requested	Special funds portfolio strategy		
Date Raised:	13 August 2024	Status:	Complete
Issue Owner:	Chief Financial Officer	Due Date:	-
Completed Date:			
<p>Background: Councillors requested for a revisit of ‘special funds portfolio strategy’ and how it fits with Councils financial strategy. This action was discussed in item 9.4 (Council Investments and Borrowing)</p> <p>September 2024 Update – Our Treasury Management policy is very general in what we can invest in. Part 3 section 16 deals with the types of investments we can do. Appendix 1 forms that basis of investment decisions.</p> <p>October 2024 Update – To confirm removal of action from register</p>			

Information Requested	Timaru Library Report		
Date Raised:	13 August 2024	Status:	Ongoing
Issue Owner:	GM Community Services/ GM Property	Due Date:	31 October 2024
Completed Date:			
<p>Background: Councillors requested a full report on the Timaru Library, along with a support paper for each of the options to include financials and what is included in each option. This item was discussed 9.8 (Public consultation on future provision for performing arts in Timaru District)</p> <p>October 2024 Update – Information to be provided during the Workshop on 22 October 2024 and report to Council on 31 October.</p>			

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Information Requested	Refurbished theatre back of house			
Date Raised:	13 August 2024	Status:	Ongoing	
Issue Owner:	GM Community Services/ GM Property	Due Date:	31 October 2024	Completed Date:
<p>Background: Councillors requested further Information for the refurbished theatre back of house. This item was discussed 9.8 (Public consultation on future provision for performing arts in Timaru District)</p> <p>October 2024 Update – Information to be provided during the Workshop on 22 October 2024 and report to Council on 31 October.</p>				

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9.4 Release of Public Excluded Items

Author: Jessica Kavanaugh, Team Leader Governance

Authoriser: Stephen Doran, Group Manager Corporate and Communications

Recommendation

That the Council notes the following public excluded items have been released to the public;

1. Geraldine Community Board - Item 13.1 Advice on Purchase of Land and Buildings in the Geraldine Area 19 April 2023
2. Geraldine Community Board - Item 13.2 Advice on Purchase of Land and Buildings in the Geraldine Area 06 March 2024

Purpose of Report

- 1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Council with an updated status of Public Excluded items released to the Public.

Assessment of Significance

- 2 This matter is assessed to be of low significance under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy as there is no impact on the service provision, no decision to transfer ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from Council, and no deviation from the Long Term Plan.

Discussion

- 3 The following items have been released to the public and are available on the Timaru District Council website under the following links;
 - Geraldine Community Board - Item 13.1 Advice on Purchase of Land and Buildings in the Geraldine Area
https://www.timaru.govt.nz/council/council-and-committee-meetings/meeting-dates-calendar?SQ_CALENDAR_VIEW=day&SQ_CALENDAR_DATE=2023-04-19
 - Geraldine Community Board - Item 13.2 Advice on Purchase of Land and Buildings in the Geraldine Area
https://www.timaru.govt.nz/council/council-and-committee-meetings/meeting-dates-calendar?SQ_CALENDAR_VIEW=day&SQ_CALENDAR_DATE=2024-03-06

Attachments

Nil

9.5 Timaru District Holdings Ltd: Appointment of proxy for Annual Meeting**Author:** Jessica Kavanaugh, Team Leader Governance**Authoriser:** Stephen Doran, Group Manager Corporate and Communications**Recommendation**

That Council appoint a proxy and alternative proxy to represent Council and vote on all matters arising at the Annual General Meeting of Timaru District Holdings Ltd.

Purpose of Report

- 1 To appoint a proxy and alternative proxy to represent Council and vote on all matters at the Annual General Meeting of Timaru District Holdings Ltd (TDHL).

Assessment of Significance

- 2 This matter is not deemed significant under the Council's Significant and Engagement Policy. Appointment of a proxy and the exercise of the proxy's vote at TDHL's Annual General Meeting is the exercise of a governance function and does not affect strategic assets, levels of service or rates.

Background and Discussion

- 3 The Annual General Meeting for TDHL will be held on 6 November 2024 at 1pm.
- 4 The Annual General Meeting is a statutory requirement, and it conducts business which requires the shareholder to vote on resolutions and matters brought to the meeting, such as receiving the Chairperson and General Manager's respective reports, adopting the Annual Report and appointing the auditor.
- 5 The Council, as sole shareholder is required to appoint a proxy to attend, represent and vote on its behalf at the TDHL Annual General Meeting. An alternative proxy should also be appointed in the event the original proxy is unable to attend.
- 6 To avoid the perception of a conflict of interest, it is good practice that the proxy and alternate proxy are not current directors of TDHL.

Options and Preferred Option

- 7 There is no reasonable nor practicable alternative to Council appointing a proxy and alternate proxy. Council is the sole shareholder, and it is necessary to have representation at the meeting.

Consultation

- 8 Consultation occurs through Council members as representatives of the public.

Relevant Legislation, Council Policy and Plans

- 9 Local Government Act 2002

10 Companies Act 1993

11 Timaru District Holdings Ltd Constitution

Financial and Funding Implications

12 There are no funding or financial implications arising from the appointment of a proxy.

Other Considerations

13 There are no other considerations relevant to this matter.

Attachments

Nil

9.6 Venture Timaru Ltd: Appointment of proxy for Annual Meeting**Author:** Jessica Kavanaugh, Team Leader Governance**Authoriser:** Stephen Doran, Group Manager Corporate and Communications**Recommendation**

That Council appoint a proxy and alternative proxy to represent it and vote on all matters at the Annual Meeting of Venture Timaru Ltd.

Purpose of Report

- 1 To appoint a proxy and alternative proxy to represent Council and vote on all matters at the Annual Meeting of Venture Timaru Ltd (VT).

Assessment of Significance

- 2 This matter is not deemed significant under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Appointment of a proxy and the exercise of the proxy's vote at VT's Annual Meeting is the exercise of a governance function and does not affect strategic assets, levels of service or rates.

Background and Discussion

- 3 The Annual Meeting for VT will be held on 4 December 2024 at 12.00pm.
- 4 The Annual Meeting is a statutory requirement and it conducts business which requires the shareholder to vote on resolutions and matters brought to the meeting, such as receiving the Chairperson and Chief Executive's respective reports, appointing the auditor and adopting the Annual Report.
- 5 The Council, as sole shareholder is required to appoint a proxy to attend, represent and vote on its behalf at the VT Annual Meeting. An alternative proxy should also be appointed in the event the proxy is unable to attend.
- 6 To avoid the perception of a conflict of interest, it is good practice that the proxy and alternate proxy are not current directors of VT.

Options and Preferred Option

- 7 There is no reasonable nor practicable alternative to Council appointing a proxy and alternate. Council is the sole shareholder and it is necessary to be present and represented at the Annual Meeting.

Consultation

- 8 Consultation occurs through Council members as representatives of the public.

Relevant Legislation, Council Policy and Plans

- 9 Local Government Act 2002

10 Companies Act 1993

11 Venture Timaru Ltd Constitution

Financial and Funding Implications

12 There are no funding or financing implications arising from the appointment of a proxy.

Other Considerations

13 No other considerations relevant to this matter have been identified.

Attachments

Nil

9.7 Adoption of 2025 Meetings Calendar

Author: Jessica Kavanaugh, Team Leader Governance

Authoriser: Stephen Doran, Group Manager Corporate and Communications

Recommendation

That Council;

1. Receive the “Adoption of 2025 Meetings Calendar Report” and;
2. Adopt one of the proposed 2025 meetings’ calendar options

Purpose of Report

- 1 To approve the Council meetings’ calendar for the 2025 calendar year.

Assessment of Significance

- 2 This matter has been assessed as having low significance under the Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy as it is a procedural matter with no financial implications.

Background

- 3 Under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), Council can adopt a schedule of meetings covering any future period the local authority considers appropriate. Pursuant to Clause 19, Section 7 of the LGA, Adoption of a schedule constitutes notification of every meeting on the schedule.

Discussion

- 4 The draft 2025 Council Calendar has been presented in two versions for consideration.

4.1 Version one

The calendar is generally based on a six weekly meeting cycle in respect of Community Boards, Standing Committees and Council meetings. The Audit and Risk Committee meets quarterly. Other committee meetings meet according to the cycles defined by their establishment and terms of reference. Some meetings have been adjusted in sequence to meet end of term requirements or legislative deadlines such as the adoption of the Annual Report or Annual Plan.

4.2 Version two

The calendar is generally based on a monthly Council meeting, eight weekly Standing Committees and six weekly Community Board meetings. The Audit and Risk Committee meets quarterly. Other committee meetings meet according to the cycles defined by their establishment and terms of reference. Some meetings have been adjusted in sequence to meet end of term requirements or legislative deadlines such as the adoption of the Annual Report or Annual Plan.

- 5 The two versions of the draft meeting calendar for 2025, are attached for consideration. At the time of preparing the calendar the Canterbury Mayoral Forum and Local Government New

Zealand's calendars were not available, though historically they have held their meetings on Thursdays and Fridays, and we do not anticipate this to change.

- 6 Local government elections are on Saturday 11 October 2025. Inaugural meetings following the election have been identified to provide potential dates. Following the elections, the remainder of the 2025 Meeting Schedule will be determined at the inaugural meeting subject to the committee structure decided by the Mayor and incoming Council.

Options and Preferred Option

- 7 There are three options
 - 7.1 To adopt version one of the calendar as presented.
 - 7.2 To adopt version two of the calendar as presented.
 - 7.3 To adopt a version of the calendar with amendments deemed necessary.

Relevant Legislation, Council Policy and Plans

- 8 Local Government Act 2002
- 9 Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

Financial and Funding Implications

- 10 There are no financial implications for Council with adopting the 2025 meetings calendar.

Other Considerations

- 11 There are no other considerations.

Attachments

1. **Version One - 2025 Council Meeting Calendar**
2. **Version Two - 2025 Council Meeting Calendar**

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
m									1 OTOPI			1 Audit & Risk	m
t				1			1 Pleasant Point CB		2 RMA Hearings			2	t
w	1 New Year's Day			2			2 Geraldine CB		3 RMA Hearings	1 Geraldine CB		3	w
t	2 Holiday			3	1		3		4 RMA Hearings	2		4 Safer Communities	t
f	3			4	2		4	1	5	3		5	f
s	4	1	1	5	3		5	2	6	4	1	6	s
s	5	2	2	6 Daylight saving ends	4	1	6	3	7	5	2	7	s
m	6	3 OTOPI	3 Audit & Risk	7 OTOPI	5 Sister Cities OTOP	2 King's Birthday	7 OTOPI	4 Sister Cities OTOP	8 Audit and Risk	6 OTOPI	3 Sister Cities OTOP	8 OTOPI	m
t	7	4 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees	4	8 Donations & Loans Council 11am (adopt AP consultation doc)	6 Tenders & Procurement Citizenship Ceremony Council	3	8 RMA Hearings	5 Citizenship Ceremony Council	9	7 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees	4	9 Tenders & Procurement People and Performance Citizenship Ceremony Council	t
w	8	5	5	9	7	4	9 RMA Hearings	6	10 Youth Initiatives	8	5	10	w
t	9	6 Waitangi Day	6 Local Arts Scheme	10	8	5 Local Art Scheme	10 RMA Hearings	7	11	9 Donations & Loans	6	11 Local Arts Scheme	t
f	10	7	7	11	9	6	11	8	12	10	7	12	f
s	11	8	8	12	10	7	12	9	13	11 ELECTIONS	8	13	s
s	12	9	9	13	11	8	13	10	14	12	9	14	s
m	13	10 Sister Cities Temuka CB	10 OTOPI	14 Temuka CB	12	9 OTOPI	14 Downlands	11	15	13	10 INAUGURAL Temuka CB	15	m
t	14	11 RMA Hearings Pleasant Point CB	11 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees	15 Pleasant Point CB	13	10 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees	15	12	16	14	11 INAUGURAL Pleasant Point CB	16	t
w	15	12 RMA Hearings Geraldine CB	12 Youth Initiatives	16 Geraldine CB	14	11	16	13	17	15	12 INAUGURAL Geraldine CB	17	w
t	16	13 RMA Hearings	13	17	15 AD Hally	12	17	14	18 Local Arts	16	13	18	t
f	17	14 RMA Hearings	14	18 Good Friday	16	13	18	15	19	17	14	19	f
s	18	15	15	19	17	14	19	16	20	18	15	20	s
s	19	16	16	20	18	15	20	17	21	19	16	21	s
m	20	17	17 Downlands Temuka CB	21 Easter Monday	19	16 Audit & Risk	21	18 Temuka CB	22	20	17 Downlands	22	m
t	21	18 Citizenship Ceremony Council	18 Pleasant Point CB	22 RMA Hearings	20	17	22 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees	19 Pleasant Point CB	23 Tenders & Procurement Citizenship Ceremony Council	21 RMA Hearing	18 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees	23	t
w	22	19	19 Geraldine CB	23 RMA Hearings	21	18	23	20 Geraldine CB	24	22 RMA Hearing	19	24	w
t	23	20	20 Safer Communities	24 RMA Hearings	22	19 Safer Communities	24	21	25 Safer Communities	23 RMA Hearing	20	25 Christmas Day	t
f	24	21	21	25 ANZAC Day	23	20 Matariki	25	22	26	24	21	26 Boxing Day	f
s	25	22	22	26	24	21	26	23	27	25	22	27	s
s	26	23	23	27	25	22	27	24	28 Daylight savings starts	26	23	28	s
m	27	24	24	28	26 Temuka CB	23	28	25	29 Temuka CB	27 Labour Day	24	29	m
t	28	25	25 People and Performance Citizenship Ceremony Council (incl AP)	29 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees	27 Council (AP Hearings and Deliberation) 9am start Pleasant Point CB	24 People & Performance (9.30am) Citizenship Ceremony (11.30am) Council (incl. adopt of Annual Plan 1pm start)	29	26 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees	30 Pleasant Point CB	28 INAUGURAL Council	25	30	t
w	29	26	26	30	28 Geraldine CB	25	30	27		29	26	31 New Year's Eve	w
t	30	27	27		29	26	31	28		30	27		t
f	31	28	28		30	27		29		31 Council (adoption of AR)	28		f
s			29		31	28		30			29		s
s			30			29		31			30		s
m			31			30 Temuka CB							m

Group
Public Holidays – Office Closed
School Holidays
People and Performance Committee (10.30am unless otherwise stated)
Citizenship Ceremony (12.30pm unless otherwise stated)
Council (2pm unless otherwise stated)
Standing Committees – Commercial & Strategy, Community Services, Environmental Services and Infrastructure Committees. (10am)
Tenders and Procurement – where required (8.30am)
Downlands (9am)
Community Boards – Pleasant Point CB, Temuka CB. Geraldine CB
Audit and Risk Committee (9am)
Local Arts Scheme Assessment Subcommittee (12.30pm)
Youth Initiatives Subcommittee (4pm)
Joint Local Alcohol Policy Committee (Joint LAP) – scheduled as required
Sister Cities (11am)
Donations & Loans Subcommittee (9am)
OTOP (1pm)
Safer Communities (1.00pm)
RMA Hearings
AD Hally (2.30pm) Meeting Room 2
Note: Hearings Committee, Director & Trustee Appointments Committee, other subcommittees occur as required

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
m									1 OTOB			1 Audit & Risk	m
t				1 Council (adopt AP consultation doc)			1 Pleasant Point CB		2 RMA Hearings			2	t
w	1 New Year's Day			2			2 Geraldine CB		3 RMA Hearings	1 Geraldine CB		3	w
t	2 Holiday			3	1		3		4 RMA Hearings	2		4 Safer Communities	t
f	3			4	2		4	1	5	3		5	f
s	4	1	1	5	3		5	2	6	4	1	6	s
s	5	2	2	6 Daylight saving ends	4	1	6	3	7	5	2	7	s
m	6	3 OTOB	3 Audit & Risk	7 OTOB	5 Sister Cities OTOB	2 King's Birthday	7 OTOB	4 Sister Cities OTOB	8 Audit and Risk	6 OTOB	3 Sister Cities OTOB	8 OTOB	m
t	7	4 Citizenship Ceremony Council	4 Tenders & Procurement People and Performance Citizenship Ceremony Council	8 Donations & Loans	6 Tenders & Procurement Citizenship Ceremony Council	3 People and Performance Citizenship Ceremony Council	8 RMA Hearings	5 Citizenship Ceremony Council	9 Tenders & Procurement Citizenship Ceremony Council	7 Tenders & Procurement Citizenship Ceremony Council	4 Council	9 Tenders & Procurement People and Performance Citizenship Ceremony Council	t
w	8	5	5	9	7	4	9 RMA Hearings	6	10 Youth Initiatives	8	5	10	w
t	9	6 Waitangi Day	6 Local Arts Scheme	10	8	5 Local Art Scheme	10 RMA Hearings	7	11	9 Donations & Loans	6	11 Local Arts Scheme	t
f	10	7	7	11	9	6	11	8	12	10	7	12	f
s	11	8	8	12	10	7	12	9	13	11 ELECTIONS	8	13	s
s	12	9	9	13	11	8	13	10	14	12	9	14	s
m	13	10 Sister Cities Temuka CB	10 OTOB	14 Temuka CB	12	9 OTOB	14 Downlands	11	15	13	10 INAUGURAL Temuka CB	15	m
t	14	11 RMA Hearings Pleasant Point CB	11	15 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees Pleasant Point CB	13	10	15	12	16	14	11 INAUGURAL Pleasant Point CB	16	t
w	15	12 RMA Hearings Geraldine CB	12 Youth Initiatives	16 Geraldine CB	14	11	16	13	17	15	12 INAUGURAL Geraldine CB	17	w
t	16	13 RMA Hearings	13	17	15 AD Hally	12	17	14	18 Local Arts	16	13	18	t
f	17	14 RMA Hearings	14	18 Good Friday	16	13	18	15	19	17	14	19	f
s	18	15	15	19	17	14	19	16	20	18	15	20	s
s	19	16	16	20	18	15	20	17	21	19	16	21	s
m	20	17	17 Downlands Temuka CB	21 Easter Monday	19 Temuka CB	16 Audit & Risk	21	18 Temuka CB	22	20	17 Downlands	22	m
t	21	18 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees	18 Pleasant Point CB	22 RMA Hearings	20 Pleasant Point CB	17 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees	22	19 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees Pleasant Point CB	23	21 RMA Hearing	18 Tenders & Procurement Standing Committees	23	t
w	22	19	19 Geraldine CB	23 RMA Hearings	21 Geraldine CB	18	23	20 Geraldine CB	24	22 RMA Hearing	19	24	w
t	23	20	20 Safer Communities	24 RMA Hearings	22	19 Safer Communities	24	21	25 Safer Communities	23 RMA Hearing	20	25 Christmas Day	t
f	24	21	21	25 ANZAC Day	23	20 Matariki	25	22	26	24	21	26 Boxing Day	f
s	25	22	22	26	24	21	26	23	27	25	22	27	s
s	26	23	23	27	25	22	27	24	28 Daylight savings starts	26	23	28	s
m	27	24	24	28	26	23	28	25	29 Temuka CB	27 Labour Day	24	29	m
t	28	25	25	29	27 Council (AP Hearings and Deliberation) 9am start	24 Council (incl. adopt of Annual Plan)	29	26	30 Pleasant Point CB	28 INAUGURAL Council	25	30	t
w	29	26	26	30	28	25	30	27		29	26	31 New Year's Eve	w
t	30	27	27		29	26	31	28		30	27		t
f	31	28	28		30	27		29		31 Council (adoption of AR)	28		f
s			29		31	28		30			29		s
s			30			29		31			30		s
m			31			30 Temuka CB							m

Group
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Local Arts Scheme Assessment Subcommittee (12.30pm)
Youth Initiatives Subcommittee (4pm)
Joint Local Alcohol Policy Committee (Joint LAP) – scheduled as required
Sister Cities (11am)
Donations & Loans Subcommittee (9am)
OTOP (1pm)
Safer Communities (1.00pm)
RMA Hearings
AD Hally (2.30pm) Meeting Room 2
Note: Hearings Committee, Director & Trustee Appointments Committee, other subcommittees occur as required

9.8 2024 Brews on the Bay - Proposed Liquor Control Area**Author:** Sharon Hoogenraad, Chief Licensing Inspector / Enforcement Officer**Authoriser:** Debbie Fortuin, Environmental Compliance Manager**Recommendation**

1. That a temporary liquor control area is put in place over the entire Caroline Bay (map shown Attachment 1) to ban liquor for the period 8.00am 2 November 2024 to 8.00pm 2 November 2024 excluding the area licensed for the event.

Purpose of Report

- 1 The New Zealand Police have requested a temporary liquor ban for the Caroline Bay area during the 2024 Brews on the Bay event being held 2 November 2024.

Assessment of Significance

- 2 This matter is not deemed significant under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy given that it is a one off event and is in accordance with the Timaru District Council Consolidated Bylaws .

Background

- 3 The 'Brews on the Bay' is a seven-hour event that will include 8 food and 20 beverage vendors. The special licence application also includes off-sales which will be collected when exiting the event.
- 4 The organisers, Carter Consultants Limited are estimating attendance of up to 2,000 people over the seven hour period (Attachment 2).
- 5 The event will cover a large portion of the Caroline Bay area, including parking. All areas being used by the event will be fenced with security staff managing the perimeter. The event has a restricted designation meaning no one under 18 can be on-site.
- 6 Extensive discussions have been held with the organisers and staff from various units within Council to address legislative and service needs to support a successful event.

Discussion

- 7 The New Zealand Police have requested a liquor ban be temporarily put in place for the entire Caroline Bay area (Attachment 3) for the duration of the festival (with the licensed areas being excluded). Currently there is only a liquor ban at Caroline Bay from 31 December (New Years Eve) 7.00pm to 1 January (New Years Day) 7.00am.

Options and Preferred Option

- 8 Option 1 (preferred option) is that the proposed temporary liquor control area (Attachment 1) is put in place. This is to promote a safe environment for the community to continue to enjoy the Caroline Bay area during the event period, without being concerned by people consuming alcohol outside the licensed area. The proposed area extends out into the bay

itself to remove the temptation for members of the public to utilise various personal watercrafts to listen to the music whilst consuming alcohol. The temporary liquor ban would also give the New Zealand Police the powers to issue Alcohol Infringement Notices for 'Breach (of) a Liquor Ban' and powers of arrest.

- 9 Option 2 is not put a temporary liquor control area in place. If a liquor ban is not implemented there is the potential for people to congregate outside the licensed areas consuming alcohol. This increases the risk of intoxicated persons interfering with the enjoyment of other members of the community wishing to use areas outside of the event for example the beach, paddling pools, playgrounds and skate park.

Consultation

- 10 Consultation has been undertaken between the New Zealand Police, the organisers of the event, and the Timaru District Council Liquor Licensing Unit. The organisers fully support the proposal requested by the New Zealand Police (Attachment 2).

Relevant Legislation, Council Policy and Plans

- 11 Timaru District Consolidated Bylaw 2018 - Chapter 4, Section 402.1 states 'The Council may from time to time by resolution of Council declare any specified area to be subject to the provisions of the chapter of the bylaw for such times as are considered appropriate.'
- 12 The Timaru District Consolidated Bylaw 2018 – Chapter 4, Section 402.3 states 'This chapter of the bylaw³ does not prohibit the consumption or possession of liquor in a place for which a liquor licence has been issued under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012'.

Financial and Funding Implications

- 13 There are no financial implications involved in this proposal.

Other Considerations

- 14 There are no other relevant considerations.

Attachments

1. **Proposed Liquor Ban Map for Brews on the Bay 2024**
2. **Carter Consultants Support for Temporary Liquor Ban for Brews on the Bay 2024**
3. **NZ Police Request for Temporary Liquor Ban for Brews on the Bay 2024**





24 July 2024

To Whom It May Concern,

Carter Consultants and Brews on the Bay are in full support of the Timaru District Council and local Timaru Police Authority to enforce a temporary Liquor Ban for Caroline Bay, Timaru, on Saturday the 2nd of November 2024 while Brews on the Bay is run.

We wholeheartedly agree that it would be extremely beneficial for all parties involved in the event if this Liquor Ban was in place.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me.

Kind Regards,

Simon Carter
Managing Director

E simon@carterconsultants.co.nz
M 021 892 098
W carterconsultants.co.nz





12/08/2024

To Whom it May Concern,

This letter is written to support the Timaru District Council to impose an Alcohol Ban for the Caroline Bay area as per the agreed map held by the Chief Licensing Inspector Sharon HOOGENRAAD for the duration of the proposed event 'Brews on the Bay' 2nd November 2024.

The proposed Alcohol Ban area will not include any area covered by any On/Off license issued for the event.

Traditionally the Alcohol Ban is imposed and enforced for Caroline Bay for the New Year's celebrations. This has shown to decrease offending and has significantly contributed to making the event more 'family friendly' and enjoyable.

Due to the location and time of year it is likely there will be a high number of the public frequenting the Caroline Bay during the period other than those attending the event.

Imposing an alcohol ban for all areas other than those covered by any license obtained, will enable all the others to enjoy Caroline Bay without the concern of intoxication, dangerous litter and exposing young person's and children to the consumption of alcohol.

A ban would also to the control of intoxication in general as event attendees would not be able to 'pre load' in the immediate vicinity of the festival before entering the licensed area, which is commonly recognised practice and contributes greatly to alcohol related harm.

Alcohol would have to be consumed within the licensed area or which has the benefit of then having to comply with all aspects of the Sale and Supply Act and any conditions imposed on the license.

For those attendees who purchase from the off license this should remove any likelihood of them walking out of the venue and consuming their purchases before leaving Caroline Bay.

The organisers of the event have conveyed their support of the Alcohol Ban as per attached letter. It would also assist them in a successful running of the event as they would then only have to be concerned with monitoring the consumption of alcohol within the licensed area.

Yours faithfully



C McBride
Sergeant CMDS01
Aoraki

9.9 Three Month Provisional Financial Performance Report to 30 September 2024**Author:** Diana Somerville, Senior Finance Business Partner**Authoriser:** Andrea Rankin, Chief Financial Officer**Recommendation**

That Council receives and notes the three-month provisional financial performance report update for the period 1 July to 30 September 2024.

Purpose of Report

- 1 The purpose of this report is to provide Council with a provisional financial performance update for Quarter 1 of the 2024/25 financial year, 1 July to 30 September 2024.

Assessment of Significance

- 2 This matter is considered to be of low significance in terms of Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. It is a regular report to Council on its financial performance.

Background

- 3 Council's three-month reporting cycle includes progress reporting of key performance indicators, capital work programme, and financial results to Council for the quarterly periods 01 July – 30 September, 01 October – 31 December, 01 January – 31 March, and an Annual Report for the 12 month period ended 30 June each year.
- 4 The comprehensive three-month performance report, including any further financial performance updates for the period, will be presented to Council at the 10th December 2024 meeting as per previous years.

Financial Performance**Actuals Vs Budget**

- 5 The following is a provisional summary of the financial performance for the quarter ending 30 September 2024.
- 6 Council achieved an operating surplus of \$219k for the period which is favourable variance to budget by \$3.264 million.
- 7 Total operating revenue was \$31.435million which is \$93k lower than budget.
- 8 Total operating expenditure was \$31.216 million (comprising personnel costs, operating costs, finance costs and depreciation costs), which is \$3.357 million lower than the budgeted operating expenditure to 30 September 2024.
- 9 Total capital expenditure of \$6.693 million was incurred compared to \$20.679 million budgeted.

- 10 Several large projects are currently in the construction phase, in progress or are planned to be completed by the end of the financial year. Those projects include:
- 10.1 Theatre Royal and Heritage Facility (\$140k spent as of 30 September 2024, \$26.3m annual budget).
 - 10.2 Wastewater Plant (\$329k spent as of 30 September 2024, \$4.1m annual budget).
 - 10.3 Aorangi Park (\$183k spent as of 30 September 2024, \$7.0m annual budget).
 - 10.4 WC214 Rehabilitations (\$Nil spent as of 30 September 2024, \$4.5m annual budget).
 - 10.5 WC212 Sealed Road Resurfacing (\$Nil spent as of 30 September 2024, \$4.0m annual budget).
 - 10.6 Claremont Water Treatment Plant (\$16k spent as of 30 September 2024, \$2.5m annual budget).
 - 10.7 Seadown Water (\$357k spent as of 30 September 2024, \$2.7m annual budget).
 - 10.8 Urban Water Reticulation (\$269k spent as of 30 September 2024, \$2.0m annual budget).

Consultation

- 11 As this is an additional update to regular scheduled reporting, consultation is not required. The year end results are publicly reported in the audited Annual Report.

Relevant Legislation, Council Policy and Plans

- 12 Local Government Act
- 13 Timaru District Council Long Term Plan 2024-34

Financial and Funding Implications

- 14 There are no funding or financial implications as a result of reporting progress to Council.

Other Considerations

- 15 There are no other considerations.

Attachments

- 1. **Financial Performance Report for the quarter ending 30 September 2024**

Council Financial Performance & Variance Analysis Summary as at 30th September 2024

WHOLE OF COUNCIL

YTD \$ Actual vs FY \$ Budget			Council Performance as at 30 Sep 2024					
YTD Actual	Full Year Budget		Year to Date			YTD 2024	Full year	YTD Actual % of FY Budget
Revenue	Expenditure	Capex	Actual	Budget	Variance Budget	Actual	Budget	
\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	
247	146	83						
31	71	7						
11								
			Operating Revenue					
			Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance			
Rates revenue	21,400	21,230	170	18,192	83,999	25%		
Subsidies and grants	1,715	2,558	(843)	2,288	25,907	7%		
Fees & charges	5,691	5,441	250	4,926	20,492	0%		
Other revenue	1,425	1,512	(87)	1,202	11,718	12%		
Finance revenue	824	771	53	941	3,902	21%		
Dividend revenue	-	-	-	-	1,115	0%		
Other gains	-	16	(16)	79	34	0%		
Development and financial contributions	380	-	380	-	-	0%		
Total Operating Revenue	31,435	31,528	(93)	27,628	147,167	21%		
			Operating Expenditure					
			Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance			
Personnel costs	7,696	7,514	(182)	6,387	33,132	23%		
Depreciation expense	9,705	9,705	-	8,197	38,821	25%		
Finance costs	2,527	3,624	1,097	2,440	14,298	24%		
Other expenses	11,288	13,730	2,442	11,478	59,917	20%		
Total Operating Expenditure	31,216	34,573	3,357	28,502	146,168	21%		
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	219	(3,045)	(3,264)	(874)	999	22%		
			Capital Expenditure					
			Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance			
Community Support	269	233	(36)	93	930	29%		
Corporate Support	1,078	540	(538)	906	2,158	50%		
Recreation and Leisure	1,361	8,822	7,461	1,904	35,287	4%		
Roading and Footpaths	1,222	4,695	3,473	4,466	18,780	7%		
Sewer	1,027	1,843	816	728	7,372	14%		
Stormwater	291	1,188	897	127	4,750	6%		
Waste Minimisation	135	169	34	349	678	20%		
Water Supply	1,310	3,189	1,879	2,414	12,755	10%		
Total Capital Expenditure	6,693	20,679	13,986	10,987	82,710	8%		

1. COMMUNITY SUPPORT

YTD \$ Actual vs FY \$ Budget			Community Support			as at 30 Sep 2024	
YTD Actual	Full Year Budget	Capex	Year to Date			Full year Budget	YTD Actual % of FY Budget
Revenue	Dependiture		Actual \$000's	Budget \$000's	Variance Budget \$000's	\$000's	
7	6	4					
Operating Revenue							
Rates revenue			986	986	-	3,964	25%
Subsidies and grants			-	1	(1)	56	0%
Fees & charges			597	607	(10)	2,471	24%
Other revenue			64	46	18	127	50%
Total Operating Revenue			1,647	1,640	7	6,618	25%
Operating Expenditure							
Personnel costs			117	54	(63)	282	41%
Depreciation expense			195	195	-	780	25%
Finance costs			79	150	71	577	14%
Other expenses			737	1,311	574	4,676	
Mainly due to the following below budget costs: Civil Defence Emergency costs \$300k/ Community Development Donations Paid \$324k (no actuals)/Economic Development Programms & Events \$64k/Safer communities Office Equipment & Plant \$66k (no actuals)							
Total Operating Expenditure			1,128	1,710	582	6,315	18%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)			519	(70)	589	303	
Capital Expenditure							
Community Support			269	233	(36)	3,678	7%
Total Capital Expenditure			269	233	(36)	3,678	7%

2. CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

YTD \$ Actual vs FY \$ Budget			Corporate Activities			as at 30 Sep 2024	
YTD Actual	Full Year Budget		Year to Date			Full year Budget	YTD Actual % of FY Budget
Revenue	Expenditure	Capex	Actual \$000's	Budget \$000's	Variance Budget \$000's	\$000's	
92	43	83					
Operating Revenue							
Rates revenue			[19]	131	[150]	526	-4%
Subsidies and grants			-	75	(75)	300	0%
Fees & charges			338	193	145	1,086	31%
							Property rent received \$74k more than budgeted & no budget for LIM revenue received \$112k
Other revenue			502	460	42	2,363	23%
Finance revenue			817	771	46	3,902	0%
Dividend revenue			-	-	-	1,115	0%
Other gains			-	16	(16)	20	0%
Total Operating Revenue			1,638	1,646	[8]	9,312	18%
Operating Expenditure							
Personnel costs			4,227	3,698	[529]	17,895	24%
							Parks employee costs are budgeted in Recreation & leisure, actual here. Close to full capacity.
Depreciation expense			332	332	-	1,328	25%
Finance costs			1,217	63	[1,154]	138	882%
							Internal Loans interest \$824k below budgeted/ Interest Costs (\$329k) above budget
Other expenses			388	360	(28)	(4,240)	-9%
Total Operating Expenditure			6,164	4,453	(1,711)	15,121	41%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)			(4,526)	(2,807)	(1,719)	(5,809)	
Capital Expenditure							
Corporate Support			1,078	540	[538]	4,992	22%
							IT- (\$131k) & MV-(\$374k) (new MVs purchased for Parks) CAPEX higher than budgeted
Total Capital Expenditure			1,078	540	(538)	4,992	22%

3 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

YTD \$ Actual vs. FY \$ Budget		Environmental Services			as at 30 Sep 2024		
YTD Actual	Full Year Budget	Year to Date			Full year Budget	Full year Forecast	YTD Actual % of FY Budget
Revenue	Expenditure	Actual \$000's	Budget \$000's	Variance Budget \$000's	\$000's	\$000's	
10	12						
Operating Revenue							
Rates revenue		1,229	1,229	-	4,916	-	25%
Fees & charges		1,402	1,454	(52)	4,556	-	31%
Other revenue		3	10	(7)	251	-	1%
Total Operating Revenue		2,634	2,693	(59)	9,723	-	27%
Operating Expenditure							
Personnel costs		1,254	1,219	(35)	5,438	-	23%
Depreciation expense		3	3	-	10	-	30%
Finance costs		13	85	72	320	-	4%
Other expenses		1,037	943	(94)	5,801	-	
							(94) District Plan Review Consultancy Fees (\$188k) above budget. Below budget Professional Fees in Building Control \$39k and Environmental Health \$23k
Total Operating Expenditure		2,307	2,250	(57)	11,569	-	20%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		327	443	(116)	(1,846)	-	
Capital Expenditure							
Total Capital Expenditure		-	-	-	-	-	0%

4 GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGY

Governance and Strategy				as at 30 Sep 202	
YTD Actual		Year to Date		YTD Actual % of	Full year
Revenue	Expenditure	Actual	Budget	FY Forecast	Budget
		\$000's	\$000's		\$000's
		Variance	Budget		% of FY Budget
		\$000's	\$000's		
Operating Revenue					
Rates revenue		908	908	-	3,634 25%
Total Operating Revenue		908	908	-	3,634 25%
Operating Expenditure					
Personnel costs		223	150	(73)	Elected Members salaries include 2 weeks Jun 24 transactions 462 48%
Finance costs		-	15	15	59 0%
Other expenses		659	661	2	3,113
Total Operating Expenditure		882	826	(56)	3,634 34%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		26	82	(56)	-
Capital Expenditure					
Total Capital Expenditure		-	-	-	- 0%



5 RECREATION AND LEISURE

YTD \$ Actual vs FY \$ Budget			Recreation and Leisure			as at 30 Sep 2024	
YTD Actual	Full Year Budget		Year to Date			Full year Budget	YTD Actual % of FY Budget
Revenue	Expenditure	Capex	Actual \$000's	Budget \$000's	Variance Budget \$000's	\$000's	
34	27	33					
Operating Revenue							
Rates revenue			4,517	4,483	34	17,931	25%
Subsidies and grants			-	267	(267)	13,496	0%
Fees & charges			384	363	21	1,686	23%
Other revenue			830	567	263	2,619	32%
Total Operating Revenue			5,731	5,680	51	35,746	16%
Operating Expenditure							
Personnel costs			1,733	2,131	398	10,503	17%
						Parks wages \$308k below budget - budget in R&L and actual wages in Corporate Activities, therefore offset	
Depreciation expense			539	539	-	2,156	25%
Finance costs			200	596	396	2,265	9%
Other expenses			2,130	2,095	(35)	12,357	
Total Operating Expenditure			4,602	5,361	759	27,281	17%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)			1,129	319	810	8,465	
Capital Expenditure							
Recreation and Leisure			1,361	8,822	7,461	53,473	3%
						Aorangi Stadium & Theatre Royal delay in the projects	
Total Capital Expenditure			1,361	8,822	7,461	53,473	3%

6 ROADING AND FOOTPATHS

YTD \$ Actual vs FY \$ Budget			Roading and Footpaths			as at 30 Sep 2024	
YTD Actual	Full Year Budget		Year to Date			Full year	YTD Actual %
Revenue	Expenditure	Capex	Actual	Budget	Variance	Budget	of FY Budget
			\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	
30	28	43					
6	4	1					
1							
Operating Revenue							
Rates revenue	3,935	3,935	-			15,738	25%
Subsidies and grants	1,489	2,033	(544)	LTU subs (\$500k) below budget		11,055	13%
Fees & charges	346	299	47			1,245	28%
Other revenue	16	92	(76)			2,110	1%
Total Operating Revenue	5,786	6,359	(573)			30,148	19%
Operating Expenditure							
Personnel costs	94	69	(25)			276	34%
Depreciation expense	3,552	3,552	-			14,209	25%
Finance costs	186	653	467	lower interest rates than budgeted		2,496	7%
Other expenses	1,726	2,321	595	Subsidised Roading Maintenance Costs \$643k below budget		11,078	
Total Operating Expenditure	5,558	6,595	1,037			28,059	20%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	228	(236)	464			2,089	
Capital Expenditure							
Roading and Footpaths	1,222	4,695	3,473	Reseal (no actuals, budgte at \$1.0m) /Road Capital Works & New Capital Growth \$500k lower than budgted/Road Capital work \$2,458 below budget		43,025	3%
Total Capital Expenditure	1,222	4,695	3,473			43,025	3%

7 SEWER

YTD \$ Actual vs FY \$ Budget			Sewer			as at 30 Sep 2024	
YTD Actual	Full Year Budget		Year to Date			Full year Budget	YTD Actual % of FY Budget
Revenue	Expenditure	Capex	Actual \$000's	Budget \$000's	Variance Budget \$000's	\$000's	
17	12	11					
Operating Revenue							
Rates revenue			1,757	1,757	-	7,027	25%
Subsidies and grants			-	-	-	-	0%
Fees & charges			1,053	971	82	3,885	27%
Other revenue			-	23	(23)	868	0%
Development and financial contribution			162	-	162	-	Local Contributions not budgeted for
Total Operating Revenue			2,972	2,751	221	11,780	25%
Operating Expenditure							
Personnel costs			172	141	(31)	-	0%
Depreciation expense			1,668	1,668	-	6,672	25%
Finance costs			342	703	361	2,697	13%
Other expenses			848	978	130	4,034	The following costs are below budget: Sewer Utilities \$71k, Treatment & Pump Maintenance \$40k and fixed Plant & Equipment Maintenance \$23k
Total Operating Expenditure			3,030	3,490	460	13,403	23%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)			(58)	(739)	681	(1,623)	
Capital Expenditure							
Sewer			1,027	1,843	816	11,069	9%
							Sewer Reticulation Capital work \$193k below budget & Plant & Equipment \$622k below budget
Total Capital Expenditure			1,027	1,843	816	11,069	9%

8 STORMWATER

YTD \$ Actual vs FY \$ Budget			Stormwater			as at 30 Sep 2024	
YTD Actual	Full Year Budget		Year to Date			Full year	YTD Actual %
Revenue	Expenditure	Capex	Actual	Budget	Variance	Budget	of FY Budget
			\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	
Operating Revenue							
Rates revenue			1,290	1,290	-	5,161	25%
Total Operating Revenue			1,291	1,295	(4)	6,458	20%
Operating Expenditure							
Depreciation expense			1,099	1,099	-	4,394	25%
Finance costs			22	52	30	207	11%
Other expenses			228	473	245	1,929	
							Retentions Costs \$254k below than budgeted
Total Operating Expenditure			1,349	1,624	275	6,530	21%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)			(58)	(329)	271	(72)	
Capital Expenditure							
Stormwater			291	1,188	897	8,149	4%
							Stormwater Drainage \$821k below budget and Purchase of Land -Stormwater Swale (\$109k) actual spend, no budget
Total Capital Expenditure			291	1,188	897	8,149	4%

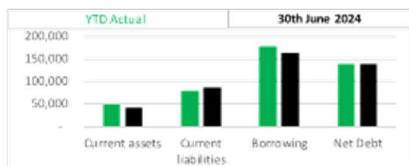
9 WASTE MINIMISATION

				Waste Minimisation			as at 30 Sep 202			
YTD Actual										
Revenue	Expenditure	Capex	Year to Date					Full year	YTD Actual %	
			Actual	Budget	Variance				Budget	of FY Budget
			\$000's	\$000's	\$000's				\$000's	
Operating Revenue										
Rates revenue			1,919	1,919	-				7,677	25%
Subsidies and grants			226	181	45				1,000	23%
Fees & charges			1,571	1,554	17				5,669	28%
Other revenue			9	15	(6)				56	16%
Total Operating Revenue			3,725	3,669	56				14,402	26%
Operating Expenditure										
Personnel costs			87	84	(3)				-	0%
Depreciation expense			152	152	-				610	25%
Finance costs			84	458	374	Lower Interest Rates			1,752	5%
Other expenses			2,403	2,074	(329)	Above budget costs: Kerb Side Collection (\$227k), Waste Site Maint (\$110k) and Recycling (\$157k) , offset by below \$100k favourable variances in various items			11,924	
Total Operating Expenditure			2,726	2,768	42				14,286	19%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)			999	882	14				116	
Capital Expenditure										
Waste Minimisation			135	169	34				2,448	6%
Total Capital Expenditure			135	169	34				2,448	6%

10 WATER SUPPLY

YTD \$ Actual vs FY \$ Budget			Water Supply			as at 30 Sep 2024	
YTD Actual	Full Year Budget		Year to Date			Full year Budget	YTD Actual % of FY Budget
Revenue	Expenditure	Capex	Actual \$000's	Budget \$000's	Variance Budget \$000's	\$000's	
Operating Revenue							
Rates revenue			4,879	4,592	287	Downlands Jun 24 WDC & MDC received in Aug 24	17,952 27%
Fees & charges			-	-	-		- 0%
Other revenue			1	292	(291)	No Downlands contributions received	1,922 0%
Finance revenue			6	-	6		- 0%
Development and financial contribution			218	-	218		- 0%
Total Operating Revenue			5,104	4,884	220		19,874 26%
Operating Expenditure							
Personnel costs			192	168	(24)		- 0%
Depreciation expense			2,165	2,165	-		8,662 25%
Finance costs			384	850	466	Lower interest rates than budgeted	3,277 12%
Other expenses			1,982	2,088	106	Reticulation Costs are \$160k above budget, offset by various items below \$100k	8,492
Total Operating Expenditure			4,723	5,271	548		20,431 23%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)			381	(387)	768		(557)
Capital Expenditure							
Water Supply			1,310	3,189	1,879	Urban Water Plant & Equipment \$1,079 below budget/ Seadown Water reticulation \$313 below budget/Te Moana Water Reticulation \$324 below budget	29,307 4%
Total Capital Expenditure			1,310	3,189	1,879		29,307 4%

Financial Position



Financial Position as at 30 Sep 2024

	YTD Actual \$000's	30th June 2024 Actual \$000's
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ASSETS

	YTD Actual \$000's	30th June 2024 Actual \$000's
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	29,681	20,559
Debtors and other receivables	8,312	15,713
Inventories	-	30
Other financial assets	12,878	4,938
Total current assets	50,871	41,240
Non_current assets		
Property plant & equipment	1,922,290	1,915,255
Intangible assets	4,810	4,810
Forestry	1,150	1,150
Investment property	1,740	1,740
Investment in cco's & other similar	56,348	56,359
Other financial assets	9,066	9,066
Total non_current assets	1,995,404	1,988,380
Total assets	2,046,275	2,029,620

LIABILITIES

Current liabilities		
Trade and other payable	19,967	27,962
Employee benefit liabilities	2,522	2,635
Borrowings & other Fin Liabilities	56,577	56,577
Total current liabilities	79,066	87,174
Non_current liabilities		
Provisions	5,203	5,183
Employee benefit liabilities	409	409
Non current borrowing	178,454	163,954
Total non_current liabilities	184,066	169,546
Total liabilities	263,132	256,720
Net Assets	1,783,143	1,772,900

EQUITY

Retained earnings	782,804	772,561
Special funds	28,140	28,140
Separate funds	23,796	23,796
Asset revaluation	948,403	948,403
Total equity	1,783,143	1,772,900

Statement of Cashflow as at 30 Sep 2024

	YTD Actual \$000's	30th June 2024 Actual \$000's
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Rates	46,695	71,897
Other revenue received	11,806	36,483
Interest received	1,007	5,228
Dividends received	-	1,004
Payments to suppliers and employees	(47,592)	(79,045)
Finance costs	(2,710)	(10,503)
Net operating activities	9,206	25,064
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Reduction of term investment	(7,930)	(5,225)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	32	96
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(6,685)	(53,671)
Net investing activities	(14,583)	(58,800)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Drawdown / (repayment) of borrowings	14,500	15,000
Net financing activities	14,500	15,000
Cash movement	9,123	(18,736)
Opening Balance 1st July	20,559	39,295
Closing Bank Balance	29,682	20,559

9.10 Final Adoption by Timaru District Council of the 'Our Waitarakao Strategy'**Author:** Paul Cooper, Group Manager Environmental Services**Authoriser:** Paul Cooper, Group Manager Environmental Services**Recommendation**

That Council

1. Adopts the Our Waitarakao: Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon Catchment Strategy (Attachment 1).
2. Notes that the Our Waitarakao: Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon Catchment Strategy was formally endorsed by the Our Waitarakao Strategy Development Steering Group on 27 September 2024.

Purpose of Report

- 1 The purpose of this paper is to seek Council adoption of the Our Waitarakao: Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon Catchment Strategy (*Our Waitarakao*).

Assessment of Significance

- 2 The adoption of this Strategy is considered medium significance with regards to Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Background

- 3 *Our Waitarakao* is a partnership between the Department of Conservation, Environment Canterbury, Te Rūnunga o Arowhenua, and Timaru District Council to develop a strategy to restore the mauri of Waitarakao.
- 4 The Waitarakao Washdyke Catchment contains regionally significant industry, critical infrastructure, two designated mātaimai areas, a wildlife refuge, farming, residential properties, and significant environmental and recreational opportunities. The catchment has a long history of cultural use, and the lagoon represents one of the few remaining coastal environments of its type in the region.
- 5 The strategy development process has been a chance for mana whenua, stakeholders, and the community to consider how we can plan for the future of this catchment.

Discussion**Strategy Development Process**

- 6 The development of *Our Waitarakao* has been guided by a Working Group and Steering Group and in collaboration with the community.
- 7 The Waitarakao Working Group was formed under the mandate of Timaru District Council and Environment Canterbury in 2016 and includes representatives of the Department of Conservation, Environment Canterbury, the Orari Temuka Opihi Pareora (OTOP) Zone Committee, Te Rūnanga O Arowhenua, and Timaru District Council.

- 8 In an approach that was endorsed by the governance of each partner agency, to ensure we had organisational commitment and oversight, a Steering Group of Senior Leaders was established in late 2022.
- 9 Throughout the strategy development process, we have provided multiple opportunities for the community to engage and provide input and feedback. Our multi-phase engagement included:
 - 9.1 **Pre-engagement: Waitarakao Lagoon Open Day for SeaWeek 2023**
 - 9.1.1 A chance to gauge initial community interest in the catchment, work with project partners, and gather key contacts.
 - 9.2 **Phase 1: Education on catchment and issues, community story gathering, testing of objectives, and invitation to get involved in the process**
 - 9.2.1 Public drop-in events and talks, community-led collaboration events, and meeting to enable people to share what they value about this area, as well as their knowledge and stories
 - 9.2.2 1300 letters sent to residents and businesses in the catchment letting them know about the strategy process and how they could be involved
 - 9.2.3 Face to face meetings with individual stakeholders including landowners, businesses, and community organisations
 - 9.2.4 A community survey, supported by the Our Waitarakao/Have Your Say engagement website and e-newsletter, a broad range of print and radio advertising, and a new Facebook page, as well as media coverage.
 - 9.3 **Phase 2: Focussed stakeholder and community engagement**
 - 9.3.1 A series of workshops with 30-40 people drawn from a broad cross section of the community to go deeper into the objectives and actions that would make a positive difference in the catchment.
 - 9.4 **Phase 3: A month-long public feedback period on the draft strategy**
 - 9.4.1 Two community events, letters to those in the catchment, and online survey.
- 10 This extensive community and partner engagement strongly informed the content and intent of the strategy and has created a strong level of community buy-in and participation as we move to implementation.

Our Waitarakao: Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon Catchment Strategy

- 11 *Our Waitarakao* addresses two major issues – the inevitable change occurring in the coastal part of the catchment, and other pressures, driven by natural hazards. And the deterioration of the health of the catchment environment and its ecosystems. It also includes consideration of education, access, and community participation.
- 12 *Our Waitarakao* is a non-statutory strategy that sets the vision, aspirations, and direction we are collectively working toward for the whole catchment.
- 13 To achieve the vision “to restore the mauri of Waitarakao for everyone”, the strategy identifies the following outcomes for the catchment and key objectives we’ll need to achieve to reach those outcomes:

- 13.1 Ecological revitalisation or restoration achieves and sustains thriving, healthy, functioning ecosystems
 - 13.2 Increase mahika kai to enable customary harvest of food and resources that were traditionally gathered from the area, ki uta ki tai
 - 13.3 Resilience planning reduces the environmental, social, cultural, and economic impacts of natural hazards
 - 13.4 Enable the community to appropriately interact with the catchment
 - 13.5 The community is informed about, and involved in, the restoration of the mauri of the Waitarakao catchment.
- 14 The strategy also sets the direction for actions and broad guidance as to next steps. Action plans will contain further details on the steps to achieve objectives. They will show the actions and tasks needed, by when, and who has responsibility for delivering them. Where necessary, consultation on these action plans will occur with the community or relevant groups within the community.
 - 15 The strategy is intergenerational and intends actions to be a co-investment between community and agencies with manageable, incremental, but sustainable change.

Options and Preferred Option

- 16 **Option 1 (preferred)** - Adoption of Our Waitarakao: Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon Catchment Strategy.
- 17 **Option 2** - Decline the adoption of Our Waitarakao: Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon Catchment Strategy and give some direction.

Consultation

- 18 As noted, strategy development has been informed by extensive partner, stakeholder, and community engagement.
- 19 Further communication and ongoing engagement with the community will occur after strategy adoption.
- 20 *Our Waitarakao* partners are now working on the final phase of the strategy engagement plan to inform the community about how it will be implemented and what this will mean for specific stakeholders and the community.

Relevant Legislation, Council Policy and Plans

- 21 The Waitarakao catchment area has signalled spending associated with Stormwater management and the associated resource consents within the Timaru District Council Long Term Plan.

Financial and Funding Implications

- 22 Funding for the development of a Waitarakao Strategy was included in Environment Canterbury's 2021–2031 Long Term Plan.
- 23 Timaru District Council, via stormwater infrastructure funding, has Long Term Plan funding tagged for the catchment.

- 24 The 2024–2034 Environment Canterbury Long Term Plan includes funding across three years to support *Our Waitarakao* implementation. This funding enables the facilitation, monitoring and implementation support for a series of community actions. It also enables investigative and scoping work to occur on future larger scale initiatives.
- 25 In the first years of the strategy, actions will largely involve community-led activities and extension or reprioritisation of funded, business-as-usual work for partner agencies.
- 26 Coincidental to community actions, investigative work will be undertaken to scope and cost, in detail, options for more complex or larger scale activities and interventions. Once investigative work has occurred, *Our Waitarakao* will pursue a range of funding opportunities, including through Long-Term Planning cycles, central government funding, and private and philanthropic contribution.
- 27 Funding from the Government’s Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF) has been earmarked for major natural hazard resilience improvements in the coastal portion of the catchment, including retreat of the stopbank protecting Washdyke Industry and Seadown farmland. This was a pre-existing project in Environment Canterbury’s 30-Year Infrastructure Strategy 2024-2054 that, with this funding, has been bought forward. The work will be led by Environment Canterbury’s Rivers Team, but aspects will be supported by *Our Waitarakao*.

Other Considerations

Risk assessment

- 28 Through a very positive engagement process for strategy development, we have created significant partner and community expectations for action. While care has been taken to ensure expectations for action (and timing) are reasonable, if we do not follow through with an appropriate baseline of resourcing and implementation, we risk letting down an engaged community. The committed funding for Timaru District Council and Environment Canterbury LTP period 2024-2027 should, with careful prioritisation and community partnership, enable us to manage this risk.
- 29 The four partners involved have varied levels of resource availability and there is a need to manage expectations across the four partners regarding workload and contributions.
- 30 While we have been as realistic as possible in how we communicate intent and opportunities within the strategy it must be acknowledged that some of the problems to address are highly complex and nuanced. Managing expectations around actions taken (or not taken) through good communication will be paramount with both partners and community.
- 31 A storm (freshwater or coastal) of sufficient scale could alter the current catchment environment to such an extent that some strategy outcomes or approaches will lose relevance and require re-think. This is acknowledged in the strategy itself.

Next Steps

- 32 Once the *Our Waitarakao* strategy has been adopted by all partner organisations, the Working Group and Steering Group will be refreshed to reflect the move from strategy development to strategy implementation. The groups’ Term or Reference will be updated to reflect this change in focus.
- 33 The Steering Group would like to organise a launch event with partners and the community once the strategy has been adopted, with a provisional timeframe to coincide with SeaWeek in March 2025. This would be planned in partnership.

Attachments

- 1. Our Waitarakao - Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon Catchment Strategy**





A note about language and key terms

Our Waitarakao is the Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon Catchment Strategy.

Te reo Māori used in this document is in the Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu dialect.

This strategy uses **Waitarakao** to refer to the catchment as a whole. **Waitarakao Lagoon** or **the lagoon** is used for Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon, the specific area of the coastal lagoon and its immediate surrounds.

Washdyke refers to the industrial, business, and residential area surrounding Waitarakao Lagoon.

Partnership agencies, Our Waitarakao partnership, the partnership or **'we'**, refers to the four agencies with key statutory roles and responsibilities in the Waitarakao Lagoon Washdyke Catchment who worked collaboratively to develop this strategy – the Department of Conservation, Environment Canterbury, Te Rūnunga o Arowhenua, and Timaru District Council.

Desired ecosystems are those that would be expected to naturally occur in this catchment and/or support the life of desired species in the catchment.

Desired species include, but are not limited to, those listed in Appendix 1.

Rare or absent species include, but are not limited to, those listed in Appendix 1.

Mahika kai species include, but are not limited to, those listed in Appendix 1.

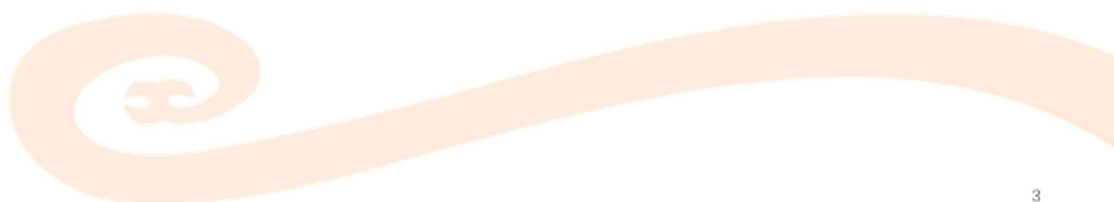
Inland streams area refers to the catchment environment inland of State Highway 8.

Coastal farmland or coastal rural area refers to land north of Waitarakao Lagoon and east of Seadown Road.

Unless otherwise attributed, quotes in this document are drawn from feedback gathered as part of community engagement in 2023, including in-person events and community surveys.

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Our Waitarakao

Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon Catchment Strategy

Vision | To restore the mauri of Waitarakao for everyone.

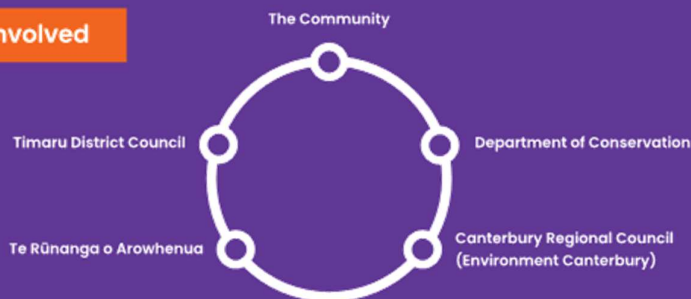
Guiding principles

- Protect the health and wellbeing of water in the catchment now and into the future
- Protect, maintain, and enhance what remains, then restore what has been lost, where possible
- Acknowledge the rakatirataka of Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua as mana whenua and kaitiaki of the Waitarakao catchment
- Respect the whakapapa of Waitarakao and all people's connection with the catchment area
- Foster productive partnerships and work collaboratively for the benefit of present and future generations
- Appreciate and celebrate progress towards ambitious goals
- Recognise that the community is at the heart of the work to restore the mauri (life force) of Waitarakao.

Outcomes

1	2	3	4	5
Ecological revitalisation or restoration achieves and sustains thriving, healthy, functioning ecosystems	Increase mahika kai to enable customary harvest of food and resources that were traditionally gathered from the area, ki uta ki tai	Resilience planning reduces the environmental, social, cultural, and economic impacts of natural hazards	The community is informed about, and involved in, the restoration of the mauri of the Waitarakao catchment	Enable the community to appropriately interact with the catchment

Who's involved





Foreword

In developing Our Waitarakao: Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon Catchment Strategy (*Our Waitarakao*), the Department of Conservation, Environment Canterbury, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua, and Timaru District Council have collaborated in active partnership. We also engaged the community extensively in genuine conversation, asking people to share their own stories, ideas, and knowledge about the area. This resulted in the formation of a passionate community base eager to contribute to change. The positive way in which partner agencies and the community have worked so far establishes a standard for how we intend to continue to work together.

Our Waitarakao strongly sets the aspirations and intentions of all the community involved in the Waitarakao catchment – the direction we are collectively working toward. It identifies the outcomes sought and the key objectives we'll need to achieve to reach those outcomes. It also gives a guiding indication of the first steps we will collectively take, and a commitment to regularly review and reprioritise these actions to ensure steady progress toward an ambitious future.

This non-statutory strategy outlines the actions needed to ensure a healthy future for this area and is informed by, and contributes to, the legislative context in which it sits.

Throughout this project we have provided opportunity for the community to engage and they have responded generously with their time and knowledge. We will continue to work with and inform the community, genuinely considering suggested solutions and enabling community to participate in and, where practicable, lead actions.

By co-investing resources we will collectively take manageable but steady steps toward a better future for Waitarakao, mana whenua, and the community.

Placeholder for signatures after approval.



Waitarakao – an overview of the area

Waitarakao Lagoon is a shallow, brackish, coastal lagoon north of Timaru on Kā Poupou-a-Rākihouia - the South Canterbury coastline. Its importance stems from its rare geomorphology, native ecological habitats, biodiversity, and cultural and historical values.

The lagoon is a feature of the Washdyke and Timaru coastline but is influenced by a larger catchment area involving a diverse range of ecosystem types, land uses, and recreational activities. *Our Waitarakao* addresses all of the catchment holistically.

The Waitarakao catchment has four major inland streams – Papaka, Rosewill, King Road, and Oakwood – and several small tributaries that merge into Washdyke Creek before entering the lagoon environment.

A coastal portion of the catchment extending northward from the lagoon includes the Seadown drainage scheme, which provides a major source of freshwater to the lagoon. There is also a network of irrigation and drainage features on the Level Plains with a significant portion of the flows those features carry originating from the Opuha water scheme.

The catchment contains regionally significant industry, critical infrastructure, two designated mātaītai areas, a wildlife refuge, farming, residential properties, and significant environmental and recreational opportunities. The catchment has a long history of cultural use and represents one of the few remaining coastal environments of its type in the region.



The Waitarakao catchment (approximately 16,000 hectares), showing all major stream and drainage channels.



Key features of the Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon Catchment

1. Timaru

South Canterbury's largest town. Many Timaru residents work near or visit the lagoon.

2. Residential area

The largest of several residential areas in the catchment. Stormwater from these areas discharges to the lagoon.

3. Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon

Rare geomorphic feature. A taoka – area of cultural significance, mātaītai and source of mahika kai. A wildlife refuge supporting native birds and fish species.

4. Levels Plain and Seaforth

Area of land between State Highway 8 and the coast. Consists of productive farmland, lifestyle properties, drainage and irrigation.

5. Inland streams

Papaka, Rosewill, and Oakwood, the major inland streams – merge into Washdyke Creek before entering the lagoon environment. Habitat for fish and native birds.

6. Inland farmland

Area includes land and rolling hills located inland of State Highway 8. Consists of productive farmland and lifestyle properties. Habitat for native birds and fish.

7. Critical Infrastructure, industry and business

Industrial hub for South Canterbury and major contributor to local economy. Discharges stormwater to the lagoon. Critical infrastructure including railway, highways, and wastewater treatment facilities.

8. Coastal stopbank

Extends north and is 7km in length. It protects land and the Seadown Drainage Scheme from seawater flooding.

9. Coastal farmland and Seadown Drainage Scheme

Area of productive farmland. Includes an extensive drainage scheme that is part of a mātaītai reserve, a freshwater input to lagoon and fish habitat.

10. Natural hazards

Coastline is eroding by 15 – 2 metres per year. Seawater and/or freshwater flooding affects plains and other lower areas across the catchment.



A unique area



*View towards Waitarākao Lagoon
This drawing looks northward to the expansive Waitarākao Lagoon from near where the current Te Ahi Tarakihi Creek mouth is located. Note the lagoon, at that time, flowed around and discharged to the south of the existing Bridge Road headland (shown in mid-left of drawing) and the gravel beach barrier was situated much further seaward of its current position.
Drawing by Sir Elliot Whately - October 1874*

Restoring the mauri of Waitarākao will reconnect a large community to its nearest ecological feature of significance and preserve it for future generations.

Waitarākao is part of a threatened network of coastal lagoons, created by the formation of a mixed sand and gravel (MSG) barrier beach – a relatively rare geomorphic feature. Many of these types of environments have been lost in recent history. Coastal lagoons provide an important chain-like network of habitats along the entire length of the east coast of Te Waipounamu South Island for migratory bird and fish species. These habitat links are diminishing and disappearing due to coastal erosion, pollution, and development pressures.

Other valued ecosystems present in the catchment such as wetlands, swamps, saltmarsh, remnant native bush, and limestone/dryland habitat are also depleted both in extent and health. Broad estimations are that less than 5% of naturally expected ecosystem coverage remains in the Waitarākao catchment area.¹

But there is an opportunity, as well as an expectation among mana whenua and the community, to protect these ecosystems and one of the few remaining coastal environments of its type in the region.

Waitarākao is right on the doorstep of the biggest town in the South Canterbury region and a short distance from the traditional and recent pā sites of Kāti Huirapa. Reconnecting mana whenua and the local people to this environment is important for the benefit of overall wellbeing. Enhancing this environment is an opportunity to treasure the asset and ensure a diverse range of activities within the catchment are able to continue. However, nature is forcing our hand; change is already observable, and time is running out to address these challenges. The need for decision making is inevitable – *Our Waitarākao* is an opportunity to make these decisions in a holistic, coordinated way.

¹ Eco-index, 2023, New Zealand's Biological Heritage Science Challenge

A special area

Waitarakao is a special place for mana whenua, local people, and visitors.

Historically this catchment was one of meandering streams, many off-channel wetlands and swampy lands, and rich biodiversity. Coastal lagoon and swamp environments extended nearly continuously between Waitarakao and the Ōpihi River mouth and beyond.

Waitarakao Lagoon is a 'Waituna-type' lagoon.² These lagoons are a type of coastal lake, formed when small stream mouths became blocked by MSG beach sediments (littoral drift). Both the lagoon type and MSG beaches are rare landforms on a global scale.

Waitarakao Lagoon, the Waitarakao and Te Ahi Tarakihi Mātaitai Reserves, and the wider coastal environment in the Washdyke area, along with other coastal wetlands at Waipopo and Ōrakipooa, are of great significance to mana whenua. This is due to their long relationship with the area, presence of wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka, and particularly the important mahika kai values.³ The ability of Kāti Huirapa to maintain ahi kā/permanent residence has always been dependent on mahika kai.

Waitarakao Lagoon was once an abundant mahika kai food-gathering hub for mana whenua and visiting iwi from all over Te Waipounamu South Island. The number of important pā sites, kāika, and nohoaka established in the area are a testament to the abundance and availability of kai.⁴

The coastal travel route of Kāi Tahu between lakes Wairewa and Waitarakao was once the equivalent of a Māori State Highway One, connecting the settlements of Te Pātaka-o-Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula with coastal kāika to the south. The route extends in a continuous line of sand and gravel, unbroken by headland or bay, from the shores of Wairewa in the north to Waitarakao in the south.

Waitarakao Lagoon has been a wildlife refuge since 1907 and is home to – or a stop-off point for – many species of birds, including the tarāpuka/black-billed gull, ngutu pare/wrybill, tara/tern, and poaka/stilt.

Waitarakao is also home to native freshwater species including inaka/whitebait and tuna kūwharuwharu/longfin eel, which is Aotearoa New Zealand's largest native freshwater fish and a taoka species for Māori.

The inland streams environment and rolling hills have supported an abundance of migratory and non-migratory birds and fish (including some of those mentioned above), as well as reptile and invertebrate species.

An area in decline

For the longest time, Waitarakao Lagoon had the perfect mix of saltwater and freshwater, allowing a diverse range of native species to thrive there. However, now the lagoon has shrunk, and its health and the habitat of the wildlife are declining. This area is now at a tipping point – if we don't act soon, we may lose our opportunity to.

The landscape has been substantially modified through land-use changes including installation of Timaru Harbour breakwaters, drainage, altering of waterways, and the addition of infrastructure and buildings. In the early 1880s, the lagoon was approximately 250 hectares; now it generally occupies an area of around 50 to 60 hectares. For most of its history, the lagoon did not have a permanent mouth to the sea, and the lagoon and adjacent swamp land were much more extensive than they are today.

The MSG barrier beach that separates the ocean from the lagoon has retreated more than 400 metres since 1865 and is continuing to retreat. Meandering streams feeding the lagoon have been highly modified, and drainage and land use have removed many off-channel freshwater areas of swamp and wetland.

Remaining coastal wetland and lagoon environments are critical mahika kai environments and unique and important habitats for a range of wild flora and fauna. Mahika kai is a central element to Kāi Tahu identity and wellbeing and is considered an important environmental indicator. Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua believes that all waterbodies within their rohe should be suitable for mahika kai.⁵ However, environmental degradation has seriously impacted the ability to gather resources and to impart knowledge through generations within the catchment.

² Kirk and Lauder, 2000, Significant coastal lagoon systems in the South Island, New Zealand: coastal processes and lagoon mouth closure

³ Timaru District Council, 2023, Sites & areas of significance to Māori

⁴ Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua, 2021, Application from Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua about extending the Ōpihi Mātaitai Reserve

⁵ Kitson Consulting, 2022, Report to Aoraki Environmental Consultancy Limited – Assessment of effects on Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua values and interests by TDC Stormwater Management

High nutrient concentrations (nitrogen and phosphorus), and also metals (arsenic, zinc, and lead) have been found in waterways. The increase in nutrients is consistent with agricultural runoff and surrounding urban activities and can result in algae growth that can harm aquatic life. The presence of metals can be attributed to industrial and urban activities, vehicle movements, and roofing and building materials. Accumulated metals can harm life and make mahika kai species unhealthy and unsuitable for consumption.

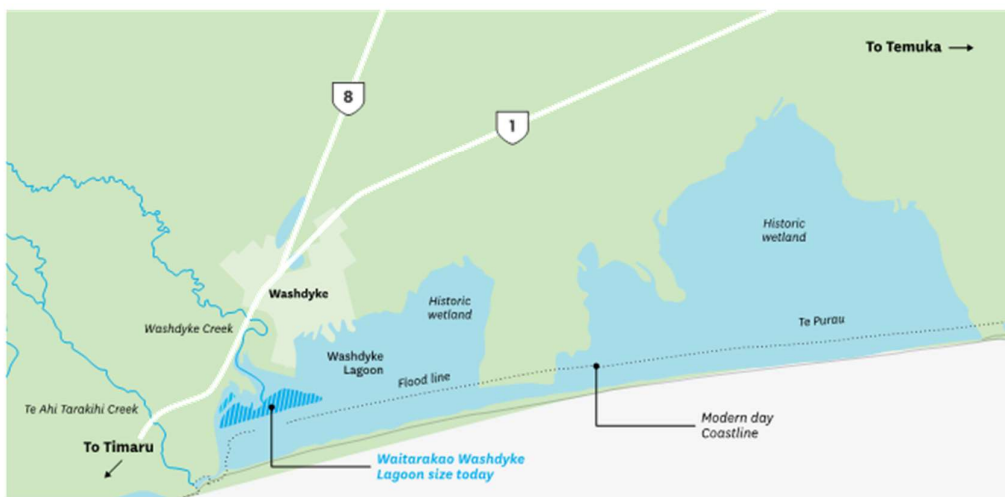
Examples have occurred nationally where waterbodies similar to Waitarakao have 'flipped' to an algae-dominated state because of the ongoing accumulations of nutrients and sediment. When this happens to a waterbody, it can be extremely difficult to ever restore its health. Recent Waitarakao catchment fish surveys have shown low population densities, interrupted species distribution, and other threats – intervention is required before environmental tipping points are reached.

Coastal flooding and long-term erosion driven by the interruption to the flow of sediment along this coast, is significantly impacting on the lagoon, property, farmland, and industry in the wider catchment area. Some land uses along this coast have had adverse impacts on cultural and ecological values over time.

These changes have diminished the lagoon's appeal as a desirable recreational feature and asset for the Timaru community. Previous generations of residents saw this space as an environmental playground, fondly remembering adventures in the catchment. People's wellbeing can be related to their connection to the environment. The degrading of this catchment has disconnected the community from this environment and its history.

The maintenance and enhancement of the mauri or life-giving essence of a resource is the primary management principle for Kāi Tahu.¹ Mauri levels may potentially be eroded through poor environmental management. However, restoration of mauri is also achievable through the application of appropriate decision making and management practices.

Good management of future activities is crucial to enable restoration of the values of this catchment for everyone.



Coastal wetland extent in the Waitarakao and Seadown areas Taken from land survey maps drawn in the mid-1800s (Survey Black Maps). Today's lagoon, the two state highways, and the Washdyke industrial area have been added for context.

¹ Kitson Consulting, 2022



Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon area today

1. Basalt reef/rockpools

Formed about 2.5 million years ago by basalt lava flows originating from near Wapouri/Mount Horrible. Habitat for marine life and an important mahika kai area. Part of mātaītai reserve. Exploring the rockpools is a popular recreational activity.

2. Piped outlet

The only permanent freshwater outlet to sea in the catchment. The large concrete pipe enables functionality of Seadown Drainage system and discharge of stormwater from industry. The outlet determines lagoon water level and allows tidal influence on the lagoon environment.

3. Bridge Road access

The only direct public access point to the lagoon, beach and reef areas. Requires passage from and through private land.

4. Washdyke Creek / 5. Ring Drain

Four major inland stream catchments flow into Washdyke Creek. Includes a flood protection scheme (stopbanks) protecting the industrial area. A small weir directs low/average creek flows from Washdyke Creek into the Ring Drain. The creek only enters the lagoon at above average flows. Habitat for fish and bird species.

6. Gravel beach barrier

The mixed sand and gravel beach barrier is a rare geographic feature. It protects the lagoon from the sea but is migrating inland by 15 – 2 metres per year and the gravel sediment it is composed of is being reduced in size through time.

7. Seadown main drain

The only continuous freshwater input to the lagoon. Protected by the coastal stopbank. It drains and reduces excess irrigation water, including from the Opuha water scheme, and other run-off from farmland. Part of mātaītai reserve. Fish and bird habitat.



Residential Industrial



What we will do and how we will do it

Vision | To restore the mauri of Waitarakao for everyone.

Restoring the mauri of the Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon Catchment for everyone will take cooperation across many agencies, organisations, individuals, groups and stakeholders. We need to collectively take action to restore the health of the lagoon and catchment.

This *Our Waitarakao* strategy sets the vision, aspirations, and direction we are collectively working toward for the whole catchment. This non-statutory strategy outlines the actions needed to ensure a healthy future for this area and is informed by, and contributes to, the legislative context in which it sits (see Appendix 4).

Principles that will guide us

- Protect the health and wellbeing of water in the catchment now and into the future
- Protect, maintain, and enhance what remains, then restore what has been lost
- Acknowledge the rakatirataka of Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua as mana whenua and kaitiaki of the Waitarakao catchment
- Respect the whakapapa of Waitarakao and all people's connection with the catchment area
- Foster productive partnerships and work collaboratively for the benefit of present and future generations
- Recognise that the community is at the heart of the work to restore the mauri of Waitarakao
- Appreciate and celebrate progress towards ambitious goals.

How we will work

The collaborative, coordinated, and holistic approach to developing *Our Waitarakao* is a good indicator of how we intend to keep working.

Our Waitarakao is part of long-term efforts, building on the good work that has already happened and conversations dating back to the 19th century. We will carry this history into what we will do and how we will do it.

While a lot of activities and conversations have occurred or are already underway, to date these have been piecemeal and not sufficiently coordinated.

Our Waitarakao is an attempt to bring together and formalise activities and the parties involved, and to prioritise the actions required to restore the mauri of Waitarakao.

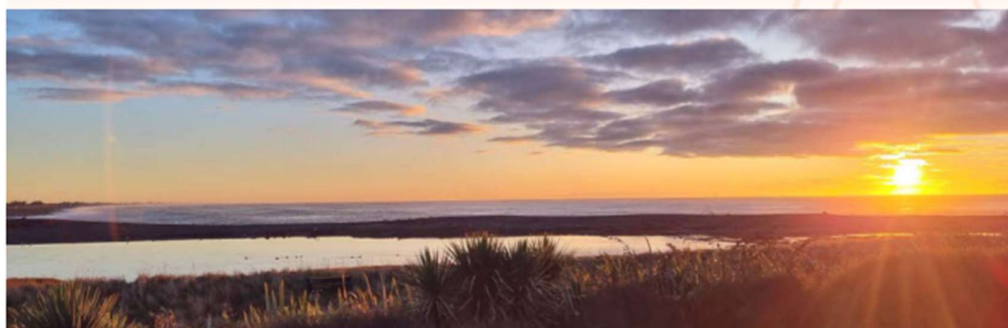
Our Waitarakao has been prepared by its partner agencies – the Department of Conservation, Environment Canterbury, Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua, and Timaru District Council – in collaboration with the community (see Appendix 2: *Our Waitarakao partnership structure* and Appendix 3: *Strategy development timeline*). This collaborative approach will continue.



Members of the Timaru community volunteered their time during Seaweek 2024 to clean up the lagoon area.

Our approach for action

- Actions will be ambitious, but realistically achievable over time. The mahi will be sustained through time and will involve a diverse community of all ages, and across timescales
- Sustainable actions will take time to deliver or to produce observable results. We will keep momentum and appreciate each step toward target goals
- We will couple actions with educational, cultural, and social opportunities, as practicable, to uplift community knowledge, enjoyment, and relationships
- Shared ideas and resources reduce the burden on any one part of the community and ensure maximum value toward on-the-ground actions. We will favour low-cost, permitted solutions and voluntary activities, and will facilitate in-kind contributions
- We will seek monitoring and investigative options through educators, researchers, and citizen science initiatives
- Actions will target sustainable but incremental change, as practicable, to enable outcomes without financial stress. Collective preparedness and planning will ensure external, private, and agency funding can be sourced as opportunities arise
- A priority will be to have enduring relationships. We will continue to engage with the community to find solutions and enable and support local communities to lead or co-lead projects with support from agencies and organisations
- All decision making and actions undertaken within *Our Waitarakao* will address climate change in alignment with existing, and up-to-date, climate change strategies of all four partner agencies.





Action planning

Our Waitarakao sets the direction for actions and broad guidance as to next steps. These are informed by the objectives and goals, which will stay relatively constant. The guide to actions and how and where we will work to achieve them will change over time based on previous successes, potential environment changes, and focusing on different geographic areas.

Action plans will contain further details on the steps to achieve objectives. They will show the actions and tasks needed, by when, and who has responsibility for delivering them. Where necessary, consultation on these action plans will occur with the community or relevant groups within the community.

Action plans will be produced and scaled on an activity-by-activity basis. In some cases, an action plan will be a fundamental necessity to achieving outcomes. In other cases, activities will be straightforward and may not require an action plan, because they fall easily under the principles of *Our Waitarakao* and its wider reporting framework.

Funding

Acknowledging that achieving the outcomes of *Our Waitarakao* will only be possible through collaborative efforts, we will need to share costs and pursue diverse funding sources. Funding arrangements will be developed as part of action planning and driven by a collective readiness to pursue opportunities that arise. Actions need to be timely and affordable, as well as having the ability to be staged or scalable.

In the first years of this strategy, actions will largely involve community-led activities and extension or reprioritisation of business-as-usual work for partner agencies. Concurrent to these small to moderately scaled actions, investigative work will be undertaken to scope and cost, in detail, options for larger scale activities and interventions.

Once investigative work has occurred, *Our Waitarakao* will be well placed to utilise a range of funding opportunities, including through Long-Term Planning cycles, central government funding, and private and philanthropic contribution

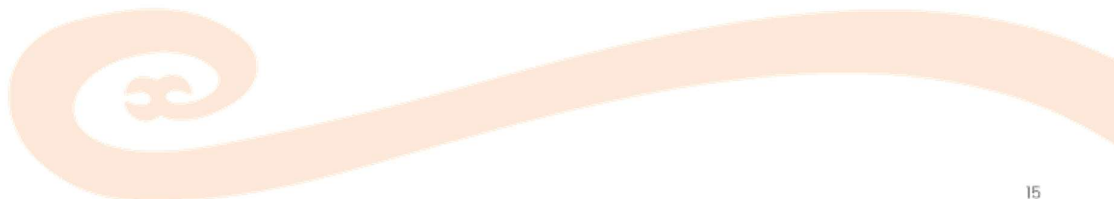
Monitoring and reporting

Our Waitarakao adopts an approach of continuous improvement. Actions will be monitored and reported on annually. Reporting will include updates on planning activities, and progress towards completion of actions and tasks themselves. Environment Canterbury will take a facilitation role to lead and coordinate reporting. However, the effective recording and sharing of monitoring, actions, and outcomes within the catchment is to be the responsibility of all project partners and the community.

Review

To ensure *Our Waitarakao* is relevant and achieves the intended outcomes, there is a five-yearly review period for the guide to action. The strategy itself, including its goals and objectives, will be reviewed every 10 years.

It is also possible to trigger a review if the conditions of the catchment change substantially. For example, a substantial change might be a permanent lagoon barrier breach, large inundation event (saltwater or freshwater), major earthquake, or mass pollution event.





How we will achieve our outcomes

The order that outcomes are listed is not meant to reflect any hierarchy or level of importance.



OUTCOME 1

Ecological revitalisation or restoration achieves and sustains thriving, healthy, functioning ecosystems.

What this will look like...

A healthy environment, with a wide diversity of life, that lifts the wellbeing of the whole community. The coverage of healthy ecosystems is increased across the whole catchment, enabling an abundance of desired species present in 2024, as well as the sustained return of some species that are rare or absent from the catchment in 2024.

“
 I see the lagoon as a kidney for the streams that feed it prior to going out to sea.
 —
 community member

Objective 1: The function, form, and role of water inflows and outflows of the lagoon maximise environmental benefits – including for the coastal reef.

Targets	Approach
<p>The water quantity enables healthy ecosystem.</p> <p>The physical location and form of inflow and outflow features support strategy outcomes like water quality improvement, habitat, and ecosystem cover.</p> <p>Hydrological functionality is achieved for desired or required land uses, drainage, and flood protection.</p>	<p>First steps</p> <p>The highest priority is to create (within 18 months of adopting <i>Our Waitarakao</i>) a definitive plan for the physical layout and functionality of the lagoon that puts the health of Waitarakao first.</p> <p>The plan will detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence, form, and function of highly modified features such as the ring drain, Washdyke Creek weir, and piped outlet • The diverse roles of all inflows and outflows including Seadown Drain, stormwater (industrial and residential), Washdyke Creek, and tidal • Options, outcomes, costs (environmental, financial, developmental), funding opportunities, and implementation • Longevity of lagoon functionality (in keeping with Objective 2). <p>The plan for the form and function of features will define the space and conditions that enable the effective enhancement of ecosystems and supports all strategy outcomes within Waitarakao Lagoon.</p> <p>Ongoing actions</p> <p>We will implement the plan. Its content will direct restoration efforts within the Waitarakao Lagoon and must be prioritised to enable strategy outcomes in the lagoon area.</p>



Objective 2: The life of the existing Waitarakao Lagoon is extended for the maximum feasible time.

Targets	Approach
<p>Demonstrably consider all means to extend the life of the existing lagoon and implement them where possible.</p> <p>Prioritise functionality changes to the lagoon where these extend the life of the lagoon.</p> <p>In recognition of the changing dynamics of coastal waterbodies and the specific constraints on the lagoon, we will find one or more sites within the catchment to develop another waterbody capable of supporting the life in Waitarakao for future generations.</p>	<p>First steps</p> <p>Investigate options for extending the life of the existing Waitarakao Lagoon that are consistent with objective 1. Investigation will detail but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for giving the lagoon and its associated ecosystems more space to occupy and/or retreat into through time • Means of slowing coastal erosion/retreat of barrier beach • Consent requirements and environmental considerations • Costs and funding options, and timeframes. <p>Actions taken regarding the next generation of Seadown Drain and the coastal stopbank specifically consider the impact on lagoon longevity (in keeping with Objective 1).</p> <p>Target mid-2027 for initiating an agreed plan to extend the life of the lagoon. Begin to search for additional ecosystem restoration sites in the wider catchment.</p> <p>Ongoing actions</p> <p>Our actions will extend the life of Waitarakao Lagoon while identifying and developing site(s) for additional ecosystem restoration or creation, that are as similar to that of the existing lagoon as feasible.</p>



Surveying the distribution of fish in the streams and lagoons of the Waitarakao catchment with local landowners.

Objective 3: How landowners and occupiers assess and mitigate environmental risk is compatible with healthy waterbodies and ecosystems within the catchment.

Targets

Incrementally improve water quality, ki uta ki tai.
 Reduce pollution events and harmful discharges.
 Reduce contaminated sedimentation in stream flows and lagoon.
 Improve stormwater discharges from land.

Approach

First steps

The approach will vary across three areas of consideration – the industrial and business area; the inland streams area; and the coastal rural area. However, for all areas, we will support positive landowner actions through:

- Providing advice and expertise to maximise outcomes
- Facilitating voluntary or in-kind community assistance
- Facilitating the search for funding and resourcing opportunities
- Recording actions and demonstrating the connection of action to outcome
- Celebrating and promoting community success.

Industrial and business area: Environment Canterbury, Timaru District Council, and Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua will take an educational approach to pollution prevention. This will expand on work undertaken in 2020 and focus on assessing landowner progress on issues previously identified. Further reduction of contaminants that may enter waterways, will be the focus and we will target existing and construction-phase practices. This will support existing business as usual work in stormwater, land management, and discharge practices resulting in better on-site practices and improved water quality.

We will seek opportunities to add green areas, and indigenous biodiversity, to the industrial area, with priority to areas of scale sufficient to provide habitat or improve water quality.

Inland streams area: The initial priority will be to reduce harmful sediment and contaminant inputs to waterways during runoff events. This will involve:

- Promoting and assisting effective fencing, vegetation buffers, and re-establishing off-channel waterbodies
- Supporting water retention features (intermittent ponds) in the upper catchment where these may improve water quality, enhance stream flows, attenuate flood peaks, and/or add biodiversity that contributes to ecosystem goals
- Improving winter grazing through an education and advice approach in collaboration with catchment group(s).

All inland streams actions will consider, and include where practicable, species and species habitat in line with ecosystem, mahika kai, and other strategy outcomes.

Target areas are where runoff poses a direct threat to water quality in Oakwood, King Road, Papaka, and Rosewill Streams. We will first target effectively fenced-off areas where landowner permission is achievable; esplanades; land of low production value; and areas where landowners are undertaking or expressing interest in action.

In prioritising restoration areas for support, we will consider wider ecosystem gains, positive impact on target species and species habitat, and connection to other restoration areas.

Coastal rural area: The impending shift of the coastal stopbank and Seadown Drain will alter the location and form of waterbodies in this area. We will review *Our Waitaraka* project support for any restoration actions on a case-by-case basis and initially limit support to locations unlikely to be impacted by near-term coastal changes. Once the location and form of these features are known, restoration activities can increase.

The retreat of the stopbank and Seadown Drain will include environmental enhancement opportunities that align with strategy outcomes.

Ongoing actions (covering all areas)

We will coordinate the monitoring of catchment water quality and review it regularly to track progress.

Once initial gains are made, and target areas are underway or completed, we will need to shift focus to less easily accessible areas and to previously unengaged landowners. Considering this shift in priorities will be part of the first review of *Our Waitaraka*.

If the practices and activities of landowners are preventing the positive impact of actions toward strategy outcomes or are breaching regulated standards, and where educational and voluntary approaches are not working, partners may move to a compliance and enforcement approach.



Objective 4: Maintain and enhance the range and balance of desired ecosystems.

Targets	Approach
<p>Protect existing desired ecosystems from further deterioration.</p> <p>Sustainably increase the coverage of desired ecosystems.</p> <p>Sustainably increase the populations of target flora and fauna species.</p> <p>Achieve a net increase of effective wetland area.</p> <p>Make appropriate hydrological and habitat connections through the catchment. Enable appropriate species movement or migration between new and existing habitats.</p> <p>Establish a balance between desirable and undesirable species that characterise the wildlife refuge.</p>	<p>First steps</p> <p>As part of other information resources for the project, we will identify and communicate ecosystem areas – existing, restored, or under action.</p> <p>The community will work together to increase the coverage of a balance of indigenous-dominant, healthy biodiversity areas. Biodiversity additions of all scales will be valued because we will reform ecosystems through manageable, incremental, and sustainable (generational) actions, leading in time to major accumulated improvement. To ensure progress, we will steadily increase the presence of target flora and fauna year on year.</p> <p>Prioritise areas where access to land can be readily gained – namely, public land and existing features like wetlands and lagoons (e.g. Phillips), margins of all waterways; and areas where landowners are undertaking or interested in action.</p> <p>To ensure efficient use of resources, we will prioritise restoration works within Waitarakao Lagoon after a plan for the function and form of lagoon inflows and outflows is agreed or where such planning is unlikely to affect restoration activity.</p> <p>Restoration work will be coupled with a maintenance and pest management plan relative to the scale and specific needs of each site.</p> <p>Where competition for resources exists, agencies will focus resourcing on areas that maximise strategy goals.</p> <p>Concurrent with initial actions, a catchment-wide overview survey will identify potential areas for future restoration across all ecosystem types (beach, reef, saltmarsh, limestone, dryland, forest tree, and freshwater) including broad-scale land ownership and accessibility assessment.</p> <p>A net increase in wetland requires that loss of wetland at the coast is offset (and exceeded) by wetland development in other areas. Identifying the site(s) that may enable this to happen, as with other objectives, is a critical investigation priority.</p> <p>Ongoing actions</p> <p>Sustainable increase in the expected natural range of ecosystems cover within the catchment. This effort will focus on public and/or marginal, non-productive land that is voluntarily made available for this purpose. Such ecosystems will be broadly classified as those contributing positively towards strategy outcomes one and two.</p> <p>We will keep and share an interactive record of restoration actions towards this catchment coverage goal and review progress every five years.</p> <p>We will investigate existing hydrological, chemical (e.g., point source pollution), or physical (e.g., culverts, fences) barriers to ecosystem connectivity across the catchment with a view to identifying achievable improvements. In doing so hydrological and habitat connectivity will be enhanced to the benefit of migratory and non-migratory species.</p> <p>In time, currently absent species can sustain a return (or be returned) to the catchment. Among the many examples of such species may be kokopu/giant kokopu/native fish in the galaxiid family, katipo/native spider, kotoreke/marsh crane, and matuku-hūrepo/ Australasian bittern.</p> <p>Species present in 2024 such as inaka/whitebait, tuna hinahina/shortfin eel, tuna kūwharuwharu/longfin eel, kōkopu taiwhara/banded kōkopu, kōwaro/Canterbury mudfish, and an array of bird species can live abundantly in the catchment.</p>

* Eco-index 2023 lists the Waitarakao catchment as below 5% of its expected natural range of ecosystem cover.



Objective 5: Pest and weed species in the catchment are under effective control.

Targets

Effective catchment-wide predator control occurs. Control across all the catchment must include rats, mustelids, possums, feral cats, and hedgehogs.

Manage all unwanted or damaging plant or animal pests (which may include domestic species, like dogs) appropriately in those areas where specific protection, restoration or enhancement is prioritised as part of the 15% ecosystem cover target.

Approach

First steps

We will achieve an annual increase in effective predator control coverage. As a core part of ecosystem restoration, our focus will be on supporting the conditions for desired plant and animal species to thrive.

Priorities for pest control are to:

- Improve existing predator control in Waitarakao Lagoon
- Expand predator control outward from the lagoon, establishing sustained trapping in the Washdyke industrial area as well as the business and residential area between Washdyke Creek and Mahoney's Hill
- Include predator control in planting, restoration, and enhancement areas
- Seek external funding for coordinated trapping efforts
- Use www.trap.nz to monitor trapping appropriately in terms of both results (kill rates) and outcomes (environmental benefit)
- Support other community-driven trapping efforts that arise
- Couple all existing or new protection and restoration areas with an all-pest plant and animal management regime specific to the needs of each situation.

Ongoing actions

A five-yearly review will summarise progress and reprioritise actions to ensure achievement of the predator control objective. This review will assess management of plant and other animal pests within specific restoration areas.

By 2035 rats, mustelids, possums, hedgehogs, and feral cats will be controlled.

We will manage all other pest flora or fauna, or other potentially damaging species (e.g, domestic animals), appropriately within those critical and restored ecosystem environments that form part of the 15% ecosystem coverage goal. Effective management in this regard is that pests are not having a detrimental impact on desired flora and fauna or ecosystem health.

Objective 6: Rubbish will be controlled across the catchment.

Targets

Subsequent rubbish collection events show a reduction in overall levels of rubbish.

Approach

First steps

We will supply signage and/or compostable collection bags to promote rubbish collection at the Waitarakao Lagoon Bridge Street access area by the end of 2024.

For at least three rubbish clean-up days each year, the community will contribute on a voluntary basis and agencies will facilitate the events. The initial target will be Waitarakao Lagoon barrier beach, reef, and surrounding lagoon area. Secondary priorities are the beach from north of Waitarakao to Phillips Lagoon, stream waterways, and environs within the catchment targeted for ecosystem restoration.

Ongoing actions

A review of progress and observations from clean-ups after three years (in 2026/27) will assess the ongoing frequency of clean-ups, target areas, and the need for a further rubbish reduction campaign.



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OUTCOME 2

Increase mahika kai to enable customary harvest of food and resources that were traditionally gathered from the area, ki uta ki tai.

What this will look like...

Abundant and healthy mahika kai (ki uta ki tai) supports the activities of mana whenua including intergenerational knowledge transfer and nohoaka, lifting wellbeing and mana.



Tuna/eel were a main source of food and there were plenty. There were so many it never occurred to Māori after colonisation they would be able to become as depleted as they have.

community member

Objective 7. Mahika kai is healthy, suitable for use, consumption, and sharing. The catchment's cultural health is conducive with passing on knowledge.

Targets

Enhance targeted mahika kai species (Appendix 1). Improve productive capacity of the catchment to support targeted mahika kai species.

The number of species and quantities of mahika kai present compares favourably to historic levels.

Mana whenua can safely access those sites restored as mahika kai.

Mana whenua will return to and use areas in the future as they did in the past.

Mana whenua will interact more with the catchment.

Approach

First steps

In coordination with overall ecosystem restoration, we will prioritise the inclusion of mahika kai species and their habitats.

A priority will be to target the plant species, and the habitat of inaka/whitebait, tuna kūwharuwharu/longfin eel, tuna hinahina/shortfin eel, and kanakana/lamprey in recognition of their most recent and most abundant presence in the catchment. Agencies will perform a facilitation and advice role to appropriately maximise the inclusion of mahika kai species wherever ecosystem restoration is occurring.

Target areas for mahika kai will be the same as and coincidental to ecosystem restoration target areas (i.e., within wetlands/lagoons, margins of waterways, public land, and areas where landowners are willing to undertake restoration).

Understanding of reef health and dynamics is required to determine further actions. We will prioritise developing that understanding through investigation, citizen science, and mātauranga monitoring initiatives in the first years of *Our Waitarakao*.

Ongoing actions

We will use repeats of all catchment fish survey work every five to ten years and regular water quality monitoring to map progress of waterway health and species presence, and re-prioritise targeted habitat areas.

We will map all increases in vegetative cover and record them with species noted to ensure an appropriate increase in mahika kai species alongside other biodiversity cover.

The health of kai moana, including shellfish and kāura/crayfish, and marine plant and algae species like kareko/seaweed should be supported via water quality improvements throughout the catchment and achievement of other strategy outcomes.

We will create a plan for access, particularly for mana whenua, focusing on the practice of mahika kai across the catchment. The plan enables access for positive activities and interactions with existing and restored environments while not enabling access for inappropriate or damaging activities.

Educational activities occurring within the catchment include mana whenua.

OUTCOME 3

Resilience planning reduces the environmental, social, cultural, and economic impacts of natural hazards.

What this will look like...

The next generation of coastal stopbank and Seadown Drain has delivered a period of protection to the community. The time gained has been used to plan effectively for the next steps to ensure the health and resilience of the waterbodies and diverse activities occurring at the coast. In the wider catchment, collective actions have improved the resilience of the natural and built environment to the impacts of natural hazards.

“

I remember back to the 1986 floods when the whole of Washdyke was flooded. I'm sure this will reoccur at some stage, and as long as Washdyke remains an industrial site (and increasingly so too) the detrimental effects of flooding will increase. And what can we do about the diminishing sea wall?

—
community member



The existing coastal stopbank and Seadown main drain adjacent to the industrial area.





Objective 8: Coastal hazard defences meet the needs of the affected community and allow for healthy ecosystems.

Target	Approach
<p>Support the planning and development of the next generation of engineered and/or nature-based defences against coastal hazard risks. Support that this is pursued as soon as practicable after completion of <i>Our Waitaraka</i>.</p> <p>Support fair funding of the next generation of defences against coastal hazard risks.</p>	<p>First steps</p> <p>Developing the next generation of coastal hazard defences is a critical step to secure a period of protection from coastal inundation and erosion to adjacent environments, landowners, and businesses. The period of security provided will enable more confident and effective decision making on a range of strategy outcomes within the coastal part of the catchment.</p> <p>An intention to retreat the coastal stopbank in this area already exists within the Environment Canterbury infrastructure strategy and the Seadown Drainage Rating District. However, Environment Canterbury is actively pursuing ways to bring forward the timing and funding of this work. To support stopbank and drain retreat when it occurs, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledge that to achieve and initiate other strategy outcomes and enable support from landowners, greater certainty over the near-term future of areas near the coast is required • Be ready to provide support, for the planning required to relocate the stopbank as soon as funding and timing is confirmed and acknowledging the significant existing threat of coastal inundation and erosion • Be ready to assist in pursuing a fair funding regime for these works • Assist in the community consultation and agency agreement required to apply to consent a new stopbank alignment • Ensure planned and implemented activities regarding coastal defences are consistent with strategy outcomes but also, wherever practicable, will actively assist the achievement of strategy outcomes. <p>Ongoing actions</p> <p>We will couple the next generation of stopbank and Seadown Drain with enhancement of the related environment and mātaītai. The confirmation of stopbank and drain locations triggers and enables actions towards other strategy objectives.</p> <p>A plan for ongoing enhancement of the reformed coastal rural area, and in keeping with activities in other parts of the catchment, should be incorporated into future reviews of <i>Our Waitaraka</i>.</p> <p>We acknowledge that beyond the next shift of coastal defences, the space between developed industrial land and significant infrastructure and the sea will be removed. Future action will therefore involve planned managed retreat.</p>

Objective 9: The Seadown Drainage Scheme meets the needs of the community and ecosystems, including mātaimai.

Target

Support the planning and development of the next generation of the Seadown Drain. Support that this is pursued as soon as practicable after completion of *Our Waitarakao* and in conjunction with changes to coastal defences.

Acknowledge and plan for any future changes in water flow inputs to the Seadown drainage scheme regarding both the health and functionality of the Seadown Drain and its related impacts on Waitarakao Lagoon hydrology.

The next generation of the Seadown Drain delivers enhanced habitat, biodiversity, and mātaimai outcomes from its predecessor while performing its other key functions effectively.

Approach

First steps

In addition to objective 13, the next generation of the Seadown Drain must:

- Perform necessary hydrological functions
- Enhance mahika kai and the mātaimai
- Improve ecosystem health and species habitat
- Allow access for maintenance without damaging environmental function.

When planning the function and form of the Waitarakao Lagoon inflows and outflow, we will consider any future change to flow conditions in the Seadown Drain.

Ongoing actions

Once the location, form, and design life of the next generation of Seadown Drain is confirmed, we will initiate environmental enhancement of that feature in line with all strategy outcomes and actions.

Objective 10: Increase flood attenuation for flood protection and environmental purposes throughout the catchment.

Target

Flood retention and attenuation options at all scales for the upper catchment – including secondary or restored pond or wetland opportunities – slow or reduce runoff that reaches the (developed) coastal portions of the catchment.

Encourage and increase the amount of permeable surfacing, on-site retention of stormwater, and green spaces within the Washdyke industrial area.

Recognise and encourage the multiple potential functions of attenuation features, in keeping with other strategy objectives.

Approach

First steps

Promote flood attenuation ponds alongside landowners and catchment groups as a means of reducing sediment discharge to streams, retaining or attenuating water in the upper catchment for longer, and enhancing biodiversity. Where landowners are engaged, we will support this activity with advice, rainfall, and flow information, facilitating or connecting voluntary support, and/or co-investment wherever feasible. The initial target will be ponds able to be undertaken as permitted activities within the upper tributaries and smaller side tributaries of Rosewill, Papaka, Oakwood, and King Road Streams.

Promote the addition of indigenous dominant biodiversity within the industrial and business area of Washdyke. Promotion of green spaces, in unused or vacant land, will assist with absorbing and attenuating rainfall/runoff while enhancing biodiversity.



Objective 11: The risk of flooding from the Ōpihi River now and in the future is understood and planned for.

Target	Approach
<p>In conjunction with the adaptation of coastal hazard risk defences, consider mitigations against the risk of Ōpihi River flooding in the coastal portion of the catchment.</p> <p>In decision making, consider the risk of Ōpihi River flooding over the design life of future developments.</p>	<p>First steps</p> <p>We will consider the hazard risk posed by the Ōpihi River, and any options for reducing this risk, in the planning of new coastal defences and drainage works.</p> <p>Ongoing actions</p> <p>In all development decisions and future managed retreat discussions, we will factor in the residual hazard risk of Ōpihi River flooding to the Washdyke industrial area and adjacent infrastructure. While the assessment of this risk sits within existing Environment Canterbury and Timaru District Council functions, <i>Our Waitarakao</i> has a role to ensure we considered Ōpihi River flooding in relation to how we achieve wider strategy outcomes and future managed retreat conversations.</p>

Objective 12: Technical advice on adapting to natural hazards now and in the future is easily accessible for legislated and non-legislated activities in the catchment.

Target	Approach
<p>The community understands how to access, and effectively apply, information on natural hazard risks.</p> <p>Agencies consider natural hazard risks across the full expected life of proposals in all decision making in the catchment.</p>	<p>First steps</p> <p>In conjunction with existing Environment Canterbury and Timaru District Council functions, <i>Our Waitarakao</i> seeks to proactively help inform landowners who are in this catchment (and engaged with our project) on natural hazards. The understanding of hazard risk across the catchment will impact the prioritisation and methods for achieving all strategy outcomes and strong community knowledge of these risks supports that.</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share and promote information on natural hazard risks • Be available to present natural hazard information to business, landowner, or community groups within the catchment • Through advice and action planning, ensure activities are compatible with natural hazard risks present • When discussing managed retreat, location for restoration activities, and other actions, ensure expected design life or potential for loss and damage from natural hazards will be factored into decision making.

Objective 13: Where necessary, managed retreat of the natural and built environment can occur.

Target	Approach
<p>Agree on environmental, social, economic, and cultural triggers for retreat.</p>	<p>First steps</p> <p>The first two steps are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm the next generation of coastal defences and Seadown Drain (as outlined for Objectives 13 and 14 above) • Develop a plan for the form and function of Waitarakao Lagoon inflows and outflows (as outlined under Outcome 1). <p>These two processes set the mid-term future of the coastal part of the catchment. To achieve the shift of coastal defences, some minor retreat from areas under active land use may be required.</p> <p>Ongoing actions</p> <p>After completing the above steps, we can begin a community-consulted managed retreat plan. This plan may include environmental and natural hazard triggers that require the future retreat of affected environmental, development, or infrastructure assets from vulnerable areas of the catchment. It will set out a timeline for those changes required to enhance the longevity of the lagoon and related environments and the protection of infrastructure and development from hazards. The urgency for managed retreat discussions will be determined by how successfully the coastal stopbank and Seadown drain can be retreated, and lagoon life extended as per other strategy objectives.</p>

OUTCOME 4

The community is informed about, and involved in, the restoration of the mauri (life force) of the Waitarakao catchment.



A great educational opportunity to get kids excited about preserving local ecosystems.

community member

What this will look like...

People from across the community are working together through sustainable contributions to Our Waitarakao mahi. Positive relationships enable the free sharing of ideas and resources. People record, promote, and celebrate actions and successes collectively. The importance of the work and community involvement is passed down through generations.

Objective 14. A diverse representation of the community contributes to restoration actions and activities.

Targets

A wide range of people, organisations, and interest groups undertake actions and activities in a co-ordinated manner.

Ongoing, long-term collaboration with the community for the benefit of the catchment occurs.

Agency planning continually considers community information and resource.

Engagement with tamariki is demonstrated.

Approach

First steps

We will prioritise ongoing and sustainable relationships and contributions with the community. A focus will be on regular communication, co-resourcing, education, shared success, and shared ownership over progress toward outcomes. Initially we will develop relationships with:

- Coastal landowners/Seadown Drainage Rating District
- Inland streams area catchment group and other landowners
- Business and industry
- Schools and early childhood education centres
- Education and research institutions
- Environmental advocacy groups.

In conjunction with building relationships with the specific interest groups above, we will maintain communication with a wider group of community members who have knowledge of the project, connection to the catchment, and can make voluntary contributions and attend events.

Where possible and practicable, we will access community or educational institute research and monitoring, rather than using consultancies.

Ongoing actions

By mid-2027, at least 20 groups from the categories listed above are regularly contributing and undertaking co-actions towards strategy outcomes. At least five of these will be schools or early childcare groups who include Waitarakao as a regular part of their educational calendar. Where schools are involved, the relationship will be beneficial both to the project (involvement in the mahi) and to the school (educational in line with curriculum outcomes).

We will also maintain a regular communication flow with community members, keeping them informed about actions as volunteers (e.g., rubbish clean-ups, pest control, planting) that they are willing to take part in.

The community will work together and regularly promote and share combined success.



Objective 15. Clear pathways, tools, and advice are available to organisations, businesses, and individuals to contribute to strategy actions and activities. The pathway/tools are two-way, enabling the community to share and promote their own actions and opportunities.

Targets

Report progress toward strategy outcomes to those involved in actions and to the wider community.

Partner agencies report an increase in community approaches for advice.

Evidence shows the community is contributing to the strategy outcomes.

There is an increase in reported understanding of the relevant processes and steps to be involved in restoration actions and activities.

Approach

First steps

We will explore methods that support engagement between the community and *Our Waitaraka* partner agencies and then implement them. Along with personal relationship management, we will consider engagement methods including online updates, newsletters and face-to-face events.

The community will understand project actions underway and identify opportunities to contribute. We will also create a methodology for reporting strategy progress.

Ongoing actions

Our Waitaraka partner agencies will maintain regular communication with those most involved in actions and activities.

We will maintain the identified methods for sharing resourcing and progress.

We will establish methods for encouraging new community groups or members to get involved.



Community members discuss proposed objectives for the strategy and how they could be measured and implemented over time, at a workshop in 2023.

OUTCOME 5

Enable the community to appropriately interact with the catchment.

What this will look like...

The catchment is a source of pride to the community and is widely promoted as a feature of the Timaru District. Most locals know the catchment, and both locals and visitors can intuitively discover information about the catchment, how to interact with it, and how to travel safely within it.

“

Would love to see more/improved access through the lagoon into the Washdyke industrial area. Easier and nicer to commute by bike/walking rather than through SH1.

—
community member

Objective 16. People understand how, and are able, to access the lagoon and other areas within the catchment for appropriate uses.

Targets

Increase reported awareness of the cultural and ecological importance of the lagoon and catchment.

Increase reported awareness of how to use existing access points to the beach, reef, and catchment.

Demonstrably consider appropriate access into the lagoon environment itself and, if feasible, enable that access.

A wide range of people can access the area without negatively impacting on wildlife or the wildlife refuge.

Approach

First steps

In conjunction with planning for the future form of Waitarakao Lagoon, we will include a plan for access and viewing.

We will identify points of interest in the catchment and manage them appropriately to allow or restrict access. Areas will be signposted, initially targeting Bridge Road access to Waitarakao. Appropriate access management will include managing the access of people and domestic animals such as dogs and horses.

Assess and support the viability of an access connection between Timaru and Waitarakao via the lagoon area or lagoon margins, while recognising any such access must be in keeping with the relevant legislation and cannot be detrimental to the protections provided by the wildlife refuge.

Ongoing actions

The retreat of coastal stopbanks and other assets will consider future access to the beach.

Agencies will actively encourage a diverse range of the community to access areas of the catchment in a mutually beneficial way. We will couple voluntary contributions toward strategy outcomes – like rubbish clean-ups, planting and restoration, pest control, and citizen science monitoring – with fun and educational opportunities.

In conjunction with considering wider community access, we will specifically consider including educators and children, and giving priority to maintaining regular catchment interaction with these groups.





Objective 17. Visitors and locals can easily access information on the ecological, geological, cultural, and heritage significance of the catchment.

Targets

Resources are available that support catchment education, wayfinding and history, and link to other relevant information sources.

Approach

First steps

We will develop and maintain a resource/or resources that highlight the significance of the catchment. This will:

- Provide information on the importance of this catchment and the reasons for this project, *Our Waitarakao*
- Link to a range of other information sources available for the catchment
- Be reviewed regularly to reflect significant changes within the catchment
- Be supported by physical signage that enhances awareness, wayfinding, and learning.

Ongoing actions

We will maintain the resources through time with a focus on staying up to date, relevant, and accurate.

Objective 18. Effective connections exist between Waitarakao catchment and surrounding active transport networks.

Targets

We use our collective voice to advocate for, and where practical enable, alternative transport methods to access the Waitarakao Catchment area.

We consider and enable improvements to active transport linkages through the catchment and to current and future transport links in adjacent catchments.

Approach

First steps

We will use our project network to support the ongoing work of the community and Timaru District Council¹ to encourage active transport options within the catchment and that residents, workers, and visitors choose active and public transport.

When carrying out strategy actions, we will actively seek additional/mutual opportunities that benefit active transport.

Priorities for advocacy and support will be active transport improvements that enable safe, accessible, sustainable, and integrated connection between the Washdyke industrial area and Timaru, as well as connections to the existing Pleasant Point cycleway.

Where practicable, we will take opportunities to couple environmental enhancement with improvements to access and active transport. Similarly, we will take opportunities to use active transport corridors to assist strategy outcomes such as biodiversity and indigenous land cover.

When planning and implementing the next shift of the coastal stopbank, we will evaluate opportunities to improve appropriate active transport.

We will ensure active transport needs do not negatively impact other strategy outcomes, particularly species habitat or presence, or ecosystem health.

We will advocate for improved transport options into the Washdyke industrial area and Waitarakao catchment.

Ongoing actions

We will actively consider longer-term possibilities to connect active transport to adjacent areas such as Te Ahi Tarakihi Creek, Timaru Coastal Track, Ōpihi River, Pleasant Point, the Gleniti Golf Course area, and Timaru Centennial Park, and will support and pursue them where feasible.

¹ Timaru District Council, 2018, Timaru District Active Transport Strategy

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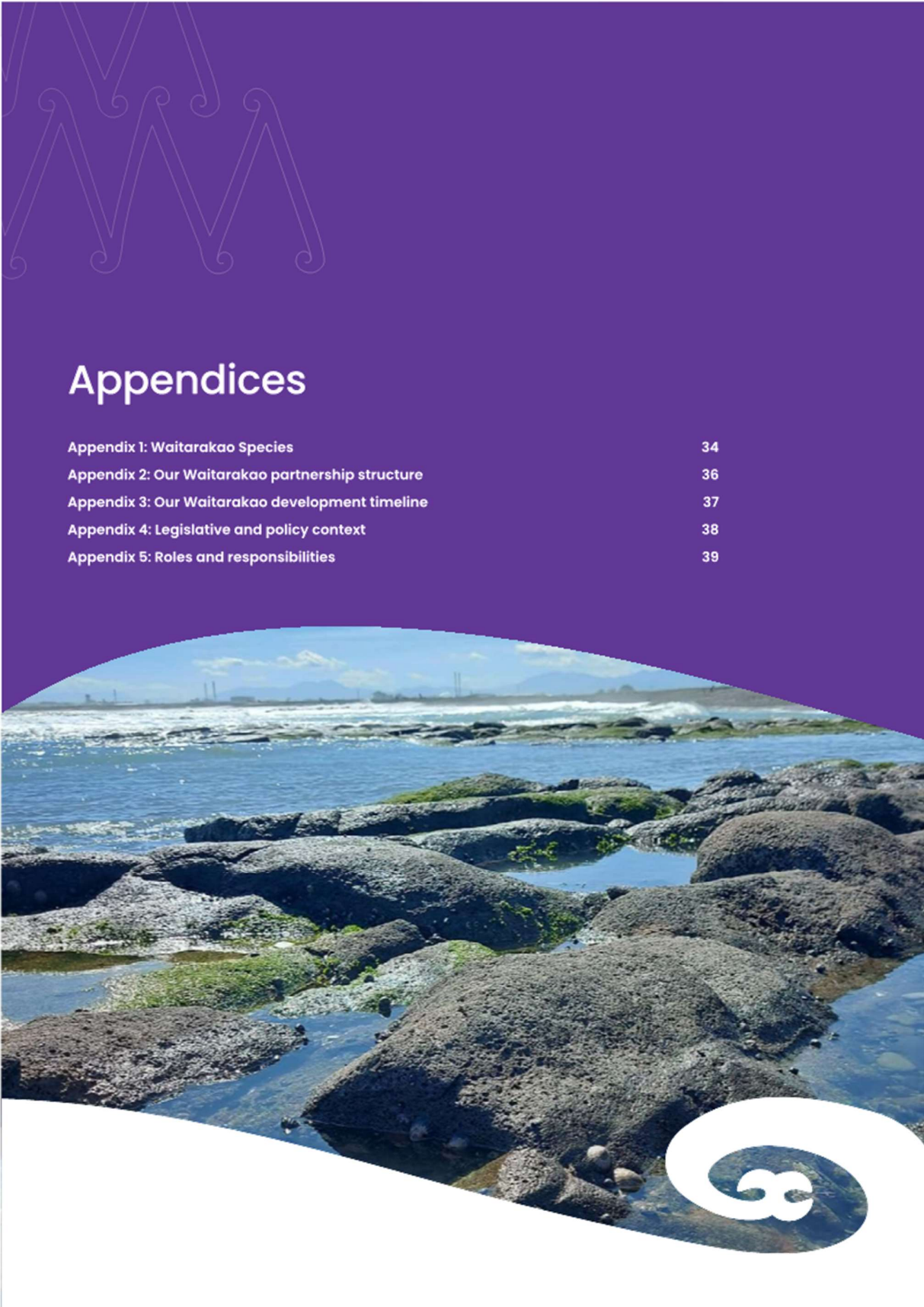
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Appendix 1: Waitarakao Species

Our Waitarakao references mahika kai, rare or absent species (in 2024), or other desired species.

While our intention is not to constrain the species promoted in strategy outcomes, we do focus on healthy indigenous dominant ecosystems – whatever specific form they take. The following is a non-exhaustive list of species we most want to promote and see returned to the Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon catchment area.

Rare or absent species are those we ambitiously want to see return sustainably to the catchment.

This may occur because the mauri of the catchment is restored in a way that naturally enables that return – thereby making a return of some of these species an informal indicator of future success. We do not envision that we would specifically intervene with or relocate all rare or absent species listed, but we don't close off that sort of option in specific cases.

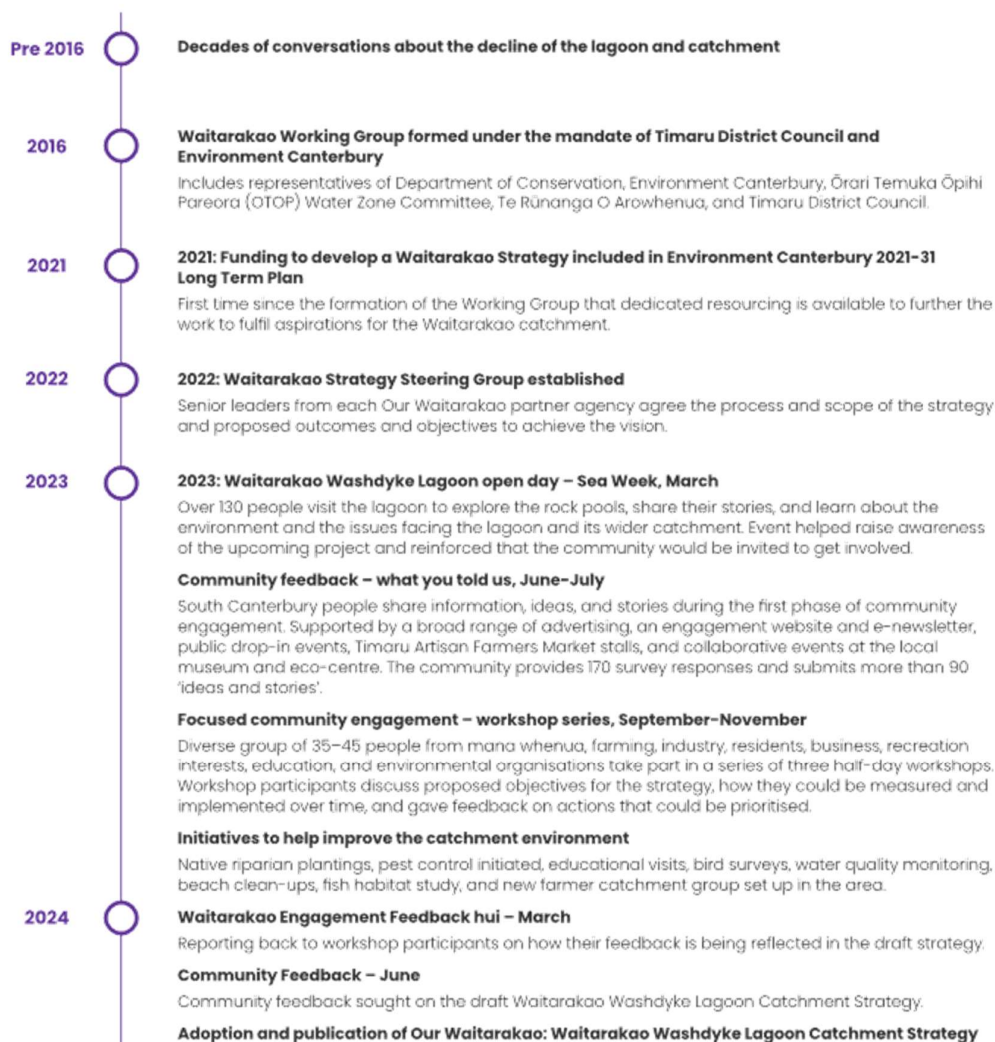
Some species on the list are critical for other reasons and therefore will require greater specific attention. For example, kanakana/lamprey is a targeted mahika kai species that appears to be rare or potentially absent from the catchment in 2024.

Targeted mahika kai species	Other desired species	Rare or absent species (in 2024)
<p>Freshwater Tuna hinahina/shortfin eel Tuna kūwharuwharu/longfin eel Inaka/whitebait Kanakana/lamprey Pātiki/flounder Kōura/crayfish Paraki/smelt</p> <p>Kai moana Pāua/large sea snail Kina/sea urchin Kūtai/mussels Kōura/crayfish Pipi/bivalve mollusc Tuaki/cockle Kāeo/sea snail Kareko/seaweed</p> <p>Birds Pūtakitaki/paradise shelduck Pāteke/brown teal Tētē moroiti/grey teal Karoro, tarāpuka/gull Kawau/cormorant (shag) Pārera/grey duck Pūkeko</p> <p>Plants Harakeke/flax Ti kōuka/cabbage tree Raupō/bull rush Aruhe/bracken fern Patete/seven finger Kōwhitwhiti/watercress Wīwī/knobby clubrush Oiaoi/jointed wire rush Pikao/sedge Koromiko/hebe</p>	<p>Freshwater Kōkopu taiwhara/banded kōkopu Native kōkopu/bully species Kōwaro/Canterbury mudfish</p> <p>Reptiles Mokomoko/native skink or gecko</p> <p>Birds Tōrea/oystercatcher Tara/tern Ngutu pare/wrybill Poaka/stilt Tūturiwhatu/dotterel Piwakawaka/tantail Tauhou/silvereye Kōtuku-ngutupapa/spoonbill Kōtare/sacred kingfisher Korimako/bellbird</p> <p>Plants Mānuka Kānuka Kahikatea Mātai Kōwhai Akeake Karamū/coprosma Mākaka/New Zealand broom Carex species, native grass Toetoe Onga/swamp nettle Mikimiki/coprosma Tāwhiri/pittosporum</p>	<p>Katipō/native spider Kanakana/lamprey Kōkopu/giant kōkopu Matuku-hūrepo/Australasian bittern Kotoreke/marsh crane Kōtuku/heron Kōkō/tūi Pekapeka/bats</p>

Appendix 2: Our Waitarakao strategy development structure



Appendix 3: Our Waitarakao development timeline



Appendix 4: Legislative and policy context*

National policy and statutes

Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998
 Resource Management Act 1991
 Local Government Act 2002
 Conservation Act 1987
 National Policy Statement for Freshwater 2020
 National Adaptation Plan 2022
 Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992
 Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999
 Biosecurity Act 1993
 Land Drainage Act 1908
 Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
 Wildlife Act 1953
 Reserves Act 1977
 Marine Mammals Protection Act 1998
 East Asia-Australasian Flyway Partnership

Regional Policy, plans, and strategies

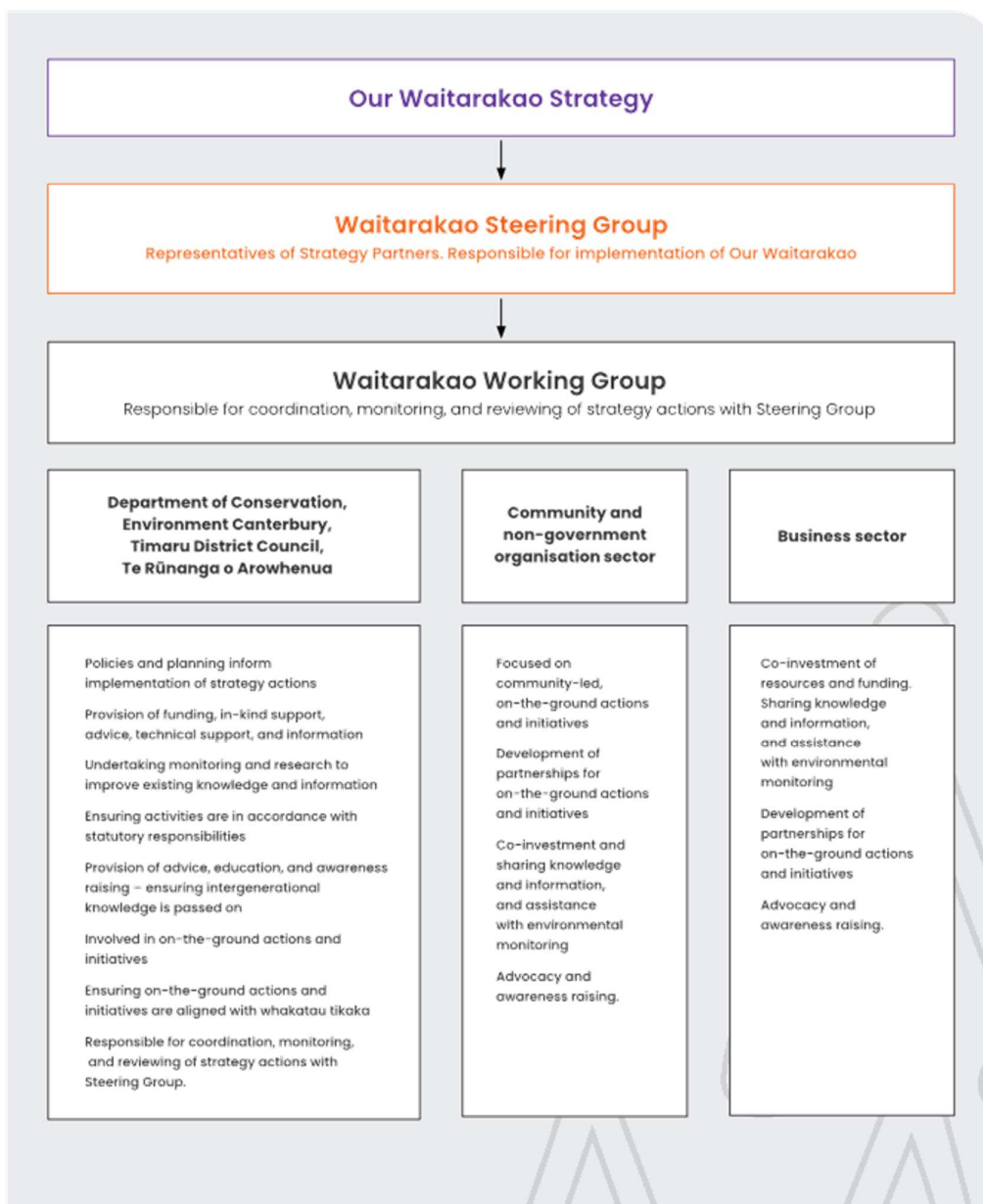
Kāti Huirapa – Arowhenua Iwi Management Plan
 Department of Conservation Canterbury (Waitaha) Conservation Management Strategy 2016
 Environment Canterbury Long Term Plan and Annual Plans
 Canterbury Regional Policy Statement
 Regional Coastal Environment Plan for the Canterbury Region
 Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan
 Canterbury Regional Council Flood Protection and Drainage Bylaw 2013
 Canterbury Regional Pest Management Plan
 Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999

Local policy, plans, and strategies

Kāti Huirapa – Arowhenua Iwi Management Plan
 Timaru District Council Long Term Plan and Annual Plans
 Timaru District Plan
 Timaru District Council Stormwater Management Plans

* Where no date is included, please refer to operative plan/s.

Appendix 5: Roles and responsibilities



Thanks for reading *Our Waitarakao*:
Waitarakao Washdyke Lagoon
Catchment Strategy.

To find out how to get involved visit:
ourwaitarakao.co.nz



Rolling farmland in the upper part
of the Waitarakao catchment.



9.11 CityTown Programme Update - Year One Deliverables

Author: Rosie Oliver, Development Manager

Authoriser: Andrew Dixon, Group Manager Infrastructure

Recommendation

That Council;

1. Receive and note stakeholder feedback on the CityTown Masterplan and proposed Next Steps; and
2. Approve the redevelopment of Strathallan Corner in conjunction with the new toilet construction; and
3. Endorse the prioritisation and budget allocation for the FY2024-25 Vibrancy Initiatives.

Purpose of Report

- 1 This report invites Council to review the updated programme scope details, budgets and proposed next steps for the CityTown Year One Deliverables (Strathallan Corner redevelopment, Vibrancy Initiatives) alongside the latest stakeholder feedback on the CityTown Masterplan and year one priorities.

Assessment of Significance

- 2 The CityTown work programme, and the redevelopment of Strathallan Corner specifically, is of low significance as defined by Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. This is an approved project in the Long Term Plan and previously consulted on.
- 3 There is a high level of community and media interest in the programme noting that the Strathallan Corner site in particular has been identified as the 'heart of the town'. However, the impact on the community and on levels of service will be very moderate (and positive, except for a brief period of disruption), as will the impact on the environment.
- 4 Both the capital and operational projects have also been previously consulted on via the CityTown Masterplan work programme, are consistent with the Masterplan and with both the Operative and Proposed District Plans, and the funding has been previously approved via the Long Term Plan 2024-34.

Background

- 5 Through the Long Term Plan 2024 – 34 Council approved CityTown capex budget of \$6m (across years 1, 4 and 5), and opex of \$600k (split across years 1 – 3) with the intention that this funding would be spent in accordance with the priorities outlined in the Masterplan, once endorsed. Council also allocated \$600k (to be offset by a \$300k grant from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's (MBIE's) Tourism Infrastructure Fund (TIF)) for the demolition and replacement of the existing toilet block.
- 6 At their meeting on 30 July 2024 the Infrastructure Committee resolved to endorse the CityTown Masterplan for public feedback, and to note the 0 – 5 year Road Map and associated funding priorities. It was identified at clause 18 of the relevant report that the year one capex

priorities were “the Strathallan Corner redevelopment and completion of tile resurfacing”. Allocation of the opex budget was expected to align with relevant initiatives in the 0 – 5 year Road Map including the Top Seven Opportunities for Vibrancy.

- 7 At the Tenders and Procurement Committee meeting on 30 July 2024, the Committee also delegated to officers the authority to enter into contract with a proprietary toilet designer/supplier as a cost-effective solution for this project component. In accordance with that direction officers sought competitive quotes from alternative suppliers and confirmed a contract with Exeloo for the design and installation of the unit.
- 8 As required by the TIF conditions, from 20 – 27 August officers again sought public feedback on alternative design (cladding) options with choices including a vinyl wrap (heritage or nature theme), bluestone, timber or corten steel cladding, see **Consultation** below.
- 9 Officers have also since obtained the necessary resource consent (and services consent) required for the redevelopment with the approval of Heritage New Zealand. Due to the potential for a perceived conflict of interest the resource consent was processed externally and the decision to grant the consent was provided by an independent commissioner. The building consent application is being processed. New extensions are in place with MBIE however we are on the point of satisfying all precontractual conditions.
- 10 Officers have also since undertaken the anticipated consultation with city centre stakeholders on the CityTown Masterplan and proposed Next Steps.

Discussion

Strathallan Corner Redevelopment

- 11 While functionality, aesthetics and local identity are all important to the redevelopment of Strathallan Corner it is also essential that this project is carefully planned and that design and procurement choices make efficient and effective use of the available budget.
- 12 A considerable level of design detail has been previously outlined via the redevelopment concept in the Masterplan. This concept includes an aerial view together with a zoning and movement diagram, a summary explanation of alignment with the Key Moves, and a suite of site specific considerations. The concept has been guided by stakeholder and community feedback to ensure a fit for purpose outcome, ie optimise useable (and attractive) space for different community groups/purposes. Recent stakeholder feedback also shows continued majority support for the concept.
- 13 Officers continue to collate the supplementary geotechnical, structural and services information necessary to refine the Scope of Works to be finalised in due course with a local designer. The Strathallan Corner Redevelopment Interim Scope of Works and Budget October 2024 **Attachment 1**, also includes the updated \$1.6 million project budget which shows the detailed estimates already collated for the \$600,000 toilets component, and the outstanding \$1 million portion for the wider redevelopment.
- 14 For the latter, officers anticipate that the Scope of Works is very achievable within the budget having regard to the indicated cost components, both required and discretionary. However, to ensure accuracy in our reporting, price estimates for each element will only be collated once the design has been finalised.
- 15 It is further noted that stakeholders providing feedback on the CityTown Masterplan (see **Consultation**) also used this opportunity to express their desire to see greater support for local

suppliers. For this contract the Request for Proposals (RFP) will be distributed to local designers only, including those involved in the earlier tender process.

- 16 The Options below outline the practical and budgetary implications either of proceeding with the new toilets and redevelopment of Strathallan Corner, or of proceeding with the toilets but pausing the wider redevelopment pending substantive review, or of pausing the entire project.

Options

- 17 Council has three Options, summarised as follows:

	Option 1: Continue with new toilets and surrounds upgrade (preferred Option)	Option 2: Deliver toilets component but pause the corner redevelopment	Option 3: Pause both the toilets and the corner redevelopment
Delivery/ Outcomes	Construction scheduled to begin in March One period of disruption for stakeholders, timed to coincide with less busy period for retail/tourism Design delivered supports local identity, aesthetics, useability of the space and aligns with corresponding stakeholder feedback	Design of toilets finalised in house Construction of toilets scheduled to begin in March Upgrade unlocks some of the useability of the space but still compromised by fountain, split levels. Site aesthetic not coherent and lack of seating/ raised performance space remains.	Nothing delivered in this financial year. Useability of the site for performance, social gathering remains compromised as at present.
Cost	\$ up to 1.6 million	\$ up to 600,000 now \$ TBC future	\$ up to 221,900 contractual liability with Exeloo \$TBC future No \$300k contribution from MBIE
Resource	Internal project team Design consultant Contractors, including Exeloo	Internal project team Contractors, including Exeloo	Internal project team Contractors, including Exeloo
Risks/ Issues	Negative community feedback (least)	Negative community feedback (some) Loss of programme momentum, stakeholder goodwill Potential cost escalations for any component delivered at a later date Potential for split construction period/ongoing disruption for any component delivered at a later date	Negative community feedback (most) Loss of programme momentum, stakeholder goodwill Potential cost escalations for any component delivered at a later date Alternative location or storage required for pre-fabricated toilet unit purchased
Feedback	Supported by stakeholder feedback (city centre, historic)	Not supported by stakeholder feedback (city centre, historic)	Not supported by stakeholder feedback (city centre, historic)

		Some support for reducing cost/project scope (social media)	Some support for reducing cost/project scope (social media) Anticipate negative feedback re sunk costs
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- 18 Should Council endorse the preferred option of continuing with the redevelopment of Strathallan Corner, including the toilets, officers will move immediately to procure design services with an appointment made prior to Christmas. In that scenario officers expect to be able to bring the final design and budget back to the first Council/Committee meeting of 2025 (TBC pending governance calendar update).

Discussion

Proposed FY2024-25 Vibrancy Initiatives

- 19 Both Chapter 6 *Town Vibrancy* and Chapter 7 *Enabling Delivery and Next Steps* of the Masterplan outline operational (investigation, promotion, enabling) activities and initiatives that Council can undertake to support the private sector, and our community stakeholders, to generate greater vibrancy and activity in our city centre.
- 20 With a budget of \$200,000 in FY2024-25 it was clear that a further round of prioritisation would be required to refine the project suite to optimise immediate return on investment both for our city centre stakeholders and our wider community.
- 21 The table below now outlines, for each of the “Top Seven Opportunities to Increase Vibrancy” (Chapter 6 and Next Steps document), associated project opportunities, feedback themes (see **Attachment 2** Summary of Community Feedback to the CityTown Masterplan and Next Steps October 2024), the projects recommended to be undertaken, and the proposed budget allocation. To reflect stakeholder feedback the recommended project list also includes some next steps towards enhanced parking management for the city centre (this remains consistent with the 0 – 5 year road map).

Project and Budget Analysis Vibrancy Initiatives CityTown 2024				
Initiative	Possible projects	Stakeholder Feedback	Recommended projects	Proposed 2024/25 Budget Allocation

Project and Budget Analysis Vibrancy Initiatives CityTown 2024				
<p>Create a vacant space broker and a programme of pop ups</p>	<p>Making introductions between tenants and landlords</p> <p>Making introductions between tenants (ie collectives)</p> <p>Underwriting fixed term lease agreements</p> <p>Subsidising fixed term lease agreements (possible rates incentive)</p>	<p>Selected in several survey responses but little support at any of the workshops.</p> <p>Good idea, bad timing (market is challenging at present even for well established businesses).</p> <p>May see low uptake of commercial leases following the end of subsidised lease periods and therefore low medium-long term ROI on the investment.</p>	<p>Not recommended for the current financial year however funding allocation for events/activities as proposed below may include creation of pop ups/displays for duration of events/programmes if supported by landlords (ie no rent subsidy).</p>	<p>\$0</p>
<p>Improve the town centre intersections</p>	<p>Increase crossing times for pedestrians</p> <p>Instal improved wayfinding signage (street signs, parking signs)</p> <p>Aesthetic enhancements</p>	<p>Limited feedback in support, participants at one workshop very sceptical of value.</p> <p>Request to see street signs installed at key locations (eg Stafford/George/King George/Cains Tce intersection)</p>	<p>No budget allocation but will review the opportunity internally with the Land Transport Unit and consider for future funding allocation.</p>	<p>\$0</p>

Project and Budget Analysis Vibrancy Initiatives CityTown 2024				
<p>Create or fund an Arts and Events Coordinator function, strategy and programme</p>	<p>Comprehensive guide for events planning and approvals in Timaru</p> <p>Dedicated role/function to navigate regulatory requirements on behalf of community applicants</p> <p>Arts strategy or programme overview of existing events and activities</p> <p>Additional events and activities</p> <p>Additional public art (possibly incorporated into wayfinding, fitness, play trails)</p>	<p>This initiative warmly supported by our creative community, by our CBD group, and by anchor tenants.</p> <p>Desire for more events/activities that will give people a reason to come to town and support businesses.</p> <p>Advice is not to compete with other commitments eg target a Sunday vs a Saturday morning when sports are on.</p>	<p>In discussion with Venture Timaru and with Community Services Group, also CBD Group coordinator to ensure that programme development is complementary, particularly as regards development of strategy documents or internal processes (\$0)</p> <p>Collate comprehensive guide for events planning and approvals in Timaru (\$0)</p> <p>Events coordination - Development Unit to assist on an as required/interim basis (6 months) to inform understanding of the gap/opportunity (\$0)</p> <p>Work with Museum, Libraries, Gallery re selection of an appropriate image for vinyl wrap at Strathallan Corner (\$4k from \$600k toilets budget)</p> <p>Programme and deliver supplementary events/activities in partnership with key agencies and community groups (\$50k)</p>	<p>\$50,000</p>

Project and Budget Analysis Vibrancy Initiatives CityTown 2024				
Proactively seek and support trading in public places and outdoor dining in strategic locations	<p>Reduction or waiver of fees for a specified period</p> <p>Small infrastructure enhancements (screens, parklets)</p> <p>Promotion of desirable locations, active recruitment of public traders</p> <p>Matching public traders with supportive local businesses</p>	<p>This initiative warmly supported by local business owners/operators and by landlords as it is seen as difficult to undertake positive, vibrant activities due to inappropriate/out of date regulatory restrictions.</p> <p>Business frustration with inequities in outdoor dining infrastructure, desire to see establishment of equivalent for all, willingness to contribute financially via lease-back arrangement or similar eg relocatable screens for build outs, parklets</p>	<p>Collate summary of enabling policy/regulatory changes (with corresponding evidence for change) and schedule for consultation and review (\$10,000 Gap Filler plus in house resource)</p> <p>Install relocatable screens where businesses support this with a lease back agreement if branded (\$50,000 from CAPEX budget ca 4 screen installations)</p> <p>Facilitate parklets (Kit of Parts loan) to businesses seeking to trial outdoor dining or trading opportunities alone or with a public trader partner (\$40,000)</p>	\$50,000
Focus on the Royal Arcade as a place for hospitality	<p>Information summary on how the space can/cannot be used at present</p> <p>Reduction or waiver of outdoor dining fees for a specified period</p> <p>Additional public art or events</p> <p>Subsidisation of reports eg fire engineering for building owners</p>	<p>Not consistently seen as a priority, dependency around interest/commitment from existing building and business owners.</p> <p>Preparation of proposed information summary around useability for events, activations requires review of the fire engineering reports of all privately owned buildings.</p>	<p>Not prioritised in the current financial year as a destination in isolation but in scope for projects listed above (eg public trading, outdoor dining).</p>	\$0
Make strategic use of the Built Heritage Protection Fund	<p>Develop criteria to encourage this fund to be accessed by city centre building owners</p> <p>Develop criteria to encourage joint</p>	<p>Little interest at workshops due to low value of the fund, some survey respondents more interested.</p> <p>Considerable frustration with</p>	<p>Not prioritised for <i>additional</i> funding in the current financial year (public vs private assets).</p> <p>Separate budget, managed by the Planning Unit, value is \$20,000 per annum. In discussions</p>	\$0

Project and Budget Analysis Vibrancy Initiatives CityTown 2024				
	applications eg neighbouring facades	condition/appearance of some of the iconic and heritage buildings in Stafford St, concern that Council has no powers to enforce a level of aesthetic maintenance.	with CBD Group and Planning Unit re how the existing opportunity could best be leveraged by city centre building owners, perhaps with neighbours in a block preparing a joint application for a façade upgrade, or with owners of iconic buildings encouraged to apply.	
Support a Strategic Development Function Establish a Centre of Excellence	<p>Establish and facilitate a local, professional community of practice to develop and share technical expertise, to apply collective problem solving, and to promote the consistent application of available information</p> <p>Invest in necessary research or tools to support the local, professional community of practice</p> <p>Continue to run pre-application meetings</p> <p>Continue cross-functional project teams for town centre development</p>	<p>Highest level of interest, major frustration with the inability of our present regulatory function to provide advice or support projects from a commercial/strategic angle. Recognition of the conflict of interest but a strong desire to see a complementary, advisory function in place similar to other councils around NZ.</p> <p>Frustration with variation in advice being received from locally, regionally and nationally based consultants and the significant cost implications of conclusions reached.</p> <p>Strong commendation of previous work and a desire to see these initiatives continued/progressed through next steps.</p>	<p>Complete peer review of geotechnical reporting to date with additional data collection required to obtain definitive soil classification report (Property Unit budget)</p> <p>Reinstate EPB Liaison Officer as Development Advisory Officer 1 day per week on a 6 month contract. Role will also establish and run 3 x community of practice workshops on (1) local soil classification, implications, (2) Making it Happen guide, (3) TBC local issue (\$40,000)</p> <p>Discretionary budget of Development Advisory Officer to obtain necessary research or tools to support local community of practice (\$40,000)</p> <p>Align with Venture Timaru's Making it Happen guide and leadership of future Development Forum (\$0).</p>	\$80,000

Project and Budget Analysis Vibrancy Initiatives CityTown 2024				
Parking	<p>Finalise Timaru District Parking Strategy (guided by Masterplan)</p> <p>Optimise off-street parking, increase occupancy with marketing, wayfinding, incentives</p>	<p>Request to see parking signage updated with surveillance period</p> <p>Demand to see progress on/refresh of the Parking Strategy and preparation of a City Centre Parking Management Plan informed by updated data set</p> <p>Request for trial to extend 30 minute parking on South Stafford to 60 minute parking</p>	<p>Upgrades to parking signage – eg surveillance periods – wayfinding etc (\$20,000).</p> <p>NB the Land Transport Unit also have budget committed to the upgrade of the Sophia Street carparking building (\$3m), and to the installation of upgraded parking infrastructure from year 2 (\$750k), including sensors that will capture occupancy data to inform next steps.</p> <p>Budget insufficient to progress Parking Strategy in the present financial year, trials deferred pending above data collection (\$0).</p>	<p>\$20,000</p>

Options

22 Council has three Options, summarised as follows:

	Option 1: Endorse the Vibrancy Initiatives and budget allocations (Preferred Option)	Option 2: Revise the Vibrancy Initiatives and budget allocations	Option 3: Pause the Vibrancy Initiatives
Delivery/ Outcomes	Initiatives delivered align with stakeholder aspirations and feedback.	Initiatives delivered may still align with stakeholder aspirations and feedback	Nothing delivered in this financial year. Stakeholder aspirations and feedback not realised.
Cost	\$ up to 200,000	\$ up to 200,000	\$ 0 \$TBC future
Resource	Internal project team, CCOs Consultants Contractors	Internal project team Possibly consultants, contractors	Internal project team
Risks/ Issues	Negative community feedback (least) Work programme must not duplicate/undermine work of other business units, CCOs. Impact will be difficult to measure given the number of external variables. Success requires participation, input from the private sector and community groups. Equity issues to be considered where activities or investment directly benefits particular stakeholders or groups.	Negative community feedback (some) As per Option 1, also: Potential loss of programme momentum and stakeholder goodwill Potential cost escalations for any component delivered at a later date	Negative community feedback (most) Loss of programme momentum and stakeholder goodwill Potential cost escalations for any component delivered at a later date
Feedback	Supported by stakeholder feedback (city centre, historic)	Potential to align with stakeholder feedback (city centre, historic) depending on revisions made	Not supported by stakeholder feedback (city centre, historic) Some support for reducing cost/scope (social media) Anticipate negative feedback re sunk costs to date

23 Should Council endorse the prioritisation and budget allocation for the FY2024-25 Vibrancy Initiatives, officers will formalise the multi-disciplinary project teams required to support delivery for each project, finalise the briefs for the two indicated contracts, and begin implementation.

Consultation

Strathallan Corner Toilets

24 Matching the MBIE funding requirement that Council consult the community on design options with the decision from the Tenders and Procurement Committee which precluded architectural design (and superseded previous community feedback), in August officers consulted the community on their preferred toilet cladding options.

25 That consultation produced the following feedback as to preferred cladding options:

Cladding Options	Public Consultation Score* *17% none of the above	Estimated material lifespan
Bluestone	34%	50 years
Timber	19%	15 – 20 years
Vinyl Wrap	11% (heritage)	5 – 7 years
	7% (botanical)	5 – 7 years
	5% (seaside)	5 – 7 years
Corten Steel	7%	Not considered

26 Community comments provided emphasised the importance of choosing long-wearing, ideally vandal-detering cladding, and of using local materials, while feedback from elected members emphasised the need to minimise costs. While no specific restrictions or conditions on cladding are stated in the resource consent (the site sits within the Central Stafford Street Historic Heritage Area of the District Plan), the consent granted was supported by the materials palette featured in the CityTown Masterplan which emphasises the use of sympathetic natural materials including bluestone and stained timber. It is also a condition of the consent that updated designs be submitted in due course following the appointment of a local designer.

27 Officers have therefore confirmed an interim design that will feature a combination of the three most popular cladding elements (bluestone and timber to front and sides, with a vinyl wrap image to the rear) to be added on site by local suppliers and contactors. This will reduce the potential for damage and give us greater flexibility with, and input to, the final design. The selection of cladding materials also considers the renewal cost associated with estimated material life span (as per above) which offsets the marginally higher upfront cost of the more permanent materials included.

CityTown Masterplan and Next Steps

28 Feedback opportunities on the CityTown Masterplan were provided via social media, via email, via a survey, via a targeted workshop series (hosted by the South Canterbury Chamber of Commerce and CBD Group), and through in person and online meetings with nominated anchor tenants.

29 A comprehensive (as at 14 October 2024) Summary of Community Feedback to the CityTown Masterplan and Next Steps is **attached** however interviews with stakeholders are ongoing.

30 In accordance with the approach discussed with the Infrastructure Committee in July, and outlined in the Next Steps document, comments on year one priorities are already being used to help shape our immediate work programme (see **Discussion** above) whereas comments on projects/concepts not in scope for the present financial year will “guide prioritisation

decisions about projects that should lag and lead to ensure strong alignment with community and private sector investment priorities as these evolve over time”, and will be revisited as/when such projects are funded for further scoping.

- 31 Socialisation of/feedback on a detailed design for Strathallan Corner is planned for late 2024/early 2025 with the design finalised and approved at the first available meeting in 2025, and procurement of contractors completed in a timely manner to enable a commencement of the demolition and construction phase from March 2024.
- 32 Council also seeks also to honour its responsibilities under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and our local Rūnanga o Arowhenua has been previously represented both on our Project Steering Group and on our Community Advisory Group. Direct contributions to the earlier Strategic Framework and programme brand are reflected throughout the Masterplan.
- 33 It is therefore proposed that feedback from Mana Whenua also be specifically sought on the detailed design to be developed for Strathallan Corner to ensure that the final outcome is sympathetic to, and not in conflict with, local tikanga including environmental management approaches.

Relevant Legislation, Council Policy and Plans

- 34 The project should be in alignment with the Timaru City Masterplan.
- 35 The project must have regard to the District Plan, the Local Government Act 2002, the Building Act 2004 and the Utilities Access Act 2010, and associated Code of Practice.

Financial and Funding Implications

- 36 All of the Options presented in this report fall within the existing Long Term Plan 2024 – 34 year one CityTown capex allocation of \$1.5 million together with the \$600k (offset by \$300k from MBIE) for the upgrade of the Strathallan Corner toilets.
- 37 Selection of the preferred Options (approve the redevelopment of Strathallan Corner in conjunction with the new toilet construction; endorse budget allocation for prioritised Vibrancy Initiatives) will optimise return on investment by balancing outcomes with acceptable cost and risk levels for Council.
- 38 It will also leave \$500k (within the \$1.5m total) earmarked for improvements to the safety and convenience of the tiles in the town centre and it is anticipated, but not confirmed, that the redevelopment will leave a modest budget available for minor civic upgrades (to be confirmed following budget finalisation in early 2025).

Other Considerations

- 39 Nil

Attachments

1. **Strathallan Corner Redevelopment Interim Scope of Works and Budget October 2024**
2. **Summary of Community Feedback to the CityTown Masterplan and Next Steps October 2024**

Strathallan Corner Interim Scope of Works

October 2024

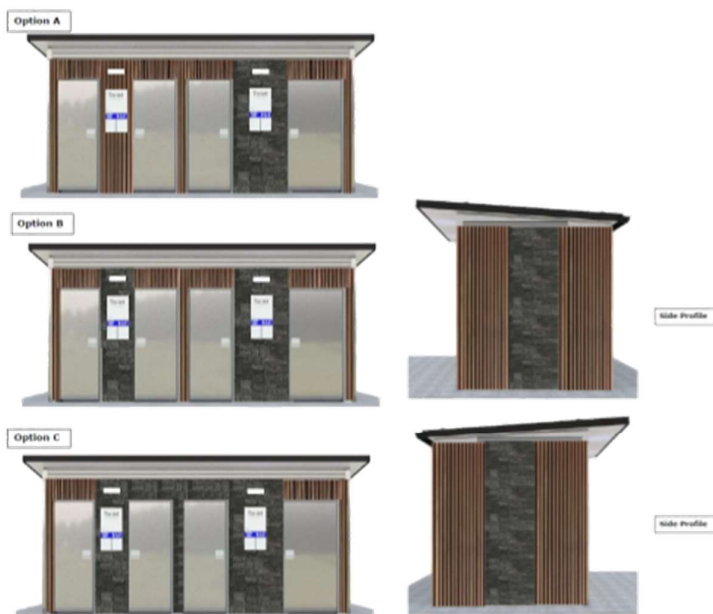
A considerable level of design detail has been previously outlined via the redevelopment concept in the Masterplan. This concept includes an aerial view together with a zoning and movement diagram, a summary explanation of alignment with the Key Moves, and a suite of site specific considerations. The concept has been guided by stakeholder and community feedback to ensure a fit for purpose outcome, ie optimise useable (and attractive) space for different community groups/purposes.

Final designs must:

- Realise the core elements of the Masterplan concept (performance/open, terraced seating and movement spaces) in their approximate indicated locations *with the exclusion of* elements appearing in the present road corridor. Any upgrade to the road corridor itself, including the development of any potential future greenway and/or the removal of any adjacent parking spaces and/or encroachment on existing footpaths or vehicle lanes/accessways is *out of scope*. The elements in scope for design and construction in the present financial year are as outlined in the cropped concept below.



- Refine both the aesthetic and the function of each element, including the toilet block itself based on the basic cladding options and components as pictured below.



- Finalise the design of the verandah and privacy screen for the toilet block, with regard to the specifications in the relevant building consent and use of sympathetic materials.
- Design and site proposed amenity features to enhance the core spaces (eg play elements, drinking fountain, plantings etc).
- Retain the existing shade and shelter trees as indicated.
- Reinstall the Bob Fitzsimmons statue on site (may be repositioned).
- Be reviewed with input from Arowhenua Environmental Consultancy Limited (AECL).
- *Work to or above existing site levels pending finalisation of structural and services information from Alpine Energy.*
- *Undergo review by the Timaru District Council District Planning Unit in accordance with the relevant Resource Consent conditions for redevelopment of the site.*

Final designs must not:

- Deviate from the core elements of the Masterplan concept (performance/open, terraced seating, movement spaces) in their indicated approximate locations.
- Encroach on the road corridor, including footpaths, parking spaces, and vehicle lanes and access ways to any degree.
- Remove the existing shade and shelter trees.
- *Reduce existing site levels pending finalisation of structural and services information from Alpine Energy.*

The total budget available to this project is \$1.6m with final estimates to be collated following preparation of an updated Scope of Works with input from the selected designer. An interim breakdown is provided below.

Budget Breakdown

Discipline	Estimated value
Strathallan Corner Toilets	
Supply and install of toilet unit incl verandah	\$221,900 (actual)
Site works (including new retaining wall), utilities, demolition	\$121,000
Installation of Bluestone cladding	\$23,000
Installation of Timber cladding	\$15,000
Vinyl wrap (rear)	\$4,000
Strathallan Corner Toilets SubTotal	\$384,900
Strathallan Corner Redevelopment	
Concept Design RFP	\$50,000
Site works	\$945,000 total – elements to be priced following finalisation of Scope of Works with appointed designer
Privacy Screen for toilet	
Signage, seating, planting, drinking fountain	
Paths and Paving	
Removal, storage and repositioning of Bob Fitzsimmons statue	
Demolition of existing fountain	
Utilities	
Play / interactive elements	
Alpine Energy facility remediation	\$TBC
Strathallan Corner Redevelopment Subtotal	\$1,000,000
Total	\$1,384,900

CityTown Masterplan Feedback Post Release (Next Steps Workshops, Survey Feedback, Email Feedback, Interviews) – September > 2024

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WORKSHOPS

Date [REDACTED] Next Steps Workshop	The Strategic Framework: <i>Do you have any questions about the strategic direction for Timaru's City Centre?</i>	The Spatial Framework <i>Do you have any questions about the spatial framework for Timaru's city centre?</i>	Getting Around <i>Do you have any questions about the network approach for Timaru's city centre?</i>	Strathallan Corner Concept <i>What do you think about this concept? What should a local designer consider to ensure the right look and feel?</i>	Year One Work Programme <i>Which of these initiatives would have the biggest immediate impact? Where should we start?</i>	What Happens Next? The 5 Year Plan <i>Which of these initiatives would have the biggest immediate impact? Where should we start?</i>	Who Makes It Happen? <i>What commercial or community investments or activities are creating vibrancy in the city centre right now? Whats in the pipeline? How can we better align ourselves?</i>
<p>Monday 16th September 12pm - 1pm</p> <p>Stakeholders: [REDACTED]</p> <p>Chamber: [REDACTED]</p> <p>Staff: [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Have we had an economic report done at all? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Winter Hill down in Arrowtown have done some stuff down there and did an economic report on the town and then a masterplan and also a global traffic management report plan. It studied How did people get here, what is there purpose of being here, how long they are here. All links together. - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Auckland is a classic example. Queen Street is dead as they made a fatal mistake by not taking into economics and did not do a global traffic management plan. [REDACTED]</p> <p>Terrace footbridge - is the terrace footbridge and the lift included in the funding? Because if you want to achieve the coastal connection, it needs to be done - [REDACTED]</p>	<p>How does council see how to facilitate this concept? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Question of zoning and what council will do in this space? - [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Ten years before anything changes? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Ten years for either one way street? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>There is no ten year plan for renewals in this section, no. - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Is there no plan to upgrade underground infrastructure over the 10 year period then? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>A key statement that says - a survey said there were 1487 (1387) carparks in the town centre. I doubt we'd have any more than 400. So if you're not going to change this, I want an appendix to show where these carparks are. - [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] want clarified how many carparks are used during the day, slightly distorted numbers - [REDACTED]</p> <p>There is only about 500-600 carparks in the CBD from my count. - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Tony Preen wants the carparking report which shows the carpark amount in the town centre. - [REDACTED]</p>	<p>I walk past those toilets every day and those toilets are popular and are used. And the great things is the toilet doors are facing the road instead of the civic space which is proposed. Toilets should face the road - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Is the million dollars for the design? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>How are you going to engage a local designer? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>There needs to be feedback from Council on supporting local with regard to procurement process. We are expecting to hear back on this. If a local supplier is within 10% then a local supplier will be chosen as they know the area. - [REDACTED]</p> <p>My concern is the old CML building is slowly deteriorating and the building on the corner is going to detract from Strathallan Corner and the old bank needs a repaint too. But if Strathallan Corner is going to look nice, there are two buildings that look sad. Also, the pigeons are making a mess. Earthquake criteria put people off and Council has a role here as a lot of the buildings look sad. - [REDACTED]</p>		<p>7 steps to vibrancy</p> <p>Where to from here? [REDACTED]</p> <p>When do you think we've made decisions on priorities? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Who's the decision maker on the priorities? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Is it helpful if we can have a simple formatting questionnaire that we can send out. Email questionnaire on the 7 steps to vibrancy.</p> <p>Coordinate survey monkey really basic and TDC can compile and assimilate feedback</p> <p>If the survey can go out by end of September, and through the month of October feedback is supplied and by end of October the feedback will be compiled.</p> <p>The 200k, is that big or little stuff? An urban playbook to create beautiful town spaces is cool - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Does parking fit withing year 1 to 5? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>The survey should be open ended for additional or other ideas</p> <p>Put in parking as a question in the survey such as what are some quick wins to achieve carparking, longer times etc - [REDACTED]</p> <p>On the terrace there is 10min parking which should be changed or move an underutilised bus stop for example - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Within the survey you need to clarify in layman's language what does the points mean what is included in each point. Tick top three priorities under each heading.</p> <p>Feedback on general plan itself should be asked. Take feedback on what The plan says.</p>	

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<p>Thursday 19th September 8am - 9am</p> <p>Stakeholders: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Has this been endorsed by council? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Which one of the key moves encompasses heritage values? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Have you got waka Kotahi on board for ways or initiatives to get into town and signage etc? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Things look good in print but may not be reflected in in practice. There are two buildings on that strathallan corner that look [REDACTED]. And money should be used to enhance it. Across the road, the planter should be enhanced as well. - [REDACTED]</p> <p>How do we move south and get people to move that way and populate that area of town. Perception of Church St and North is going to be the centre of town in the future - [REDACTED]</p>	<p>The connections to coastal are a big part of this, so what's happening to the terrace footbridge? We're not going to lose this access route, are we? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>One of the most important connections between bay and cbd is the piazza lift - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Is there any ideas to mitigate heavy traffic going through the port loop/bay hill area? - [REDACTED]</p>	<p>With the one-way system at the top of north Stafford the one way arrows are going the wrong way. Thus canon street is going to be a really busy route. We need to talk about this one way discussion now, rather than later. We need to talk about getting people into town, not out of town - [REDACTED]</p> <p>More MyWay metro stops at the George Street end of town, and one near the top of North Stafford to help people get around the CBD. More public access for public transport is essential - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Those businesses at the south end of town have chosen that end of town because of easier access. If you make that one way, its going to handbrake that end of town. - [REDACTED]</p> <p>The 30 min time limit at George Street of town does not apply at night and the time limit and people perceive this and the oxford restaurant has to tell people not to worry. Parking wardens appear to be very efficient- [REDACTED]</p> <p>Change time limits to an hour to give people more time to shop, walk and back to their car.</p> <p>There is a big empty space for parking at the back of the theatre royal - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Could we make the whole of main street 1 hour parking , but change the times outside the bank and post shop 10mins etc - [REDACTED]</p> <p>What does no net loss mean, does this mean if you remove 100 on Stafford street, and more 100 elsewhere on side streets? - [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Is there an area for loading and unloading for buskers to unload equipment - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Can we think about the application of technology and light shows on buildings etc. It needs to have the infrastructure for the next 10 - 15 years - [REDACTED]</p> <p>If the Christmas tree is placed here, can buskers or performers go and perform at the same time? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>You need to have a place that accommodate 10 -15 people to perform at any one time during the year. - [REDACTED]</p> <p>We need to enhance across the road at the CML building and raised planter as its looking drab - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Who designed he strathallan corner design? was it local because it looks like its already designed and resolved already. I'm sure you're aware that there was a design for this corner, to a brief which did not include the design of the corner, [REDACTED]</p> <p>The importance of using local designers and companies is key. And there is a preference for supporting local T&P process for TDC? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>With this design, it looks like the horse has bolted, there's not really much more to do - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Is there a budget for this plan? - [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Is there an internal council function for the arts and event coordinator? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>When is the Geotech report due out? Because this could change a lot of building ratings - [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] buildings - should we live by govt E standards instead of council standards. We are getting hoodwinked? All engineers assessments producing different results. I'm better to bulldoze the land and sell it. And banks wont lend money unless buildings are up to a certain standard. We should follow govt rules. I got three reports showing different results of 35, 39, and 47. Uncertainties over requirements and the skyrocketing costs put people off. And if there is 30-40 works requiring work, people are dissuaded.- [REDACTED]</p> <p>Do insurance companies take the most conservative earthquake rating? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>One of the important vibrancy things is so the liquor license laws to be changed so we can dine outside at other areas of town instead of the bay hill. Everywhere across the world, royal arcades are being utilised to the best potential, but not Timaru. so what's the fire escape issues?</p> <p>What we need is an enabling environment that is clear, decisive and consistent. Council needs to lead from the front with consistency. People need to deal with a team or a person inside council to help shepherd things through internally from a earthquake buildings perspective. There is opportunity to be a bit discretionary. We need clarity on earthquake ratings. - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Have we checked the regulatory requirements on Stafford street unless it means District Plan requirements. These rulings are prohibiting the diversity of businesses to start up in the business.</p> <p>We need to expand number 4 to encapsulate other bylaws and types of businesses that can operate - [REDACTED]</p> <p>It includes the residential zoning rules. - [REDACTED]</p> <p>TDHL buildings need to be opened up - [REDACTED]</p> <p>What ever we choose needs to bring people back into the town the quickest - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Every second buildings is listed as earthquake prone, all these orange signs everywhere. it doesn't give confidence and is a put off. And puts people off when they see the signs Is it a legal requirements to display the E signs . Thats why I upgraded my buildings as I didn't want a label put on it - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Is there a point to upgrade the 3 waters underneath the CBD, I assume there will be disruption. Any timelines on when this will occur? Because it still will be significant - [REDACTED]</p> <p>The last time the main street infrastructure was upgraded was at night - [REDACTED]</p> <p>There is conflicting rumours circulating around and we need certainty. Council needs to provide clear information on this, and when its occurring etc - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Is the underground infrastructure not a core priority at the moment? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>The Turnbull building does not sufficient services as because of this, it is prohibiting progress as infrastructure renewals are necessary for development - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Look at Ashburton, they put in all the infrastructure and the businesses came. - [REDACTED]</p>	<p>That money includes the Sophia street carpark? - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Is the mobility network suggesting Stafford street becomes one way? One way streets are a very bad idea - [REDACTED]</p> <p>Lets get moving! - [REDACTED] It's a start and we need to move -</p> <p>By end of next week a survey will be out to be distributed to the chamber and the cbd group.</p>
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<p>Thursday 19th September 5.30pm - 6.30pm</p> <p>Stakeholders:</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>██████████</p>	<p>Why are the strathallan toilets being replaced? - ██████</p> <p>Will the toilets be replaced before the dismantled? When they're demolished there are no toilets in the cbd. Portaloos?</p> <p>I'm keen to know why they're replacing the 3 parks and replacing it with 1. - ██████</p> <p>Is it always going to be two lane through strathallan street? Because if you lose parking you lose people on the main street. - ██████</p> <p>Most people want to park right outside businesses and not walk - ██████</p> <p>Have the council done any investigations on urban living and conversion cost? Its the fire regulations which scupper development, accessibility, parking. At lease half the buildings on the main street are likely cant be converted because of accessibility and shops being affected - ██████</p> <p>There isn't enough carparks outside strathallan toilets. Need a half a dozen more carparks there. - ██████</p>	<p>██████████ - I offered a bunch of ideas of why its good to live in the cbd, but nobody listed to me. Urban living is a joke because people weren't interested as consultants listed me down as an empty building. - ██████</p> <p>Are the making it happen document is venture Timaru working with local builders and engineers? - ██████</p> <p>You made a comment about people living in South Stafford. Theres a 100 people live there between North and Woolcombe - ██████ The South end is 100% tenanted. It is the highest number of inner city residences in that block. - ██████</p> <p>Is there a bridge going at the end of North St? - ██████</p> <p>Apparently the Heaton street crossing is the only heavy duty crossing, and heavy loads need a flat crossing and cant go down the port loop road - ██████</p> <p>Put a coffee shop down in Caroline bay, cafe restaurant, ██████</p> <p>There were 3 businesses that signalled their interest but it did not seem viable - ██████</p> <p>Sopheze on the bay what's the earthquake rating of that - ██████</p>	<p>Why are there two one ways on the plan? - ██████</p> <p>I heard if ██████ lost carparking they'd leave - ██████</p> <p>Going one way will kill business, and it is consistent with feedback from many workshops - ██████</p> <p>Any appetite to purchase a building and demolish for carparking, how about the TDHL land - ██████</p> <p>Businesses are nervous about "no net loss of parking" term. Parking needs to be included in feedback form - ██████</p> <p>We need a big box in the cbd to create foot traffic whether its Briscoes for example - ██████</p> <p>65 to 70% of foot traffic in the cbd is attributed to ██████ - ██████</p> <p>How many people don't cross the road? People don't think twice about walking across the road. Seems like a lot of trouble for not a lot of gain to change things. Put an overpass or footbridge, underpass there. - ██████</p> <p>Is there pedestrian counters up there and data? - ██████</p> <p>Is Bay Hill intersection an issue, push a button and walk across. A barn dance should be implemented so everyone can cross at once. - ██████</p> <p>How busy the side streets will become as you create one ways. - ██████</p> <p>One ways should come into the cbd not go out of the cbd - ██████</p> <p>The cbd is not wide enough, to achieve outdoor dining, push out frontages etc - ██████</p> <p>1995 the pushouts were created, but a lot of the businesses are not there anymore. So things have to be fluctuate with change. - ██████</p> <p>The business association in 1995 concerned about loss of 11 carparks due to the build outs. it was a controversy at the time. Business owners were aggrieved as carparks were lost due to the build outs. - ██████</p> <p>Unglazed tiles are better, non slip, unwins Australia - ██████</p>	<p>How many people complained about the existing toilets - ██████</p> <p>What are being put in are going to be much more user friendly - ██████</p> <p>The concept shows the toilet doors facing out into the corner, this is worst. Why not retain the toilets face the road. Putting grass is a silly idea - ██████</p> <p>Who has designed this plan? - ██████</p> <p>Is this going out to local architects? - ██████</p> <p>I hope look after the council look after the original 3 architects that submitted to strathallan corner toilets originally. They were aggrieved. - ██████</p> <p>The council has to work with local - ██████</p> <p>My kids will never come back to Timaru as there is nothing for them, parents with young kids where do they go? - ██████</p> <p>The buildings around this area need to complement. The design does not fit with anything in town - ██████</p> <p>What would be the rules be if council put a trellis up and grow climbing plants up it - ██████</p> <p>Don't worry about putting a trellis up, worry about what's there - ██████</p> <p>Would you want to make the terrace higher, as opposed to creating a footpath down which eats into valuable space. - ██████</p> <p>They are changing parking on the side of the ANZ and replacing it with a my way park. - ██████</p> <p>Put the my way parks on the bus parks or on the side streets. - ██████</p> <p>The current my way outside farmers is only a trial isn't it? Another my way parklet should be closer to George street - ██████</p>	<p>People should be able to go to council and get support on arts and events, no? - ██████</p> <p>The royal arcade has struggled, because people wanted to bring eateries out but council rules have limited this - ██████</p> <p>Smoking rules are prohibiting outdoor dining - ██████</p> <p>There is work in progress with council and ██████ Ngo, ██████ etc with eqpb buildings. B type soil conditions, minimum 45% for main street buildings likely - ██████</p> <p>There is also a law that can permit E strengthening that doesn't require building consent, and apparently council does not want to be involved in this - ██████</p> <p>Discretion, council doesn't like discretion - ██████</p> <p>Once eq classifications are done, then progress can be made. - ██████</p> <p>Conflicting engineering advice, and recommendations on eq strengthening, beam sizes etc reinforcement even though they're all joined together. - ██████</p> <p>Custom House - eq classifications 5%, second assessment 15%, and third lew Robinson assessment 90% - ██████</p> <p>If you spend over 20% in your building it kicks in the earthquake rating - ██████</p> <p>Trying to bring a building up to code doesn't trigger other rules, like accessibility</p> <p>Big support for the Strategic Development function - ██████</p> <p>Why isn't VT supporting the arts and event coordinator function or vacant spaces broker? - ██████</p> <p>Spending money on number 7 is going to be key as its going to bolster confidence in landlords to invest in their businesses - ██████</p> <p>The council should look at outdoor dining - ██████</p> <p>██████████ want a glass balustrade - 18 months wait. and council have turned it down, ██████████ have offered at 12k cost and then donate it to the council or sell it with the cafe. Theres no space, and people wont sit outside as there's no protection/glass balustrades. - ██████████</p> <p>Traffic and easterly wind deter people, no one want to sit outside - ██████</p> <p>██████████ pay council to put chairs outside.</p> <p>Fairness and equity issues if favouring one business to put in glass balustrades versus another who cant.</p>	<p>Everything we do is about bringing people to towns - wheelie bins need to be addressed on cains terrace - ██████</p>
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EMAIL FEEDBACK

Date: Sept 26, 2024	Hi [REDACTED].
Email Feedback	I attended the Citytown masterplan meeting last week. Thank you for your work on this.
[REDACTED]	I wanted to follow up on a couple of the points I raised at the meeting on parking and street signage. I co-own the [REDACTED] and have first-hand experience of tourist’s confusion in navigating the streets. Daily we see people standing on the corner trying to figure out exactly where they are.
	There are no street signs other than the new one put on the plant box outside the sewing shop – I think they are even more confusing and not fit for purpose (albeit I like the new planter)
	The other issue is the 30 min parking signs that just say 30, from George to north street. We daily have people leaving the [REDACTED] and moving their cars in the evening and weekends as it is nowhere written the time of which this is in place.
	I am sure we have missed out on customers who think they don’t have time for a meal in 30 minutes and move on, there is no reason these signs can’t be changed to 1 hour or even 90 minutes and state the times of surveillance included.
	There is little business in this area and to walk from these parks to anywhere in town cannot be done in the 30 minutes allocated – making the parks pointless.
	I am not sure you are the correct person to be contacting on this matter, but I have your card so thought you could point me in the right direction to follow this up and see if we can get better signage sooner rather than later.
	Many thanks,
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
October 9, 2024	--
Email Feedback Response	Response to [REDACTED] email
	Thanks [REDACTED], I appreciate your reply. Apologies for the delay in my response.
	I am happy for you to do some initial dig about getting some of these issues addressed. Keep me in the loop and let me how I can help.
	It would be great if this area could be a point of priority for the budget for more informative signage.
	Thanks again for the information and including us in the discussion.

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	<p>Kind Regards, [REDACTED]</p>
<p>Date: October 4, 2024</p> <p>Email Feedback [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Hi [REDACTED]</p> <p>Did you ever find that report by Abley 2021 that detailed the 1467 carparks in the town centre, and the 3201 off street carparks?</p> <p>Also did you need anything else from me?</p> <p>Regards [REDACTED]</p>
<p>Date: October 9, 2024</p> <p>Email Feedback [REDACTED] [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Hi [REDACTED]</p> <p>Thanks for the opportunity to attend one of your meetings and the quick catch up afterwards - sorry for the delay in our response.</p> <p>As you know [REDACTED] has been on the council's radar for outdoor dining options for some time now and only recently got told the budget has been cut.</p> <p>When the Citytown proposal had 7 key opportunities to increase vibrancy, we thought that numbers 4 and 5 are boxes we could tick.</p> <p>Our proposal would be based on obtaining a portion of the \$200k yearly discretionary spending and this be used to support 2-3 businesses that want to offer an outdoor dining experience, but don't have the resources to see it become a reality. We feel the priority should be given to long-term food outlets wanting additional outdoor seating without too much change to the current roading or parking infrastructure in front of their premises. Longevity of the current business should be given preference over a new business.</p> <p>Ideas to support our proposal: (things to consider, no necessary order. a combination of all could become the final criteria)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The costs to be funded by the Citytown budget and then shared across all food outlets that already have this wonderful facility. ie the current fee for outdoor dining increased for all premises to offset the costs for all. 2. Allocation of a maximum amount for each premise from out of the budget. i.e. \$10k. This would include a buy-in from the business owner and would make it fair for all - if a premises wanted something larger, then they would need to contribute more or simply make all new outdoor dining instalments exactly the same size. 3. Encourage (or make it part of the contract) that these outdoor dining areas are for everyone, not solely for the use of the business they are placed in front of. Business owners would need to maintain their own areas, but additional rubbish bins could also be part of the installation so users are encouraged to clean up after themselves. 4. If Citytown does have 2-3 businesses that are prepared to take the next step and terms and conditions can be agreed to, then approaching the supplier for a bulk deal could also be an option. <p>Once again, these are just our ideas - happy to have a chat anytime</p> <p>Thanks again for the opportunity</p> <p>Many Thanks. [REDACTED] Stafford Street, Timaru CBD, [REDACTED]</p>
<p>Date: October 9, 2024</p> <p>Email Feedback [REDACTED] [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Hi [REDACTED]</p> <p>I thought the workshop was good to attend and I think it was great to see the enthusiasm and concern for ensuring the city centre stays relevant and hopefully a draw card to not only our residents but to visitors to our town.</p> <p>Happy to catch up and discuss with you.</p> <p>Thanks [REDACTED] Timaru, [REDACTED]</p>

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INTERVIEWS

<p>Date: Sept 26, 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agrees with the importance of protecting and enhancing coastal access, connectivity, visibility
<p>Interview</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>██████████</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agrees that urban living is critical to supporting retail, needing customers who frequent businesses 7 days a week. Interested in the possibility of social housing in the city centre. - Agrees with the importance of vehicle and parking access “our customers don’t bike with bags” - Less interested in Vibrancy Opportunity #7 as ██████████ already have all EPB work done and would always make sure that they took necessary steps to ensure any development was compliant - Our primary focus should be on increasing foot traffic through the city centre, supportive of Vibrancy Opportunity #3 as events/arts encourage dwell time, people need something more than shopping/transactions to want to come into town. We should be trying to create the social experience that people are looking for. - ██████████ data around customer behaviour bears out the above, ie trade is closely linked to reasons why/occasions when people come into town such as in store/local events - When planning events it is important to avoid competing with known prior commitments such as Saturday morning sport. Better to try events on a Sunday, for example. Sunday is when farming couples shop, or during poor weather etc. - Events and activities should be family friendly. - The present markets (eg matariki) do cause some customer spillover but also see a lot of people just using the toilets. - Cruise ship days bring a lot of customers to the store, they like a department store because of the range of offerings, including souvenirs etc. - ██████████ is absolutely critical to maintaining a customer base in the city centre, it is the primary attractor of foot traffic. - Timaru customer behaviour reflects our farming community so there are more purchases/trade is better or worse depending on dairy prices etc. Timaru customers are also very price/bargain oriented and will shop across a broad spectrum (lower loyalty to brand/particular stores). - ██████████ has had success with running fashion events, multi-generational events and is a very diverse employer.




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SURVEY – CITYTOWN NEXT STEPS QUESTIONNAIRE

<p>Date: 1st October, 12:40pm [REDACTED]</p>	<p>The Masterplan: <i>If you have any comments or questions about the Vision, Outcomes or Key Moves for Timaru’s city centre, please let us know below.</i> “Unsure that these all link together - perhaps overly complex. Focus needs to be more on people and vibrancy. Deep concern from retail operators on one way and removal of parks”</p> <p><i>If you have any comments or questions about the spatial framework, character areas and civic spaces for Timaru’s city centre, please let us know below.</i> “As above re access and simple additons like parking areas/standsBusiness feedback is opposition to one way. for bikes.”</p> <p><i>If you have any comments or questions about the network approach for Timaru’s city centre, please us know below.</i> “Business feedback is opposition to one way.”</p> <p>Year One – Implementation: <i>If you have any comments or questions about the concept for Strathallan Corner, please let us know below.</i> “Reduction of toilets has raised concern Renovation of business/buildings facing town centre area needs addressing. Town centre must have technological capability for light shows etc and a Xmas tree!!Design must be fit for purpose for 10 years at least. Look at zoning in main street - how are TDC enabling businesses to operate.”</p> <p>Vibrancy Initiatives: <i>Please provide supporting detail or comments to explain the choices you have made.</i> “Ensure the geo tech study is made available and released subject to it all being positive and lifting the EQPB ratings for buildings. Trading in public spaces for current businesses located in the CBD NOT faciliating traders to come in.”</p> <p>Year 1-5 Implementation <i>Please comment below if we have missed any other priorities</i> “The responses rquired are flawed as force respondenets into rankings !!!Disregard”</p> <p>Parking Management <i>Do you have any additional suggestions for our Land Transport Unit related to city centre parking?</i> “Essential”</p> <p><i>If you wish to stay informed on the CityTown work programme via email, please indicate this below.</i> “Yes, add me to the email list and keep me informed.”</p>
<p>1st October, 3:26pm [REDACTED]</p>	<p>The Masterplan: <i>If you have any comments or questions about the Vision, Outcomes or Key Moves for Timaru’s city centre, please let us know below.</i> You have not outline what actual actions you will do to achieve your Key Moves</p> <p>Year One – Implementation: <i>If you have any comments or questions about the concept for Strathallan Corner, please let us know below.</i> Why would you reduce the number of toilets we currently have when you are trying to attract more people to the town centre</p> <p>Vibrancy Initiatives: <i>Which of the Vibrancy Initiatives do you think would have the biggest immediate impact?</i></p> <p>Focus on the Royal Arcade as a place for hospitality Make strategic use of the Built Heritage Protection Fund Support a Strategic Development function</p> <p><i>Please provide supporting detail or comments to explain the choices you have made.</i> My choice would actually be IF you are going to bring in the Bid (which I am totally against), then that money should go towards painting every building along the main street, similar to Chch - New Regent Street. Make the shops colourful, do not just have events and markets, that does NOT create more business for those that are actually paying! The above questions</p>

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	<p>are inadequate and wrong, hence you are going to get a poor response. You asked all the shops to give feedback about the bid, we di, and then you gave the vote to the Landlords who dont pay the bill. Are you idiots?</p> <p>Year 1 – 5 Implementation Which interventions do you think would have the greatest impact?</p> <p>Pop up bollards Power/lighting Low cost speed and wayfinding interventions</p> <p>Please comment below if we have missed any other priorities Pop up bollards to protect from ram raids and ability to block off streets</p> <p>If you wish to stay informed on the CityTown work programme via email, please indicate this below. Yes, add me to the email list and keep me informed</p>
<p>1st October, 5:03pm </p>	<p>The Masterplan: If you have any comments or questions about the network approach for Timaru’s city centre, please us know below. I would really love to see Stafford Street become pedestrian only between Canon Street and Strathallan Corner. I think this would encourage shoppers to stay longer as they would be encouraged to park in longer stay carparks (Farmers and The Terrace) as well as allowing pedestrians to move freely between shops on both sides of the streets, rather than darting between cars. It would also provide space for street performances/food carts/etc which would further enhance the feeling of a thriving town centre.</p> <p>Vibrancy Initiatives: Which of the Vibrancy Initiatives do you think would have the biggest immediate impact?</p> <p>Create a vacant space broker and a programme of popups Proactively seek and support trading in public places and outdoor dining in strategic locations Support a Strategic Development function</p> <p>Please provide supporting detail or comments to explain the choices you have made. Empty retail shops create an atmosphere of decline and could become a self-fulfilling prophecy. I think it would be to everyone's advantage for owners, tenants and council to work together to maximise the use of the space, even if only for temporary art installations or similar, maybe a 'parent's space' with comfortable seating for breast feeding and toddler appropriate toys. I also feel that Timaru lacks dining/restaurant/cafe and entertainment/live music options compared to other centres. For me, a thriving CBD is one where people want to 'hang out' - it should be the first option that people think of when they are at a loose end or wanting to meet/socialise with others (somewhat like 'mall-culture' of the 90's 00's)</p> <p>Year 1- 5 Implementation: Which interventions do you think would have the greatest impact?</p> <p>Art of play features Improvements to parking infrastructure (includes upgrade to Sophia St carpark)</p> <p>Please comment below if we have missed any other priorities I would rather see less initiatives done well than many initiatives done half-heartedly. "Low cost speed and wayfinding interventions" sounds like it could cheapen rather than enhance the CBD. I also feel this way about the Stafford Street Myway stop, which (forgive me for saying) is an eyesore that looks and feels cheap.</p> <p>Parking Management Do you have any additional suggestions for our Land Transport Unit related to city centre parking? New parking meters are bound to make locals unhappy and I think council should very carefully consider the cost-benefit analysis of this project. Surely the idea is to give people MORE reason to come into the CBD rather than another reason not to. I feel it makes sense to have low- or no- cost parking at the city fringe and encourage walking within the CBD itself. Parking within the CBD should be aimed at mobility card holders and short stay pick up/drop off points.</p>

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	<p><i>If you wish to stay informed on the CityTown work programme via email, please indicate this below.</i> Yes, add me to the email list and keep me informed.</p>
<p>2nd October 11,20am [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Vibrancy Initiatives: <i>Which of the Vibrancy Initiatives do you think would have the biggest immediate impact?</i> Create a vacant space broker and a programme of popups Proactively seek and support trading in public places and outdoor dining in strategic locations Make strategic use of the Built Heritage Protection Fund</p> <p>Year 1- 5 Implementation: <i>Which interventions do you think would have the greatest impact?</i> Pop up bollards Art or play features</p> <p>Parking Management <i>Do you have any additional suggestions for our Land Transport Unit related to city centre parking?</i> None</p> <p>If you wish to stay informed on the CityTown work programme via email, please indicate this below. No, I don't want to receive email updates.</p>
<p>2nd October, 11:21am [REDACTED]</p>	<p>The Masterplan: <i>If you have any comments or questions about the Vision, Outcomes or Key Moves for Timaru's city centre, please let us know below.</i> No comment</p> <p><i>If you have any comments or questions about the spatial framework, character areas and civic spaces for Timaru's city centre, please let us know below.</i> The most important part of the CityTown project to me is the South Stafford Urban Living. I would like to see this progress being made in this area. I question whether you can meet the Creative Town Heart goals if the Theatre is moved out of this area or does not proceed at all. I think it is integral that it is retained in this area and does proceed.</p> <p>Vibrancy Initiatives: <i>Which of the Vibrancy Initiatives do you think would have the biggest immediate impact?</i> Create a vacant space broker and a programme of popups Improve the town centre intersections Focus on the Royal Arcade as a place for hospitality</p> <p>Year 1 -5 Implementation <i>Please comment below if we have missed any other priorities</i> Not sure</p> <p>Parking Management <i>Do you have any additional suggestions for our Land Transport Unit related to city centre parking?</i> Businesses need to realise that there is a high availability of parking options within the CBD area. Main streets that encourage vibrancy are those where the pedestrian experience is enhanced.</p> <p>If you wish to stay informed on the CityTown work programme via email, please indicate this below. No, I don't want to receive email updates.</p>
<p>3rd October, 4:03pm [REDACTED]</p>	<p>The Masterplan: <i>If you have any comments or questions about the Vision, Outcomes or Key Moves for Timaru's city centre, please let us know below.</i></p>

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	<p>The 5 outcomes are clear and concise</p> <p>If you have any comments or questions about the spatial framework, character areas and civic spaces for Timaru’s city centre, please let us know below. Caroline Bay, Bay Hill & North Stafford clearly identified. Creative Town Heart, Green Edge and South Stafford a little vague as to the uses but appreciate the intent.</p> <p>If you have any comments or questions about the network approach for Timaru’s city centre, please us know below. No comments</p> <p>Year One Implementation If you have any comments or questions about the concept for Strathallan Corner, please let us know below. I think this is a MUST do. A makeover of this area is deperately needed. I would like to see Strathallan Street developed more as a pedestrian friendly zone to give more space and the feeling of a town centre. Not sure how this would affect traffic flows but for me Strathallan Street is a natural connection to the port and there could be potential to widen the footpaths, slow down the traffic and make it more inviting as a green space/city centre</p> <p>Vibrancy Initiatives: Which of the Vibrancy Initiatives do you think would have the biggest immediate impact? Improve the town centre intersections Create or fund an Arts & Events Coordinator function, strategy and programmes Support a Strategic Development function</p> <p>Please provide supporting detail or comments to explain the choices you have made. Intersections are a no-brainer as they are a visible improvement. We need to slow down traffic movement and make the CBD more pedestrian friendly without eliminating cars. A strategic development function with a professional community collective of expertise would add real value to this space. We need a co-ordinator to put 'boots on the ground' and make stuff happen. Ideally this should really be under the VT umbrella?</p> <p>Year 1 – 5 Implementation Which interventions do you think would have the greatest impact? Art or play features Intersection enhancements Improvements to parking infrastructure (includes upgrade to Sophia St carpark)</p> <p>Parking Management Do you have any additional suggestions for our Land Transport Unit related to city centre parking? I think the enhancement to Sophia Street carpark is a great start. The rest of our parking seems pretty good to be honest. Perhaps a reduction in parking at the top end of Strathallan Street near the soon to be remodeled Strathallan Cnr to accommodate more civic space would be ideal.</p> <p>If you wish to stay informed on the CityTown work programme via email, please indicate this below. Yes, add me to the email list and keep me informed.</p>
<p>3rd October, 4:41pm [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Year One – Implementation If you have any comments or questions about the concept for Strathallan Corner, please let us know below. Replacing 8 busy toilets with 4 will mean delays! Also you dont want entrances facing the corner. The existing ones work well now and they need to be facing the road.</p> <p>Vibrancy Initiatives: Which of the Vibrancy Initiatives do you think would have the biggest immediate impact? Create a vacant space broker and a programme of popups Create or fund an Arts & Events Coordinator function, strategy and programmes Support a Strategic Development function</p> <p>Year 1 – 5 Implementation Which interventions do you think would have the greatest impact? Art or play features</p>

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	<p>Improvements to parking infrastructure (includes upgrade to Sophia St carpark)</p> <p>Parking Management Do you have any additional suggestions for our Land Transport Unit related to city centre parking? I have advised under separate email my concerns but to summarize. Concerns. Re 4.4 document says 2021study indicated we have 1467 on street carparks available in town centre and 3201 off street carparks. I think these figures are grossly misleading and the report should have an appendix of where these car parks are. Whatever developments happen it should not be at the expense of any existing carparking in Stafford St.</p> <p>If you wish to stay informed on the CityTown work programme via email, please indicate this below. Yes, add me to the email list and keep me informed.</p>
<p>7th October, 3:37pm [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Vibrancy Initiatives: Which of the Vibrancy Initiatives do you think would have the biggest immediate impact? Create a vacant space broker and a programme of popups Support a Strategic Development function</p> <p>Please provide supporting detail or comments to explain the choices you have made. the key is getting more people shopping CBD</p> <p>Year 1 – 5 Implementation Which interventions do you think would have the greatest impact? Power/lighting Low cost speed and wayfinding interventions Improvements to parking infrastructure (includes upgrade to Sophia St carpark)</p> <p>Parking Management Do you have any additional suggestions for our Land Transport Unit related to city centre parking? DONT REMOVE ANY ESITING PARKS, look at adding more its the one thing people say about their CBD Shopping and they need to be longer time</p> <p>If you wish to stay informed on the CityTown work programme via email, please indicate this below. Yes, add me to the email list and keep me informed.</p>



9.12 Potential future Coastal Erosion - Redruth Landfill**Author: Grant Hamel, Waste Operations Manager****Authoriser: Andrew Dixon, Group Manager Infrastructure****Recommendation**

That the Council receives and notes the Redruth Resource Recovery Park and landfill – Erosion and Inundation Assessment.

Purpose of Report

- 1 The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an overview of the long-term potential impact of coastal erosion and inundation at Redruth Resource Recovery Park. The report was requested by Council and prepared by consultants Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd.

Assessment of Significance

- 2 This report is of low significance when assessed against the criteria of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy as this report is providing information about the possible long term future effects of coastal erosion and inundation at an existing facility, Redruth Resource Recovery Park.

Discussion

- 3 Redruth Resource Recovery Park (RRRP) was established in 1940 and remains Timaru District's landfill and resource recovery facility. At the current rate of filling the landfill has the capacity for another 27 years.
- 4 RRRP is a Class 1 Landfill. This means that it is able to accept municipal solid waste. Municipal solid waste includes commercial, industrial and domestic waste.
- 5 RRRP is one of only three Class 1 Landfills in the South Island. It is the only Class 1 landfill solely owned by a Local Authority. The other Class 1 Landfills are Transwaste Canterbury Ltd at Kate Valley in Canterbury which is jointly owned by a number of Local Authorities and Waste Management NZ Ltd and AB Limes which is privately owned and is located in Winton, Southland.
- 6 At the meeting on 7 May 2024 Council requested a report of potential effects of coastal erosion and sea water inundation on the landfill operation.
- 7 The report as requested provides commentary on the potential of coastal erosion and inundation and the perceived consequences. The report confirms that both coastal erosion, sea water inundation and inundation from significant rainfall events are potential threats to RRRP.
- 8 The report states that climate change is the key driver for future potential catastrophic events at RRRP. Climate change will impact on both coastal erosion and inundation as the frequency of events increases in occurrence. The report identifies that seas are rising and with the rise

of the seas comes an increased threat of coastal erosion. In addition to this the frequency of major disaster events are increasing significantly.

- 9 The report has charted the predicted movement of the shoreline position over the next 50 years, based on an estimated 1.2 metre sea level rise in that period. If this occurred it is calculated that the shoreline would move 77 metres inland, thus affecting the railway line that is located 30-50 metres from the current shoreline. The Redruth landfill face is located 130 metres from the current shoreline so will not be impacted by future erosion.
- 10 The report also identifies potential scenarios based on sea level rise over the next 100 years, in addition to scenarios relating to storm events but this has minimal additional erosion impacts with erosion about 80 metres.
- 11 The report highlights the significance of the Railway line which runs alongside the eastern boundary and is owned and maintained by KiwiRail. The railway line acts as a barrier for the RRRP from the impact of the sea.
- 12 To ensure that the railway line is protected, KiwiRail have reinforced the area of the railway line over the years, predominantly by adding rocks to support the railway line and thus creating a rockwall barrier. Continuous maintenance will be required to the railway line to ensure it is able to withstand the impacts of sudden storm events and the on-going sea level rise. There is an obvious risk that if KiwiRail were to cease this maintenance this would put an onus on TDC to manage the barrier rockwall protection.
- 13 The report identified that significant rainfall was the greatest risk and potential impacts on RRRP particularly being located adjacent to Saltwater Creek and is currently protected from flooding by a stop bank running the length of the southern boundary.
- 14 These include the increase in storm events as a result of climate change. The report says that under current modelling a significant storm event with 120 mm of rain in a 24-hour period is likely to occur every 54 years, however future modelling from 2081 – 2100 shows such events will occur every 24 years. Rainfall of this level will significantly impact RRRP. Flooding is likely to occur at the low point of the stop bank, which would then spread across a large portion of the site.
- 15 With the prospect of significant water ingress, the report notes that there is a likelihood that the pump which currently manages the water levels in the RRRP area and pumps excess water back to Saltwater Creek may have insufficient capacity to cope with such an event.
- 16 To date there have been no recorded events where the area has received 120 mm of rain over 24 hours.

Report Recommendations

- 17 The report has advised that the integrity of the railway line is critical in respect of slowing the coastal erosion. It identifies that the railway line will be impacted by the coastal erosion and will act as a warning for RRRP.
- 18 The report recommends that a more detailed analysis of the Saltwater Creek flow be undertaken. Installing a flow gauge upstream of the tidal section of Saltwater Creek to assist in developing flow records and a hydraulic model. This area is managed by Ecan and would involve discussion with them.

- 19 In addition, they have recommended the analysis could be improved by calibrating the water level gauge adjacent to SH1. This area is also managed by Ecan and would involve discussion with them.
- 20 It also advises that the opening the southern mouth of Saltwater Creek could be undertaken to mitigate potential damage in the event of a major weather event. This is managed by ECan.

TDC Potential Mitigation Actions

- 21 The report advises that there is a low point in the Saltwater Creek stop bank. To lessen the risk of flooding at RRRP the stop bank could be raised at the identified low points. Engineering advice would be paramount before such a decision was made, as this action may result in serious flooding issues in other areas.
- 22 As noted above the report raises a concern about the ability of the Stormwater pump at Redruth to cope with highly significant rainfall. An option may be to install an additional pump station at the site.

Financial Impact

- 23 The overall financial impact has not been assessed and would depend on the mitigation measures undertaken short and long-term and the extent of future analysis.

Additional Information

- 24 The Ministry for the Environment has identified that the issues we are facing with RRRP exist throughout New Zealand. They commissioned an initial report on climate risk to landfills from Tonkin & Taylor. They are now considering on a nationwide basis what further actions they will take. The report, "National Exposure Assessment Report" is attached.

Attachments

1. **Coastal Erosion and Inundation Draft Report - PDP - August 2024**
2. **Closed Landfill - MfE National Landfill Exposure Report - August 2024**

Redruth Resource Recovery Park - Erosion and Inundation Assessment

Prepared for
Timaru District Council

2024

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TIMARU DISTRICT COUNCIL - REDRUTH RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK - EROSION AND INUNDATION ASSESSMENT

Quality Control Sheet

TITLE Redruth Resource Recovery Park -Erosion and Inundation Assessment

CLIENT Timaru District Council

ISSUE DATE September 2024

JOB REFERENCE C024500003

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Revision History					
REV	Date	Status/Purpose	Prepared By	Reviewed by	Approved
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Limitations:

This report has been prepared by Pattle Delamore Partners Limited (PDP) on the basis of information provided by Timaru District Council and others (not directly contracted by PDP for the work), including LINZ, NIWA, and ECan. PDP has not independently verified the provided information and has relied upon it being accurate and sufficient for use by PDP in preparing the report. PDP accepts no responsibility for errors or omissions in, or the currency or sufficiency of, the provided information.

This report has been prepared by PDP on the specific instructions of Timaru District Council for the limited purposes described in the report. PDP accepts no liability if the report is used for a different purpose or if it is used or relied on by any other person. Any such use or reliance will be solely at their own risk.

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Executive Summary

This report presents inundation and erosion hazards for the Redruth Resource Recovery Park. It considers the work presented by Jacobs (2020) on erosion risk and NIWA (2020) on inundation risk. The flood risk from local rainfall and Saltwater Creek flood discharges were also considered.

The beach at Redruth is dynamic, and various evidence suggests a trend of long-term coastal erosion which will likely be exacerbated with climate change and sea level rise. Over 50 years, a likely shoreline position under 1.2 m of sea level rise (following guidance from the Ministry for the Environment) is predicted to be on average about 77 m landward of the current position, and about 80 m landward by 2120. Note that the erosion rate does not take into account the existing railway line that is located 50 m of the current shoreline, it is based on erosion rate of a gravel beach. The railway line is likely to be impacted by erosion in the next 50 years, and the beach may encroach into Saltwater Creek at the northern outlet and impact channel drainage capacity. Therefore, the position and continuation of the railway line and any coastal protection that may be implemented in the future is likely to be a key consideration for protecting the landfill from coastal erosion.

The Redruth Resource Recovery Park site is at risk of flooding from local rainfall, river flows, and coastal influences (i.e., high sea levels and sea level rise under climate change). Several thresholds for flooding were identified:

- ∴ Local rainfall depths of around 120 mm could inundate the site at flood levels of 1.65 m + NZVD, the threshold for flooding of the buildings related to the resource recovery park. This can take several hours to a few days depending on the extremity of the rainfall. These durations assume that the Redruth stormwater retention pump is non-operational. The susceptibility to flooding from local rainfall could be refined with capacity details for the pumps that drain the area.
- ∴ Coastal and river flooding can cause the site to flood through overtopping of the stopbank along Saltwater Creek between Rothwell Street and the resource recovery park buildings. This can happen during high river flows, elevated sea levels, or a combination of the two. The risk of flooding depends to a large extent on the state of the beach barrier (open or closed). With a closed barrier, flooding starts at river flows of around 50 m³/s (a 30-year event), while an open barrier may result in flooding at flows of around 80 m³/s (a 100-year event). Sea levels of 3 – 3.25 m + NZVD will cause stopbank overtopping.

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- ∴ These flood risks will increase with climate change, which will cause sea level rise and increased rainfall intensities. Sea level rise in particular will increase the frequency of inundation, with current 130-year sea level events potentially occurring every 10 years by 2090 under a RCP8.5 climate change scenario.
- ∴ NIWA (2020) considered wave overtopping of the beach barrier in their inundation maps, a factor not accounted for in this study. This difference in approach is the main reason why the estimated inundation during a 100-year event is smaller in this study. While wave overtopping is outside the scope of the current study, a more detailed and site-specific wave overtopping approach could be conducted to assess the contribution of wave overtopping, particularly when the beach barrier is closed.
- ∴ The findings in this report are subject to uncertainties associated with the modelling and limited amount of available hydrological and coastal information. Irrespective of this, the results presented in this report are considered to be the best estimates based on the available information. These estimates can be improved based on collecting additional data and undertaking further work.

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Figure 9. Coastal hazards data from ECan (2024) at Redruth Beach showing Coastal Hazard Zone 1 (dashed yellow line) and Coastal Hazard Zone 2 (pink line) from the Canterbury Regional Coastal Policy Statement (RPS). The orange line indicates that the Coast is eroding, and the two ECan beach profiles TCS1886 and TCS1810 are marked. A-4

Figure 10. Beach profile elevations at Redruth Beach. Where for [TOP] profiles are shown on 10/02/1977 (yellow) and 04/09/2023 (purple), and for [BOTTOM] on 20/09/2021 and 04/09/2023. The average profile is shown in green and the maximum (red) and minimum (blue) envelopes (Source: Environment Canterbury). A-6

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Appendix A: Sea level rise and coastal erosion data assessments



1.0 Introduction

This report describes a high-level coastal erosion and inundation risk assessment for the Redruth Resource Recovery Park. This assessment will focus on identifying potential risks posed by both coastal erosion and inundation, with the goal of providing an overview of current and future threats to the site, particularly with regard to sea level rise and evolving climate conditions.

The assessment will be based largely on the two provided reports, Jacobs (2020) on coastal erosion, and NIWA (2020) on coastal inundation. Additionally, we will refer to the latest Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance (MfE, 2024) to ensure the assessment aligns with the most up-to-date national guidelines. The approach will consist of a detailed review of these reports, supplemented by updated data where available. Moreover, it contains a high-level assessment of inundation risks, now and in the future under a range of climate change scenarios.

2.0 Coastal Erosion Assessment

2.1 Scope

The risk of coastal erosion at Redruth Beach fronting the Redruth Resource Recovery Park is documented in (Jacobs, 2020), which provides probabilities of coastal erosion at various locations in South Canterbury under future sea level rise scenarios, based largely on beach profiles measured by Environment Canterbury (ECan) around Timaru until 2019. In this high-level coastal erosion assessment for the Redruth Resource Recovery Park, we:

- Review (Jacobs, 2020) in light of the 2024 Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance (Ministry for the Environment, 2024), including which climate change scenarios to consider.
- Use more recently available beach profile data from this area since the Jacobs (2020) report to do a high-level check that the beach profile data used by Jacobs (2020) can still be considered representative of the beach dynamics (e.g., in case of any major erosion events since 2019).
- Consider the presence of the railway and its erosion protection managed by Kiwirail.

2.2 Coastal setting

Redruth Beach is part of a roughly 2 km-long embayed mixed sand and gravel beach between Patiti Point to the North, and another headland to the south. The beach faces east into the Pacific Ocean. There is a mixed wave climate of southerly and south-east swell, and locally-generated northerly wind waves, with high energy storms largely coming from the east to south directions (Jacobs, 2020). The 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) significant wave height

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(maximum likelihood) is around 5.57 m south of the Timaru urban area (Stephens et al., 2015). The predominantly southerly wave direction and overall southwest-northeast shoreline drives northerly net littoral drift, where gravel is transported along the beach and finer sands are transported in the nearshore (Jacobs, 2020). A key sediment source is the Waitaki River, and erosion of the alluvial cliffs along the river’s coastal fan (Jacobs, 2020).

Jacobs (2020) undertook their erosion assessment based on coastal cells, one of which was the Saltwater Creek coastal cell which has 1100 m-long, 100 m-wide vegetated MSG beach ridge, elevated around 5–6 m (LVD1937). The South Island Main Trunk (SIMT) runs along the backshore of the gravel barrier, and a channel of Saltwater Creek is located behind this barrier and runs parallel to the shoreline. Jacobs (2020) note that since the Opitua Lagoon was drained in 1935 and the Saltwater Creek mouth redirected from the north to the south end of the bay, there has been ongoing issues with flooding and drainage meaning that one or both ends have been used as creek outlets. The report also notes that gravel was extracted from this beach up until 1978, with around 35,500 m³/yr removed between 1963 and 1976. Jacobs used ECan beach profile TCS1887 located near the southern outlet for this site.

The Jacobs (2020) report notes that the current practice was for the creek to discharge at the northern outlet either naturally or by a bulldozed channel if water levels in the creek reach a predetermined level at SH1. ECan have informed PDP that there is an alarm at water levels 1.8 m at SH1, and if major rainfall is expected, this is considered the first height at which an opening would occur. They also stated that most of the time, they will monitor it from 1.8 m to 2.0 m, then at 2.0 m look to opening depending on tide, sea and weather conditions. An excavator would then dig to the deepest part of the lagoon to promote a good flow exiting the lagoon. Due to the dynamic nature of the beach, they generally send a senior staff member to make the onsite call as to exactly when the opening should occur. Openings focus on the north outlet, and the southern outlet hasn’t been opened in approximately ten years.

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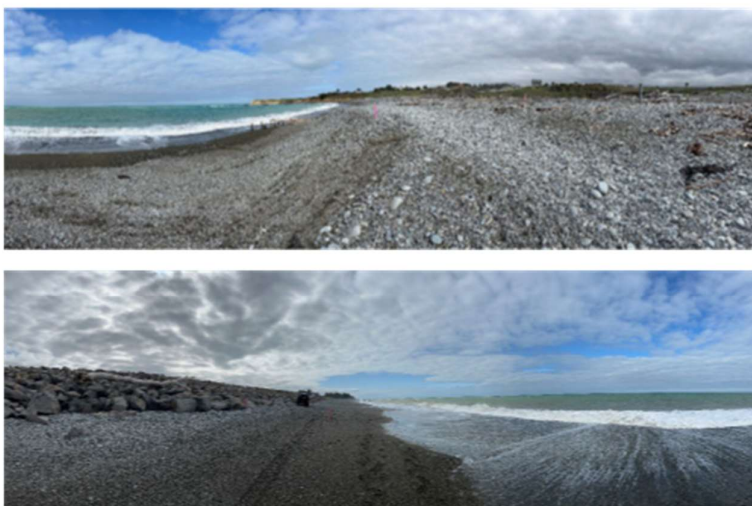


Figure 1. Redruth Beach on 04/09/2023 showing the mixed sand and gravel (MSG) sediment, where [TOP] shows the location of ECan beach profile TCS1887 and [BOTTOM] TCS1810 (Source: ECan).

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2.3 Jacobs (2020) Timaru Coastal Erosion Assessment

2.3.1 Methodology

Jacobs were commissioned by ECan and Timaru District Council (TDC) to do a coastal erosion assessment to determine potential changes in the Timaru District shoreline position in the next 100 years. This assessment produced Projected Future Shoreline Positions (PFSP) for a range of sea level rise (SLR) scenarios (0.2, 0.4 and 0.6 m by 2070; and 0.6, 0.8, 1.2 and 1.5 m by 2120) over 50- and 100-year timeframes from 2020. This was focused on a range of coastal morphologies in the district including loess and alluvial cliffs, mixed sand and gravel (MSG) beaches (such as Redruth Beach) and barriers, and sandy beaches. PFSPs were determined using Equation 1:

$$PFSP = (LT \times T) + SL + ST \quad \text{Equation (1)}$$

where:

- ∴ *T* is the assessment timeframe (50 and 100 years);
- ∴ *LT* is the long term rate of shoreline movement determined using aerial imagery between 1938 and 2020;
- ∴ *ST* is short term storm erosion based on 34 ECan beach profiles surveyed at least annually for the past 30–40 years; and



- ∴ SL is erosion due to accelerated SLR over the selected timeframes.

A range of methodologies was used to determine potential erosion based on the coastal morphology, where for MSG barriers backing onto lagoons and river mouths (such as at Redruth), the (Measures et al., 2014) method was used to estimate retreat through barrier roll-over.

The assessment also employed a probabilistic approach where each component of Equation 1 was assigned a probability distribution and run through a Monte Carlo simulation to produce 10,000 random realisations of shoreline change for that component, which were then combined to create a distribution of possible total erosion outcomes for each timeframe and SLR scenario at each assessed beach transect. Based on this, the 'most likely' (i.e., 50% probability of occurrence) and 'very unlikely' (i.e., 5% probability of occurrence) PFSPs were mapped along the Timaru District coastline. Note that this does not take into account the railway line, i.e., the erosion rates are based on the assumption of a gravel beach.

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2.3.2 Comparison of Jacobs (2020) sea level rise to MfE (2024)

The Jacobs (2020) coastal erosion assessment methodology was consistent with the requirements of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) (DoC, 2010) and the latest MfE coastal hazards guidance available at the time (MfE, 2017). There are some key differences between MfE (2017) and the subsequent MfE (2024) guidance which are considered here. Jacobs (2020) modelled incremental SLR scenarios since 2020 of 0.2, 0.4 and 0.6 m by 2070 and 0.6, 0.8, 1.2 and 1.5 m by 2120. At the time the Jacobs (2020) work was undertaken based on the MfE (2017) guidance, SLR used to inform these increments was based on RCP8.5 M projected to be 1.06 m by 2120, and 1.36 m under RCP8.5+ by 2120. Based on the MfE (2024) guidance for Category C development (land-use planning controls for existing coastal development and assets planning), the precautionary approach is to apply the medium confidence SSP5-8.5 M projection of relative sea level rise (RSLR) to 2130 that includes the relevant Vertical Land Movement (VLM) rate for the local and/or regional area. Based on this, for Redruth RSLR from NZSeaRise (2024) is 1.26 m, which is in the range of the higher two SLR scenarios applied by Jacobs (2020) of 1.2 and 1.5 m. See Appendix A for details of the SLR projections and NZSeaRise data of RSLR.

2.3.3 Erosion at Redruth Beach

Averaged PFSP for Saltwater Creek are shown in Figure 2, and also below in Table 1. Over 50 years, the 'most likely' shoreline position under SLR of 1.2 m (aligning with the recommended 1.26 m based on MfE (2024) using NZSeaRise (2024) is predicted to be on average 77.3 m landward of its current position, and 80.7 m by 2120 (not assuming any active protection to prevent the railway line for eroding). In terms of uncertainty, there is a 5% probability that erosion distances are in the order of 20 m further than the 'most likely' position by 2070, and up to



40 m further by 2120. Note that the 5% probability erosion is only provided for the high erosion end of the uncertainty interval and not the low erosion end.

Also of interest for this site, is that from Equation 1, SLR is the least significant component of shoreline erosion (contributing only 6% and 14% of the total erosion over 50 and 100 years respectively), and the short-term component is most significant over 50 years (56%) and is almost equal to the projected historical trend over 100 years (Jacobs, 2020).

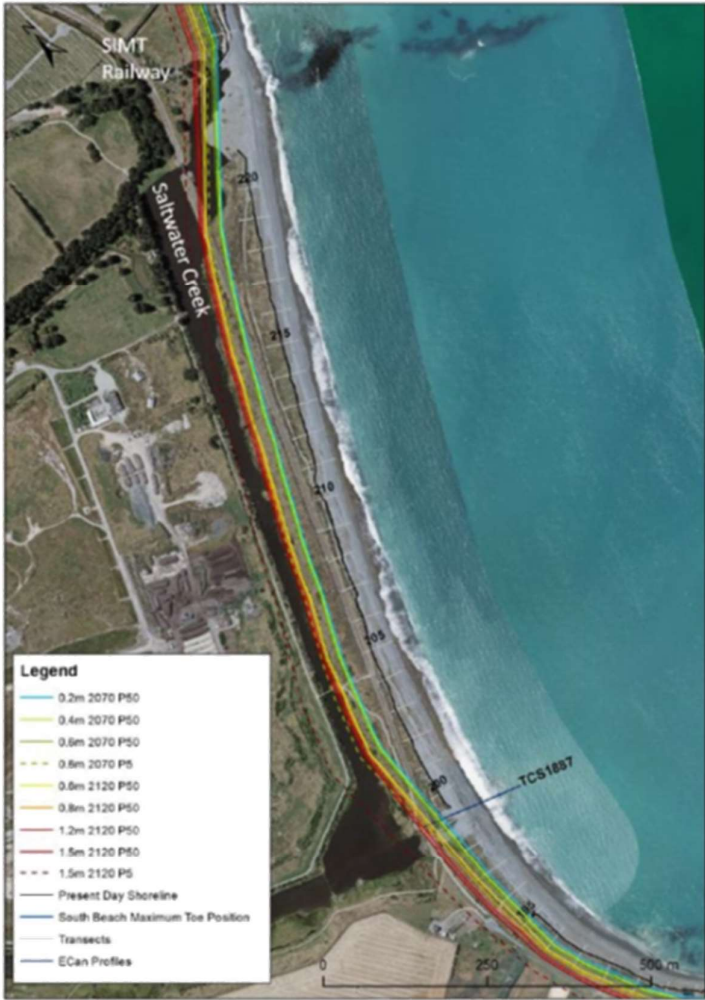
Potentially impacted assets according to Jacobs (2020) include the SIMT railway lines that are approximately 50 m landward of the current vegetation line and likely to be impacted by erosion within the next 50 years. Moreover, it is likely that the beach will encroach on the Saltwater Creek channel to the northern outlet and given that the channel position is fixed on the landward site by the landfill stopbank, is likely to impact the drainage capacity of the channel and ability to continue use of the northern outlet to discharge the creek into the ocean (Jacobs, 2020).

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Table 1: Calculated average shoreline erosion distances (m) for ‘most likely’ (p50) & ‘very unlikely’ (p5) PFSP for the Saltwater Creek coastal cell¹

Profile	TCD1887 (MSG ridge)	
DSAS Transects	199-220 (1100 m)	
Likelihood	Most likely	Very unlikely
0.2 m SLR 2070	-49.2 m	-71.7 m
0.4 m SLR 2070	-51.6 m	-74.1 m
0.6 m SLR 2070	-53.8 m	-76.3 m
0.6 m SLR 2120	-70.9 m	-109.3 m
0.8 m SLR 2120	-73.1 m	-111.5 m
1.2 m SLR 2120	-77.3 m	-116.0 m
1.5 m SLR 2120	-80.7 m	-119.2 m

Notes:
1. Source: (Jacobs, 2020)



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Figure 2. Saltwater Creek PFSP for various SLR scenarios in 2070 and 2120. 'Most likely' position (P50) is shown for each scenario, and 'very unlikely' (P5) shown for SLR scenarios of 0.6 m by 2070 and 1.5 m by 2120 (highest SLR scenarios) (Source: Jacobs, 2020).



2.3.4 Comparison of Jacobs (2020) coastal erosion to beach profiles and Coastal Change data

A high-level check was undertaken to consider if the beach profile data used in the Jacobs (2020) report for the coastal erosion assessment can still be considered representative of the beach dynamics since then. We considered two data sets for this purpose, (1) Environment Canterbury’s annual beach profile monitoring programme; and (2) shoreline position data available from Aotearoa’s Coastal Change Dataset (University of Auckland, 2024). These data suggest that the beach profile data input by Jacobs for the erosion assessment up until 2020 are still sufficiently representative of current conditions, although the beach may have eroded further since then (but determining this would require further investigation beyond the scope of this report). Details of these data and this high-level assessment are in Appendix A.

2.4 Coastal Hazard Zones

Coastal hazard zone data from ECan (2024) includes Coastal Hazard Zones 1 and 2 based on the Canterbury Regional Coastal Policy Statement (ECan, 2013), which is still operative at the time of writing this report although is under review (Appendix A, Figure 9). Coastal Hazard Zone 1 is set inland of mean high water springs and includes the active beach system and land at risk from coastal erosion at the time the plan was produced in 2013. Coastal Hazard Zone 2 is further inland and is land at risk of coastal erosion 50 to 100 years after 2013 (i.e., 2063 and 2113). These zones suggest the MSG barrier fronting the Redruth Resource Recovery Park is already at risk of coastal erosion at the present time, and in 50 to 100 years the entire width of the barrier may be at risk.

2.5 Coastal Erosion Summary

Key aspects of the potential exposure of the Redruth Resource Recovery Park to coastal erosion are:

- ∴ The Jacobs (2020) erosion estimate applied SLR that includes 1.2 and 1.5 m by 2120, which is in line with MfE (2024) guidance and NZSeaRise (2024) projections to 2130 at SSP8.5 M of 1.26 m RSLR.
- ∴ Jacobs (2020) estimated that the shoreline could erode by on average 77.3 and 80.7 m inland by 2120 with 1.2 and 1.5 m of SLR respectively, without considering any active protection for the railway line being implemented.
- ∴ Based on the equation applied by Jacobs (2020), the short-term erosion component (based on storm erosion) is more significant in this timeframe than erosion due to SLR.
- ∴ Based on a high-level assessment, the beach profile data input by Jacobs for the erosion assessment up until 2020 are still relatively

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representative of current conditions, although the beach may have eroded further since then.

- ∴ The SIMT railway lines about 50 m landward of the current beach vegetation line will likely be impacted by coastal erosion in the next 50 years and the beach may encroach on the Saltwater Creek channel, impacting drainage capacity and use of northern outlet. Therefore, the condition of the railway line and any coastal protection that may be implemented in the future is likely to be a key consideration for protecting the landfill from coastal erosion.
- ∴ This is a dynamic beach, where various evidence suggests a trend of long-term erosion, which could be exacerbated with climate change and SLR.

3.0 Inundation assessment

3.1 Scope and overview

The scope of the inundation assessment is to consider potential flood risks for the Redruth Resource Recovery Park. Thresholds for flooding from Saltwater Creek flood flows, elevated sea levels, a closed beach barrier, and local rainfall were determined and the results compared to the coastal inundation assessment carried out by NIWA (2020), who showed that significant parts of the resource recovery park are inundated during 100-year ARI flood levels related to “Storm-tide + waves + 0.0 m SLR”.

Figure 3 shows an overview of Saltwater Creek (blue) and the Redruth area. The local catchment area is indicated with green. On the eastern side, at the lowest point, a pump station pumps water from the Redruth stormwater retention pond into Saltwater Creek. The south-eastern part of the area comprises landfill (closed and operational), and due to the high elevation the areas that have been landfilled are not susceptible to flooding. The buildings of the Redruth Resource Recovery Park that are susceptible to flooding are indicated with the dashed circle. The lowest point on the stopbank protecting the area is indicated with a red line. If a significant amount of water overtops the stopbank at this location, it will cause flooding of the resource recovery park buildings.

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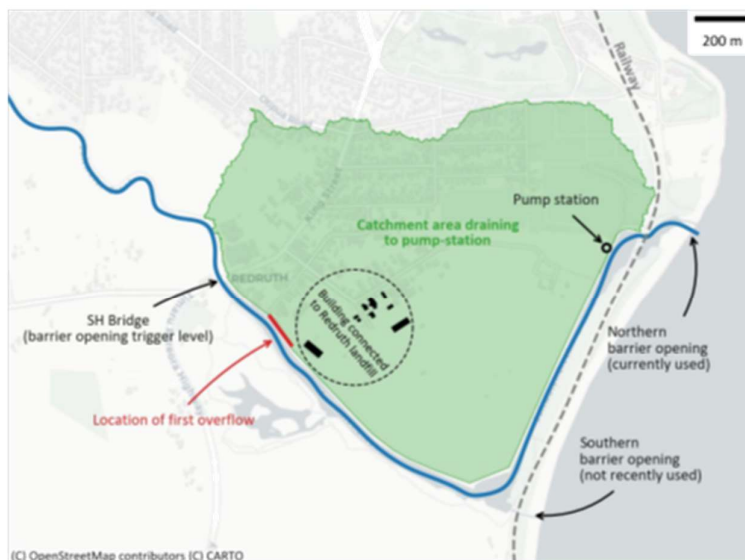


Figure 3: Map of Redruth and Saltwater Creek

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3.2 Hydrology

3.2.1 Catchment hydrology

Saltwater Creek drains a catchment area of approximately 46 km² and discharges into the ocean through the beach barrier. Water level measurements are recorded at the state highway bridge upstream of the resource recovery park; however, due to tidal influences at this location, these water levels cannot be converted into discharge values. Instead, we have estimated the river flow during extreme events using an SCS unit hydrograph model. Note that two other options were considered, but regarded as unsuitable:

- ∴ Catchment scaling can be used to scale discharge statistics from a neighbouring catchment to the catchment of interest. However, no long-term records for nearby similar catchments were available to follow this approach.
- ∴ NIWA provides flood statistics in their Regional Flood Estimates Tool (Henderson et al., 2018). These statistics estimate twice as large flows for similar ARIs. Based on the inundation assessment this would result in flooding of the Redruth recovery park at a 5-year ARI flow, which does not match historical events.

Soil characteristics for the catchment were obtained using data from S-map, which indicated that the upstream soils primarily consist of poorly drained "Clar"



soils, as well as imperfectly drained "Timu" and "Waka" soils. The area-averaged curve number for the catchment is 66.5. The catchment has a time of concentration of approximately 3 hours.

Rainfall data from HIRDS, combined with a nested storm profile, were used to generate flow statistics for Saltwater Creek. These results were compared to the 2018 NIWA flow statistics (Carey-Smith et al., 2018), which are based on New Zealand-wide estimates which does not take into account more detailed catchment-specific data. For improved accuracy in flow statistics, the installation of a long-term continuous flow recorder in Saltwater Creek is required.

3.2.2 Coastal hydrology

Saltwater Creek flows in a generally southeasterly direction towards the coast and turns northeast past the landfill before flowing under the railway line bridge out to sea through the beach barrier. This gravel beach barrier often closes due to wave action, leading to a rise in water levels in Saltwater Creek until the beach barrier is breached naturally or a specified trigger level is reached at the SH bridge, at which point Environment Canterbury (ECan) opens the barrier. There is also a weir before the corner where Saltwater Creek turns northeast. This is to maintain water levels upstream for rowers.

According to personal communication with ECan, an alarm is set when water levels reach 1.8 meters. If significant rainfall is anticipated, this level is monitored closely. Typically, the water levels are monitored when levels are between 1.8 m and 2.0 m, and once it reaches 2.0 m, a decision is made to open the barrier considering tides, sea conditions, and weather. An excavator is used to open the deepest part of Saltwater Creek to ensure optimal water flow, and due to the dynamic nature of the beach, a foreman or senior staff member is sent to make the final on-site decision regarding the precise location of the opening.

Sea level statistics of the area are provided by (Stephens et al., 2015), for South Beach Timaru and Craigie Road. These include storm tide and wave setup, with wave setup being highly sensitive to the slope of the beach. The beach profiles, presented in the appendix, indicate a slope of 6 m vertical over 40 to 60 m horizontally, which aligns closely with the Craigie Road profile. Consequently, the Craigie Road sea level statistics were adopted for this analysis. Sea levels were adjusted to the New Zealand Vertical Datum 2016 (referred to as NZVD herein). 0.1 m was added to the seas levels to account for recent sea level rise based on the assumption that sea levels increase linearly in response to future sea level rise.

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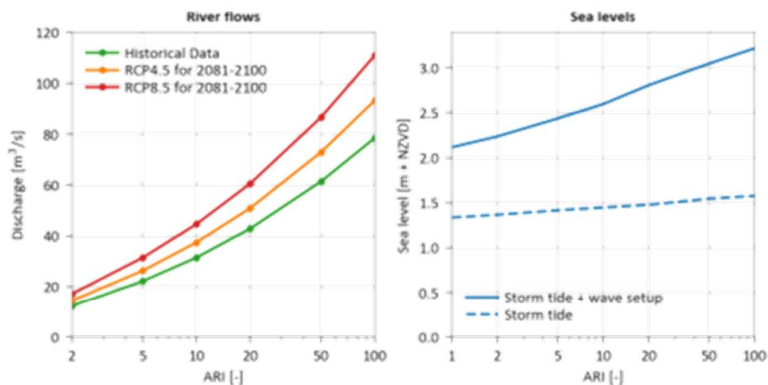


Figure 4: Discharge and sea water level statistics for Saltwater Creek. Note that the RCP scenarios are the same as the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) presented in Appendix A

3.3 Flooding from local rainfall

To determine the risk of flooding from local rainfall, rainfall volumes in the catchment (i.e., the green area shown on Figure 3) were compared to the terrain model to consider which parts will likely be flooded in a large rainfall event.

The buildings associated with the Redruth Resource Recovery Park will start to be inundated when flood levels reach 1.65 m + NZVD (based on the digital elevation model). The volume needed to reach this level requires a rainfall event of 120 mm or greater. At this point, 24 hectares in the area are inundated.

The extremity of rainfall events that generate the runoff volume resulting in inundation of the buildings on the site can be determined using HIRDS statistics. The extremer the event, the shorter the duration required to reach 120 mm. Figure 5 illustrates the duration of rainfall to accumulate this depths, for events with a range of return periods, under current climate conditions and projected climate change scenarios.

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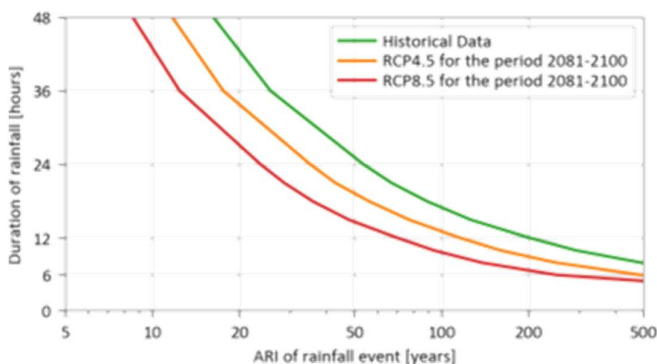


Figure 5: Duration of rainfall to accumulate 120 mm rainfall depth, for events with different return periods, considering current and future climate.

Table 2: ARI of the rainfall event that accumulate 120 mm under current and future climate

Duration [h]	Historical Data [ARI]	RCP4.5 for the period 2081-2100 [ARI]	RCP8.5 for the period 2081-2100 [ARI]
12	203	116	71
24	54	35	24
36	26	18	12
48	16	12	9
60	12	9	6

Table 2 summarises the results from Figure 5, by showing the duration of rainfall that accumulates 120 mm depth, under the current climate (historical data), and climate change scenarios. For example, in the current climate, a 24-hour 54-year rainfall storm results in 120 mm rainfall depth. Under climate change scenario RCP 8.5 for the period 2081-2100 the return period for a 24-hour 120 mm rainfall event is reduced to approximately 24 years, indicating that the risk of inundation from local rainfall is increased significantly under the RCP8.5 climate change scenario for 2081 – 2100.

This estimate is conservative and represents the estimated return period for a range of rainfall durations resulting in inundation of buildings on the site. It includes the following conservative assumptions:

- The pump at the stormwater retention pond is non-operational.

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- ∴ All rainfall contributes directly to runoff with no interception by the surface. There is no ponding, and no water retention in the subsoil or groundwater.

PDP has requested information from TDC regarding the pump capacity of the pumps at the retention pond. Unfortunately this data is not available. It is recommended that the conservative analysis described above will be updated should this information become available. This is likely to result in a reduced risk of inundation from local rainfall.

3.4 Coastal and river flooding

In addition to local rainfall, the Redruth Resource Recovery Park site is also vulnerable to flooding from overtopping of the stopbank, which can occur due to a combination of high river flows and elevated sea levels, with or without a closed beach barrier.

To assess the risk of flooding from both coastal and riverine sources, a hydrodynamic model of Saltwater Creek was developed. This model incorporates elevation data from LINZ (*LINZ Data Service*, n.d.), assumes a Manning’s roughness coefficient of 0.03 (based on the muddy estuarine environment), and utilizes cross-sectional data from RJ Hall and Associates Ltd (2020).

Water levels in Saltwater Creek under various river flow and sea level scenarios are shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7. To consider the effect of an open or closed bar (Figure 6), a sea level of 1.5 m+NZVD was used, in combination with river flows of 25, 50, 75, and 100 m³/s, corresponding to flows in the range 5- to 100-year ARI. To consider the effect of various sea levels in the water levels in Saltwater Creek, sea levels ranging from 2.25 to 3.25 m+NZVD were used (corresponding to a range of 2- to 100-year ARI under the current climate), in combination with a low flow (5 m³/s) and a high 40-year flow (50 m³/s).

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TIMARU DISTRICT COUNCIL - REDRUTH RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK - EROSION AND INUNDATION ASSESSMENT

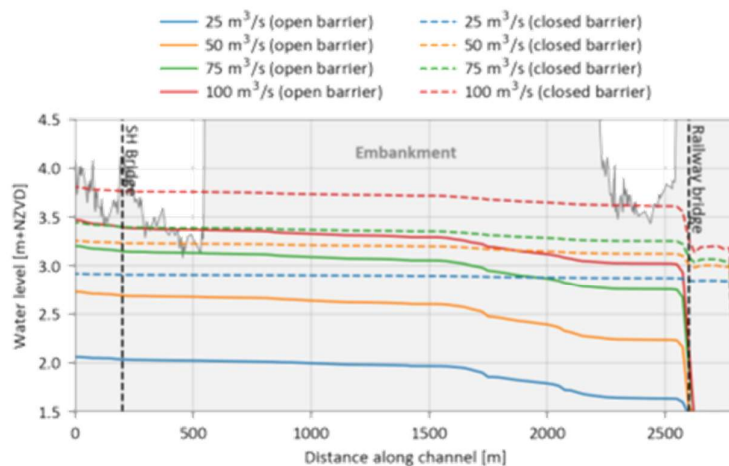


Figure 6: Water levels on Saltwater Creek for various river flows and an open and closed bar

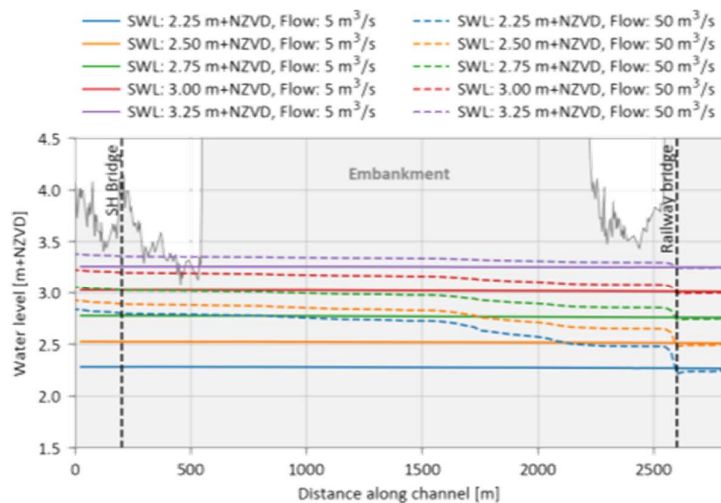


Figure 7: Water levels in Saltwater Creek for various sea water levels, and low and high river flow

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Key points to note:

- ∴ The embankment height is shown in grey in the background. Two potential overflow locations exist, with the lowest occurring approximately around chainage (distance along channel) 500 m, close to the resource recovery park buildings (as indicated in Figure 3). While overflow does not immediately inundate the resource recovery park buildings, with significant flow overtopping the stopbank it will follow the drain around the earthen wall and flood the buildings.
- ∴ The state of the gravel barrier (open or closed) significantly affects the water levels in Saltwater Creek (Figure 6). The bar opening was modelled that it does not constrict the flow. Consequently, the Railway Bridge becomes the flow constriction under high flows, leading to water levels to back-up behind the Railway Bridge.
- ∴ During low river flows and an open gravel barrier, water levels at the overflow point just upstream of the recovery park buildings (red line in Figure 3) are only slightly higher than sea levels, meaning inundation depends largely on sea level (solid lines Figure 7). For high flow conditions, water levels at the overflow point will be slightly raised but are still largely dependent on the sea water level. Only when river discharges exceed 80 m³/s the site will flood regardless of sea level.

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The results indicate the following risk of flooding from river or coastal sources under a range of scenarios:

- ∴ **Closed barrier:** If the barrier is closed or cannot be opened in time during a flood event, the Redruth Resource Recovery Park is inundated at river flows greater than approximately 50 m³/s. According to the estimated discharge statistics, this relates to a 30-year event under the current climate, and a 10-year event under the RCP8.5 climate change scenario (2081-2100).
- ∴ **Open barrier, high flow:** If the barrier is open, the Redruth Resource Recovery Park is inundated at river flows greater than approximately 80 m³/s during low sea levels. This relates to a 100-year event under the current climate, and a 40-year event under the RCP8.5 (2081-2100) climate change scenario.
- ∴ **High sea levels:** A combination of low river flow and sea water levels exceeding 3.25 m + NZVD will cause overflow and inundation. According to sea water level statistics from Craigie Road (Stephens et al., 2015), this is a 130-year event. The frequency of these events is likely to increase due to sea level rise under the various climate change scenarios. Under an RCP4.5 scenario in 2090 (midpoint of 2081–2100), a sea level of 3.25 m + NZVD corresponds to a 20-year event. In an RCP8.5 scenario for 2090, this corresponds to a 10-year event, and by 2130 under RCP8.5, this level could occur more than once per annum.



- ⋮ **Combined high flow and sea level:** A joint occurrence of high river flow and elevated sea levels could also lead to inundation. For instance, a river discharge of 50 m³/s combined with a sea level of 3.00 m + NZVD (a 40-year event) could cause flooding. While a 30-year river flow and a 40-year sea level event is expected to be rarer than a 130-year sea level event, confirming this requires a joint probability assessment which is considered to be outside the scope of this project.

The NIWA (2020) results indicate that significant parts of the resource recovery park are inundated during 100-year ARI flood levels related to “Storm-tide + waves + 0.0 m SLR”. According to the Craigie Road statistics, this corresponds to a sea level of 3.22 m + NZVD, the level above which the Redruth site floods in our analysis. The fact that the NIWA results already show substantial flooding is due the different modelling approach in which they simulated barrier overtopping using an X-Beach model. Modelling overtopping was beyond the scope of this project, but it can be considered an additional flood risk, in particular when the barrier is closed.

Limitations of the analysis:

- ⋮ **Discharge statistics:** The estimates for extreme discharges are derived from an SCS curve number model and HIRDS rainfall statistics, both of which are models and therefore carry uncertainties. Installing a long-term continuous flow gauge is required to improve the accuracy of discharge statistics.
- ⋮ **Hydrodynamic model:** The accuracy of simulated water levels depends heavily on the bathymetry of Saltwater Creek and the roughness of the riverbed. A bathymetric survey, particularly at constrictions such as the Railway Bridge and the gravel barrier, would improve model accuracy. Additionally, the riverbed roughness should ideally be calibrated using river flow data, which are currently unavailable.
- ⋮ **Sea water level statistics:** The sea water level statistics were adopted from (Stephens et al., 2015). Wave setup contributes significantly to the water levels in these statistics but is very sensitive to the beach barrier slope. The dynamics of the barrier and the setup calculation introduce further uncertainty in the ARI estimates.

Given these limitations, there are uncertainties associated with the results presented in this report. This is due to the limited amount of available hydrological and coastal information. Irrespective of that it is considered that the results presented in this report are likely to be the best estimates based on the (limited) available information. These results can be improved based on collecting additional data and undertaking further work, as detailed in section 3.6.

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3.5 Risks of flooding – summary

The Redruth Resource Recovery Park site faces flood risks from both local rainfall and coastal and river sources. The results of an initial (high level) assessment indicates that:

1. **Local Rainfall:** Inundation can occur when the accumulated rainfall depth for storm events is greater than 120 mm. During these events flood levels can rise to 1.65 m+NZVD which has the potential to inundate the resource recovery park buildings. This assessment is based on the conservative assumptions that all rainfall becomes runoff, and the downstream pump is out of order. This estimate can be refined if details of the pump’s capacity become available.
2. **River and Coastal Flooding:** Flooding can result from high river flows, elevated sea levels. The level and frequency of flooding depends on the state of the beach barrier:
 - ∴ **Closed Barrier:** At river flows of approximately 50 m³/s the Redruth recovery park buildings are inundated. This corresponds to a 30-year event under current conditions, or a 10-year event by 2100 under the RCP8.5 climate scenario.
 - ∴ **Open Barrier:** During low sea levels and an open barrier, the recovery park is inundated at river flows of 80 m³/s, equating to a 100-year event currently and a 40-year event by 2100 under RCP8.5.
 - ∴ **High Sea Levels:** Sea levels exceeding 3.25 m + NZVD will cause flooding as well, regardless of the river flows. This represents a 130-year event in the current state, but changes to potentially a 20-year event by (2081-2100) under RCP4.5 or more frequent under RCP8.5.
 - ∴ **Combined High Flow and Sea Levels:** A river flow of 50 m³/s and sea level of 3.00 m + NZVD (a 40-year event) similarly lead to inundation of the Redruth Resource Recovery Park buildings.

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3.6 Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to enhance the accuracy and robustness of the flood risk analysis for the Redruth Resource Recovery Park:

- ∴ Installation of a flow gauge upstream of the tidal section of Saltwater Creek. This enables deriving discharge statistics for Saltwater Creek. The continuous flow record can be used for calibrating a hydraulic model.
- ∴ The inundation analysis could be improved by calibrating the model to the water level gauge at SH1 in combination with 1) data on mouth being open or closed (if available), and 2) a bathymetric survey of Saltwater Creek at Redruth. Although this task is complex—given that water levels at the SH1 bridge are influenced by a combination of river flow, bed



roughness, barrier morphology, and sea conditions—this is considered the best option for improving model accuracy.

- ∴ NIWA (2020) followed a different method to determine flood extents based on wave overtopping simulations using X-Beach. While this was outside the scope of the current study, wave overtopping could contribute to inundation of the Redruth Resource Recovery Park, in particular when the river mouth is closed, and should therefore be included in potential follow-up studies.
- ∴ PDP has requested information from TDC regarding the pump capacity of the pumps at the stormwater retention pond. Although this information was not available, it is recommended that the conservative local rainfall analysis be updated once this information becomes available. This will likely result in a reduced risk of inundation from local rainfall.

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4.0 References

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Appendix A: Sea level rise and coastal erosion data assessments

Sea level rise projections

For coastal hazards and climate change assessments, MfE (2024) recommend using sea level rise (SLR) projections out to 2130 based on five Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), to ensure consistent projections of climate change, based on the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Sixth Assessment report. These scenarios cover a range of future radiative forcings as well as the choices made to manage Greenhouse gas emissions, starting with SSP1-2.6 M, which represents 'best case' low emissions scenario. SSP2-4.5 M and SSP3-7 M represent moderate pathways for mitigating emissions. SSP5-8.5 M (using p50 or median NZ SeaRise data) represents a scenario where global warming exceeds 4 degrees Celsius, with SSP5-8.5H+ used to illustrate the 83rd percentile of the high-end emissions scenario.

MfE (2024) provide guidance on relative sea level rise (RSLR) allowances for plan making and land-use decisions that form a precautionary initial planning and design response before undertaking a detailed risk assessment, followed by development of an adaptive planning strategy based on the DAPP (Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning) approach. RSLR projections (including vertical land movement — VLM) from the NZ SeaRise program are used and vary depending on the development "category" which ranges from Category A (e.g., coastal greenfields development and major new infrastructure) to Category D (e.g., non-habitable, short-lived assets that are readily adaptable) (Table 3).

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Table 3: Recommended interim precautionary RSLR allowances from MfE (2024)^{1,2}

Category	Description	Recommended interim precautionary RSLR allowances ²
A	Coastal subdivision, greenfield developments and major new infrastructure	Using a timeframe out to 2130 (≥100 years), apply the medium confidence SSP5-8.5 H+ based RSLR projection* that includes the relevant VLM rate for the local and/or regional area. (Note: approximately 1.6 metre rise in MSL, before including VLM.)
B	Changes in land use and redevelopment (intensification)	Using a timeframe out to 2130 (≥100 years), apply the medium confidence SSP5-8.5 H+ based RSLR projection* that includes the relevant VLM rate for the local and/or regional area. (Note: approximately 1.6 metre rise in MSL, before including VLM.)
C	Land-use planning controls for existing coastal development and assets planning. Use of single values at local/district scale transitional until dynamic adaptive pathways planning is undertaken	Using a timeframe out to 2130 (≥100 years), apply the medium confidence SSP5-8.5 M based RSLR projection that includes the relevant VLM rate for the local and/or regional area. (Note: approximately 1.2 metre rise in MSL, before including VLM.)
D	Non-habitable short-lived assets with a functional need to be at the coast, and either low-consequences or readily adaptable (including services)	Using a timeframe out to 2075 (≥50 years), apply the medium confidence SSP5-8.5 M based RSLR projection that includes the relevant VLM rate for the local and/or regional area. (Note: approximately 0.5 metre rise in MSL, before including VLM.)
<p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Information sourced from Ministry for the Environment (2024). Coastal hazards and climate change guidance. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment. Recommended minimum transitional procedures or RSLR allowances, are for use in planning instruments while in transition towards a DAPP strategy. VLM = vertical land movement; p83= 83rd percentile (top of shaded likely range). 		

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While this risk assessment is not for development of new assets, the Redruth site could be considered as Category C (Table 3), for existing coastal developments and assets planning. MfE (2024) recommends an interim precautionary RSLR allowance to a timeframe out to 2130 using the medium confidence SSP5-8.5 M based RSLR projection that includes the relevant VLM rate for the local and/or regional area.



Vertical Land Movement

SLR can be referred to as absolute (i.e., eustatic) – which is SLR relative to Earth’s centre, or RSLR which is the local SLR that includes the absolute SLR and accounts for vertical land movement (VLM). The *NZ SeaRise: Te Tai Pari o Aotearoa programme* has mapped location-specific sea-level rise projections out to 2300 for every 2 km of coast nationally. At NZSeaRise Point 4575 fronting Redruth, VLM is estimated as -0.1 ± 2.1 mm/year (i.e., the coast is uplifting), with a quality factor of 1.3 (where 1=good, 5=poor). Currently, the NZ SeaRise method is the only available approach for estimating RSLR around the entire Aotearoa coast under a range of plausible future climate change scenarios (MfE, 2024). However, it is recommended that the data are used alongside multiple sources as there is still considerable uncertainty about using the VLM estimates in NZ SeaRise for long-term estimates.

Below, estimates of RSLR are shown from NZSeaRise (2024) Site 4575 at Redruth, for SSP5-8.5 M to 2130 (Figure 8), which is 1.26 m with VLM at SSP5-8.5 M. This is in the range of the higher two SLR scenarios applied by Jacobs (2020) of 1.2 and 1.5 m.

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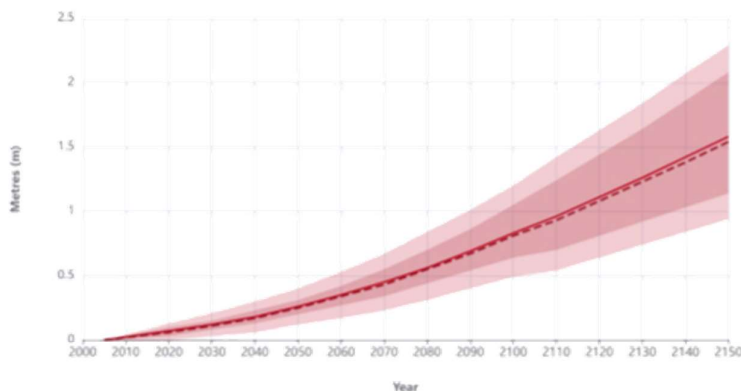
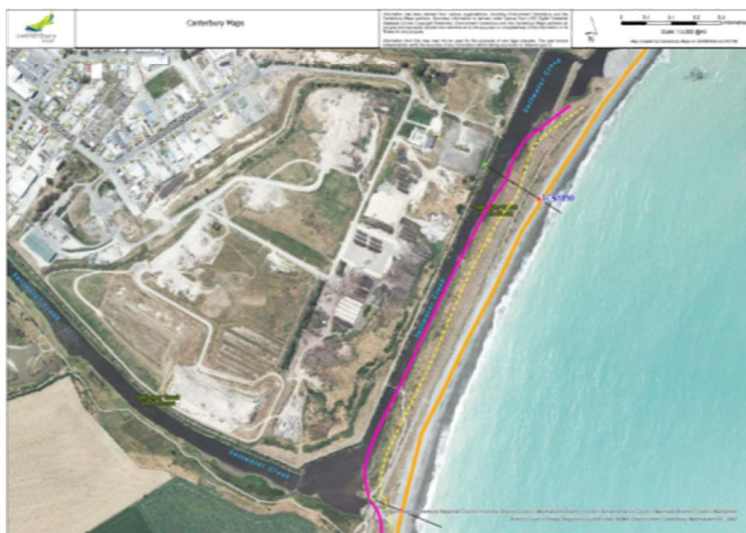


Figure 8: SLR with VLM at NZ SeaRise Site 4575 at Redruth under climate change scenario SSP5-8.5 without VLM (dashed line) and with VLM (solid line) with likely confidence intervals (faded colour blocks) for each shared socio-economic pathway (SSP). NZ SeaRise projections use a baseline of 1995-2014 with a midpoint (zero) at ~2005.



ECan beach profile monitoring programme

Environment Canterbury has a beach profile monitoring programme where beach profiles are surveyed annually. The subaerial beach fronting the Redruth Resource Recovery Park has been surveyed once annually since 10/92/1977, with the most recent survey on 04/09/2023 (Figure 9). A high-level check was undertaken here to see if any significant shoreline changes had occurred since the Jacobs (2020) report was produced.



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Figure 9. Coastal hazards data from ECan (2024) at Redruth Beach showing Coastal Hazard Zone 1 (dashed yellow line) and Coastal Hazard Zone 2 (pink line) from the Canterbury Regional Coastal Policy Statement (RPS). The orange line indicates that the Coast is eroding, and the two ECan beach profiles TCS1886 and TCS1810 are marked.

At TCS1887 which was used by Jacobs (2020), at the latest available beach profile measurement in September 2023, the beach profile elevation was largely in the mid position between the minimum and maximum envelope (Figure 10). Beach volume (based on volume from the beach toe (i.e., vegetation line at the bottom of the dune) and beach crest (highest point on the beach) to 1 m-LVD 1937 shows that beach volume have been variable, and in the past 4 years beach volume appears to have increased (Figure 11 top). There is also a newer profile location at TCS1810 (not used by Jacobs 2020), that shows profiles between 2021 and 2023 showing some erosion of the lower profile (Figure 10 bottom).



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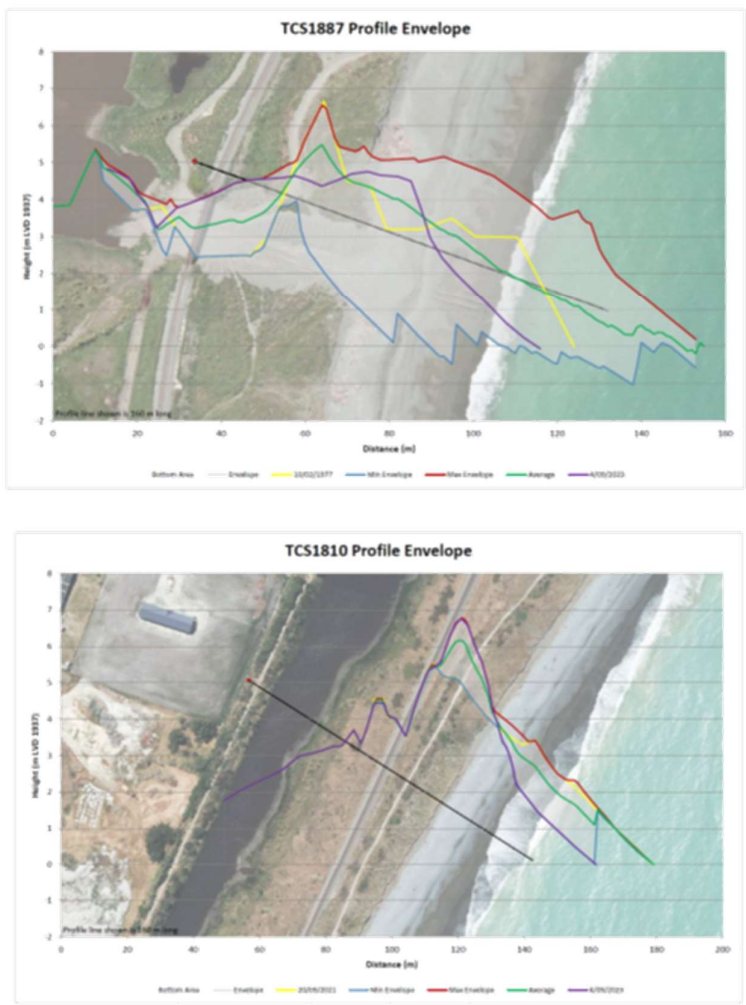
REDRUTH RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK EROSION AND INUNDATION ASSESSMENT

In addition to the above, based on shoreline position data available from Aotearoa’s Coastal Change Dataset (University of Auckland, 2024), the shoreline on Redruth beach has been eroding overall (receding landward) since 1977 at a rate of approximately -0.5 to -1.5 m/year (Figure 11). Between 12/05/2019 and 30/01/2021 the shoreline has eroded further at Redruth by several meters.

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REDRUTH RESOURCE RECOVERY PARK EROSION AND INUNDATION ASSESSMENT



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Figure 10. Beach profile elevations at Redruth Beach. Where for [TOP] profiles are shown on 10/02/1977 (yellow) and 04/09/2023 (purple), and for [BOTTOM] on 20/09/2021 and 04/09/2023. The average profile is shown in green and the maximum (red) and minimum (blue) envelopes (Source: Environment Canterbury).

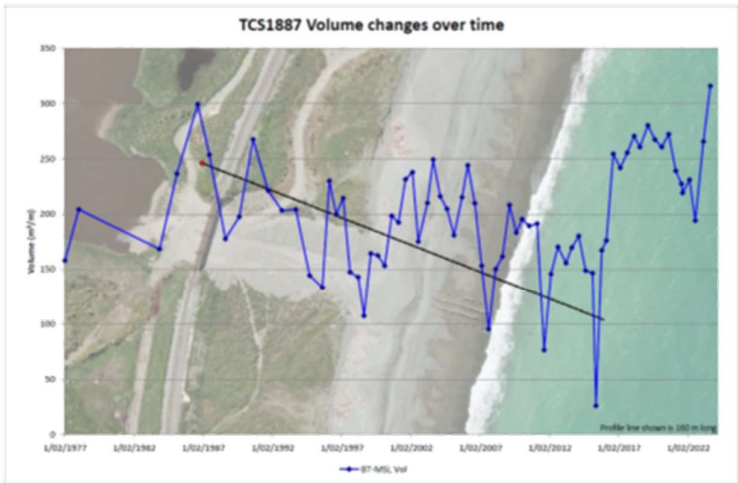


Figure 11. Beach volume from BT-1m to the 1 m LVD-1937 contour. BT is the beach toe (i.e., landward point at which the ‘active beach’ ends which is generally the seaward limit of vegetation).

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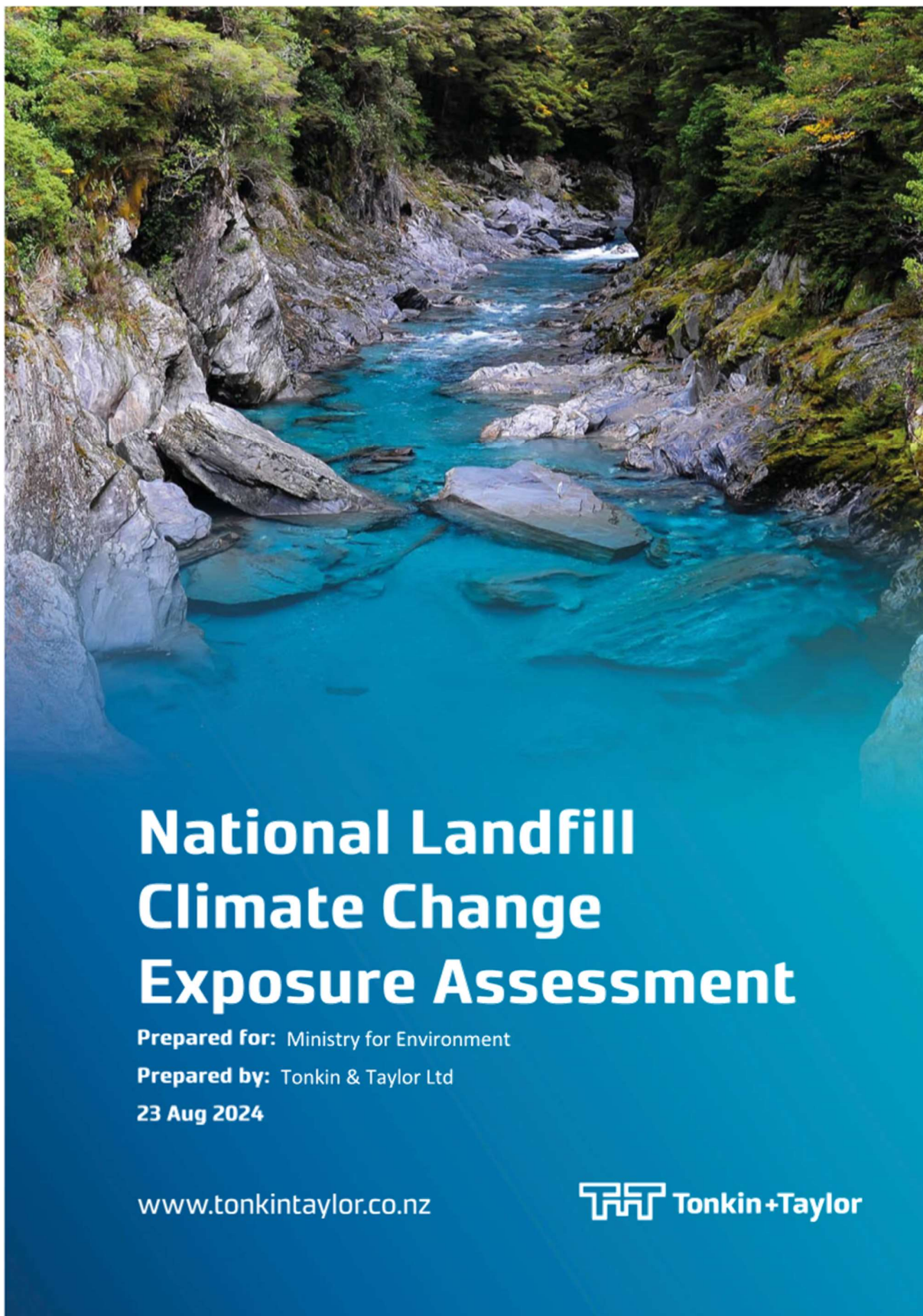
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Figure 12. Rate of coastal change (m/yr) at Redruth Beach, where pink dots indicate erosion on the order of 0.5 to 1 m/year. Coloured lines show that the shoreline (based on the storm ridge since this is a gravel beach) has been receding landward since 1943 (Source: www.coastalchange.nz)

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National Landfill Climate Change Exposure Assessment

Prepared for: Ministry for Environment

Prepared by: Tonkin & Taylor Ltd

23 Aug 2024

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National Landfill Climate Change Exposure Assessment

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This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client Ministry for Environment, with respect to the particular brief given to us and it may not be relied upon in other contexts or for any other purpose, or by any person other than our client, without our prior written agreement.



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1.0 Project purpose and objectives

The Ministry for Environment (MfE) is seeking to understand the scale of climate change risks to landfills across New Zealand. This will help inform the development of funding options and other resources to support the investigation and remediation of these sites. MfE is also seeking to enable councils to identify and evaluate the climate change risks to their landfills and rank these to identify priority sites.

The first step to understanding these objectives is to understand potential landfill exposure to specific climate hazards. This report summarises the first phase of this project, which sought to understand exposure of landfills to climate-related hazards at a national level. This assessment seeks to help MfE with action 5.11 in the National Adaptation Plan: “Encourage and support the evaluation of climate risks to landfills and contaminated sites”. It will also provide councils with a preliminary basis from which to carry out a more detailed risk assessment.

This project follows on from the pilot risk assessment undertaken in 2020.

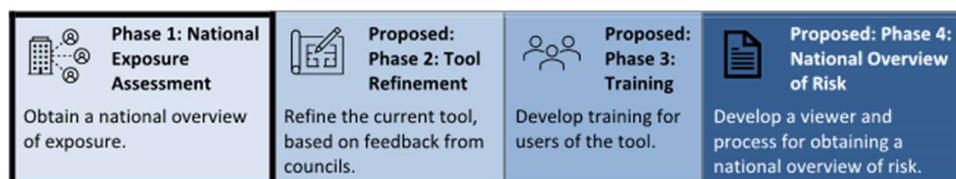


Figure 1.1: Project phases with this report focused on Phase 1.

2.0 Methodology

The methodology is broken down into four sections:

1. Asset data
2. Hazard data
3. Exposure assessment
4. Landfill information questionnaire.

2.1 Asset data

In May 2024, MfE hosted an online meeting with Regional Council and Unitary Authority representatives from the Waste Special Interest Group (SIG) to introduce them to this project, its linkages to previous work, and communicate what information was being requested from them. Councils were requested to share their landfill information to support with the spatial exposure assessment. This included spatial (location and where possible extent) information for their landfills, along with further supporting information as metadata. Focus was given to legacy/ closed landfills. All councils that were engaged with (16) provided information for use within this assessment, through a key contact that was established through the Waste SIG convenor. Tonkin & Taylor Ltd (T+T) also utilised existing connections to source some information (e.g. Auckland and Nelson regions).

Table 2.1 presents the data received and outlines the limitations and assumptions. It is noted that some councils are more established in their landfill asset management and climate risk understanding. This is reflected in the different levels of detail provided as a part of this data collation. Of the 16 councils, all but one provided a spatial dataset that contained a polygon layer (representing either the landfill extent or the property parcel the landfill is located within). For those councils with property parcels as their landfill extents (3), exposure may be over or underestimated in the assessment.

For the one council that provided a CSV format, T+T completed the following process:

- Converted the CSV coordinates into a spatial point location.
- Joined the point location to the Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) property parcel. The joining process allowed the asset to be represented by a polygon extent, which is likely to better represent the waste extent than a single point.

A total of 5,029 features (locations on a map) were received, of which 3,233 were either classified as a G3 HAIL category or as a landfill by council. These 3,233 landfills were incorporated into the exposure assessment. The remaining 1,796 were not classified as a landfill therefore were not included in the assessment. The total number of landfills in this assessment is different to that produced in the 2020 assessment, as it incorporates all councils across New Zealand, not just the three assessed in the pilot study.

Table 2.1: Asset data received for this assessment and associated commentary

Council	Number of assets	Description	Comments
Auckland	Property Parcel (212) Verified Waste Extents (76)	Closed landfills. Site extents developed by T+T as a part of a separate piece of work. The site extents are based on desktop information, not site investigations. Therefore, the site extents are not 100% accurate.	The verified site extents and property parcels did not join one to one. Therefore, the verified waste extents were prioritised in the assessment (76). Property parcels were excluded from the assessment if they contained a verified waste extent. 150 property parcels were processed in the assessment, alongside the 76 verified waste extents, giving a total of 226 features for the Auckland region. Datasets do not contain privately owned legacy fill sites or operative landfills.
Bay of Plenty	HAIL Sites (103) G3 Landfills (80)	Landfill sites as defined by G3 HAIL category.	All HAIL sites were provided. Only G3 category (80) were taken through to the assessment.
Canterbury	1,892	Landfill sites as defined by G3 HAIL category.	All sites were included within the assessment. Note the large number of landfill sites in the Canterbury region is a result of mapping completed recently to identify sites such as farm dumps. It is unclear whether other councils have completed this type of mapping.
Gisborne	24	'Landfills' layer provided. No information provided on the classification of these sites.	Point and polygon datasets were provided. The polygon dataset was prioritised due to the better representation of waste extents.
Hawkes Bay	HAIL Sites (830) G3 Landfills (48)	Landfill sites as defined by G3 HAIL category.	All HAIL sites were provided. Only G3 category (48) were taken through to the assessment.
Horizons	78	Integrated Regional Information System (IRIS) regulatory activity layer provided with G3 category only.	Point, line and polygon layers were provided. The polygon dataset was prioritised due to the better representation of waste extents. Balgownie landfill was provided as a line feature (and was not captured within the polygon dataset). T+T converted this into a polygon, to aid analysis.
Marlborough	17	Listed land-use register (LLUR) sites layer provided with G3 category only.	All sites were included within the assessment.
Nelson	HAIL Sites (790) G3 Landfills (24)	Landfill sites as defined by G3 HAIL category.	All HAIL sites were provided. Only G3 category (24) were taken through to the assessment. Operative landfills (York Valley Landfill, Eves Valley Landfill) were included in this assessment.

Council	Number of assets	Description	Comments
Northland	70	Selected Land-use (SLU) sites layer provided. Landfill sites as defined by G3 HAIL category.	All sites were included within the assessment.
Otago	184	Landfill sites as defined by G3 HAIL category.	All sites were included within the assessment.
Southland	HAIL Sites (203) G3 Landfills (188)	SLU sites layer provided. Landfill sites as defined by G3 HAIL category.	One feature had a null geometry, so was not included in the analysis (202). Varying HAIL sites were provided. Only G3 category (188) were taken through to the assessment.
Taranaki	18	'Landfills' layer provided. No information provided on the classification of these sites.	All sites were included within the assessment.
Tasman	83	Landfill sites as defined by G3 HAIL category.	CSV data was provided and converted into spatial point locations using X/Y coordinates. T+T spatially joined these points to LINZ property parcels to get a better representation of waste extents. Two points were located on a single land parcel, therefore 83 polygons were taken through the assessment.
Waikato	186	Landfill sites as defined by G3 HAIL category.	All sites were included within the assessment.
Wellington	54	'Landfills' layer provided. No information provided on the classification of these sites.	All sites were included within the assessment.
West Coast	56	Landfill data as provided as part of the Pilot Assessment (2020).	Point and polygon layers were provided as part of the 2020 assessment. West Coast Regional Council requested we use the same data for this assessment, as no updates had been made. The polygon dataset represents property parcels and was prioritised due to the better representation of waste extents.

2.2 Hazard data

Three key climate-related hazards were assessed as part of this exposure assessment:

- Coastal edge proximity (as proxy for coastal erosion)
- Coastal inundation
- River and surface flooding.

Other climate-related hazards such as changes in temperature, rainfall intensity, storms and wind and river scour were not included, due to the lack of high-resolution data at a national scale. MFE requested that analysis be completed to understand landfills in proximity to watercourses, as a high-level indication (proxy) for potential exposure to river scour. This assessment is not representative of river scour, however proximity to a watercourse can allow for a screening of landfills for further assessment. Due to the limitations with this approach, we have not included the results from this analysis within the main body of this report.

To ensure exposure ratings can be more easily applied at a later stage (Phase 4), a range of timeframes and scenarios have been used (where possible), given that timeframes/ scenarios are yet to be confirmed.

2.2.1 Coastal edge proximity

Coastal erosion is the loss of land due to coastal processes such as waves and tidal currents wearing land away over time. Coastal erosion can expose those landfills located within close proximity to the coast, which could result in the dispersal of waste and contaminants into the receiving environment.

There is currently no nationally consistent dataset for coastal erosion. Therefore, this assessment has used an approach that assesses coastal edge proximity as a proxy for susceptibility to coastal erosion. The LINZ coastal boundary layer was used to establish distances from the coast. This boundary represents the mean high water springs boundary (MHWS). The highest visible line of seaweed, driftwood and other marine debris that gathers on a shoreline over a year is generally a good indicator of MHWS. This method allows for a consistent approach nationally.

A subsequent more detailed assessment should be undertaken to understand potential for coastal erosion at screened sites. This is dependent on available information held by Councils.

2.2.2 Coastal inundation

Coastal inundation is the flooding of normally dry, low-lying coastal land due to extreme high water levels. Climate change and warming temperatures are causing sea levels to rise, which can further exacerbate the impacts of coastal inundation. Coastal inundation and storm events can further exacerbate erosion on the coast, which can lead to the exposure of waste and contaminants into the receiving environment. Coastal inundation may also cause structural integrity issues for landfills, if saturated for long enough periods.

There is a nationally consistent dataset that represents the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) extreme sea level flooding under current sea conditions, along with increments of relative sea level rise up to 2 m. This dataset has been used in this analysis. The following sea level rise increments were assessed to allow for a range of climate change scenarios and timeframes to be chosen when completing the future risk assessment:

- 0 m sea level rise
- 0.4 m sea level rise
- 0.6 m sea level rise
- 0.8 m sea level rise
- 1.0 m sea level rise
- 1.2 m sea level rise

- 1.6 m sea level rise.

2.2.3 River and surface flooding

River flooding occurs when heavy rainfall increases the water levels in streams, rivers and lakes which can cause water to overflow into surrounding land. Surface flooding occurs due to rainfall on saturated/ impermeable land, and is common in urban areas when rainfall exceeds capacities of drainage systems. River flooding can exacerbate erosion that occurs along river banks, which can lead to the dispersal of waste and contaminants into the receiving environment. Surface flooding can also cause integrity issues for landfills, and can further entrain material that may have been dispersed.

There is currently no nationally consistent dataset for river and surface flooding at an appropriate resolution for identifying assets in river and surface floodplains. Data is held individually by Councils, and this is of varying quality and consistency. Councils have different approaches with regard to:

- The AEP of rainfall scenarios which have been modelled;
- The climate change scenario and timeframes which are used to inform future rainfall intensities; and
- A range of other assumptions specific to the flood modelling approach undertaken.

The National Institute for Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) created a national flood hazard dataset in 2019 that consolidated council datasets alongside flood prone soil maps. Both this dataset and those held by individual councils (that are publicly available) have been used in this assessment, to identify landfills exposed to flood-prone areas.

While there are inconsistencies across these datasets regarding whether specific locations are identified as exposed, both these datasets provide valuable information relating to potential exposure. Further interrogation of these datasets will be considered in later phases when considering probability of occurrence and risk.

2.3 Exposure assessment

An assessment was completed that overlaid the hazard and asset information to understand whether an asset was 'exposed' to the relevant hazard. An asset was considered exposed if any portion of the asset (feature) layer intersected the hazard layer. Where an asset does not intersect a hazard layer, the distance to the nearest hazard layer was measured. This provides opportunity for considering proximity to hazard layers, given the uncertainty with climate projections within hazard layers.

The exposure numbers generated in this assessment provide a "first cut" understanding of the potential scale of landfills that could be at risk. Refinement is required through a full risk assessment, which would take into account both landfill vulnerability and consequence. These later stages are reliant on the availability and certainty of landfill attributes.

2.4 Landfill information questionnaire

As a part of this initial exposure assessment, MfE wishes to understand how councils are currently managing their landfills and spatial and non-spatial data, in relation to climate change. A questionnaire was developed and sent out to all 16 regional councils/ unitary authorities to help gain an understanding of this, and some of the blockers to completing this work. Of the 16 councils engaged with, 12 responded to this questionnaire.

3.0 Results

Of the landfills assessed nationally, 1,797 (56%) are potentially exposed to one or more hazards, while 176 (5%) are potentially exposed to all three hazards assessed. Canterbury represents 51% national exposure, with 922 landfills identified as potentially exposed to one or more hazards. Of those landfills exposed to all three hazards, 40% are located in the Auckland region, followed by 13% in Tasman and 10% in Canterbury.

River and surface flooding had the highest exposure nationally, with 1,683 (52%) landfills identified as exposed, and was the hazard with the highest exposure across the regions (Table 3.1). Out of the 1,683 landfills assessed as exposed to river and surface flooding, 892 (53%) are located within the Canterbury region, followed by 186 (11%) in Auckland and 99 (6%) in the Southland region. It is likely that the large proportion of landfills exposed in Canterbury are related to smaller farm dumps, and waste sites captured post the Canterbury Earthquakes.

There are 288 (9%) landfills potentially exposed to the 1% AEP coastal inundation storm event under climate current conditions nationally, with 52% of those landfills being located in the Auckland (87) and Canterbury (63) regions. The total number of landfills potentially exposed increases to 379 (12%) with 0.4 m sea level rise, where the regions with the most landfills exposed are Auckland (93), Canterbury (79) and Bay of Plenty (48).

The assessment identified that there are 111 (3%) landfills that intersect the mean high water springs boundary (average high tide mark) of which 50% are located in the Auckland region. A range of distances from the coastal boundary were also analysed to capture the proportion of landfills located within 100 m of the coast. When considering the upper limit of 100 m, no more than 274 (8%) of landfills are exposed nationally.

It was identified that the Auckland region contributes the highest number of landfills to the national total for coastal hazards. Additionally, Canterbury contributes the highest number of landfills to the nation total for river and surface flooding (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Region contributing the highest exposure per hazard

Hazard	Region
Coastal edge proximity (Present day)	Auckland (50%)
Coastal inundation (Present day)	Auckland (30%)
River and surface flooding	Canterbury (53%)

Table 3.2: Regional breakdown of exposure to each of the hazards and scenarios assessed

Region	Total number of landfills	One or more hazards	Coastal edge proximity				Coastal inundation							River and surface flooding
			0 m	20 m inland	50 m inland	100 m inland	0 m	0.4 m	0.6 m	0.8 m	1 m	1.2 m	1.6 m	
National	3,233	1,797	111	183	233	274	288	379	418	442	460	472	509	1,683
Auckland	226	200	56	78	84	89	87	93	94	97	97	99	103	186
Bay of Plenty	80	63	2	3	3	13	10	48	51	52	52	53	54	61
Canterbury	1,892	922	7	17	31	43	63	79	84	92	98	104	119	892
Gisborne	24	16	0	1	2	2	6	6	8	9	9	9	10	11
Hawkes Bay	48	36	1	2	6	7	4	8	8	8	8	8	10	34
Horizons	79	35	0	0	0	0	3	6	6	6	6	6	7	34
Marlborough	17	14	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	13
Nelson	28	23	0	4	6	7	7	12	12	16	17	17	19	18
Northland	70	38	8	10	14	15	17	19	20	21	22	22	24	35
Otago	184	95	7	13	19	23	20	25	29	35	38	38	40	81
Southland	188	114	6	12	15	18	9	11	28	28	30	31	34	99
Taranaki	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tasman	83	67	14	23	28	29	23	28	32	32	33	34	35	60
Waikato	186	102	6	11	13	13	24	28	29	29	30	31	32	92
Wellington	54	37	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	35
West Coast	56	34	2	5	7	10	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	31

Note: River and surface flooding results include both the NIWA and openly sourced datasets.

Tonkin + Taylor: National Landfill Climate Change Exposure Assessment

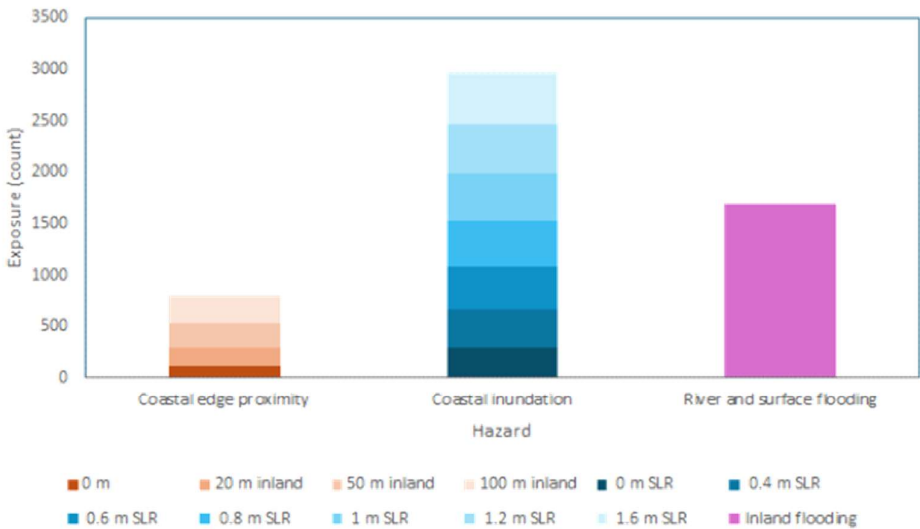


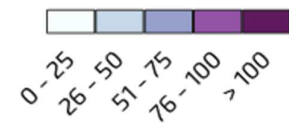
Figure 3.1: Count of landfills nationally, exposed to the relevant climate-related hazards. Coastal inundation and coastal edge proximity counts are inclusive of previous levels/ distances respectively.

National Landfill Exposure

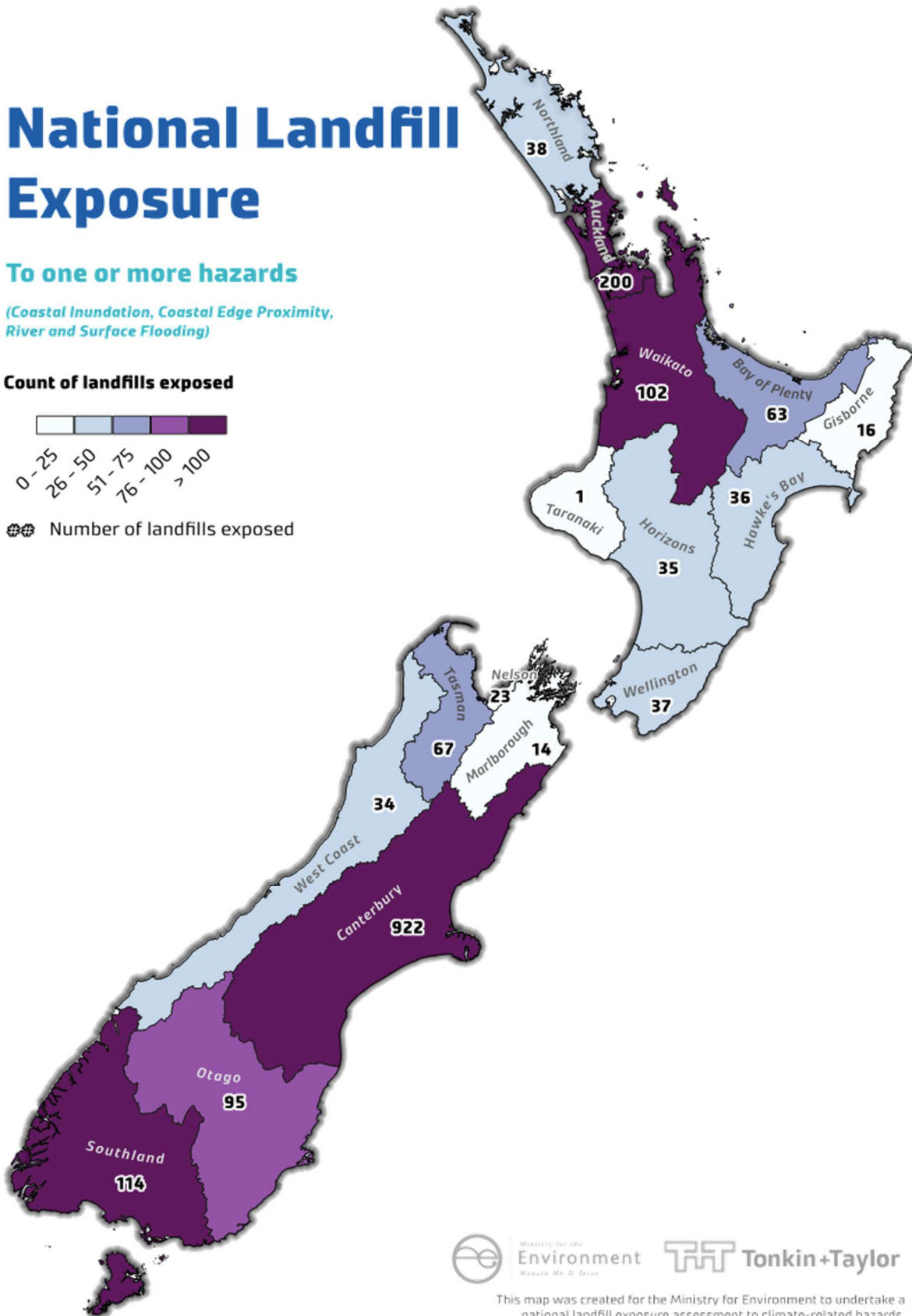
To one or more hazards

(Coastal Inundation, Coastal Edge Proximity, River and Surface Flooding)

Count of landfills exposed



☼ Number of landfills exposed



This map was created for the Ministry for Environment to undertake a national landfill exposure assessment to climate-related hazards.

3.1 Coastal edge proximity

The assessment identified that the Auckland region has the largest number of landfills within 100 m of the coast (89), followed by Canterbury (43) and Tasman (29). Of the 89 landfills within the Auckland region, 56 are currently intersecting with the MHWs line. For Canterbury there are currently 7 landfills intersecting the coastal boundary which increases to 31 when considering 50 m inland. For Tasman, 14 of their 60 (17%) landfills are currently intersecting the coastal boundary, which increases to 28 when considering 50 m inland. The Horizons and Taranaki regions are the only two regions nationally who do not have landfills (that were assessed) located within 100 m of the coast (Figure 3.2).

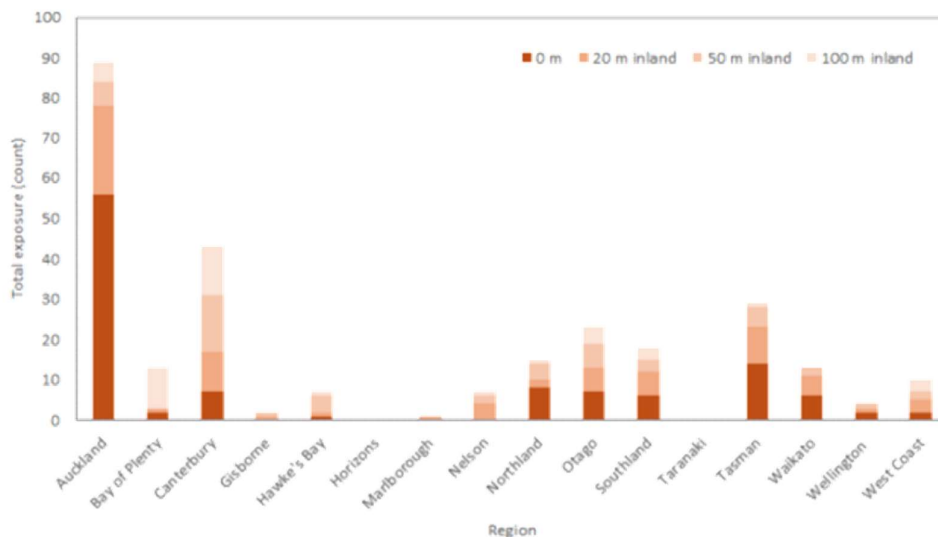


Figure 3.2: Count of landfills exposed to coastal edge proximity by region. Counts are inclusive of previous coastal edge distances.

3.2 Coastal inundation

The assessment identified that the Auckland region has the highest exposure of landfills nationally (87) when assessing against the 1% AEP present day coastal inundation event. Auckland is followed by Canterbury (63), and Waikato (24). Exposure of landfills in the Bay of Plenty region increases three-fold with 0.4 m sea level rise, while exposure in the Southland region increases by 150% between 0.4 m and 0.6 m of sea level rise. When considering the highest level of sea rise assessed (1.6 m), the Canterbury region has the highest number of landfills exposed (119), followed by Auckland (103) and Bay of Plenty (54) (Figure 3.3).

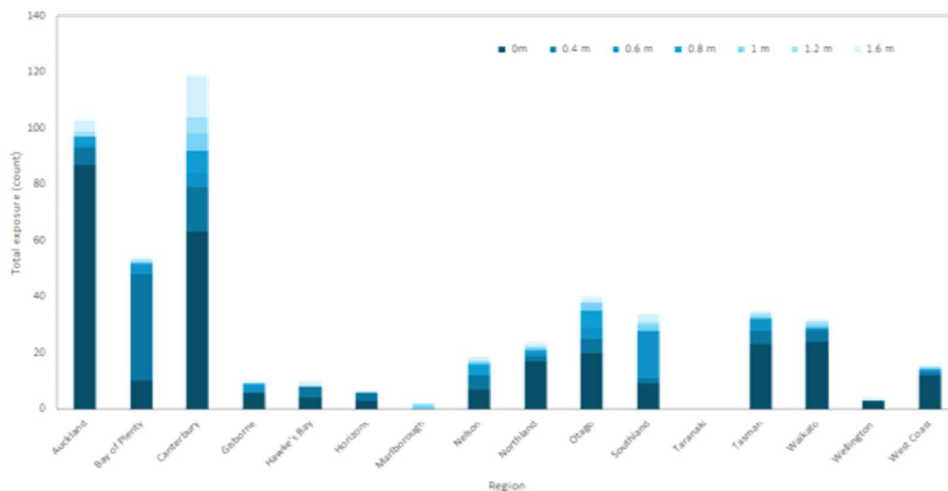


Figure 3.3: Count of landfills exposed to coastal inundation by region. Counts are inclusive of previous sea level rise increments.

3.3 River and surface flooding

Of the 3,233 landfills assessed, 1,683 (52%) are potentially exposed to river and surface flooding nationally. Of those landfills that are currently identified as not exposed, 135 (9%) are located within 150 m of a known flood hazard extent.

As noted, Canterbury has the highest exposure to river and surface flooding nationally (when considering the total number of landfills), followed by Auckland (186), Southland (99), and Waikato (84) (Figure 3.4). At a regional level, Auckland, Bay of Plenty and Hawke’s Bay have the highest exposure with 80%, 70% and 65%, of their landfills exposed, respectively.

The Taranaki region has one out of the 17 landfills assessed potentially exposed to river and surface flooding, with two landfills identified within 150 m of a known flood hazard extent. There is a lack of detailed modelling within this region which could explain the lower number of landfills exposed.

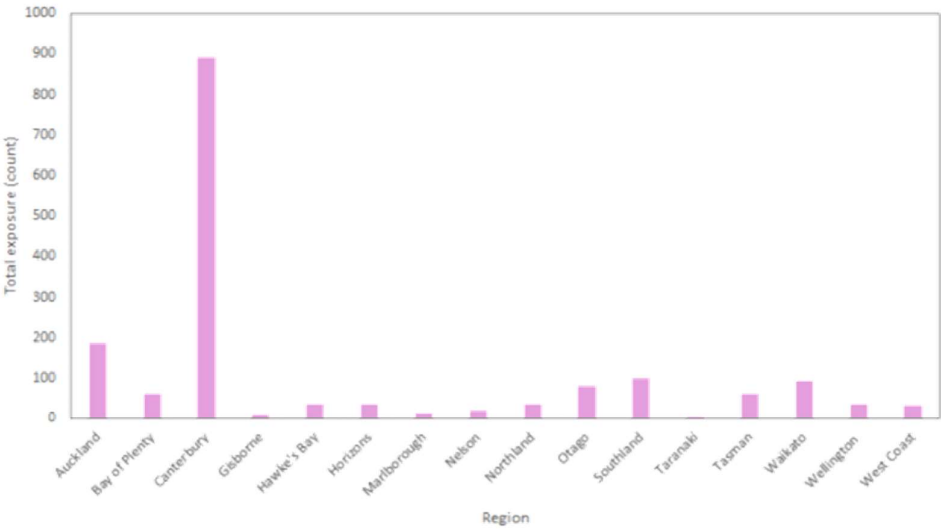


Figure 3.4: Count of landfills exposed to river and surface flooding.

4.0 Questionnaire results

Councils were asked about current work being undertaken to assess the impacts of natural hazards and climate change, whether they had any future work packages planned, and if there were any known issues with current closed and open landfills (Figure 4.1). Of the 12 councils that responded, 10 (83%) currently have concerns with some of their closed/ legacy landfills, while 3 councils identified they have current concerns with open landfills. It was noted by participants that these concerns are often related to landfills that are located in close proximity to rivers and the coastal edge.

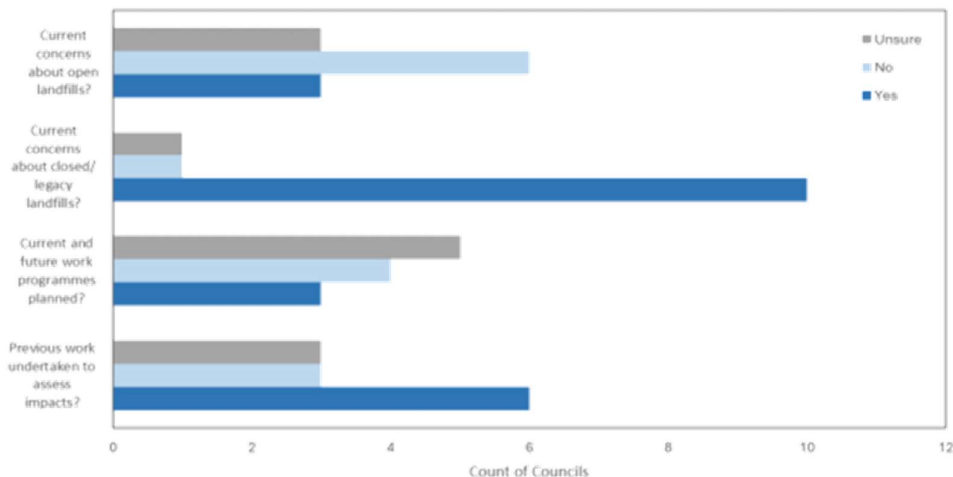


Figure 4.1: Questionnaire results for yes/no questions.

The questionnaire also asked what the current gaps and constraints were for completing this work (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Gaps and constraints as identified through landfill information questionnaire

Gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The completeness and reliability of landfill specific data e.g., area, volume, dates of operation, cap details etc. • Lack of comprehensive risk assessments, particularly for landfills located within close proximity to rivers and the coast. • Monitoring and maintenance are insufficient. • Lack of funding and resources makes understanding identified landfill risks and implementing actions more difficult. • Lack of information on what practical actions to make for landfill sites at risk, i.e., remediation, protection, removal, or others. • Lack of proactive measures and central government funding to support a considered response. • Waste Minimisation Fund or Contaminated Sites Remediation Fund (CSRf) criteria does not allow for the remediation of legacy sites, or to complete data collation on landfills (DSI/PSI's).
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time, resources and funding. • Insufficient staff with appropriate knowledge and skills to undertake tasks that need completing. • Quality of landfill information. • Land ownership challenges and sites in remote locations. • Councils' own ability to fund improvements.

5.0 Summary and next steps

MfE is seeking to understand the scale of climate change risks to landfills across New Zealand. This exposure assessment has stepped MfE in the right direction into achieving this objective. This assessment identified that 1,797 (56%) of the landfills assessed are potentially exposed to one or more of the climate-related hazards assessed. When considering exposure to all three hazards, there are 176 landfills nationally. River and surface flooding was assessed as having the highest exposure, with more than 50% of landfills exposed nationally. This was followed by coastal inundation with 9% exposed currently, then coastal edge proximity with 3% exposed currently. When considering the largest increment of sea level rise, more than 500 landfills are exposed nationally. While, when considering those landfills located within 100 m from the coast no more than 274 are exposed.

When comparing exposure across the regions, the Auckland region has the highest number of landfills exposed to all climate-related hazards assessed (31%), while Taranaki had the lowest. Additionally, Auckland contributes the highest number of landfills to the national total for coastal hazards, while Canterbury contributes the highest number of landfills for river and surface flooding.

This summary of exposure provides MfE with a high level overview of the scale of the problem nationally. It also provides MfE and councils a preliminary basis from which to carry out a more detailed risk assessment (if they have not completed one already). The proposed next phases of this work are:

1. Engagement with council to validate the exposure assessment, assumptions and outputs.
2. Future work into how river scour could be assessed with a higher level of certainty.
3. Engagement with councils to further refine and improve the current risk assessment tool
4. Developing training and guidance for councils on how to use the tool.

It is intended that this will enable councils to complete a detailed climate change risk assessment, which will in turn help MfE gain an understanding of the scale of climate change risks to landfills in New Zealand.

The intention is that the national risk assessment will help inform the development of funding options and other resources to support the investigation and remediation of these sites.

Document control and review

Document control and review

Date	Version	Description	Prepared by:	Authorised by:
05/08/2024	0.1	DRAFT for client comment	M. Lindsay	P. Walker
23/08/2024	1.0	Final issue	M. Lindsay	P. Walker

Quality management

To ensure alignment with our Quality Management System, technical review of differing elements within this report is documented below.

Quality management

Element:	Prepared by:	Reviewed by:
Geospatial exposure assessment	Rachael Nilsson	Josie Robison Morgan Lindsay
Climate change exposure assessment report	Morgan Lindsay	Alex Cartwright

23 Aug 24

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Projects\1011245\1011245.4000\IssuedDocuments\20240823_MfENationalExposureAssessment_Report_Data_FINAL\20240823.
MfENationalExposureAssessmentReport.FINAL.V1.docx

Appendix A. River Proximity Method & Analysis

The inclusion of a proxy analysis for river scour was requested by MfE, due to it being the mechanism in which the Fox River landfill was exposed in 2019. River scour occurs when sediment or engineered materials are removed from the bed and banks of a river due to the force of a flow. There is currently no nationally consistent dataset for river scour, and limited information at the regional level. A detailed river scour dataset could take into consideration aspects such as geomorphology of the river, bank widths, sediment loads, water velocities etc. Development of this fell outside of the scope of this assessment. Therefore proximity to watercourse was used to identify landfill distance from known watercourses. While not a representation of river scour, this provides a high-level screening for landfill proximity to watercourses.

The MfE river centreline dataset was used for this assessment, including information on river order. River order gives an indication of the relative size of the stream/ river, and ranges from one to eight. A proximity to watercourse analysis was completed to understand the distance each landfill was from different river orders.

Table 6.1 presents the results of this proximity analysis. Two sets of analyses were completed:

1. Landfill intersection with watercourse for river orders 4 and 5 and > 6.
2. Distance to watercourse for river orders 4 and 5 and > 6.

The distances presented in Table A.1 for each river order category were determined by the buffer distances established in the pilot risk assessment (2020).

Table A.1: Proximity to watercourse analysis

Region	Intersects river order 4 or 5	Intersects river order > 6	Within 100 m of river order 4 or 5	Within 400 m of river order > 6
National	102	24	317	179
Auckland	4	0	10	0
Bay of Plenty	2	1	5	6
Canterbury	47	0	190	42
Gisborne	0	0	3	7
Hawkes Bay	2	0	5	9
Horizons	2	0	7	1
Marlborough	2	0	3	0
Nelson	2	0	8	2
Northland	2	3	16	26
Otago	7	7	11	38
Southland	3	0	1	0
Taranaki	2	6	4	1
Tasman	9	5	14	14
Waikato	16	0	36	33
Wellington	2	2	4	0
West Coast	8	25	13	5

- 10 Consideration of Urgent Business Items**
- 11 Consideration of Minor Nature Matters**
- 12 Public Forum Items Requiring Consideration**