
Thursday, 30 June 2022

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga
Hastings District Council
Council Meeting

Kaupapataka

Agenda

Te Rā Hui:
Meeting date: **Thursday, 30 June 2022**

Te Wā:
Time: **1.00pm**

Te Wāhi:
Venue: **Council Chamber
Ground Floor
Civic Administration Building
Lyndon Road East
Hastings**

Te Hoapā:
Contact: **Democracy and Governance Services
P: 06 871 5000 | E: democracy@hdc.govt.nz**

Te Āpiha Matua:
Responsible
Officer: **Chief Executive - Nigel Bickle**

**Watch Council meetings
streamed live on our website
www.hastingsdc.govt.nz**

Thursday, 30 June 2022

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga

Hastings District Council

Council Meeting

Kaupapataka

Agenda

Tiamana

Chair: Mayor Sandra Hazlehurst

Mematanga:

Membership:

Ngā KaiKaunihera

Councillors: Bayden Barber, Alwyn Corban, Malcolm Dixon, Damon Harvey, Tania Kerr (Deputy Chair), Eileen Lawson, Simon Nixon, Henare O’Keefe, Peleti Oli, Ann Redstone, Wendy Schollum, Sophie Siers, Geraldine Travers and Kevin Watkins

Tokamatua:

Quorum:

8 members

Apiha Matua

Officer Responsible:

Chief Executive – Nigel Bickle

*Te Rōpū Manapori me te
Kāwanatanga*

Democracy and

Governance Services:

Louise Stettner (Extn 5018)

Te Rārangi Take

Order of Business

1.0 Opening Prayer – *Karakia Whakatūwheratanga*

2.0 Apologies & Leave of Absence – *Ngā Whakapāhatanga me te Wehenga ā-Hui*

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

At the close of the agenda no requests for leave of absence had been received.

3.0 Conflict of Interest – *He Ngākau Kōnatunatu*

Members need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as a Member of the Council and any private or other external interest they might have. This note is provided as a reminder to Members to scan the agenda and assess their own private interests and identify where they may have a pecuniary or other conflict of interest, or where there may be perceptions of conflict of interest.

If a Member feels they do have a conflict of interest, they should publicly declare that at the start of the relevant item of business and withdraw from participating in the meeting. If a Member thinks they may have a conflict of interest, they can seek advice from the General Counsel or the Manager: Democracy and Governance (preferably before the meeting).

It is noted that while Members can seek advice and discuss these matters, the final decision as to whether a conflict exists rests with the member.

4.0 Confirmation of Minutes – *Te Whakamana i Ngā Miniti*

Minutes of the Council Meeting held Thursday 9 and Tuesday 14 June 2022.

(Previously circulated)

Minutes of the Council Meeting held Thursday 23 June 2022.

(Previously circulated)

5.0 Mayor's Report

7

6.0 Adoption of 2022/23 Annual Plan and Development Contributions Policy

9

7.0	Resolution to Set the Rates for the 2022/23 Financial Year	11
------------	---	-----------

8.0	Recommendations of the Hastings District Rural Community Board meeting held on 23 May 2022	23
------------	---	-----------

9.0	41 East Road Development Road Renaming	31
------------	---	-----------

10.0	Requests Received under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) Update	37
-------------	--	-----------

11.0	Proposed Amendments to Schedule of Meetings	41
-------------	--	-----------

12.0	Minor Items – <i>Ngā Take Iti</i>	
-------------	--	--

13.0	Urgent Items – <i>Ngā Take Whakahihiri</i>	
-------------	---	--

14.0	Recommendation to Exclude the Public from Items 15, 16 and 17	43
-------------	--	-----------

15.0	Land Acquisition	
-------------	-------------------------	--

16.0	Hawke's Bay Museums Trust Governance Review	
-------------	--	--

17.0	Property Purchase	
-------------	--------------------------	--

Thursday, 30 June 2022

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga
Hastings District Council: Council Meeting

Item 5

Te Rārangi Take

Report to Council

Nā:
From: Louise Stettner, Manager, Democracy & Governance Services

Te Take:
Subject: Mayor's Report

1.0 Purpose and summary - *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga*

- 1.1 Her Worship the Mayor of Hastings District, Mayor Hazlehurst, will provide an update to Council on significant Community and Council matters since the last Council meeting, as well as provide some context on today's public agenda. This update will be circulated prior to this meeting.

2.0 Recommendations - *Ngā Tūhunga*

That Council receive the report titled Mayor's Report dated 30 June 2022

Attachments:

There are no attachments for this report.

Thursday, 30 June 2022

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga
Hastings District Council: Council Meeting

Item 6

Te Rārangi Take

Report to Council

Nā:
From: Lex Verhoeven, Strategy Manager

Te Take:
Subject: Adoption of 2022/23 Annual Plan and Development Contributions Policy

1.0 Executive Summary – Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to obtain a decision from the Council on adoption of both the 2022/23 Annual Plan and 2022/23 Development Contributions Policy.
- 1.2 This issue arises from the various requirements within the Local Government Act 2002 in respect to Annual Plans and amendments to the Development Contributions Policy.
- 1.3 This report is an administrative matter and concludes by recommending that the 2022/23 Annual Plan and Development Contributions Policy be adopted.

2.0 Recommendations - Ngā Tūhunga

- A) That Council receive the report titled Adoption of 2022/23 Annual Plan and Development Contributions Policy dated 30 June 2022.
- B) That the minutes of the Council meetings held on 9 June (reconvened 14 June) and 23 June 2022, be confirmed as a true and substantive record of the decisions made in respect of the submissions to the 2022/23 Annual Plan and 2022/23 Development Contributions Policy.
- C) That the Council adopts the 2022/23 Annual Plan in accordance with section 95 (1) of the Local Government Act 2002.
- D) That the Council adopts the 2022/23 Development Contributions Policy in accordance with sections 102 (1) and 102 (4b) of the Local Government Act 2002.

3.0 Background – Te Horopaki

- 3.1 The Council completed all the relevant provisions contained within the Local Government Act regarding the preparation of an Annual Plan and amendment to a Development Contributions Policy at its meetings held on 9/14 and 23 June 2022.
- 3.2 The decisions from those meeting have been incorporated within the documentation put forward for adoption at this meeting.
- 3.3 The final increase in rating requirement, after submissions were considered is 6.9% for both the urban and rural rating areas within the district.
- 3.4 The final step in the process is one of technical compliance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002. No audit approval is required.
- 3.5 Before the Council can resolve to set the rates for the 2022/23 financial year (the following paper on this meeting agenda), the Council must first adopt the Annual Plan, which confirms the budget for the year.
- 3.6 The final documentation includes an extension to the text (included in the Draft Plan), giving a high level overview of the reset capital plan.
- 3.7 The final Development Contributions Policy is attached with the Annual Plan to be circulated separately.

Attachments:

1⇒	Final Development contributions policy 2022/2023	CG-16-2-01135	Under Separate Cover
----	--	---------------	----------------------------

Thursday, 30 June 2022

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga
Hastings District Council: Council Meeting

Item 7

Te Rārangi Take

Report to Council

Nā:
From: Richard Elgie, Finance Operations Manager

Te Take:
Subject: Resolution to Set the Rates for the 2022/23 Financial Year

1.0 Executive Summary – *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopotanga*

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to obtain a decision from the Council to adopt the Resolution to set rates for the 2022/23 Financial Year commencing 1 July 2022.
- 1.2 Following consultation, Council will adopt its 2022/23 Annual Plan at its meeting on 30 June 2022. It now needs to assess and set the rates described in its Rating Policy and Funding Impact Statement in order to collect the revenue needed for the 2022/23 Financial Year commencing 1 July 2022.
- 1.3 This report concludes by recommending that the Council set the rates as detailed, adopt the differential categories and the payment due and penalty dates set out in the recommendations. All rates are shown as inclusive of Goods and Services Tax of 15%.

2.0 Recommendations - *Ngā Tūhunga*

- A) That the Council Meeting receive the report titled Resolution to Set the Rates for the 2022/23 Financial Year dated 30 June 2022
- B) That pursuant to Sections 23 and 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 the Hastings District Council makes the rates on rating units in the District for the financial year commencing on 01 July 2022 and ending on 30 June 2023 and adopts the due dates and penalty dates for the 2022/23 financial year, as follows:

INTRODUCTION

Hastings District Council has adopted its 2022/23 Annual Plan. This has identified the Council's budget requirement, and set out the rating policy and funding impact statement. The Council hereby sets the rates described below to collect its identified revenue needs for 2022/23 commencing 1 July 2022. All rates are inclusive of Goods and Services Tax.

GENERAL RATES

A general rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on the land value of all rateable land within the district on a differential basis as set out below:

Differential Group Name	Factor	Cents per Dollar of \$ LV
Differential Rating Area One		
Residential	1	0.479858
Residential Clive	0.81	0.388685
Residential Non-Urban (Including Townships and Small Settlements)	0.76	0.364692
Horticulture / Farming	0.68	0.326303
CBD Commercial	3.00	1.439573
Other Commercial	2.75	1.319609
Commercial Non-Urban – Peripheral	2.35	1.127666
Differential Rating Area Two		
Residential	0.85	0.214221
Lifestyle / Horticulture / Farming	1	0.252025
Commercial	1.65	0.415841

UNIFORM ANNUAL GENERAL CHARGE

A uniform annual general charge set and assessed in accordance with Section 15 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$212 on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit within the district.

TARGETED RATES

All differential categories of targeted rates areas are as defined in the Funding Impact Statement for 2022/23. For the purposes of the Havelock North Promotion, Hastings City Marketing, Hastings CBD Targeted Rate, Havelock North CBD Targeted Rate, and Security Patrols (Hastings and Havelock North), a commercial rating unit is one that fits the description as set out under DRA1 CBD Commercial and DRA1 Other Commercial in Part B of the Funding Impact Statement for 2022/23.

COMMUNITY SERVICES & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT RATE

A targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on a differential basis, on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit as follows:

Differential Category	Factor	\$ per SUIP
Differential rating area one		
Residential	1	\$530
CBD Commercial	1	\$530
Other Commercial	1	\$530
Residential Clive	0.75	\$397
Residential Non-Urban (Including Townships & Small Settlements)	0.75	\$397
Horticulture / Farming	0.75	\$397
Commercial Non-Urban (Peripheral)	0.75	\$397
Differential rating area two		
Residential	1	\$333
Lifestyle / Horticulture / Farming	1	\$333
Commercial	1	\$333

HAVELOCK NORTH PROMOTION

A targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on the land value of any commercial rating unit located within Havelock North as defined on Council Map “Havelock North Promotion Rate”, of 0.129913 cents per dollar of land value.

SWIMMING POOL SAFETY

A targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, as a fixed amount on every rating unit where a swimming pool (within the meaning of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987) is located, of \$70 per rating unit.

HAVELOCK NORTH PARKING

A targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on a differential basis, on each separately used or inhabited rating unit located within Havelock North as defined on Council Map “Havelock North Parking”, as follows:

Differential Category	Factor	\$ per SUIP
Residential	1	\$30
CBD Commercial/Other Comm	3	\$90
All others	1	\$30

HASTINGS CITY MARKETING

A targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on the land value of any commercial rating units located within Hastings as defined on Council Map “Hastings City Marketing Rate”, of 0.238417 cents per dollar of land value.

HASTINGS CBD TARGETED RATE

A targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on the land value of any commercial rating unit located within Hastings as defined on the Council Map “Hastings CBD”, of 0.185011 cents per dollar of land value.

HAVELOCK NORTH CBD TARGETED RATE

A targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on the land value of any commercial rating unit located within Havelock North as defined on Council Map “Havelock North CBD”, of 0.072678 cents per dollar of land value.

SECURITY PATROLS

Targeted rates set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on the land value of any commercial rating unit located within each respective Council Map defined “Hastings Security Patrol Area” and “Havelock North Security Patrol Area”, as follows:

Hastings Security Patrol Area - 0.108009 cents per dollar of land value.

Havelock North Security Patrol Area - 0.056556 cents per dollar of land value.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A differential targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, based on the provision or availability to the land of the service. The rate is set as an amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit.

A differential targeted rate for all non-residential rating units classified as “connected”, based on the use to which the land is put. The rate is an amount for each water closet or urinal after the first.

The rates apply to connected or serviceable rating units in all areas excluding those in the Waipātiki scheme area.

The rates for the 2022/23 year are:

Category	Factor	\$ per SUIP
(1) Connected	1	\$260
(2) Serviceable	0.5	\$130

Where connected, in the case of non-residential use, the differential charge for each water closet or urinal after the first is as follows:

Differential category	Factor	Charge Per Water Closet and Urinal After the First
Schools/Churches	0.13	\$33.8
Chartered Clubs / Rest Homes / Prisons / Commercial Accommodation providers / Hospitals / Child Care Centres	0.40	\$104
HB Racing Centre / A&P Showgrounds / Regional Sports Park	0.25	\$65
All other Non-Residential	0.80	\$208

WAIPĀTIKI SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A differential targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, based on the provision or availability to the land of the service. The rate is set as an amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit.

This rate applies only to connected or serviceable rating units in the Waipātiki scheme area.

The rates for the 2022/23 year are:

Category	Factor	\$ per SUIP
(1) Connected	1	\$479
(2) Serviceable	0.5	\$239.50

Where connected, in the case of non-residential use, the differential charge is set for each water closet or urinal after the first as follows:

Differential Category	Factor	Charge Per Water Closet and Urinal After the First
Schools/Churches	0.13	\$62.27
Chartered Clubs / Rest Homes / Prisons / Commercial Accommodation providers / Hospitals / Child Care Centres	0.40	\$191.60
HB Racing Centre / A&P Showgrounds / Regional Sports Park	0.25	\$119.75
All other Non-Residential	0.80	\$383.20

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

A differential targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, based on the provision or availability to the land of the service. The rate is set as an amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit.

A differential targeted rate for non-residential rating units classified as “connected”, based on the use to which the land is put. The rate is an amount for each water closet or urinal after the first.

The rates apply to connected or serviceable rating units in all areas excluding those in the Waipātiki scheme area.

The rates for the 2022/23 year are:

Category	Factor	\$ Per SUIP
(1) Connected	1	\$75
(2) Serviceable	0.5	\$37.50

Where connected, in the case of non-residential use, the differential charge is set for each water closet or urinal after the first as follows:

Differential Category	Factor	Charge Per Water Closet and Urinal After the First
Schools/Churches	0.13	\$9.75
Chartered Clubs / Rest Homes / Prisons / Commercial Accommodation providers / Hospitals / Child Care Centres	0.40	\$30
HB Racing Centre / A&P Showgrounds / Regional Sports Park	0.25	\$18.75
All other Non-Residential	0.80	\$60

WATER SUPPLY

Targeted rates set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit and based on the provision or availability to the land of the service, on a differential basis as follows.

The rates for the 2022/23 year are:

Water Supply Area	Connected (Factor 1 Per SUIP)	Serviceable (Factor 0.5 Per SUIP)
Water Rate	\$500	\$250

WATER BY METER

A targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on the volume of water supplied as extraordinary water supply, as defined in Hastings District Council Water Services Policy Manual (this includes but is not limited to residential properties over 1,500m2 containing a single dwelling, lifestyle lots, trade premises, industrial and horticultural properties) of \$0.86 per cubic metre of water supplied over and above the typical household consumption as defined in the Hastings District Council Water Services Policy Manual.

RECYCLING

A targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit and based on the provision or availability to the land of the service provided in the serviced area.

Rating units which Council officers determine are unable to practically receive the Council service and have an approved alternative service will not be charged the rate.

The rate for 2022/23 is \$80 per separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit.

REFUSE

A targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, differentiated based on the use to which the land is put.

Rating units which Council officers determine are unable to practically receive the Council service and have an approved alternative service will not be charged the rate.

Residential rating units currently receive a weekly collection. Commercial rating units located within Hastings as defined on Council Map “Hastings CBD Refuse”, and located within Havelock North as defined on Council Map “Havelock North CBD Refuse” currently receive a twice weekly collection. Pending further consultation with CBD commercial ratepayers, the nature of the service provided may change to a weekly (240l) collection. A factor of two would remain as those commercial rating units would still receive twice the level of service of a residential rating unit

The rates for the 2022/23 year are:

Differential Category	Factor	\$ Per SUIP
Residential	1	\$135
Commercial CBD	2	\$270

WAIMĀRAMA REFUSE

A targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit located within Waimārama as defined on Council Map “Waimārama Refuse Collection”, and based on the provision or availability to the land of the service provided, of \$95 per separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit.

CAPITAL COST OF SUPPLY EXTENSIONS

Targeted rates set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, and based on the provision or availability to the land of the service provided, to fund the capital cost of the extension to the water supply and sewerage networks in each of the following locations, as follows:

Whirinaki Water Supply:

\$270 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (over 4 instalments) for those rating units where the ratepayer elected for a 25 year targeted rate option and elected not to pay a lump sum option at the time of scheme inception.

Waipātiki Sewage Disposal:

\$1,312 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (over 4 instalments) for those rating units where the ratepayer elected for a 10 year targeted rate option and elected not to pay a lump sum option at the time of scheme inception.

WAIMĀRAMA SEA WALL

A targeted rate set and assessed in accordance with Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on a differential basis, on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit within each individual zone defined on Council Map “Waimārama Sea Wall Zone” of the following amounts per separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit:

Zone 1 shall pay 67% of the cost to be funded, whilst Zone 2 shall pay 23% of the cost and Zone 3 10% of the cost, based on the extent of the provision of service.

Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
\$394	\$277	\$102

DUE DATES AND PENALTY DATES**Due Dates for Payment and Penalty Dates (for Rates other than Water by Meter Rates):**

The Council sets the following due dates for payment of rates (other than Water by Meter) and authorises the addition of penalties to rates not paid on or by the due date, as follows:

Rates will be assessed by quarterly instalments over the whole of the district on the due dates below:

Instalment	Due Date	Penalty Date
1	26 August 2022	31 August 2022
2	25 November 2022	30 November 2022
3	24 February 2023	1 March 2023
4	26 May 2023	31 May 2023

A penalty of 10% will be added to any portion of rates (except for Water by Meter) assessed in the current year which remains unpaid after the relevant instalment due date, on the respective penalty date above.

Arrears Penalties on Unpaid Rates from Previous Years

Any portion of rates assessed in previous years (including previously applied penalties) which are unpaid on 07 July 2022 will have a further 10% added, and if still unpaid, again on 09 January 2023.

Due Dates for Payment and Penalty Dates (for Water by Meter Rates):

For those properties that have a metered water supply, invoices will be issued either three-monthly or six-monthly.

Three Monthly Invoicing:

Instalment	Invoicing Due Date	Penalty Date
1	20 October 2022	26 October 2022
2	20 January 2023	24 January 2023
3	20 April 2023	24 April 2023
4	20 July 2023	24 July 2023

Six Monthly Invoicing:

Instalment	Invoicing Due Date	Penalty Date
1	20 January 2023	24 January 2023
2	20 July 2023	24 July 2023

A penalty of 10% will be added to any portion of water supplied by meter, assessed in the current year, which remains unpaid after the relevant instalment due date, on the respective penalty date above.

With the reasons for this decision being:

The Council is required to collect funds from rates on properties to undertake the functions outlined in the 2022/23 Annual Plan.

3.0 Background – *Te Horopaki*

- 3.1 At its meeting on 30 June 2022, Council will adopt its 2022/23 Annual Plan which identifies the Council's budgetary requirements for the forthcoming financial year.
- 3.2 It now needs to assess and set the rates described in its Rating Policy and Funding Impact Statement in order to collect the revenue needed for the 2022/23 Financial Year commencing 1 July 2022.

4.0 Discussion – *Te Matapakitanga*

- 4.1 To enable the rates to be levied on properties for 2022/23, the Council needs to pass the resolution to set the rates for the 2022/23 Financial Year in accordance with Sections 23 and 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. This is a very important procedural matter following the consultation which occurred during the 2022/23 Annual Plan process.
- 4.2 The rates have been calculated to ensure that the correct revenue is collected to meet the budget.

5.0 Options – *Ngā Kōwhiringa*

- 5.1 The resolution enables the collection of Council's rate funding requirement based on the budget and policies adopted in the 2022/23 Annual Plan. This is the only option that allows Council to collect rates to fund the expenditure requirements.

Attachments:

There are no attachments for this report.

Summary of Considerations - *He Whakarāpopoto Whakaarohanga*

Fit with purpose of Local Government - *E noho hāngai pū ai ki te Rangatōpū-ā-Rohe*

The Council is required to give effect to the purpose of local government as set out in section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. That purpose is to enable democratic local decision-making and action by (and on behalf of) communities, and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future.

Link to the Council's Community Outcomes – *Ngā Hononga ki Ngā Putanga ā-Hapori*

This proposal promotes the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeings of communities in the present and for the future.

Māori Impact Statement - *Te Tauākī Kaupapa Māori*

N/A

Sustainability - *Te Toitūtanga*

N/A

Financial considerations - *Ngā Whakaarohanga Ahumoni*

The outcome of this report and recommendation will enable Council to generate the budgeted rates income.

Significance and Engagement - *Te Hiranga me te Tūhonotanga*

This decision has been assessed under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy as being of high significance.

Consultation – internal and/or external - *Whakawhiti Whakaaro-ā-roto / ā-waho*

The budget used to set Rates for the 2022/23 financial year was consulted upon through the 2022/23 Annual Plan.

Risks

The rates resolution and Funding Impact Statement were last reviewed by Simpson Grierson in 2019 to ensure compliance with the legislative requirements of the Local Government (Rating) Act. Only minor changes were made to the 2022/23 documents.

Rural Community Board – *Te Poari Tuawhenua-ā-Hapori*

The Rural Community Board has received information on the impacts for Rating Area 2.

Thursday, 30 June 2022

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga
Hastings District Council: Council Meeting

Item 8

Te Rārangi Take

Report to Council

Nā:
From: Louise Stettner, Manager, Democracy & Governance Services

Te Take: Recommendations of the Hastings District Rural Community Board
Subject: meeting held on 23 May 2022

1.0 Purpose and summary - *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga*

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise Council that the recommendations of the Rural Community Board Meeting held on 23 May 2022 require ratification by Council.
- 1.2 The relevant recommendations of the Rural Community Board Meeting held on 23 May 2022 are set out below.

2.0 Recommendations - *Ngā Tūtohunga*

- A) That Council receive the report titled Recommendations of the Hastings District Rural Community Board meeting held on 23 May 2022 dated 30 June 2022
- B) That the Council ratify the following recommendations of the meeting of the Hastings District Rural Community Board held on 23 May 2022:
 7. Rural Transportation Activity Report
 - a) That the Hastings District Rural Community Board receives the report titled Rural Transportation Activity Report dated 23 May 2022.
 - b) That the Rural Community Board advise Council of their extreme concern at Waka Kotahi's under investment over 3 Long Term Plans.
 - c) That the Rural Community Board recommend to Council that staff bring a report to Council (copy to Rural Community Board) which highlights the funding shortfall and the associated negative impacts and risks for the current transport network for current and future generations.

d) That the Rural Community Board request that there be ongoing ownership, monitoring and evaluation and management of these risks at the senior management and governance level.

8. Rural Community Board Submission to MPI Consultation on “Managing exotic afforestation incentives”

That the Council endorse the attached submission (cg-16-7-00091) made on behalf of the Hastings District Rural Community Board to Government’s “Managing exotic afforestation incentives”

Attachments:

1  Hastings District Rural Community Board CG-16-7-00091
submission to MPI Consultation on Exotic Forestry

Managing exotic afforestation incentives submission form

Response ID:289 Data

1. Introduction

1. Check the boxes for the sections you are interested in answering (only the sections you select will display in your submission form)

- Section A - Defining the problem
- Section B - Objectives and assessment criteria
- Section C - Your preferred option
- Section D - Designing exemptions if we exclude exotic forests
- Section E - Timeframes for changes
- Section F - Options for how we could introduce exceptions
- Section G - Defining an indigenous and exotic forest
- Section H - Penalties in the permanent forest category
- Section I - Existing PFSI covenants
- Section J - Averaging accounting for remote and marginal to harvest land
- Section K - Biodiverse indigenous forests

2. Section A: What is the Problem?

2. Do you agree with our description of the problem?

Yes

3. Why/Why not?

4. Do you have evidence you can share that supports or contradicts this problem definition? Or that demonstrates other problems?

No

If yes, please detail below. You can also send us supporting documentation by email at mpi.forestry@mpi.govt.nz

3. Section B: Objectives and assessment criteria

5. Do you agree with our criteria for managing permanent exotic afforestation?

Yes

If not, what would you change and why?

4. Section C: What is your preferred option?

6. Of these options: what is your preferred approach?

Option 3 - Exclude exotic forests from the permanent category with some exceptions

7. Why?

More flexibility would be welcomed, and blanket policies with no respect to local conditions have a history of being unhelpful. The exclusion of exotics is based on sound evidence, which is that carbon farming would run rampant, and we would be left with large "plant and leave" forests. Therefore, any exception cannot be so broad an exception as to make the rule change to no.

exotics in permanent forest pointless.

Perhaps the exclusion of *pinus radiata* should be kept, but other species such as redwoods could be explored.

Ensuring that erosion planting by farmers is encouraged is an exception to be considered, for example by allowing low-density plantings of willows/poplars.

Iwi do make some very valid points around their ability to develop their land, and their lack of ability to borrow money against collectively owned land. Supporting iwi groups' ability to make this improvement to their (often) marginal would be a step in the right direction.

Using *pinus radiata* as a cover crop for native forest regeneration is an interesting idea, that may work in some local areas, and may not work in others. For example, in the Wharerata Range north of Wairoa, I (Marcus Buddo) have personal experience in our pine forest of 28 years that native under-canopy species are regenerating. Whether this will translate to larger canopy species colonising the area is unknown. On the other hand, there is a 40-year-old forest near our farm in Poukawa, that has nothing but pine needles (and the occasional mushroom) under the pines. I believe this is due to environmental conditions (wet in Wairoa, dry in Poukawa), and the availability of remnant native stands to provide seeds (many stands in Wairoa, very few in Poukawa).

There needs to be a better understanding of the factors that enable pines to be a good cover crop, so that we are not left with "plant and leave" forests by stealth. However, there is enough evidence that this style could work in some locations. Perhaps a consenting regime through the regional/local council would be needed to assess on a case-by-case basis?

Claims of jobs generated by exotic carbon forests need to be backed up by hard evidence. The general argument made for planting exotic carbon forests is that the land cannot be used for other, more productive uses (e.g., production forestry or farming). This will mean that the land is often very marginal (steep, prone to slips), and/or very difficult to access (distance to port/processing facility/population centre). Both factors are not conducive to easy/plentiful employment. Further, the conditions for jobs in forests that are not related to production forestry (pest control, fibre harvesting, pet-food recovery from wild animals, possum fur trade, tourism) are there now in production forests and are not well taken up. Why would these jobs be more attractive in more marginal land, and offer more employment than currently occurs?

Arguments made by other groups that it should be their private right to do what they like with their land, are less persuasive. There are already many restrictions to private land rights for the public good (including consents, and increasingly farm plans etc.). The lack of jobs provided by exotic carbon farms, the fire risk, pest risk, and ecological/storm risk, all point to significant risk to the public good. Therefore, private land rights should not take precedence in this instance.

8. Are there other options you prefer, that we haven't considered?

Perhaps through some kind of consenting process. Local authorities are generally better placed to either know or research local conditions and engage with stakeholder about the appropriateness of carbon forestry. In particular, the permanent kind. It is also local communities that would be greatest impacted any land-use change, resulting in threats to their long term sustainability.

It has been mooted that the National Environmental Standard on Production Forestry could be amended to allow Councils to introduce consent requirements. Another option is the development of a National Environmental Standard on Carbon Forestry, as the cost to Councils in introducing changes to their district plans can be significant both in terms of financial terms and also in staff resource. This is especially so if the plan changes are challenged and decisions appealed to the Environment Court.

Production forestry could also benefit from this kind of land use controls approach, for example allowing consideration to be given to how the damage that trucks do to roading could be prevented with better planning. When it comes to roading, having a better mechanism than rates to cover costs from forestry-related roading activity would be hugely appreciated, and much fairer.

5. Section D: Designing exceptions

9. Should we provide for exceptions allowing exotic species to register in the permanent forest category under certain conditions?

Yes

10. Are there particular circumstances that you support introducing exceptions for (for example, exceptions for certain species of exotics)? Why?
 land may not easily establish natives.
 owners may wish to sparsely plant poplars for erosion control, ETS income and allow grazing underneath
 exotics may be a nurse crop in wetter areas -if local evidence supports this function

11. What are the likely impacts, risks and costs of allowing exemptions in these circumstances?
 if exemption is too broad, there is no point in banning exotic permanent forest in the first place.

12. If we allow exceptions for exotic species under certain conditions, should we place additional conditions on the granting of this exception? What could these be?
 these exemptions MUST be assessed and decided on an evidence base at Regional level.
 consideration of benefits to community (such as jobs for past control) environment (does it improve biodiversity)

13. Are there any alternative ways we can recognise and encourage these forests, either within, or outside, the NZ ETS?
 Pricing, rates rebates, funding similar to 1BT

6. Section E: Timeframes for bringing in changes

14. Do you agree with our preferred approach (acting before 1 January 2023)?
 Yes

15. Why/Why not?
 reduces uncertainty

If not, what is your preference?

7. Section F: Options for introducing exceptions

16. Do you support exceptions by regulations (option 3A) or exceptions after a moratorium (option 3B)?
 Secondary legislation/Regulations

17. Why?
 delaying decision making /regulations does not help, creates uncertainty

18. If we choose to introduce exceptions by regulations, what conditions or criteria should be placed on the Minister in choosing to pursue these?
 Inappropriate/uneconomic for land to be either production forestry or productive farmland. Ensuring mature trees will not damage environment or infrastructure.
 Must have an active approved management plan in place managing risk of fire, pest. (to control pests will require an access route.)

19. If we choose a moratorium (Option 3B) - how long should it be?
 Short (1-2 years)

20. Why?

uncertainty.

21. Do you think a different type of moratorium (whether it requires a decision to be ended/continued) would have different impacts? Or do you prefer a different approach?

8. Section G: Defining an indigenous and exotic forest

22. Currently the NZ ETS defines forests based on the predominant species in a hectare. However, forests change makeup over time. Do you think this definition of exotic and/or indigenous forests is appropriate for the permanent post-1989 category in the NZ ETS?

No

23. What level of exotic species in a forest would be acceptable for the forest to still be classified as an indigenous forest, and registered in the permanent post-1989 category in the NZ ETS?

If more than the majority (70%) of forest is indigenous (measured by canopy cover) = indigenous

24. If forest changes from indigenous to exotic while registered in the permanent category, do you think it should be removed from the category (option 1) or be treated as indigenous (option 2)?

It should be removed from the category

25. Why?

discouraging transition from native to exotic
helps protect native permanent forests
and achieve goal of encouraging improved
biodiversity

26. Are there other options we haven't considered?

27. If we choose to remove forests which have become predominately exotic over time from the category, how do you think we should do this?

Provide a time-period for the participant to become compliant again (Option 1C)

28. Why?

wilding pines may invade, land owner may need support to clear them.

9. Section H: Penalties for clear-felling forests in the permanent category

29. If exotic forests are removed from the permanent category, do you think the current penalty needs updating?

Yes

30. If yes, what would an appropriate penalty be for clearing the forest before the end of the permanent period?

as a minimum, return carbon credits and add a penalty based on a per hectare rate, as a punitive rate to prevent this occurring, fire is a risk, and would need to be replanted

10. Section I: Existing PFSI covenants

31. Are you a PFSI covenant holder?

No

32. Do you agree with the proposal to allow exotic forest land in the PFSI to transition into the permanent post-1989 forestry activity?

If no, would another approach be more suitable?

11. Section J: Averaging accounting for remote and marginal land

33. Should the Government create a long rotation category under averaging accounting for *Pinus radiata* forests which are not profitable to harvest at age 28, recognising the additional carbon which is likely to be stored by these long rotation forests?

No

34. What do you think the impacts of introducing a long rotation category as proposed would be?

Same as permanent exotic forest, locking up potentially productive land for a long period of time, no obvious plan to transition to natives.

Oversized trees too costly to harvest, increase infrastructure needs, increase risk of environmental damage.

Averaging tables mean a slow growing pine tree (uneconomic to harvest at age 28) will have been well funded for the carbon sequestration which is very likely to be well below the actual true biological sequestration (of this slow growing tree.)

If timber markets have collapsed, this is a market risk, and the ETS should not need to factor this risk into the calculations.

35. Do you think forests in this category are likely to be harvested?

No

36. Are measures needed to prevent forests in a long rotation category being left permanently and never harvested, or to mitigate potential adverse effects of these forests being left permanently?

YES, ETS pricing is the only measure

ETS should reflect actual growth of forest, ie only in first 30 years of pine tree growth

Unable to mitigate huge trees causing damage to environment or community or infrastructure

37. What criteria should be in place to restrict the category to *Pinus radiata* forests which are not profitable to harvest at age 28?

No further ETS returns OR if request for further ETS the consideration of an insurance scheme - (needs further thought) to cover the risk of 'plant and walkaway'

38. Do you think a long rotation category aligns with the proposed changes to the permanent activity and supports the Government's wider forestry objectives? (For a reminder of our forestry objectives please refer back to page 16 of the Discussion Document)

NO, not supported unless for another species such as Redwoods, which are recognised as long lived species

39. Are there alternative options to a long-rotation forest category that could be more effective at addressing the concerns raised by stakeholders about remote and marginal land and that align with the Government's forestry objectives? (For a reminder of our forestry objectives please refer back to page 16 of the Discussion Document)

Ensure strong regional decision making.

These are biological systems.

Change species

Right Tree Right Place.

Decisions need be location specific, i.e. if greater than 100km from port or processing most likely becomes a permanent forest decision. And hot dry environments are very different from cool wet areas.

12. Section K: Biodiverse permanent indigenous forests

40. Do you have any further feedback on how the Government can reduce barriers and incentivise permanent indigenous afforestation to ensure we deliver long-term resilient, biodiverse forests?

Support change BUT biodiversity should not be included in ETS calculations (which is science based) rather it should be supported by a separate fund to meet additional cost and risks of native establishment (i.e. 1BT), i.e. Govt support of; native seedling nurseries, predator control (deer), fencing etc

13. Your information

41. Name:

Tania Kerr

42. Title (if applicable)

Deputy Chair

43. Are you submitting on behalf of your organisation?

Yes

44. Organisation (if applicable)

Hastings District Rural Community Board

45. Do you represent Māori land and forest owners (either solely, or as part of your membership)?

No

46. Please provide one of the following:

Address

Email address

Contact phone number

councillor.kerr@hdc.govt.nz

47. If you would like to have any or all of your submission or personal details withheld, please set out your reasons below

Thursday, 30 June 2022

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga
Hastings District Council: Council Meeting

Item 9

Te Rārangi Take

Report to Council

Nā: David Bishop, Team Leader Environmental Consents/Subdivision
From: Dr James Graham, Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor:
Relationships Responsiveness and Heritage

Te Take:
Subject: 41 East Road Development Road Renaming

1.0 Executive Summary – Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to obtain a decision from the Council on the proposed renaming of a private road in the 41 East Road residential development.
- 1.2 A request has been received from Dr James Graham on behalf of the Haumoana Māori community and Matahiwi Marae to change the name of the private road that is a part of the 41 East Road Development. The original road name, Te Ākau Lane was decided on 24 February 2022 but a sign is not yet established.
- 1.3 This report recommends that the private road in the 41 East Road development be renamed.

2.0 Recommendations - Ngā Tūtohunga

- A) That the Council Meeting receive the report titled 41 East Road Development Road Renaming dated 30 June 2022.
- B) That pursuant to Section 319 of the Local Government Act 1974 the following roads be renamed:
 - Te Ākau Lane to Unahi Lane

3.0 Background – Te Horopaki

- 3.1 A request has been received from the 41 East Road Developer and Dr James Graham on behalf of the Haumoana Māori community and Matahiwi Marae to change the name of one private road within the development.

3.2 Consultation has been undertaken by Dr James Graham on behalf of the Haumoana Māori community and Matahiwi Marae, and the developer in 2022:

- Dr James Graham has confirmed from the Matahiwi marae chair that they endorse the recommendation to change the name from Te Ākau Lane to Unahi Lane.
- This was supported by mana whenua as well the Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee tangata whenua members, and Ward councillors.
- Will Coltart, the developer, has confirmed his endorsement of the recommended name change.

3.3 The site of which the 41 East Road Development resides, is of high significance to mana whenua.

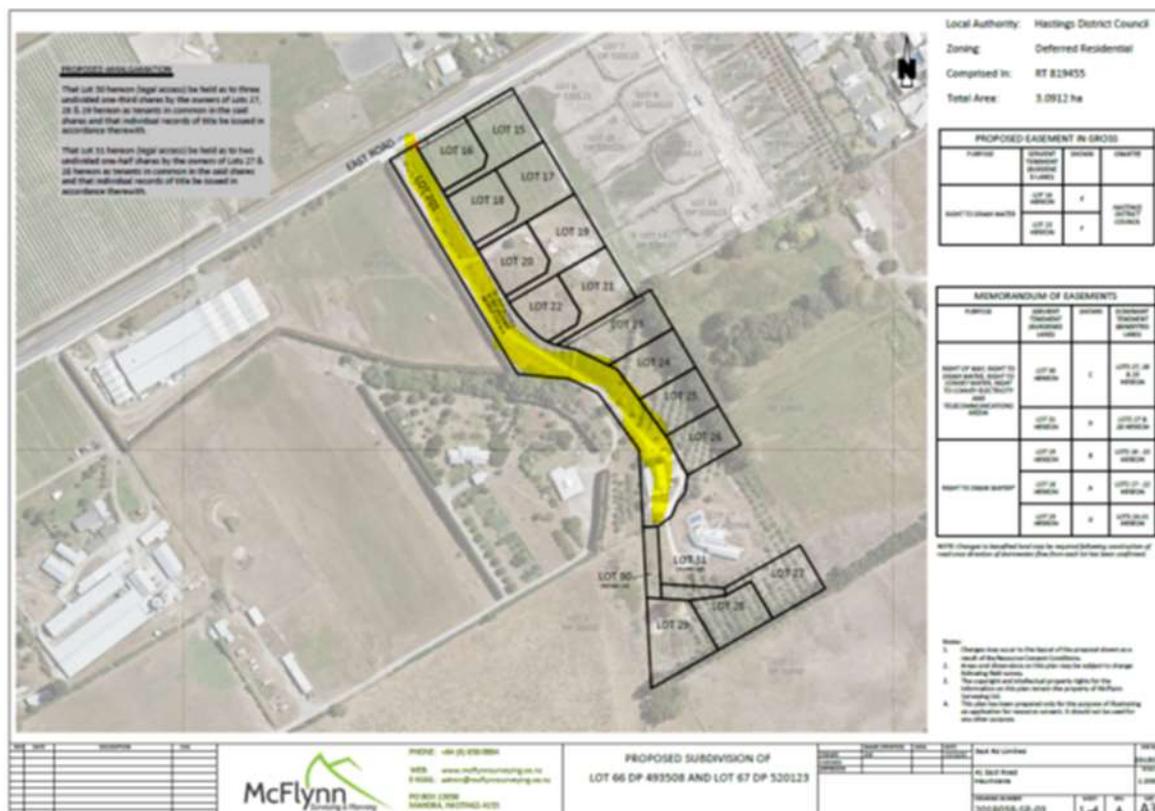
3.4 The current name, Te Ākau [Lane] was put forward via the developer earlier this year and its rationale was based on the generic translation that interprets as shoreline, coast, beach and or rocky shore, given the proximity to the ocean. At the time it was accepted because it was the only name put forward; mana whenua’s (Matahiwi marae) name submission was late and hence the current renaming request.

3.5 The name Unahi [Lane] has been suggested in respect and loving remembrance of Mick and Rere Unahi and also because the area of the new development was traditionally referred to as “UNAHĪ’s corner” by the local community; and still is. For instance, “Mick (Darky) and Rere Unahi were kaumātua of our community and marae, they were present at births, weddings, and tangi. They were dearly loved and respected by everyone”.

3.6 Therefore, with the endorsement of all parties, the proposal is that Te Ākau lane be renamed:

- Unahi Lane.

3.7 A map of the 41 East Road Development is shown below:



4.0 Discussion – *Te Matapakitanga*

4.1 The Hastings District Council Road Naming Policy lists the following criteria for evaluation of the suitability of proposed road names:

- Cultural Significance
- Existing or common theme
- Significant feature
- Historical event or person, and
- Personal name for special services

4.2 In addition, in order to be accepted by Land Information New Zealand the road names will also have to fit with the criteria set out in the Australia/New Zealand Standard for Rural and Urban Addressing.

4.3 Council officer evaluation of the suggested names has revealed that all the names suggested, meet the NZS Rural and Urban Addressing Standard stipulation that the name element, regardless of any difference in road type, shall not be the same as an existing road name where the existing road name is in the same locality. There are no other instances of the suggested names in adjoining local authorities that may cause confusion and Fire and Emergency NZ have not raised any concerns with any of the names suggested.

4.4 While there is no theme used throughout Haumoana, it is considered that the proposed Māori name based around a whānau theme is appropriate in this location. There are no other historical names for the site that would be more relevant, with the most recent one being Harvey, named after Ernest John Harvey who was a WWI survivor and farmer at this location. However this name is already been used in Napier and doesn't meet the LINZ requirements.

4.5 The name proposed by Dr James Graham, Matahiwi marae chair, Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee, ward councillors, and the developer, is considered to have high merit and is recommended.

5.0 Options – *Ngā Kōwhiringa*

Option One - Recommended Option - Te Kōwhiringa Tuatahi – Te Kōwhiringa Tūtohunga

5.1 Option one is to rename the road as requested from Te Ākau Lane to Unahi Lane.

Advantages:

- Changing the name will better recognise the historical and personal name significance of the area.
- No other landowner is involved and no existing dwellings will need to change their address.
- As the current name is not established yet the name is not widely known.
- Given that the proposed name is widely endorsed, the name is considered to be very appropriate.

Disadvantages:

- Not applicable

Option Two – Status Quo - Te Kōwhiringa Tuarua – Te Āhuetanga o nāianeī

5.2 This option would retain the current road name – Te Ākau Lane and is not recommended.

6.0 Next steps – *Te Anga Whakamua*

- 6.1 The next steps if, option one is adopted, will involve advising Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) so that the road names can be updated in the national database.

Attachments:

There are no attachments for this report.

Summary of Considerations - *He Whakarāpopoto Whakaarohanga*

Fit with purpose of Local Government - *E noho hāngai pū ai ki te Rangatōpū-ā-Rohe*

The Council is required to give effect to the purpose of local government as set out in section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. That purpose is to enable democratic local decision-making and action by (and on behalf of) communities, and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future.

Link to the Council's Community Outcomes – *Ngā Hononga ki Ngā Putanga ā-Hapori*

This proposal promotes the cultural and social wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future. This proposal allows for honouring Mick and Rere Unahi and all that they have done for the community and marae. The proposal also allows for the local name of 'Unahi Corner' to be honoured by having this road named after it.

Māori Impact Statement - *Te Tauākī Kaupapa Māori*

As this request has come from Dr James Graham on behalf of the Haumoana Māori community and Matahiwi Marae, and was supported by mana whenua including tangata whenua members of the Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee, the proposal will have a significant and positive effect on the Māori community as it recognises Mick and Rere Unahi who did a lot for this community.

Sustainability - *Te Toitūtanga*

N/A. This report is procedural in nature.

Financial considerations - *Ngā Whakaarohanga Ahumoni*

None. Street name plates have not yet been established for the existing name.

Significance and Engagement - *Te Hiranga me te Tūhonotanga*

This decision/report has been assessed under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy as being of low significance. Notwithstanding this, considerable consultation has occurred with mana whenua, and the name proposed is a direct result of this consultation.

Consultation – internal and/or external - *Whakawhiti Whakaaro-ā-roto / ā-waho*

Section 78 of the Local Government Act 2002 sets out what is required of a local authority in considering community views, and is summarised by the following:

“...Must give consideration to the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected by, or to have an interest in, the matter.”

Consultation has been undertaken extensively by Dr James Graham, Matahiwi marae chair, Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee, Heretaunga Ward Councillors Redstone and Corban, and the developer in 2022, and who all endorse the name change to honour both Mick and Rere Unahi as referred to by the locals in terms of ‘Unahi Corner’.

Consultation has also occurred with the existing landowner at 43 East Road, and while they have no objections to the name ‘Unahi Lane’, they would prefer not to have to change their address. They have not put forward any alternative name.

Consultation has also occurred with Fire and Emergency NZ (FENZ) who maintain the Emergency Services address database. Assistant Area Commander Glen Varcoe from FENZ has advised that they have no concerns with any of the suggested names.

Risks

Opportunity: To enable the recognition of a person who has serviced the community a name a road in honour of them in the 41 East Road Development.

REWARD – <i>Te Utu</i>	RISK – <i>Te Tūraru</i>
Road names that reflect a historical person of the local area as well as ensuring ease of identification for the Council, emergency services and others.	There are no real risks to Council as currently not many people are aware of the current names given three of the roads are not formed and no other landowner is involved that would need to change their address.

Rural Community Board – *Te Poari Tuawhenua-ā-Hapori*

The Rural Community Board will not be affected by the proposed road renaming.

Thursday, 30 June 2022

Item 10

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga
Hastings District Council: Council Meeting

Te Rārangi Take

Report to Council

Nā:
From: Louise Stettner, Manager, Democracy & Governance Services

Te Take: Requests Received under the Local Government Official
Subject: Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) Update

[\\hdcfp1\data\Infocounciltest\Templates\report_guidance.pdf](#)

1.0 Purpose and summary - Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform the Council of the number of requests under the Local Government Official Information Act (LGOIMA) 1987 received from 1 May to 21 June 2022 and the status of those requests.
- 1.2 This issue arises from the provision of accurate reporting information to enable effective governance.
- 1.3 This is an administrative report to ensure that Council is aware of the number and types of information requests received and to provide assurance the Council is meeting its legislative obligations in relation to the LGOIMA.
- 1.4 While there were 8 outstanding LGOIMA responses as at the 21 June 2022, they will be responded to within the required legislative timeframe.
- 1.5 This report concludes by recommending that the LGOIMA requests (as in **Attachment 1**) be noted.

2.0 Recommendations - Ngā Tūtohunga

- A) That the Council Meeting receive the report titled Requests Received under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) Update dated 30 June 2022.
- B) That the LGOIMA requests received from 1 May to 21 June 2022, as set out in Attachment 1 of the report be noted.

Attachments:

1  LGOIMA Report to Council 30 6 22

CG-16-2-01124

Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

LGOIMA – Report to Council – May - June 2022

	Requests Received	Responses to requests	Responses with information fully released	Responses with information partially withheld	Responses with information fully withheld or declined	Average number of working days to respond	Requests resulting in a complaint to Ombudsman
May - June	19	9	8	1	0	13	2

Requests received since last reported to Council

Month	From	Subject
Completed		
Outstanding		
May	J Boltar	Building and Resource Consents processed in last financial year
	Radio NZ	Emails between elected members regarding Representation Review – change to Flaxmere
	NZ Taxpayers' Union	2022 Ratepayers' Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Average residential rates – Average non-residential rates – Personnel – Audit & Risk Oversight – Payments to third parties
	Friends of Eskdale Park	Further request for parties and stakeholders consulted in relation to Eskdale Park Reserve Management Plan
	Friends of Eskdale Park	Correspondence between any party relating to Yule Road/State Highway 5 intersection
	Friends of Eskdale Park	Copy of Draft Reserve Management Plan for Eskdale
	T Andrews	Infringement notices information
	Groundswell NZ	Council's position on Three Waters Policy and Communities 4 Local Democracy
	D Renouf	Copy of Lowes Pit Annual Stormwater Compliance & Monitoring Report
June	Radio NZ	Media Communications – staff, contractors expenses
	J Maxwell	Tainui, Tanner, Tauroa & Hikanui Draft Reserve Management Plan – stakeholders involved
	SPCA	Investigating an alleged breach of the Animal Welfare Act 1999
	J Maxwell	Significant environmental damage in Tainui Reserve
	J Maxwell	Correspondence relating to stormwater pipe, Tainui Reserve
	Shakespeare Chambers	Whakatū Stormwater Scheme – Resource Consents
	ACT Caucus Support Centre	Building consents applications information

Month	From	Subject
	McFlynn Surveying & Planning	Comprehensive Residential Developments in the City Living Zone

Thursday, 30 June 2022

Item 11

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga
Hastings District Council: Council Meeting

Te Rārangi Take

Report to Council

Nā:
From: **Louise Stettner, Manager, Democracy & Governance Services**

Te Take:
Subject: **Proposed Amendments to Schedule of Meetings**

1.0 Purpose and summary - *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga*

1.1 The purpose of this report is to consider amendments to the schedule of Council and Committee Meetings for the 2022 Meetings Calendar which was originally adopted by Council on 28 October 2021.

This report recommends that the 2022 Meeting Schedule as amended below be adopted.

The Local Government Act 2002, Schedule 7, Clause 19 states:

“A local authority must hold meetings at the times and places that it appoints”.

If a local authority adopts a schedule of meetings-

- a) The schedule-*
- i) may cover any future period that the local authority considers appropriate, and*
- ii) may be amended.*

Although a local authority must hold the ordinary meetings appointed, it is competent for the authority at a meeting to amend the schedule of dates, times and number of meetings to enable the business of the Council to be managed in an effective way.

1.2 It is proposed that the meeting schedule be amended as outlined in the recommendations of this report.

2.0 Recommendations - *Ngā Tūtohunga*

- A) That Council receive the report titled Proposed Amendments to Schedule of Meetings dated 30 June 2022.
- B) That the Council adopt changes to the schedule of meetings for 2022 as follows:

Civic and Administration Subcommittee meeting	New Meeting	Monday 18 July 2022, 10:15am
Civic and Administration Subcommittee meeting	New Meeting	Wednesday, 17 August 2022, 10.30am

Attachments:

There are no attachments for this report.

HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL

COUNCIL MEETING

THURSDAY, 30 JUNE 2022

RECOMMENDATION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

SECTION 48, LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION AND MEETINGS ACT 1987

THAT the public now be excluded from the following part of the meeting, namely:

- 15 Land Acquisition
- 16 Hawke's Bay Museums Trust Governance Review
- 17 Property Purchase

The general subject of the matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this Resolution in relation to the 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 is as follows:

<i>GENERAL SUBJECT OF EACH MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED</i>	<i>REASON FOR PASSING THIS RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO EACH MATTER, AND PARTICULAR INTERESTS PROTECTED</i>	<i>GROUND(S) UNDER SECTION 48(1) FOR THE PASSING OF EACH RESOLUTION</i>
15 Land Acquisition	Section 7 (2) (i) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations). To protect the Council's position in potential negotiations.	Section 48(1)(a)(i) Where the Local Authority is named or specified in the First Schedule to this Act under Section 6 or 7 (except Section 7(2)(f)(i)) of this Act.
16 Hawke's Bay Museums Trust Governance Review	Section 7 (2) (a) The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person. To protect Napier City Council staff's privacy in any employment discussions that will be required.	Section 48(1)(a)(i) Where the Local Authority is named or specified in the First Schedule to this Act under Section 6 or 7 (except Section 7(2)(f)(i)) of this Act.
17 Property Purchase	Section 7 (2) (i) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations). To protect Council's negotiating position.	Section 48(1)(a)(i) Where the Local Authority is named or specified in the First Schedule to this Act under Section 6 or 7 (except Section 7(2)(f)(i)) of this Act.

Item ERROR! REFERENCE SOURCE NOT FOUND.

