

Council Agenda 25 August 2020



Council Chambers
Waipa District Council
101 Bank Street, Te Awamutu

Chairperson
His Worship the Mayor JB Mylchreest

Members
EM Andree-Wiltens, EH Barnes, AW Brown, LE Brown, PTJ Coles, RDB Gordon,
ML Gower, SC O'Regan, MJ Pettit, EM Stolwyk, CS St Pierre, BS Thomas, GRP Webber

Opening Prayer

25 August 2020 09:00 AM - 11:30 AM

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Closing Prayer

COUNCIL AGENDA



APOLOGIES

Recommendation

That the apology for non-attendance from Councillor Webber be received.



DISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Members are reminded to declare and stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected member and any private or other external interest they may have.



LATE ITEMS

Items not on the agenda for the meeting require a resolution under section 46A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 stating the reasons why the item was not on the agenda and why it cannot be dealt with at a subsequent meeting on the basis of a full agenda item. It is important to note that late items can only be dealt with when special circumstances exist and not as a means of avoiding or frustrating the requirements in the Act relating to notice, agendas, agenda format and content.



CONFIRMATION OF ORDER OF MEETING

Recommendation

That the order of the meeting be confirmed



COUNCILLORS UPDATE ON ATTENDANCES

Councillors who have attended a conference, seminar or meeting on behalf of Waipa District Council may provide a verbal update.

COUNCIL REPORT



To: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From: Governance
Subject: **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**
Meeting Date: 25 August 2020

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To confirm the minutes of the Waipā District Council meeting held on Tuesday 28 July 2020.

2 RECOMMENDATION

That the open minutes of the Waipā District Council meeting held on 28 July 2020, having been circulated, be taken as read and confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

3 ATTACHMENTS

Council Minutes – 28 July 2020



Time: 9:00am
Date: Tuesday, 28 July 2020
Venue: Council Chambers, Waipa District Council, 101 Bank Street, Te Awamutu

Opening Prayer

PRESENT

Chairperson

His Worship the Mayor JB Mylchreest

Members

EM Andree-Wiltens, EH Barnes, AW Brown, LE Brown, PTJ Coles, RDB Gordon, ML Gower, SC O'Regan, MJ Pettit, EM Stolwyk, CS St Pierre, BS Thomas, GRP Webber

APOLOGIES

There were no apologies.

DISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

There were no new disclosures of members' interests.

LATE ITEMS

There were no late items.



CONFIRMATION OF ORDER OF MEETING

RESOLVED

1/20/37

That the order of the meeting be confirmed.

Councillor L. Brown / Councillor St Pierre

COUNCILLOR UPDATE ON ATTENDANCES

Councillor Andrew Brown attended the WEL Energy Trust Meeting on behalf of Mayor Mylchreest and Deputy Mayor Stolwyk who were unable to attend and the Three Waters Reform Programme.

Councillor Gordon attended Cambridge's Motorhome Friendly presentation at the Cambridge Town Hall.

Councillor O'Regan attended the Waikato-Tainui Joint Management Agreement meeting and the Three Waters Reform Programme.

Councillor Barnes attended the Heritage Committee meeting to consider recent funding applications and the Maori Women's Welfare League meeting.

Deputy Mayor Stolwyk attended Cambridge's Motorhome Friendly presentation by NZMCA at the Cambridge Town Hall, the Three Waters Reform Programme, the Future Proof Metro Area Wastewater Governance Group with Mayor Mylchreest, the Affordable Housing meeting with Hon Louise Upston, the Waikato-Tainui Joint Management Agreement meeting about the Waikato Resilience Plan and the opening of the Paterangi School Playground on behalf of Mayor Mylchreest.

Councillor St Pierre attended the Waikato Regional Housing Initiative, the Three Waters Reform Programme, the Pirongia Community Association AGM and a community lunch at the Waikato Khmer Buddhist Association in Rukuhia.

Councillor Thomas attended and provided an update on the Commsafe meeting.

Councillor Webber attended the Regional Transport meeting at Waikato Regional Council where a 50% contribution to public transport was approved.



Mayor Mylchreest attended the Rural and Provincial Sector Meeting with Chief Executive Garry Dyet.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RESOLVED

1/20/38

That the open minutes of the Waipa District Council meeting held on 30 June 2020, having been circulated, be taken as read and confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting subject to the amendment of typographical errors.

Councillor Gordon / Councillor L. Brown

DOCUMENTS SIGNED UNDER COUNCIL SEAL

RESOLVED

1/20/39

That the following schedule of documents to which the Common Seal of the Waipa District Council has been applied under delegated authority be received:

- a) *Pirongia Road Realignment and Land Purchase - Somerton Trust*
- b) *Fire Bylaw 2015 (amended)*

Councillor Webber / Councillor Thomas

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEW ZEALAND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2020

Manager Governance J Gread presented the report to Council. No questions were asked.

RESOLVED

1/20/40

That -

- a) *The report 'Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting 2020' (Doc 10432972) of Manager Governance be **RECEIVED**; and*
- b) *Council confirms the following delegates for the 2020 Annual General Meeting: Mayor Jim Mylchreest as the presiding delegate; and*



Chief Executive, Garry Dyet as the alternate presiding delegate.

Councillor O'Regan / Councillor St Pierre

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT AND OPERATIONAL DELEGATIONS TO STAFF

Legal Counsel J McFarlane took the report as read and identified highlights within the report.

It was noted that the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) was included in the report for the sake of completeness.

RESOLVED

1/20/41

That -

- a) *The 'Resource Management Act and Operational Delegations to Staff' report (document number 10433155) of Jennie McFarlane, Legal Counsel be received;*
- b) *Pursuant to Clause 32 Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, Council:*
 - i. *Delegate Council's powers, duties and functions under the sections of the Resource Management Act 1991 set out in Appendix 1 to this report (document number 10433915), to the new positions of Environmental Health Team Leader and Enforcement Team Leader in the Compliance team;*
 - ii. *Delegate Council's powers, duties and functions under section 330 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (power to undertake preventative or remedial action in emergency circumstances) to the position of Graduate Engineer (formerly known as Development Engineer Technical Officer with the delegation to this position to be revoked) and to the positions of Network Team Leader, Network Engineer, Stormwater Engineer and Strategic Planning and Asset Team Leader (with the delegation to the positions of Network Supervisor, Stormwater Officer, Asset Management Team Leader and Asset Planning Engineer Senior to be revoked now these roles have been dis-established);*
 - iii. *Delegate authority to the Chief Executive and to the Group Manager Service Delivery to accept on Council's behalf any transfer of a discharge permit pursuant to section 137 of the Resource Management Act 1991;*



- iv. *Amend the delegation to the Chief Executive in the Delegations Register (Section 2 Contracts Subpart 4 – Operational Delegations Part B) as set out below: “The power of appointment in respect of the role of “Engineer” under NZS 3910, 3916 and 3917 Contracts, to appoint a suitably qualified engineer to act in the role of “Engineer to Contract” in any of those contracts”; and ratify any current appointments of engineering staff who have been appointed as “Engineer to Contract”; and*
- c) *The Delegations Register be updated accordingly*

Councillor Webber / Councillor St Pierre

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

RESOLVED

1/20/42

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

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
1. <i>Confirmation of Public Excluded Minutes</i>	<i>Good reason to withhold exists under section 7 Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987</i>	<i>Section 48(1)(a)</i>



<p>2. 27-20-12 Cambridge C2/C3 Infrastructure – Cambridge Road Water Trunk Main & Cambridge Road Wastewater Rising Mains – Contract Award</p>	<p>Good reason to withhold exists under section 7 Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987</p>	<p>Section 48(1)(a)</p>
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This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, are as follows:

Item No.	Section	Interest
1.	Sections 7(2)(j)	<i>To prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or advantage.</i>
2.	Section 7(2)(i)	<i>To enable the Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</i>

Councillor St Pierre / Councillor Andree-Wiltens

Closing prayer

There being no further business the meeting closed at 9.53am.

CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD

CHAIRPERSON:

DATE:

COUNCIL REPORT



To: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From: Governance
Subject: **DOCUMENTS SIGNED UNDER COUNCIL SEAL**
Meeting Date: 25 August 2020

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council policy and delegated authority provides for use of the Council seal prior to notification to Council in specified cases.

2 RECOMMENDATION

That the following schedule of documents to which the Common Seal of the Waipā District Council has been applied under delegated authority be received:

a) Warrants as set out below:

Position for Warrant	Name of Staff
<i>Martin Tobin</i>	<i>Parks and Reserves Leading Hand</i>
<i>James Cooper</i>	<i>Parks and Reserves Leading Hand</i>
<i>Paul van der Hoek</i>	<i>Playground Assets Officer</i>
<i>Eva Cucvarova</i>	<i>Development Engineer Graduate Engineer</i>
<i>Jack Connor</i>	<i>Reticulation Operator</i>
<i>Stephen Bagnall</i>	<i>Parks and Reserves Supervisor</i>
<i>Craig McCurdy</i>	<i>Parks and Reserves Supervisor</i>
<i>Ken Danby</i>	<i>Enforcement Team Leader</i>
<i>Anton Welsh</i>	<i>Enforcement Officer (Contractor)</i>
<i>Christina Foley</i>	<i>Enforcement Officer (Contractor)</i>

COUNCIL REPORT



To: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From: Group Manager Strategy and Community Services
Subject: **TE ARA WAI CONCEPT DESIGNS AND FUNDING**
Meeting Date: 25 August 2020
File Reference: 10452392

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Funding was allocated in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan to design and build a new museum and New Zealand (NZ) land wars exhibition, Te Ara Wai. Studio Pacific Architecture (SPA) were appointed in May 2019 to design the building. From the outset, this project has been dependent on a significant level of external funding. Soon after LTP funding was approved the Provincial Growth Fund (PGF) was delivered by Government and highlighted as a key component of the fundraising plan. Having a Business Case, Commercial and Operational model, and Concept Design with Quantity Surveyors estimates of costs were all required not only to enable staff planning, but to enable robust applications to all Government and non-Government funders.

Considerable work from the entire project team, which is made up of staff, project management from BECA and the architectural team from SPA, has been progressed to enable a Governance decision about the scope of the project and size of the building. A decision on this is now needed so staff can pursue fundraising opportunities.

Initial work on the Functional Design Specification demonstrated that a 3300m² building was required to deliver the full scale Commercial and Operational Model. Initial estimates from Quantity Surveyors suggested that this was an unaffordable option for Waipa District Council.

To mitigate this, work on a second option took place with considerable effort from all involved to re-work the floor plan, Commercial and Operational Model, Business Case and progress a Concept Design on that basis.

This report presents an overview of the two options: the aspirational 3300m² option (Option 1) and the 1633m², value engineered and more modest option (Option 2). Costs associated with each option are presented.

Due to the impacts of COVID-19 on the philanthropic sector and in particular the PGF, the project has been put on hold and staff have recommended that Option 2 is progressed to the 2021-31 Long Term Plan for a Council decision on timing and budget. It is recommended that an application to the Provincial Growth Fund still proceed, with funding being brought forward if the application is successful.

The following appendices accompany this report:

- Appendix 1 – Concept Design Features Report
- Appendix 2 – Commercial and Operational Summary

2 RECOMMENDATION

That

- a) *The report titled 'Te Ara Wai Concept Designs and Funding' (document number 10452392) of Debbie Lascelles, Group Manager Strategy and Community Services be **RECEIVED**;*
- b) *Council **APPROVES** Option two (1633m² Building), at a cost of \$16,693,779, for Te Ara Wai to be submitted for Council consideration in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan;*
- c) *Council **REVOKES** the delegation to the Te Ara Wai Governance Committee to approve applications for funding from external sources;*
- d) *Council **APPROVES** a funding application to the Provincial Growth Fund for \$5,000,000 for the construction of Te Ara Wai.*

3 OPTIONS AND ASSESSMENT

Background

\$12.1 million was allocated in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan for the build of a new museum to house a NZ Land Wars exhibition. \$5.049 million of this is made up of an external fundraising target.

In May 2019, Studio Pacific Architecture (SPA) was appointed to design Te Ara Wai.

On 12 December 2019, Te Ara Wai Governance Committee resolved to support a recommendation to Council that the project proceed with two concept designs. It was flagged at this point that the costs for the full-scale project, which included all the aspirations of stakeholders for the building, was likely to be unaffordable and a second, smaller option would need to be considered.

When the project was started, the PGF was a newly introduced fund and initial fundraising plans projected a large cash injection from this source. As the fund matured and there were more examples of the types of projects that received funding, it became evident that the PGF was unlikely to provide the level of funding first anticipated. Council resolved to proceed with a concept design for both options on 17 December 2019 in order to fully understand the overall scale, layout, design features and materiality of the two building options. This included option one: a 3300 m² building which fully incorporates all the existing functions of the Museum and the Land Wars exhibitions, and option two: an approximate 1650 m² building that does not include the Museum collections, an archives reading room, or a full café within its footprint.

The Functional Design Specification was issued to the Governance Committee by email on 30 January 2020 and finalised on 18 February 2020, incorporating both Governance Committee and staff feedback. This formed the basis for SPA to design the concept for Te Ara Wai.

In parallel to this work, the Commercial and Operational Model was updated to reflect the impact on services able to be delivered in a smaller scale building and understand the corresponding impact on visitor numbers and revenue. This was finalised on 28 February 2020. A summary of the differences between the two Commercial and Operational models is attached in appendix 2. Further explanation of this model will be presented at the meeting. The Business Case was also updated with the new information to support funding applications.

On 30 July 2020, a report was presented to the Te Ara Wai Governance Committee who resolved to:

b) The Te Ara Wai Governance Committee support a staff recommendation to Council that Option two (1633m² Building) for Te Ara Wai is submitted for Council consideration in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan;

c) The Committee notes it's preference that consideration be given to continuing fundraising efforts for the Te Ara Wai project for the 2021/31 Long Term Plan, including the option of increased loan provision.

Options

The aspirational building of 3300m² (Option 1) was derived through workshops, visits to other similar facilities and an analysis of what space would be needed to deliver the full Commercial and Operational model. The floorplan requirements for this option were detailed further in the Functional Design Specification. Early on, the architects, project manager and quantity surveyor flagged that analysis of the cost per square

metre indicated this option would be unaffordable. It would require a level of fundraising that was not achievable. Discussions with the Provincial Development Unit at Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment and local funding organisations confirmed that this was the case. To this end, detailed floor plans were not progressed as part of the concept designs, however, drawings of the aspirational 'look' and building materiality enabled a quantity surveyor estimate to derive a square metre cost.

The project team worked on an alternative floor plan within a range of 1500-1700 square metres (Option 2). The final concept design is 1633 m². A comparison of the floor areas in the table below demonstrates the key differences in areas between this option and the aspirational option. All areas have been reduced, with the most notable changes to collections (no collections or archives store on site), café area, and research spaces. The reductions still allow the same services to be provided to the public, though a smaller programmable exhibition space limits the type of touring exhibitions that can be accommodated. This had the least impact on visitor numbers and allowed the facility to continue to deliver on its original objectives. A coffee cart can be accommodated within the entrance area; however, the removal of the full café is expected to impact on visitation. It is noted that there are other good cafés within walking distance of the proposed facility.

The collections store would need to remain in the existing Museum and this does raise some logistical issues for staff. The collections staff member would need to remain with the Collection and collection objects would need to be transported as required to Te Ara Wai to support exhibitions and education requirements. This is possible but necessitates good planning from staff and will require the purchase of a vehicle that can be used for transportation purposes. Similarly, visitors to the archives collection would need to visit the existing Museum, which is not ideal as it splits services for customers into two buildings. However, this can be managed via a booking system and a research room could be added to Te Ara Wai at a later date if and when budget is secured.

Comparison of floor areas for each model

Description	3300m ² Option 1	1633m ² Option 2	Comments
Entrance	420	140	Incl. café
Exhibitions – Land wars	820	615	
Programmable space	350	189	
Education	220	134	
Visitor amenity/ circulation	195	161	
Exhibition preparation	75	35.5	
Exhibition storage	100	0	
Collections preparation	570	31.5	Incl. collections store
Research	50	0	Existing museum

Archives	50	0	Existing museum
Staff areas	100	100	
Amenity – loading bay, refuse, plant, circulation	350	227	

Concept Designs

The *Concept Design Features Report* (appendix one) demonstrates the concepts that underly the design of the building and surrounding landscaping. Te Ara Wai is connected to both Waipā whenua and Waipā tangata. The concept is designed with these connections in mind. It also incorporates the connections between past, present and future, and the connections between the site and the wider landscape, including the Journeys sites. The design was informed by an iwi engagement document which aims to connect Te Ara Wai to the aspirations and values of mana whenua. It shows the difference in look, feel and building materials between the two options (termed LTP and Aspirational within the document) and demonstrates the potential for Option 2 to expand in the future, if and when budgets allow for this.

It should be noted that the illustrations in appendix one are concept only and are likely to change during preliminary design and detailed design. There is also opportunity for further feedback from stakeholders at each of these stage gates.

Quantity Surveyor estimates of Concept Designs

The initial quantity surveyor report came back with a base build cost for the Option 2 of \$11,085,000 which had a total project cost of **\$18,636,779**. Staff and the Project Manager worked with SPA to further value engineer aspects of the building to reduce costs as much as possible, saving a further \$1,943,000. The final cost of **\$16,693,779** is the cheapest option available to progress this project. Further reductions in cost would compromise the original objectives of the project.

Description	LTP – Option 2	Aspirational – Option 1
Base build cost	\$11,085,000	\$24,470,000
Value engineer savings	\$-1,943,000	
Contingency	\$2,285,500	\$9,330,000
Building/resource consent	\$140,000	\$140,000
FFE	\$510,000	\$510,000
Architect and Design Team fee	\$1,870,000	\$1,870,000
Project Management	\$1,009,279	\$1,009,279
Quantity Surveyor	\$155,000	\$155,000
Comms, Iwi Engagement, hui	\$340,000	\$340,000

Governance Costs	\$58,000	\$58,000
Master planning, Business case development	\$364,000	\$364,000
Internal staff time	\$820,000	\$820,000
Total project cost	\$16,693,779	\$39,066,279
Sqm cost	\$7,395	\$10,440

These budgets include costs of \$1,630,000 which have been incurred to date.

Staff have worked very hard to ensure that the impacts on the project's objectives have been minimised with the reduced floor area. There will be some impact on visitor numbers, but the core components of the Commercial and Operational model can still be delivered. Staff therefore recommend that Option 2 is progressed, as this is the only affordable option. A further comparison of the Commercial and Operational models will be presented at the meeting.

Cost drivers for Museum buildings

Museums are still considered to be well used facilities and are an important part of the leisure market across the world. They can be focal attractions for tourism and can generate revival and renewal of town centres. However, they are not cheap to build. The diverse range of programming requirements results in the need for a complex built solution. This is also the case within Te Ara Wai. Exhibition spaces require high floor to ceiling and column free spaces. In addition, exhibition spaces must accommodate multi-media experiences expected from today's audiences. This means technology requirements are high and it generates additional requirements for noise control materials to allow for different activities to occur in adjacent spaces without spill over. Environmental controls are also required to manage lighting, temperature and humidity. This is required to protect the taonga and artefacts of both permanent exhibitions and visiting collections. Fire control systems also need to be more complex, to ensure that artefacts, not just people are protected in the event of an emergency.

Fundraising Opportunities

When this project began, no one would have predicted that a global pandemic would alter world and local economies. COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the philanthropic sector and these impacts are likely to last for at least a couple of years, though the length of this time period is still largely unknown at this stage. The project was highly dependent on a large capital injection from the PGF, which is administered by the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment. This fund, within the Waikato, is now very focused on employment and redeployment to mitigate redundancies caused by COVID-19. Staff are currently working on an application to the PGF, but believe it is unlikely to be successful. Other funders are also focusing on the social and economic impacts of COVID-19. Dr Bev Gatenby in her report *Waipa DC Community*

Recovery Fund highlighted the significant gap in the philanthropic sector required to fund the social sector.

Staff had prepared a paper to progress a partnership with Momentum Waikato, based on a partnership model improving the chances of securing PGF funds. Further discussions with Momentum Waikato indicated that they thought it unlikely they would be able to raise the necessary funds due to the constraints already mentioned.

Staff submitted an application to the Crown Infrastructure Partners as part of a suite of shovel ready projects, under the Futureproof umbrella (a collaboration between Hamilton City Council, Waipa District Council and Waikato District Council). However, this was declined in the first round.

Waipa District Council is under pressure to keep rates at an affordable level and across the organisation all projects were reviewed on this basis. Due to the unlikelihood of securing philanthropic funding in the near future, the decision was made to stop spending money on the project and put it on hold until a realistic funding plan can be advanced. Staff have recommended that the project recommence with final designs in FY 25/26 and construction in 26/27, however a final decision about timing will be determined by Council as part of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan deliberations currently underway.

Council was successful in securing a \$1m grant from Trust Waikato for the project. Trust Waikato would need to be notified of a delay to the project and discussions would need to be held with them about the chances of re-applying for a later construction timetable.

All associated streetscaping in the Te Awamutu Hub area have also been put on hold, as these were to align with the Te Ara Wai build and landscaping as an integral part of the Hub concept. The exception to this is Market Street, which needs minor safety improvements to be progressed in the first three years of the 21-31 LTP to resolve pedestrian, cycling and speed management issues. The district spatial plan is a vital piece of work that will inform these remaining streetscape projects when they recommence.

All current Te Ara Wai Governance meetings will be put on hold until the project recommences. The decision to apply to the PGF was made post the 30 July Te Ara Wai Governance meeting and this Committee has the delegations needed to approve funding applications. This means that these delegations need to be revoked in order for the Council to approve an application.

Financial/risk considerations

\$12.1 million was allocated in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan for the build of a new museum to house a NZ Land Wars exhibition. \$5.049 million of this is made up of an external fundraising target.

\$1,630,000 has been expended to date to progress the project and is included in the budgets presented in this report.

\$7,066,260 was allocated in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan as loans funding toward the build, with a further \$3,612,000 allocated to a social space between Te Ara Wai and the Library. If both of these sums are combined for the project, this allows a total of \$10,678,260 from loans funding. With a total budget of 16,693,779 for Option 2, this leaves a fundraising target of \$6,015,519.

It should also be noted that the new facility is associated with a net operating expenditure of \$2,080,235 per annum in comparison to the \$799,724 which is currently spent on annual operations. This increase will have an impact on rates and the recommendation to delay this spend is cognisant of the economic recovery that faces our communities.

Staff will continue to pursue funding opportunities for large funds, including those that come out of central government and/or recovery planning for COVID-19 as they become available. In the instance that a good proportion of the funds can be secured before 25/26, then the project can be brought forward. It is recommended that the 2021-31 Long Term Plan make a note of this decision to enable this flexibility.

Risk considerations

If the application to the PGF is unsuccessful, it is possible that the fundraising target identified is unrealistic and unobtainable, unless some other central government fund becomes available. There is a further risk that escalations within the construction industry during the period that this project is on hold will make the project less affordable than it is currently.

There is a risk that iwi and community stakeholders will be unhappy with the delay and view the project being put on hold as a lack of commitment from Waipa District Council to telling the District's stories.

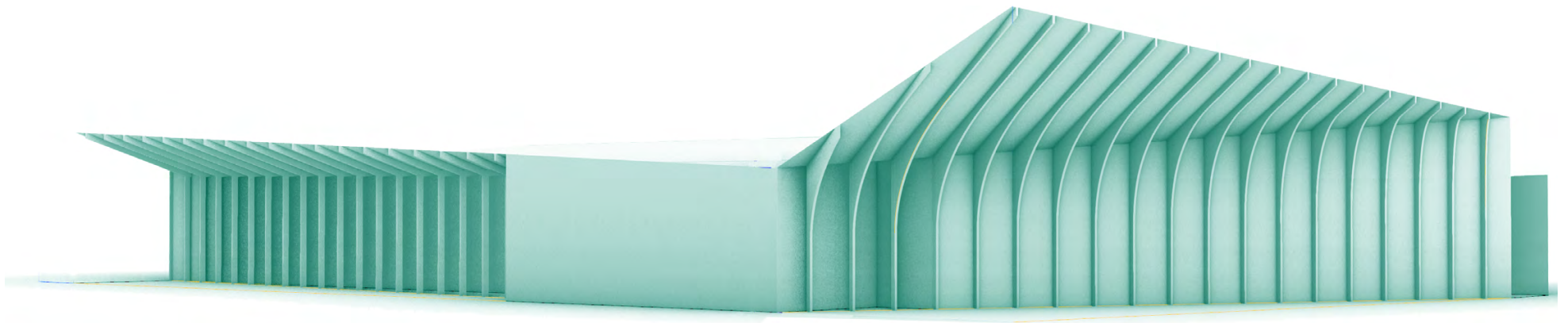


Debbie Lascelles

GROUP MANAGER STRATEGY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Appendix 1

Concept Design Features Report



Te Ara Wai

DESIGN FEATURES REPORT

Prepared for Waipā District Council



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

25.05.2020

Issue for Concept Design - Revision C
To be read with Concept Design - Outline Specifications and Reports
and Concept Design Drawings

studiopacificarchitecture

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01 Executive Summary

01 Executive Summary

Scope

Scope of this report

This document describes the completion of Concept Design and is prepared for formal sign-off by Waipā District Council. This document should be read with the Concept Design Drawings and the Concept Design – Outline Specification and Reports that were issued for preparation of a Concept Design Cost Estimation by BECA.

This report summarises the design approach, iwi considerations, spatial planning for the building and the surrounding landscape.

This document covers the Architectural, Landscape and Consultant team design for the Te Ara Wai building and landscape within the site boundaries. Functional briefing for the Streetscape and Landscape component is yet to be undertaken and when this is complete the overall Te Ara Wai Streetscape Masterplan will include this component of Concept Design.

Separate works necessary to the Te Ara Wai building fall outside the scope of this document. This report does not address the design of exhibition fit-outs, the Spokes projects, or for retailers or other lessees and users of Te Ara Wai facilities.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Pirongia

Mount Pirongia

01 Executive Summary

The Concept

The Concept Design options are:

Aspirational Option - based on an aspirational budget. Including the appropriate specification for Te Ara Wai to meet the aspirational and functional briefing.

Long Term Plan (LTP) Option - based on the Long Term Plan budget.

Reduction of quality of specification (eg: cladding), lesser focus on aspirational design brief, inclusion of cultural narratives.

The Concept

Te Ara Wai is connected to the Waipā whenua, connected to the Waipā tangata. The concept has derived from a desire to create these connections, these Ara. Connections between the past, the present and the future. Connections between the site and the wider landscape, the Te Awamutu town centre, Selwyn Reserve, the Mangahoi stream and the wider journeys sites.

The concept design has been underpinned by the gift of the Kaupapa Kōrero – Iwi engagement document. This document is the foundational iwi overview for the Te Ara Wai project. Within this document are the tools to connect Te Ara Wai to the aspirations and values of the Mana Whenua. The concept design has used the Pūrākau, the design narratives offered within the Kaupapa Kōrero, to realise a design that reflects the Waipā identity.

The whakairo whenua, the landscape, has been given the Pūrākau: TE ARA KI ONAMATA - The path to our past. A place to hold stories of past and present. The landscape is a pathway to Te Ara Wai and provides geometries that draw and guide people towards the building.

These geometries are echoed in the form of Te Ara Wai. In essence Te Ara Wai is a simple, humble form that graces Mahoe Street with a civic presence. A generous forecourt, the gathering space, is defined by a dramatic angular front façade that echoes the lines in the landscape forms, and draws in people from all directions. The simplicity of form is disguised and elevated by the defining feature of the building; a roof that folds and lifts, and welcomes people into the building. The roof is defining of the Pūrākau: TE ARA KI ANAMATA – The Path to the Future, a pointer from the stories within to the future ahead; an element to lift up the imagination.

The roof cantilevers over the whakairo whenua beneath it, extending a sheltering gesture and invoking a conversation with the curved and inclined wall that leads up to the entry. The roof offers a sense of lightness to the building, an inflection towards the sky. Structural ribs support the roof and establish a rhythm that wrap around three sides of the façade to Selwyn Park. The ribs are grounding and give a sense of solidity in contrast to the lightness of the roof. The inflection of the roof and the plan of the building culminate at the entry point of the building, the atrium. Set back into the site yet prised off the body of the building, the atrium is a connecting element that links the landscape, the library and the park beyond. It provides visual connections through the site, it prepares the visitor for the narratives within, and is the threshold between pathways of past and future.

Beyond the atrium Te Ara Wai sets back and defines a courtyard space between the library and Te Ara Wai. Again over this courtyard the roof lifts and peels and continues its upward journey to acknowledge Selwyn Park and the connections beyond. The courtyard is activated on all sides; including openings from the library, the atrium, the park and Te Ara Wai.

01 Executive Summary

Approach to Design and Planning

Approach to Design and Planning

The planning of Te Ara Wai reflects the aspiration to foster kaitiakitanga, guardianship, of the taonga within. It places the permanent galleries at the heart of the building where they are the most insulated and protected spaces. Te Ara Wai adopts an arrangement of internal planning on two major lineal axes. The galleries are flanked to the north by a bar of circulation and amenity, and to the south by the back of house and plant spaces that break off the singular form and set back along the southern boundary. To the east of the galleries is a wing that positions the education space on the park frontage with access to an education courtyard and the opportunity to have direct access to the temporary galleries located in the northern corner of the building. The temporary galleries, a space of hope, of new challenges, is a flexible space that can be divided into two galleries or combined into one larger space. It can open to the park, to the courtyard and to the education space.

Te Ara Wai employs a fabric first approach to its servicing strategy. Embedded sustainability drivers have resulted in a well insulated, well sealed envelope design for the walls and roof that meets the specifications set out by not only the services engineer but simultaneously meets the fire and acoustic requirements.

Future Expansion

This report also demonstrates how the site masterplan is inclusive of future expansion to allow for several of the briefing components of the larger initial Option 1, described in the Functional Design Specification.

Consents and Coordination

A review of the Waipā District Plan has been undertaken and the Te Ara Wai project will require a resource consent, owing to the size of the building being in excess of 1000m², and the lack of any on-site carparking. While not triggered by the design of the building, resource consent will also be required under the National Environment Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil and the Waikato Regional Plan to disturb the soil at the site given its past use and the noted presence of contaminants at the site. A consenting strategy will be developed as the design of the project progresses in the Preliminary Design stage.

Concept Design documentation has been received and coordinated by Studio Pacific from the Services Engineers eCubed Building Workshop, Structural Engineers Dunning Thornton Consultants, Acoustic Engineers AES Solutions, and Fire Engineers Beca, and Tonkin & Taylor – Geotechnical, Planning, Site Remediation and Traffic.



Mount Kakepuku



<https://www.waikatonz.com/experiences/walking-hiking-trails/lake-ngaroto/>

Lake Ngāroto, Waikato

01 Executive Summary

Briefing

Briefing

The briefing information for this project has been developed during the Functional Design Briefing stage July-December 2019 and culminated with the issue of the Functional Design Specification document, dated 07th Feb 2020.

This document outlined the core aspirations, iwi considerations, functional brief, area and briefing schedules and proposed initial planning options.

The key founding documents that have been incorporated into the Functional Design Specification include:

- The Concept Masterplan Plan – Phase Two, 07.09.2018, Locales
- Te Ara Wai Commercial and Operational Model Option 2, 19.02.2020, Neil Anderson Consulting

During the Concept Design Stage the design team has presented design progress updates via Project Control Group meetings with the WDC Project team. Design development has been documented via Progress Reports and Presentations issued to WDC and then discussed during PCG meetings. There have been four PCG meetings during the Concept Design stage - March to mid May 2020.

Functional briefing documents will be constantly reviewed throughout the design phases of this project with more detailed information being added as the project continues.

Iwi Working Group

Iwi working group workshops have continued throughout concept design via video conferencing. Shane Te Ruki and Henriata Nicholas have been working collaboratively with Studio Pacific to guide and finalise the concept design.

On 15th April Shane and Henriata presented a draft of the Kaupapa Kōrero - Iwi Engagment document. The Kaupapa Kōrero is the foundational Māori overview for the Te Ara Wai project.

The design team has used the Kaupapa Kōrero, and in particular the section TOHUTOHU KAIHOAHOA - Architect's Brief, as a guide to inform the conceptual drivers and the form and expression of the landscape and the Te Ara Wai building.



01 Sketch - Henriata Nicholas 31.10.19
nts

02 The Setting

02 The Setting

Project Objectives

Te Ara Wai must connect the Waipā histories, the Waipā achievements and form an identity for the Waipā district.

Key objectives for Te Ara Wai have been identified in the founding briefing documents and from these we have made the following summary:

Key Objectives

- Enacting positive social change
- Increase visitation/tourism to the District
- Be a social hub for locals with repeat visitation

Focus Areas

The Commercial and Operational Model defines four essential areas that will enable Te Ara Wai to deliver the visitation activity, the experiences, the services and the amenities that are required to meet the objectives.

- Manaakitanga
- Visitor Experience - Public Hours
- Visitor Experience - Special Occasions
- Visitor Experience - Group Programmes

Aspirational Brief

- Te Ara Wai should be a connector of the community and be connected to its people. The heart of Te Awamutu.
- Reflect Waipā iwi within the architecture
- Should express the Waipā sense of place. The Waipā whenua.
- Kaitiakitanga is the core responsibility of Te Ara Wai. To foster guardianship.
- Should form an identity for the Waipā district. Express Waipā narratives, Waipā histories.
- Support the theme 'Tangata Whenua to Tangata + Whenua'. The building as healing rangona.
- Should express wai/water within the architecture
- An architecture of simplicity, distinction, authenticity and honesty.

Functional Brief

- Te Ara Wai Discovery Centre is to be a cojoint museum and New Zealand Lands Wars centre.
- Concept Design to include; A Discovery Centre located on the identified site, Option 2, with reduced facilities, based on the Long Term Plan budget, approximately 1550m².
- Areas of aspirational enhancements to be identified for additional funding
- Spaces briefing;
- Entry and welcoming spaces - 150m²
- Gallery spaces – permanent - 650m², temporary 200m²
- Education -140m²
- Staff: open plan office, meeting room, wc facilities - 65m²
- Plating Up Kitchen - 25m²
- Workshop Space - 77m²
- Back of House - Plant, Loading Bay - 175m²
- Circulation - 65m²
- Research/Archives/Collections - offsite
- Number of staff - 14.1 FTE
- Connect to the library, connect to the park

02 The Setting

Iwi Aspirations

What resonates with iwi

These are the aspirations set out in the Functional Design Specification.

- Te Ara Wai will be successful if iwi can see, hear and feel themselves reflected within it.
- Iwi representation is genuine in the conception, design, development and delivery of Te Ara Wai
- The appropriate kawa/tikanga is embedded in the design from the outset
- Support Te Ao Māori protocols by appropriately designed spaces, eg for pōwhiri and repatriating taonga
- A home for taonga and an environment that can support the spiritual, cultural and emotional expressions and outpouring that may be expected.
- Iwi mahi toi to be embedded in the project design and critical to the design narrative.

Kaupapa Kōrero
 Mana Whenua aspirations
 Mana Whenua narratives and values
 Principles of Mātauranga Maori
 Taumauri touchstones
 Pūrākau narratives

Kaupapa Kōrero

Iwi Engagement document

The foundational Māori overview for the Te Ara Wai project. This document is to be used for iwi engagement by the design team to enable the cultural design story of Te Ara Wai to be realised.

The Kaupapa Kōrero applies principles of Mātauranga Māori and Taumauri touchstones informed from a Māori world view to enable the design to encapsulate the Mana Whenua aspirations and the Mana Whenua narratives and values for this project.

Within the Kaupapa Kōrero the TOHUTOHU KAIHOAHOA - Architect Brief, identifies a set of Pūrākau - Design Narratives for the overall centre and the Tūranga within it.

This Concept Design has focused on several of those Tūranga and identified areas within these spaces that would be suitable for cultural integrations and iwi artworks. The intention is that all of the Tūranga will have areas identified for mahi toi during Preliminary Design.

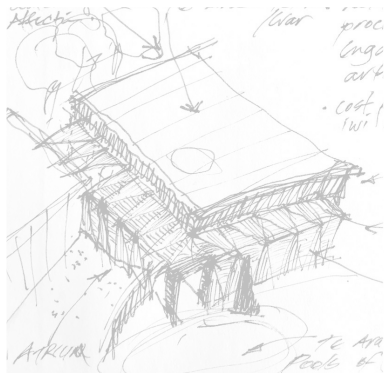
When the Concept Design has been adopted, then iwi can be engaged through a process to work on the identified cultural integrations. Preliminary design should allow the working group to identify costs associated with this for those art integrations that work in harmony with the architecture of the build design and its function to create a balance between function, form and cultural interpretation.



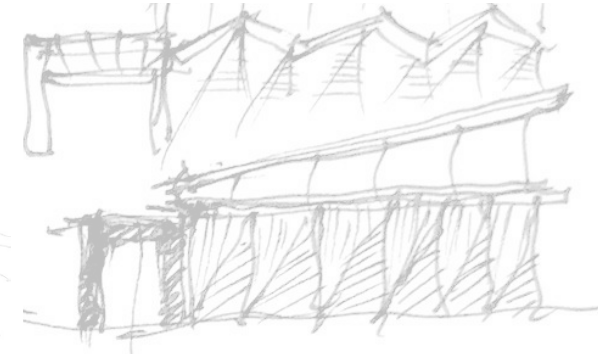
Precedent images from the Kaupapa Kōrero document

02 The Setting

Conceptual Drivers and Pūrākau



Early concept design sketches



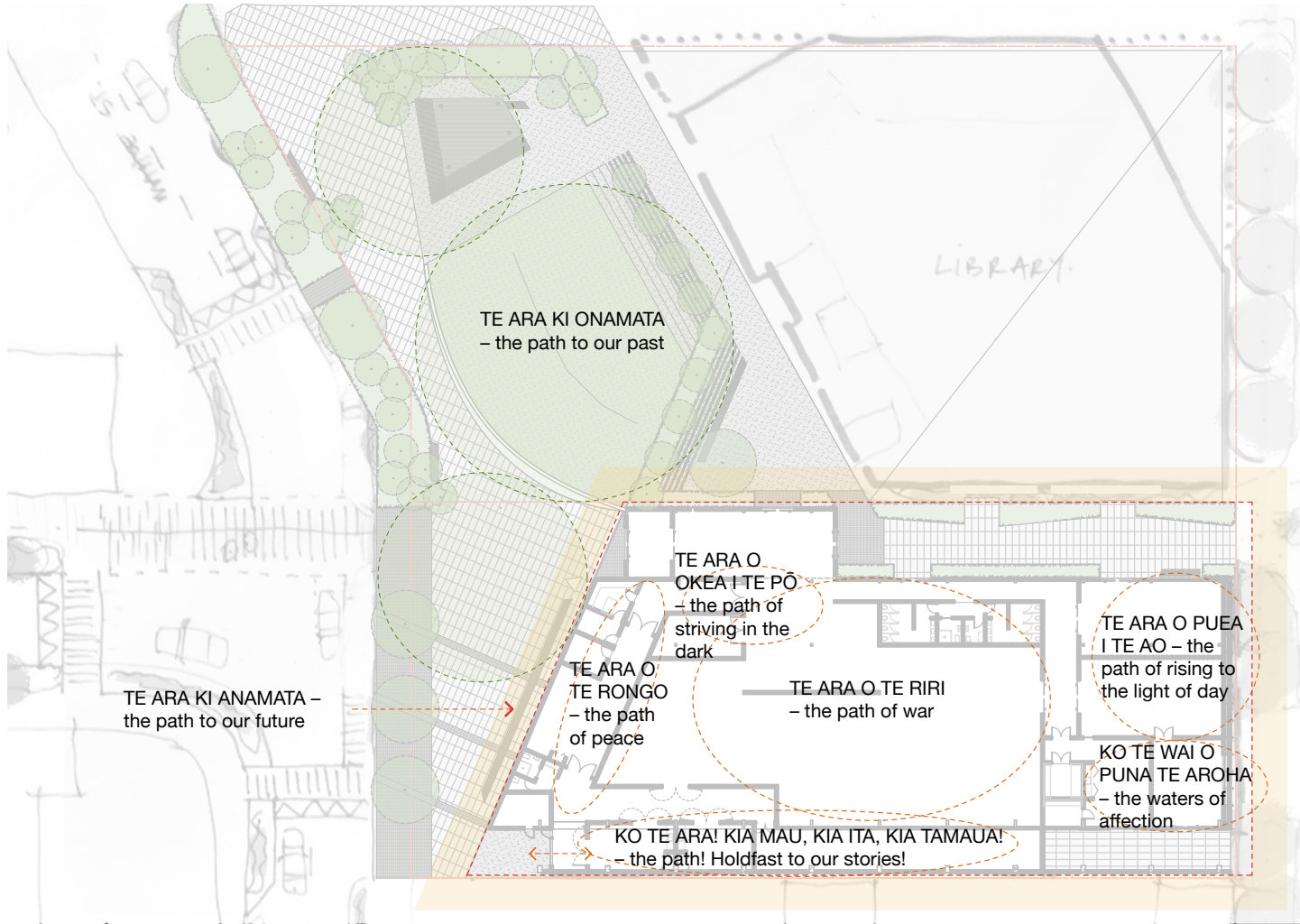
Pūrākau - design narrative for each Tūranga

TE ARA KI ONAMATA – the path to our past	Historic relevance	Whakairo Whenua - Landscaping
TE ARA KI ANAMATA – the path to our future	Memories that sit within the landscape	Te Ara Wai - External
TE ARA O TE RIRI – the path of war	Ground-truthing, let the stories be told, the release	Permanent Galleries
TE ARA O TE RONGO – the path of peace	Waging of peace as tears spill forth	Staff Spaces
TE ARA O OKEA I TE PŌ – the path of striving in the dark	Within the darkness there is light	Uenuku Gallery
TE ARA O PUEA I TE AO – the path of rising to the light of day	New challenges, hope, partnership	Temporary Galleries
KO TE WAI O PUNA TE AROHA – the waters of affection	A welcoming of new connections, possibilities and	Education Area
KO TE ARA! KIA MAU, KIA ITA, KIA TĀMAUA!	opportunities	Back of House Areas
– the path! Holdfast to our stories!		



02 The Setting

Pūrākau - Design Narratives



Within Concept Design the Pūrākau for each Tūranga has been used to drive the form and expression of the design.

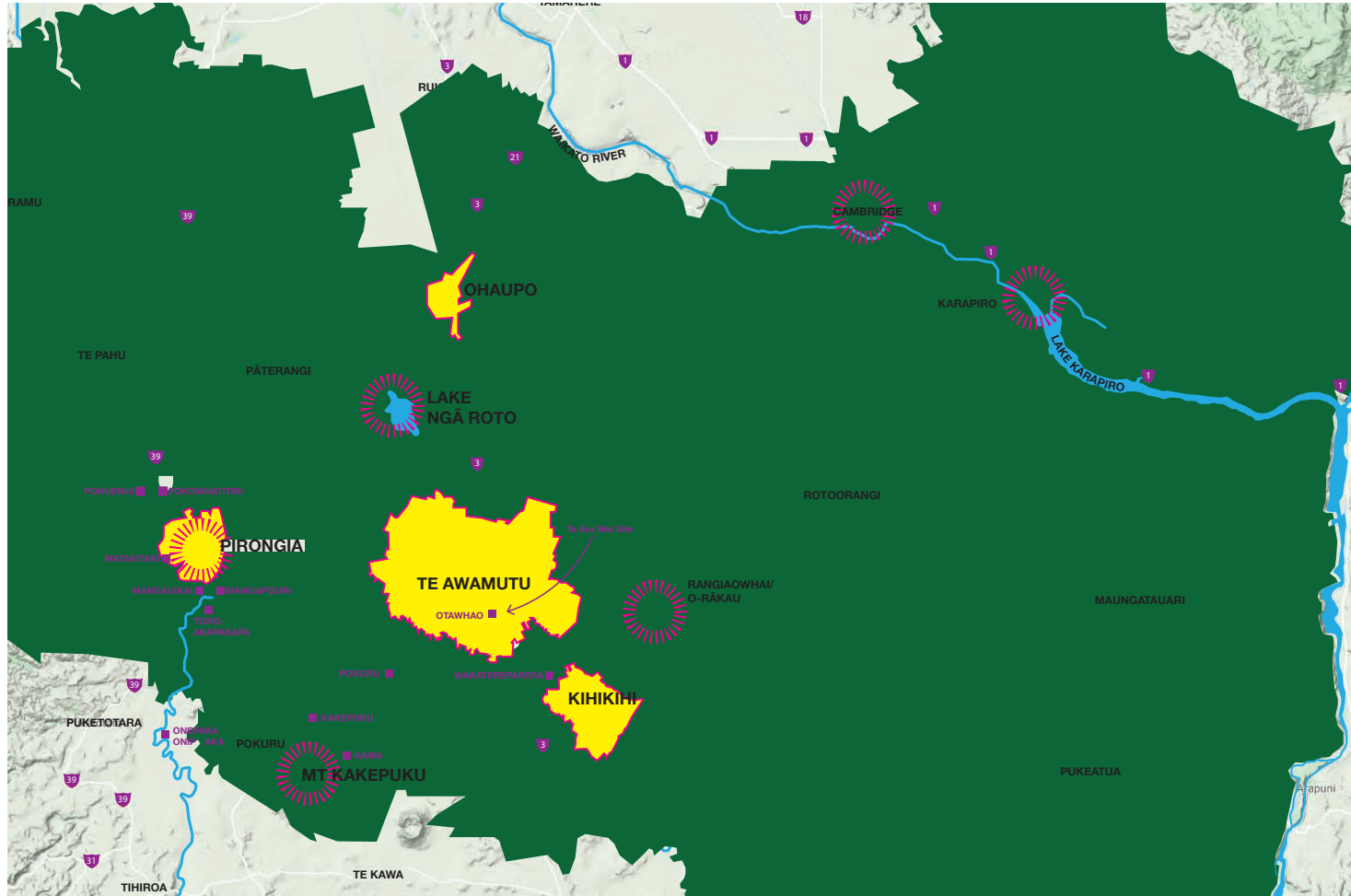
Concept Design has focused predominately on two Tūranga:
 - Te Ara Ki Onamata - The Landscaping
 - Te Ara Ki Anamata - Te Ara Wai External

During Preliminary Design the Pūrākau of the interior Tūranga will be developed.

02 The Setting

Regional Context

Landscape features & spoke sites



The Waipā district has several significant natural features from significant maunga (mountains) and awa (waterways) to the extensive peat lakes and wetlands.

Linked with these are the historic and cultural markers that make up the spoke sites of 'Te Ara Wai Journeys'.

Reference and connection to these wider natural and cultural sites will be a key aspect of the Te Ara Wai building and landscape concept.

Key

- MĀORI FORTIFICATIONS
- WATERWAY AND WATER BODY
- TOWN CENTRES
- ⊙ TE ARA WAI JOURNEYS

02 The Setting

Regional Context

Landscape features & spoke site images



Kahikatea forest



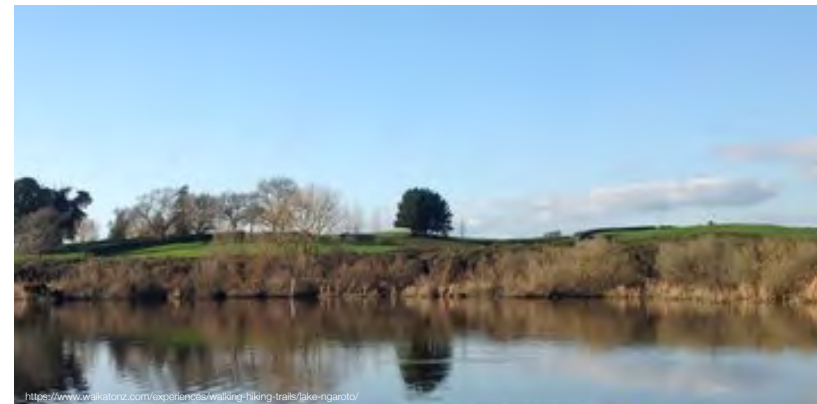
Fortifications sites



Pirongia Maunga



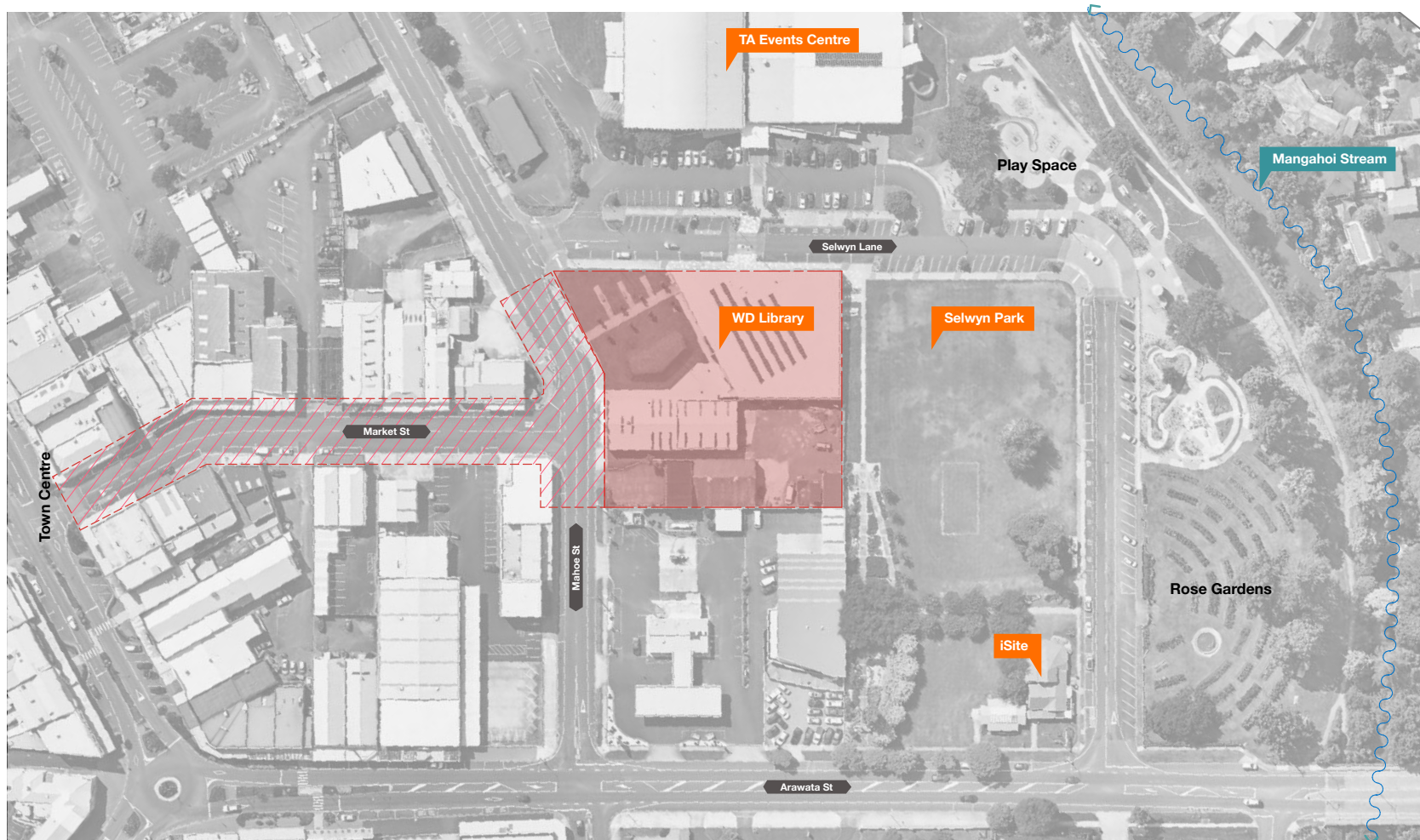
Pou at the recovery site of Uenuku



Lake Ngā Roto

02 The Setting

Site Context



Key

- Te Ara Wai site boundary
- Streetscape project design boundary (final extent TBC)

The Te Ara Wai site is located near the town centre of Te Awamutu. The bordering streets of Mahoe, Selwyn and Arawata provide key connections to the wider site. Market St is part of a future streetscape upgrade project that will help strengthen ties of the Te Ara Wai site back to the town centre.

Bordering the site are several key public amenities, namely the Waipa district library, Selwyn Reserve, and the rose gardens and play space along the Mangahoi Stream.

A considered approach to site adjacencies and wider connections is a key part of the design process for Te Ara Wai.

01 Site Context Plan

02 The Setting

Site Analysis



Solar access and prevailing wind



Connectivity



Entrances and frontages



Building massing opportunities

These diagrams look at the factors that will inform the design moves for the immediate Te Ara Wai Site.

Solar access and Prevailing Wind

Tracking sun paths will inform decisions about orientation of the spaces on the site. Spaces will be located to maximise sun where its best enjoyed. Monitoring heat gains at different times of the day is necessary to design an appropriate external envelope.

Entrances and frontages

Identifying the site edges that are active, that are best suited for the front entries, and edges that will need to accommodate servicing.

Connectivity

Key routes and connections as outlined in the Te Awamutu Town Concept Plan and Te Awamutu Hub Precinct Plan will be adopted.

The community spine and the focus on the Mangaohoi Stream influence the layout of Te Ara Wai and will inform the design strategies.

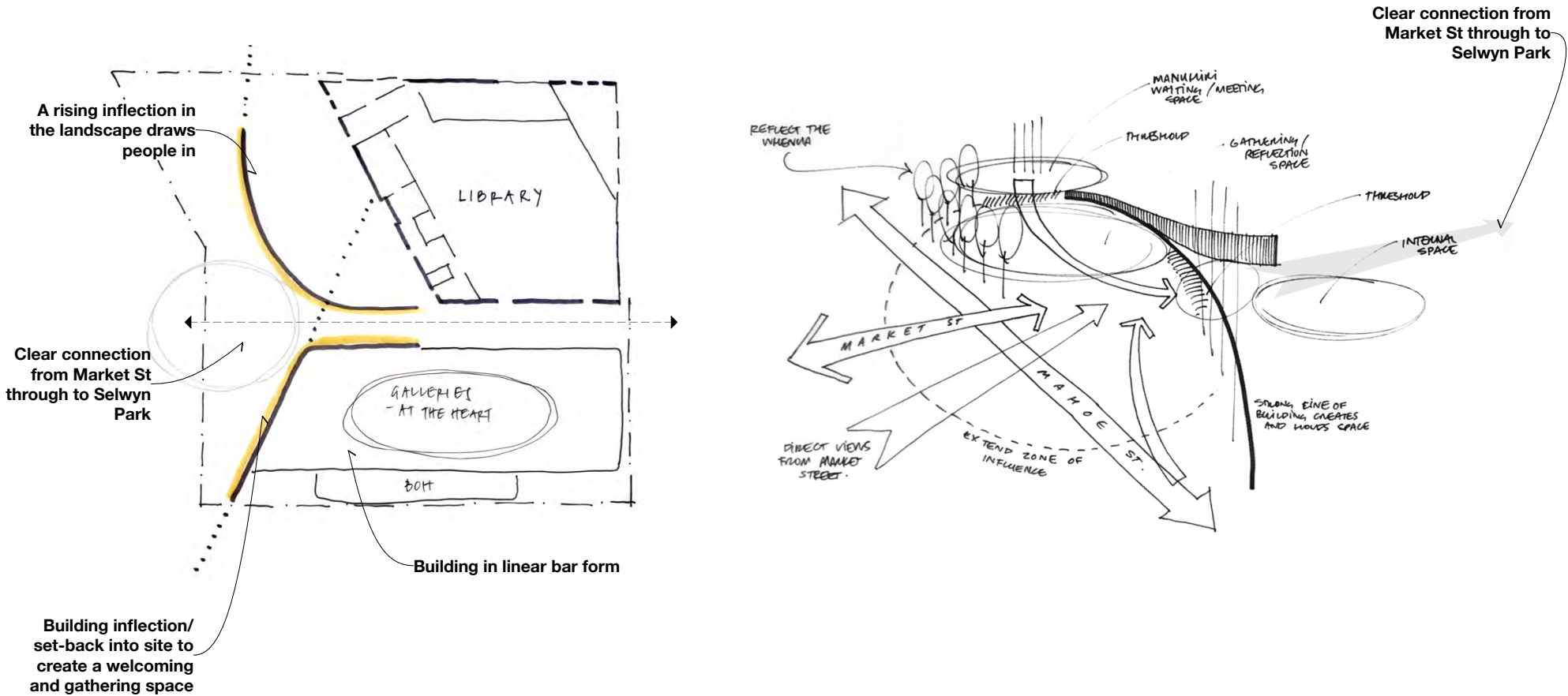
Building massing opportunities

This diagram maps out the massing moves as a result of the Site Analysis diagrams.

02 The Setting

Masterplan Key Moves

The masterplan builds upon the key moves and aspirations of the 'Te Ara Wai Hub Precinct Plan' report, the 'Kaupapa Kōrero' document and captures further design development and discussions with the wider project team. It provides a clear framework for further design development of both the landscape and building of Te Ara Wai.



03 The Landscape

03 The Landscape

Tūranga - Landscape

TE ARA KI ONAMATA - The path to our past



MAURI ORA PRINCIPLES.

Te Ara Wai and its tūranga (location) must recognise, reflect and enable these Principles

RANGATIRATANGA:

KAITIAKITANGA:

MANAAKITANGA:

WAIKUATANGA:

KOTAHITANGA:

WHANAUNGATANGA:

MĀTAURANGA MĀORI:

TAUAMURI TOUCHSTONES.

Te Ara Wai and its tūranga (location) will be tested against these touchstones.

WHENUA:

WAI:

MAURI:

WHARE:

TANGATA WHENUA:

RANGI:

WHAKAPAPA:

WAIKUATANGA:

WĀNAGA:

WHANAUNGATANGA:

PŪRĀKAU - Design Narrative

TE ARA KI ONAMATA - The path to our past
Historic Relevance

- A connection forged with the whenua and surrounding landscape through planting and material selection – grounded with natural and local materials
- The rising wall follows a welcoming curve that flows to the entrance and has the potential to reveal narratives related to the land
- The rising wall creates a sense of uplift and a peeling back of layers to reveal what is below
- A considered approach to the arrival sequence, including establishing sight lines and routes for formal powhiri
- A sense of space and identity

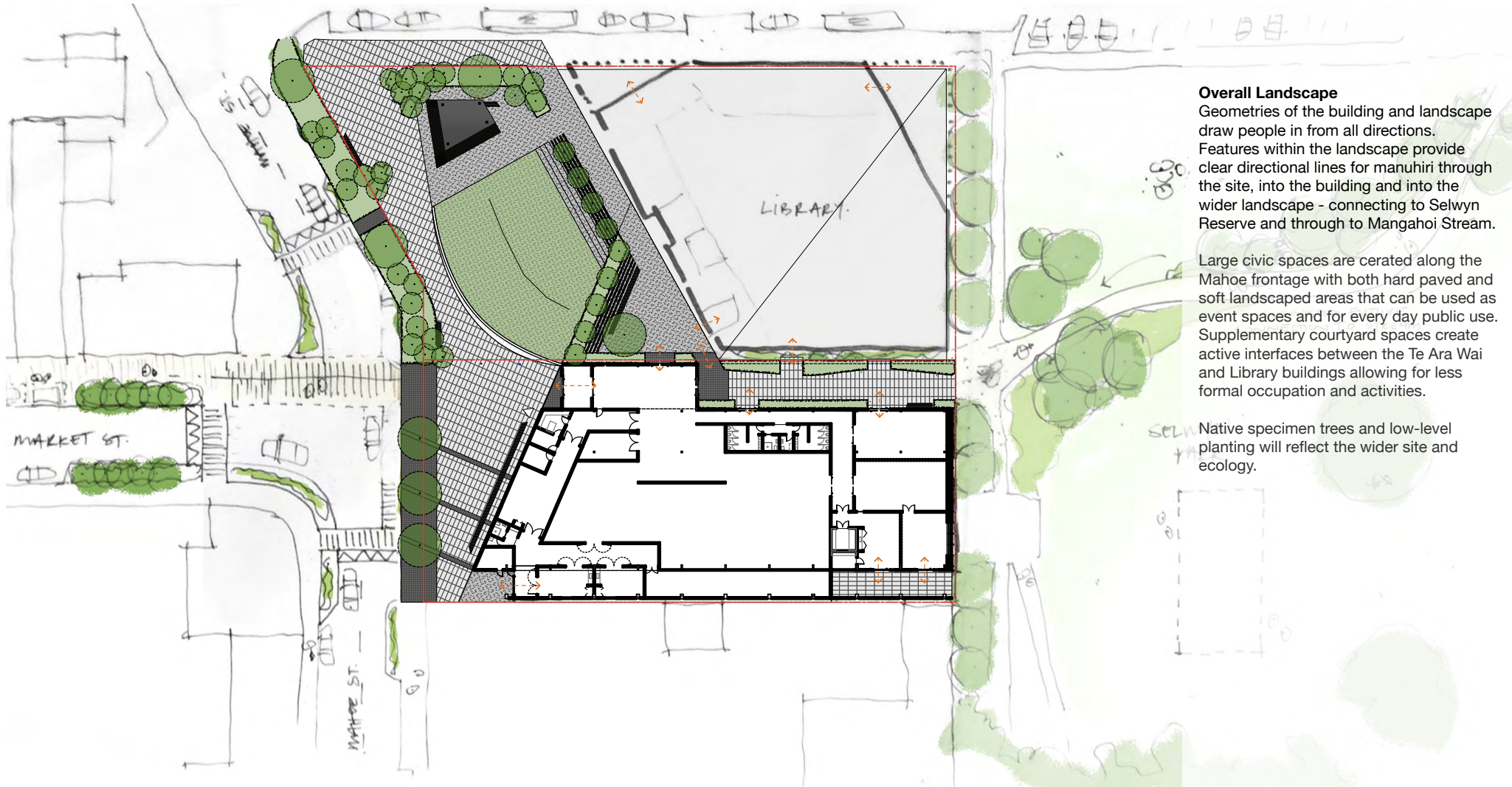
Te Ara Wai

studiopacificarchitecture

SK-268

03 The Landscape

Overall Landscape Plan



Overall Landscape
 Geometries of the building and landscape draw people in from all directions. Features within the landscape provide clear directional lines for manuhiri through the site, into the building and into the wider landscape - connecting to Selwyn Reserve and through to Mangahoi Stream.

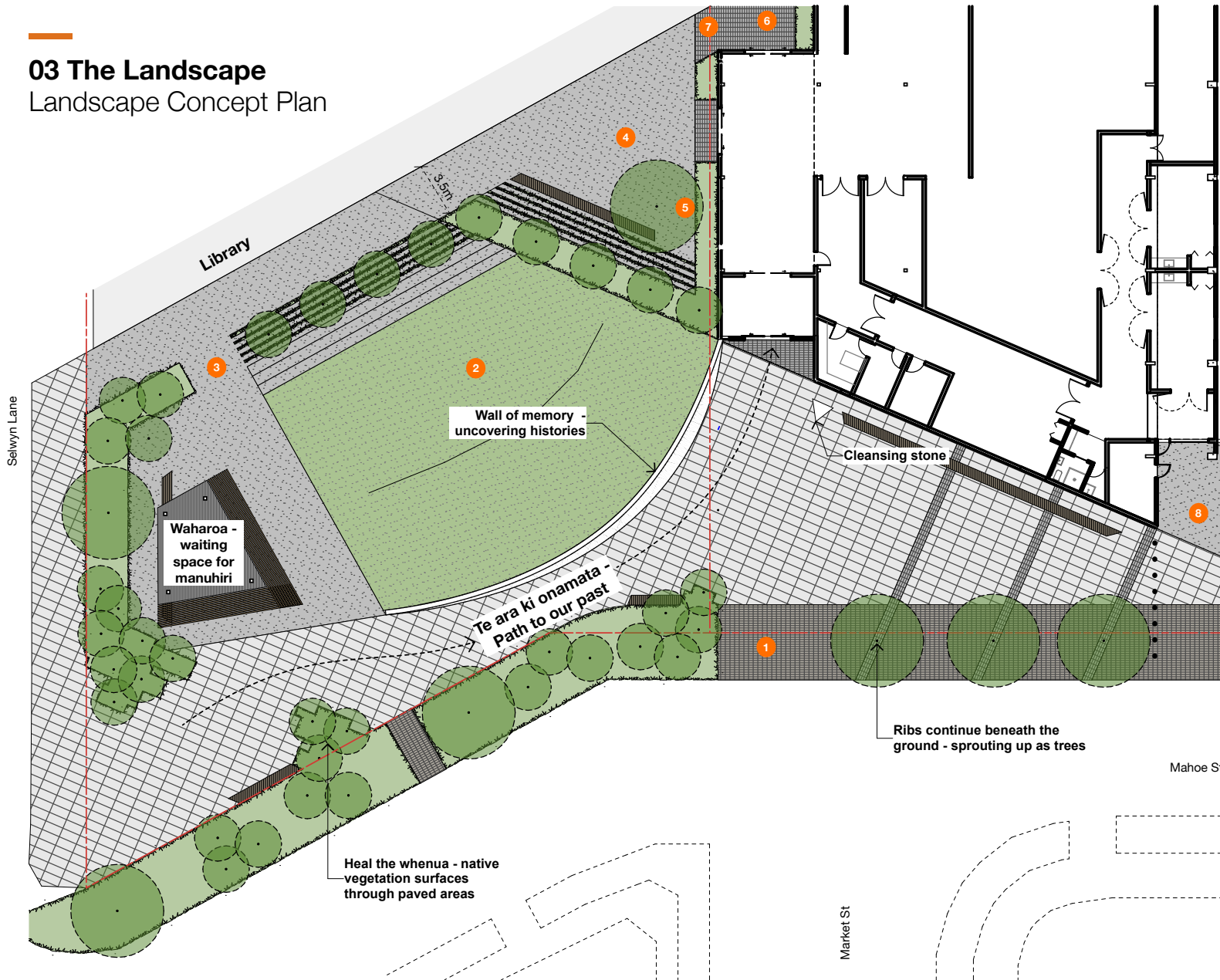
Large civic spaces are created along the Mahoe frontage with both hard paved and soft landscaped areas that can be used as event spaces and for every day public use. Supplementary courtyard spaces create active interfaces between the Te Ara Wai and Library buildings allowing for less formal occupation and activities.

Native specimen trees and low-level planting will reflect the wider site and ecology.

1 Plan
 1:500 at A3

03 The Landscape

Landscape Concept Plan



Key

- 1 Market/Mahoe st entrance
- 2 Sculpted lawn
- 3 Path to Library
- 4 Outdoor spill out space for coffee cart / event space etc.
- 5 Area for mobility scooter, cycle stands and dog tie up
- 6 Courtyard space and connection through to Mangahoi stream
- 7 Gated access to courtyard area
- 8 Service access

Notes

Streetscape design shown is indicative only

01 Landscape Plan
1:250

Te Ara Wai

studiopacificarchitecture SK-270

03 The Landscape

Landscape Materiality and Precedents



01



03



05



08



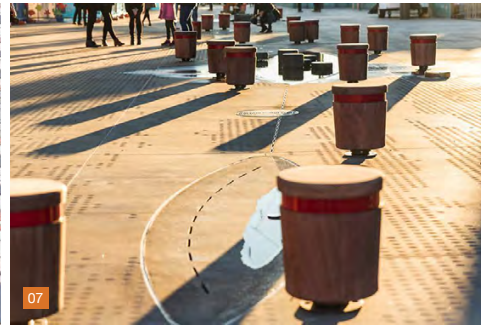
06



02



04



07



09

01 - Kahikatea forest - Te Awamutu
02 - Native planting - Silo Park/Wynyard Quarter

03 - Sculpted lawn - Limelight Meyer Studio
04 - Ngā Whāriki Manaaki - Avon River, Christchurch

05 - Carved waharoa - Te Awamutu
06 - Detailed paving pattern
07 - Daldy Street paving detail and seating - Wraight and Associates

08 - Pukeahu Memorial - Wraight and Associates - Wellington
09 - Paving through planting - Silo Park/Wynyard Quarter

03 The Landscape

Tūranga - Areas for mahi toi

TE ARA KI ONAMATA - The path to our past



Opportunities for Mahi Toi
 The landscape presents opportunities to reflect iwi/hapū specific narratives which will enrich the overall experience of the landscape and aid in preparing manuhiri for the exhibits within Te Ara Wai.

5. Detailing within paving and paving patterns

To be developed further with Shane Te Ruki and Henriata Nicholas

01 Landscape Birdseye View

1. Structural LVL/glulam fins/ structure of waharoa - can incorporate surface pattern that has narratives that are iwi/hapū specific

4. Cleansing stone/sculptural feature at entry

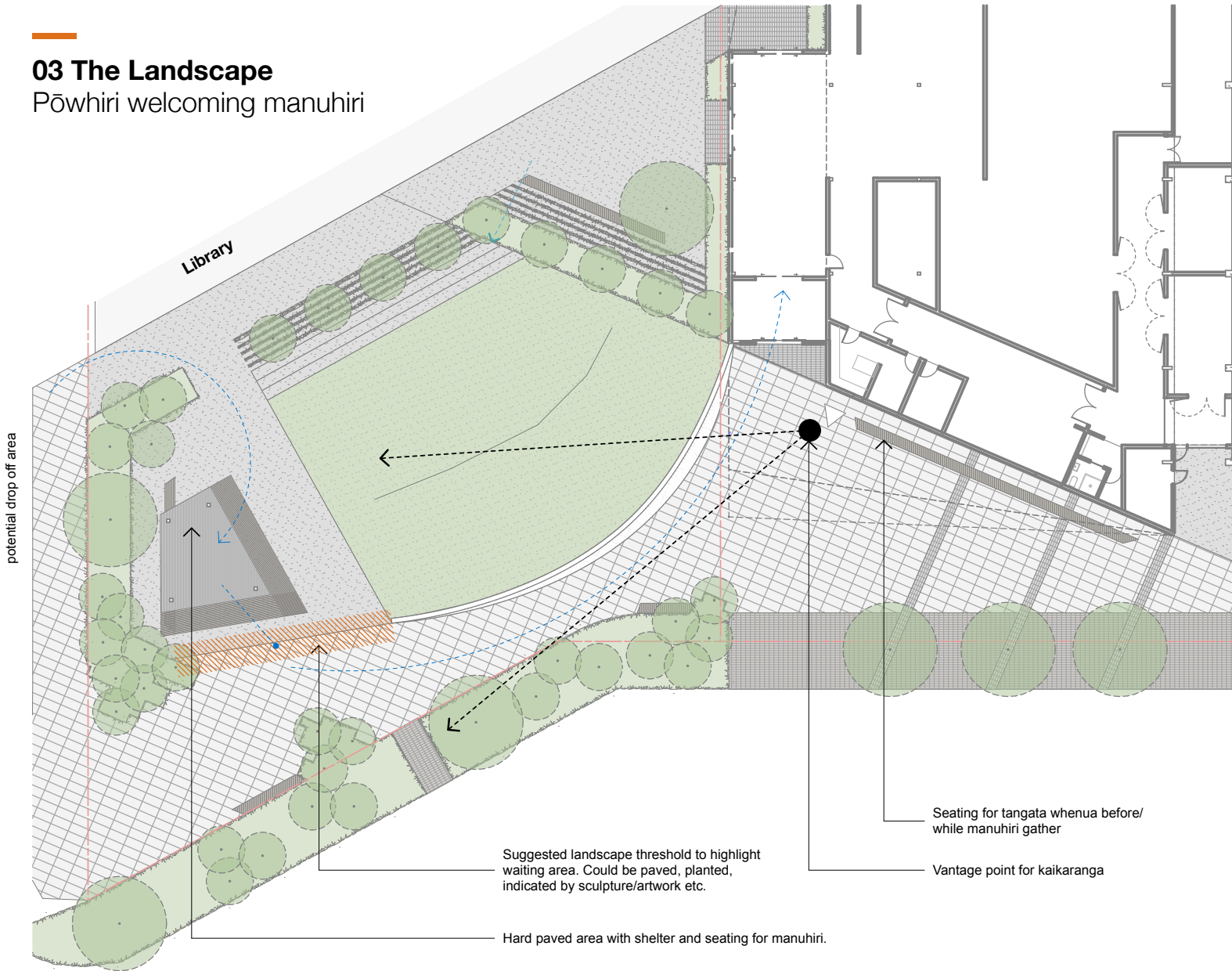
3. Native planting palette

2. Patterning/texturing of memory wall

6. Potential sculpture/artwork within sculpted lawn

03 The Landscape

Pōwhiri welcoming manuhiri

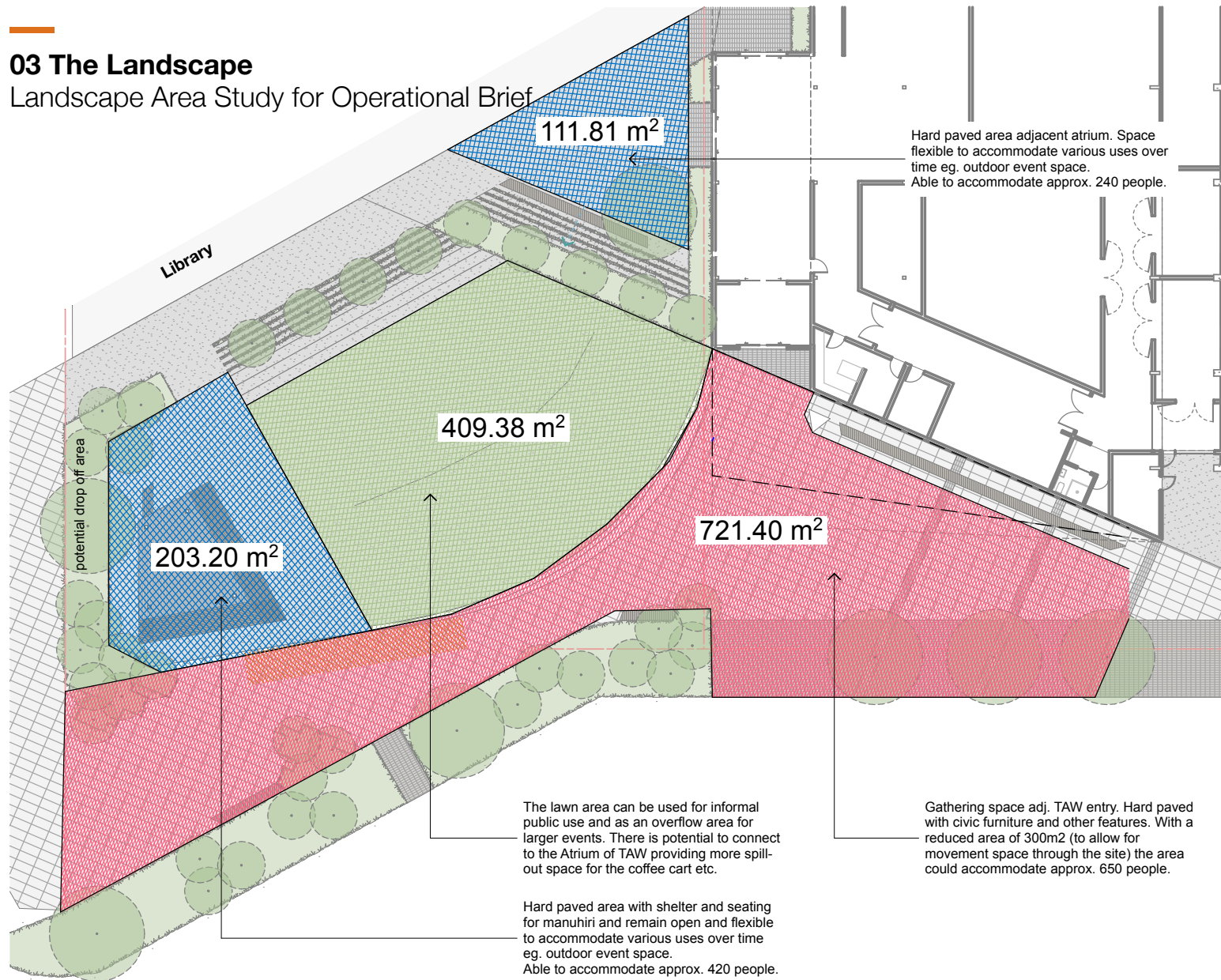


Pōwhiri
 Holding a formal pōwhiri was a key driver of the landscape design. Key features within the landscape create a layered approach to enter Te Ara Wai including shelter for manuhiri, clear thresholds setting up gather areas and clear lines of sight for kaikaranga.

01 Landscape Plan
 1:250

03 The Landscape

Landscape Area Study for Operational Brief



Landscape Areas

The Operational and Commercial brief outlined the need for outdoor event spaces within the landscape. The design allows for several areas that could potentially be used for a variety of events and functions.

Note: user calculations based on 2.17 standing people per m² (as per guidance from Neil Anderson)

1 Landscape Plan
1:250

04 The Building

04 The Building

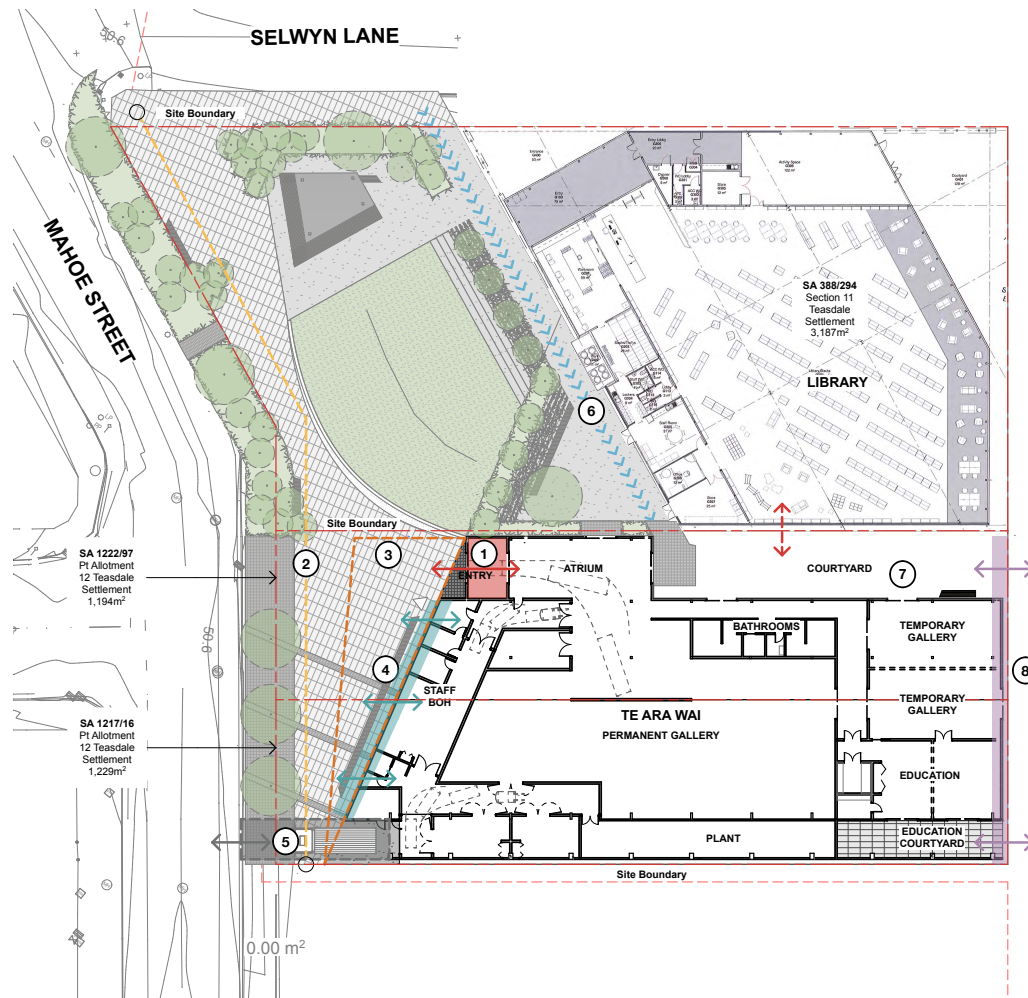
Siting

The proposed Te Ara Wai Building is sited on no 74 - 90 Mahoe Street adjacent to the library where the existing automotive workshop and car dealership buildings are located. This site has two frontages; to Mahoe Street, and to Selwyn Park. Several siting options were explored early in concept design stage with this option being adopted as it was able to accommodate the required Option 2 areas while also maintaining a visual connection through from Mahoe Street to Selwyn Park.

On the north side of the Te Ara Wai building and immediately adjacent to the library the site is landscaped to allow for multiple activities and public use. A generous hard paved area framed by a curved and inclined memory wall leads the visitor up a gently sloping pathway to the Te Ara Wai entry. The wall frames the edge of a sculpted lawn that is sloping away and steps up to the library façade to provide terraced seating on sunny afternoons. The landscape introduces planted areas to edges of Mahoe Street and Selwyn Lane to provide a buffer to the street edge.

Along the north side of the Te Ara Wai Building there is a outdoor spill out courtyard space directly off the atrium which is level with the Te Ara Wai ground floor level.

The Te Ara Wai building is entered through the atrium which projects from the bulk of the building and leads into a courtyard, which forms a covered link, walkway and active inhabitable space between the library and Te Ara Wai.



Key

- ① **MAIN ENTRANCE**
The main public entrance into a building must be orientated so that it is parallel to the road boundary of the site.
- ② **PEDESTRIAN FRONTAGE**
3m setback
- ③ **PEDESTRIAN FRONTAGE**
Provide a verandah (extent indicative only)
- ④ **PEDESTRIAN FRONTAGE**
Provide transparent display windows extending over at least 75% of the area of the ground floor façade, comprising clear glass
- ⑤ **VEHICLE CROSSING**
Relocate existing vehicle crossing
- ⑥ **PATHWAY**
For deliveries and cleaners access to library
- ⑦ **LIBRARY CONNECTION**
Proposed connections through library south wall into courtyard
- ⑧ **ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT**
Elevation facing Selwyn Park to feature transparent display windows comprising clear glass or similar to provide active engagement with the Park

01 Site Plan
1:500

04 The Building

Building Architecture

Design Approach

The design of the Te Ara Wai building has been generated through an integrated approach to the architecture, iwi considerations, structural, servicing and fire strategies. These aspects along with the museum team's programmatic requirements and the spatial needs for the four focus areas has continued to inform the basis of the design.

The Te Ara Wai options explored for the LTP and Aspirational versions both adopt similar scale and massing and they are treated as a:

1. baseline building – **the LTP option** and,
2. the baseline plus aspirational enhancements – **Aspirational Option**.

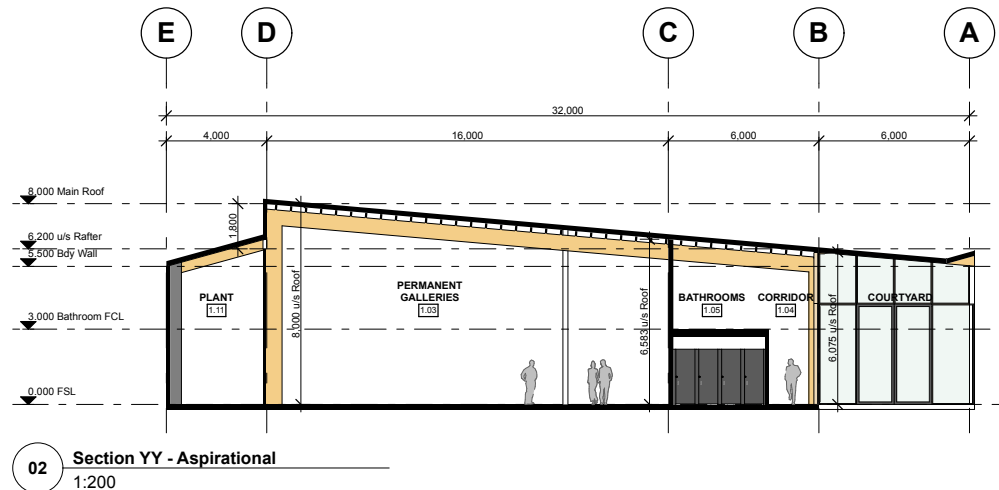
Under this methodology the design team was able to explore and test the preferred planning configurations that would work for both versions.

Planning Moves

The new building is single level and sits comfortably within the existing context and the surrounding Te Awamutu Hub precinct. The planning approach has been to adopt a dynamic angle within the Masterplan that serves to guide the visitor towards the atrium which is set back towards the library while also defining a gathering, collecting space in front of the building.

Integrated Form

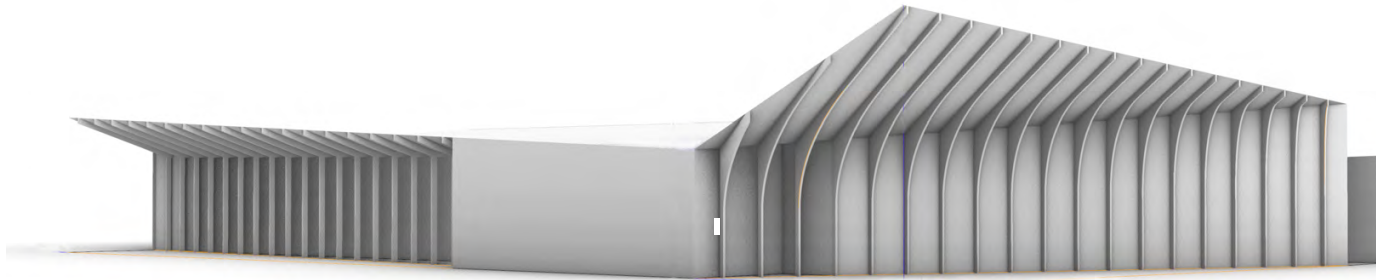
The form of building is a simple monopitch roof shape against this dramatic angle that accommodates the higher gallery spaces and slopes down towards the atrium. The structural scheme supports this sectional diagram by utilising a buttress strategy that pins the form down and supports the timber structural elements on its high side and this works well with the planning configuration. On the southeast site – to the mobil site – we have clipped the form to the edge of the galleries and we are treating the loading bay, plant and workshop wing as a smaller volume against the monopitch. This ensures that we only build to the height required and also means that the gallery wall will not have the same fire ratings as required on the boundary wall.



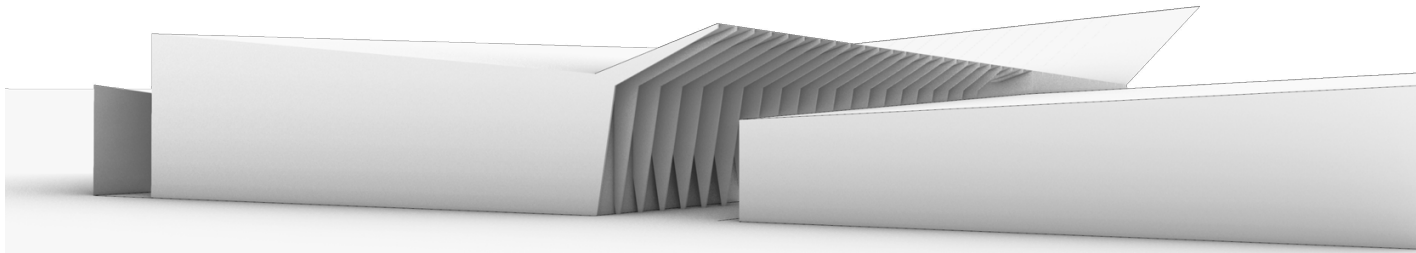
04 The Building

Tūranga - Exterior Form

TE ARA KI ANAMATA - The path to the future



01 **Folded Roof - Mahoe Street View - Early concept model**
nts



02 **Folded Roof - Selwyn Park View - Early concept model**
nts

Pūrākau - Design Narrative

The Pūrākau design narrative has informed the external design.

Te Ara Ki Anamata – The Path to the Future, memories that sit within the landscape.

The formal design looks to realise this by establishing a dialogue between landscape and building. The roof; peeling, folding, lifting up at the Te Ara Wai entry points – at the atrium entry and at Selwyn Park. The roof cantilevers over the landscaped areas beneath it, extending a welcoming and sheltering gesture and invoking a conversation with the curved and inclined wall that leads up to the entry. The roof design also enhances a sense of lightness to the building, an inflection towards the sky. Structural LVL ribs support the roof and establish a rhythm that wraps its way around three sides of the façade to Selwyn Park. The ribs help to ground the building and give a sense of solidity as opposed to the lightness of the roof.

MAURI ORA PRINCIPLES.

Te Ara Wai and its tūranga (location) must recognise, reflect and enable these Principles

RANGATIRATANGA:
KAITIAKITANGA:
MANAAKITANGA:
WAIRUATANGA:
KOTAHITANGA:
WHANAUNGATANGA:
MĀTAURANGA MĀORI:

TAUMAURI TOUCHSTONES.

Te Ara Wai and its tūranga (location) will be tested against these touchstones.

WHENUA:
WAI:
MAURI:
WHARE:
TANGATA WHENUA:
RANGI:
WHAKAPAPA:
WAIRUATANGA:
WĀNAGA:
WHANAUNGATANGA:

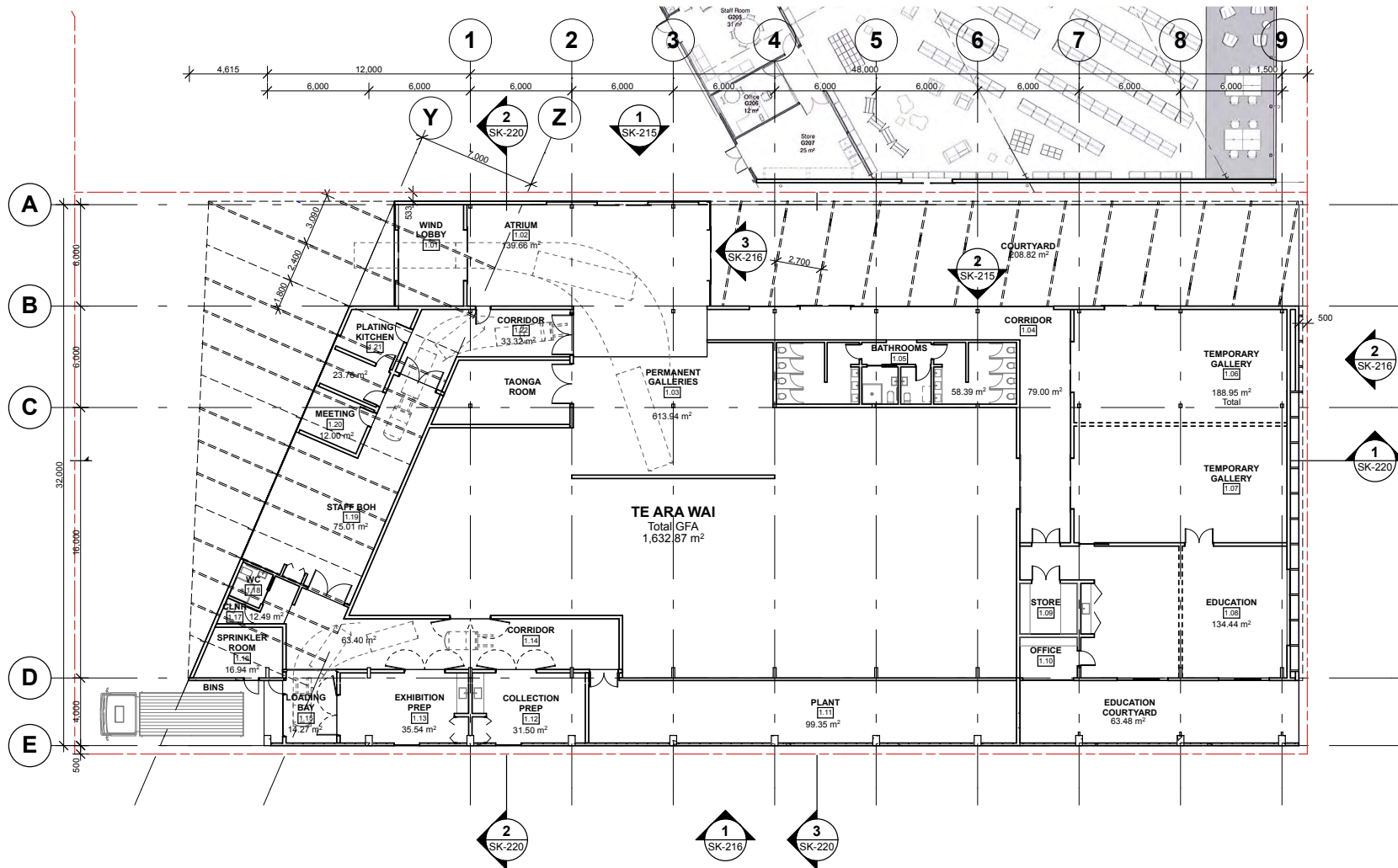
PŪRĀKAU - Design Narrative

TE ARA KI ANAMATA - The path to the future
Memories that sit within the Landscape

- the interlocking of building and landscape
- roof peels up - sense of lightness
- solid foundation of gallery walls as opposed to the lightness of the roof
- roof extends over the entry...both welcoming and sheltering

04 The Building

Spatial Planning



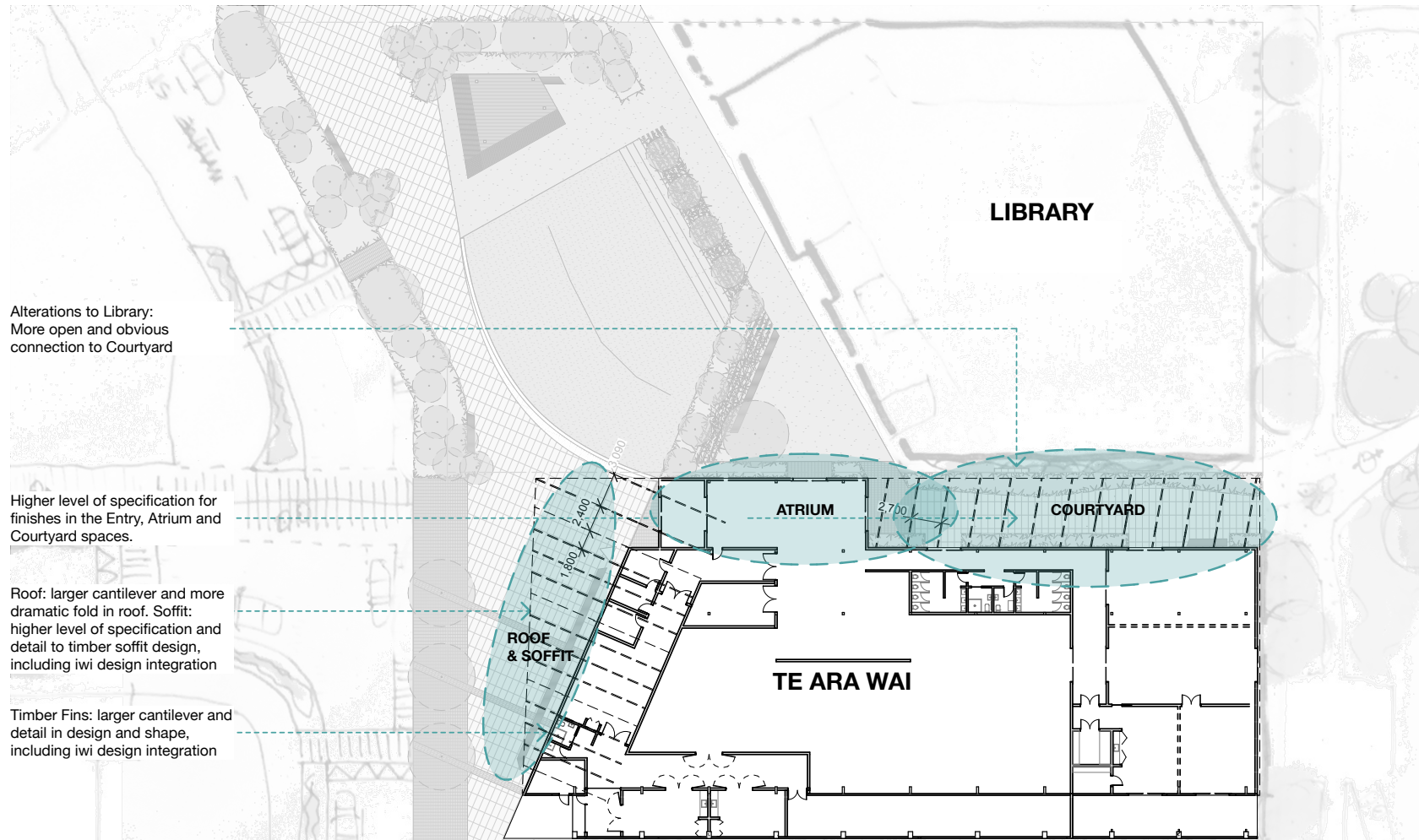
Spatial Planning

Programmatically, the building adopts a protective approach and places the permanent galleries at the heart of the building where it will be the most insulated, the most protected. This is consistent with the fabric first, highly insulated and well sealed, acoustically separated approach adopted by the Services and Acoustic Engineers.

The internal planning of Te Ara Wai has a linear arrangement. The atrium leads into a bar of circulation and amenity spaces, the permanent galleries sit beyond this bar and the back of house plant and workshop spaces sit on the south side of the galleries. Many planning configurations were tested and after review and feedback from the museum team the current configuration was landed that placed staff/front of house on the Mahoe Street façade. The east end to Selwyn Park end accommodates the temporary galleries and education spaces that both have direct access to outdoor courtyards.

04 The Building

Spatial Planning - Aspirational



01 Ground Floor Plan - Aspirational
nts

04 The Building

Spatial Planning - Area Schedule

Te Ara Wai	Concept Design	FDS Option 2	Existing Museum (upgraded to accommodate)		Beca ROC (for comparison)
Entrance	140m ²	150m ²	Entrance	50m ²	200m ²
Exhibitions	615m ²	750m ²			800m ²
Programmable Space	189m ²	100m ²			100m ²
Education	134m ²	140m ²			200m ²
Visitor amenity/circulation/kitchen	161m ²	90m ²	Amenity/circulation	30m ²	95m ²
Exhibitions Preparation	35.5m ²	40m ²			75m ²
Collections Preparation (split with offsite)	31.5m ²	37m ²	Exhibitions Storage	60m ²	100m ²
			Collections	500m ²	500m ²
			Research	50m ²	50m ²
			Archives	50m ²	50m ²
Staff Areas - incl. wc's, meeting	100m ²	68m ²	Staff Areas	40m ²	100m ²
Amenity - loading bay, refuse, plant, circulation, sprinkler room	227m ²	175m ²	Amenity - loading bay, refuse, plant, circulation	80m ²	240m ²
Total *	1,633m²	1,550m²	Total	810m²	2,510m²

Exclusions	
Cafe excluded	200m ²
Extra programmable space excluded	250m ²
Extra storage space that has been suggested in briefings not included	150m ²

* The Concept Design total GFA for Te Ara Wai has increased from the FDS option 2 area of 1,550m² to 1,633m² for the following reasons:

- Programmable Space: has increased from 100m² to 189m². Neil Anderson reviewed the FDS Option 2c area and recommended an increase in area to accommodate two gallery spaces that could be converted onto one exhibition gallery.
- Visitor Amenity/Circulation/Kitchen: has increased from 90m² to 161m². A staff break room has been added. The bathroom area has increased to ensure sufficient numbers of WC's are provided to meet the NZBC and a separate Parents Room has been added. Circulation has increased to meet the requirement for 3m wide corridors that will allow objects and forklifts to circulate to all Gallery spaces.
- Staff Areas, including WC's and Meeting: has increased from 68m² to 100m² to accommodate all furniture/equipment and 9 staff workstations. The space has also increased as it includes a 3m wide circulation zone to move objects through from BOH to FOH.
- Amenity including Loading Bay, Refuse, Pplant, Circulation, and Sprinkler Room: has increased from 175m² to 227m². A Sprinkler Room has been added to meet Fire requirements for the building. Circulation has increased to meet the requirement for 3m wide corridors which allow objects and forklifts to circulate from BOH to FOH.

04 The Building

Areas for mahi toi

TE ARA KI ANAMATA - The path to the future



3. Timber soffit, can be patterned, carved, perforated.

5. Lighting design to soffit and entry, in a pattern or an array.

1. Structural LVL/Glulam Fins - can incorporate surface pattern that has narratives or iwi stories

4. Screening pattern to sections of translucent glass - spandrel elements.

2. Gusset for Timber Fins - carved elements that sit in the elbow of the structural element. Can be carved, patterned, perforated...

To be developed further with Shane Te Ruki and Henriata Nicholas

01 Aspirational - Market St. Views

POSSIBILITIES FOR KŌRERO Ā-IWI - Iwi Stories

1. Structural LVL/glulam fins - can incorporate surface pattern that has narratives or iwi stories
2. Gusset for timber fins - carved elements that sit in the elbow of the structural element. Can be carved, patterned, perforated....
3. Timber soffit, can be patterned, carved, perforated.
4. Screening pattern to sections of translucent glass - spandrel elements.
5. Lighting design to soffit and entry, in a pattern or an array.

Te Ara Wai

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04 The Building

Materiality

Aspirational

Form, Structure, Cladding



- 01 - Tennant Brown, Nga Purapura
- 02 - Nord Architects, Bronshoj Parish Centre
- 04 - Mons Repos Turtle Centre
- 06 - Architectus, Macquarie University Incubator

- 03 - Nord Architects, Bronshoj Parish Centre
- 05 - Hawkins Brown, Freeman Pool

LTP

Form, Structure, Cladding



- 01 - Athfield Architects, Cashmere High School
- 03 - Chow Hill Architects, Waikato Trust
- 05 - Wyatt + Gray Architects, Remarkables Ski Field

- 02 - URA Architects, KAU Gymnasium
- 04 - Tennant Brown, Te Wharehou o Waikaremoana
- 06 - Miller Hull Partnership, Mercer Island Fire Station

Interior Look + Feel

Atrium/Courtyard, Staff BOH, Workshops



- 01 - Athfield Architects, COCA
- 03 - Studio Pacific, All Saint Church Hall
- 05 - Studio Pacific, Royal Society
- 06 - iKON Architects, St Albans Cafe

- 02 - Athfield Architects, COCA
- 04 - Athfield Architects, Victoria University Hub
- 07 - Jasmx Architects, Waikato Museum

04 The Building

Views - Aspirational



- Timber cladding soffit
- LVL Ribs
- Flat Metal Cladding:
Zinc or Solid Aluminium Panel
- Glazing with manifestation to some areas

01 Aspirational - Market St. View
nts



- Flat Metal Cladding:
Zinc or Solid Aluminium Panel
- Pre-cast Concrete Wall with cast in pattern

02 Aspirational - Mahoe St (Red Kitchen) View
nts

04 The Building

Views - Aspirational



Flat Metal Cladding:
Zinc or Solid Aluminium Panel

LVL frame to window openings

Glazing with manifestation
to some areas

Access gates and
fencing (not shown)

01 Aspirational - Selwyn Park Birds Eye View
nts



Flat Metal Cladding:
Zinc or Solid Aluminium Panel

Timber pergola over courtyard

Precast concrete wall

LVL frame to window openings

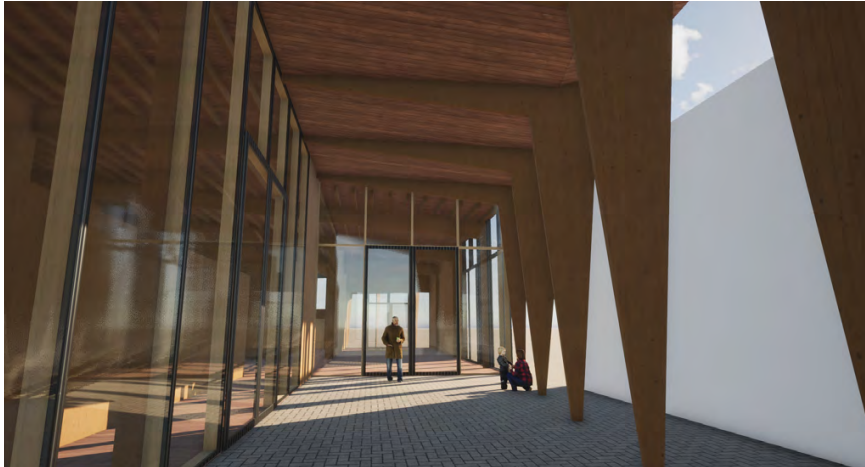
Timber cladding to
solid sections

Access gates and
fencing (not shown)

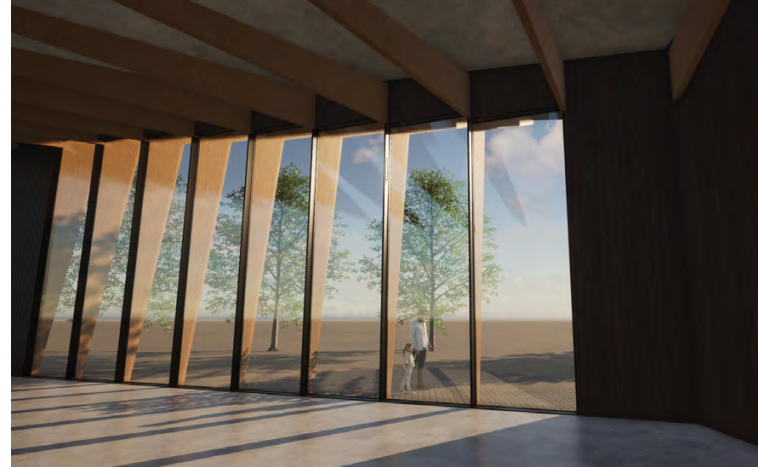
02 Aspirational - Selwyn Park View
nts

04 The Building

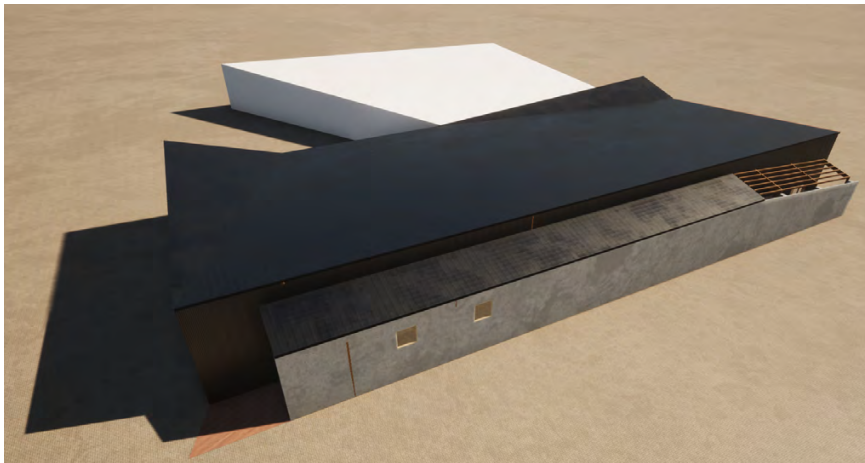
Views - Aspirational



01 Aspirational - Courtyard View
nts



02 Aspirational - Internal View from Staff Area
nts



03 Aspirational - South Birds Eye View
nts

04 The Building

Views - LTP



- ← Timber cladding soffit
- ← LVL Ribs
- ← Profiled Metal Cladding
- ← Glazing with manifestation to some areas

01 LTP Option - Mahoe Street View
nts



- ← Profiled Metal Cladding
- ← Pre-cast Concrete Wall

02 LTP Option - Mahoe Street (Red Kitchen) View
nts

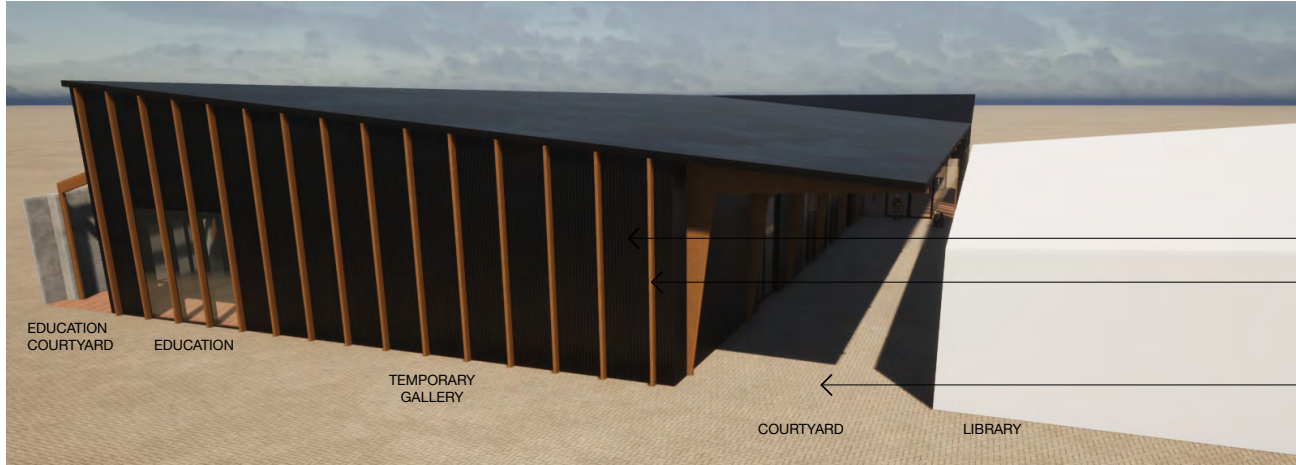
Te Ara Wai

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04 The Building

Views - LTP



Profiled Metal Cladding

LVL verticals

Access gates and fencing (not shown)

01 LTP Option - Selwyn Park Birds Eye View
nts



Timber pergola over courtyard

LVL verticals

Precast concrete wall

Glazing with manifestation to some areas

Access gates and fencing (not shown)

02 LTP Option - Selwyn Park View
nts

05 Building Area Studies

05 Building Area Studies

Atrium Studies - Option 1 to 4

The following studies test the planning arrangement for the atrium at a finer scale, ensuring the space is capable of accommodating the required experiences, services and amenities. This is a crucial space, as its *focus area*¹ is that of Manaakitanga and is the first point of welcome.

The following are incorporated into all options;

Welcome/ Visitor desk: 2-3 staff, under desk storage for brochures, shop stock, electronic visitor door counter, 3 x mobile office chairs, 3 x computers, printer, phones, security camera monitor, eftpos, point of sale system, donations receptacle, brochure stands

Locker/ Bag Store: Located at front of house, with good access from the welcome desk/behind the desk, not to be a self serve facility, secure for storing school bags and tourist backpacks etc.

Retail Area: wall shelving/mobile display stands, pay at welcome/visitor desk

Coffee Cart: mobile with own water supply (bottles under bench), small sink, coffee machine/grinder, grind waste collection, eftpos, baking display area, takeaway only

Seating (variety): soft, comfortable seating for elderly, little stools for kids, leaners for large groups/meetings, window seats for casual waiting

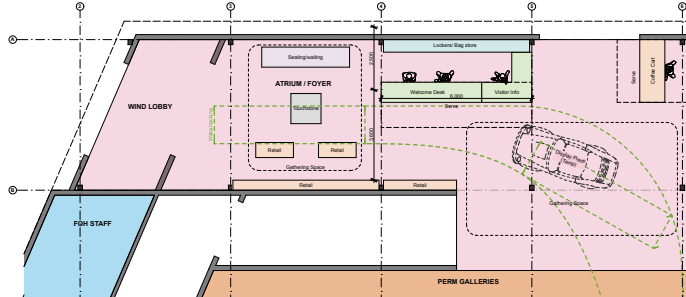
Touchstone: Near entry, area allowed for approx. 1m²

Other: Space will occasionally hold large display items i.e. vintage car, area for powhiri, ceremonial welcoming, formal events.

Waka tracking circle shown in green dash.

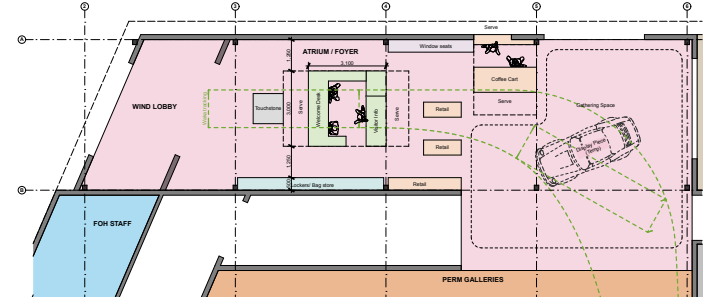
¹Focus areas as outlined in the Commercial and Operational Model Option two - 19 February 2020

OPTION 1



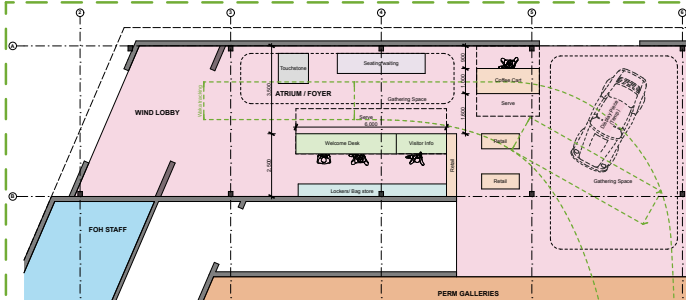
- Seating/Waiting area immediately on arrival
- Large retail area against southern wall with oversight from welcome desk
- Welcome desk against northern wall with visitor info area integrated
- Lockers/ Bag store secure behind welcome desk, but blocks northern wall for windows
- Coffee cart close proximity to outdoor seating area, but may block entry/exits
- Medium sized gathering space on arrival (can move retail display cases to southern wall, and seating against northern walls)
- Large sized gathering space adjacent entry into Perm galleries

OPTION 3



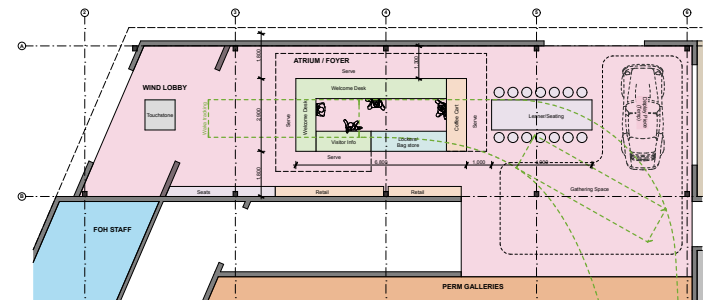
- Seating/Waiting area against northern wall, integrated as window seats
- Welcome desk and visitor info central cube immediately upon arrival. May interfere with circulation and room around Touchstone.
- Potential for Welcome desk to be moveable to allow for large gatherings and large items to enter through main entrance (i.e. Waka)
- Retail area against portion of southern wall and display cases to east of visitor desk. Good oversight from visitor desk.
- Lockers/ Bag store against southern wall. Requires staff to walk across circulation path from central desks.
- Coffee cart adjacent window seats and integrated into northern wall with servery to the outside. May impede on circulation from welcome desk/ retail.
- Large gathering area adjacent courtyard and galleries

OPTION 2



- Seating/Waiting area immediately on arrival and adjacent coffee cart
- Welcome desk against southern wall with visitor info area integrated and retail against eastern edge of desks for good oversight
- Lockers/ Bag store secure behind welcome desk
- Coffee cart close proximity to outdoor area, but may block entry/exits and impede on circulation/waiting from welcome desk
- Medium gathering space upon entry (seating to be moved against northern wall)
- Large gathering area adjacent courtyard

OPTION 4



- Seating/Waiting area against northern wall, integrated as window seats
- Welcome desk and visitor info central cube immediately upon arrival, with lockers/bag store integrated and coffee cart on eastern end. Can provide a permanent place for coffee cart, with plumbed in water/waste supply and power. People waiting to be served by welcome desk may interfere with circulation into galleries.
- Potential for Welcome desk to be moveable to allow for large gatherings and large items to enter through main entrance (i.e. Waka)
- Touchstone located in wind lobby to provide extra circulation space to welcome desk.
- Retail shelving against southern wall, with oversight from visitor info desk.
- Large leaner/seating adjacent coffee cart for waiting and meeting.
- Large gathering area adjacent courtyard and galleries (leaner could be moved to accommodate a larger event).

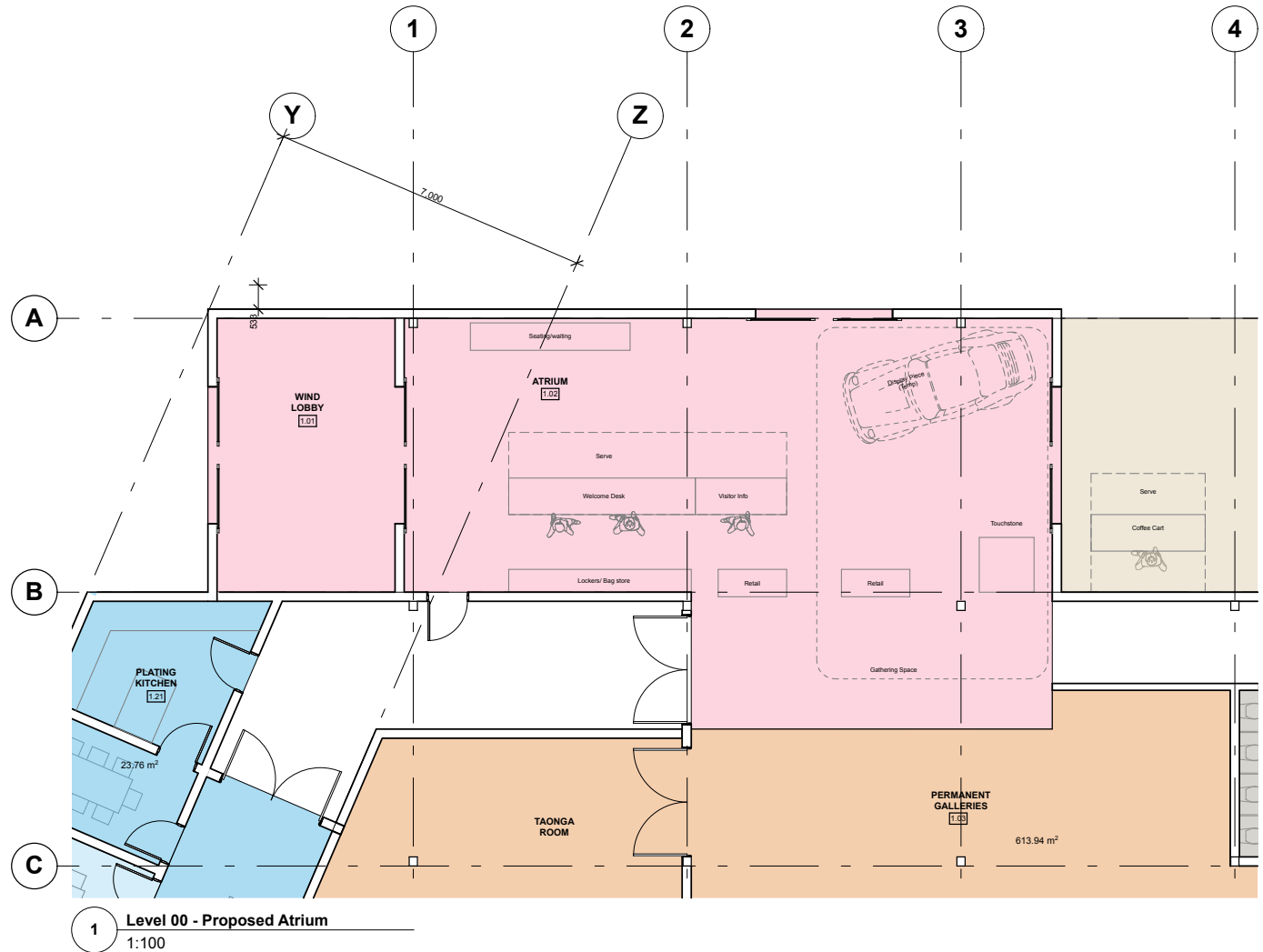
CHOSEN OPTION

05 Building Area Studies

Atrium Studies - Current Design

This plan shows an enlargement of the current atrium space, as per WDC preferred Option 2 from the previous page of studies.

As stated in the Commercial and Operational Model Option Two - The *focus area* of this space is '**Manaakitanga**; Where informal and formal welcome is critical. Where visitor information, tourism information, and Wi-Fi are easily accessible. Where toilets and parents' facilities are close and immaculate. Where visitors can eat, drink, shop, browse, read, and relax. And these facilities are destinations in their own right.'



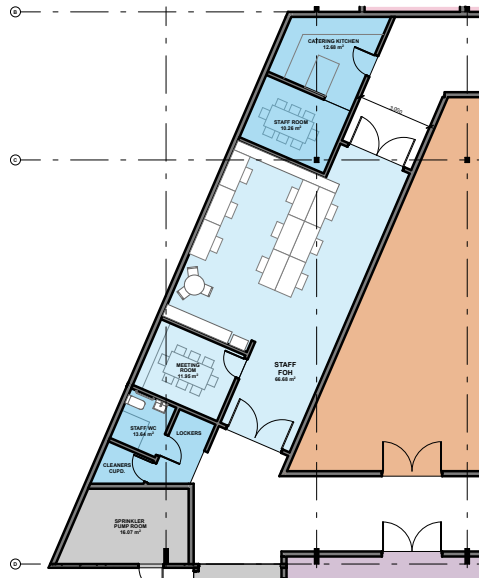
05 Building Area Studies

FOH Staff Area Studies - Option 1 to 3

The following three studies explore arrangements for the staff workspace, meeting room, staff toilets, lockers, and plating up kitchen/staff kitchen.

WDC have indicated a preference for option 2, which is shown in further detail on the following page.

OPTION 1



Staff Open Plan Office: 9 open plan workstations; workstations are 1500mm x 700mm with underdesk storage. Office includes: Photocopier and utilities area, and shelving/dexion type storage units.
*Note: the balance of staff workstations and facilities are located at the offsite facility.

Staff WC: Located towards BOH area. Includes 1no. unisex accessible wc and shower and a cleaners cupboard. Lockers for staff are also included in this area.

Staff Meeting: Separate meeting room with table 1800mm x 900mm and seating for 8-10 ppl. Credenza and wall space for whiteboards/ Pinboards/ Digital TV etc. Acoustic treated walls for privacy from open plan office.

Staff Break Room: Shown within, but separate to, the Catering Kitchen with table and chairs seating for 6 ppl. Soft/lounge type seating could be used in this space to provide a break out space.

OPTION 2



Staff Open Plan Office: 10 open plan workstations; workstations are 1500mm x 700mm with underdesk storage. Photocopier and utilities area is located adjacent the Staff WC's. Space for loose furniture; for example round tables and high leaner table shown for informal meetings or work away from workstations, planting/shelving units used to divide space as required.

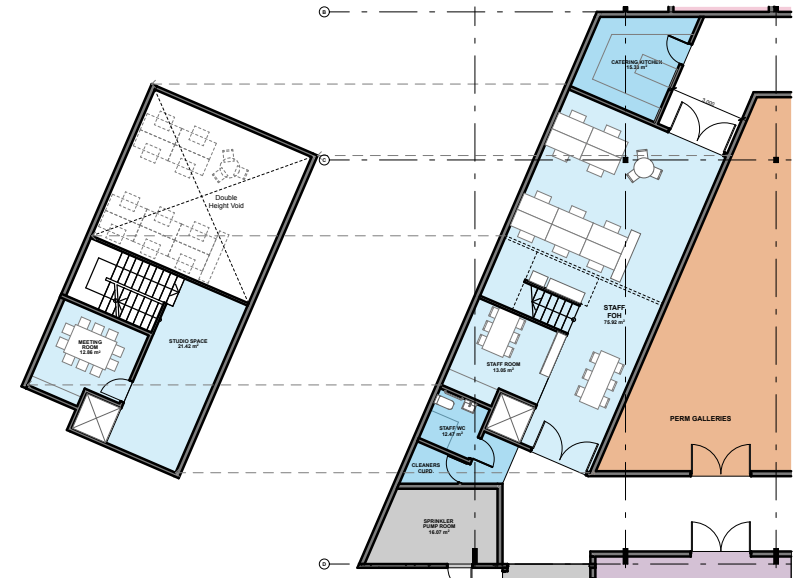
Staff Meeting: Separate meeting room, opening directly into open plan office. Shown with table 1800mm x 900mm and seating for 8-10 ppl. Credenza and wall space for whiteboards/ Pinboards/ Digital TV etc. Acoustic treated walls for privacy from open plan office.

Staff Break Room: Is shown within, but separate to the main area of, the Catering Kitchen with a table and seating for 6 ppl. Alternatively Soft/lounge type seating could be used in this space to provide a more casual break out space.

Staff WC: Located towards BOH area. Includes 1no. unisex accessible wc and a cleaners cupboard. Lockers for staff are also included in this area.

CHOSEN OPTION

OPTION 3



This option shows an upper mezzanine floor that overlooks a double height Open Plan Office Area. This option introduces a stair in the centre of the ground floor space - it could be visually open and light, and a small platform lift is tucked against the wc's and adjacent the entry door.

Mezzanine Space: This provides additional workshop/studio space upstairs on the mezzanine. The studio space could overlook the galleries if high level glazing was used. The mezzanine floor is located above the staff room and corridor/entry below.

Staff Meeting: A larger and separate meeting room is located on the mezzanine. Shown with table 1800mm x 900mm and seating for 8-10 ppl. Credenza and wall space for whiteboards/ Pinboards/ Digital TV etc. Acoustic treated walls for privacy from open plan office.

Staff Open Plan Office: 9 open plan workstations; workstations are 1500mm x 700mm with underdesk storage. Photocopier and utilities area are located under the stair to utilise the space that is not full height. The stair breaks up the open plan office into two zones; one for the workstations and one for staff break room and informal meeting spaces (high leaner shown). More informal soft seating could also be utilised.

Staff Break Room: In this option a larger staff room is provided between the stair and staff wc's, which will provide better acoustic separation than option 2 for example. It includes a kitchenette and a table/chairs seating area. Lockers for staff are also included in this area.

As will all other options alternatively soft/lounge type seating could be used in this space to provide a more casual break out space.

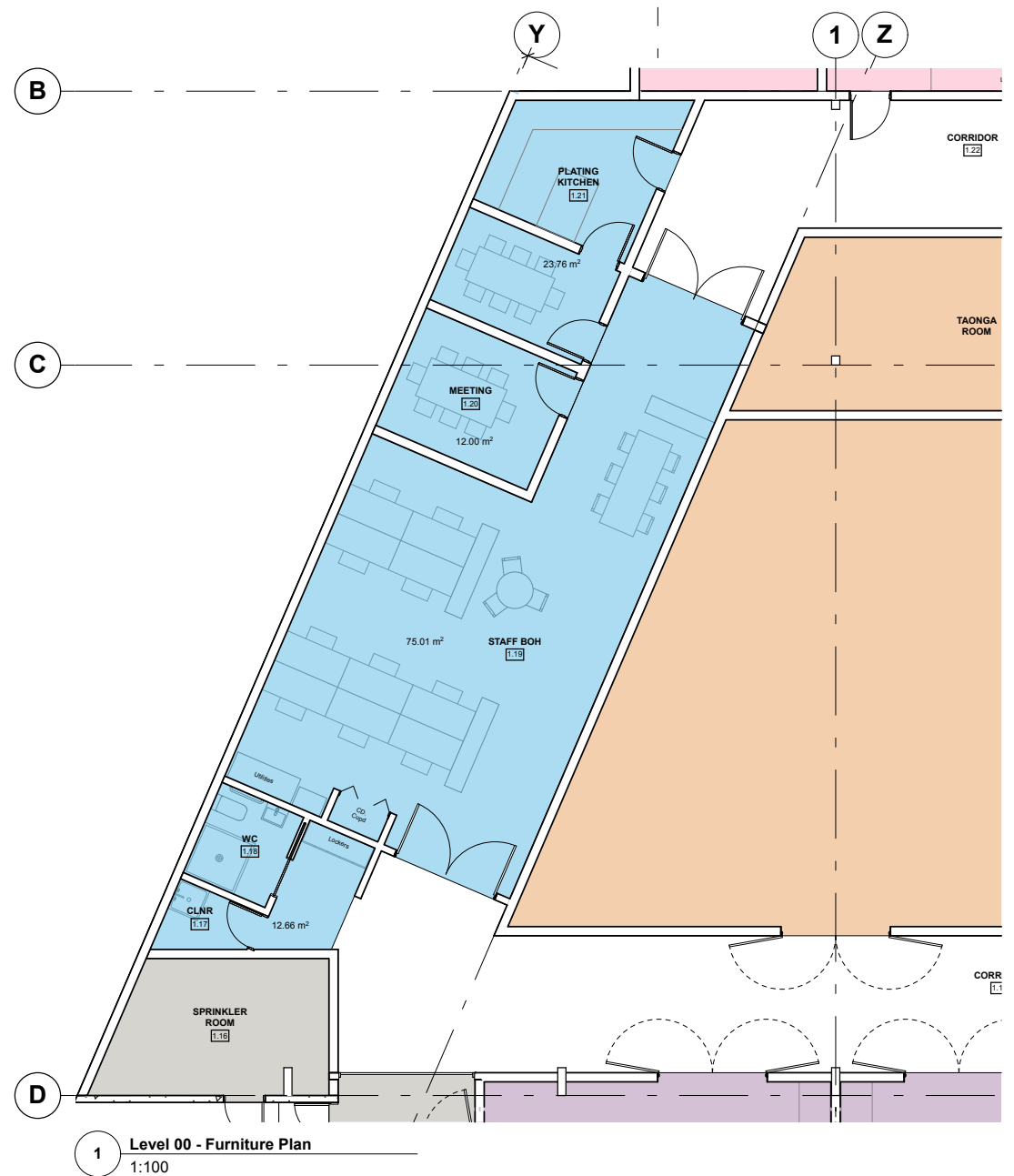
Staff WC: Located towards BOH area. Includes 1no. unisex accessible wc and shower and a cleaners cupboard

05 Building Area Studies

FOH Staff Area Studies - Current Design

This plan shows an enlargement of the current FOH staff workspace and associated areas, as per WDC preferred Option 2 from the previous page of studies.

This scheme allows for ten workstations in an open plan arrangement with access to a meeting room for private work. Workstations are situated predominately against the western/ Mahoe street facade allowing for a 3m clearway when required through the office from the loading dock into the galleries. Staff toilets, changing area, lockers and a shower are located to the southern end of the staff area and in close proximity to the southern entrance. The plating up kitchen is to be jointly shared as the staff kitchen facility and is located to the north of the staff area. An interconnecting door joins the kitchen area to a staff break-out room.

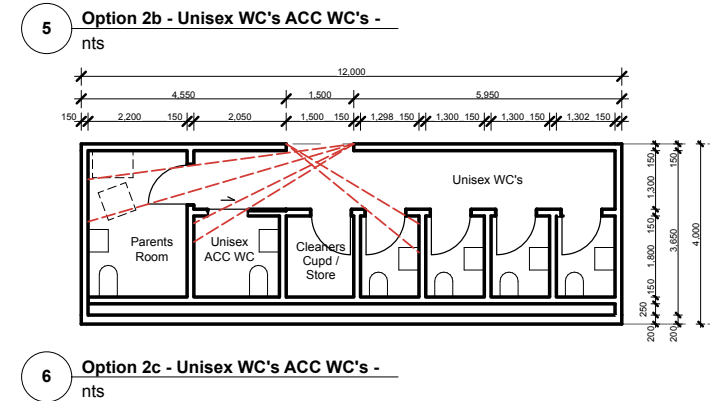
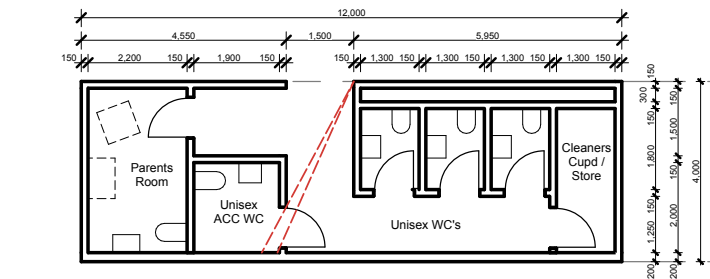
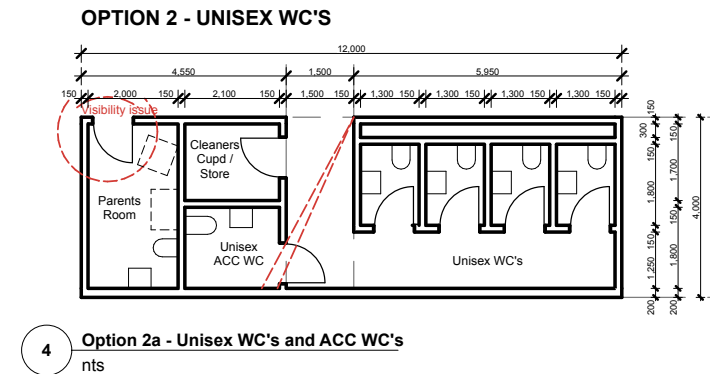
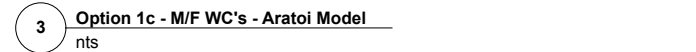
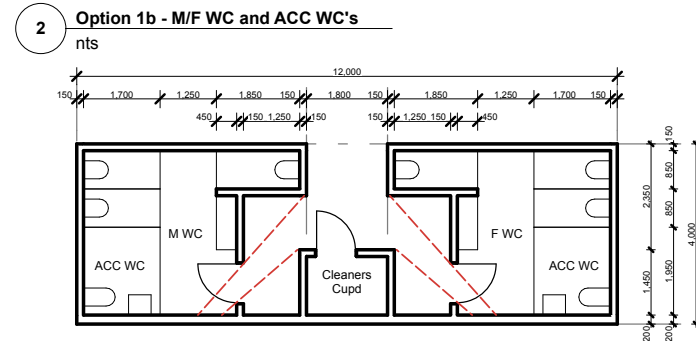
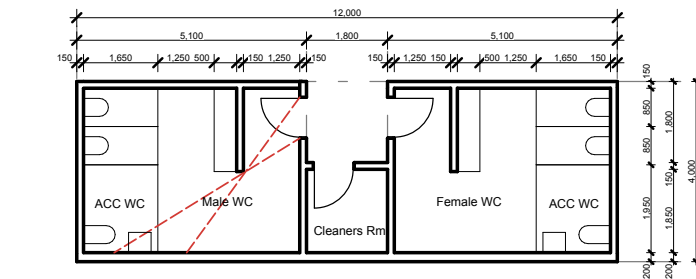
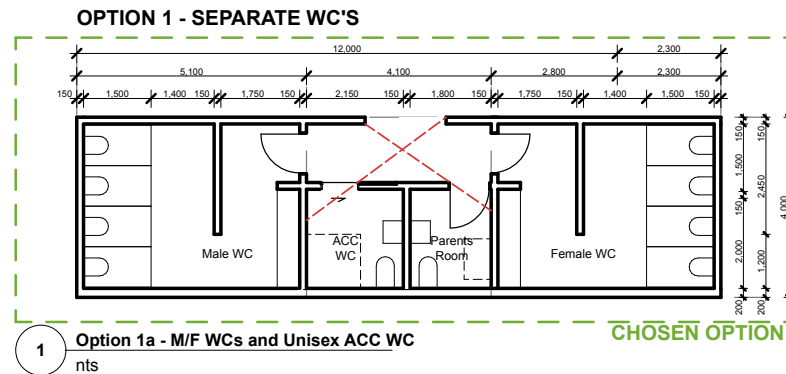


05 Building Area Studies

Amenities Area - Planning Options

These amenities area studies explore two main options. The variations under Option 1 have separate male and female WC's whilst the Option 2 variations show unisex WC's.

WDC have indicated a preference for Option 1a, which has separate male and female WC's, along with a separate unisex accessible toilet and a parents room.



05 Building Area Studies

Event Studies - Visitor Experiences

The following plan examines the areas available for visitation activity, in particular two of the *focus areas* identified in the Commercial and Operation Model Option 2 document prepared by Neil Anderson Consulting. These are for 'Visitor Experiences - Special Occasions' and 'Visitor Experiences - Group Programmes'. These two focus areas cover;

Visitor Experiences - Special Occasions

- Timetable of major events – ticketed
- Timetable of major events – non-ticketed
- Four seasons of school holiday programmes

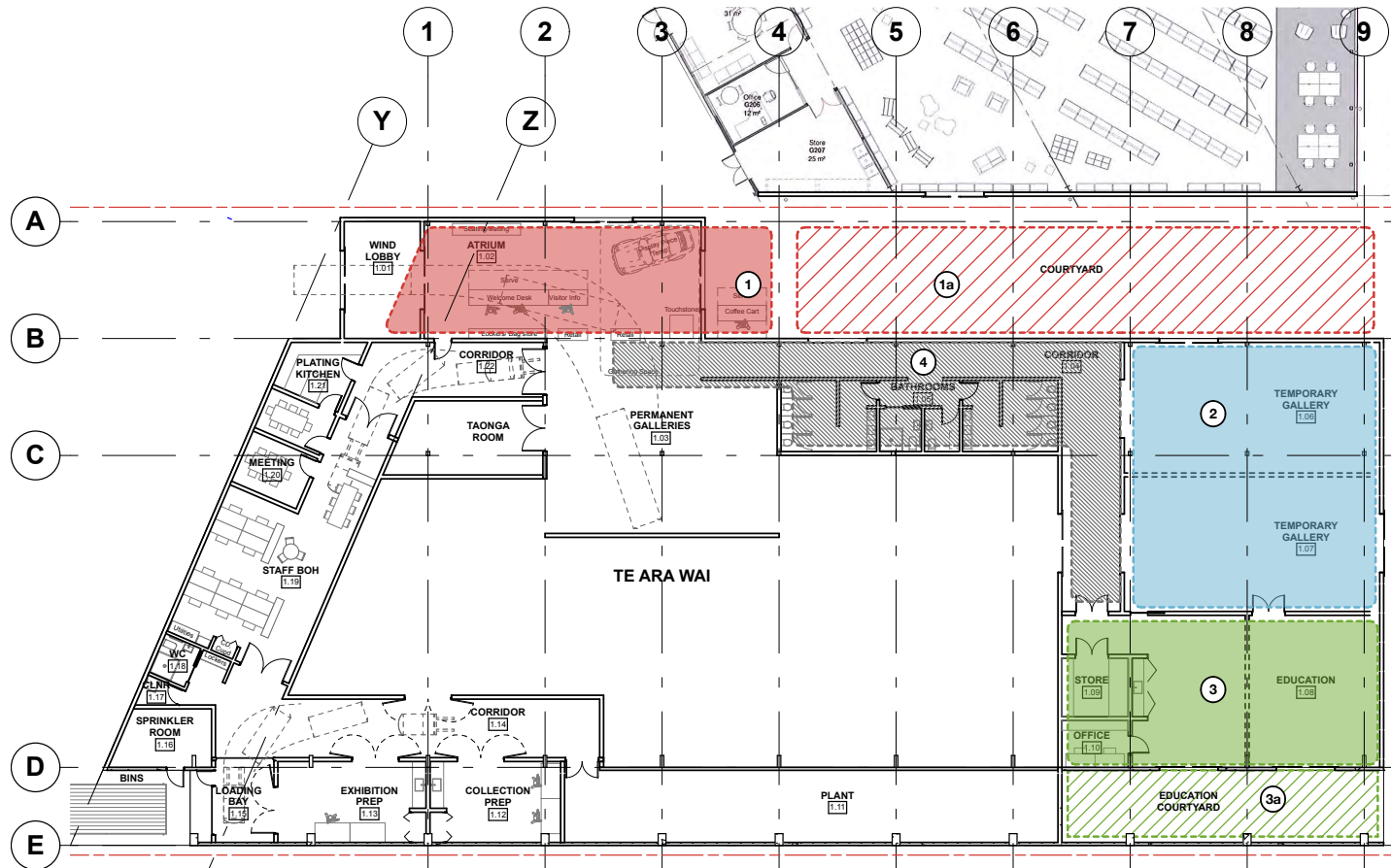
Visitor Experiences - Group Programmes

- Overnight experiential tourism experience
- Two major day/evening experiences
- One major day time experiential tourism experience
- Eight curriculum programmes
- Two pre-schooler programmes
- Citizenship and social programmes

This plan study covers areas for both the LTP and Aspirational option, however is based on an earlier plan and will be further progressed in the following design stages.

Key

- ① SPECIAL OCCASION - Small
Atrium space only
- ① + ①a SPECIAL OCCASION - Medium
Atrium space plus Courtyard when weather allows
- ① + ①a + ② SPECIAL OCCASION - Large
Atrium space plus Temp Galleries and Courtyard when weather allows
- ③ GROUP PROGRAMME - Small
Education Space only
- ③ + ③a GROUP PROGRAMME - Medium
Education Space only plus education courtyard when weather allows
- ③ + ③a + ② GROUP PROGRAMME - Large
Education Space plus Temp Galleries and education courtyard when weather allows
- ④ AMENITIES / CORRIDOR
Available for all events



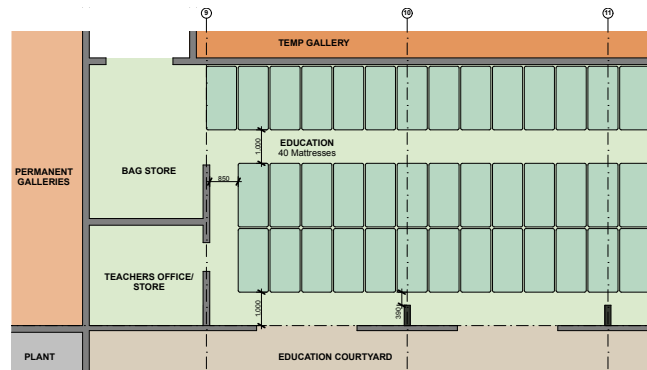
05 Building Area Studies

Event Studies Noho - Option 1-4

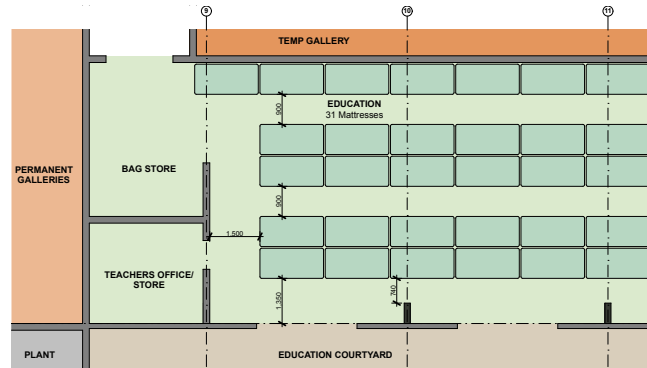
As part of the Visitor Experiences - Group Programmes, there is an opportunity for a Noho or 'Overnight experiential tourism experience'. This study tests the arrangement of mattresses for such an event, in the Education Space and also as a combined option using the Temporary Galleries. The options vary from 31-65 mattresses, along with a digram indicating storage options for 40 mattresses.

The studies are based on the following;
 Mattress Size: Standard single foam mattress at 1900mm x 900mm
 Mattress Spacing: Generally 50mm between mattresses and set off from walls
 Aisle Widths: Varies, refer to individual drawings

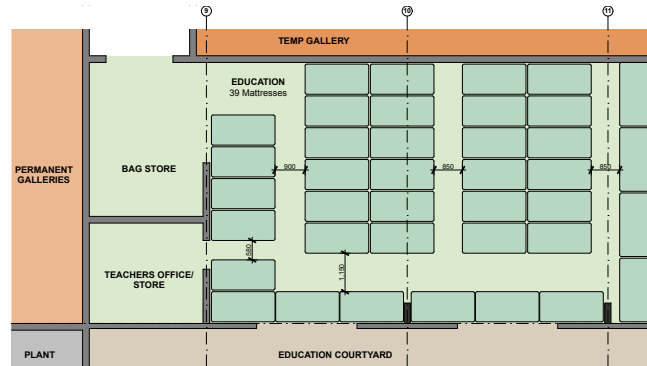
It should be noted that sleeping spaces hold stricter fire requirements, and any such spaces will need to be designed to these higher standards.



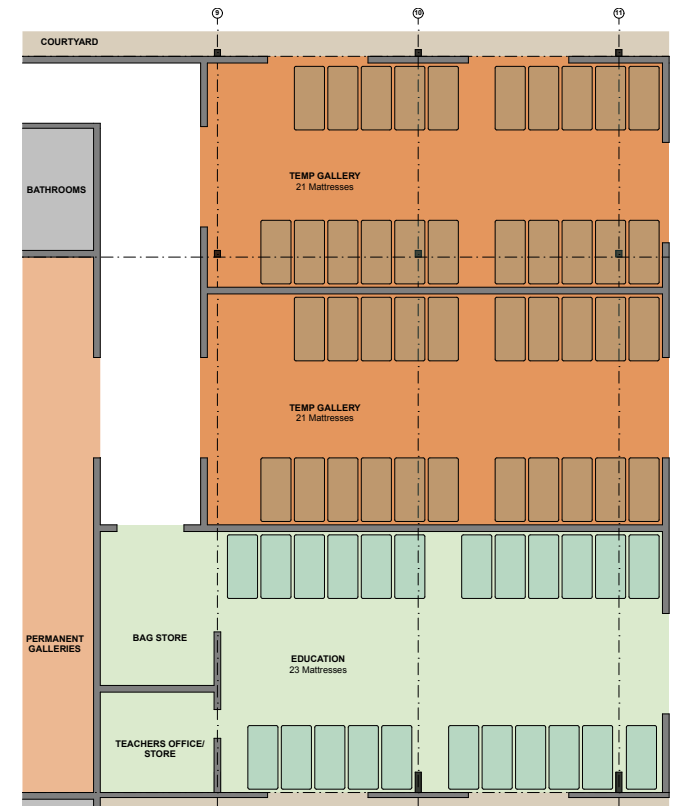
1 Option 01 - 40 Mattresses
1:150



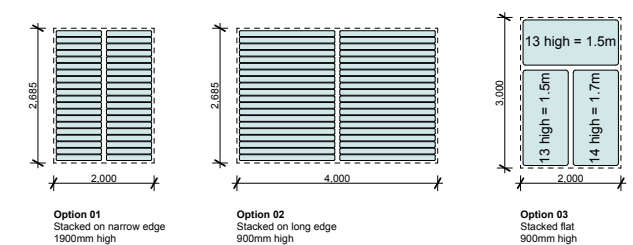
2 Option 02 - 31 Mattresses
1:150



3 Option 03 - 39 Mattresses
1:150



4 Option 04 - 65 Mattresses
1:150



5 Storage Options - 40 Mattresses
1:100

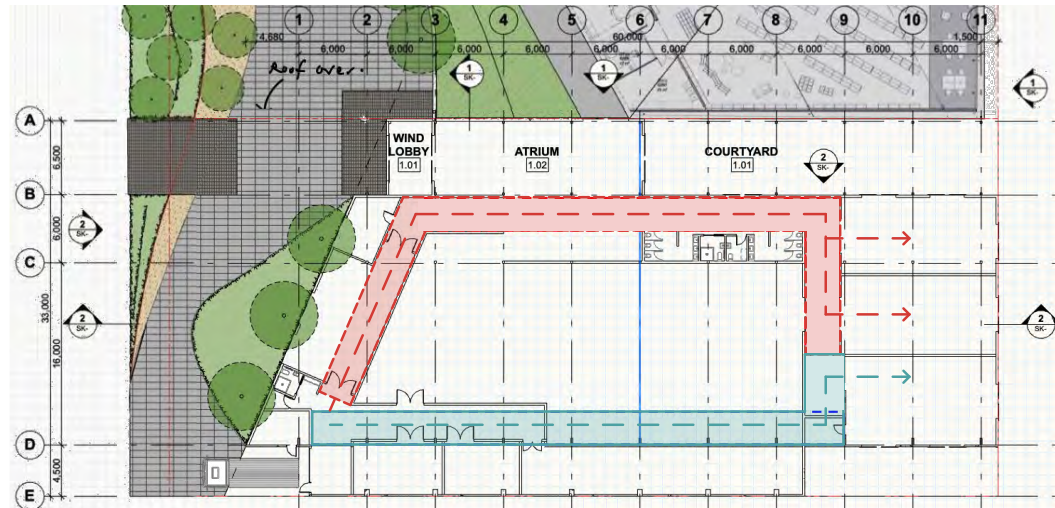
05 Building Area Studies

Additional Planning Studies

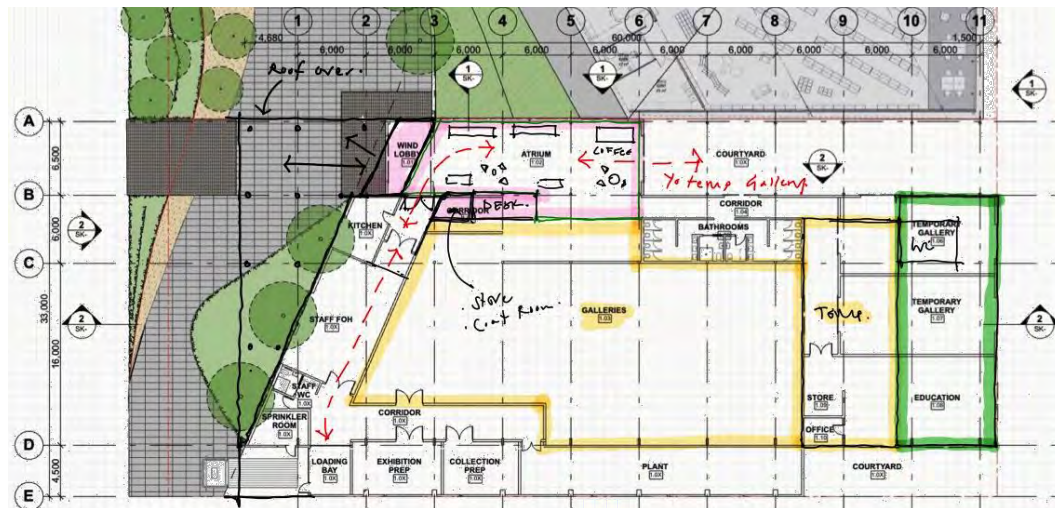
The following two studies aided in determining circulation throughout the building, as well as testing an alternative planning arrangement for the Temporary Galleries and Education Space.

Drawing one shows the expected routes for large artefacts and objects which are moved from the Exhibitions Preparation Area or Collections Preparation Area to the Temporary Galleries. Both the red and blue circulation route allow for 3m wide corridors. It should be noted that for the red route, objects will need to exit through the atrium into the courtyard and reenter the building from the courtyard into the temporary galleries. The blue route whilst more direct, passes through the Permanent galleries.

Drawing two shows an alternative planning arrangement for the eastern areas, which minimises circulation space and allows for a direct connection between the Temporary and Permanent Galleries. As per WDC preference, this option is not to be further developed.



1 **3m Corridor Study**
nts



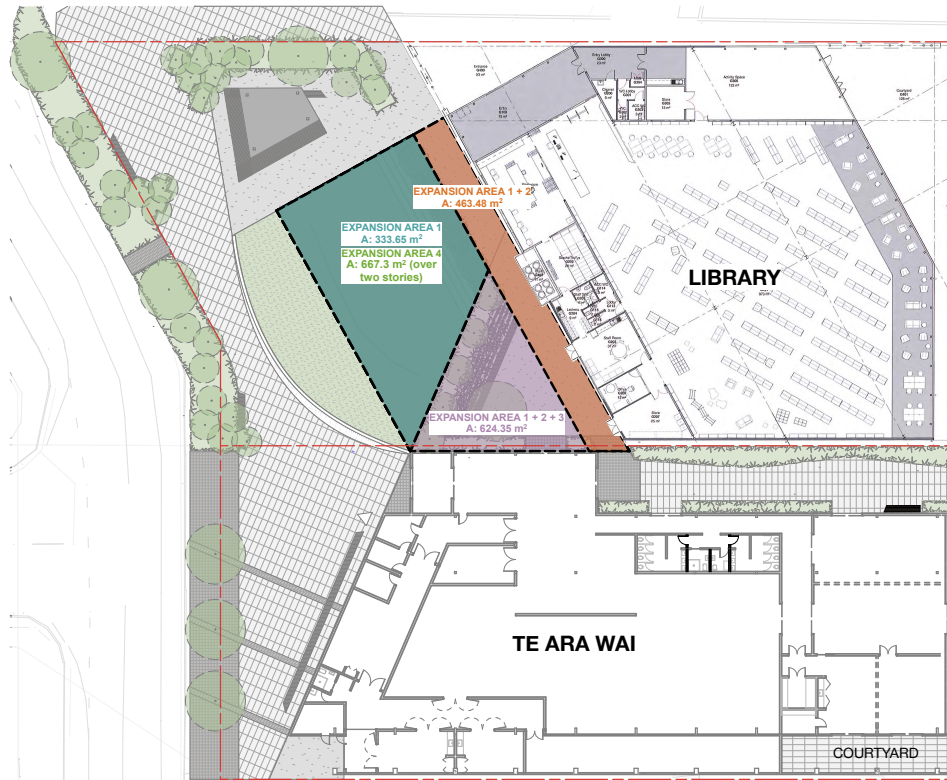
2 **Alternative Plan Option**
nts

05 Building Area Studies

Ground Floor Plan - Future Expansion

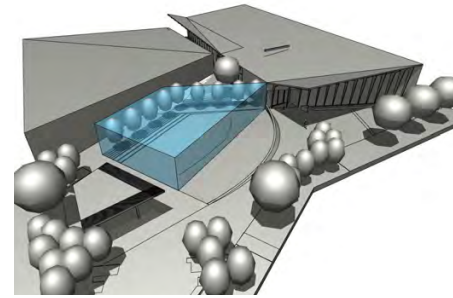
The following plan and massing diagrams show options for future expansion. These options envision expansion to the north of the atrium, and would contain areas for; Research (50m²), Archives (50m²), galleries, and accompanying plant and circulation.

For all these options there are further possibilities in terms of height, materiality, form and connection to the library and museum. It is expected that a certain level of landscaping will have to be undertaken to expand into these areas, although we anticipate that areas such as the courtyard and service pathway can be maintained (either internally or externally) depending on the final scheme.



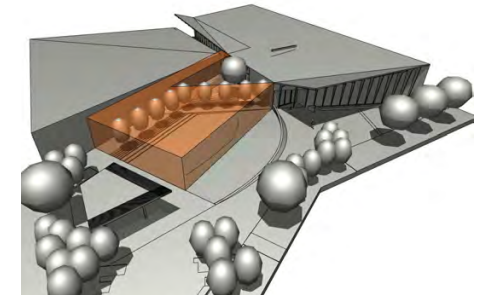
4 **Ground Floor Plan - Future Expansion**
1:500

Te Ara Wai



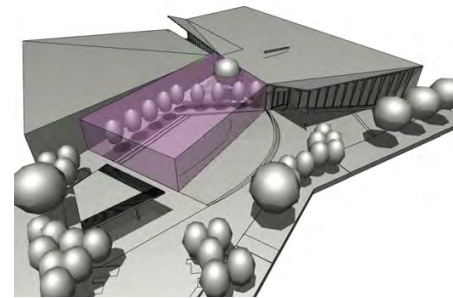
1 **Future Expansion Area 01 - 333m²**
nts

Option 1 allows for an additional 333m² whilst maintaining the courtyard to the north of the atrium and keeping the 3m wide service pathway alongside the library.



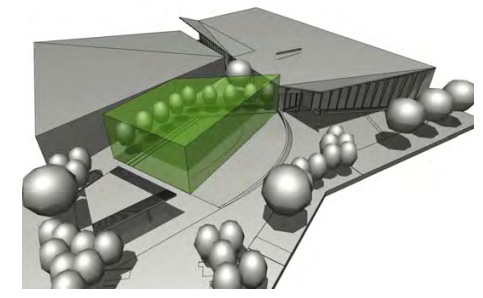
2 **Future Expansion Area 02 - 463m²**
nts

Option 2 adds onto option 1, by enclosing the service pathway but keeping the exterior courtyard as a central open space. The additional area totals 463m².



3 **Future Expansion Area 03 - 624m²**
nts

Option 3 adds onto option 1 and 2 by enclosing the courtyard. The additional area totals 624m².



5 **Future Expansion Area 04 - 667m²**
nts

Option 4 explores a two storey option, using the footprint of Option 1. The additional area totals 667m².

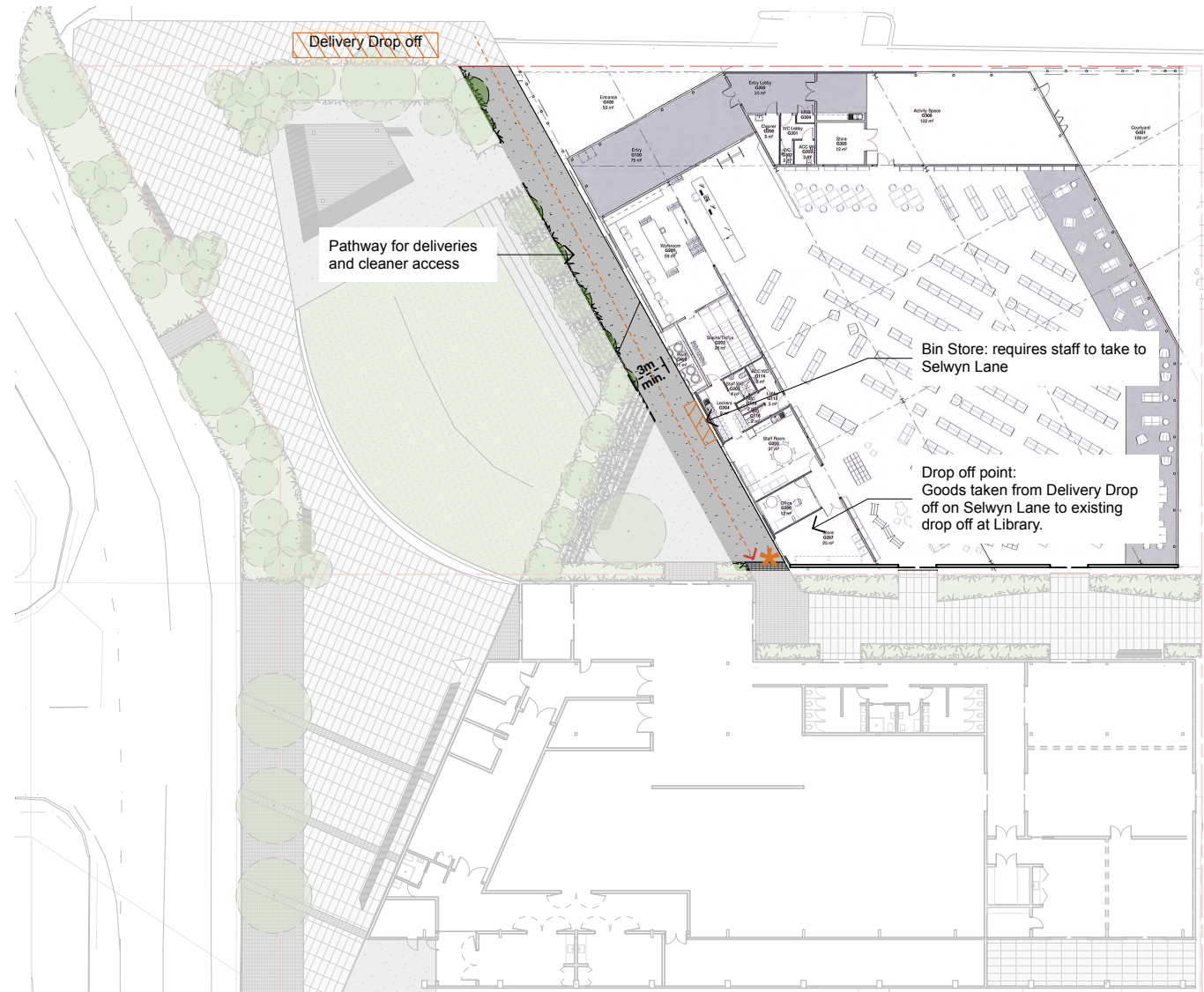
05 Building Area Studies

Library Servicing

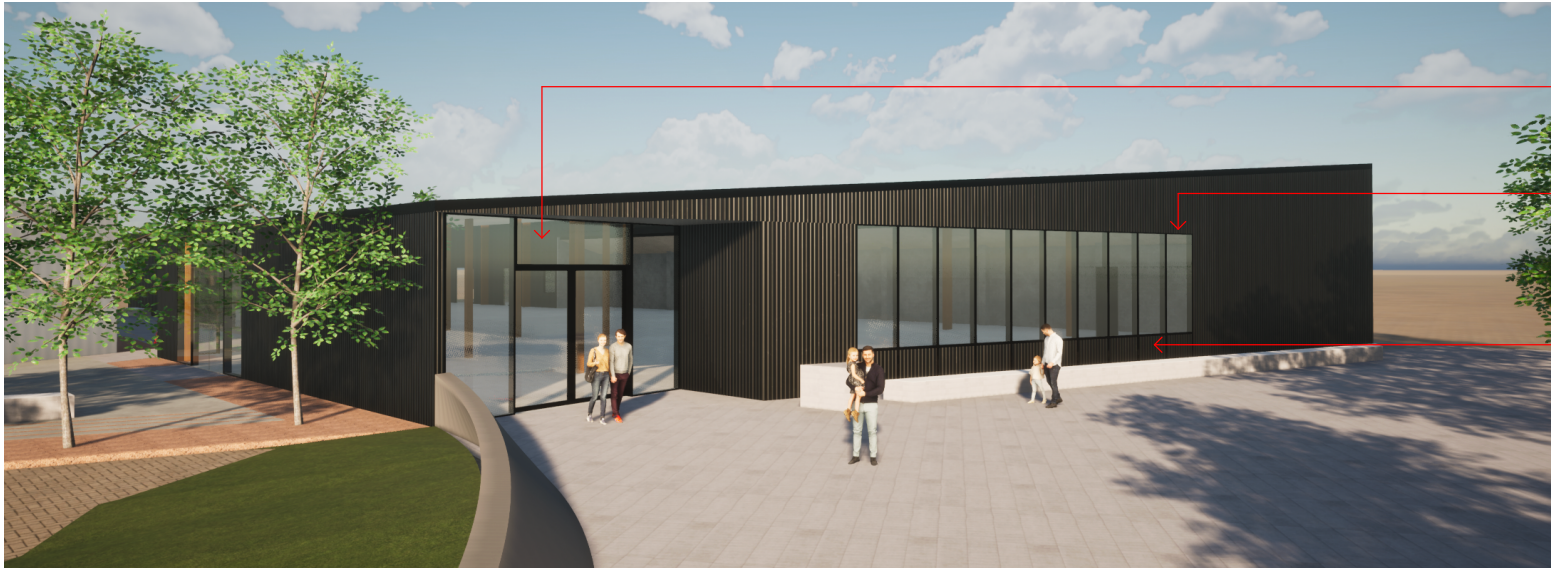
This plan looks at the servicing of the Library site. This includes; Library deliveries, location of refuse and recycling and access for trucks to empty bins.

It is understood, through consultation with the Library staff that the main points of consideration are:

- Maintaining access to storeroom (drop off point) for deliveries, with occasional vehicle access for larger furniture items and a scissor lift. Vehicle access will be via the 3m service pathway shown in the landscaping adjacent to the library. It should also be noted that the door from the store room is a fire exit.
- Maintaining access to staffroom exterior door. The staffroom is the libraries safe zone in the case of a lockdown and the exterior door provides a safe exit out of the building.
- New 'housing' for rubbish bins is indicated as directly outside the staff room. This will be shrouded from the main public courtyard area. It is expected that the Library staff will take the Bins to Selwyn Lane for collection or an alternative operational arrangement is required with the rubbish/recycling company as to desired pickup location.



1 **Ground Floor Plan - Library Servicing**
1:350



Height of 2no. doors in wind lobby reduced to 3m and top light added above from 3m to 4m AFL. Note: to remain as auto sliding.

Height of glazing reduced; sill at 1m AFL to 4m AFL.

Area below glazing becomes solid wall and cladding.

1 LTP VE Option
nts



Timber 'pergola' removed. Must retain SHS rafters as per DTC Structure Drawings

2no. windows removed in FRR concrete boundary wall

2 LTP VE Option
nts

NOTE: Roof dropped by 1.5m



Height of doors reduced to 3m and top light added above from 3m to 4m AFL.
Door changed to swing door rather than auto sliding

Glazed double door along corridor removed. Glazing extent reduced.

1 LTP VE Option
nts



Height of doors reduced to 3m and top light added above from 3m to 4m AFL.
Door changed to swing door rather than auto sliding


NOTE: Roof dropped by 1.5m

2 LTP VE Option
nts

Te Ara Wai

CONCEPT DESIGN

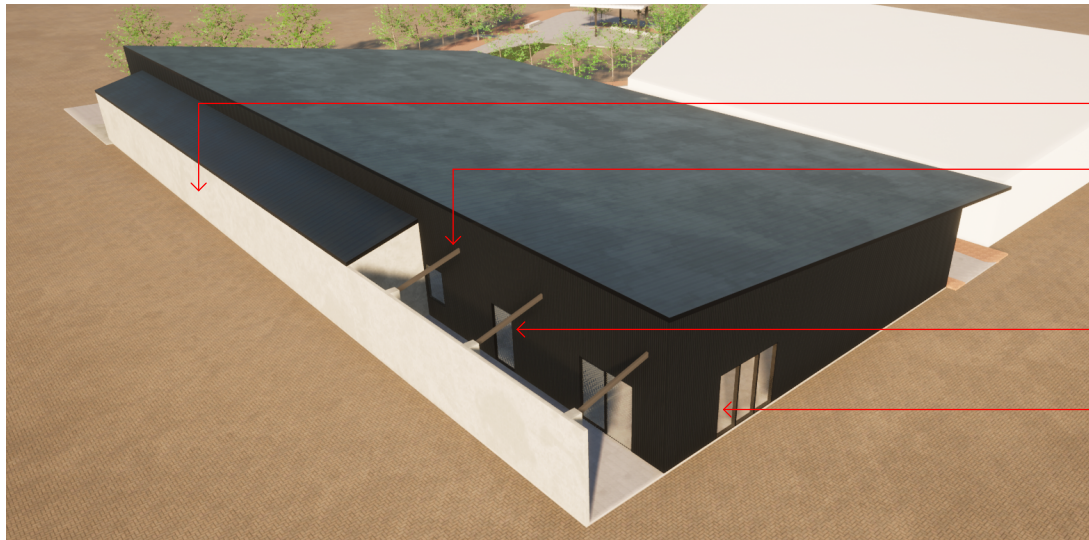
LTP VE Options - North & Courtyard

JOB No: 2492 Layout ID: SK-311 Revision: 



- Height of doors reduced to 3m and top light added above from 3m to 4m AFL.
Door changed to swing door rather than auto sliding
- Glazed double door along corridor removed. Glazing extent reduced.
- Double doors from Temp Gallery changed to Solid Core and reduced in height to 3m

1 LTP VE Options



- 2no. windows removed in FRR concrete boundary wall
Timber 'pergola' removed. Must retain SHS rafters as per DTC Structure Drawings
- 1no. sliding door removed. Replaced with 1no. 1.2x3m window
- Height of glazing reduced to 3m

NOTE: Roof dropped by 1.5m

2 LTP VE Options

Te Ara Wai

CONCEPT DESIGN

LTP VE Options - South & East

JOB No: 2492
Layout ID: SK-312



Appendix 2

Commercial and Operational Summary

TE ARA WAI Commercial & Operational Model Summary			
Item	Te Awamutu Museum (current)	Te Ara Wai	
		Option 1	Option 2
Target Audience (By hierarchy of marketing investment)	1. Domestic Leisure Visitors 2. 90min drive time NASS Segments, Local Leisure Visitors 3. Curriculum Focused Group Visitors 4. Private Event Focused Business visitors 5. International Leisure Visitors 6. Research Focused Users	1. 90min drive time NASS Segments, Local Leisure Visitors 2. Domestic Leisure Visitors 3. International Leisure Visitors 4. Curriculum Focused Group Visitors 5. Private Event Focused Business visitors 6. Research Focused Users	1. 90min drive time NASS Segments, Local Leisure Visitors 2. Domestic Leisure Visitors 3. International Leisure Visitors 4. Curriculum Focused Group Visitors 5. Private Event Focused Business visitors 6. Research Focused Users
Total Floor Area	540m2	3300m2	1633m2
Projected Annual Visitation (Years 0-5)	11,060 (Actual over previous 5 years) The Museum visitation has dropped by approx 5000 visitors since the library moved to the hub.	115,000	72,100
Circulation Peak (if connected Library/Welcome space)	NA	3200	2400
WDC Cost per Visitor	\$45.00	\$20.13	\$28.85
Operational Costs (OPEX)	\$785,157 (Actual)	\$2,187,914.00	\$2,080,235.00
Revenue Totals (Opening year)	\$86,070 (Actual)	\$631,550.00	\$506,157.00
Reliance on Other WDC Projects		1. Landscape works to site. 2. Streetscape work to Market and Mahoe Streets 3. Connection to Library	1. Landscape works to site. 2. Streetscape work to Market and Mahoe Streets 3. Connection to Library 4. Upgrade to Collection Storage, Workshop, Research and Archives area.

COUNCIL REPORT



To: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From: Strategic Projects Driver
Subject: **VISION, COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND EXTERNAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**
Meeting Date: 25 August 2020

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To help inform the development of Council's 2021-31 Long Term Plan, we have reviewed the Vision, Community Outcomes and External Strategic Priorities. The review has been informed by community and stakeholder engagement undertaken during March and April, and an Elected Member workshop held on 21 July 2020. This report seeks formal adoption of the revised Vision, Community Outcomes and External Strategic Priorities.

The following appendices accompany this report:

- Appendix 1 – Vision, Community Outcomes and External Strategic Priorities (Document number 10451661)
- Appendix 2 - Integrated Strategic Planning Framework
- Appendix 3 - Community and Stakeholder Feedback (Document number 10451874)

2 RECOMMENDATION

That

- a) *The report titled 'Vision, Community Outcomes and External Strategic Priorities' (document number 10444993) of Haven Walsh Strategic Projects Driver, be received;*
- b) *Council resolves to adopt the revised Vision, Community Outcomes and External Strategic Priorities as outlined in appendix one of this report (document number 10451661) to guide the organisation and inform the development of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan and other Council documents.*

3 CONTEXT

Council is required to prepare and adopt a Long Term Plan (LTP) under the Local Government Act (2002). The LTP sets out the activities, budget, Financial Strategy, and key financial policies of the Council, for the next 10 years; and the Infrastructure Strategy for at least the next 30 years. The LTP is required to be updated every three years, with the current 2018-28 LTP being approved in June 2018.

The LTP must be visionary and future focussed, and is informed by the overall strategic direction for the district. To achieve this, we have revised the Vision, Community Outcomes and External Strategic Priorities as outlined in appendix one below (document number 10451661). Collectively, these will inform the further development of the 2021-31 LTP.

4 INTEGRATED STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The Integrated Strategic Planning Framework (Appendix two) illustrates how the Vision, Community Outcomes and External Strategic Priorities guide Council’s strategic and planning documents; its activities, processes and services. It consists of the following tiers:

- Council Vision
- Community Outcomes
- External Strategic Priorities
- Key Strategies and Plans
- Internal Strategic Priorities
- How we do this

The tiers tell a coherent story about what the Council will prioritise, and how it will deliver on its Vision over the next three years and beyond.

The Vision sets out what we want to achieve in everything we do. The Community Outcomes describe what Waipā will look and feel like in the future. Together they set out Council’s longer term direction (at least the next ten years).

The External Strategic Priorities set out Council’s shorter term focus areas (the next three years). They act as a guide for staff and Elected Members to make decisions, in particular, on which projects will be prioritised for the first three years of the LTP.

The current Vision and Community Outcomes were developed in 2008 (table 1 below). It is worth noting that there have been minor changes and amendments over the years.

<i>Vision</i>
Waipa – Home of Champions
<i>Community Outcomes</i>

Socially Responsible Environmental and Cultural Champions Economically Progressive Connected with our Community
--

(table 1)

Since then, the district has experienced significant growth, the organisational structure has changed, and the Local Government Act 2002 has been amended to reinstate the promotion of social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities into the purpose of local government.

Given these changes, staff recommended that we revisit the Vision and Community Outcomes to determine if they are still aligned with the aspirations, priorities and needs of our communities. This review was combined with the three yearly review of the External Strategic Priorities.

5 PROCESS

We recognise that working with mana whenua, local communities and key stakeholders, is critical to informing the review of Council's strategic direction. Our communities are best placed to determine the Vision for the district, and what role they want Council to play in advancing social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing.

With this in mind, an LTP communications and engagement plan was developed. It provided for the development of the 'What's next Waipā' campaign. The first part of the campaign (phase one) was designed to engage with the wider community and targeted stakeholders. The purpose was to gauge sentiment on our current strategic direction, and to determine future aspirations, priorities and needs for the district.

Neighbourhood barbeques were a key feature of phase one of the campaign. Those who attended the barbeques were asked to complete a survey to capture feedback. Five barbeques were held around the district during March and April 2019, including:

- Selwyn Park, Te Awamutu
- Lake Te Koo Utu, Cambridge
- Leamington Domain, Cambridge
- Maniapoto Reserve, Kihikihi
- Rangimarie Reserve, Pirongia

Barbeques planned at Ōhaupō, and the Balloons Visit Waipā event, had to be cancelled due to the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to the neighbourhood barbeques, phase one of the campaign included online engagement, where residents were invited to provide feedback and complete a survey.

To compliment wider community feedback, Council sought the perspectives of key stakeholders. Stakeholders were asked to participate based on their involvement in the community through volunteer roles, their line of work, or their association with

community organisations. Feedback was gathered via 17 in-depth telephone interviews, which were completed between 13 May and 5 June, 2020. The interviews were conducted after the COVID-19 lockdown (levels 4 and 3). These were completed by Versus Research.

Feedback from the community consultation process and the stakeholder interviews was analysed by Versus Research, and presented in a 'Community and Stakeholder Feedback' report (Appendix three).

Staff workshopped the outcomes of the report with Council's Leadership Team and an Elected Member workshop was held on 21 July. These workshops informed the development of the revised Vision, Community Outcomes and External Strategic priorities, which are now recommended for adoption by Elected Members.

To engage effectively with mana whenua, and progress our goal of working in partnership, staff are meeting with iwi and hapū throughout the district. Key to these discussions is identifying how the revised Vision, Community Outcomes, and External Strategic Priorities align with mana whenua ambitions and priority areas, and how best to set our work programmes through the Long Term Plan process. To date staff have met with representatives from:

- Apakura Runanga Trust
- Waikato Tainui
- Ngati Koroki Kahukura.

6 OUTCOMES

Vision

The engagement survey asked participants to rate Council's vision for Waipā. This feedback consisted of a single question and was gathered on a five-point agreement scale. Generally, residents held a positive view of Council's vision for the future with over two thirds (67%) of residents agreeing with the proposed way forward.

The Leadership Team workshop identified that:

- building connections and relationships with the community; and
- connecting and linking up physical places and spaces,

is key to delivering Council's overall vision. As such, the theme of 'connected' has been incorporated into the revised Vision.

Community Outcomes

As noted previously, the promotion of social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities has been reinstated into the purpose of local government. For the purposes of clarity and consistency, staff recommend aligning the Community Outcomes directly with the four well-beings stated in the Local Government Act (2002). We will then work to ensure that all of Council's strategies, plans, policies, activities and work programmes, successfully deliver on these Community Outcomes.

External Strategic Priorities

The community engagement indicated that residents wish to prioritise building vibrant communities, preparing for climate change, and attracting domestic and international visitors. Cultural wellbeing responses were less clearly prioritised, however, residents described that promoting the use of Te Reo Māori, sharing the district's stories, and fostering the arts and creative industries, are important.

The targeted stakeholder engagement indicated that community connections are a priority, and that this could be fostered through increasing the development of open spaces, parks, and green areas. Similarly, stakeholders identified that promoting connections with the natural environment would help achieve environmental wellbeing outcomes. Stakeholders' economic priorities for the district were gathered after the COVID-19 outbreak, and differed from the wider communities' views in that they emphasised recovery, rather than growth and development. In terms of cultural wellbeing, stakeholders identified that developing a clear vision for culture and heritage is a priority.

Overall, the community and stakeholder feedback indicates that our current External Strategic Priorities are generally fit for purpose. However, there are opportunities to modify the priority statements to better capture current sentiments. Additionally, in a post COVID-19 world, it is recommended that Council includes a new External Strategic Priority related to its leadership role in the recovery of Waipā.

The recommended revised Vision, Community Outcomes and External Strategic Priorities are attached as Appendix One to this report and are presented for Elected Member approval.

Haven Walsh
STRATEGIC PROJECTS DRIVER

Reviewed by Kirsty Downey
MANAGER STRATEGY

Approved by Garry Dyet
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SUPPORTING INFORMATION: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSAL

1 Statutory and policy requirements

Legal and regulatory considerations

Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires local authorities to, at all times, have a long-term plan and that they are reviewed every three years.

Appendix 1

Vision, Community Outcomes and External Strategic Priorities (Document number 10451661)

Vision

Waipā Home of Champions - Building Connected Communities

Community Outcomes

Socially resilient

He aha te mea nui o te ao? Māku e kī atu he tangata, he tangata, he tangata! – it's all about people

- Waipā is a great place to live, work, play and invest
- We invest in hauora and support the great work community groups do
- Waipā provides a high quality of life for current and future generations

Cultural champions

Promoting our culture and heritage

- We champion the unique history of Waipā
- We have a high level of cultural awareness
- We partner with tangata whenua
- We respect the cultural diversity in our district

Environmental champions

Protecting and sustaining our environment

- Environmental awareness and responsibility is promoted within the community
- We support programmes that promote environmental sustainability
- We are responsive to climate change

Economically progressive

Supporting a thriving, sustainable economy

- We have financially sustainable decision making and work programmes
- We provide new infrastructure as an economic stimulus for our district
- Our services provide excellent value for money
- We actively promote our district to enable development, employment and business opportunities
- Waipā is a great place to invest and do business

External Strategic Priorities

Creating vibrant communities

- We celebrate all the things residents love about Waipā and foster connections with people and places.

Nurturing and respecting our unique culture and heritage

- In partnership with tangata whenua, we increase our communities' awareness, understanding and appreciation of the district's history and significant sites.

Effectively planning and providing for growing communities

- Our population is increasing because Waipā is a highly desirable place to live, work, play and invest. Growth is forecasted to continue and we need robust planning and infrastructure to create liveable communities.

Preparing for climate change

- We are experiencing the impacts of climate change in Waipā and must actively respond to ensure we have resilient communities.

Leading the recovery of Waipā

- In partnership with iwi, we lead the community in the economic and social recovery of the district in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. We enhance our communities' resilience for the future.

Appendix 2

VISION

Waipā Home of Champions - Building the future together

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

What we want for our district

 SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE Utilising the knowledge and resources within Waipā for the benefit of the whole community	 ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CHAMPIONS Building a community that is proud of Waipā's physical and cultural environment	 ECONOMICALLY PROGRESSIVE Continuing to build a sustainable thriving economy based upon the district's unique characteristics	 CONNECTED WITH OUR COMMUNITY Ensuring the Waipā Community is actively involved in the decisions and actions that affect Waipā
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EXTERNAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Our focus areas for the next 3 years

 Culture and Heritage	 District Wide Planning	 Place Shaping	 Resilience	 Water Treatment and Supply
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KEY STRATEGIES AND PLANS

To achieve the Council's vision

PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIES AND PLANS	OPERATIVE DISTRICT PLAN	COUNCIL'S STRATEGIES AND PLANS INCLUDING:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waikato Plan Regional Land Transport Strategy Sub regional 3 Waters Strategy Waikato Regional Economic Development Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives, Policies and Rules to Promote Sustainable Land Use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waipā 2050 District Growth Strategy Economic Development Strategy Waipā Integrated Transport Strategy Environment Strategy Waipā Waste Strategy 2017-2025 Reserve Management Plans Town Concept Plans

INTERNAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Our focus areas for the next 1 year

 Leadership & Culture	 Covid-19 Response	 Managing Risk	 Next Long Term Plan
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HOW WE DO THIS

LONG TERM PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN	SERVICE DELIVERY	MONITORING AND REPORTING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities and Services How they are to be delivered What are the costs? How are they funded? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Planning Levels of Service Activity Management Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report Resident Perception Survey 4 Monthly Reporting on Progress against Annual Plan Quarterly Reporting on Growth matters

Appendix 3

Community and Stakeholder Feedback (Document number 10451874)

Waipā District Council

Community and Stakeholder Feedback

June 2020



Document Introduction

This document summarises feedback obtained from residents and stakeholders of Waipā district. The feedback addresses the community's priorities for the long-term wellbeing of the Waipā area and covers social, economic, environmental, and cultural factors. The data is sourced from community consultation feedback sessions and stakeholder interviews.

The project was commissioned in mid-March 2020, with the aim of completing the work by early-May 2020. However, due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, the community consultation occurred (as scheduled) prior to the nationwide lockdown period, while the stakeholder interviews were completed once New Zealand was placed in level 2.

The research team and Waipā District Council would like to thank those who participated in the work and who generously gave their time to the consultation process.



Executive Summary

As part of their long-term planning process Waipā District Council (Council) undertook consultation with Waipā communities to determine what wellbeing elements residents would like to prioritise in the future. To complement this consultation, Council also commissioned Versus Research to conduct in-depth interviews with community stakeholders.

Both the community consultation and stakeholder interviews focused around the four primary wellbeing domains (social, environmental, economic, and cultural). It should be noted that feedback from the community consultation was gathered prior to COVID-19, while the stakeholder interviews were conducted after the nationwide (level 4 and level 3) lockdown.

Overall, the community consultation indicated that residents wish to prioritise building vibrant communities, preparing for climate change, and attracting domestic and international visitors. Cultural wellbeing responses were less clearly prioritised with residents stating that promoting the use of Te Reo Māori, sharing the district's stories, and fostering the arts and creative industries are equally important.

Additional comments provided by residents suggest climate change/environment/sustainable living, water, and housing are the primary issues facing the district. Further comments also indicate that improving infrastructure, facilities, horse tracks and cycleways should be considered in the long-term.

Feedback from stakeholders highlighted similar areas to those prioritised by residents. Stakeholders indicate that reducing inequalities, strengthening the social services sector, and promoting health and connections through physical infrastructure should be priorities for long-term social wellbeing.

Environmental priorities relate to maintaining sustainable resource use, fostering community connections with the natural environment, and restoring the peat lakes.



Stakeholders priorities for economic wellbeing relate to continuing to focus on large scale infrastructure projects, increasing business opportunities, and focusing on retail and main street survival.

Cultural wellbeing appears to be the most difficult to define and measure of all the wellbeing areas. Consequently, stakeholders would like Council to outline a clear vision for the district's cultural wellbeing, taking into account: what cultural wellbeing encompasses, how impact can be measured, the parties included in the wider cultural ecosystem, how to invest in both people and infrastructure, and the role of Māori culture.

Across the interviews, stakeholders also provided commentary about the role Council has in achieving the long-term community outcomes. In the interest of strengthening the community's engagement with Council, ideas about partnerships, cross-pollination between sectors, consultation processes, funding models, and frameworks for the evaluation of outcomes are provided by stakeholders.



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Stakeholder Feedback	Page 19
Concluding Comments	Page 36
Appendices	Page 41



Project Overview



Project Background

Waipā District Council (Council) is the local government authority responsible for the provision of community services and facilities within the Waipā district. Since 2019, the role of local government has been expanded to focus on advancing the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of their communities.

As part of their long-term planning process, Council was keen to understand the wellbeing issues that are a priority for Waipā residents. To this, Council undertook a consultation process to capture the views of residents. This consultation included a series of community BBQs (five in total), intercept surveys, and an online campaign where residents were invited to provide feedback on different wellbeing priorities. This consultation was completed between the 4th and 15th of March, 2020.

To complement this feedback, Council sought the perspectives of key stakeholders within the community. This component of the project focused on the long-term wellbeing issues that stakeholders felt were most pressing for the Waipā district. This part of the project was completed by Versus Research. Stakeholder feedback was gathered via in-depth telephone interviews which were completed between the 13th of May and the 5th of June, 2020.

The feedback from the community consultation process and stakeholder interviews is presented separately within this document. The feedback from each audience is compared and contrasted in the concluding comments section.



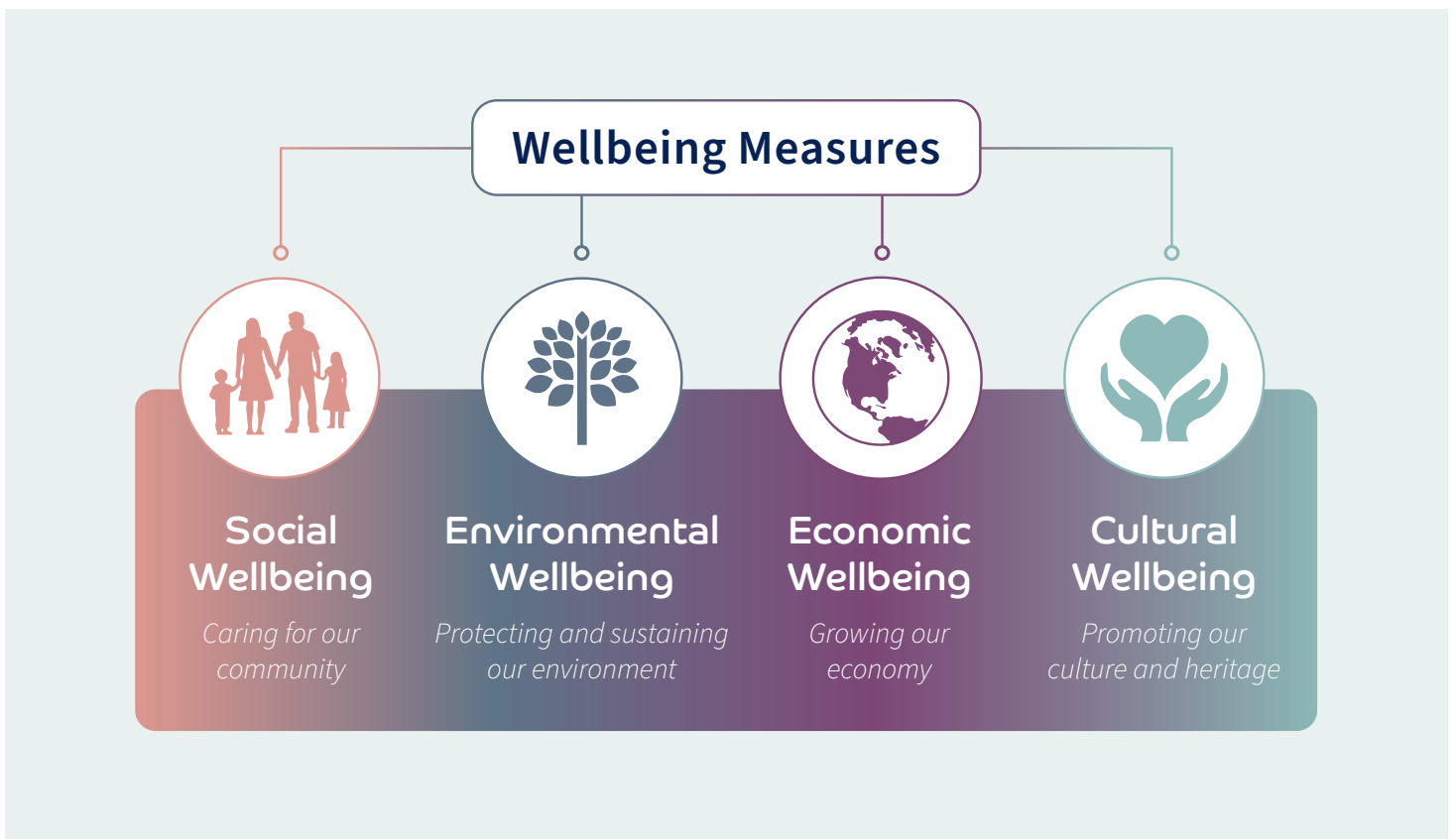
Defining Wellbeing

This project sought to look at community members and stakeholders' views on what factors would enhance the wellbeing of people within Waipā District overall. Wellbeing is determined by many factors, however this work focussed on the four primary domains of wellbeing: social, environmental, economic, and cultural.

For clarity, these areas were presented as statements (rather than wellbeing domains) when priorities were discussed with community members. The defining statement for each wellbeing area is shown in italics below.

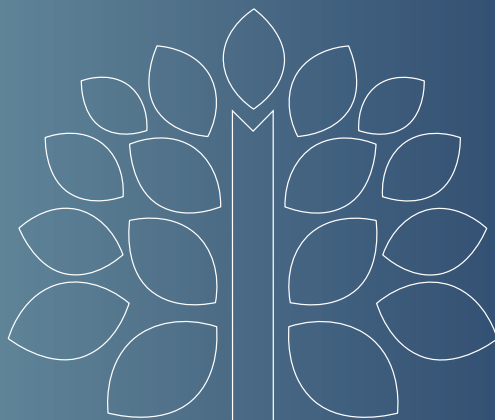
“Wellbeing is when people are able to lead fulfilling lives with purpose, balance and meaning to them.”

New Zealand Government Wellbeing Budget Definition¹



¹<https://treasury.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2019-05/b19-wellbeing-budget.pdf>

Community Feedback



Community Feedback: Background and Method

The initial component of this project was completed via a quantitative survey. This involved Council canvassing residents via community BBQs, an online campaign, and intercept interviews within the Waipā district to gather feedback around where residents think the district should be heading in the future.

The primary source of information was the community BBQ sessions which comprised of informal conversations between Council's staff and residents. A total of five community BBQ events were completed by Council (the sixth was cancelled due to COVID-19 restrictions). The community events were held in Cambridge, Kihikihi, Pirongia, Leamington, and Te Awamutu between the 4th and 15th of March, 2020.

The quantitative survey asked residents to rank aspects within each wellbeing measure based on their importance to residents. Residents were also invited to provide open-ended comments to demonstrate other areas they felt were important to the future of the district. A copy of the questions asked of residents is included in appendix 1.

Overall, n=284 residents participated in the survey; the sample breakdown of the responses collected is shown below. Please note, not all respondents answered all questions, therefore the number of responses within each sub-group does not equate to the total number of responses collected.

	Proportion of Sample	Total Number Collected
Area		
Cambridge	29%	n=78
Te Awamutu	26%	n=69
Kihikihi	15%	n=41
Pirongia	15%	n=39
Leamington	13%	n=35
Kakepuku	1%	n=2
Ōhaupō	0%	n=1
Age		
Under 18	2%	n=4
18-24	2%	n=6
25-34	19%	n=50
35-44	19%	n=51
45-54	14%	n=38
55-64	12%	n=33
65+	32%	n=84
Gender		
Female	64%	n=170
Male	36%	n=94

Reporting of Results

Residents were asked to rank five statements within each of the four wellbeing domains. The results within this section show the proportion of residents that ranked each statement as the most important. Additionally, residents were also asked three open-ended questions, these results have been post-coded and grouped by theme.

Results have been analysed at a total level and then by demographic sub-groups. Please note that some areas and age groups have been merged for reporting.

Significance testing has been applied to the results within this document. A significant difference means that the results show an actual difference and that this is not due to chance. This testing compares the total level results with sub-group results (area and demographic difference) and is conducted at the 95% confidence interval.

Within the tables, significant differences are shown using arrows. An ↑ indicates the result for that sub-group is significantly higher than the total result, concurrently a ↓ indicates the result for that sub-group is significantly lower than the total result.

Note on Overall Vision for Waipā

In addition to the data included below, Council's staff also asked those who attended the BBQ events to rate Council's vision for Waipā generally.

This feedback consisted of a single question and was gathered on a five-point agreement scale. The responses to this question were recorded separately to the other consultation components. A summary of the responses for this question are shown below.

- 28% of residents strongly agree with the vision
- 39% of residents agree with the vision
- 10% of residents disagree with the vision
- 4% of residents strongly disagree with the vision.

A further 20% of residents provided a neutral rating, stating they neither agree nor disagree with the vision. Generally, the results showed that residents held a positive impression of Council's vision for the future with over two thirds (67%) of residents agreeing with the proposed way forward.





Social Wellbeing

Building vibrant communities is the most important aspect of social wellbeing, with 28% of residents ranking this as the most important. Improving community safety (21%) and focussing on affordable housing (20%) were also ranked as important.

Residents in Te Awamutu and Pirongia rate the importance of building vibrant communities highly (31% each), while those in Cambridge and Leamington rate the importance of building vibrant communities and focussing on affordable housing (25% each) equally important. Twenty-four percent of those aged 18-34 felt that ensuring communities are inclusive and connected (24%) was important, while those aged 65+ perceive building vibrant communities is most important.



Area Results	Cambridge & Leamington	Te Awamutu	Pirongia	Kihikihi	Kakepuku & Ōhaupō
Building vibrant communities	25%	31%	31%	22%	33%
Improving community safety	21%	23%	14%	24%	33%
Focussing on affordable housing, housing supply, and the quality of housing	25%	13%	24%	17%	33%
Ensuring our communities are inclusive and connected	18%	20%	20%	11%	0%
Taking care of our aging population	7% ↓	11%	14%	24% ↑	0%

Demographic Results	Under 18	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Female	Male
Building vibrant communities	25%	22%	27%	21%	34%	30%	24%
Improving community safety	25%	22%	21%	13%	24%	21%	22%
Focussing on affordable housing, housing supply, and the quality of housing	25%	14%	21%	33%	19%	18%	25%
Ensuring our communities are inclusive and connected	25%	24%	12%	19%	16%	18%	13%
Taking care of our aging population	0%	16%	15%	16%	4% ↓	11%	14%



Environmental Wellbeing

Residents indicate preparing for climate change (29%) is the most important aspect of environmental wellbeing. Promoting sustainable living (22%) and improving and caring for biodiversity in Waipā (21%) are also important for residents.

Preparing for climate change is primarily the most important aspect across most area and demographic results. Of note, Kihikihi residents rate preparing for climate change (29%) and improving and caring for biodiversity in Waipā (29%) equally important. Female residents are more likely to indicate improving waste streams is important (17%).



Area Results	Cambridge & Leamington	Te Awamutu	Pirongia	Kihikihi	Takepuku & Ōhaupō
Preparing for climate change	26%	34%	26%	29%	67%
Promoting sustainable living	22%	19%	30%	9%	0%
Improving and caring for biodiversity in Waipā	24%	24%	9% ↓	29%	0%
Protecting and improving the quality and quantity of Waipā's fresh water resources	14%	10%	16%	17%	33%
Improving our waste streams	9%	13%	19%	17%	0%

Demographic Results	Under 18	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Female	Male
Preparing for climate change	25%	29%	26%	30%	31%	30%	25%
Promoting sustainable living	0%	20%	17%	20%	26%	18%	27%
Improving and caring for biodiversity in Waipā	50%	24%	21%	23%	16%	21%	22%
Protecting and improving the quality and quantity of Waipā's fresh water resources	0%	13%	19%	7%	13%	13%	16%
Improving our waste streams	25%	12%	15%	20%	10%	17% ↑	8% ↓



Economic Wellbeing

Attracting domestic and international visitors is a focus for residents, with 37% indicating this is the most important aspect of economic wellbeing. At a lower level, 17% (each) of residents indicate providing investment opportunities and increasing employment opportunities is important.

Interestingly, Kihikihi residents are more likely to indicate increasing opportunities to do business in Waipā is important (28%), while Cambridge and Leamington residents are less likely to mention this is important (8%). Forty-three percent of residents aged 65+ indicate it is most important to attract domestic and international visitors and 20% of residents aged 18-34 mention increasing employment opportunities is most important.



Area Results	Cambridge & Leamington	Te Awamutu	Pirongia	Kihikihi	Kekepuku & Ōhaupō
Attracting domestic and international visitors	36%	39%	50%	31%	0%
Providing investment opportunities	17%	16%	11%	25%	0%
Increasing employment opportunities	20%	15%	16%	11%	100% ↑
Increasing opportunities to do business in Waipā	8% ↓	15%	14%	28% ↑	0%
Focussing on sector and skill development	15%	15%	13%	6%	0%

Demographic Results	Under 18	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Female	Male
Attracting domestic and international visitors	75%	37%	33%	33%	43%	35%	41%
Providing investment opportunities	0%	16%	21%	20%	13%	18%	15%
Increasing employment opportunities	25%	20%	16%	20%	14%	17%	18%
Increasing opportunities to do business in Waipā	0%	10%	15%	13%	14%	12%	15%
Focussing on sector and skill development	0%	13%	12%	13%	17%	16%	10%



Cultural Wellbeing

Twenty-four percent of residents indicate promoting the use of Te Reo Māori in Waipā communities is the most important aspect here. Sharing stories of our district's beginnings and unique history (22%) and fostering the arts and creative industries in Waipā (22%) follow this.

Pirongia residents are more likely to indicate protecting and enhancing our district's heritage and character is important (27%), while Kihikihi residents are more likely to mention sharing stories of our district's beginnings and unique history (36%) is important. Notably, those aged 18-24 are more likely to mention maintaining strong partnerships with tangata whenua is important (27%) and less likely to indicate promoting the use of Te Reo Māori in our communities is important.



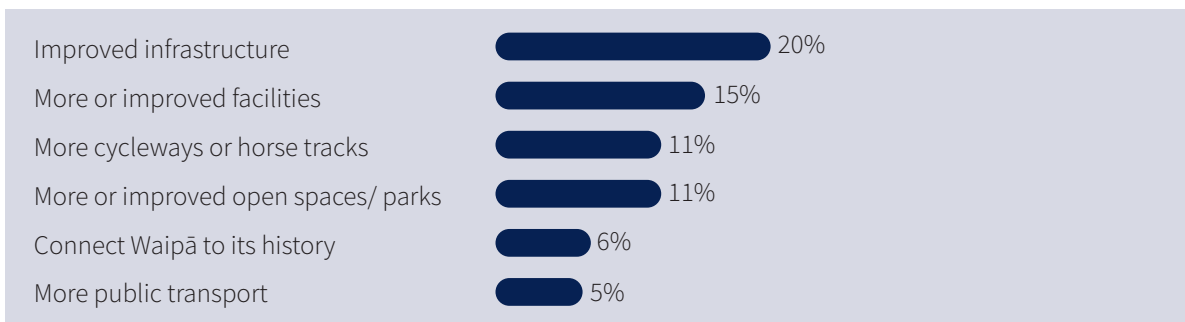
Area Results	Cambridge & Leamington	Te Awamutu	Pirongia	Kihikihi	Kakepuku & Ōhaupō
Promoting the use of Te Reo Māori in our communities	25%	21%	28%	25%	67%
Sharing stories of our district's beginnings and unique history	21%	22%	17%	36% ↑	0%
Fostering the arts and creative industries in Waipā	20%	28%	19%	14%	33%
Maintaining strong partnerships with tangata whenua	20%	17%	8%	8%	0%
Protecting and enhancing our district's heritage and character	11%	12%	27% ↑	17%	0%

Demographic Results	Under 18	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Female	Male
Promoting the use of Te Reo Māori in our communities	25%	12% ↓	28%	30%	29%	23%	28%
Sharing stories of our district's beginnings and unique history	75% ↑	25%	20%	14%	23%	23%	20%
Fostering the arts and creative industries in Waipā	0%	21%	21%	33%	16%	23%	18%
Maintaining strong partnerships with tangata whenua	0%	27% ↑	14%	13%	11%	16%	15%
Protecting and enhancing our district's heritage and character	0%	14%	17%	7%	20%	14%	18%

Other Considerations

Improved infrastructure (20%) and more or improved facilities (25%) are primary mentions residents made when asked if there was anything else they would like to add*. More outdoor options such as more cycleways or horse tracks (11%) and more or improved open spaces and parks (11%) also appear important to residents.

Pirongia residents are more likely to mention improved infrastructure (38%) while Kihikihi residents are more likely to mention Waipā needs to be connected to its history. Those aged 18-34 are more likely to mention more or improved open spaces and parks (21%) while residents aged 35-54 are more likely to mention more or improved facilities (27%) and more public transport (10%). Residents aged 65+ are more likely to mention more cycleways or horse tracks (21%) and connecting Waipā to its history (13%). Notably, female residents are more likely to mention more or improved facilities (22%).



Area Results	Cambridge & Leamington	Te Awamutu	Pirongia	Kihikihi	Kakepuku & Ōhaupō
Improved infrastructure	15%	22%	38% ↑	12%	50%
More or improved facilities	20%	13%	4%	12%	0%
More cycleways or horse tracks	10%	16%	21%	0% ↓	0%
More or improved open spaces/ parks	15%	2% ↓	8%	19%	0%
Connect Waipā to its history	0% ↓	7%	0%	19% ↑	0%
More public transport	5%	9%	4%	0%	0%

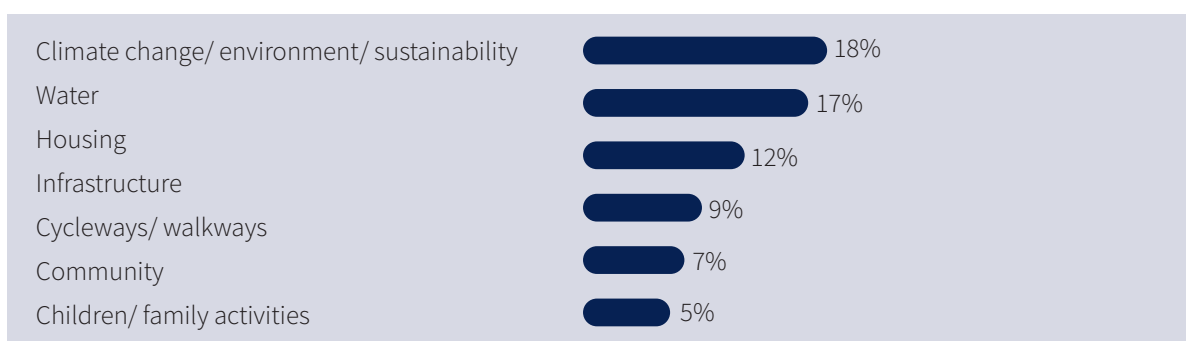
Demographic Results	Under 18	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Female	Male
Improved infrastructure	0%	29%	24%	22%	11% ↓	19%	20%
More or improved facilities	0%	14%	27% ↑	22%	5% ↓	22% ↑	6% ↓
More cycleways or horse tracks	0%	7%	4% ↓	17%	21% ↑	9%	17%
More or improved open spaces/ parks	33%	21% ↑	8%	11%	7%	11%	13%
Connect Waipā to its history	0%	0%	0%	0%	13% ↑	4%	6%
More public transport	0%	4%	10% ↑	6%	0% ↓	6%	2%

*This question was asked as an open-ended question with responses coded into categories post-collection. For the purposes of reporting, infrastructure refers to mentions of roads, footpaths, street lights, and parking.

Primary Issue To Focus On

Residents mention climate change, the environment, and sustainability (18%) and water (17%) are the primary issues Council should focus on in the future. At a lower level, residents also mention housing (12%), infrastructure (12%), and cycleways or walkways (9%) as important issues to focus on*.

Te Awamutu residents are more likely to mention water (31%) as an important issue, while Kihikihi residents are more likely to mention children or family activities (15%). Residents aged 35-54 are more likely to mention climate change, environment, or sustainability (28%) and less likely to mention infrastructure (3%). Female residents are more likely to mention community is the issue to focus on (10%).



Area Results	Cambridge & Leamington	Te Awamutu	Pirongia	Kihikihi	Kakepuku & Ōhaupō
Climate change/ environment/ sustainability	16%	15%	28%	15%	0%
Water	10% ↓	31% ↑	22%	8%	67% ↑
Housing	18%	8%	3%	15%	33%
Infrastructure	15%	10%	3%	8%	0%
Cycleways/ walkways	9%	13%	13%	0%	0%
Community	6%	4%	9%	8%	0%
Children/ family activities	5%	2%	0%	15% ↑	0%

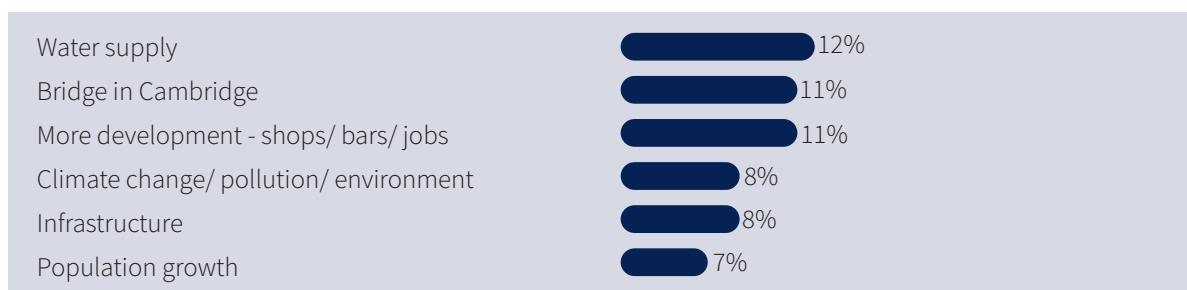
Demographic Results	Under 18	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Female	Male
Climate change/ environment/ sustainability	50%	15%	28% ↑	9%	14%	16%	25%
Water	0%	18%	12%	14%	23%	19%	13%
Housing	0%	8%	14%	23%	11%	12%	13%
Infrastructure	0%	15%	3% ↓	9%	17%	8%	17%
Cycleways/ walkways	0%	8%	5%	14%	14%	8%	10%
Community	0%	8%	8%	9%	6%	10% ↑	2% ↓
Children/ family activities	0%	10%	9%	0%	0% ↓	6%	3%

*This question was asked as an open-ended question with responses coded into categories post-collection. For the purposes of reporting, infrastructure refers to mentions of roads, parking, bridges, and also unspecified 'infrastructure' comments.

Challenges or Opportunities

Opportunities or challenges when looking at the aforementioned issues revolve around water supply (12%), another bridge in Cambridge (11%), and more development (11%)*.

Cambridge and Leamington residents are more likely to mention the challenges or opportunities pertain to a bridge in Cambridge (24%), while Kihikihi residents are more likely to mention climate change, pollution, and environment (23%). Male residents are more likely to mention challenges or opportunities revolve around climate change, pollution, and environment (14%).



Area Results	Cambridge & Leamington	Te Awamutu	Pirongia	Kihikihi	Kekepuku & Ōhaupō
Water supply	13%	13%	11%	15%	0%
Bridge in Cambridge	24% ↑	0% ↓	5%	0%	0%
More development - shops/ bars/ jobs	15%	9%	11%	0%	0%
Climate change/ pollution/ environment	9%	0%	0%	23% ↑	0%
Infrastructure	9%	13%	5%	0%	0%
Population growth	7%	9%	0%	15%	0%

Demographic Results	Under 18	18-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Female	Male
Water supply	0%	13%	10%	20%	9%	13%	11%
Bridge in Cambridge	0%	13%	13%	13%	9%	11%	11%
More development - shops/ bars/ jobs	0%	13%	10%	7%	14%	11%	11%
Climate change/ pollution/ environment	0%	0%	5%	0%	14% ↑	3% ↓	14% ↑
Infrastructure	0%	0%	8%	7%	14%	9%	9%
Population growth	0%	13%	5%	13%	6%	9%	6%

*This question was asked as an open-ended question with responses coded into categories post-collection. For the purposes of reporting, infrastructure refers to roading and all unspecified mentions of infrastructure.

Stakeholder Feedback



Stakeholder Feedback: Background and Method

This section addresses the four wellbeing areas from the perspective of community stakeholders. Stakeholders were asked to participate given their involvement in their community either through volunteer roles, their line of work, and/or associations with community organisations. A total of 17 interviews were completed for this component of the project. These interviews were conducted after the COVID-19 lockdown (level 4 and level 3).

The interviews focus on the priority areas within each wellbeing domain. Stakeholders were asked what they would prioritise to improve the long-term wellbeing of the district, their reasons for prioritising this particular issue, and any challenges associated with achieving the priority area. A copy of the questions asked of stakeholders is included in appendix 2

However, throughout the course of the interviews feedback was provided organically about Council's role within the community. Much of this feedback was relevant to achieving the long-term wellbeing outcomes for the community and was consistent across the different wellbeing domains. For context, this feedback has been provided at the end of this section.





Social Wellbeing

Socially, stakeholders describe the communities of the Waipā district as tight knit and generous. Many stakeholders report that communities demonstrate a lot of compassion for community members, particularly those in vulnerable positions. Community members have many opportunities to be active and social in their local area, and this enhances the strong social fabric of the district.

However, stakeholders mention the negative elements of the district's communities relate to the inequalities that exist, particularly regarding social and economic stability for different community members. Stakeholders also note that inequality within the community was growing, even prior to COVID-19.

Key areas stakeholders prioritise for social wellbeing in the long-term are outlined below.

Reducing inequalities

A key area that stakeholders identify through the interviews is the presence of inequality in the district and the need to reduce the gap between the 'haves and the have nots' in the long-term. All stakeholders recognise that this is a very complex issue for the district, and for New Zealand as a whole, particularly given the increasing and changing needs resultant from COVID-19.

Specific mentions of social issues that drive inequality within the community relate to earning capacity (ability to earn enough to live), food insecurity, housing issues, stress and mental health issues, and poor financial literacy. It is these areas where future efforts to reduce inequities should focus.

Some stakeholders indicate that there is a geographic spread of inequalities, specifically Cambridge is seen as much more affluent and therefore has more opportunities for employment and support, whereas Kihikihi has a much lower socioeconomic profile and is subject to higher deprivation. Despite this, stakeholders are keen to convey that inequality issues affect all communities, not just those from less affluent areas.

“I see inequities within my community, in housing, in the health services, in social services, in access to education and employment...There’s buckets where there could be people working together, we’ve got central government, DHB, local government, the ministry of education. There is such a huge need for meaningful collaboration.”

– Social Stakeholder

Strengthening the social services sector: cross sector co-ordination and a change of focus

Across the stakeholder interviews there appears to be a lack of cross-organisation connection between those who operate in the social services sector. Generally, organisations that deliver events, groups, or networking services have little connection with the broader ecosystem of providers beyond their immediate connections. Of note, there seems to be a gap in knowing who else is out there (particularly new organisations), the services that organisations offer, and how these organisations could complement the services on offer. To build efficiencies within the sector, and to avoid duplication of services, it appears there needs to be more cross-sector co-ordination, with the aim of increasing the sector's connectedness and strengthening the overall support available to the community.

Furthermore, there is also a real desire amongst stakeholders to see how services could be delivered differently in the future. While there are many excellent services available, it is anticipated that the social need will grow considerably in the coming years. In particular, stakeholders talk of looking at ways to increase or develop services which look at building capacity amongst community members, rather than simply providing more 'ambulance services'.

"We can't be long-term emergency, that just creates dependency. We need to empower people...we don't want to go back to the issues we have had." - Social Stakeholder

Promote connections and health via physical infrastructure

This priority area relates to the expansion and development of spaces which facilitate improvements in health and wellbeing through physical activity. Specifically, stakeholders mention the growth of green spaces and cycleways has contributed positively to community members' overall wellbeing and this should be a continued focus for Council.

While these facilities and spaces provide a way for the community to engage with physical activity, of particular importance is the fact that they offer a 'barrier free' option for engaging; there is no cost associated with use and thus use is not limited by a person's socioeconomic situation.

Furthermore, stakeholders report these spaces provide opportunities to reduce isolation and to improve social connections as the ability to simply be in the presence of other people has a positive impact on people's feelings of social connectedness.

"There needs to be more facilities for people, we need to expand and diversify facilities to encourage health and wellbeing...cycleways are particularly beneficial for older people and young families. Waipā is growing in young people and young families, there are lots in the area. There is a need for these facilities for these people, for all people really."

– Social Stakeholder

"These facilities join a community. If people feel isolated, just the act of sitting in a park and being around people can make them feel joined."

– Social Stakeholder



Environmental Wellbeing

From an environmental perspective Waipā District is considered to be rich in natural resources, particularly soils. Stakeholders consider the area to have amazing natural features and specifically mention the peat lakes, Sanctuary Mountain, Pirongia Mountain, and the Waipā and Waikato Rivers.

Challenges for the environment relate to the ongoing issues of climate change and the resulting degradation of the district's natural resources.

Key areas stakeholders prioritised for environmental wellbeing are outlined below.

Maintaining a focus on sustainable resource use

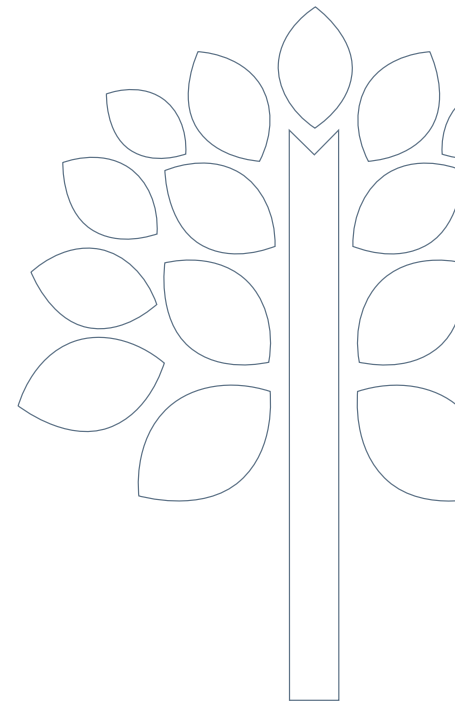
Sustainable resource use is considered critical by a number of stakeholders. This priority area looks at the long-term impact of community members' behaviour and can broadly be divided into two areas: how we live and how we invest.

How we live

'How we live' relates to enabling a sustainable and self-sufficient community, whereby community members live and work in the same area. Stakeholders cite several flow-on effects of this set-up, key amongst these being that living and working locally leads to a reduction in car-based transport and an increase in public transport or cycleway use, thus moving towards a reduced carbon-footprint. Living and working locally also supports a sustainable local economy, and thus creates a stronger community. As one stakeholder described:

"When I think about it, it's big picture stuff so how can we make it that people live, learn, and earn in their local economy. So, it is not constantly jumping in a car to go to The Base to having the big commute. It is that you have a real connection with the Waipā community schools, support each other, that you can earn at a level that will support you and your family here. There is huge potential for Waipā to work in this area given the natural resources, if we can somehow work on that."

– Environmental Stakeholder



However, one stakeholder suggests that developing a sustainable community can be supported by simply increasing residents' knowledge and appreciation of their own backyards. It is thought that growing this connection fosters a renewed appreciation of the local environment, which naturally leads to greater engagement at a broader community level.

"I think COVID has made people appreciate their backyard and the biodiversity that they have in their own backyard, we've seen people connect with their own area – increasing that awareness of what is around them." – Environmental Stakeholder

How we invest

In terms of investment, stakeholders suggest that investment decisions need to maintain a very long-term focus. For future investments, stakeholders wish to see a continued focus on determining what the environmental investment is (i.e., the resource inputs required) and if this will be a sustainable over the very long-term. This element is particularly important with the increasing focus on shovel-ready projects which may require faster decision making, and/or projects which relate to water infrastructure.

Fostering a broader connection with the natural environment

Nearly all environmental stakeholders wish to foster residents' engagement with the environment as this supports the long-term health of the community. Stakeholders talk of mounting evidence that engaging with the natural world provides significant health benefits. Specifically, being present in nature encourages a sense of calm and restfulness while supporting and developing a person's sense of place and purpose in the wider world. For others, being in the natural world encourages exploration and curiosity about the surrounding environment allowing for an unstructured engagement with natural sciences.

"I am increasingly seeing research that supports that being physically present in the natural environment supports wellbeing...it is a very calming place, there is a real sense of peace in this space. Even walking in the area, yes it increases your physical health by walking but it is also hugely beneficial for your mental health...There is also the benefit of nature supporting people's understanding of the natural sciences. Connecting with nature in their own backyard, their turangawaewae, where they came from and giving them a sense of place." – Environmental Stakeholder

Largely fostering this connection requires creating more opportunities for residents to engage with the natural environment. Stakeholders identify that creating such opportunities will involve taking environmental initiatives

"My observation about infrastructure is: are the ones that they are prioritising sustainable for the long-term in our community? If it needs so much maintenance then is it really sustainable... The same thing needs to be considered when managing our water, having a big pipe from the Waikato is not sustainable, look at the climate change and droughts that have occurred, what if it dries up? That's what has happened in Australia and look at the damage they have caused and the problems they have, for the environment and the people. Freshwater is such a precious resource and drought and water need to be considered carefully."

- Social Stakeholder

to a more diverse set of partners and that Council could facilitate these connections. Examples of possible partners for environmental initiatives include District Health Boards, Department of Conservation, and/or education providers.

However, in the interest of change and growth, a couple of stakeholders indicate that there is an opportunity for greater engagement with less traditional partners to expand the reach of environmental initiatives. Examples include connecting with arts providers, cultural groups, and/or heritage groups to reach new audiences and increase the community's engagement with the natural world.

Greater restoration and development of the peat lakes

The peat lakes are considered a natural wonder for Waipā, with further development and restoration of these areas considered to be a key focus for Council in the long-term.

Prioritisation of the peat lakes provides multiple positive outcomes for the community, including:

- Having better access to these lakes allows for a greater appreciation of the environment and environmental diversity amongst residents in the area.
- The uniqueness of the lakes provides an opportunity to support and grow tourism in the area.
- Restoration work will allow access to the 'green economy' which central government is currently focussing on. This will support and grow the skills of local operators who are already established in wetland restoration, helping to boost the local economy.

Restoration of the peat lakes is described as an 'easy win' by one stakeholder as the area can be recovered very quickly (compared to forests and bush areas), is globally unique, and provides significant environmental benefits with its unique ecosystems.

“The priority for me would have to be better access to nature but in an appropriate way and the peat lakes present an obvious point of difference for the area....Tourism NZ is very interested in wetlands tours. There is an economic wellbeing to getting tourism through, it can create more jobs adding to the construction of the wetland sites, you’ve got boardwalks that need creating, that’s labour and enterprises that can be supported, New Zealand timber, then there’s all the trapping and weeding that goes on. It’s a significant investment.”

– Environmental Stakeholder



Economic Wellbeing

Pre-COVID-19 the Waipā economy was described as buoyant and poised for growth. New business was considered relatively easy to come by, there were few redundancies or restructures within the district, and large organisations had recently established themselves in the area (for example APL) signalling a maturity of the district's economy.

The local townships in Waipā are considered attractive places to live, and thought to have assisted the economic growth seen in recent years, particularly for Cambridge. Stakeholders consider the area to be innovative and forward-thinking supported by a strong and professional Council, as evidenced by the securing of the Avantidrome and the development of a high performing sport sector.

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the local economy. Stakeholders report there is now a high level of uncertainty about the future, particularly when the government wage support finishes.

Despite the uncertain times ahead, stakeholders appear optimistic about the future, suggesting that the district will fare as well as any in the recovery phase; the fundamental elements that drove local growth are still in place. However, the economy now needs to be viewed with a recovery lens, rather than through a growth lens, and as such maximising the value received from every initiative will be critical.

Key areas stakeholders prioritise for economic wellbeing in the long-term are outlined below.

Continued focus on large scale infrastructure projects

The primary economic priority for stakeholders is the continued focus on the district's key infrastructure projects and there is now a particular focus on the 'shovel ready projects' as these are considered critical for growth and recovery.

It is interesting to note that while stakeholders talked of infrastructure projects, very few referenced specific infrastructure projects. Rather, there seems to be the feeling that 'infrastructure' generally will be a significant pathway out



of the impending recession, with the assumption that this will generate and sustain local jobs. Possibly, this thinking is a product of the timing as, at the time of the interviewing period, recessionary warnings were a common media issue. It may be that stakeholders are simply reflecting the rhetoric of the day, and elevating this work stream to a much higher long-term priority than would have otherwise been expected.

Nevertheless, infrastructure work is generally considered important for job creation and economic buoyancy. However, the shift in focus from growth to recovery means there is now an even greater need to address the value that can be extracted from these initiatives. With this, stakeholders wish to see the deployment of local operators prioritised, rather than outsourcing work streams which takes income out of the district. For some, this meant the development of training initiatives which can lift the whole community in the long-term, rather than simply focussing on the immediate recovery needs.

Increase business opportunities

Stakeholders indicate a desire to see an increase in opportunities for businesses to grow in the district. However, stakeholders are divided with regards to how this could be achieved in the long-term.

One stakeholder suggests there is a need to develop a number of ‘cluster powerhouses’ where groups of businesses are able to be developed concurrently for mutually beneficial business gains. An example of this is the high performance sport associations at the Avantidrome, where multiple businesses benefit together. It is thought that this model could be replicated with other business groupings.

Other stakeholders suggest there needs to be a reaching out across the district to ensure the economy can leverage markets across New Zealand, rather than just operating at a local level. Examples of how this could be supported include greater support for developing online infrastructure for sales/marketing or employment websites.

“What we need is something that can reach out past just Cambridge, not patch protect but actually work together, so a wider strategy for business in the Waipā but that needs to be implemented locally.” – Economic Stakeholder

Some also suggest the local economy needs greater diversification to increase long-term resilience. Of note was the suggestion to increase tourism particularly around the natural beauty of the region, e.g., lakes, mountains. Tourism is considered to be an untapped/underutilised option which could bring new audiences and new businesses to the area.

“There are opportunities for employment; currently there is a disparity between the skill level and the need, the current need is for higher level roles and skills but the skills are lower than what the shovel ready projects require...there is a real opportunity here, to invest in our community. Our people are already here, how can we build them up while we are progressing forward?”

– Social Stakeholder

Retail and main street survival

The third economic priority area is the bolstering of the retail sector and main streets of both Te Awamutu and Cambridge. Stakeholders did indicate that this was a priority area prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, however the recent events have made it even more of a focus.

Stakeholders cite the obvious economic benefits of having a strong retail centre, with spend going directly into the local economy. However, equal importance is also given to the social benefits that an enticing main street delivers. It is considered that the main streets in both Te Awamutu and Cambridge positively contribute to the overall feel of the areas, support social connectivity, and ensure that the townships remain appealing and attractive places to live in. Stakeholders consider that maintaining this appeal will help to attract people to the area over the long-term.

“Managing growth and doing it really well. These are nice little towns and we need to retain what’s good about them. It needs to stay desirable and people want to live here, that’s part of the growth and recovery element...” – Economic Stakeholder



Cultural Wellbeing



For the purposes of this report, cultural wellbeing focuses predominantly on creative arts and heritage operators as cultural entities, as these are the experiences that stakeholders drew their feedback from*. In this area, stakeholders appreciate the commitment from Council to the preservation of cultural heritage, as evidenced by Council's investment in Te Ara Wai.

Although stakeholders recognise that investment in spaces is important, there is a feeling that the importance of cultural wellbeing, particularly that which is sourced through the arts and history, is often overlooked in communities. This is often even more apparent in times of economic uncertainty, when other wellbeing domains come to the fore.

A critical component to prioritising cultural wellbeing is having a clear vision for this domain which sits alongside infrastructure development. It is considered that a clear vision which addresses how the culture and heritage sectors connect with other sectors, identifying who is involved in the delivery of services, and the return that can be delivered for any investment provided is important for long-term cultural wellbeing. Given this, developing a strategy around cultural wellbeing is the priority for this domain and this issue is explored below.

"The pictures are always way too small...we need big picture thinking more." – Cultural Stakeholder

"Everyone hopes that they are the most important but they are busy with what they are doing, we're just a small fish to them, a very small piece of the puzzle."

– Cultural Stakeholder

**Please note that this feedback does not speak to the views of Māori stakeholders or tangata whenua specifically. The views of these groups have been canvassed under a separate consultation process. The feedback outlined below is specific to the arts and heritage stakeholders only.*

Considerations for the developing a vision for culture and heritage

Stakeholders recognise that there are challenges in creating a strategy for the district relating to the arts and heritage components of cultural wellbeing. While the comments below are not solutions to this strategy, they are areas that stakeholders feel will be important for clarity of the vision.

Defining culture and heritage

A key element in developing a vision for cultural wellbeing will be around defining what culture and heritage is. In particular, it will be important that there is a robust understanding of the whole ecosystem that supports culture and heritage initiatives and the breadth of roles this ecosystem covers.

Understanding the impact of initiatives

Stakeholders identify that the ability to measure impact of culture and heritage initiatives is often an area where there is less clarity than in other wellbeing domains. While outputs can be measured, e.g., number of attendees, number of participants, the social benefit of engaging in this space can often be difficult to determine, making it harder to ascribe an initiative's value to the community. However, one stakeholder suggests that this can, and should be, quantified to ensure cultural wellbeing is progressed.

"It is harder to quantify in terms of impact, it often feels like it is talked about as a tokenistic want, a tick the box thing so that we are 'doing cultural wellbeing.' Really it is not understanding the impact, and it is hard to measure because people don't know how to measure it, particularly in smaller communities...But it can be measured, there is research that points toward clear measures for wellbeing...these things can actually be measured in terms of impact." – Cultural Stakeholder

The investment in infrastructure and people

While investment in infrastructure is important, stakeholders indicate that this needs to be balanced with investment in people, to ensure that there is the capability available to deliver, administer, and progress cultural wellbeing.

Balance between district wide strategy/objectives but with localised initiatives

Across all interviews, stakeholders noted that there are differences between the Cambridge and Te Awamutu communities, however this is most apparent for cultural wellbeing. Different communities have different strengths and stakeholders feel strongly that local people should engage in local initiatives. This is particularly relevant for historical initiatives, as local heritage is often very unknown to residents.

"...there needs to be the investment in people, particularly now people are more important. Arts are resilient and adaptable, and they don't need custom built spaces, they just need access to spaces that are available... Having the people to drive these spaces is important. If the goal is to have more arts, then space is important, but people make that happen."

– Cultural Stakeholder

The challenge of increasing awareness and engaging with local stories is made more difficult if it is not presented at a local level.

“It is very localised, when people come to Cambridge we want to be able to show our stories, not say well you can see them but you need to travel 22km down the road; we want to be able to tell our stories locally.” – Cultural Stakeholder

The role of Māori culture

Culture and heritage is integral to the Māori worldview and it is widely recognised that, as treaty partners, these elements should be treated as taonga. While not explicitly explored in this report, conversations with Māori stakeholders identified that the preservation and promotion of the Māori culture needs to be taken from a partnership position, rather than a stakeholder position.

“A partnership model, in its very nature, is a balance between the resources and sharing. A stakeholder model is still about consultation, it is still very prescriptive in model. Policies are created, scripted, drafted then taken for consultation and it can take quite a long time to get this right. A meaningful partnership with Māori would look different; those voices would be there and present, not consulted upon.” – Social Stakeholder

Arguably, Māori culture encompasses all wellbeing domains and is significantly wider than the context referred under this wellbeing domain. How Māori culture would work in a culture and heritage strategy requires much greater direct engagement and korero between Council and Māori.



The Role of Council

Across the interviews stakeholders recognise that Council plays many roles within their community and provides a pivotal link between most sector initiatives and the community. As such, stakeholders are keen to develop the roles and responsibilities that different parties have in achieving long-term community outcomes.

Given this, feedback about the role Council has when working with community organisations and individual members is included below. This feedback is grouped into two areas: how Council works with the community and Council's internal processes.

How Council Works with the Community

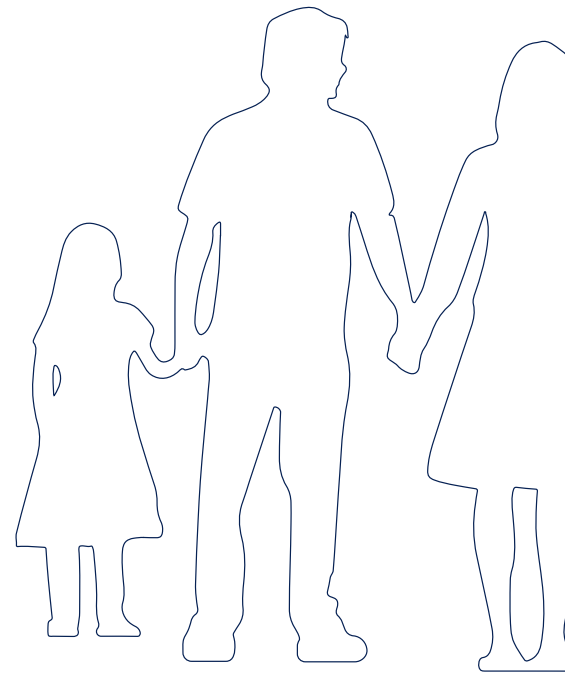
All stakeholders see the benefit of Council involvement. For most, Council's provision of expertise and knowledge on local issues and their ability to connect across sectors can bolster community organisations. Many are keen to have a closer or better relationship with Council and see this as a clear path to achieving community outcomes.

"...Having Council's wisdom and experience for community groups to access, helps support wider organisations and community groups...Council is more connected to the community, they have the presence here, and that real relationship with the local people...their input gives these groups a big shot in the arm, and their (community group's) mana is enhanced significantly when they are partnered with Council." – Environmental Stakeholder

Partnerships

While stakeholders are open to greater involvement with Council, their feedback suggests that there are inconsistencies in the approach that Council currently takes when engaging with stakeholders' organisations. This, in turn, can cause tensions around responsibility or ownership roles (i.e., who does what within the organisation), and governance roles (who decides the direction of the organisation).

"It has got to be driven by the people, but they [the people] need to opportunity to co-create this vision, the benefits need to be seen individually and collectively. Individually, people can't drive this, it is too much, they need the right support to get success and to keep evolving." – Environmental Stakeholder



The most successful models of community engagement appear to be ones based on partnership, whereby Council takes a long-standing governance role within the initiative. This approach delivers the benefits of long-term stable guidance, while allowing the ownership to remain at a community level.

“For me it comes back to the success of the partnerships. Positive partnerships have ongoing dialogue and mutual celebrations, whereas negative ones are ‘well, I put in a funding application and therefore you should support us’...like any relationship you don’t say you’re over the honeymoon period and just walk away. There is time and money and energy to keep going.” – Environmental Stakeholder

Lack of cross-pollination between different sectors

One point which is illuminated by stakeholders is the increasing need to look at how value or benefit can be derived from an initiative extending beyond its initial audiences. For this to occur, cross-sector learnings and collaboration is key. However, this is often difficult for community organisations or businesses to initiate.

For many this is simply due to a lack of awareness regarding other services or businesses available within the district, particularly if there is no natural alignment. To this, some stakeholders suggest that Council could have a role to play in acting as a conduit for cross-sector connections.

“...to facilitate better links between organisations...it doesn’t do any of us any good to stand in isolation. Working with the arts sector would be great, to not be in isolation means we will deliver greater benefits for everyone. If Council prioritised young people with families then maybe they (the arts sector) could come up with an initiative whereby we run six workshops a year where they teach parents to draw with their kids, I don’t know, something but it’s a start.” – Social Stakeholder

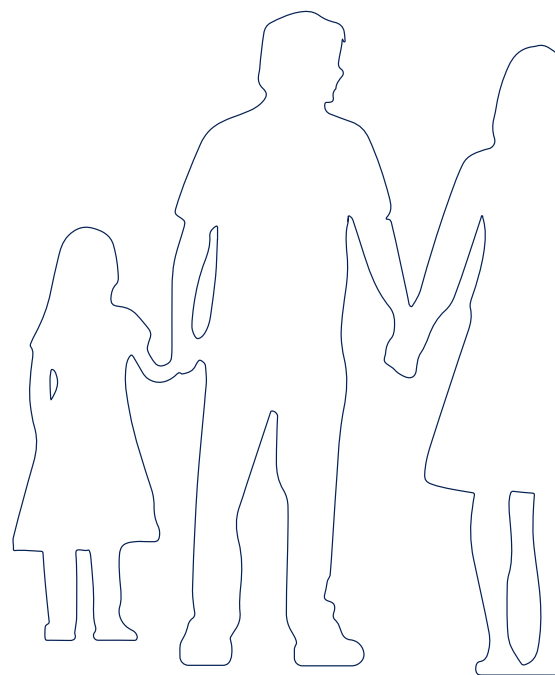
Council’s Processes

Stakeholders also provided feedback about Council’s processes, specifically funding models, consultation processes, and how outcomes are valued. While some stakeholders are critical of Council’s process, most understand that Council is often hamstrung by overarching central government directives and processes.

To this, stakeholders appreciate process changes may be difficult to achieve in some instances, but are hopeful that some may be able to be implemented over time.

Consultation process

Two stakeholders gave feedback about their experiences in engaging with Council in a formal setting, either through



submissions or consultation processes. Both mention that they find it a daunting process, as one explains:

“There were a couple of instances where I have had to present to Council, or support people who have had to present. Council’s chambers are an incredibly ancient set up. They are overbearing. It is exactly what we are trying to strip away as a community – we are trying to implement all sorts of things that get young people involved in a safe space. You’ve got to make it a forum where young people, the elderly, tangata whenua, average Joe Bloggs all have an equal opportunity to have their say and contribute.” – Environmental Stakeholder

The physical space that Council operates in can make the engagement process more overwhelming than it is intended to be. However, other stakeholders also note that the process whereby consultation occurs as a barrier in itself.

“...we are looking at what applications look like. Do we really need all these references and referrals and excel spreadsheets, why can’t rangatahi just put together a short video explaining what they are doing? They still need clear outcomes, but it doesn’t need the spreadsheet approach.” – Social Stakeholder

To this, some stakeholders consider that there needs to be greater community engagement conducted in the community.

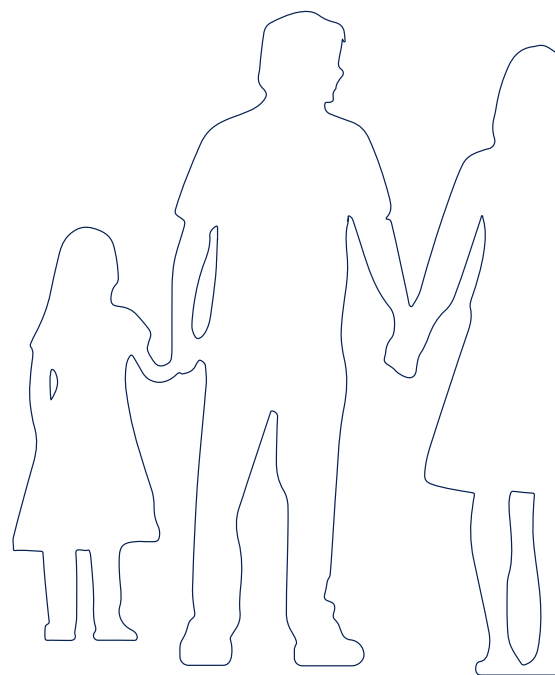
“One thing I would say here is that Council should not do this in isolation, they need to engage with other agencies more. They sit in closed rooms and need to get out of their corridors... they need to be out there more and actually on the ground talking to people.” – Economic Stakeholder

Combined, these elements place barriers to engaging with community members and may be stifling initiatives. Reviewing and/or ‘opening up’ engagement approaches, both physical spaces and processes, may help to foster community outcomes.

Resourcing and funding models

Funding related issues are a significant component for the success and sustainability of any community initiative, particularly for those organisations which are not business entities. To this, most not for profit entities obtain funding from several sources, including grants, donations, fundraising, and/or Council contributions.

For most, the current funding models are not conducive to long-term sustainability as the uncertainty of funding sources makes it difficult to progress initiatives and, can limit investment in a group’s development.



An alternative funding approach raised by stakeholders is the concept of ring-fencing funds for a group or initiative, rather than having groups apply for funding from a larger contestable fund. The security of the funding for that group is then based on their delivery against clearly specified and measurable outcomes.

For most stakeholders, this is a preferred approach to funding as it provides for certainty of income, while ensuring that deliverable outcomes are being achieved and long-term goals are worked towards. However, this approach does require more up-front dialogue, as deliverables need to be clearly defined early on and able to be proven in the longer-term.

Evaluating of outcomes

Across the stakeholder interviews there is some perception that Council generally applies a cost and risk reduction approach to evaluating an initiative, rather than more benefits-based approach.

“...the current approach to how Council views things is that they have a cost and risk reduction approach rather than taking the body of work they do and looking at what value they can extract from the community for this. So, they look at the programme of work and they don't think what are the four levels of outcomes that can be achieved, they just look at the road and go we need to achieve the roading...They don't consider the ROI [Return On Investment] you can get for this – how can we enhance this for economic, social, cultural, environmental development. There is an alternative model of assessing outcomes that's needed.”

– Economic Stakeholder

While a cost and risk reduction approach returns a fiscally prudent outcome, in order to progress all wellbeing areas, such evaluation metrics may need reviewing. Indeed, there are some instances which may require Council to look more closely across all wellbeing areas and apply a new set of standards of assessment, to ensure that the maximum possible value is extracted from an investment.

Stakeholders who provided a comment in this area recognise that a change in criteria may require a different or alternative way of assessing project outcomes and frameworks, and that this may involve greater qualitative components.

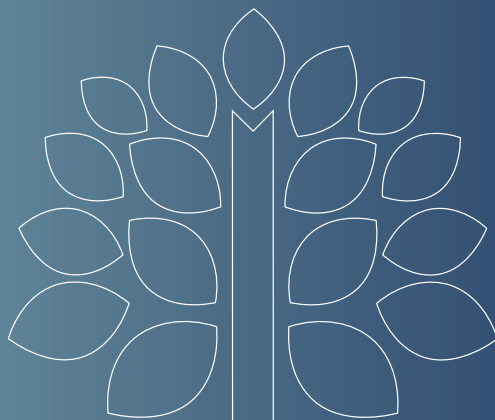
“A great example is the concrete cycleway out to Karapiro, it's used for so much, that piece of infrastructure changed that whole area, it was environmentally appropriate and people use it so they are getting out and about. It's a great example of what can be added to enhance an area...when looking at infrastructure we should always have this approach.”

– Economic Stakeholder

“So money is put aside for this development or initiative, and it is less about it being a contestable fund and more about allocation of funding based on the strengths and the impact a programme has, so it is the programme's to lose and the funding is contingent on the continued impact that it makes. It is more about viewing this as an investment in the future of the community and making the funding available for the long-term.”

– Cultural Stakeholder

Concluding Comments



Concluding Comments

This project set out to explore which areas the Waipā community feels are important for the long-term wellbeing of their district. The primary elements that residents and stakeholders wish to see Council focus on are summarised in the image below. While the feedback from these two audiences is slightly different, some trends are observed and these are discussed below.



Social Wellbeing

Community

- Vibrant communities 28%
- Improving community safety 21%
- Focussing on affordable housing etc. 20%
- Inclusive and connected communities 17%
- Taking care of our aging population 12%

- ### Stakeholders
- Reducing inequalities
 - Strengthening the social services sector
 - Promoting connections and health via physical infrastructure



Environmental Wellbeing

Community

- Preparing for climate change 29%
- Promoting sustainable living 22%
- Improving and caring for biodiversity 21%
- Protecting fresh water resources 13%
- Improving waste systems 13%

- ### Stakeholders
- Sustainable resource use
 - Fostering a broader connection with the natural environment
 - Greater restoration and development of the peat lakes



Economic Wellbeing

Community

- Attracting domestic and international visitors 37%
- Providing investment opportunities 17%
- Increasing employment 17%
- Increasing business opportunities 14%
- Focussing on sector and skill development 13%

- ### Stakeholders
- Continuing to focus on large scale infrastructure projects
 - Increasing business opportunities
 - Retail and main street survival



Cultural Wellbeing

Community

- Promoting the use of Te Reo in our communities 24%
- Sharing stories 22%
- Fostering arts and creative industries 22%
- Maintaining partnerships with tangata whenua 16%
- Protecting heritage and character 15%

- ### Stakeholders
- Developing a vision for a culture and heritage in the district

Social Wellbeing

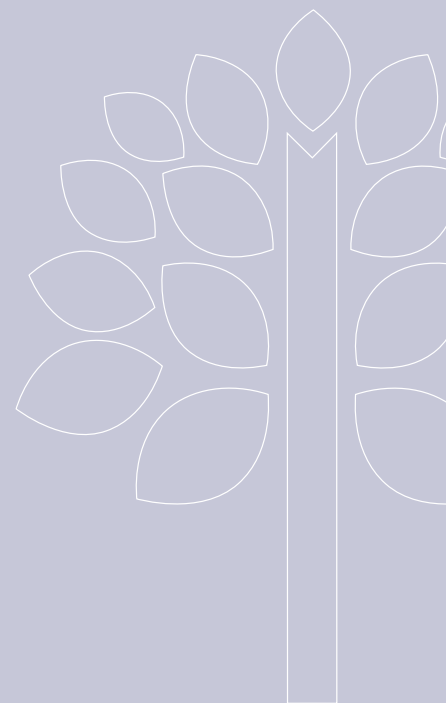
For social wellbeing there is a clear focus on community connectedness and vibrancy, with all demographic groups rating this as their top priority. Stakeholders reinforced this sentiment and expressed a desire for healthy communities and stronger community connections, and suggested that this be fostered through the increased development of open spaces, parks, and green areas. The use of infrastructure seems to be important for residents too, as many mentioned the need to improve and/or increase these options over the long-term.

While vibrant communities are important, stakeholders identified inequities and challenges in making sure all people are able to be part of this community. Reduced earning capacity, stress and mental health, poor financial literacy, food insecurity, and housing are some of the elements stakeholder believe are driving social disparity across district. Improving these elements, and creating a more connected social services sector are areas that stakeholders identified as important to prioritise for social wellbeing in the future.

Environmental Wellbeing

Residents identified preparing for climate change as a key priority for the future of the district. However, closely aligned with this is the need to promote sustainable living and improve the biodiversity in Waipā. These elements are also reflected in residents' additional comments, in which climate change, environment, and sustainability are considered the primary areas for Council to focus on. This was closely followed by water use and, although water was not rated as priority issue, residents do appear worried about both supply and the overall environmental impact of water use in their communities.

Stakeholder feedback echoes that of residents, with stakeholders indicating that the need for continued sustainable resource is use a key priority for the future. However, environmental stakeholders also suggest that, for any change in community behaviour to occur, residents first need to have a closer connection with the natural environment. It is suggested that having a broader partnership group when planning environmental initiatives may help this to occur.



In addition to this feedback, environmental stakeholders also gave a more specific future direction for Council, suggesting that the restoration and development of the peat lakes be a long-term priority for the district.

Economic Wellbeing

Resident feedback regarding the economic wellbeing in the district largely relates to attracting domestic and international visitors to the area, and this was consistent across all demographic groups. In comparison, stakeholder feedback suggests that Council should look to pursue large scale infrastructure projects, generate more business opportunities, and revive the retail centres of Te Awamutu and Cambridge.

However, resident feedback was provided prior to COVID-19 lockdown, when the national and local economy was in a more positive frame. In comparison, stakeholder feedback was collected after the COVID-19 lockdown period (level 4 and level 3), when the economic implications of the pandemic were starting to be fully realised. As such, stakeholders' perceptions on the economic priorities for the district differ to residents, as they are taken from a recovery perspective rather than one of growth and development.

That said, it is interesting to note that stakeholder feedback regarding the main streets of Cambridge and Te Awamutu looks to address both economic and social benefits. Most stakeholders suggest that main street developments support and enhance a vibrant community, which is an aspect that residents place significant value on. This point is also reinforced by resident feedback which suggests there are opportunities for further urban development (more shops and bars) with anticipated population growth in the future.

Cultural Wellbeing

From a cultural perspective, residents prioritised three diverse areas: promoting the use of Te Reo Māori within the community, sharing the district's stories and history, and fostering the arts and creative industries.

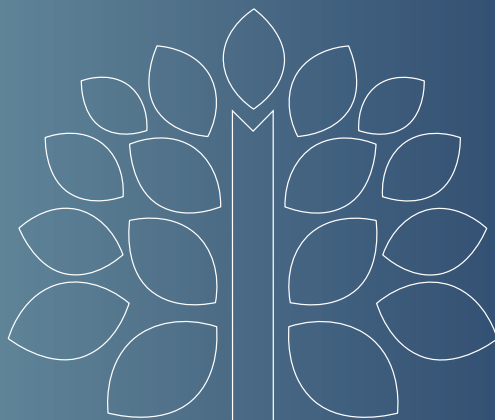
The diverse set of priorities selected by residents, reflects the challenges that cultural stakeholder feedback also identifies; specifically, this particular domain is perceived as a very broad area and is difficult to define. This in turn complicates how councils and other entities determine the impact that cultural wellbeing initiatives have in communities.



Given these challenges, stakeholders feel that cultural wellbeing is often less considered than the other wellbeing domains, particularly when there are challenging economic times. As such, the priority area for stakeholders is that Council develop a clear vision for cultural wellbeing in Waipā. It will be important that this covers how the sector connects with other sectors, who is involved in the delivery of the services, and how return on investment can be measured.



Appendices



Appendix 1: Questions for Community Members

What’s next, Waipā?

It’s time for us to check in with you and make sure we’re heading in the right direction.

We’re gathering the insights, research and perspectives from the community to set our pathway for the next 10 years and beyond.

We’d like to get your feedback on what goes into our Long Term Plan, and ultimately, which projects get funding from 2021-2031.

Not sure what that is? Our Long Term Plan is our most important planning tool and outlines the services, key projects and initiatives we’re planning to deliver over the next decade – and how we’re going to pay for it.

To find out more about what Council does, take our Waipā Tiki Tour.

Let’s start with our vision.

A vision is the fancy way of describing what we ultimately aim to achieve. It’s important because it’s the anchor point for everything we do for the community.

Waipā’s current vision is “Waipā Home of Champions – building the future together”.

This vision celebrates our champion communities, our environment, culture, heritage, our successes and our aspirations. It focuses on creating thriving communities and making Waipā a great place to live, work and play.

Is this still who we are and the direction we want to be going in? Tell us what you think.

Yeah? Or Nah?



Now let’s look at where our focus should be over the next three years.

Rank the priorities from highest to lowest (5 being highest and 1 being lowest).

If we’ve missed anything, make sure you add it in the comments section at the bottom.

Caring for our communities.

- *Building vibrant communities – e.g. hosting community events, maintaining beautiful community spaces, creating new spaces to enjoy.*
- *Taking care of our ageing population – e.g. improving our footpaths and accessways, providing more pensioner housing.*
- *Ensuring our communities are inclusive and connected – e.g. equal opportunities for all community members to be involved in making key decisions.*

- *Focusing on affordable housing, housing supply and the quality of housing – e.g. providing a range of housing options, improving consenting process.*
- *Improving community safety – e.g. improving street lighting, CCTV.*

Growing our economy.

- *Attracting domestic and international visitors - e.g. events and district promotion, sharing our unique history and identity.*
- *Increasing opportunities to do business in Waipā – e.g. improving our consenting process, making it easier for businesses to engage with council.*
- *Focusing on sector and skill development – e.g. working with industry leaders and education providers to upskill and keep skilled people in our district.*
- *Providing investment opportunities – e.g. investing in new business hubs, working with developers to create more jobs.*
- *Increasing employment opportunities – e.g. attracting new businesses to Waipā.*

Protecting and sustaining our environment.

- *Preparing for climate change – e.g. doing our part to meet zero carbon targets, promoting recycling, reusing and reducing our waste.*
- *Protecting and improving the quality and quantity of Waipā’s freshwater resources – e.g. improving water treatment and supply.*
- *Improving and caring for biodiversity in Waipā - e.g. investing in our wetlands, supporting local initiatives with environmental focus.*
- *Improving our waste streams – e.g. promoting recycling, improving our waste water treatment systems.*
- *Promoting sustainable living – e.g. improving public transport, creating new cycleways and walkways.*

Promoting our culture and heritage.

- *Sharing stories of our district’s beginnings and unique history – e.g. promoting Te Ara Wai Journeys.*
- *Protecting and enhancing our district’s heritage and character – e.g. maintaining upkeep and restoration of our heritage buildings and sites.*
- *Maintaining strong partnerships with Tangata Whenua - e.g. ensuring Iwi representation on all*

Council committees.

- *Promoting the use of Te Reo Māori in our communities – e.g. Māori translation of Council documents.*
- *Fostering the arts and creative industries in Waipā - e.g. increasing funding for the arts.*

Do you have anything else to add?

[comments field]

So if you could only choose one issue to focus on, what would it be?

[comments field]

Are there any other challenges or opportunities we will be facing that you think need to be added above?

[comments field]

Thank you for taking part in our survey.

Keep an eye out on our website www.waipadc.govt.nz for regular updates on the feedback we receive.

If you have any other thoughts or ideas about the future for Waipā, please email communications@waipadc.govt.nz or contact 0800 WAIPADC (0800 924 723).

Thanks again!

Appendix 2: Questions for Stakeholders

Introduction

Objective: To explain interview process and how the information will be used

Duration: 2 minutes

Introduction will cover in interviewer's own words:

- Interviewer role & background
- Purpose of the interview, scope:
- To better understand stakeholders' perceptions around the wellbeing of residents within the Waipā community
- To ensure Waipā District Council can develop and implement meaningful wellbeing measures within the long-term plan.
- Duration of interview – 30 to 40 minutes depending on your answers
- Confidentiality and anonymity
- No right or wrong answers

Warm up

Objective: To build rapport between the interviewer and interviewee and to gather contextual information

Duration: 3 minutes

Tell me a bit about your role within the community, specifically in the [WELLBEING AREA].

- How involved are you in the community, what kind of community involvement is this (within a group or individually)?
- Length of involvement of role in the Waipā community.

Perceptions of the Waipā Community

Objective: To better understand the current state of the Waipā community and how Council can best help

encourage positive wellbeing.

Duration: 25 minutes

- In your opinion, what is the current state of [WELLBEING AREA] within the Waipā community? Why is that?
- What is the biggest priority issue within [WELLBEING AREA]? Why is that?
- What needs to change within the community for this to happen? And who would need to be involved to help support this change?
- What organisations will help play a role in this?
- Specifically what role do you think Council should play?
- Is there something Council or another organisation are already doing in this space?
- What additionally support would help with this?
- In your opinion what needs to change for these elements to be more successful? And what do you think is the biggest barrier to change?

Conclusion

Objective: To summarise key points made in the interview

Duration: 2 mins

Interviewer to use own words but conclusion to cover:

- Ask for further last comments on what has been discussed
- Give thanks for time & participation.



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INFORMATION ONLY

To: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From: Principal Policy Advisor
Subject: **APPEAL ON PROPOSED HEALTHY RIVERS PLAN CHANGE 1**
Meeting Date: 25 August 2020
File Reference: 10432895

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to advise the Council that on Tuesday 7 June 2020 the Chief Executive, Garry Dyet authorised the filing of a notice of appeal with the Environment Court on the Waikato Regional Council's decision approving Proposed Plan Change1 to the Waikato Regional Plan.

Due to the restrictions of time, the appeal was lodged using authority¹ delegated to the Chief Executive, without having been through the normal process of first being considered by the elected members.

The following appendix accompanies this report:

- Appendix 1 – Copy of Waipa District's notice of appeal to the Environment Court on the Waikato Regional Authority's decision approving Proposed Healthy Rivers Plan Change 1 Decisions (document number 10432901)

2 RECOMMENDATION

*That the report titled Appeal on Proposed Healthy Rivers Plan Change 1 (document number 10432895) of David Totman Principal Policy Advisor be **RECEIVED**.*

¹ Section 6 of the 2016 Delegations Register – Litigation and claims 'To authorise the taking or defending of proceedings in the Council's name in any Court or Tribunal (except for proceedings for rating sale pursuant to the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 which shall require a prior resolution of the Council). If this authority is exercised to take or defend any proceedings of any sort in the High Court, Environment Court, or any appeal court, then a report of such proceedings shall be delivered to Council at the next available Council meeting'

3 OPTIONS AND ASSESSMENT

Decision making

- Council could have chosen not to appeal and hoped that its concerns would be raised by other appellants to the decisions reached by the Waikato Regional Council on Proposed Plan Change 1. If there were such appeals, the Council would then have the option of becoming a section 274 party to the Environment Court proceedings in support of the appeal.
- Council could have chosen not to appeal or to be a section 274 party, and complied with the requirements of the Healthy Rivers Plan Change 1 once it has been approved. Not participating in the appeal process would save the Council the associated expenses, but makes it a bystander to the process and the final outcomes in terms of the approved Plan Change 1.
- Council became a submitter on Proposed Plan Change 1 in 2017 because of concerns it had at that time with the implications of some of the notified provisions. Similarly at this decisions stage of the plan change process, there remain significant concerns about some of the provisions of Proposed Plan Change 1 relating to point source discharges. There is a real concern that some of the proposed requirements would be technologically very difficult to achieve and require very expensive upgrades to waste water treatment plants. Such upgrades would place a significant and unwarranted financial burden on Waipa District ratepayers.

Financial/risk considerations

The filing of the appeal and the further related appeal proceedings costs will be funded from the existing LTP budget allocation for work on the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant PR1436. While it is uncertain what the final costs of the appeal process will be, there is good a likelihood that Council's appeal matters will be satisfactorily resolved through negotiation or mediation with the Waikato Regional Council without risking the very uncertain outcomes and costs of an Environment Court hearing.

Next Steps

Strategy will ensure that Council is provided with regular updates on the progress of this appeal to the point of its resolution.



David Totman
PRINCIPAL POLICY ADVISOR



Reviewed by Kirsty Downey
MANAGER STRATEGY



Approved by Debbie Lascelles
GROUP MANAGER STRATEGY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

SUPPORTING INFORMATION: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSAL

1 Statutory and policy requirements

Legal and regulatory considerations

Local Government Act 2002

s.10 Purpose of Local Government

There is a real concern that some of the proposed requirements of the Healthy Rivers Plan Change 1 would be technologically very difficult to achieve and require very expensive upgrades to waste water treatment plants. Such upgrades would place a significant and unwarranted financial burden on Waipa District ratepayers.

Consultation and Engagement

The Waikato Regional Council's process of developing the Healthy Rivers Plan Change 1 has taken place over a period of many years and has entailed extensive iwi and community consultation prior to point of notification. Following notification the process has followed the normal legislated RMA Schedule 1 process of submissions and hearings and is now is at the appeal stage of the process.

Council policy or strategy

Waipā District Council (WDC) has just completed the preparation of its 3 Waters Masterplan 2020 prepared a master plan for its water, wastewater and stormwater (3 waters) activities to inform the 2021 activity management plans (AMPs), Long Term Plan (10 Year Plan) and 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy. The master plan considers projected growth, resilience, levels of service and key influences affecting these activities. Some of the decisions of the Healthy Rivers Plan Change would have a profound effect on Council's ability to fulfil some of the objectives of the wastewater component of its 3 Waters Masterplan.

Appendix 1

Copy of Waipa District's notice of appeal to the Environment Court on the Waikato Regional Authority's decision approving Proposed Healthy Rivers Plan Change 1 Decisions (document number 10432901)

**BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENT COURT
AT AUCKLAND**

**I MUA I TE KŌTI TAIAO
TĀMAKI MAKAURAU ROHE**

ENV-2020-AKL-

IN THE MATTER of the Resource Management Act 1991

AND

IN THE MATTER of an appeal pursuant to Clause 14 of the First Schedule to the Act against the decision on submissions on **PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 1 (WAIKATO AND WAIPA RIVERS) TO THE WAIKATO REGIONAL PLAN**

BETWEEN **WAIPA DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Appellant

AND **WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL**

Respondent

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Dated 7 July 2020

To: The Registrar
Environment Court
AUCKLAND

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **WAIPA DISTRICT COUNCIL** ("WDC") appeals against a decision of **WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL** ("WRC") approving Proposed Plan Change 1 (Waikato and Waipa Rivers) ("PC1") to the Waikato Regional Plan.

1.2 WDC made a submission on PC1 and presented evidence at the hearing in support of that submission.

- 1.3 WDC is not a trade competitor for the purposes of section 308D of the Resource Management Act 1991 ("RMA").
- 1.4 WDC received notice of the decision on 22 April 2020.

Part of the decision appealed

- 1.5 The part of the decision that WDC appeals against is:
 - (a) The increase in the short term reduction target for discharge of contaminants from 10% to 20%;
 - (b) the wording of Objective 3;
 - (c) Policy 12 regarding the best practicable option and offsetting / compensation;
 - (d) Policy 13 regarding reasonable mixing;
 - (e) Policy 19;
 - (f) monitoring of point source discharges;
 - (g) analysis of monitoring data; and
 - (h) temperature and pH for determining compliance with maximum and median water quality targets.

Reasons for the appeal

- 1.6 The reasons for the appeal in relation to each of the above matters are set out in the following sections of this notice of appeal by reference to the topics / issues listed in paragraph 1.5.

Waipa District Council Wastewater Treatment Plants

- 1.7 WDC is required by section 130 of the Local Government Act 2002 ("LGA02") to maintain "water services." Pursuant to the definition in section 124 of the LGA02, water services include wastewater treatment and disposal.
- 1.8 WDC operates wastewater treatment plants at Cambridge and Te Awamutu. The Cambridge Wastewater Treatment Plant discharges to the Waikato River. The Te Awamutu Wastewater Treatment Plant discharges to the Mangapiko Stream, which in turn discharges to the Waipa River.

2. **SHORT TERM REDUCTION TARGET**

Grounds for appeal

- 2.1 The Notified Version of PC1 required various measures to be implemented by 2026 in order to achieve the short-term water quality targets in Table 3.11-1 of PC1. Those short-term water quality targets represented a 10% reduction in current contaminant loads.
- 2.2 The Decisions Version of PC1 has increased the short-term targets for the reduction of contaminants from 10% to 20%.
- 2.3 It is likely to be technologically very difficult for point source discharges such as wastewater treatment plants to achieve the 10% reduction required by PC1 as notified. It is doubtful whether achieving a 20% reduction in current contaminant loads in 10 years is technically feasible; if it is, very significant expenditure on wastewater treatment plant upgrades would be required, which would place a significant and unwarranted financial burden on Waipa District ratepayers.
- 2.4 WDC therefore opposes the increase in the short-term reduction target from 10% to 20%.

Relief sought

- 2.5 The relief sought by WDC in this regard is as follows (addition underlined and deletion ~~struck through~~):

[Background and explanation to PC1]

Because of the extent of change required to restore and protect water quality in the 80-year timeframe, this Plan Change has adopted a staged approach. This approach breaks the required improvements into a number of steps, the first of which is to put in place and implement the range of actions in a 10-year period from when Chapter 3.11 is operative, that will be required to achieve 20 10 percent of the required change between current water quality and the long-term water quality...

[Explanatory note to Table 3.11-1]

...

For example, at Otamakokore Stream, Upper Waikato River FMU:

- the current state value for median nitrate is 0.740 mg NO₃-N/L. The short-term attribute state and 80-year attribute state are set at 0.740 mg NO₃-N/L to reflect that there is to be no decline in water quality
- the current state value for one of the four measures of *E. coli*, namely the 95th percentile, is 696 *E. coli*/100ml. The 80- year

attribute state is set at 540 *E. coli*/100ml and the short-term attribute state is set at ~~20%~~ 10% of the difference between the current state value and the 80 year attribute state (i.e. 665 *E. coli*/100ml).

...

[Table 3.11-1: Amend all figures so that they represent a 10% reduction, not a 20% reduction]

3. **OBJECTIVE 3**

Grounds of appeal

- 3.1 Objective 3 refers to “Waikato and Waipa communities being assisted to provide for their...”
- 3.2 The word “assisted” should be replaced with “enabled” as that is consistent with the wording of section 5 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Relief sought

- 3.3 The relief sought by WDC in this regard is as follows (addition enabled and deletion ~~assisted~~):

Waikato and Waipā communities are ~~assisted~~ enabled to provide for their social, economic, spiritual and cultural wellbeing through staging the reduction of the discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and microbial pathogens necessary to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato and Waipā river catchments, and by the encouragement of collective community action for that purpose.

4. **POLICY 12**

Grounds of appeal

- 4.1 Policy 12 of PC1:
- (a) requires that the best practicable option (“BPO”) be adopted for all point source discharges; and
 - (b) provides for offsetting and / or compensation in the event that there are residual adverse effects from the discharge, even if the BPO is adopted.
- 4.2 As worded, the offsetting / compensation applies to any residual adverse effects, including effects that are so minor as to be de minimis. There will always be some residual adverse effects from wastewater treatment plant discharges, as not all contaminants are removed from the discharge. Policy

12 therefore needs to be amended so that offsetting / compensation only applies in relation to significant residual adverse effects.

- 4.3 The offsetting / compensation provisions only:
- (a) apply to the same contaminant (e.g., nitrogen for nitrogen and phosphorous for phosphorous, etc); and
 - (b) upstream of the discharge point.
- 4.4 In any particular case, better water quality outcomes may be able to be achieved by offsetting / compensating phosphorous for nitrogen and / or undertaking offsetting / compensation downstream of the discharge point.
- 4.5 Staging of offsetting / compensation is likely to be very relevant where population growth is projected to increase the discharge of contaminants over the duration of a consent, which could be as long as 35 years. Staging of offsetting / compensation therefore needs to be provided for in Policy 12.
- 4.6 In determining whether there are any significant residual adverse effects that may need to be offset / compensated, the point for determining any such effects should be after reasonable mixing and Policy 12 needs to be amended accordingly.
- 4.7 Whether the part of the river at the discharge point is nitrogen limited, phosphorous limited, or co-limited is also relevant to assessing whether there are any significant residual adverse effects. This should be specifically recognised in Policy 12 by including limitation status as a matter to take into account in assessing whether there are any significant residual adverse effects.

Relief sought

- 4.8 The relief sought by WDC in this regard is as follows (additions underlined and deletions ~~struck through~~):

Policy 12/Te Kaupapa here 12:

- a. When considering resource consent applications for point source discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial pathogens to water or onto or into land in the Waikato or Waipā River catchments, require demonstration that the proposed discharge represents the Best Practicable Option at the time resource consent is being considered, to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of the discharge.
- b. Where, despite the adoption of the Best Practicable Option, there remain significant residual adverse effects after

reasonable mixing, measures, which may be staged over the duration of the consent, should be proposed at an alternative location(s) to the point source discharge, for the purpose of ensuring positive effects on the environment sufficient to offset or compensate for any significant residual adverse effects of the discharge(s) that will or may result from allowing the activity, provided that:

- i. the primary discharge does not result in the discharge having either significant adverse effects on aquatic life or toxic adverse effects; and
 - ~~ii. the measure relates to the contaminant(s) giving rise to the residual adverse effects; and~~
 - ~~iii. the measure occurs upstream within the same sub-catchment in which the primary discharge occurs and if this is not practicable, then upstream within the same Freshwater Management Unit or a Freshwater Management Unit located upstream; and~~
 - iv. ~~it the measure~~ remains in place for the duration of the residual adverse ~~residual~~ effect and is secured by consent condition or another legally binding mechanism; and
- c. For the purpose of establishing if a discharge will have a significant residual adverse effect, relevant considerations include:
- i. the extent to which any replacement discharge(s) fails to reduce the contaminant load of an existing discharge proportionate to the decrease required to achieve the short-term numeric water quality values in Table 3.11-1 after reasonable mixing, or the steady progression towards the 80-year water quality attribute states in Table 3.11-1 after reasonable mixing, including at downstream monitoring sites; and
 - ii. in respect of a new discharge, whether any new discharge will increase the load of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and/or microbial pathogens contaminants to either the Waikato River or Waipā River catchments; and ~~in either case~~
 - ~~iii. in relation to c.i. and c.ii above,~~ where the discharge is associated with the damming or diversion of water, whether it will exacerbate the rate or location of those contaminants that would otherwise have occurred without the damming or diversion, and if so, the extent of such increase or exacerbation; ~~and~~
 - ~~iv. whether the part of the river where the discharge occurs is nitrogen limited, phosphorous limited, or co-limited.~~

5. **POLICY 13**

Grounds of appeal

5.1 PC1 identifies reasonable mixing in Policy 13, but only insofar as it:

"...may be acceptable as a transitional measure during the life of this Chapter."

5.2 That wording indicates that reasonable mixing:

- (a) may or may not be acceptable in relation to some discharges during the 10 year life of PC1; and
- (b) will not be acceptable after the life of PC1 (i.e. at the first review).

5.3 It is likely to be technologically very difficult for the short-term water quality targets in Table 3.11-1 to be met at the end of the discharge pipe. If it is, very significant expenditure on wastewater treatment plant upgrades would be required, which would place a significant and unwarranted financial burden on Waipa District ratepayers.

5.4 The duration of resource consents for wastewater treatment plants is frequently in excess of 10 years. If a 25 year consent duration was sought, WRC processing officers might take the view that reasonable mixing is acceptable for the first 10 years but not thereafter. As a result, the water quality targets in Table 3.11-1 would have to be met at the end of the discharge pipe for the following 15 years. As noted above, that may not even be achievable with present technology and, even if it was, it would require very expensive upgrades to wastewater treatment plants, which would place a significant and unwarranted financial burden on Waipa District ratepayers.

5.5 Given the above, WDC opposes the inclusion in Policy 13 of the words quoted above at paragraph 5.1.

Relief sought

5.6 The relief sought by WDC in this regard is as follows (deletion ~~struck through~~):

Policy 13/Te Kaupapa here 13:

When considering a resource consent application for point source discharges of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment or microbial pathogens to water or onto or into land in the Waikato or Waipā River catchments, and subject to Policy 12, consider the contribution made to the nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and microbial pathogen

catchment loads in the Waikato River or Waipā River catchments and the impact of that contribution on the achievement of the short-term numeric water quality values in Table 3.11-1 and, where applicable, the steady progression towards the 80-year water quality attribute states in Table 3.11-1, taking into account the following:

...

- j. The application of reasonable mixing (in accordance with Policy 3.2.3.8) ~~may be acceptable as a transitional measure during the life of this Chapter;~~

6. **POLICY 19**

Grounds of appeal

- 6.1 Policy 19 applies when “managing” resource consent applications. It provides for opportunities to be sought to enhance biodiversity, the functioning of ecosystems, and to enhance access and recreational values.
- 6.2 It is unclear what “managing” means and who it applies to.
- 6.3 Applicants will be required to implement the BPO and offset / compensate for residual adverse effects. It is unclear how this policy would work in practice or what processing officers might seek in addition to implementing the BPO and offsetting / compensating for residual adverse effects.
- 6.4 In light of the above, Policy 19 should be deleted.

Relief sought

- 6.5 The relief sought by WDC in this regard is as follows (deletions ~~struck through~~):

~~**Policy 19/Te Kaupapa Here 19:**~~

~~When managing resource consent applications related to the discharge of nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and microbial pathogens, seek opportunities to advance achievement of the objectives in Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato for the Waikato and Waipā Rivers, including, but not limited to:~~

- ~~a. Opportunities to enhance biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystems; and~~
- ~~b. Opportunities to enhance access and recreational values associated with the rivers.~~

7. **MONITORING OF POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES**

Grounds of appeal

- 7.1 Method 3.11.3.3 of PC1 sets out requirements for the WRC to undertake monitoring of water quality and specifically requires WRC to undertake monitoring in each Freshwater Management Unit. Method 3.11.3.3 is silent on monitoring of point source discharges. WDC considers that Method 3.11.3.3 needs to make specific provision for monitoring in relation to point source discharges from regionally significant infrastructure to ensure that:
- (a) owners and operators of regionally significant infrastructure are consulted regarding the location of such monitoring;
 - (b) the monitoring locations will not unfairly restrict the ongoing and future operations of such infrastructure; and
 - (c) such monitoring is undertaken after reasonable mixing.

Relief sought

- 7.2 The relief sought by WDC in this regard is as follows (additions underlined):

3.11.3.3 Accounting system and monitoring/Te pūnaha kaute me te aroturuki

Waikato Regional Council will establish and operate a publicly available accounting system and monitoring in each Freshwater Management Unit, including:

- a. Collecting information on nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and microbial pathogen levels in the respective fresh water bodies in each Freshwater Management Unit from:
 - i. Council's existing river monitoring network; and
 - ii. Sub-catchments that are currently unrepresented in the existing monitoring network; and
 - iii. Lake Freshwater Management Units.
- b. Using the information collected to establish the baseline data for compiling a monitoring plan and to assess progress towards achieving the Table 3.11-1 water quality attribute targets; and
- c. Using state of the environment monitoring data including biological monitoring tools such as the Macroinvertebrate Community Index to provide the basis for identifying and reporting on long-term trends; and
- d. An information and accounting system for the diffuse discharges from properties that supports the management of

nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment and microbial pathogens diffuse discharges at a property scale.

e. Consulting with the owners and operators of regionally significant infrastructure that have point source discharge consents, in relation to the location of the environmental monitoring sites that will be used for the collection of data for monitoring and assessing progress toward achieving the Table 3.11-1 water quality attribute states. This consultation will include ensuring that the environmental monitoring sites are located in such a way as to not unfairly restrict the ongoing and future operations of such infrastructure and to recognise the requirement to undertake monitoring after reasonable mixing.

8. ANALYSIS OF MONITORING DATA

Grounds of appeal

8.1 The explanatory note to Table 3.11-1 refers to determining achievement of the attribute states in Table 3.11-1 through "analysis of 5-yearly monitoring data."

Relief sought

8.2 WDC seeks an amendment to the explanatory note to Table 3.11-1 so that the analysis is based on "analysis of rolling 5-yearly monitoring data."

9. TEMPERATURE AND PH

Grounds of appeal

9.1 Footnotes 7 and 8 to Table 3.11-1 relate to compliance with maximum and median ammonia targets but do not specify the pH and temperature.

Relief sought

9.2 WDC seeks an amendment to those footnotes so that they refer to a pH of 8 and a temperature 20 degrees Celsius:

The annual median and annual maximum ammonia have been adjusted for pH are based on pH8 and temperature of 20°C

10. GENERAL GROUNDS OF APPEAL, RELIEF SOUGHT AND PROCEDURAL ISSUES

10.1 The amendments sought by WDC will achieve the purpose of the RMA as they will result in the management of natural and physical resources in a way that enables people and communities to provide for their social, cultural,

and economic wellbeing and their health and safety while avoiding, remedying, or mitigating adverse effects.

10.2 The amendments sought by WDC are consistent with the protection of the rivers from inappropriate use and development (section 6(a)) and the protection of significant habitats of indigenous fauna (section 6(c)).

10.3 The amendments sought by WDC are consistent with the following section 7 matters:

"(b) the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources:

...

(c) the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values:

(d) intrinsic values of ecosystems:

...

(f) maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment:

...

(h) the protection of the habitat of trout and salmon:"

Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River

10.4 The amendments sought will give effect to the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River and, in particular, will enable prosperous communities to help restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

10.5 The amendments sought will also give effect to the objectives and policies of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (updated 2017) regarding water quality and, in particular, Objective A4 regarding enabling communities to provide for their economic wellbeing.

Relief sought

10.6 WDC seeks the following amendments to PC1:

(a) The amendments to PC1 addressed in the above sections of this notice of appeal.

- (b) Such further or other relief as may be necessary to address the reasons for this appeal, including different amendments to those addressed above in the event that agreement regarding such amendments is reached via negotiations and / or mediation; and
- (c) Costs.

Alternative dispute resolution

- 10.7 WDC agrees to attend mediation or other forms of alternative dispute resolution.

Service

- 10.8 In accordance with the waivers and directions granted by the Court for the PC1 appeals, an electronic copy of this notice and attachments have been served simultaneously on the WRC at WRC.PC1appeals@justice.govt.nz.

DATED at AUCKLAND this 7th day of July 2020

WAIPA DISTRICT COUNCIL by its duly authorised agents, Berry Simons:



S J Berry / CDH Malone

Address for service of appellant:

Waipa District Council

c/o Berry Simons

Level 1, Old South British Building, 3-13 Shortland Street, Auckland

PO Box 3144, Shortland Street, Auckland 1140

Telephone: 09 969 2300 / 09 969 2301

Email: simon@berrysimons.co.nz / craig@berrysimons.co.nz

COUNCIL REPORT



To: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From: Karl Tutty, District Licensing Committee Secretary
Subject: **Summary of Annual Report to Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority**
Meeting Date: 25 August 2020

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 requires councils to report annually on their activities as District Licensing Committees to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA).

The annual report (Appendix 1) summarises the information to be submitted to ARLA, which is collecting this information via an online survey process.

Additional appendices (Appendix 2 and 3) are not submitted to ARLA but are included to provide supporting information to Council in a format similar to previous years. Appendix 4 also for information only, being the Annual Financial Return which is submitted to ARLA but does not require approval.

2 RECOMMENDATION

That Council

- a) **RECEIVE** the 'Summary of Annual Report to Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority' (document number 10434140) report of Karl Tutty, District Licensing Committee Secretary, and supporting appendices; and
- b) **APPROVE** Appendix 1 of this report titled "Summary of Annual Report to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority 2019/20" (document number 10434125) to be submitted to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority as Council's report for the 2019/20 year.

3 DISCUSSION

Appendix one is the draft Annual Report to ARLA. It will not be provided as a hardcopy. The attached format is to allow the report to be considered by Council for approval. The text will be entered into ARLA's online portal. The report has been reviewed by the District Licensing Committee Chairperson.

Appendix two outlines the District Licensing Committee members and the staff structure that supports the District Licensing Committee.

Appendix three records the number of applications determined by the District Licensing Committee and the number of licences currently in force. The number of licences continues to grow slightly as the District grows and more premises are established. The number of applications determined is lower than previous years, partly due to COVID restrictions, but does not reflect the number of applications that are in the process, which is increased over previous years.

Appendix four is the annual financial return that Council must file with ARLA. A proportion of every application fee filed with Council is paid to ARLA. Monthly returns are filed throughout the year.



Karl Tutty
MANAGER COMPLAINEE



Reviewed by Wayne Allan
**GROUP MANAGER DISTRICT GROWTH
& REGULATORY SERVICES**

SUPPORTING INFORMATION: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSAL

1 Statutory and policy requirements

Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 Section 199

“199 Annual report

- (1) Within 3 months after the end of every financial year, every territorial authority must prepare and send to the licensing authority a report of the proceedings and operations of its licensing committees during the year.*
- (2) The licensing authority may specify the form of the annual report and the matters to be included in the report.*
- (3) The licensing authority or the licensing committee must, on payment of any reasonable fee it may prescribe, provide a copy of each report to any person who asks for one.*
- (4) Every annual report required to be prepared under this section is a public record for the purposes of this Act.*
- (5) A copy of every annual report must be made available by the territorial authority for inspection free of charge and be made available on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the territorial authority for a period of not less than 5 years.”*

Appendix 1

*Summary of Annual Report to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority 2019/20
(Document number 10434125)*



INFORMATION ONLY

Summary of Annual Report to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA) 2019/20

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarises the information to be submitted to ARLA, and includes additional appendices to provide supporting information to Council in a format similar to previous years. ARLA is collecting this information via an online survey process.

2 REPORT TO THE AUTHORITY

Section 1: Name of the District Licensing Committee

Waipa District Licensing Committee

Section 2: Name, email, & contact phone number of your Committee's Secretary:

Mr G Dyet	Council Chief Executive / DLC Secretary	Phone 0800 924723 Garry.Dyet@waipadc.govt.nz
Mr W Allan	General Manager District Growth, Planning and Regulatory / Delegated Secretary	Phone 0800 924723 Wayne.Allan@waipadc.govt.nz
Mr K Tutty	Manager Compliance / Delegated Secretary Day to day contact for Waipa D.L.C	Phone 0800 924723 0275 847072 Karl.Tutty@waipadc.govt.nz

Section 3: Name of licensing inspectors, their email and contact phone number:

Mr G Jones	Chief Licensing Inspector / Environmental Health Officer (Cambridge)	0275 847070 Glynn.Jones@waipadc.govt.nz
Mr M Hayman	Licensing Inspector / Environmental Health Officer (Te Awamutu)	0275 720045 Mark.Hayman@waipadc.govt.nz
Mrs M Fernandez	Licensing Inspector / Environmental Health Officer (Cambridge/ Otorohanga)	0275 815861 Mary.Fernandez@waipadc.govt.nz

Mr A Chand	Licensing Inspector / Environmental Health Officer (Te Awamutu)	0274 249898 Anish.Chand@waipadc.govt.nz
Ms Kathryn Harris	Licensing Inspector / Environmental Health Officer (Cambridge)	027 2501243 Kathryn.harris@waipadc.govt.nz
Mr L Norris	Licensing Inspector (Waitomo)	0272 240167 Lindsay.Norris@waitomo.govt.nz
Mrs C Norris	Licensing Inspector (Waitomo/Otorohanga)	cindy.norris@waipa.govt.nz

Section 4:

New Licences

In the 2019/2020 year, how many 'new on licences' did your Committee issue? (#)	15
In the 2019/2020 year, how many applications for 'on licences' did your Committee refuse? (#)	0
In the 2019/2020 year, how many 'off licences' did your Committee issue? (#)	4
In the 2019/2020 year, how many applications for 'off licences' did your Committee refuse? (#)	0
In the 2019/2020 year, how many club licences did your Committee issue? (#)	0
In the 2019/2020 year, how many applications for club licences did your Committee refuse? (#)	0

New Manager's certificates

In the 2019/2020 year, how many new managers' certificates did your Committee issue? (#)	56
In the 2019/2020 year, how many applications for new managers' certificates did your Committee refuse? #	0
In the 2019/2020 year, how many applications for new managers' certificates were withdrawn? #	5

Licence renewals

In the 2019/2020 year, how many licence renewals did your Committee issue? (#)	24
In the 2019/2020 year, how many licence renewals did your Committee refuse? #	0

Section 5: Comment on any changes or trends in the Committee's workload.

The Waipa District Licensing Committee determined 3 applications by way of public hearing in the 2019/20 period. This is a reduction over previous periods and hopefully an indication that the increased criteria of the Act is bedding in. It is also reflective of the aim to resolve issues at a staff level or by using District Licensing Committee directions without the need for a hearing.

The total number of applications determined was comparable to previous years. A concerted effort was made to progress older or stalled applications. There was an increase in new licenses, as a result of growth in the District, but also the number of businesses that changed operator.

The District Licensing Committee determined 16 temporary authority applications compared to 7 the previous year, and 47 special licence applications. The ability for the Chairperson alone to determine temporary authorities was welcomed.

The review of the structure of the inspectorate and its resourcing has been completed. A dedicated team leader position who will also act as Chief Inspector has been created and an additional joint inspector/environmental health officer role will be added to hopefully improve processing times.

The Waipa District continues to grow, with more than four new licensed premises opening and more planned. As the number of premises grows it is expected that the number of associated applications for managers certificates will also grow.

Inspectors continue to ensure that the collaboration expected under the Act between agencies continues, with interaction occurring regularly with Police and the District Health Board. There has been some stability in Police reporting since this was raised as a concern, and it is hoped this continues.

The COVID restrictions affected the ability to process applications by curtailing inspections, but also increased the number and range of enquiries to staff.

The fees for licensing applications still in many cases fail to cover the time spent reviewing an application against the new criteria, particularly if an application is poor, not filed in a timely manner or results in a hearing.

Section 6: Comment on any initiatives the Committee has developed/adopted.

The Waipa District Licensing Committee project where managers certificates and associated renewals could be made on-line was extended to include special licences, and around 30 percent of applications are now received this way.

During the COVID restrictions arrangements were in place for managers to have their application interviews undertaken remotely by video conferencing. This option has been retained going forward. The ability to conduct hearings remotely, or at least allow witnesses or parties to appear remotely was also put in place, but was not required to be used by this committee.

A process was also put in place to issue certificates electronically (i.e. as signed and sealed PDF files). This has also been retained as an option should applicants request it.

Following feedback from an applicant, the process of scheduling and notifying parties of hearings has been amended to provide clear requirements around when evidence

and other information shall be provided. This allows all parties to be aware of issues that remain in contention so hearings can be run more efficiently.

The District Licensing Committee is in the process of assessing if all applications should be advertised on its website to avoid inconsistencies in publications across the District.

Section 7:

Has your Committee developed a Local Alcohol Policy?

Yes.

What stage is your Local Alcohol Policy at?

In force.

Section 8: What effect do you consider your Local Alcohol Policy is having?

Prior to the development of the Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) the Waipa District had already adopted a Sale of Liquor Policy. Through the development of the LAP very few changes were implemented resulting in a policy that was to a large extent representative of the 'status quo'. Many of the issues had therefore been addressed by the previous policy, such as consistency of trading hours and a range of amenity issues.

The LAP in effect creates a 'level playing field' where all applicants have the same considerations applied.

Premises that have had reduced hours applied by the LAP due to their location near residential areas have on the whole created few amenity issues which is the objective. Where necessary the LAP has been the basis for recommended discretionary conditions by Inspectors.

The benefit of the LAP is that it has provided a basis for more consistent approaches across the Agencies. Staff are now also seeing public submissions where the objective of the Act and the LAP are referenced.

The locational criteria allow an assessment of likely affects and amenity issues very early in the applications process. While an application has yet to be refused because it has not complied with the LAP, this is generally because its requirements are communicated very early in the process. Applications have not proceeded where submissions have highlighted inconsistencies with the Act, including two off-licence applications that drew over 10 public objections each.

Floor plans are now reviewed with a view to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) guidelines which are referenced in the LAP. This sees the installation of CCTV and other considerations highlighted.

Section 9:

If the answer to 7A is 'in force', is your Local Alcohol Policy due for review?

Not until 2022

Section 10

If the answer to 9 is Yes, has such a review been undertaken; and, if so with what result?

N/a

Section 11

Please comment on the manner in which Covid-19 has impacted on DLC operations.

COVID-19 provided both benefits and restrictions on District Licensing Committee operations.

All District Licensing Committee staff were able to be resourced to work from home as soon as restrictions started. However with physical visits and meetings prohibited, interviews and site inspections could not be undertaken in the usual manner. However administrative functions and reporting was able to continue largely unaffected. Files were moved electronically and certificates etc issued as secure files.

The ability to conduct remote interviews was implemented quickly but was not as popular as staff expected. Remote hearings would also have been possible if required, and once restrictions were eased there were plans in place to have hearings while complying with social distancing requirements.

Some District Licensing Committee staff were seconded to assist civil defence functions which had an impact on their availability, and there were staff assessed as 'vulnerable' across the organisation who were excluded from personal interaction even as levels were relaxed.

The Government's approach to determining what were 'essential businesses' and in particular the regular review of this, created a significant number of enquiries from operators who expected the District Licensing Committee to know what businesses were 'essential' and what they needed to comply with, when in fact the District Licensing Committee had no more information than the operators. An amount of time was invested in creating information sheets for distribution. This was particularly an issue when government decided remote/contactless off sales could resume, but only for certain businesses with certain measures in place.

In conjunction, the District Licensing Committee fielded a range of enquiries from businesses who were looking at ways of changing their business operations to make them more resilient or open more opportunities. Some of this was promoted by representative groups. Some of this advice was poor, with for example a number of restaurants making enquiries about obtaining off-licences (which they cannot hold). Dairies wanting off-licences, and cafes wanting to trade as taverns were other enquiries. There was also a request that new off-licences be issued immediately and free of charge to all on-licence premises. These responses also took time, and a

number of premises did start an application process to vary their existing licences.

At the time of restrictions, Waipa District Council was partly through its Annual Plan process, and COVID led to submissions around fees relief and support for businesses. A number of these were hospitality related which had to be responded to.

There were very few instances of premises or managers allowing licences or certificates to expire over the 'lockdown'. The firm view was taken that as this District Licensing Committee sends reminders at least a month in advance of expiry dates, that applicants had every opportunity to file applications, particularly as the administrative function was still operating.

The inability to do other work (such as field visits) allowed further inroads to be made into older applications.

The amendment to the Act giving Police and the MOH more reporting time of course slowed the District Licensing Committee's ability to issue licences in the usual timeframes but in reality affected only a relatively small number of applications which may have been delayed anyway by the inability of staff to do site visits.

There has been no notable 'post COVID decline' at this stage with applications being received at an expected level, including applications for new premises and licences. However many of these were delayed by processing times both in the alcohol licensing space and in related areas such as building consent completion. It is unclear whether there will be any on-going effect on hospitality businesses with a recent local report recording "cautious optimism" in terms of business growth in the Waipā District.

A number of events in the District, including the largest event of the year being the National Agricultural Fieldays, were cancelled due to COVID. This resulted in significantly less special licence applications, but also in the withdrawing of a number of applications that had already been made and were being processed. This came as both a loss of time and income (as we adopted that refunds should be available to COVID affected applications).

Section 12:

Please comment on the ways in which you believe the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 is achieving its object and to what extent, if any, do you consider that achievement of the object of the Act may have been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic?

4 Object

(1) The object of this Act is that—

(a) the sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol should be undertaken safely and responsibly; and

(b) the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol should be minimised.

It is difficult for Council/District Licensing Committee to measure many of the parameters the Act may affect. Subjectively, Licensing Inspectors do not receive the amount of negative feedback in respect to alcohol related harm that was the case under the previous Act. Reports of public disorder and other behaviour is uncommon.

The number of applications that receive objections from members of the public or reporting agencies remain very small with the main objection grounds being the number of premises rather than the effect of additional premises. The number of enforcement applications made by Inspectors or reporting agencies is also very small.

Very little information from agencies that may deal with alcohol related harm is received by the District Licensing Committee and where it is, it is general and not in respect to specific premises unless it is a failed controlled purchase operation.

The District Licensing Committee is consistently implementing conditions the objective of which are to reduce harm. Most recently these have related to training, and for clubs the training of committee as well as staff. However unless there are complaints, or matters are identified during monitoring visits, the effectiveness of these is hard to establish. The licensing regime also works alongside the Alcohol Control Bylaw and other controls so does not work in isolation.

The *purpose* of the Act, to put in place a reasonable system of control, appears to have been generally achieved. Only one District Licensing Committee decision has been appealed to the Authority since its implementation. Hearings have been held when there are legitimate concerns to be addressed, but the majority of applications are dealt with on the papers.

In terms of COVID, with a lockdown in place and the concerns many agencies raised around potential increases in domestic violence the District Licensing Committee staff were surprised that alcohol remained available in supermarkets, and that government moved to consider off-licences as 'essential businesses' where they could offer contactless sale and delivery. This could have been very detrimental to the objectives of the Act.

However with people not driving or using public places, and on-license premises closed, it is likely that other aspects of alcohol related harm such as disorder or vandalism probably fell over that period.



Karl Tutty
MANAGER COMPLIANCE



Reviewed by Wayne Allan
**GROUP MANAGER DISTRICT GROWTH
& REGULATORY SERVICES**

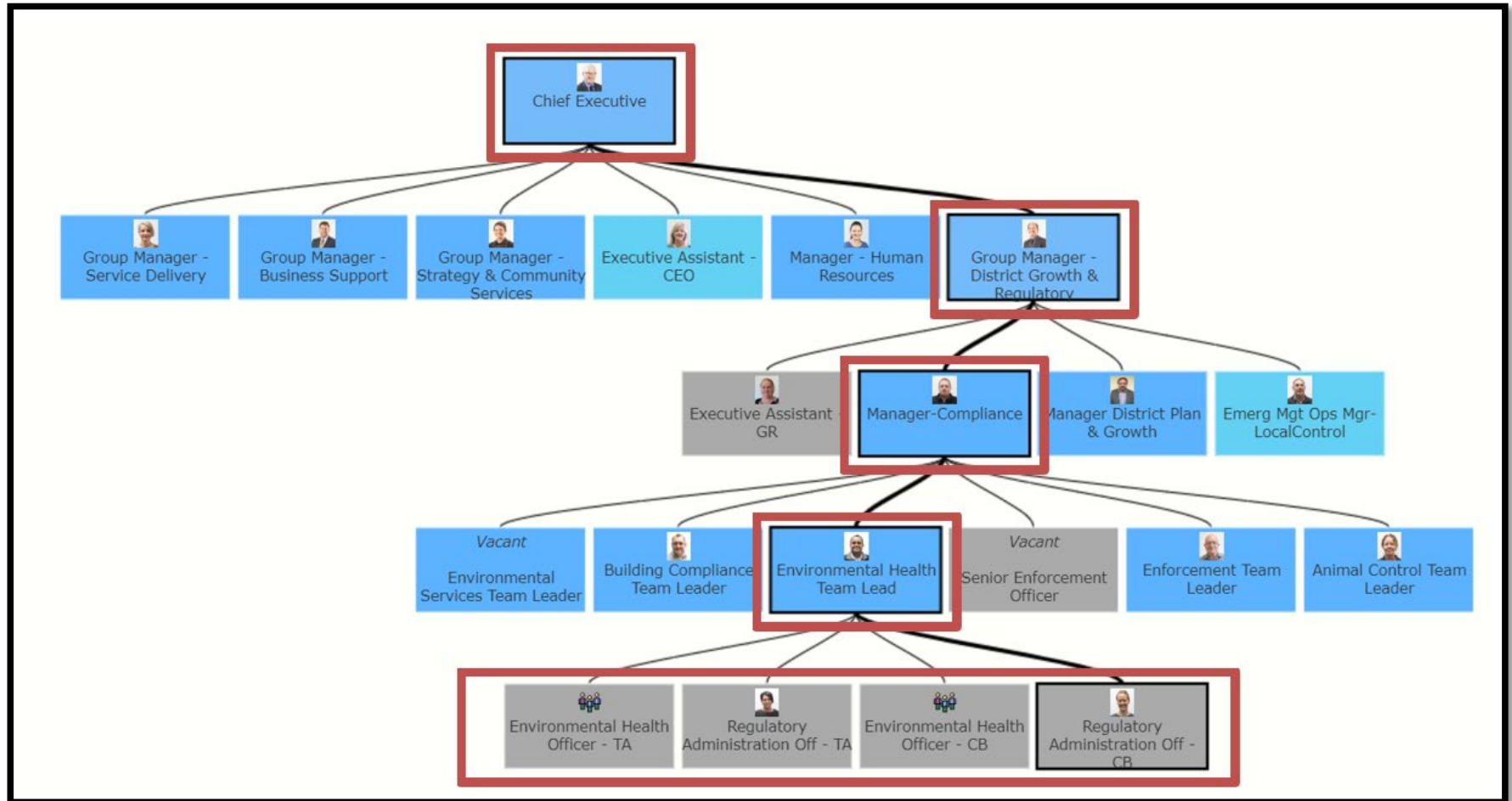
Appendix 2

District Licensing Committee Members and Staff Structure

Waipa District Licensing Committee Members (appointed to November 2021)

- Mrs S Grayson Commissioner / Chairperson
- Mr M Gower Deputy Chair (serving Councillor)
- Ms T McIntyre Member/Alternate Commissioner
- Mr R Murphy Member
- Ms P Davies Member
- Mr R Johnson Member
- Dr M Cameron Member
- Mr J Gower Member

Waipā District Council organisational chart



(As at the date of this report)

Appendix 3

Full application statistics

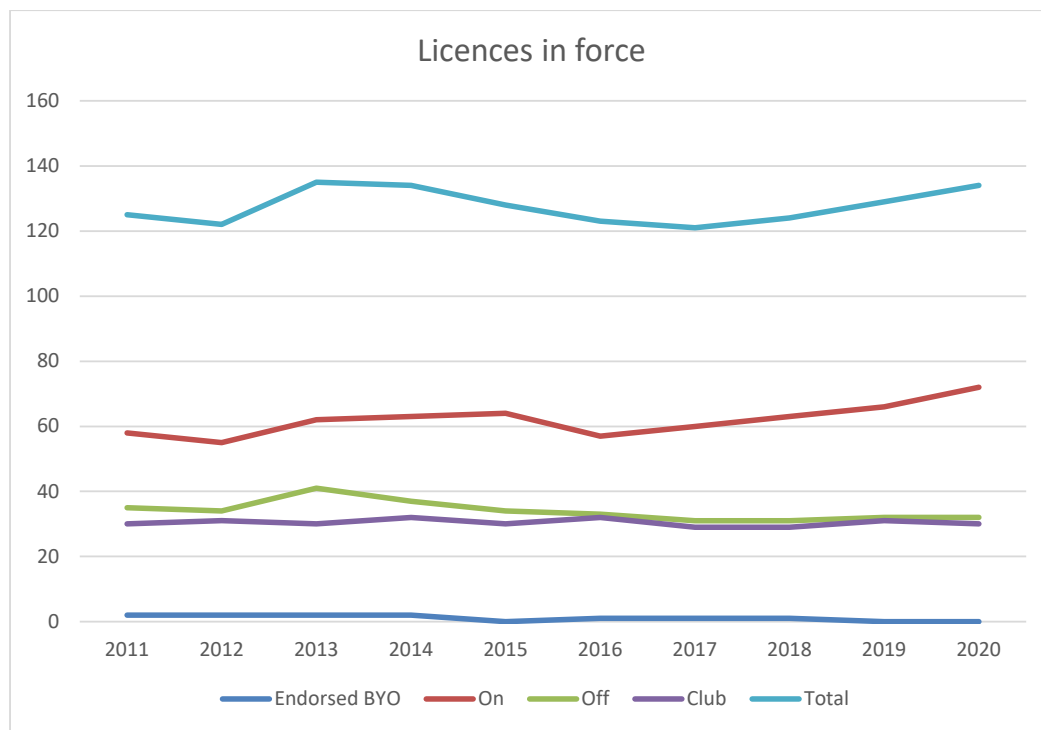
Extended summary/trend of number of **applications determined** (granted [refused]):

Licence type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
On-Licence BYO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On-Licence New	4	18	10	11	11	15	9	15
On-Licence Variation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
On-Licence Renew	12	16	20	15	13	8	8	12
Off-Licence New	2	5	1	7	3	2	3	4
Off-Licence Variation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Off-Licence Renew	7	7	6	7	6	9 [1]	6	9
Club Licence New	2	2	0	2	0 [1]	1	0	0
Club Licence Variation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Club Licence Renew	19	5	4	17	6	1	1	3
General Manager's Certificate New	66							
General Manager's Certificate Renew	94							
Club Manager's Certificate New	4							
Club Manager's Certificate Renew	5							
New Managers Cert		90	85	94	94 [5]	104 [1]	65	56
Managers Cert renewal		111	103	100	117	90	106	106
Specials	129	131	162	133	100 [3]	88	91[2]	47
Temporary Authorities	5	14	7	15	10	9	7	16
TOTAL	349	399	398	401	360 [9]	328 [2]	298[2]	225

Extended summary/trend of number of licences in force at financial year end:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Endorsed BYO	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
On	58	55	62	63	64	57	60	63	66	72
Off	35	34	41	37	34	33	31	31	32	32
Club	30	31	30	32	30	32	29	29	31	30
Total	125	122	135	134	128	123	121	124	129	134

Extended summary/trend of number of licences in force at financial year end:



Appendix 4

2019/20 Annual return – applications received

On-licence, off-licence and club licence applications received:

Application Type	Number received in fee category: Very Low	Number received in fee category: Low	Number received in fee category: Medium	Number received in fee category: High	Number received in fee category: Very High
On-licence new		10	11		
On-licence variation			3		
On-licence renewal		9	12		
Off-licence new			7		
Off-licence variation			2		
Off-licence renewal		1	15	2	1
Club licence new					
Club licence variation					
Club licence renewal	5	1			
Total number	5	21	50	2	1
Total Fee paid to ARLA (GST incl)	\$ 86.25	\$ 724.50	\$ 2,587.50	\$ 172.50	\$ 172.50

Annual fees for existing licences received:

Licence Type	Number received in fee category: Very Low	Number received in fee category: Low	Number received in fee category: Medium	Number received in fee category: High	Number received in fee category: Very High
On-licence		4	12	1	
Off-licence	1		7		
Club licence	6	13			
Total number	7	17	19	1	0
Total Fee paid to ARLA (GST incl)	\$ 120.75	\$ 586.50	\$ 983.25	\$ 86.25	\$ -

Managers' certificate applications received:

	Number received
Manager's certificate new	73
Manager's certificate renewal	123
Total number	196
Total Fee paid to ARLA (GST incl)	\$ 5,635.00

Special licence applications received:

	Number received in category: Class 1	Number received in category: Class 2	Number received in category: Class 3
Special licence		43	28

Temporary authority applications received:

	Number received
Temporary authority	16

Permanent club charter payments received:

	Number received
Permanent club charter payments	0

Total to be paid to ARLA	\$ 11,155.00
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COUNCIL REPORT



To: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From: Property Services Team Leader
Subject: **MIGHTY RIVER DOMAIN TEMPORARY LIQUOR BANS FOR 2020/21 SEASON – RECOMMENDATION FROM FINANCE AND CORPORATE COMMITTEE**
Meeting Date: 25 August 2020

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 18 August 2020 Council's Finance and Corporate Committee considered and supported the proposal that temporary liquor bans again be implemented on the Mighty River Domain, Lake Karāpiro ("the Domain") during the 2020/21 events season, in a very similar manner to that of previous events seasons. The attached 'Temporary Liquor Ban Calendar 2020/21' (document 10452577), contains a list of recommended dates/events/ times for these bans.

Temporary liquor bans have been utilised on the Mighty River Domain, Lake Karāpiro ("the Domain") since 2011 to control alcohol consumption and related issues during organised events and Christmas/New Year busy periods. It is the opinion of site management, Council staff and local representatives of the New Zealand Police that the implementation of temporary liquor bans on the Domain during summer events has been a positive move.

It is noted that the proposed bans should exclude the 5-9pm period (to enable Domain campers to socialise informally at the end of each day's activities), but that this exclusion be limited to the upper campground area. It is proposed that this exclusion not apply to the Waka Ama social event (to be held on 23 January 2021, the last day of the 8 day event), and the hydroplane event (to be held on 12-14 February 2021).

Although this matter may be considered by a standing committee of Council, only Council has the authority to resolve the implementing of a temporary liquor ban, therefore the recommendation of the Finance and Corporate Committee is now made to Council.

2 RECOMMENDATION

That –

- a) *The information from Bruce Nunns, Property Services Team Leader, outlining the recommendation of the Finance and Corporate Committee, be received; and*

- b) *Council resolve to specify the Mighty River Domain, Lake Karāpiro (excluding any leased facilities and the Sir Don Rowlands Centre and any other area/s on the Mighty River Domain specifically licensed for the sale or service of alcohol) as subject to temporary liquor bans for certain events, dates and time periods, as listed in 'The Temporary Liquor Ban Calendar 2020/21' (document number 10452577), pursuant to the Waipa District Public Places Alcohol Control Bylaw 2015 and the Local Government Act 2002.*



Bruce Nunns
PROPERTY SERVICES TEAM LEADER



Reviewed by John Miles
MANAGER PROPERTY



Approved by Ken Morris
DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE / GROUP MANAGER BUSINESS SUPPORT

Appendix 1

Temporary Liquor Ban Calendar 2020/2021

Date	Times	Event
<u>2020</u>		
29th Aug	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Legion of Rowers Rowing Regatta
5th-6th Sep	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	North Island Secondary School Cycling Champs
19th-20th Sep	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	NZ Masters Rowing Regatta
26th-27th Sep	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Waikato River Head Rowing Race
28th- 1st Oct	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Rowing NZ RPC Trials
3rd Oct	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	100K Flyer - Cycle event
15th- 18th Oct	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	NZ Jetsport Nationals
16th-18th Oct	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Spring Challenge Cambridge
31st Oct	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Te Awamutu Rowing Regatta
7th- 8th Nov	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Armistice in Cambridge
14th-15th Nov	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	KRI Memorial Rowing Regatta
15th Nov	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Vintage Tractor Club Swap Meet
21st Nov	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Te Wananga Waka Ama Regatta
22nd Nov	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Stragglers Classic Car Show
28th-29th Nov	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	KRI Club Rowing Regatta
5th-6th Dec	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Regional Waka Ama Champs
10th - 13th Dec	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	KRI Christmas Rowing Regatta
Dec 24-25	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	No event - Christmas Campers
Dec 31 - Jan 01	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	No Event - New Years
-	-	
<u>2021</u>		
16th - 22th Jan	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Waka Ama Sprint Nationals
23rd Jan	12.01am-11.59pm daily	Waka Ama Sprint Nationals
24th Jan	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Waka Ama Sprint Nationals
28th Jan - 1st Feb	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	KRI Cambridge Town Cup & Nth Island Club Rowing Champs

Date	Times	Event
2nd- 4th Feb	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Olympic Rowing Trials
8th Feb	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Music Festival
Date	Times	Event
12th - 14th Feb	12.01am-11.59pm daily	NZ Hydroplanes
19th - 21st Feb	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Canoe Racing Nationals
22nd - 25th Feb	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	NZ Rowing U23 Trials
26th-28th Feb	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	KRI Aon Junior Rowing Regatta
4th-7th March	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	NI Sec School Rowing Champs
13th March	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Waka Ama 10km Race
15th-19th March	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Rowing NZ Trials
20th-28th March	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Maadi Rowing Cup
8th-10th April	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Rowing NZ Trials
15th-17th April	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Rowing NZ Trials
17th April	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	100K Flyer - Cycle event
26th - 30th April	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Rowing NZ Junior Trials
8th May	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Legion of Rowers Rowing Regatta
13th-15th May	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Rowing NZ Winter series
20th-22nd May	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Rowing NZ Winter series
3rd-5th June	12.01am-5pm/9pm-11.59pm daily	Rowing NZ Winter Series

COUNCIL REPORT



To: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From: Governance
Subject: RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC
Meeting Date: 25 August 2020

1 RECOMMENDATION

THAT the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

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

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
<i>Confirmation of Public Excluded Minutes Land Agreements to enable Te Awa Cycleway Proposed Acquisition of Land Ohaupo Road</i>	<i>Good reason to withhold exists under section 7 Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987</i>	<i>Section 48(1)(a)</i>

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, are as follows:

Item No.	Section	Interest
14	Sections 7(2)(j)	<i>To prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or advantage</i>
14,15,16	Section 7(2)(i)	<i>To enable the Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</i>