

Ashburton District Council

AGENDA

Notice of Meeting:

A meeting of the Ashburton District Council will be held on:

Date: Wednesday 21 December 2022

Time: 1.00pm

Venue: Council Chamber

Membership

Mayor	Neil Brown
Deputy Mayor	Liz McMillan
Members	Leen Braam
	Carolyn Cameron
	Russell Ellis
	Phill Hooper
	Rodger Letham
	Lynette Lovett
	Tony Todd
	Richard Wilson

Meeting Timetable

Time	Item
1.00pm	Council meeting commences - Declaration by Cr Leen Braam
1.45pm	Bancorp – Miles O'Connor
2.30pm	Mid Canterbury Catchment Collective – Angela Cushnie & Duncan Barr

1 Apologies

2 Extraordinary Business

3 Declarations of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant and to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

Minutes

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Business Transacted with the Public Excluded

14	Council – 7/12/22 [Now in open meeting] • Plains Museum Trust appointments	Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities	PE 1
15	Walnut Avenue Pavilion	Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities	PE 2
16	Community House Mid Canterbury Charitable Trust	Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities	PE 11
17	Library & Civic Centre PCG – 13/12/22	Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities	PE 74
18	Baring Square East upgrade - award of contract	Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities	PE 78

4. Council Minutes – 7 December 2022

Minutes of the Council meeting held on Wednesday 7 December 2022, commencing at 1.00pm in the Council Chamber, 137 Havelock Street, Ashburton.

Present

His Worship the Mayor, Neil Brown (Chair); Deputy Mayor Liz McMillan; Councillors Leen Braam, Carolyn Cameron, Russell Ellis, Phill Hooper, Rodger Letham, Lynette Lovett, Tony Todd and Richard Wilson.

In attendance

Hamish Riach (Chief Executive), Leanne Macdonald (GM Business Support), Neil McCann (GM Infrastructure & Open Spaces), Sarah Mosley (GM People & Facilities) and Phillippa Clark (Governance Team Leader).

Staff present for the duration of their reports: Toni Durham (Strategy & Policy Manager), Femka van der Valk (Policy Advisor), Tayyaba Latif (Policy Advisor), Simon Worthington (Economic Development Manager), Janice McKay (Communications Manager) and Katie Perry (People & Capability Manager.)

One member of the public attended.

Presentations

Public Forum – 1.05pm-1.20pm

ChristchurchNZ – 1.56pm-2.14pm

Kiwirail – 2.15pm-2.35pm

Tuia Rep -2.50pm-3.04pm

Ashburton Police – 4.20pm-4.46pm

1 Apologies

Cr Leen Braam

Sustained

2 Extraordinary Business

Nil.

3 Declarations of Interest

Nil.

Public Forum

Brent McLaren (Wastebusters) asked Council to consider purchasing the polystyrene compacting machine that has been successfully used to reduce the amount of polystyrene stored at the Ashburton Wastebusters site (from 90m³ down to 0.7m³). Mr McLaren commented on the environmental benefits of being able to compress the estimated 3,000m³ of polystyrene collected in the district. There is currently a good market for polystyrene and while there has been interest shown in purchasing his equipment from other companies outside the district, he would prefer that it remained in Ashburton under Council's ownership.

It is no longer viable for Wastebusters to store greenwaste on the land that also houses the polystyrene machine. To meet ECan's consenting requirements, on-site storage of greenwaste can't exceed 20m³ and it must be stored at least 50m from site boundaries. Mr McLaren has spent \$20k to date to try and comply with Environment Canterbury's consent requirements but will be shutting down the operation.

In conclusion, Mr McLaren asked for an update on Council's plans for food waste collection. He has previously submitted on this and would like to be involved in the process if collection proceeds.

The presentation concluded at 1.20pm.

That Council requests a report that will consider options for the purchase of the polystyrene compacting machine from Wastebusters Ashburton.

Cameron/Lovett

Carried

4 Confirmation of Minutes – 23/11/22

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on 23 November 2022, be taken as read and confirmed.

McMillan/Cameron

Carried

5 Audit & Risk Committee – 30/11/22

That Council receives the minutes of the Audit & Risk Committee meeting held on 30 November 2022.

Ellis/Letham

Carried

6 Council Strategy & Plan Review Programme

Council deliberated on the proposed timeframe for the Parking Strategy review, questioning whether it should be undertaken earlier than 2026. Council was reminded that 2026 is the midway point and had been agreed as an appropriate time for review as the effects of the CBD redevelopment and new civic building would be included.

The Strategy & Policy Manager advised that a progress report could be provided every three years, so that each term of Council has the opportunity to review and provide input.

Council agreed that an earlier review of the Parking Strategy Progress Report be undertaken in 2024.

That Council adopts the Strategy and Plan Review Schedule, as amended, and attached in Appendix One.

Letham/Lovett

Carried

7 External Appointments Policy Review

That Council adopts the amended External Appointments Policy as attached in Appendix 1.

Todd/McMillan

Carried

8 Smokefree Outdoor Areas Policy Review

1. That Council adopts the amended policy as attached in Appendix 1.

2. That Council considers including funding for smokefree signage during the budgeting process for the Annual Plan 2023-24.

Letham/Hooper

Carried

9 Temporary Closure of Restricted Parking Spaces Policy Review

Council supported the updated Policy but agreed that it would be useful to have a workshop to better understand the application process and how the impact of temporary closures in the CBD is measured.

That Council adopts the updated Temporary Closure of Restricted Parking Spaces Policy, as attached in Appendix 1.

Lovett/McMillan

Carried

10 ChristchurchNZ Quarterly Report

Kath Low and Tracey Wilson were welcomed to the meeting and invited to present their report.

Key points raised:

- Seeing a robust recovery from the change to border restrictions, and visitor numbers are exceeding expectations (comparable with pre-Covid numbers in the face of airlines operating to a lesser extent).
- Film/screen opportunities identified in Mid Canterbury which will create some tourism opportunities.
- Destination Management Plan – a series of workshops in from mid January / early February will help inform the Plan which is in early stages of construction.
- Work undertaken using an agri-tourism specialist has identified that agri-tourism is a strength and a further opportunity for this district – will also be a focus for the workshops.
- ChristchurchNZ want to continue a working relationship with Council, following the decision to terminate the contract with ADC for destination marketing.

That Council receives the ChristchurchNZ quarterly report.

McMillan/Lovett

Carried

Kiwirail

Mark Heissenbuttel and Dave Allard were welcomed to the meeting.

- Walnut Ave traffic signals are functioning well. Currently there's a speed restriction on the track which will require a number of trains to run through before the line speed is lifted in a few days. This is now the most modern level crossing in New Zealand.
- Kiwirail and Waka Kotahi will commit to a programme of works for Tinwald. Lessons learned from the Walnut Ave upgrade have been taken on board.
- Kiwirail are pleased to be working with the Wareing Group on the Fairfield freight hub. This will become an exceptional inland rail hub reducing the number of heavy vehicles on the road and the initiative is being looked at for other parts of the South Island. The movement of container transport out of town will trigger a safety awareness campaign for the community 3-4 months ahead of the new hub opening.
- Kiwirail is working to improve the rail network generally – i.e. rail pedestrian crossings that will provide better access. Vegetation clearing is also a focus and FENZ are involved with a programme of work to mitigate the risk of trackside fires over the summer.
- 57 new locomotives have been ordered to replace the South Island's ageing fleet, due by June 2024.

Mark spoke about Kiwirail's involvement with rail heritage projects and advised that he will be working with Council's Roading Manager to determine a joint approach to the restoration of Ashburton's heritage rail bridge. He further noted Council's request for information about the number of incidents of 'bridge strike', in respect to the Tinwald underpass.

The presentation concluded at 2.35pm.

11 Economic Development Quarterly Report

That Council receives the July, August & September 2022 Economic Development quarterly update.

McMillan/Hooper

Carried

Mayor's Tuia Representative

Shyan Hughes spoke positively about her experience as the Mayor's Tuia representative, and the highlights for her during the year that included a recent hui attended in Upper Hutt with the Deputy Mayor. She thanked the Mayor and Council for selecting her as this year's Tuia.

Welcome to staff – 2.55pm

Katie Perry, the People & Capability Manager introduced new staff – Jenny Partington (Marketing & Engagement Coordinator), Andrew Martin (Horticulturalist) and Sarah Jones (Digital Access Coordinator).

Council also acknowledged Sonya Isherwood (Accounts Officer) for her long service of 25 years.

Council adjourned for afternoon tea at 3.07pm and resumed at 3.27pm.

12 Economic Development Strategy Progress Report

Council discussed the option of reprioritising the actions in the Economic Development Strategy so that work can start on parts of the Strategy.

Council agreed it would be useful to have a workshop before finalising a Strategy for consultation; this workshop to be scheduled early in the new year.

1. **That** Council receives the Economic Development Strategy – Progress Report to 31 October 2022.
2. **That** Council provides the progress report to key stakeholders and makes it available on Council's website.
3. **That** Council has a workshop before further considering consultation on a refreshed Economic Development Strategy.

McMillan/Lovett

Carried

13 Barrhill Community Group

Officers were asked to report back on the lease discussions with the transitional group. Council agreed that a 10 year lease would be appropriate with rights of renewal.

1. **That** Council grants the Barrhill Transitional Group (or its nominated representative) a lease over Lots 17-20 DP 144 (Barrhill Village Reserves) under section 61(2A) of the Reserves Act 1977 for a term not exceeding 33 years.
2. **That** Barrhill Community Group and Council develop a Memorandum of Understanding outlining the roles and responsibilities of each party.

McMillan/Lovett

Carried

14 Ashburton Community Water Trust – exemption from reporting requirements

That Council exempts the Ashburton Community Water Trust from being classified as a Council Controlled Organisation for the period ending 30 June 2024.

Letham/Todd

Carried

15 Mayor's Report

- **Appointments to Climate Change and Biodiversity Groups**

The Mayor reported on the Canterbury Mayoral Forum's decision to establish a Climate Change Action Planning Reference Group and reinstate the Canterbury Biodiversity Champions Councillor Group. Council has been invited to make an appointment to both groups.

That Council appoints Councillor Liz McMillan as the representative on the Climate Change Action Planning Reference Group.

Lovett/Todd

Carried

That Council appoints Councillor Richard Wilson as the representative on the Biodiversity Champions Group.

Cameron/Lovett

Carried

That Council receives the Mayor's report.

Mayor/McMillan

Carried

Business transacted with the public excluded – 4.19pm.

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

Item No	General subject of each matter to be considered:	In accordance with Section 48(1) of the Act, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter:	
16	Council 23/11/22	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities
17		Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities
18	Building acquisition	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities

McMillan/Letham

Carried

Business transacted with the public excluded now in open meeting

- **Plains Museum Trust appointments**

That Council re-appoints Stefan Van Vliet and Alden Thomas to the Plains Museum Trust, for a further term, until the 2025 triennial local elections.

Cameron/Hooper

Carried

The meeting concluded at 4.50pm.

Confirmed 21 December 2022

MAYOR

5. *Methven Community Board Meeting – 12/12/22*

Minutes of the Methven Community Board meeting held on Monday 12 December 2022, commencing at 10:30am, in the Mt Hutt Memorial Hall Board Room, 160 Main Street, Methven.

Present

Mayor Neil Brown; Members Kelvin Holmes (Chair), Richie Owen, Robin Jenkinson, Allan Lock, Megan Fitzgerald; Deputy Mayor Liz McMillan.

In attendance

Leanne Macdonald (Group Manager Business Support), Clare Harden (Community Liaison Officer), Janice McKay (Communications Manager) and Mary Wilson (EA to CE, minutes).

1 Apologies

Cr Rodger Letham

Sustained

2 Extraordinary Business

That pursuant to Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 the following item be introduced as extraordinary business and taken as item 6:

- Speed limit submission (to meet the Waka Kotahi deadline of 12 December)

Holmes/McMillan

Carried

3 Declaration of Interest

Item 6.1.4 - Cr McMillan declared a conflict of interest, as a member of the Methven and Foothills Walking Festival organising committee, and will withdraw from debate and decision.

PUBLIC FORUM

Te Araroa Trail

Danny Simmons: spoke of his experience tramping around the world. He described Te Araroa as world class, with an expectation that 4,000 people will walk it crossing the Mid Canterbury landscape. He advised that an interest group has been established which includes representatives from NZ Police, Search and Rescue, Ashburton District Council and various community stakeholders. Methven will be a set-off point for walkers using the trail.

Matt Claridge: the trail has been in place in its current form for 11 years, with notes on the trail's brief history contained in the brochure presented.

Matt advised that the Trust does not own any of the land and does not pay Department of Conservation a concession. The popularity of the trail has been growing each year with an estimated 250,000 people having walked the trail and an estimated 4,000 on the trail at one time. Matt considers that Methven is in a perfect location, strategically located as a supply town for the trail.

- Three major strategies: first develop and maintain the trail and improve the condition. Secondly is to sustain the trail and thirdly promote the trail as a clear and continuous pathway – however this can only be achieved if its funded.
- A project called Te ted, where New Zealanders are encouraged to walk small sections of the trail.
- Conversations with local interest groups are wide ranging, where the idea is to talk to walkers before they arrive in Methven and encourage them to stay another night.
- Matt has a meeting on 14 December with ADC's Economic Development Manager to discuss benchmarking. The Trust would also like ADC to consider investing in an economic assessment.
- Shorter walks will be launched during the 2023/24 walking season and continue working with the Methven interest group. Promote Methven as a trail town and ensure the trail can accommodate growth in walkers.
- The next step is to get local Methven businesses involved in the interest group, perhaps the MCB could facilitate this meeting?
- Registering to walk the trail is not compulsory and walkers can get on and off the trail as it suits. The philosophy is that by walking the trail it should improve with investment from registration which will support regeneration and maintenance.
- \$125,000 in donations has been received so far this year.

In conclusion the Chair invited Matt and Danny to come back to the Methven Community Board if any assistance in managing or facilitating the process is required. It was further suggested that the MCB members could be invited to future interest group meetings.

4 Confirmation of Minutes

Amendment

The minutes were amended to record that Kelvin Holmes and Allan Lock declared conflicts of interest for the Methven Lions Club funding request, and withdrew from debate and decision. The Deputy took the Chair for this item.

That the minutes of the Methven Community Board meeting held on 31 October 2022, as amended, be taken as read and confirmed.

Owen/Lock

Carried

Matters arising

- Board members commented on the success of the joint Council / MCB bus trip with site visits made around the Methven township on 6 December.
- Council's Communications Manager, Janice McKay will be running through the Methven Community Board Facebook page with Megan Fitzgerald and Liz McMillan at the conclusion of this meeting.

5 Activity Reports

That the activity reports be received.

Fitzgerald / McMillan

Carried

5.1 Governance and Business Support

5.1.1 Elected Members' Allowances and Remuneration policy

The Mayor referred to the communications allowance payable to Board members. He noted that the allowance contributes towards internet use and reminded members to make use of their Council-issued Tablets for meeting documentation.

Post meeting note: the second instalment of the communications allowance for 2022/23 is due to be paid in January

5.1.2 NZ Community Boards' Executive Committee Elections

The Board is yet to be advised whether an election will be required for the Zone 5 representative on the Community Board Executive Committee. Nominations closed on 6 December 2022.

That, subject to an election being required, the Methven Community Board Chairman be delegated to vote on behalf of the Board for the Zone 5 representative on the NZ Community Boards' Executive Committee.

Owen / Fitzgerald

Carried

The Board agreed that it would be useful if some community board workshops could be organised for Zone 5.

5.1.3 2023 Meeting Schedule

The first MCB meeting of 2023 will be held on Monday 30 January 2023, with items for inclusion in the agenda to be submitted to governance@adc.govt.nz by Monday 16 January 2023.

The Chair advised that he may also include a report and there is opportunity for Board members to include items through the Chair's report.

It was noted that Megan Fitzgerald has been approached to join the LGNZ Young Elected Members Forum (YEMF).

5.1.4 Funding requests

The following applications for funding were considered:

- **Methven Primary School**

Funding of \$100.00 was requested.

That the Methven Community Board approve a grant of \$100.00 for the Methven Primary School.

Owen / Jenkinson

Carried

- **Methven and Foothills Walking Festival**

Cr McMillan withdrew from the meeting.

Funding of \$2,500.00 was requested.

A breakdown of marketing costs was received with the application, including a quote for signage. In the future this level of detail will be also distributed to the members.

The event is new to the district after the inaugural event festival was cancelled in 2021 due to Covid-19 restrictions. The festival consists of 12 different events with all funds raised to go back to the community groups participating.

That the Methven Community Board approves a grant of \$1,500.00 for the Methven and Foothills Walking Festival.

Owen / Locke

Carried

It was noted that the amount approved recognises that some of the events are held outside the Methven township.

- **Our Lady of the Snows School**

An application for funding of \$50 sought to purchase vouchers for the 2022 prizegiving.

That the Methven Community Board approves a grant of \$50 for Our Lady of the Snows School.

Fitzgerald / Lock

Carried

5.1.5 **Customer Request Management**

The Board agreed it will be useful to continue receiving this information.

5.1.6 **Finance Report**

Leanne Macdonald (GM Business Support) gave an overview of the finance report. Carry-overs will change the spend but not the targeted rates.

Further explanation of the targeted rates will be provided to the Board's January meeting.

5.2 **Community Services**

5.2.1 **Open Spaces**

- **Reserves**

It is proposed that during the next LTP review process, playgrounds that sit on reserve land will be moved to the Open Spaces team to monitor and maintain. Councillors will need to agree to the funding change. This will remove the Health & Safety risk to reserve boards.

The Board noted that the Methven cemetery is looking good and that there doesn't appear to be any vandalism to the Methven public toilets (nothing has been reported through the CRMs).

5.3 **Strategy and Compliance**

5.3.1 **Building Services**

The report shows that the building services team are still busy issuing building consents in the Methven area.

Officers were asked to check the 2021 March total as the year to date value of work appears to be incorrect.

5.4 **Infrastructure Services**

5.4.1 **Roading**

It was reported that most of the footpath has been completed and it is pleasing to see that it has been moved closer to the fence. The suggestion was made that the trees need to be tidied up.

Mackie footpath, problem solved.

5.4.2 **Drinking water**

- **Reservoir**

Progress on second reservoir – hopefully positive response on fluoridation, for a short period, from the MOH.

Cr McMillan reported that the new reservoir and backup, will reduce likelihood of water restrictions in Methven this year. The water meters are assisting to find water leaks.

The usual comms will be undertaken if conditions require water restrictions to be imposed.

5.4.3 **Wastewater**

- **Pipeline renewals**

Noted work will be undertaken in the grounds of Mt Hutt College and will be completed 2023. Some work needs to be done to ensure compliance. The consent runs out in 10 years and there will be a lot of work required then – some land has been purchased.

5.4.4 **Stormwater**

- **Methven discharge consent**

The Mayor noted that the consent being lodged with ECan is required to continue doing what is already happening. Currently there is no consent.

6 Extraordinary Business

- **Speed limit submission**

The Chair presented the Board's submission which has been lodged with Waka Kotahi's (NZTA) to meet their deadline of 12 December. The Board is requesting the speed limit be reduced to 50km/h at site 77-1 Methven Township North. The Board supports the proposed change to decrease the speed limit to 30km/h outside the three Methven schools.

- **Representation Review**

The Board asked when the next representation review will be carried out. This will be referred to Council officers for response.

The meeting closed at 11:53am.

Confirmed 30 January 2023

Chairman

6. *Use of Footpaths for Alfresco Dining Policy*

Author	<i>Femke van der Valk; Policy Advisor</i>
Activity Manager	<i>Toni Durham; Strategy & Policy Manager</i> <i>Tania Paddock; Acting Commercial Property Manager</i> <i>Mark Chamberlain; Roading Manager</i> <i>Rick Catchpole; Environmental Monitoring Manager</i>
Executive Team Member	<i>Jane Donaldson; GM Compliance & Development</i> <i>Leanne Macdonald; GM Business Support</i> <i>Neil McCann; GM Infrastructure & Open Spaces</i>

Summary

- A review of Council's current 'Use of Footpaths for Alfresco Dining Policy' has been completed, and consultation undertaken with the community from 23 September to 23 October 2022.
- On 24 November 2022, Council deliberated on the submissions received, and determined that changes were required to the draft policy. These changes have now been incorporated into the draft policy.
- Council has the following options:
 - Rollover the current policy, or
 - Adopt the draft policy as attached in appendix 1 (recommended); or
 - Adopt an amended version of the policy.

Recommendation

1. **That** Council adopts the Draft Use of Footpaths for Alfresco Dining Policy 2022 as attached in appendix 1.
2. **That** Council begins charging licence to occupy fees for the new licence to occupy holders from 1 July 2023.

Attachment

Appendix 1 Draft Use of Footpaths for Alfresco Dining Policy 2022

Background

The current situation

1. Council currently has a Use of Footpaths for Alfresco Dining Policy. This was adopted in 2017 and became due for review in 2022.
2. The purpose of the policy is to set out conditions that are to be met when a business within the district wishes to make use of the footpath area in front of their premises, to allow patrons to dine with or without alcohol. The policy is deemed necessary as it aims to ensure pedestrian and motorist safety, and ensure fire escape requirements are met, as well as providing a pleasant environment for businesses and the community.
3. The review of the policy identified multiple areas for improvement.

Previous Council direction

4. Council held a workshop on the Use of Footpaths for Alfresco Dining Policy on 24 August 2022, which covered the review of the policy. Agreed changes were incorporated into the draft policy for consultation.
5. On 21 September 2022, Council adopted the draft policy for consultation.
6. The draft policy was open for consultation from 23 September – 23 October 2022. A total of 34 submissions were received, 3 submitters spoke at the public hearing on 23 November 2022.
7. Council deliberations were held on 24 November 2022. Changes that were agreed at the deliberations have been incorporated into the draft policy that is attached to this report. These and changes made to the policy prior to the consultation include:
 - Update of policy owner from Service Delivery Team to Commercial Property Team and the responsible manager from Roading Manager to Property Manager - in consultation with Roading Manager, to reflect organisational changes.
 - In 2.1 adding the reference to fees and charges for the licence to occupy.
 - Adding clause 2.4 that states that a building consent or building consent exemption is required for certain works such as wind/safety barriers, awnings etc.
 - Clarifying the applications mentioned in 2.5 to be licence to occupy applications.
 - Changing the licence to occupy issue period from one to three years and added reference to annual rent reviews in clause 2.7.
 - Adding a new clause 2.8 stating that Council may prescribe conditions to a licence to occupy.

- Amending clause 2.10 to allow a licence to occupy to be assigned to a new business owner or property owner on the sale of the business or property, with Council's prior written approval.
- Removing clause 2.11 stating the licence to occupy will terminate with the sale of a business.
- Adding a new section, 3, on structures outlining the ownership of the structures and the responsibility of the costs when access to the footpath is required and the structure needs to be moved.
- Adding the definition of smoking and smokefree for clarity in section 4.1.
- Referring to the licence to occupy holder to abide by the conditions in the licence agreement with regards to 'self policing' the ban on smoking.
- Removal of the clause (former 3.2) stating there will be no active enforcement of the ban on smoking.
- Adding clause 5.1.4 that Council may revoke a licence to occupy for any other reason which is listed in the licence to occupy.
- Adding that Council is authorised to revoke the LTO for any other reason which is listed in the licence to occupy.
- Introducing the tiered policy with zones (1&2) and their specific requirements within the minimum site requirements section 6.
- Confirming the passage requirement in zone 1 to be two meters wide in 6.2.
- Updates to the requirements for wind/safety barriers in clause 6.3 include;
 - a new requirement of a PS1 certificate for design of the structure,
 - the removal of the requirement to only be in place during trading hours,
 - the amendment that the barriers are not to exceed the length of the alfresco dining zone or a maximum of 9 metres parallel to the road,
 - barriers having to comply with the Building Code.
- Adding the Zone 2 requirements, including the allowed 1.5m passage when there is safe and convenient pedestrian movement in 6.5.
- Referring to the preference and not the requirement of structures to be directly against the building in zone 2 in clause 6.6.
- Adding clause 6.7 that the requirement of a wind/safety barrier in Zone 2, when the occupied area is not directly against the building, is at officer's discretion and referring to clause 6.3 with regards to the requirement of the wind/safety barrier.
- Adding clause 6.8 referring to the situation when a business in Zone 2 would like to occupy the footpath on the kerbside of the footpath, officers will assess these on a case-by-case basis, with the applicant responsible for seeking approval from Waka Kotahi if the road is part of the State Highway network.
- Removing the reference to canvas with regards to the umbrella material in 6.11.

- Updating the wording with regards to the use of car parks during one-off events in 6.12.
 - Adding the clause, applying to all businesses in the district, that Council may exercise discretion in regard to site requirements, on a case-by-case basis in 6.13.
 - Updating the Alcohol Licencing section with clauses 8.1.4 and 8.1.5 referring to the procedures relating to the licence to occupy and the premises' liquor licence.
 - Adding section 9 with regards to the right to request a review of decision and changing the period mentioned in 9.2 in which a licence holder can request to review the decision to revoke a licence to occupy from 7 calendar days to 10 working days.
 - Adding clause 9.6 to clarify that either Council or an appropriate delegated committee reviews the decision on an unsuccessful application.
 - Adding Schedule 1 to the policy specifying zone 1 and zone 2.
8. While the policy will be effective once adopted, Council has agreed during the deliberations to only begin charging licence to occupy fees for the new licence to occupy holders from 1 July 2023. Council's Property Team will however start contacting businesses who need licences to occupy in early 2023, to ensure the relevant licence to occupy documents are in place by 1 July 2023.

Options analysis

Option one – Roll over the current policy (status quo)

9. Council could decide to roll over the current policy. This option is not recommended.

<p><i>Advantages:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified 	<p><i>Disadvantages:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified improvements to the policy would not be implemented • Not in line with what was proposed to the community • Not in line with previous Council direction, including at the deliberations
<p><i>Risks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council would retain a policy that is not fit for purpose. This could impact on pedestrian and motorist safety, and fire escape requirements. 	

Option two – Adopt the draft policy as attached (recommended)

10. Council could decide to adopt the draft policy as attached in appendix 1. This is the recommended option.

<p><i>Advantages:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified improvements to the policy would be implemented • In line with what was proposed to the community • In line with previous Council direction, including at the deliberations 	<p><i>Disadvantages:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council could receive criticism from community for enforcing now when the industry is still recovering from the COVID impact.
<p><i>Risks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational risk: the timing of the adoption of the policy 'post Covid' not being appreciated by hospitality industry. • Health and safety risk by not following the 2.4m passage recommendation of Waka Kotahi NZTA 	

Option three – Adopt an amended version of the policy

11. It is acknowledged that Council may feel further changes are necessary. Therefore, Council could decide to adopt an amended version of the policy.
12. If this was the preferred option, then officers would need to assess the significance of the further changes. If the changes are considered to be significant, further consultation may be required.

<p><i>Advantages:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to incorporate changes that may have been missed 	<p><i>Disadvantages:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not be in line with what was proposed to the community • Not in line with previous Council direction, including at the deliberations • May require resourcing for further consultation
<p><i>Risks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council may adopt a policy that is not fit for purpose. This could impact on pedestrian and motorist safety, and fire escape requirements. 	

Legal/policy implications

13. The draft policy is consistent with the Building Act 2004 and the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, as well as Council's documents such as the Ashburton District Plan, Local Alcohol Policy, Alcohol Control Bylaw, and Public Places Bylaw.

Licences to Occupy and the Property Law Act 2007

14. Council's Commercial Property team grant licences to occupy in accordance with Part 4 of the Property Law Act 2007.
15. The draft policy sets out the general parameters for the terms of a footpath licence to occupy, as well as authorising officers to grant licences to occupy for encroachments on Council footpaths.

Climate change

16. The Alfresco Dining Policy has no clear climate change relevance.

Review of legal / policy implications

Reviewed by In-house Counsel

Tania Paddock; Legal Counsel

Strategic alignment

17. The recommendation relates to Council's community outcomes of 'a district of great spaces and places' and 'a prosperous economy based on innovation and opportunity'.

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	✓	The policy allows businesses to operate alfresco dining areas in a pleasant and safe environment. Alfresco dining areas may lead to increased patronage.
Environmental	×	
Cultural	×	
Social	✓	The policy helps to ensure the health and safety of pedestrians, motorists and the community, while also allowing for a pleasant outdoor environment for patrons.

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	There was a cost involved with consultation, and this was met from existing budgets
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	Yes
Where is the funding coming from?	Strategy & Policy Cost Centre
Are there any future budget implications?	There may be future budget implications if the level of service increases as a result of the updated policy, however this is not anticipated with the draft as currently proposed.
Reviewed by Finance	Erin Register; Finance Manager.

Significance and engagement assessment

18. The recommended option (draft policy as attached in Appendix 1) has been assessed against Council's Community Engagement Policy and does not trigger high significance.

Council however decided to undertake consultation with the community on the draft policy, due to the level of changes proposed. Submissions were open from 23 September to 23 October 2022.

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	No
Level of significance	Medium
Rationale for selecting level of significance	The changes to the site requirements mean that those who previously did not meet the requirements and don't have a current Licence to Occupy will now be required to have one.
Level of engagement selected	1. To inform Contact stakeholders (business owners) to discuss the next steps with regards to their licence to occupy.
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	The draft policy is not considered to be significant, however, we consulted with the public under section 82 of the LGA 2002
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Toni Durham: Strategy & Policy Manager

Draft Policy

USE OF FOOTPATH FOR ALFRESCO DINING

TEAM:	Service Delivery Commercial Property
RESPONSIBILITY:	Roading Manager Property Manager, in consultation with Roading Manager
ADOPTED:	TBC 21 December 2022
REVIEW:	5 years or as required
CONSULTATION:	Consultation undertaken as per s82, Local Government Act 2002
RELATED DOCUMENTS:	Building Act 2004, Ashburton District Council District Plan, Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, Ashburton District Council Local Alcohol Policy, Ashburton District Council Public Places Bylaw.

Policy Objective

This policy sets out the conditions that are to be met when a business within the Ashburton District wishes to make use of the footpath area in front of their premises to allow patrons to dine with or without alcohol.

This policy aims to ensure pedestrian and motorist safety, as well as providing a pleasant environment for businesses and the community.

Definitions

Council: means Ashburton District Council.

Licence to Occupy (the footpath): means a formal approval document that details terms and conditions under which a business is authorised to occupy an area of the footpath.

Occupied area: means the area approved for alfresco dining and identified on the Licence to Occupy the footpath.

PS1 Certificate: means a producer statement prepared by a Chartered Professional Engineer covering the design of a structure.

Policy Statement

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Council recognises the benefits of alfresco dining such as increased business opportunities, and a more vibrant commercial sector.

1.2 Council aims to provide a safe environment for people who move through the community by providing a clear path free from obstruction.

1.3 This policy applies to the entire Ashburton District.

2. Licence to occupy the footpath

2.1 Businesses owners seeking a licence to occupy the footpath must apply to Council, and submit the application accompanied by the relevant fee:

Explanatory note

Council's fees and charges are updated annually, and are available to view on Council's website here: <https://www.ashburtondc.govt.nz/services/fees-and-charges>

2.12.2 The area applied for can only be the area fronting the applicant's premises.

2.3 Additional consents (such as resource consents)) may be required, depending on the location of the footpath. It is the responsibility of the applicant to contact Council to determine if additional consents are required (note: within the central business area of Ashburton, roads that are zoned for business allow for commercial activity (e.g. outdoor dining associated with a restaurant and bar) on the footpath as a permitted activity)).

2.22.4 Building consent or building consent exemption is required for certain works such as wind/safety barriers, awnings etc. as mentioned in section 6 of this policy.

2.32.5 Licence to occupy A applications will not be approved until the applicant has determined that no additional consents are required.

2.42.6 Applications shall include all relevant information on the nature of the proposal, including intended use, hours of operations, and table layout.

2.7 A licence to occupy the footpath will initially be issued for a ~~three~~one year period, with annual rent reviews. Following this period, the licence to occupy the footpath may be extended at Council officer's discretion.

2.8 Council may, either upon the issue of any licence to occupy, or at any time by notice in writing:
2.8.1 Prescribe any condition or conditions that the licence holder must comply with.

2.52.9 It is the responsibility of the licence holder to apply for an extension for a licence to occupy the footpath.

2.62.10 A licence to occupy the footpath is non-transferable between business owners. Where the licence holder sells their business, or the property to which the licence to occupy relates, the licence holder shall seek Council's prior written consent to assign the licence to occupy to the new business or property owner. Council may request further information from the proposed licence holder before deciding whether to assign the licence to occupy.

~~2.7 A licence to occupy the footpath will terminate with the sale of a business.~~

~~2.82.11~~ Where the licence to occupy has ended, the holder of the licence shall be solely responsible for all costs associated with reinstatement of the area to its original form.

~~2.12~~ Repair of any damage to persons or property (both private and public) arising from the licence to occupy the footpath shall be the responsibility of the licence holder.

3. Structures

~~3.1 Any structure that a business installs on the footpath subject to a licence to occupy remains the property of that business, licence to occupy holder or building owner.~~

~~3.2 Any footpath subject to a licence to occupy remains the property of the Council.~~

~~3.3 In the event that access to the footpath is required (e.g. for repairs), any structure may be required to be moved, at the cost of the business, licence to occupy holder or building owner.~~

4. Smoking in alfresco dining area

~~4.1 For the avoidance of doubt, smoking includes the use of e-cigarettes and vapes, and smoke-free means free from the smoking of tobacco and e-cigarettes and vapes.~~

~~4.14.2~~ Smoking is not permitted at any time in the area used for alfresco dining.

~~4.24.3~~ Signage requirements will be discussed with the licence holder and Council officers.

~~4.4~~ No ash trays, or other objects used for the collection of cigarettes, shall be displayed in alfresco dining areas.

~~4.34.5~~ Council acknowledges that policy 4.2 is 'self-policing', and that it is up to the licence to occupy holder to abide by the conditions as per the licence agreement.

~~3.1 Council acknowledges that policy 3.1 is 'self policing'. This means that no regulatory enforcement will be provided by Council, or any other agency.~~

~~3.2 There will be no active enforcement of policy 3.1, but it is up to the licence to occupy the footpath holder to abide by the conditions as per the licence agreement.~~

3.5. Revocation of licence to occupy the footpath

5.1 Council may revoke a licence to occupy the footpath:

5.1.1 where the licensee continually breaches the conditions of the licence;

5.1.2 where there is a public safety concern;

~~5.1.3~~ where the use of the footpath becomes inappropriate for the location; or

~~5.1.35.1.4~~ Council is authorised to revoke the licence to occupy for any other reason which is listed in the licence to occupy.

~~5.2~~ In such cases, a notice will be issued to the licence holder. The notice will include the reasons

for revocation and timeframe for vacating the area.

~~The licence holder will have the right to request a review of the decision to revoke a licence to occupy the footpath. Requests must be made within 7 calendar days of the date the revocation notice is issued. The notice will be suspended until the review request is considered by Council, or an appropriate delegated committee.~~

6. Minimum site requirements

Zone 1 requirements

6.1 The following requirements apply to businesses within Zone 1, as set out in Schedule 1 of this policy.

~~6.16.2~~ A clear passage of ~~two 2.04~~ metres wide (~~2 metres for existing sites~~) in a generally straight alignment must be available to allow movement of pedestrians:

- From the edge of the existing building to the proposed occupied area, or
- From the edge of the proposed occupied area to the kerb, or
- Between two occupied areas.

~~6.26.3~~ A **wind/safety barrier** is required where an occupied area is situated adjacent to the carriageway or kerb. The form and construction must be suitable for functional requirements, including prevailing weather conditions. ~~Barrier design should normally include provision of a PS1 certificate for the design of the structure.~~ Barrier screens:

- Must be associated with the use of the footpath for an outdoor eating facility;
- May only be placed in the alfresco dining zone;
- Must include provision of a PS1 certificate for the design of the structure and be installed by a contractor approved for that barrier; Must be installed by an approved contractor;
- Must be approved by Council officers prior to installation;
- Must be transparent and of an appropriate type of material;
- Must not obstruct driver or pedestrian visibility of roading systems;
- ~~May only be in place during normal trading hours, unless approved by Council;~~
- Must be positioned to allow for pedestrian access;
- Should not exceed the ~~length~~width of the alfresco dining zone, or a maximum of 9 metres parallel to the road, whichever is the lesser; and
- Must comply with the Building Code.

Zone 2 requirements

6.4 The following requirements apply to businesses in Zone 2, as set out in Schedule 1 of this policy.

6.5 A clear passage of 2.04 metres is not required, provided that:

- It complies with the building code; and
- Allows for safe and convenient pedestrian movement with a passage of at least 1.5 metres.

6.6 Occupied areas are ~~required~~ preferred to be directly against the building.

6.7 When parts of the occupied area are not directly against the building, whether a wind/safety

barrier is required will be at officer's discretion. Any wind/safety barrier that is required shall comply with the requirements of clause 6.3.

6.8 Where a business in Zone 2 would like to occupy the footpath on the kerbside of the footpath, officers will assess these on a case-by-case basis, with the applicant responsible for seeking approval from Waka Kotahi if the road is part of the State Highway network.

Other requirements (for Zones 1 and 2)

6.36.9 The following requirements apply to all businesses within the district.

6.46.10 Any **outdoor heater** used in alfresco dining zones:

- May only be placed in the alfresco dining zone
- Must comply with all relevant safety standards
- May not be placed beneath umbrellas.

6.56.11 Any **umbrellas** used in alfresco dining areas:

- Must be made of high quality material such as canvas
- May only be placed in the alfresco dining zone.

6.12 The use of **car parks** directly in front of the applicant's business, for the use of alfresco dining during one-off events, will be considered by Council officers on the location and merit of each proposal.

6.66.13 Council officers may exercise discretion in regards to site requirements, on a case-by-case basis.

4.7. Site operation

7.1 The use of the occupied area shall be on the basis that a clear passage is maintained at all times in accordance with the minimum site requirements specified in policy 56.21-56.3.

5.8. Alcohol licensing

8.1 If the occupied area is to be used to consume alcohol:

8.1.1 the applicant must comply with the Ashburton District Council Local Alcohol Policy and the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, and

8.1.2 the occupied area will require to be licensed and an application to extend the licensed area should be made to the Secretary of the Ashburton District Licensing Committee, and

8.1.3 the occupied area is to be used in accordance with the liquor licence for the premises, and

8.1.4 a licence to occupy the footpath is required to be granted prior to applying for an extension to the premises liquor licence, and

8.1.38.1.5 should the licence to occupy the footpath expire, be revoked or suspended, the area will cease to be licenced under the liquor licence for the premises and may not be used until the licence to occupy the footpath is reinstated.-

9. Right to request a review of decision

9.1 The licence holder will have the right to request a review of the decision not to grant, or to revoke a licence to occupy the footpath.

Revocations

9.2 Requests for a review must be made within ~~7~~10 working calendar days of the date the revocation notice is issued.

9.3 The notice will be suspended until the review request is considered by Council, or an appropriate delegated committee.

Unsuccessful applications

9.4 Requests for a review must be made within ~~7~~10 working calendar days of the date the applicant was advised that the application was unsuccessful.

9.5 The area in relation to the application is still considered to be under the control of the Council while the decision is being reviewed.

9.6 The decision shall be reviewed by Council, or an appropriate delegated committee.

Schedule 1

Zone 1

Zone 1 (as shown in the map) includes the area encompassed between:

- East Street, Cass Street, Havelock Street and Moore Street.
- West Street, Park Street, Tancred Street, and Burnett Street.



Zone 2

Zone 2 includes all other areas within the Ashburton District, that are outside Zone 1 and that Council has authority over.

7. *Shade Initiatives – UV/Sun Protection*

Author	<i>Tayyaba Latif; Policy Advisor</i>
Activity Manager	<i>Toni Durham; Strategy & Policy Manager</i>
Executive Team Member	<i>Jane Donaldson, GM Compliance and Development</i>

Summary

- At Council's direction, the Strategy and Policy Team has investigated the possible development of a UV/Sun Protection or Shade Policy.
- The purpose of this report is for Council to provide direction to officers on next steps.
- Council has options to:
 - Option 1: Status Quo – No further work needed
 - Option 2: Mainstream shade initiatives at an operational level
 - Option 3: Develop a shade policy to demonstrate Council's commitment to shade initiatives

Recommendation

1. **That** Council approves the mainstreaming of shade initiatives at an operational level, subject to approved budget, with there not being a requirement to develop a policy.

Background

1. In May 2022, as part of Parks, Active Recreation and Sports Strategy (PARS) consultation, Council received a submission from the Cancer Society requesting Council to develop and implement a comprehensive UV/Sun Protection Policy, including a commitment to increase the availability of and access to good quality shade.
2. In response to the submission, Council directed the Strategy and Policy Team to investigate the possible development of a UV/Sun Protection or Shade Policy.

Significance of Protection from UV Radiation/Sun Exposure

3. The Cancer Control Agency that reports to the Ministry of Health published a report titled Cancer Prevention Report in February 2022. The report has detailed data on occurrence of cancer and its prevention in New Zealand. In summary,
 - Cancer is the major cause of disease, disability, and death in New Zealand.
 - The most common cancer in New Zealand is skin cancer, primarily caused by exposure to Ultraviolet (UV) Radiation.
 - According to the report, the total cost of skin cancer treatment is expected to grow to \$295 million per annum by 2025.
 - The report stressed that all kinds of cancers are preventable by taking effective preventive measures.

Obligation for Local Government

4. Local government is not obligated to develop policies for protection from UV radiation or sun protection. However, Council has general duties under the [Health Act 1956 \(section 23\)](#) and the [Local Government Act 2002, specifically section 10](#).
5. Section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 outlines the purpose of local councils to enable social, economic, cultural, and environmental well-being for their communities for present and future, meaning Council could develop a policy if desired.

The current situation

6. The Ashburton District Council- Playground Report June 2022 and Playgrounds Compliance and Safety Audit in August 2022 included an assessment on shade in playgrounds.
7. The assessment on shade mentioned that overall, the playgrounds, play spaces and equipment have enough trees to provide shade.
8. Those with poor shade provision have been identified with the recommendation to grow more trees which will provide shade over time or provide shade sails over play spaces.

9. Neither report mention the significance of shade provision in relation to protection from sun/UV radiation.

Why Council might consider Shade Initiatives or Sun/UV Radiation Focused Policy in the District

10. Some things can be taken into consideration to understand the need for a shade initiatives or UV/Sun protection focused policy for Ashburton.
 - As skin cancer is the most common form of cancer in New Zealand due to exposure to UV radiation.
 - Trees were and are going to be a major and effective source of shade over the years. But New Zealand's high skin cancer rate can be taken as an indication that something more effective needs to be done in the meantime.
 - Out of 69 councils in New Zealand, five have prioritized to form shade/sun protection policies. All five councils with shade policies are in the North Island.
 - Tauranga City Council has announced spending \$400,000 each year for two years to create effective shade in their community. Tauranga City Council is not among the five councils which have formal shade policy. This indicates that a council with no formal shade policy can still show a strong commitment for creating shade spaces for their community.
 - We are in an age where climate change is going to be a driving factor behind a lot of local and national level decision making. Due to the interplay of ozone depletion and climate change, there is a possibility that protection from UV radiation may become an even more important issue than it is today.
11. Therefore, as local government, thinking ahead and having a policy focused on sun/UV Protection could be regarded as both a present and future need for our communities.

Possible Locations for Shade Initiatives

12. In 2000, the Cancer Society prepared a report titled Undercover: Guidelines for Shade Planning and Design. In Section 6 of the report possible locations for shade planning are mentioned in detail. This report discusses the locations that come under Council's jurisdiction. Locations to be considered for a prospective shade initiative are as follows.

Playgrounds

13. All council owned playgrounds could be included in the policy or places of preference for shade initiatives. Children are accompanied by adults in playgrounds. The reports on cancer prevention emphasized provision of shade for participants and observers. Therefore, the policy could include shade initiatives for playground equipment and nearby places used by observers, like benches and picnic tables.

Swimming Pools

14. Swimming pools are among highly used facilities during summertime when annual UV radiation levels are also at their peak. During pool time participants experience significant exposure to harmful UV radiation. Council operates EANC and Tinwald Pool. Shade initiatives for Tinwald Pool could be considered as they are the only outdoor pool operated by Council. Other community pools Rakaia Pool, Hinds Pool, Ruapuna Pool, Mayfield Pool, Mt. Somers Pool could consider shade initiatives at a later date.

General Streetscape

15. General streetscapes include footpaths, pedestrian ways, bus, and taxi stops and shopping centres. All these facilities are in daily use throughout the year. Provision of shade enabling protection from UV radiation can be regarded as important. However, people tend to spend less time in locations included in streetscape. The exposure time to UV radiation can be considered less compared to continuous time spent in playgrounds and swimming pools. Therefore, we consider that shade initiatives on streetscape can be prioritized at a later stage.

Options analysis

Option one – No Action Needed (Status Quo)

16. This option is that there is no need to explore the issue any further and no further action is required. It signals that:
- There does not seem enough need to exclusively mention the significance of protection from sun/UV radiation in future Council reports such as in audit and safety compliance check.
 - There does not seem enough need to develop a Shade Policy focused on protection from sun/UV radiation.

Advantages:

- None Identified

Disadvantages:

- Council could miss an opportunity to do more on this significant issue.

Risks:

Small reputational risk due to not taking an opportunity to address an issue related to environmental and social well-being.

Option two – Mainstream Shade Initiatives at an operational level (Recommended Option)

17. There is no disagreement that protection from UV radiation is important, and a new status quo on the situation can be created by mainstreaming shade initiatives at operational level. A new status quo would mean,
- Explicit focus and mention of significance of shade in relation to UV radiation/sun protection in future Council reports (e.g., Playground Compliance and Safety Audit Reports) and Annual Plans in the relevant chapters.
 - Prioritizing provision of shade sails for sun protection/UV radiation where needed in budgets and work programmes.
 - Prioritizing and identifying the need for effective shade in future playground upgrades and new installations.
 - Introducing and using phrases like UV radiation/sun protection where needed in Annual Plan and Long-Term Plans.
18. This option does not need the development of a policy.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will show commitment towards community's social, and environmental well-being. • Will provide effective Sun/UV Radiation protection for participants and observes. • Could provide effective prevention from skin cancers. • Shade initiatives can be mainstreamed within existing budgets and without developing a Shade Policy. 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council could miss an opportunity to demonstrate greater commitment towards social and environmental well-being of the community.
<p>Risks:</p> <p>Reputational risk – the community may expect that Council could be doing more. Overall risk is LOW.</p>	

Option three – Develop a Shade Policy to demonstrate Council's commitment to shade initiatives

19. This option is an enhanced Option Two, where operational decisions and priorities are reflected in an outward facing policy.
20. This is to recognise that policies and bylaws do not, by themselves, abate harm. They need to give rise to actions, which come at a cost, in terms of time and money.

21. Council may consider that developing a policy shows community leadership and commitment towards community well-being, similar to the Smokefree Policy.
22. A shade policy could also display greater commitment towards building resilience against Climate Change and would be consistent with Council's Climate Resilience Plan 2021.
23. Council will be required to undertake consultation once a draft Shade Policy is prepared.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will show greater commitment towards community's social, and environmental well-being. • Will provide effective Sun/UV Radiation protection for participants and observes. • Could provide effective prevention from skin cancers. 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant staff and financial resources will be required for consultation. • Additional budgets will be required to ensure shade provisions once the policy is adopted. • Council may develop a policy without testing the utility of Option Two which could be equally effective.
<p>Risks:</p> <p>Small to moderate operational risk due to development of a new policy as some new information may come into light which might complicate and/or delay implementation of shade initiatives.</p>	

Legal/policy implications

24. There is no legal requirement to develop a policy to introduce shade initiatives. Mainstreaming shade initiatives at operational level will demonstrate consistency the with Council's Climate Resilience Plan 2021.

Climate change

25. There is a direct and indirect link between climate change, ozone depletion and UV radiation. Shade initiatives will help build resilience against climate change.

Strategic alignment

26. The recommendation relates to Council's community outcome of environmental and social well-being.

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	✗	
Environmental	✓	Shade initiatives will enable a balanced and sustainable environment.
Cultural	✗	
Social	✓	A district of great spaces and places will get prominence through shade initiatives.

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	There is no cost to carry out recommended option
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	Not required for the recommended option
Where is the funding coming from?	N/A
Are there any future budget implications?	Only if council decides to develop a shade policy
Reviewed by Finance	Erin Register; Finance Manager.

Significance and engagement assessment

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	No
Level of significance	Low
Rationale for selecting level of significance	N/A
Level of engagement selected	1. Inform – One way communication
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	No engagement is necessary for the recommended option. If Council decides to adopt option three and develop a shade policy engagement and consultation will be required.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Toni Durham: Strategy & Policy Manager

8. *Interim Speed Management Plan*

Author	<i>Femke van der Valk; Policy Advisor</i>
Activity Manager	<i>Toni Durham; Strategy & Policy Manager</i> <i>Mark Chamberlain; Roading Manager</i>
Executive Team Member	<i>Jane Donaldson; GM Compliance & Development</i> <i>Neil McCann; GM Infrastructure & Open Spaces</i>

Summary

- [Consultation](#) with the community has been undertaken on Council's 'Draft Interim Speed Management Plan' from 12 September to 16 October 2022.
- On 23 November 2022, Council deliberated on the submissions received, and discussed the three principles presented in the plan.
- The purpose of this report is for Council to confirm the direction for each principle consulted on.

Recommendation

1. **That** Council adopts lowering the speed limits around schools.
2. **That** Council adopts the lowering to 30km/h around urban and rural schools.
3. **That** Council adopts a variable speed limit for rural schools and a permanent speed limit for urban schools
4. **That** Council adopts the principle on urban fringes as proposed with a 1km radius from a township's boundary
5. **That** Council adopts the principle on speed reduction in developed urban areas with a high number of users as proposed

Attachment

Appendix 1 School roads free flow speed data

Background

The current situation

1. The way that speed management is being done in New Zealand is changing, meaning that decisions on speed management will be able to be made at a more localised level in future.
2. Council will develop a Speed Management Plan for 2024-27. This will be included in the Regional Speed Management Plan which will be consulted on by each of the councils in the Canterbury Region. This will be a detailed plan and cover speed management across the whole network.
3. This Interim Speed Management Plan (ISMP) will help to transition from the way we have set speed limits in the past, to the more flexible approach that better acknowledges the local conditions and surrounding environment. Rather than looking at speed limit changes on a street-by-street basis, the ISMP establishes important principles for speed management in our district for the next two years.
4. The three principles for the ISMP have been consulted on with the community and considered by Council.
5. Once the principles are adopted by Council and approved by Waka Kotahi NZTA, future speed limit changes can be made by Council without further consultation as long as those changes align with the approved plan.
6. Effective speed management is about more than just setting speed limits, it is also about infrastructure and road design. However, the proposed ISMP has a focus on speed limits.
7. Under Road to Zero and the Setting of Speed Limits Rule, Road Controlling Authorities must use reasonable efforts to implement safe speed limits around schools by 31 December 2027, with an interim target of 40 percent of schools by 30 June 2024. In the ISMP all schools are included to adopt lower speed limits earlier rather than later for the safety of the community and budget has been allocated to put these into action in the 2022/23 financial year.

Previous Council direction

8. On 7 September 2022, Council adopted the draft Interim Speed Management Plan for consultation.
9. The principles for the Interim Speed Management Plan were open for consultation from 12 September to 16 October 2022. A total of 82 submissions were received, 7 submitters spoke at the public hearing on 23 November 2022.
10. Council deliberations on the principles for the Interim Speed Management Plan were held on 24 November 2022.

11. Council has the following options per principle:

Principle 1 – School Speed Limits

- Adopt a 30km/h variable speed limit for schools in rural areas and a 30km/h permanent speed limit for schools in urban areas (recommended) (\$600,000 in 22/23 budget)
- Adopt a 30km/h variable speed limit for schools in both rural and urban areas (not recommended) (Estimated cost: \$1.25 million, \$600,000 in 22/23 budget)
- Adopt a 30km/h variable speed limit for schools in both rural and urban areas, but install permanent signs in urban areas and replace with variable signs as budgets permit (not recommended) (Estimated cost: \$1.4 million, \$600,000 in 22/23 budget)

Principle 2 – Urban Fringes

- Adopt the principle on urban fringes as proposed with a 1km radius from a township's boundary (recommended)
- Adopt the principle on urban fringes as was proposed (not recommended)

Principle 3 – Speed reduction in developed Urban Areas with a high number of users

- Adopt the principle on speed reduction in developed Urban Areas as proposed (recommended)
- Adopt an amended version of the policy (not recommended)

Options analysis (per principle)

Principle 1 – School Speed Limits

12. During the deliberations Council decided on a 30km/h speed limit for all school areas (urban and rural).
13. Council referred to a 30km/h **variable** speed limit for all school areas (urban and rural).
14. A priority was given to the implementation of the 30km/h variable speed limit signs around the schools in the rural areas.
15. Council discussed the signage for speed limit zones. The costs for variable speed limit signs are approx. \$10,000 per sign. The costs for permanent speed limit signs are approx. \$400 per sign.
16. Council's available funding in the 2022/23 Roding Budget for speed limit signs is \$600,000.

Option one – adopt a 30km/h variable speed limit for schools in rural areas and a 30km/h permanent speed limit for schools in urban areas (recommended).

17. That Council proceeds with a 30km/h variable speed limit for school zones in rural areas and decides on a 30km/h permanent speed limit for school zones in urban areas.

18. The costs for this option are estimated at \$600,000, which is available in the 2022/23 Roading Budget.

Advantages:

- Actions fit within the available budget.
- The speed limits can be implemented immediately for schools in both rural and urban areas (acknowledging the indicated priority for signage around rural schools).
- A general ‘safe-zone’ is created in the school zones (including outside of school hours), encouraging children to walk or bike to school.

Disadvantages:

- Inhabitants of and drivers in the school zones might feel they are unnecessarily slowing down outside school hours and holidays. MegaMaps data (see Appendix 1) indicated current speed in the school zones is already often lower than the currently stated 50km/h or 80km/h.

Risks:

- Reputational risk – Some drivers may feel frustrated with Council slowing the speed limits

Option two – adopt a 30km/h variable speed limit for schools in both rural and urban areas (not recommended).

19. That Council decides on a 30km/h variable speed limit for all school zones, both in the urban and rural areas.

20. The costs for this option are estimated at \$1,253,000. Currently there is \$600,000 available in the 2022/23 Roading budget.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers the potential frustration of drivers that need to slow down out of school hours and during school holidays in the school zones. 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funding available for the number of variable signs needed for this option. • All of the budget will be focused on installing signs with none left for traffic calming devices to be installed on the roads. • Council will have to determine a priority of schools in the urban area where the speed limits will be implemented. • More active travel to and from school is unlikely until there is a speed limit implemented.
<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial risk of choosing for an option that has no matching budget available. • Community safety risk for schools in the urban areas that will not have a 30km/h speed limit in their school zone for a certain amount of time until funds have become available. Additional funding not likely to be available until the 2024-27 Land Transport Programme. • Potential reputational risk of Council's decision to spend a significant budget on expensive variable road signs when there is the cheaper option of permanent signs available. • The community and schools could consider the chosen priority of schools in the urban area to have a speed limit in their school zone as unequal treatment. • Council might risk not meeting the deadline for the implementation of the 30km/h zones around schools that is set by Waka Kotahi NZTA under Road to Zero and the Rule (RCA's must use reasonable efforts to implement safe speed limits around schools by 31 December 2027, with an interim target of 40 percent of schools by 30 June 2024). 	

Option three – adopt a 30km/h variable speed limit for schools in both rural and urban areas, but install permanent signs in urban areas and replace with variable signs as budgets permit (not recommended)

21. That Council decides on a 30km/h variable speed limit for all school zones, both in the urban and rural areas, but install permanent signs in urban areas and replace with variable signs as budgets permit
22. The costs for this option are estimated at \$1,400,000. Currently there is \$600,000 available in the 2022/23 Rooding budget.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers the potential frustration of drivers that need to slow down out of school hours and during school holidays in the school zones. 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional funding needs to be requested/made available to replace the permanent signs in the urban zones to variable signs.
<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial risk of choosing an option that has no matching budget available. • Additional funding not likely to be available until the 2024-27 Land Transport Programme. • Potential reputational risk of Council's decision to spend a significant budget on variable road signs after already having installed permanent signs. 	

Principle 2 – Urban Fringes

23. Council agreed with the principle to allow speed reductions on urban fringe roads to 60km/h or 80km/h, depending on the level of development.

24. During the deliberations Council suggested that urban fringe should be defined as roads within a 1km radius from a township's boundary.

Option one – adopt the principle on urban fringes as proposed with a 1km radius from a township's boundary (recommended)

25. That Council accepts the principle on Urban fringes with the amended radius from 3 to 1km from a township's boundary as discussed during the deliberations.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle caters for urban development in the district and reduces the approach speed of vehicles entering the townships. 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different radius from what was consulted on. • Council won't be able to change speed limits on roads/are outside the 1km boundary.
<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community might argue this is different from what they have been consulted on, however on balance officers consider this to be a minimal change. 	

Option two – adopt the principle on urban fringes as was proposed (not recommended)

26. That Council accepts the principle on Urban fringes for the Interim Speed Management Plan as was proposed with a 3km radius from township's boundary.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle adopted exactly as was consulted on. 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberation on radius scale not considered in this option.
<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For smaller towns the 3km radius scale might be too big in comparison to the size of the township itself. 	

Principle 3 – Speed reduction in developed urban areas with a high number of users

27. Councillors agreed with the principle to allow the reduction of speed in some developed areas within the township, to reduce the risk to active users (e.g. CBD, subdivisions with high amount of active users). These roads could have a speed reduction of 40km/h or less depending on level of use and development.

Option one – adopt the principle on speed reduction in developed Urban Areas as proposed (recommended)

28. That Council accepts the principle on speed reduction in Urban Areas for the Interim Speed Management Plan as was proposed in the consultation document.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle adopted exactly as was consulted on. 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No disadvantages to this option
<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some concern was raised that the speed limits may be changed without Council approval, however, officers have confirmed that any speed limit change will be subject to Council approval first. 	

Option two – Adopt an amended version of the policy (not recommended)

29. It is acknowledged that Council may feel further changes are necessary. Therefore, Council could decide to adopt an amended version of the plan.

30. If this was the preferred option, then officers would need to assess the significance of the further changes. If the changes are considered to be significant, further consultation may be required.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to incorporate changes that may have been missed 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not be in line with what was proposed to the community • Not in line with Council's previous direction, including at the deliberations • May require resourcing for further consultation
<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council may adopt a plan that is not fit for purpose. 	

Legal/policy implications

Legislation

31. Under the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022, the Council (as a territorial authority) may publish an interim plan and set a speed limit on local roads. The draft interim plan will be publicly consulted, and the territorial authority will consider any submission from the consultation.
32. Under the Land Transport (Register of Land Transport Records: Speed Limits) Regulations 2022, the road controlling authority must supply speed limit information to the Registrar (the Agency) for the speed limits on local roads to be in force.

Climate change

33. The Speed Management guide from Waka Kotahi NZTA refers to safe speeds as to generate, amongst others, 'reduced climate change impacts of road transport'. In the report¹ they refer to is stated that 'managing speeds: Reduces GHG emissions and thus assists in the battle against climate change (in recent meeting in Geneva, Sweden reported that the most effective tool they had for reducing GHGs was the speed camera program)'.

Strategic alignment

34. The recommendation relates to Council's community outcome of 'A district of great spaces and places' because that refers to 'our facilities and infrastructure are planned and developed to meet current and future needs'.

¹ [RFS Job & LW Mbugua. 2020. Road crash trauma, climate change, pollution and the total costs of speed: Six graphs that tell the story.](#)

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	✓	There will be less likelihood of a collision due to a lower speed limit and less disruption to the traffic flow.
Environmental	✓	The reduction in travel speed reduces the impact on the environment.
Cultural	✓	The community recognises a slower speed limit is valuable for schools and the general public.
Social	✓	The speed limit reduction will reduce the road user's injury severity if a crash occurs.

Financial implications

35. The development costs, public consultation and implementation will come from the approved subsidised Low Cost Low Risk Road to Zero project.
36. Future budget implications will be the maintenance and renewal of the signage, markings and other infrastructures. Council will need to consider a budget increase for network service maintenance and traffic services renewals.

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	The recommended option for the speed signage costs \$600,000
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available funding for speed limit signage in the 2022/23 Rooding Budget is \$600,000. If Council choses the non-recommended option, the total costs spent on signage will be an additional estimated \$653,000, totalling the costs for signage at \$1,253,000.
Where is the funding coming from?	Low Cost Low Risk – Road to Zero Project: School Improvements project
Are there any future budget implications?	Yes, the maintenance and operational cost for the signs which is a cost to network service maintenance and traffic services renewals in subsidised roading.
Reviewed by Finance	Erin Register; Finance Manager.

Significance and engagement assessment

37. Council's decision on the recommended option has a low level of significance as it meets the budget and consultation with the community has taken place.

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	no
Level of significance	low
Rationale for selecting level of significance	The significance assessment refers to Council accepting the recommended options with regards to the 3 principles for the Interim Speed Management Plan.
Level of engagement selected	1. Inform
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	Community engagement has taken place and if Council adopts the preferred options this will be a matter of low significance as it fits within the budget. The community will be informed of the changes via the usual media channels.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Toni Durham; Strategy & Policy Manager

APPENDIX 1

School	Road Name	Urban/Rural	Freeflow speed
Allenton	Allens Road	Urban	39
Allenton	Harrison Street	Urban	40
Ashburton Borough	Burnett Street	Urban	32
Ashburton Borough	Park Street	Urban	25
Ashburton Borough	Short Street	Urban	32
Ashburton Borough	Tancred Street	Urban	23
Ashburton Christian	Albert Street	Urban	59
Ashburton College	Belt Road	Urban	46
Ashburton College	Creek Road	Urban	41
Ashburton College	Middle Road	Urban	39
Ashburton College	Walnut Avenue	Urban	45
Ashburton Intermediate	Cass Street	Urban	37
Ashburton Intermediate	Grey Street	Urban	32
Ashburton Intermediate	Walnut Avenue	Urban	46
Ashburton Intermediate	Walnut Avenue	Urban	46
Ashburton Intermediate	William Street	Urban	29
Ashburton Netherby	Brucefield Avenue	Urban	27
Ashburton Netherby	King Street	Urban	37
Carew Peel Forest	Ealing Montalto Road	Rural	N/A
Carew Peel Forest	Trevors Road	Rural	N/A
Chertsey	Alexander Street	Urban	23
Chertsey	Chertsey Kyle Road	Urban	50
Chertsey	High Street	Urban	19
Chertsey	King Street	Urban	32
Dorie	Dorie School Road	Rural	37
Fairton	Fairfield Road	Urban	50
Hampstead	Nelson Street	Urban	32
Hampstead	Oxford Street	Urban	35
Hampstead	Trevors Road	Urban	47
Hampstead	Wellington Street	Urban	38
Hinds	Ellis Street	Urban	18
Hinds	Reed Street	Urban	35
Lagmhor	Tinwald Westerfield Mayfield Road	Rural	N/A
Lauriston	Church Street	Rural	20
Lauriston	Coleridge Street	Rural	30
Long Beach	Boundary Road	Rural	53
Long Beach	Longbeach Road	Rural	80
Mayfield	Lismore Mayfield Road	Urban	45
Mount Somers Springburn	Ashburton Gorge Road	Urban	56
Mount Somers Springburn	Pattons Road	Urban	35
Rakaia	Cridland Street	Urban	25
Rakaia	Dunford Street	Urban	23
Rakaia	Mackie Street	Urban	19
St Joseph's	Cameron Street	Urban	37
St Joseph's	Havelock Street	Urban	41
St Joseph's	Sealy Street	Urban	30
St Joseph's	Winter Street	Urban	29
Tinwald	Harland Street	Urban	25
Tinwald	Jane Street	Urban	39
Tinwald	Thomson Street	Urban	33
Wakanui	Beach Road East	Rural	N/A
Wakanui	Wakanui School Road	Rural	N/A

9. *Stockwater Closure Report – SKW/008/22 – Anama area*

Author *Crissie Drummond; Infrastructure Services Support Lead*
Executive Team Responsible *Neil McCann; Group Manager Infrastructure Services*

Summary

- The purpose of this report is for Council to consider an application to close a section of local stockwater race starting on PN: 21870, 3133 Arundel Rakaia Gorge Road, and finishing on PN: 323 Anama Settlement Road.
- The total distance to be closed is 12,052 metres.
- There are 20 affected properties, including the applicant. Of the affected property owners/occupiers, nine have consented to the closure, nine do not consent and two have indicated they will support which ever recommendation is approved.
- This closure report was originally considered at a Council meeting held on 5 October 2022. At that meeting Council agreed this matter would be referred to a hearing.
- A hearing was held on 7 December 2022. Representatives for 10 affected property owners/occupiers attended, and presented at the hearing, including the applicant.
- During the hearing deliberations, it was suggested the development of a focus group be considered to work on possible alternative supplies.
- It was agreed that a review of the closure should be undertaken in 18 months' time (around May 2024) should no progress be made in the interim.

Recommendation

1. **That** Council declines the application to close the stockwater race starting on PN: 21870, 3133 Arundel Rakaia Gorge Road, and finishing on PN: 24028, 323 Anama Settlement Road, at this time.
2. **That** Council forms and facilitates a focus group(chaired by the Mayor), which includes supporting and opposing property owners, to seek possible alternative options to supplying stockwater water.
3. **That** the closure application be reviewed in 18 months' time to ensure the application is progressing.

Attachments

- Appendix 1** Map of proposed closure
Appendix 2 Hearing Panel minutes 7/12/22

Background

The current situation

1. An application has been received from the owner PN: 23503 - 2945 Arundel Rakaia Gorge Road to close a local stockwater race commencing four properties above his own, and running through 15 properties below his own.
2. The proposal is to close the local stockwater race starting on PN: 21870, 3133 Arundel Rakaia Gorge Road, and finishing on PN: 24028, 323 Anama Settlement Road.
3. Approximately 3.9km downstream from the start of the proposed closure, the race splits into two at a junction on PN: 5482, 102 Heenans Road. From this location the races run parallel to each other with both lengths of race finishing on PN: 24028 (approximately 700m from each other) where they normally join the Mt Somers Willowby main.
4. Council's Water Ranger has confirmed the exact location of the races and that there are 20 affected parties including the applicant affected by this proposal.
5. The Asset Manager has confirmed that the races do not hold any strategic value, however noted that road drainage on Anama School Road may be an issue.
6. There are five road crossing affected by this closure. The Roding Team has advised many culverts will be affected by this closure; particularly around the Anama Township. They have concerns with drainage issues on Anama School Road during rain events and the team's preference is this stockwater race is not closed due to possible additional flooding issues that may occur as a result of landowners filling in their sections of this stockwater race upstream of Anama as a result of a closure.
7. Rapid Field Ecological Assessments were undertaken at three sites along the race system:
 - Lower Downs Road (above the RDR)
 - Heenans Road (race closest to Arundel Rakaia Gorge Road)
 - Heenans Road (race furthest from Arundel Rakaia Gorge Road)

Consultation

8. The applicant has consulted with the other 19 property owners affected by the proposed closure.
9. The applicant acknowledges in their application that some properties will need to be provided with an alternative stockwater supply provided if the race closure proceeds. This is discussed further later in the report.
10. All property owners completed and returned the required Water Race Closure Affected Parties Consent Survey.

Hearing

11. This closure report was originally considered at a Council meeting held on 5 October 2022. At that meeting Council agreed this matter would be referred to a hearing.
12. A hearing was held on 7 December 2022. Representatives for 10 affected property owners/occupiers attended, and presented at the hearing, including the applicant.
13. During the hearing deliberations, it was suggested the development of a focus group be considered to work on possible alternative supplies.
14. It was agreed that a review of the closure should be undertaken in February 2024 should no progress be made in the interim.
15. The results of the surveys forms are outlined below:

Fully support closure	Do not support closure	Either way
9	9	2

16. The lengths of race are:

Fully support closure	Do not support closure	Either way
5,686m	5,800m	515m

17. The nine property owners who do not support the closure have advised on their survey forms:

PN:	Reason for not supporting	Race length	Comment
5486	RDR water access but no water during shutdowns. 25% of property troughed with more planned as finances allow over next few years. Estimate another \$60k + to complete. Intend to do as finance and storage solutions align. No irrigation on this property. BCI <1km from boundary.	1,214m	Has some troughs in place but needs more to cover all of the property. Storage will be required to cover RDR shutdown periods if race closed.
24566	ADC owned land leased to neighbouring property who relies on race.	50m	Alternative supply required if closed.

	Would require alternative water source if race is closed.		
5499	<p>Uses race as no reticulated SW system on property. Want it to help stop water from flooding around their house.</p> <p>No irrigation on this property.</p> <p>BCI >1km from boundary.</p>	52m	Services one small paddock at front of property.
5493	<p>Uses race as no reticulated SW system on property. Use for deer. Want it to help stop water from flooding around their house.</p> <p>No irrigation on this property.</p> <p>BCI >1km from boundary.</p>	112m	Services one 2ha deer fenced paddock.
5514	<p>Uses race as no reticulated SW system on property</p> <p>No irrigation on this property.</p>	1,632m	Leases portion of property to neighbour who wishes to retain race for stock use.
24028	<p>Uses race as no reticulated SW system on property</p> <p>No irrigation on this property. BCI >1km from boundary.</p> <p>Supports retaining for firefighting and ecological purposes.</p>	1,557m	A section of the Mt Somers Willowby main will continue to run through the lower part of the property.
5485	<p>This is ADC owned land – the leasee relies on race for stockwater.</p> <p>MHV Water >1km from boundary.</p>	44m	This is a thin strip of land forming part of leasee's paddock
5484	<p>Uses race as no reticulated SW system on property – only water available for stock. Leases ADC land PN: 5485 next door</p>	948m	The ADC leased land is immediately adjacent to own property and a continuation of the race.

	MHV Water >1km from boundary.		
5490	Reticulated SW system on own property but leases portion of neighbouring property across the road (PN 5514) which does not have a reticulated system	241m	Own property is ok for stockwater but needs water on leased block.

18. Two properties (owned by the same person) have said that they will work with the major vote. They have a total race length of 515m. They receive water from the RDR but have said that when that system is shutdown they have to look for other water supplies.

Possible alternative water supply via the RDR or BCI

19. The applicant acknowledges that some properties will require an alternative stockwater supply if the race is closed, possibly from the RDR which has an outlet from the pressured siphon above Lower Downs Road.
20. Officers have raised this possibility with RDR management. RDR confirm there are two 50mm outlets off the Surrey Hills siphon, approximately 2km apart. They advise that these each supply one or two individual local properties. These historic supplies are unregulated and inconsistent with current RDR's preference/requirement to have all water measured and controlled. There is no formal agreement for these supplies, and it is not an arrangement they would like to see proliferate.
21. The RDR preference is for alternative supplies and distribution be by other means if possible, such as via the BCI scheme. If no other option is available, there is an expectation that an offtake would be installed that is consistent with RDR engineering and commercial requirements. While the RDR supply reliability is high, there are maintenance shutdowns every two to three years during which the RDR would not be responsible for maintaining supply at Surrey Hills. That would be ADC's responsibility and the relationship with any new water users would also be via ADC. Any additional stockwater supply from the RDR would be from ADC's water allocation.
22. Given the above, should the RDR be considered as an alternative supply option, investigation work would be required to determine the exact costs for installing the necessary control gates, valves and flow metres. Estimates for such a structure at this time are >\$50k.
23. There will be additional cost involved in enabling any additional RDR water overland to properties.

24. BCI does not have any network located within the closure area. The BCI Cavendish pond is on the northern side of the Arundel Rakaia Gorge Road, and approximately 600m from the stockwater race. A piped supply to the closure area would be the only option, however that would come at a significant cost.

Māori and tangata whenua participation

25. Aoraki Environmental Consultancy provided a cultural assessment of the proposal to close the race. This assessment advised that no cultural values are impacted by this closure.

Options analysis

Factors to be considered:

a	Length and location of section of race to be altered or closed	A total of 12,052 metres will be closed as a result of this application starting on PN: 21870, 3133 Arundel Rakaia Gorge Road and finishing on PN: 24028, 323 Anama Settlement Road
b	Number of properties that will be affected	20 properties are affected by this closure.
c	Current use of the section of race proposed to be altered or closed	It is an operational local race
d	Percentage of landowners/occupiers in support of the closure	45% fully support
e	Economic analysis of race closures and alterations, including the operating and capital costs and benefits for all affected parties, and the equitable distribution of those costs and benefits.	Operational costs of this race are the sole responsibility of the landowners. The closure of this race would benefit the owners with no maintenance costs going forward, but will disadvantage other properties that still rely on the race for stockwater.
f	Cost-effective water sources available to properties, including costs of in-farm infrastructure, such as wells, pumps, tanks and reticulation	There are no cost effective water sources available to the properties who still rely on the stockwater race at this time.
g	Whether the race is a main race or a local race	It is a local race
h	Cultural values affected by the alteration or closure	A Cultural Assessment received from Te Runanga O Arowhenua advised no cultural values are impacted by this closure.

i	Ecological values affected by the alteration or closure	One Rapid Field Assessment was undertaken on Lower Downs Road, and two undertaken on Heenans Road. All of the assessments showed there is no evidence of ecological significance.
j	Land/storm water drainage values affected by the alteration or closure	A race closure will impact detrimentally on the drainage of storm water in this area. Should the race be closed, the closure conditions would need to request a swale be retained through all properties to provide stormwater drainage. A closure may also impact the roading network in the area.
k	Fire-fighting values affected by the alteration or closure, such as the availability of water within that section of the race to provide a source for fire-fighting	No water will be available for firefighting purposes if the race is closed.
l	Physical effects of closure on other network infrastructure	No other network infrastructure is affected by the closure.
m	Impacts of mitigation measures that may reduce the effects of race closures or alterations	No mitigation measures required or proposed.
n	Achievement of the objectives of the Surface Water Strategy, the Ashburton Water Zone Implementation Programme, and the Canterbury Water Management Strategy and the Council meeting its obligations under the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan	The closing of this section of stockwater race will contribute to a more efficient race network, which is entirely consistent with the Surface Water Strategy and Ashburton.

Option one – Decline the closure of the stockwater races (Recommended)

26. Under this option, the races will remain in their current locations.
27. There will be no need to find alternative supply for the nine properties (of the 20 affected properties) at a considerable cost, who rely on the water race for the supply of stockwater.
28. The races will continue to assist stormwater drainage in the Anama area.
29. The analysis of the 14 bylaw criteria supports this recommendation.

Option two – Approve the closure of the stockwater races (Not Recommended)

30. Under this option, the junction on PN: 21870, 3133 Arundel Rakaia Gorge Road would be closed stopping water flowing down the races from this junction.
31. The nine properties who do not support the closure and rely on the water race for stockwater would need to be provided with an alternative supply.
32. If the RDR is deemed the only option available, significant cost will be incurred to install the necessary offtake infrastructure required. This cost may never be recovered.
33. The analysis of the 14 bylaw criteria does not support this recommendation.

Legal/policy implications

Legislation

34. The Water Races Bylaw, under which the closure process sits, meets the bylaw requirements under the Local Government Act 2002.

Bylaw

35. Council adopted the Water Race Bylaw in 2019. At the time of this being developed, officers also received the Standard Operating Procedure for Water Race Alterations (including Closures). The recommended option is compliant with the Bylaw and SOP.

Strategies

36. Council adopted the Surface Water Strategy in 2018. This ten year strategy includes Council's water race network.

Strategic alignment

37. The recommendation relates to Council's community outcome of A prosperous economy based on innovation and opportunity and A balanced and sustainable environment

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	✓	Retaining the water race will enable the properties to continue to function
Environmental	✓	Retaining the water race will support the flow of water during high rainfall events
Cultural		
Social	✓	Retaining the water race is the only viable option for the properties connected

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	If the race is to be closed, and alternative stockwater supplies found for nine properties, significant expenditure well in excess of \$50,000 could be incurred if a supply has to be obtained by ADC for those properties from an external stakeholder such as the RDR.
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	No
Where is the funding coming from?	The funding would need to come from other stockwater ratepayers
Are there any future budget implications?	Yes. Less stockwater rates will be received and the installation of new infrastructure would impact the stockwater budget.
Reviewed by Finance	Erin Register; Finance Manager.

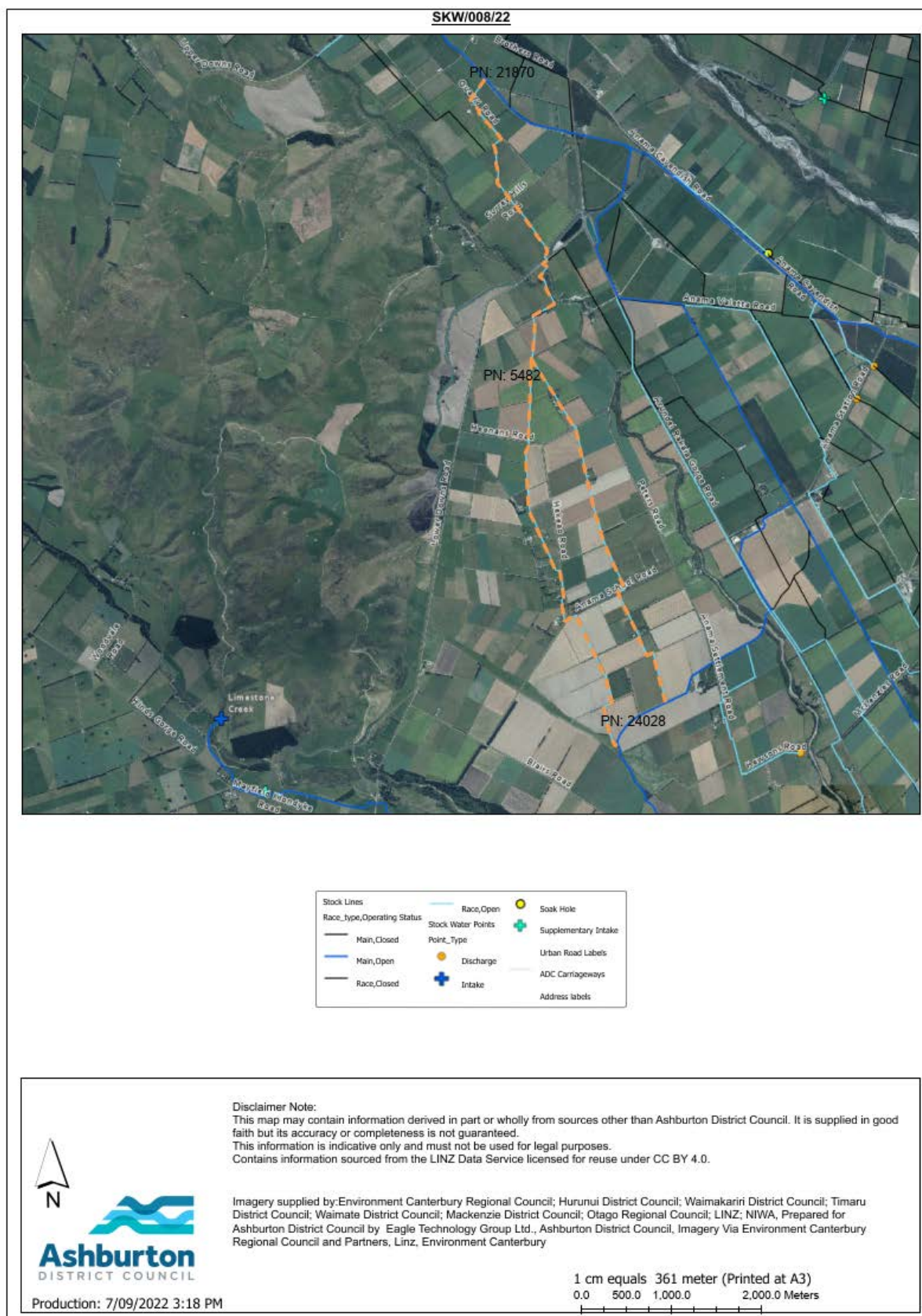
Significance and engagement assessment

38. All property owners were consulted as part of the application process.

39. One external stakeholder, Te Runanga O Arowhenua were consulted as part of the application process.

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	No
Level of significance	Medium
Rationale for selecting level of significance	Applying the technical thresholds set out in the Standard Operating Procedure for Stockwater closures, three criteria scored LOW, and the three scored MED, for an overall score of MEDIUM. Reviewing this assessment “in the round” it remained MEDIUM overall.
Level of engagement selected	Level 3. Consult – All affected parties have been formally engaged with.
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	This is consistent with Council’s bylaw and SOP and council’s S&E Policy.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Toni Durham; Strategy & Policy Manager

Appendix 1



Council Hearing

7 December 2022



Stockwater Race Closure Hearing – 7 December 2022

Minutes of the Council Hearing held on Wednesday 7 December 2022, commencing at 9am in the Council Chamber, 137 Havelock Street, Ashburton.

Present

His Worship the Mayor, Neil Brown, Deputy Mayor Liz McMillan (Chair), Councillors Roger Letham, Lynette Lovett, Carolyn Cameron, Russell Ellis, Richard Wilson, Phill Hooper and Tony Todd.

Apology: Cr Leen Braam

In attendance

Hamish Riach (Chief Executive), Neil McCann (GM Infrastructure and Open Spaces), Toni Durham (Manager Strategy and Policy), Crissie Drummond (Infrastructure Services Support Lead) and Mary Wilson (EA to CEO).

Applicant: Alistair Morrison

Submitters: Andrew Mackenzie, Paul Grigg, Malcolm Clapperton, Michael Rushton, Graeme Power, Pauline Hewson, Robert and Andrew Spencer, Gerard Rushton and Mihaela Williams.

The Chair advised that the purpose of today's hearing is to consider an application from Alistair Morrison for a stockwater race closure - reference SKW/008/22.

Applicant: Alistair Morrison (9:01am-9:09am)

Alistair gave a brief overview of his application. The stockwater race is no longer required and the whole system is rundown.

Some submitters commented on a lack of alternate firefighting options if race is closed, but there is plenty of water just a matter of finding it. The Silverstream Drain is always available, and it does not go dry. There are two rivers and the RDR scheme is not too far away. Plenty of places to source water for firefighting.

There are also cost effective options available, e.g. dig a shallow well with a digger, water available from RDR syphon with the possibility of up to 10 litres per second. The downside of the RDR syphon is that it shuts down every three years for 2-5 weeks for maintenance. House wells are available. The land contained within the water race area has an estimated value of over \$50,000, which could return \$9,000 of income from that amount of land. Cost of maintaining the water race is also a consideration.

Alistair talked about the properties that gave objection to the closure and explained that they all have alternative water sources available.

NB RDR syphon rate, not sure if this information is reliable.

AM As an individual only certain information available. Water from the Brothers Intake is from the Ashburton River. 10l/sec would be the Rolls Royce version, these farms would only need 1l/sec. With a bit of help from Council and RDR the water could be available, consider this as an option.

NB Have you ascertained that the water could be available?

AM Yes

The Chair advised that Alistair will be given a right of reply once the submitters have spoken.

Submitters to the Stockwater closure application who asked to be heard:

Lynley and Andrew MacKenzie (9:09am-9:18am)

The family farm is 80ha, pretty much a rectangle with a water race through the middle. They pay rates on the water race and maintain it regularly. There is no irrigation system on the property and the house receives water from a shallow well which has no excess available for the farm. The farm has no access to water other than the water race and without water they cannot run stock.

The water race is not an inconvenience but a necessity. Bees drink from the race as the closest river goes dry every summer. Putting in a water well is expensive and could prove a waste of money as many have proved unreliable.

Excessive weather events caused stress for stock and crop welfare. Scouring and washing soil and crops away, puts stock in danger. Council is aware that the road gets washed out several times a year and to remove the water race would exasperate the problem.

A recommendation to keep the water race open is supported.

LL Does the water race go dry?

AM No

RW Reticulation an option?

AM RDR goes dry for 4 weeks when maintenance is carried out.

NB Two week shutdown from RDR?

AM It is an expense to pump water.

NB If the race was closed, flooding issues would be detrimental?

AM Brothers Intake is shut off in the big events. Water race, not a storm drain. When they turn the water off the water race is still full. Swales won't work under a crop. In the meantime, it is being controlled to a certain degree. Turn drain off water ends in the water race.

CC Is a well unreliable?

AM Wells are around the river, in their area they have a domestic well for the house. Most houses are on RDR water – hit and miss with wells, can go down 200m and strike no water.

Paul Grigg (9:18am–9:24am)

Thanked Council for the opportunity to oppose the closure of the stockwater race.

Blockages are onerous during flooding, up to neck in water, it is dangerous. The race cuts across natural water courses. It is quite obvious it is part of the flooding problem. Cuts across natural water courses. It accelerates flooding through their property.

The property has water reticulation, so no need for the water race.

Focus on user pays, cost of cleaning and maintenance must rest with the users. Clearing of the intake by Council staff is ongoing. The cost of a fish screen would be a huge cost to ratepayers. Users must find alternative stockwater. Decision to close a fairness test of all ratepayers. There will be a solution to each properties' water situation, just needs a commitment to spend capital. Save water and advance stock health, water races aren't healthy supplies of water for stock. Status quo is a derelict answer to an antiquated system. Seen by the community as water wasters and an expense to ratepayers.

It is heartening to see there is a democratic process in place to examine water issues in the district.

- PH Why aren't open water races healthy?
- PG There is always contamination from waterfowl, which is much greater than you realise. They are in huge numbers and congregate together on the water races.
- NB If bees can't drink out of the water races, where would they drink from?
- PG The water races run parallel to the Hinds River. Bees are not evident on their property in the water race.
- RW Where does your reticulated water from?
- PG A natural spring, a scheme that was installed 9 years ago. Stock are more comfortable with clean water.

Malcolm Clapperton (9:24am-9:28am)

There is a small water race on their property, and it is a nightmare to maintain – keen to see it shutdown. Farmers upstream rarely see the race running clear. Silt builds up onto their property, there is a huge amount of build-up, and the race requires cleaning 2-3 times a year. There is also a massive problem of oxygen weed growing in the race.

Suspended silt dropping out has caused the loss of freshwater mussels and freshwater fish. No sign of fish when race goes dry.

Testing shows the race is contaminated with e coli. Another downside to open water race is the crop spray that falls into the race.

During large rain events the race overflows and sometimes it is not shut off in time. The water then runs down the road, into their property causing damage to culverts resulting in diggers.

Silverstream never runs dry. 50l domestic rainwater storage to fill troughs if needed. Modern day farming methods don't support open water races it is time to close this one down.

- MB Where do you get your water from?

- MC 50l rainwater system, and Silverstream runs through the property.

Michael Rushton (9:28am-9:40am)

Blocks leased. Current tenant against race being closed. Both leased blocks rely on the ADC race water. System installed 5 years ago, rest of water comes from Silverstream, at times it is dry in some places.

Both tenants would not be able to sustain stock without the ADC race.

Cattle do not have access to the race.

Water in troughs is from RDR. Supply is not consistent as RDR closes down 2-3 yearly, 2-5 weeks. Not consistent, any extension of the system would expose the current grazing system. During the shutdowns the trough systems are unusable.

A storage system would need to be installed, for 200,000l – substantial storage cost. With a limited time to fill the storage tanks.

Domestic water supply is unreliable, also storage tank 30l, supplemented by RDR from time to time. Support options analysis by ADC. If race is closed, run off heavy rain events would cause damage to infrastructure and risk flooding to buildings.

No sustainable replacement for the current system. Survivable of bees is a concern, as they rely on the water to survive. Bees cannot drink from water troughs. Hinds River 7-8km goes dry every summer for an extended period.

Benefits of closing the race is only for some and economic disaster for others.

Previous Councils have maintained the assets for years, don't be the Council that underestimates the race system. Common sense decision to decline the decision.

- NB User pays, costs borne with the users
- MR Systems change in farming, current systems have caused the change. Farmers have not been forced into installing irrigators, freedom of choice.
- TT Less than 1km from piped irrigation system?
- MR Within 1km of the RDR, no documentation to support legal supply of RDR. When RDR was put in it cut off a lot of natural streams, which fed livestock –
38k for 50ha. 100's of 1000's to put reticulated scheme through the farms.
- RW Tenants do winter grazing, will fit
- MR Water races are fenced off, shingle pads for stock to stand on to drink without contaminating the races.
- LL Bees, systems for bees – sprinklers?
- MR Water troughs are not a source of water for bees, they drown. Rely on spring fed creeks, RDR to survive.

Graeme Power (9:40am-9:43am)

Fortunate that his farms have a take-off from RDR to feed stockwater through the land. Gravity fed, stockwater races cut across the farm, don't have to use. The theory that bees don't drink out of water troughs not quite correct.

In the winter grazing the quality of water in the races is an issue.

- RW Take water out of RDR?
- GP Same intake as previous submitter. 23 years ago, contact with RDR, 4-5 weeks of no water when maintenance is being carried out.
- RL Comfortable with each decision?
- GP Yes
- NB When RDR is off?
- GP Fortunate there is a spring that drains through their place, ends up in Silverstream, pump into take system, gravity fed through the farm.

Pauline and Jo Hewson (9:43am-9:53am)

Strongly disagree with the proposed closure. Their property is 135ha. The discussed race is split into two. 44% of hope land stock water is supplied by stockwater. No access to RDR. Traditionally farm is sheep and mixed crop. Water races are essential to stock grazing. Very reliable and cost effective source of stock water.

Races are fenced and planted and allow crossing without interfering of the water. Previous generation investments created this infrastructure.

The closure of this race would seriously undermine the farming practice of three properties. Alternative scheme appears to be costly to redirect to the properties that require it, or unreliable.

The area is difficult and costly to drill for water. Explanatory drill on boundary, 200m, broke twice and no water. Other wells proved unreliable during summer. Domestic well with no additional capacity.

Recent heavy rain, races assisted in draining flooding. Had the races been closed flooding would be more widespread and destructive.

Preference for race not to be closed.

Don't want their property under increased risk of flooding.

If the decision is made to close the race it is unfair to those landowners who are working well within their farming practice. In conclusion, totally opposed in favour of recommended option 1 to decline the closure application.

- CC Water quality, when water arrives in the race is there a deterioration of the quality? Wildlife?
- JH When it arrives quality is fine, no concern from lessees. Insect life seems fine. After flooding quality isn't great.
- CC Cleaning onerous?
- JH Annual job, infrastructure makes it easy. Due to planning and foresight.
- NB Well – does it go dry, how often?
- JH Doesn't go dry, however grandmother's well goes dry. The water that is underground is inconsistent, an expense to poke holes in the ground to maybe find water, and how long would it be there for.
- PH Canterbury Plains. Water easier to find further down, some areas in their area is impossible and unreliable.
- TT Closed to a pipe scheme?
- JH 2km from RDR which passes through another property.

Andrew and Robert Spencer (9:53am-9:59am)

Situated on Settlement Road, 540ha – last farm on the stockwater race.

Domestic well to supply house, not capable to supply troughs to the quantity required.

Previous owners told them the water isn't there. On their property a well was previously put down, 200m not successful. Well since removed.

Third generation wanting to farm the land, financial implications to find alternatives would be expensive and affect profitability of farm for ongoing generations.

In the last 20 years around 1000 trees planted, combination of trees and water races create cooling areas. Without the water races many of the trees would die.

Environment, what would happen to the trees without the water races.

Foothill farms had substantial flooding damage in May 2021, much more damage without races. Fire brigade required twice, where water races are required.

Applicant is remodelling his farm. Support option analysis to keep race system open. Does not support closure of the water races.

Andrew: the flooding damage, would be more substantial – where would the water go to if the races would filled in. The stock, a lot cooler by the water race. Water hot in troughs. Environmental concerns with the wildlife.

- NB Where does the water go when it leaves their farm?
- R/AS Goes to RDR, Council race.
- RW Bulk of trees along water races.
- AS West side, rely on water races – no other form of water.

Gerard Rushton (9:59am-10:12am)

Good points made on both sides. His property is 100ha and has 1830m of races.

The race splits and goes into two directions. Per hectare, cost is the most of anybody in the application phase.

Race has served purpose but no longer does. Water quality is no longer suitable for stock in his opinion. He would not drink out of water race.

Fencing races off comes at a cost. Problematic and increases maintenance cost of the schemes. To fence off a water race, 8m in width – 1.5ha of land lost behind fence.

Economically the cost of the race on his property of maintaining and cleaning, and loss of land is about \$4000 per year. This could go a long way to funding a substantial scheme.

Why Council chose to object to the closure on their lease blocks, or was this left to the lessees?

Question \$50k for installing water metres on RDR, what are the proposed Council costs of installation an impact on running costs of the scheme going forward.

Quite often the scheme is down for a number of days, considerable cost of maintaining intake.

Two wells on the property, one supplies water for a reticulated scheme. Ensures biosecurity for the stock. Fortunate to have these. Never gone dry, static water level of 4m.

Got to be conscious of the fact that if you build storage in your stockwater scheme it builds security.

Support the race being closed.

LL New setbacks have been put in, are there controls is what is planted between fences and races, a fire risk?

GR Previously stock controlled weeds, now fenced off it needs sprayed which isn't environmentally friendly. If races aren't closed, look at putting race through his property into one race, option along road frontage to supply others.

NB Two races, split – cost for 100ha for Council rates?

GR \$1247 pa, around 80c-\$1 a metre to clean per year. If wate race stays he isn't using it why should he pay for it. Why should he pay to maintain it? In recent years silt build up is huge.

Council adjourned from 10.12am to 10.34 am.

Mihaela Williams (10:34am-10:39am)

Two main problems, constant build-up of silt due to lack of flow. Flooding in heavy rain.

Silt is building up is because is there is no constant flow, flooding is because sharp turns, breaks out, runs through paddocks. At times no water in the races, it runs through the paddocks instead. Front two paddocks every single heavy rain. It stops there as this property is the low point.

When paddocks are flooded, hardly any or no water in the races. Blocked culverts, requires maintenance. Have hired a contractor to clean it out but makes little or no difference. Council did solve problem of no flow but didn't last.

Supports the closure of the race.

NB If the race was closed, would this stop of the flooding?

MW The race further up has sharp turns. Assumes the flooding is caused by the race.

RE What water supply would they have if the race was closed?

MW Rainwater tank is already in place.

Applicant's Right of Reply: Alistair Morrison (10:39am-10:48am)

Water is hard to find, drilled well to 200m – no deep water levels.

Where Council is at with the surface water strategy adopted in 2018, the water race closing is consistent with the strategy?

Long term strategy is that all stockwater will come out of RDR eventually. Fish screen already on RDR. No fish screens on Brother's intake. Stock races fenced off, grow grass, a nuisance. Tried drinking bays it becomes a bog hole and doesn't work.

Live on his own farm, isn't leased out. Refuted that you cannot grow a tree without a water race.

The quality of the water in the race, has never had it measured. Quality of water in the well has been measured, under 0.1 of nitrate per million.

Flooding – leave the water races open because there's nothing in them. Will be removing fence and filling in the race to use the land to make a living off that land.

Major floods in 2021 the water race goes over the north branch of the Hinds River on their farm, shingle built up is substantial. What happened in the flood is the floom blocked up, needed to be cleaned up by a digger. Most of the flooding came from the river.

Bees will fly up to 1km to find water.

Very good soils at Anama, after the water races are cleaned out the banks get higher and higher, not sure how the cattle get into the race to drink.

Voted against the piping scheme in 1990's.

Can't afford to have land taken up by poor quality water.

Childhood spent playing and fishing in the water race, now wouldn't go near them.

If intensive farming is to continue in Mid Canterbury we don't want water races, people need the will to go out and find it.

The Chair thanked the applicant and presenters for their attendance and the Hearing Panel moved into deliberations at 10:48am.

Officers present: Toni Durham, Crissie Drummond and Andy Guthrie

Deliberations

TD Heard from submitters on the proposed closure, presentation to provide clarity and to allow elected members to be well informed.

Seeking Council's direction for the closure application.

For context there is a Water Race Bylaw 2019, under that sits the standard operating procedure for water race alterations 2019.

20 affected properties - 9 in support, 9 opposed, 2 will go with Council decision.

Why the closure is supported:

- Ongoing maintenance is onerous.
- Reduction in costs for Council
- Poor water quality
- Inefficient

Why the closure isn't supported:

- Alternative supplies would be required.
- Current system is efficient and works for those that use it.
- Water race assists with the moving surface during flooding events
- Firefighting and ecological purposes

Chair The Council Hearing Panel will today make a recommendation for Council to consider through an officer's report on 21 December.

NB The race starts at the Brothers Intake and has no fish screen

AG It is effectively a side race of the Ashburton Main.

NB If the water is split, what would the rough percentage be

AG Less than a quarter

NB Closing the race wouldn't get rid of the need for the fish screen

AG Absolutely

LL Costing on the fish screen?

AG Detailed design has only just commenced, \$400-600,000 estimated but could be more.

LL Have we sat down with the other major suppliers (e.g. RDR) to find a solution?

AG Standing operating procedure work on what the alternatives might look like has been carried out, but not in any great detail – would be at least \$50,000.

RE If somebody doesn't use the stockwater race, can the cost be moved to those that do use it?

TD Revenue and Financing Policy – Council could consider this thinking, but a lot of unknowns and variables that it could be done fairly. Funding of the stockwater race will be a major topic of discussion for the next LTP. Currently 90% funded by users, 10% by rates.

RW How reliable is the Brothers Intake – do we guarantee 100% supply?

CD The Brothers Intake is reliable, ADC does not guarantee water continuously.

RW If application to close the race is agreed – better to be looking at the wider race usage.

AG Individual closures come across his desk, trying to look at the bigger picture. Assessment in the report doesn't see any strategic value in the race water system. Looking for feedback from the schemes as to what this may look like in the future. Too early to say.

CC Roding team concerned that if the race is closed there could be extensive flooding. Any clarity from the roading team?

AG From a strategic view, one of the race systems. Would be some impact on roading by closing the scheme, financial costs not determined.

NB Have MHV or BCI been asked if they can supply stockwater to this area?

CD BCI would need to pipe. RDR's preference would be to install fully regulated equipment which is where the cost would come. There are possibilities but all come at a cost and who pays.

TT Fish screens – if races are kept open will they need to be installed?

AG Council has fish screen liability, not compliant currently. Council approved to carry out a detailed design for Brothers Intake as a commitment to develop a cost of the project. To clarify, this race system is a very small subset of the intake supply.

RL Vagueness of an alternative supply. If Council did decide on an alternative water supply, how will the costs lie, will they settle with Council and landowners?

AG Up to Council to decide who pays. If Council pays, somebody would need to pay Council.

NMc During other process the applicant has offered to pay for those landowners that don't have an alternative supply.

RW Person at top of race is duty bound to not allow their flooding run into the race?

AG Not permitted to concentrate water into a race, however overland flow will get it there.

- Chair Council lease blocks, affected parties.
- CD Under the Bylaw, in the context of an application the property owner or occupier.
- Chair Surface water strategy
- AG Still progressing, many actions identified. Currently focus on land drainage, some modelling has been done, results not received. Further work on modelling, intention is to overlay stockwater races over the modelling. Try and understand the benefit of the network.
- LL Issues of flooding from lower landowners – who is responsible for bank failure, silt build up?
- AG Under the policy it is the local landowners' responsibility.
- NB If keeping the race open, no alternatives. If closing the race there are alternatives. Have staff investigated alternatives?
- AG At a desktop level looking at alternatives.
- NB Do the submitters agree with the desktop survey?
- CD Spoken individually with submitters, looking at possible options available across the entire area not individual properties, given the recommendation that the race should be closed.
- RW It is a wider issue on alternative water sources on a wider context.
- LL Would Council be favourable to altering water race down fence lines rather than in the middle of paddocks?
- CD A standard process for alterations, it is at the property owner's cost.
- PH Has Council done any testing on the water quality of the race.
- AG No testing has been carried out on the water quality.
- Chair Questions that Councillors need to answer and provide some direction (presentation), don't have to make a decision today. Water Races Bylaw provided for Councillors information.
- TD
1. Are elected members prepared to pay for alternative water supplies for properties that need it? If so, how will this be paid for?
 2. Does Council support the application to close the stockwater race; or
 3. Does Council decline the application to close the stockwater race?
- Schedule 1 of the Bylaw talks about criteria; this guides the thinking and recommendations.
- Chair Question 1 – what does Council think?
- RL This is the wrong question, depending on the decision made then can decide who is going to pay for alternative supplies.
- CC Who is going to pay for it, how much - what are we paying for? This information would be helpful first.
- LL Waimakariri and Hurunui have a piped scheme, could some research be done as to how much this would cost to be carried out?
- RL Congratulated submitters on the work done and the presentation. Many farming practices have changed – if we close the race there will be certain people disadvantaged, if we leave it open it will leave people irritated – in favour of affirming the original recommendation that the application to close the water race be declined.
- CC Have the rural fire service been considered?
- CD Not at this time.

- CC Would need to know this before considering options.
- AG Unless it is a main race there is not a great deal of opportunity to use the water races for firefighting duties.
- RW Impossible decision. Right decision is to close in the long term, but in the short term there are several submitters that have no water. In favour of closure but a lot of things going on in that area. Haven't fully investigated other options. Once we say no to the closure it puts it off for many years. Further investigation around option of water supply.
- TE Supports Cr Wilson no option but to leave it open but going forward how do we ensure that the proposal comes back to the table when there is an easier alternative to water supply.
- AG Declining an application does not mean it can't be reconsidered. If landowners are motivated, which they appear to be, this would come back to the Council.
- NB A review in 18 months was suggested, if an alternative comes along the application needs to be reviewed and
- Chair When was the application first received?
- CD February 2022, a complex application.
- Chair Suggested review in 18 months, would be 2 years from first application date.
- LL Put a time limit on it so it doesn't come back. Officers do further research with MAR project and on piping. Install a strict regime in place where no subdivisions as there is a water supply issue.
- TT Needs to be guided on the issue, doesn't have a lot of knowledge on irrigation matters. On listening to comments today, supports the closure but wondered what compensation to those that are disadvantaged by the closure.
- NMc Historically Council has not paid any money to offering an alternative. Significant costs identified in closing the race. A first to be considered if this was suggested.
- RE The applicants who asked for the closure will keep an eye on the issue and we will see it come back to us.
- TD The Hearing Panel could direct officers to bring a report to Council on 21 December to show the amendments discussed today.
- Chair Confirmed on a show of hands supporting the recommendation to decline closing the stockwater race. It was further suggested that the recommendation to Council on 21 December also propose establishment of a focus group to look at alternative options, and to seek a review of the closure application in 18 months.
- TD Consider if Council will bring back in approx. 2 years, or applicant will bring back to the table?
- CC Some work being asked of officers around the bigger criteria, will Council look at reporting back during this period?
- LM When the Bylaw to be reviewed?
- TD R&F Policy is reviewed with the LTP with changes in place by 1 July 2024. Water Races Bylaw up for renewal September 2024.
- RW Want Council to take responsibility for the decision.
- NB 18 months is a sufficient timeframe to come back. Suggested staff could form a group of those opposing and supporting the closure, work out what the solution is and bring it back to Council.
- Chair Recommendation 2: Council decline to close the water race with a review within 18 months?
- CC Maximum of 18 months.
- LL While review is being done with the applicant, some work on the MAR project and piping needs to be ongoing.

NMc This is ongoing and will be reported back with the surface water strategy. Can look at Waimakariri DC

In a show of hands the Hearing Panel unanimously supported a review being undertaken in 2024 – within 18 months.

The Chair acknowledged the submitters who presented their views to Council today.

The Hearing closed at 11.36am.

10. Annual Report Adoption

Author	<i>Toni Durham; Strategy & Policy Manager Erin Register; Finance Manager</i>
Executive Team Member	<i>Leanne Macdonald; GM Business Support</i>

Summary

- The purpose of this report is to recommend the adoption of the Annual Report for 2021/22.
- Audit New Zealand have audited this report on our behalf and at the time of writing this report, it is anticipated that an unqualified Audit opinion will be issued. The opinion will be provided to Council as soon as it is received.

Recommendation

- 1. That** Council adopts the 2021/22 Annual Report for Ashburton District Council.

Attachment

Appendix 1 2021/22 Annual Report

Background

Explanation of the current situation

1. Every year Council prepares an Annual Report.
2. The 2021/22 draft Annual Report shows how Council performed (including both financial and non-financial information) against the targets outlined in Year 1 of the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.
3. Council's 2021/22 Annual Report has been audited by Audit New Zealand and officers anticipate an unqualified audit opinion from Audit New Zealand.
4. An unqualified Audit opinion means that Audit New Zealand are satisfied that the 2021/22 Annual Report and summary documents fairly represent the Council and Group's financial position as at 30 June 2022, and the results of its operations and cash-flow.
5. The Council is required to adopt an Annual Report by 30 December 2022.

Previous Council directions

6. Given that the new term of Council is being asked to adopt the 2021/22 Annual Report despite not having been in office for the financial year to which it relates, the previous term of Council received the pre-audit draft for review in October 2022.
7. On the 5 October, Council passed a resolution as follows:
***That** Council recommends to the newly formed Council that they adopt the 2021/22 Annual Report for Ashburton District Council subject to Audit New Zealand issuing a verbal audit opinion, and subject to any further amendments.*

Options analysis

Option 1 – Adopt the annual report (recommended option)

8. The Council is required to adopt an Annual Report by 30 December 2022. Officers recommend that the Annual Report is adopted by the Council, otherwise Council will breach this statutory deadline.

Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual Report adopted on-time	Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No disadvantage
Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Current term of Council may perceive they will be held accountable for decisions before their time in office	

Option 2 – Do not adopt the draft Annual Report or recommend to the new Council

9. The Council could decide not to adopt the Annual Report, however this would put Council in breach of its requirements under the Local Government Act 2002.

Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No advantage	Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Breach of statutory timeframes
Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reputational risk of Council not appearing to have its house in order	

Legal/policy implications

Legislation

10. Section 98 of the Local Government Act, 2002 requires Council to prepare and adopt an Annual Report within four months of the end of each financial year. Council's end of year is 30 June, therefore, the Council's Annual Report is required to be adopted by the end of October.
11. However, the statutory deadline was extended to 30 December 2022 in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Strategic alignment

12. The Annual Report provides transparency with the community as to our achievement towards all four community outcomes.

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	✓	The Annual Report provides transparency with how each activity of Council contributes towards each of the wellbeings.
Environmental	✓	
Cultural	✓	
Social	✓	

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	The cost of auditing the Annual Report is budgeted for in the LTP Year 1
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	Yes
Where is the funding coming from?	Within existing budgets.
Are there any future budget implications?	No
Reviewed by Finance	Erin Register; Finance Manager

Significance and engagement assessment

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered <i>significant</i> ?	No
Level of significance	Medium – not significant
Rationale for selecting level of significance	N/A
Level of <i>engagement</i> selected	Officers will inform the community of the adoption of the Annual Report by Council.
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	This level of engagement is appropriate given the significance assessment.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Toni Durham; Strategy & Policy Manager

11. Financial reports

Author *Erin Register, Finance Manager*
GM responsible *Leanne Macdonald, GM Business Support*

Attachments

Financial variance reports – October and November 2022

EA Networks Centre income & expenditure reports – October and November 2022

(November reports will be circulated with the agenda)

Ashburton District Council Financial Variance Report for the period ending 31 October 2022

Variances greater than \$100,000 are highlighted in **red bold**. If the variance is permanent an explanation is provided.

F (favourable variance) means that either actual revenue is greater than budget or actual expenditure is less than budget.

U (unfavourable variance) is **when** actual revenue is less than budget or actual expenditure is greater than budget.

Please note: The Balance Sheet is draft in this report as we are yet to enter opening balances. This is something that is processed after the audit is complete.

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Income and Expenditure – Overview

For period ending 31 October 2022

\$26.95 M Actual YTD Operating Income	\$88.00 M Forecast Full Year Operating Income	-\$61.04 M Variance Operating Income	31% % of Forecast Operating Income
\$27.36 M Actual YTD Operating Expenditure	\$75.89 M Forecast Full Year Operating Expenditure	-\$48.53 M Variance Operating Expenditure	36% % of Forecast Operating Expenditure
\$1.59 M Actual YTD Capital Income	\$70.37 M Forecast Full Year Capital Income	-\$68.79 M Variance Capital Income	2% % of Forecast Capital Income
\$11.92 M Actual YTD Capital Expenditure	\$92.09 M Forecast Full Year Capital Expenditure	-\$80.17 M Variance Capital Expenditure	13% % of Forecast Capital Expenditure
\$5.00 M Actual YTD Loans Repaid	\$8.50 M Forecast Full Year Loans Repaid	-\$3.50 M Variance Loans Repaid	59% % of Forecast Loans Repaid

Income and Expenditure – Summary

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Full Year Budget	Variance	Percentage of Budget
Revenue				
Rates	14,722,889	44,264,171	(29,541,282)	33%
Fees and Charges	3,771,889	9,341,051	(5,569,161)	40%
Subsidies and Grants	4,427,402	18,512,632	(14,085,230)	24%
Finance Income	259,203	351,450	(92,247)	74%
Other Revenue	2,163,878	6,773,806	(4,609,928)	32%
Other Sales	408,105	1,588,199	(1,180,094)	26%
Development / Financial Contributions	1,197,421	617,400	580,021	194%
Gain on Sale of Assets	0	3,975,542	(3,975,542)	0%
Vested Assets	0	2,571,498	(2,571,498)	0%
Total Revenue	26,950,788	87,995,749	(61,044,962)	31%
Operating Expenditure				
Payments to Staff and Suppliers	20,257,632	55,870,322	(35,612,690)	36%
Finance Costs	1,067,256	2,482,221	(1,414,966)	43%
Other Expenses	97,343	190,717	(93,374)	51%
Depreciation	5,935,047	17,343,722	(11,408,676)	34%
Total Expenditure	27,357,278	75,886,983	(48,529,705)	36%
Net operating surplus (deficit)	(406,490)	12,108,766	(12,515,256)	(3%)
Capital Income				
Loans Raised	0	64,588,563	(64,588,563)	0%
Land Sales	1,470,757	5,680,000	(4,209,243)	26%
Other Asset Sales & Disposals	114,366	103,000	11,366	111%
Total Capital Income	1,585,123	70,371,563	(68,786,440)	2%
Capital Expenditure				
Infrastructural Assets	2,624,071	24,014,360	(21,390,289)	11%
Cyclic Renewals	2,875,873	22,523,977	(19,648,105)	13%
Plant	7,523	631,515	(623,992)	1%
Additions/Alterations	6,197,057	34,098,335	(27,901,278)	18%
Other Assets	214,300	10,820,872	(10,606,572)	2%
Total capital expenditure	11,918,823	92,089,059	(80,170,236)	13%
Loan Repayments	5,000,000	8,503,149	(3,503,149)	59%
Total capital to be funded	15,333,700	30,220,645	(14,886,945)	51%

Note: \$5m of Loan Repayments relates to last years budgeted loan repayments which were actioned in this financial year due to the timing of loans maturing. This repayment will be in addition to the budgeted repayments for the current year ending June 2023.

Transportation – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Footpaths	339,514	1,368,219	(1,028,705)	25%	No
Roading	4,729,230	14,837,479	(10,108,249)	32%	No
	5,068,744	16,205,698	(11,136,954)	31%	
Operating Expenditure					
Footpaths	414,101	1,391,426	(977,326)	30%	No
Roading	7,399,380	13,984,340	(6,584,960)	53%	Yes
	7,813,481	15,375,766	(7,562,286)	51%	
Capital Income					
Footpaths	0	763,732	(763,732)	0%	No
Roading	0	1,319,813	(1,319,813)	0%	No
	0	2,083,545	(2,083,545)	0%	
Capital Expenditure					
Footpaths	92,321	1,449,620	(1,357,299)	6%	No
Roading	1,680,858	10,775,211	(9,094,353)	16%	No
	1,773,179	12,224,831	(10,451,652)	15%	
Loan Repayments					
Footpaths	59,922	20,379	39,543	294%	
Roading	105,804	201,385	(95,581)	53%	
	165,726	221,764	(56,038)	75%	

The above financials include the following:

Development Contributions	0	0	0	0%
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The above financials do not include the following:

Vested Assets	0	950,690	(950,690)	0%
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The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Transportation – Operating Expenditure

Roading

\$6,584,960F

Reason for variance

Operating expenditure is sitting at 53% of full year budget mainly due to the cost of the repairs from the July rain events. Currently at \$2.2m which has not yet been approved by Waka Kotahi as emergency works. \$2.5m has been requested which will have 51% subsidy so Council will need to fund 49%. A report will be sent to Council once approved by Waka Kotahi with the Council share will likely to be loan funded.

Emergency works will be approved but will show as an overspend at the end of the 2022/23 year.

Drinking Water – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Group Water Supplies	2,049,810	5,748,179	(3,698,370)	36%	No
Methven/Springfield Water Supply	104,496	293,032	(188,536)	36%	No
Montalto Water Supply	107,689	319,018	(211,329)	34%	No
Lyndhurst Water Supply	5,651	16,619	(10,968)	34%	
Barhill Water Supply	1,523	4,488	(2,965)	34%	
	2,269,169	6,381,336	(4,112,167)	36%	
Operating Expenditure					
Group Water Supplies	1,759,987	5,653,888	(3,893,901)	31%	No
Methven/Springfield Water Supply	86,414	296,606	(210,193)	29%	No
Montalto Water Supply	99,723	321,864	(222,142)	31%	No
Lyndhurst Water Supply	1,962	3,571	(1,609)	55%	
Barhill Water Supply	574	1,063	(488)	54%	
	1,948,661	6,276,993	(4,328,332)	31%	
Capital Income					
Group Water Supplies	0	16,251,156	(16,251,156)	0%	No
Methven/Springfield Water Supply	0	1,189,786	(1,189,786)	0%	No
Montalto Water Supply	0	321,472	(321,472)	0%	No
	0	17,762,414	(17,762,414)	0%	
Capital Expenditure					
Group Water Supplies	996,512	17,606,532	(16,610,020)	6%	No
Methven/Springfield Water Supply	220,988	1,298,498	(1,077,510)	17%	No
Montalto Water Supply	6,557	431,032	(424,475)	2%	No
	1,224,057	19,336,062	(18,112,006)	6%	
Loan Repayments					
Group Water Supplies	470,896	593,375	(122,479)	79%	Yes
Methven/Springfield Water Supply	6,937	16,315	(9,378)	43%	
Lyndhurst Water Supply	13,048	13,048	0	100%	
Barhill Water Supply	3,425	3,425	0	100%	
	494,306	626,163	(131,857)	79%	
<i>The above financials include the following:</i>					
Development Contributions	88,208	129,168	(40,960)	68%	
<i>The above financials do not include the following:</i>					
Vested Assets	0	381,100	(381,100)	0%	

The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Wastewater – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Ashburton Wastewater	1,671,273	4,807,546	(3,136,273)	35%	No
Methven Wastewater	179,104	412,983	(233,878)	43%	No
Rakaia Wastewater	106,111	359,289	(253,178)	30%	No
	1,956,489	5,579,818	(3,623,329)	35%	
Operating Expenditure					
Ashburton Wastewater	1,590,252	4,464,082	(2,873,831)	36%	No
Methven Wastewater	147,884	412,904	(265,020)	36%	No
Rakaia Wastewater	129,737	360,751	(231,014)	36%	No
	1,867,873	5,237,738	(3,369,865)	36%	
Capital Income					
Ashburton Wastewater	0	12,640,324	(12,640,324)	0%	No
Rakaia Wastewater	0	178,356	(178,356)	0%	No
	0	12,818,680	(12,818,680)	0%	
Capital Expenditure					
Ashburton Wastewater	2,383,353	13,944,000	(11,560,647)	17%	No
Methven Wastewater	6,353	110,267	(103,914)	6%	No
Rakaia Wastewater	159,759	274,228	(114,469)	58%	No
	2,549,465	14,328,495	(11,779,030)	18%	
Loan Repayments					
Ashburton Wastewater	911,137	1,126,249	(215,112)	81%	Yes
Methven Wastewater	12,443	16,277	(3,834)	76%	
Rakaia Wastewater	45,818	47,192	(1,374)	97%	
	969,398	1,189,718	(220,320)	81%	
<i>The above financials include the following:</i>					
Capital Services Contribution	181,272	383,791	(202,519)	47%	
<i>The above financials do not include the following:</i>					
Vested Assets	0	612,850	(612,850)	0%	

The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Stormwater – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Ashburton Stormwater	408,821	1,199,732	(790,911)	34%	No
Methven Stormwater	35,125	103,739	(68,614)	34%	
Rakaia Stormwater	17,991	53,394	(35,403)	34%	
Hinds Stormwater	3,713	11,161	(7,448)	33%	
Rural Stormwater	17,793	52,151	(34,357)	34%	
	483,442	1,420,176	(936,734)	34%	
Operating Expenditure					
Ashburton Stormwater	379,961	1,318,452	(938,491)	29%	No
Methven Stormwater	21,711	119,906	(98,195)	18%	
Rakaia Stormwater	7,239	68,905	(61,666)	11%	
Hinds Stormwater	2,035	11,182	(9,147)	18%	
Rural Stormwater	2,494	52,735	(50,241)	5%	
	413,440	1,571,180	(1,157,740)	26%	
Capital Expenditure					
Ashburton Stormwater	3,278	284,840	(281,562)	1%	No
	3,278	284,840	(281,562)	1%	
Loan Repayments					
Ashburton Stormwater	263,647	273,939	(10,292)	96%	
Methven Stormwater	7,539	7,539	0	100%	
	271,186	281,478	(10,292)	96%	

The above financials include the following:

Development Contributions	0	0	0	0%
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The above financials do not include the following:

Vested Assets	0	626,858	(626,858)	0%
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The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Stockwater – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Stockwater	394,929	1,032,155	(637,226)	38%	No
	394,929	1,032,155	(637,226)	38%	
Operating Expenditure					
Stockwater	473,094	1,042,341	(569,248)	45%	No
	473,094	1,042,341	(569,248)	45%	
Capital Income					
Stockwater	0	148,473	(148,473)	0%	No
	0	148,473	(148,473)	0%	
Capital Expenditure					
Stockwater	242	148,473	(148,231)	0%	No
	242	148,473	(148,231)	0%	
Loan Repayments					
Stockwater	9,174	17,674	(8,500)	52%	
	9,174	17,674	(8,500)	52%	

The above financials include the following:

0	0	0	0%
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The above financials do not include the following:

0	0	0	0%
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The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Waste Reduction & Recycling – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Refuse Collection	866,059	2,518,797	(1,652,738)	34%	No
Refuse Management	1,494,884	4,717,076	(3,222,192)	32%	No
	<u>2,360,943</u>	<u>7,235,873</u>	<u>(4,874,930)</u>	<u>33%</u>	
Operating Expenditure					
Refuse Collection	793,949	2,525,103	(1,731,154)	31%	No
Refuse Management	1,709,090	4,796,389	(3,087,299)	36%	No
	<u>2,503,039</u>	<u>7,321,493</u>	<u>(4,818,453)</u>	<u>34%</u>	
Capital Income					
Refuse Management	0	94,465	(94,465)	0%	
	<u>0</u>	<u>94,465</u>	<u>(94,465)</u>	<u>0%</u>	
Capital Expenditure					
Refuse Management	118,227	204,512	(86,286)	58%	
	<u>118,227</u>	<u>204,512</u>	<u>(86,286)</u>	<u>58%</u>	
Loan Repayments					
Refuse Collection	1,511	4,462	(2,951)	34%	
Refuse Management	36,103	27,171	8,932	133%	
	<u>37,614</u>	<u>31,633</u>	<u>5,981</u>	<u>119%</u>	
<i>The above financials include the following:</i>					
Development Contributions	0	0	0	0%	
<i>The above financials do not include the following:</i>					
Vested Assets	0	0	0	0%	

The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Recreation Facilities – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Ashburton Museum and Art Gallery	564,922	1,669,455	(1,104,533)	34%	No
Library	454,701	1,326,781	(872,080)	34%	No
Recreation Facilities and Services	2,250,248	6,642,324	(4,392,076)	34%	No
	3,269,871	9,638,560	(6,368,689)	34%	
Operating Expenditure					
Ashburton Museum and Art Gallery	649,673	2,161,032	(1,511,359)	30%	No
Library	520,809	1,630,441	(1,109,631)	32%	No
Recreation Facilities and Services	2,167,041	6,940,797	(4,773,756)	31%	No
	3,337,524	10,732,270	(7,394,746)	31%	
Capital Income					
Library	0	177,598	(177,598)	0%	No
Recreation Facilities and Services	0	33,000	(33,000)	0%	No
	0	210,598	(210,598)	0%	
Capital Expenditure					
Ashburton Museum and Art Gallery	950	114,546	(113,596)	1%	No
Library	68,441	265,917	(197,477)	26%	No
Recreation Facilities and Services	45,843	281,947	(236,104)	16%	No
	115,233	662,410	(547,176)	17%	
Loan Repayments					
Recreation Facilities and Services	6,846	10,822	(3,976)	63%	
	6,846	10,822	(3,976)	63%	
<i>The above financials include the following:</i>					
Development Contributions	0	0	0	0%	
<i>The above financials do not include the following:</i>					
Vested Assets	0	0	0	0%	

The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Recreation & Community Services – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Public Conveniences	227,585	494,633	(267,049)	46%	No
Elderly Persons Housing	208,916	743,756	(534,840)	28%	No
Memorial Halls	121,665	312,755	(191,090)	39%	No
Reserves and Camping Grounds	285,208	860,563	(575,356)	33%	No
Reserve Boards	196,425	676,777	(480,352)	29%	No
Community Safety	17,739	47,296	(29,557)	38%	
	1,057,537	3,135,781	(2,078,244)	34%	
Operating Expenditure					
Public Conveniences	220,159	578,289	(358,130)	38%	No
Elderly Persons Housing	307,618	662,429	(354,811)	46%	No
Memorial Halls	297,075	636,788	(339,713)	47%	No
Reserves and Camping Grounds	333,194	1,024,143	(690,949)	33%	No
Reserve Boards	184,449	699,263	(514,813)	26%	No
Community Safety	23,614	57,803	(34,189)	41%	
	1,366,109	3,658,715	(2,292,605)	37%	
Capital Income					
Public Conveniences	0	1,281,771	(1,281,771)	0%	No
Elderly Persons Housing	0	157,234	(157,234)	0%	No
Reserves and Camping Grounds	(5,000)	45,000	(50,000)	(11%)	
Reserve Boards	0	97,084	97,084	0%	
	(5,000)	1,581,089	(1,391,921)	0%	
Capital Expenditure					
Public Conveniences	5,850	1,196,979	(1,191,129)	0%	No
Elderly Persons Housing	0	216,531	(216,531)	0%	No
Memorial Halls	0	20,169	(20,169)	0%	
Reserves and Camping Grounds	0	145,000	(145,000)	0%	No
Reserve Boards	0	167,623	(167,623)	0%	No
	5,850	1,746,302	(1,740,452)	0%	
Loan Repayments					
Public Conveniences	6,942	210,171	(203,229)	3%	Yes
Elderly Persons Housing	0	3,640	(3,640)	0%	
Reserves and Camping Grounds	1,200	37,508	(36,308)	3%	
Reserve Boards	40,000	18,250	21,750	219%	
	48,142	269,569	(221,427)	18%	
<i>The above financials include the following:</i>					
Development Contributions	300	0	300	0%	
<i>The above financials do not include the following:</i>					
Vested Assets	0	0	0	0%	

The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Economic Development – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Commercial Property	3,742,365	19,945,300	(16,202,935)	19%	No
Business & Economic Development	273,328	626,637	(353,309)	44%	No
District Promotion	92,036	270,465	(178,429)	34%	No
Forestry	138,563	966,643	(828,080)	14%	No
	4,246,292	21,809,045	(17,562,753)	19%	
Operating Expenditure					
Commercial Property	2,246,067	5,232,004	(2,985,937)	43%	No
Business & Economic Development	255,510	801,554	(546,043)	32%	No
District Promotion	72,845	252,177	(179,332)	29%	No
Forestry	235,379	540,373	(304,994)	44%	No
	2,809,802	6,826,108	(4,016,306)	41%	
Capital Income					
Commercial Property	1,475,757	28,530,280	(27,054,523)	5%	No
Business & Economic Development	0	3,000,000	(3,000,000)	0%	No
	1,475,757	31,530,280	(30,054,523)	5%	
Capital Expenditure					
Commercial Property	5,902,386	34,247,010	(28,344,624)	17%	No
	5,902,386	34,247,010	(28,344,624)	17%	
Loan Repayments					
Commercial Property	2,660,897	2,519,965	140,932	106%	Yes
Business & Economic Development	0	3,000,000	(3,000,000)	0%	No
	2,660,897	5,519,965	(2,859,068)	48%	

The above financials include the following:

Development Contributions	0	0	0	0%
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The above financials do not include the following:

Vested Assets	0	0	0	0%
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The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Economic Development – Operating Income

Forestry

\$828,080U***Reason for variance***

The variance in the forestry income is due to budgeted log sales being delayed due to poor export log prices. The market is being affected by the Covid-19 lock downs in China with the demand for logs less half the usual uplift. The forester will present a report when more market information is available. At this stage though the log sale is not expected to proceed until at least March 2023.

Parks & Open Spaces – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Cemeteries	213,463	560,624	(347,161)	38%	No
Parks and Recreation	2,437,900	4,262,102	(1,824,202)	57%	No
	<u>2,651,364</u>	<u>4,822,726</u>	<u>(2,171,363)</u>	<u>55%</u>	
Operating Expenditure					
Cemeteries	162,202	589,110	(426,908)	28%	No
Parks and Recreation	1,400,107	3,855,385	(2,455,278)	36%	No
	<u>1,562,308</u>	<u>4,444,494</u>	<u>(2,882,186)</u>	<u>35%</u>	
Capital Income					
Cemeteries	0	244,379	(244,379)	0%	No
Parks and Recreation	0	3,659,747	(3,659,747)	0%	No
	<u>0</u>	<u>3,904,126</u>	<u>(3,904,126)</u>	<u>0%</u>	
Capital Expenditure					
Cemeteries	2,485	285,906	(283,421)	1%	No
Parks and Recreation	109,517	4,463,101	(4,353,583)	2%	No
	<u>112,002</u>	<u>4,749,006</u>	<u>(4,637,004)</u>	<u>2%</u>	
Loan Repayments					
Cemeteries	2,121	5,023	(2,902)	42%	
Parks and Recreation	80,681	58,168	22,513	139%	
	<u>82,802</u>	<u>63,191</u>	<u>19,611</u>	<u>131%</u>	

The above financials include the following:

Development Contributions	300	0	300	0%
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The above financials do not include the following:

Vested Assets	0	0	0	0%
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The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Community Governance & Decision Making – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Council	873,364	2,613,197	(1,739,833)	33%	No
Methven Community Board	49,249	145,179	(95,930)	34%	
Youth Council	3,874	10,485	(6,611)	37%	
Community Grants Funding	672,736	1,471,781	(799,045)	46%	No
Water Zone Committee	75,620	244,427	(168,807)	31%	No
	1,674,843	4,485,070	(2,810,227)	37%	
Operating Expenditure					
Council	1,078,813	3,456,427	(2,377,614)	31%	No
Methven Community Board	48,092	150,495	(102,403)	32%	No
Youth Council	1,988	14,664	(12,676)	14%	
Community Grants Funding	592,614	1,150,462	(557,848)	52%	No
Water Zone Committee	71,480	472,580	(401,100)	15%	No
	1,792,987	5,244,628	(3,451,641)	34%	
Loan Repayments					
Community Grants Funding	99,000	99,000	0	100%	
Water Zone Committee	18,000	18,000	0	100%	
	117,000	117,000	0	100%	

The above financials include the following:

Development Contributions	340,313	512,560	(172,247)	66%
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The above financials do not include the following:

Vested Assets	0	0	0	0%
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The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Environmental Services – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Environmental Health	37,265	110,471	(73,206)	34%	
Building Regulation	854,095	2,334,311	(1,480,216)	37%	No
Emergency Management	63,058	185,148	(122,090)	34%	No
Liquor Licensing	96,961	191,294	(94,333)	51%	
Land Information Memorandum	33,490	104,593	(71,103)	32%	
Parking	91,123	249,083	(157,960)	37%	No
Animal Control	389,816	509,177	(119,361)	77%	No
Resource Consents	239,208	699,119	(459,911)	34%	No
Monitoring and Enforcement	108,285	333,114	(224,828)	33%	No
Planning	173,640	509,871	(336,231)	34%	No
	2,086,941	5,226,181	(3,139,241)	40%	
Operating Expenditure					
Environmental Health	87,200	214,123	(126,923)	41%	No
Building Regulation	837,508	2,409,734	(1,572,227)	35%	No
Emergency Management	17,162	119,216	(102,053)	14%	No
Liquor Licensing	62,935	219,393	(156,458)	29%	No
Land Information Memorandum	33,851	104,593	(70,743)	32%	
Parking	85,825	260,544	(174,719)	33%	No
Animal Control	159,913	546,645	(386,732)	29%	No
Resource Consents	226,175	763,266	(537,091)	30%	No
Monitoring and Enforcement	104,463	430,058	(325,595)	24%	No
Planning	139,330	517,523	(378,193)	27%	No
	1,754,361	5,585,096	(3,830,735)	31%	
Capital Expenditure					
Animal Control	249	0	249	0%	
	249	0	249	0%	
Loan Repayments					
Animal Control	8,800	4,400	4,400	200%	
Planning	128,109	144,302	(16,193)	89%	
	136,909	148,702	(11,793)	92%	

The above financials include the following:

Development Contributions	0	0	0	0%
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The above financials do not include the following:

Vested Assets	0	0	0	0%
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The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Miscellaneous, Dividends & Internal Overheads – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Dividends and Interest	808,203	2,151,450	(1,343,247)	38%	No
Library and Civic Centre	112,328	485,873	(373,545)	23%	No
Leadership Team	555,569	1,698,806	(1,143,237)	33%	No
People & Capability	311,459	1,199,319	(887,860)	26%	No
Information Systems	966,454	3,745,331	(2,778,877)	26%	No
Customer Services	211,443	736,471	(525,028)	29%	No
Treasury	403,832	1,508,289	(1,104,457)	27%	No
Rates	284,623	812,446	(527,823)	35%	No
Community Relations	271,965	969,454	(697,489)	28%	No
Communications	266,183	952,570	(686,387)	28%	No
Property Administration	524,138	1,611,079	(1,086,941)	33%	No
Service Delivery	1,424,930	4,035,272	(2,610,342)	35%	No
Parks Administration	1,072,856	3,736,098	(2,663,242)	29%	No
Plant Operations	269,743	869,489	(599,746)	31%	No
	7,483,726	24,511,947	(17,028,221)	31%	
Operating Expenditure					
Dividends and Interest	147	52,556	(52,409)	0%	
Library and Civic Centre	143,167	485,873	(342,707)	29%	No
Leadership Team	568,010	1,698,806	(1,130,796)	33%	No
People & Capability	311,459	1,421,819	(1,110,360)	22%	No
Information Systems	1,134,423	3,745,329	(2,610,906)	30%	No
Customer Services	211,527	736,471	(524,944)	29%	No
Treasury	406,171	1,548,289	(1,142,119)	26%	No
Rates	327,615	812,446	(484,831)	40%	No
Community Relations	274,489	989,449	(714,960)	28%	No
Communications	266,183	805,636	(539,453)	33%	No
Property Administration	524,805	1,701,019	(1,176,214)	31%	No
Service Delivery	1,432,643	4,035,534	(2,602,891)	36%	No
Parks Administration	1,156,732	3,739,251	(2,582,519)	31%	No
Plant Operations	368,871	869,489	(500,618)	42%	No
	7,126,242	22,641,966	(15,515,724)	31%	
Capital Income					
Information Systems	0	134,893	(134,893)	0%	No
Plant Operations	114,366	103,000	11,366	111%	
	114,366	237,893	(123,527)	48%	
Capital Expenditure					
Information Systems	107,132	954,104	(846,972)	11%	No
Plant Operations	7,523	631,515	(623,992)	1%	No
	114,655	1,585,619	(1,470,964)	7%	

The above financials include the following:

Development Contributions	0	0	0	0%
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The above financials do not include the following:

Vested Assets	0	0	0	0%
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The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities

Note: Loan Repayments include a portion relating to last years budgeted loan repayments due to timing of loans maturing.

Miscellaneous, Dividends & Internal Overheads – Operating Income

Dividends and Interest

\$1,343,247U

Reason for variance

Dividends and Interest includes dividends received from Transwaste of \$549,000.

Loan Repayments

For period ending 31 October 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Loan Repayments	5,000,000	8,503,149	(3,503,149)	59%	Yes

\$5m of Loan Repayments relates to last years budgeted loan repayments which were actioned in this financial year due to the timing of loans maturing. This repayment will be in addition to the budgeted repayments for the current year ending June 2023.

Balance Sheet - DRAFT

As at 31 October 2022

	YTD Actual	2022 Actual
Public Equity		
Ratepayers Equity	485,972,384	492,908,000
Revaluation Reserves	302,356,238	302,356,238
Funds and Reserves	67,981,762	67,981,762
	856,310,384	863,246,000
Non-Current Liabilities		
External Loans	85,600,000	90,600,000
Other Term Liabilities	696,000	696,000
	86,296,000	91,296,000
Current Liabilities		
Trade Creditors	1,697,514	3,529,670
GST	984,119	(1,358,019)
Deposits & Bonds	809,081	809,081
Other Current Liabilities	2,073,173	1,194,190
Accrued Liabilities	5,351,319	9,592,078
	10,915,207	13,767,000
Total Equity & Liabilities	953,521,591	968,309,000
Fixed Assets	149,578,997	149,578,997
Infrastructural Assets	732,663,381	732,663,381
Work in Progress	34,493,430	34,493,430
Advances	608,482	608,482
Shares	9,355,256	9,355,256
Current Assets		
Cash & Bank	5,750,971	11,432,424
Cash Investments	14,100,859	20,000,000
Receivables	2,769,811	(2,963,325)
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(58,939)	(58,939)
Stock	75,824	75,824
Accruals	2,058,833	10,998,784
Other Current Assets	2,124,686	2,124,686
	26,822,045	41,609,454
Total Assets	953,521,591	968,309,000

Net Debt and Borrowings

As at 31 October 2022

Net Debt

85.60 M	-	19.85 M	=	65.75 M
External Loans		Liquid Assets		Net Debt

External Borrowing

Local Government Funding	Amount	Rate		Maturity
LGFA 2022	7,000,000	4.20%	Floating	13-Feb-23
LGFA 2017	5,000,000	3.74%	Floating	15-Apr-23
LGFA 2018	2,000,000	3.32%	Floating	15-Apr-24
LGFA 2020 Coupon	5,000,000	3.65%	Floating	15-Apr-24
LGFA 2022	5,000,000	3.38%	Floating	15-Apr-24
LGFA 2022	3,000,000	3.39%	Floating	15-Apr-25
LGFA 2022	5,000,000	3.45%	Floating	15-Apr-25
LGFA 2021	7,000,000	3.47%	Floating	15-Apr-25
LGFA 2020	10,000,000	3.73%	Floating	15-Apr-26
LGFA 2020 Coupon	5,000,000	1.23%	Fixed	15-Apr-27
LGFA 2020 Coupon	5,000,000	0.97%	Fixed	15-Apr-27
LGFA 2021 Coupon	16,600,000	2.01%	Fixed	15-May-28
LGFA 2022	<u>10,000,000</u>	3.72%	Floating	20-Apr-29
Total External Funding	85,600,000			

Weighted Average Cost of Capital

As at 30 September, ADC's weighted average cost of funds was 3.04%, up from 2.55% as the end of June. This figure is updated quarterly by Bancorp and represents the rate that ADC expects to pay to finance its assets.

Borrowing by Activity

As at 31 October 2022

Activity	External Borrowing	Internal Borrowing
Commercial Property	42,369,238	4,962,685
Wastewater	18,310,980	708,879
Drinking Water	10,404,987	1,938,505
Environmental Services	833,006	-
Stormwater	2,916,797	-
Cemeteries	1,650,960	85,490
Water Resources	343,360	-
Arts & Culture	2,146,004	-
Refuse and Recycling	676,735	138,412
Stockwater	219,567	113,727
Roading	3,013,289	4,168,126
Footpaths	684,328	-
Recreation Facilities	49,106	-
Civic Building	43,794	-
Parks	1,046,865	709,194
Camping	16,873	-
Public Conveniences	184,112	-
Reserve Boards	690,000	-
Total	85,600,000	12,825,019

Council Investments

As at 31 October 2022

Listed below are the current significant investments held by Council.

Term deposits	Principal	Interest	Term	Maturity
Kiwibank	1,000,859	5.72%	5 Years	19-Oct-27
Westpac Bank	10,000,000	2.34%	365 Days	20-Dec-22
	11,000,859			

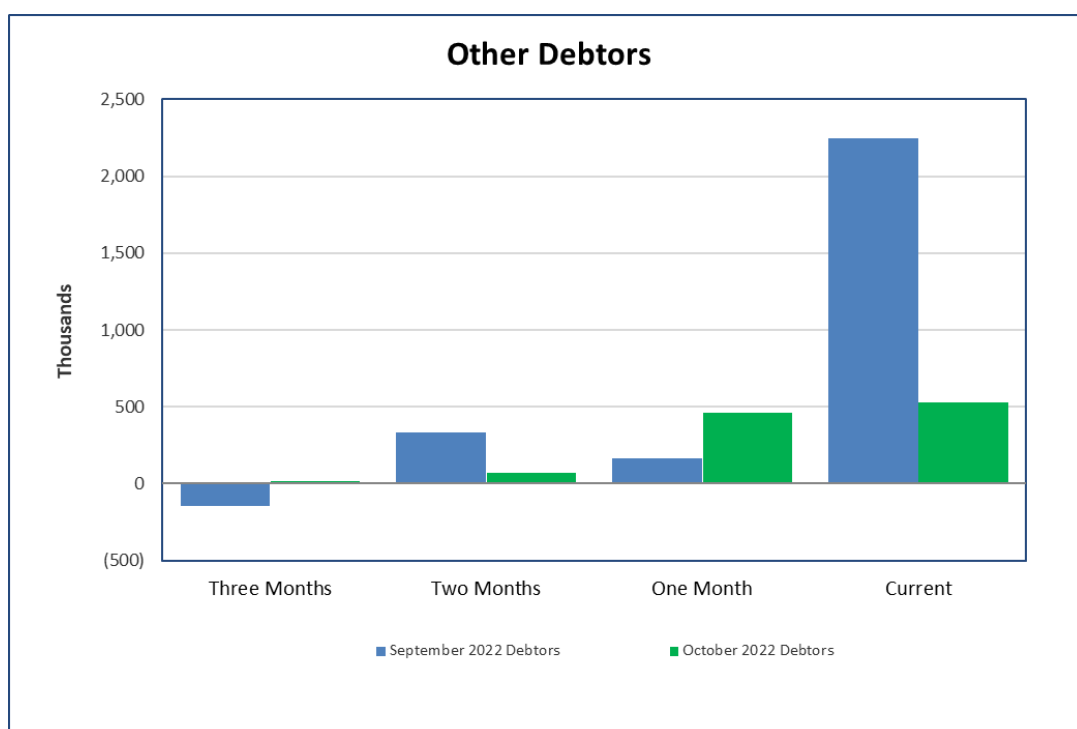
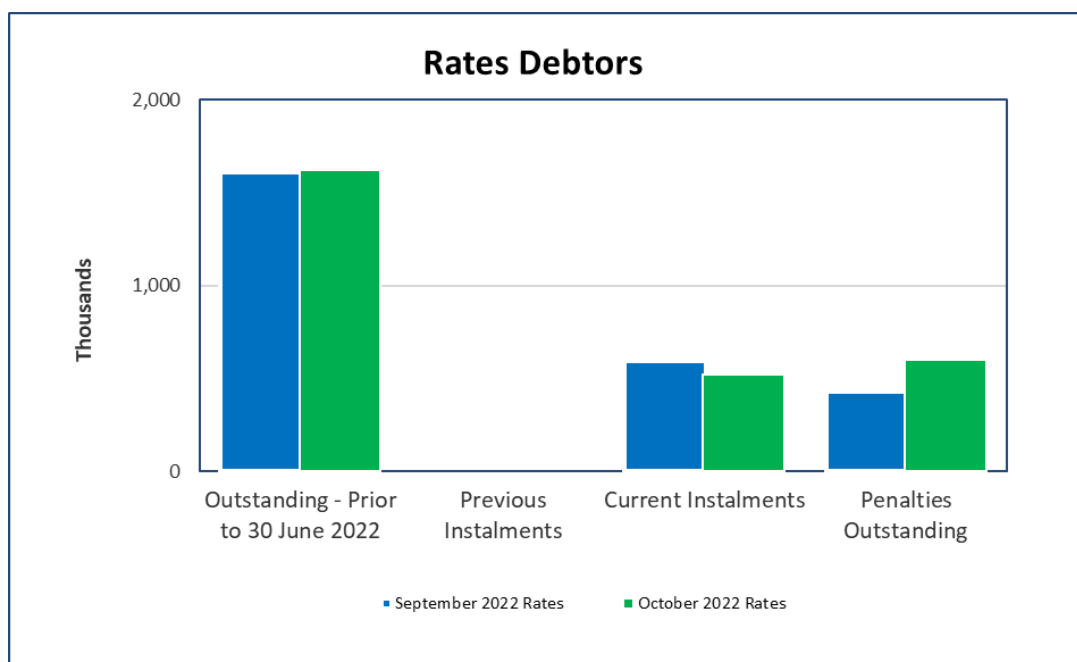
Local Authority Stock and Bonds	Principal	Coupon	Yield	Maturity
Bonds				
BNZ	1,000,000	4.10%	4.51%	15-Jun-23
ANZ	1,000,000	3.00%	6.07%	17-Sep-26
Westpac	1,100,000	6.19%	6.05%	16-Sep-27
	3,100,000			

Advances	
Eastfield Investments	608,482
	608,482

Shares	
Ashburton Contracting Ltd	4,500,000
NZ Local Govt Co-op Shares	55,456
RDR Management	30,000
Transwaste Canterbury Ltd	1,128,000
ATS	500
Electricity Ashburton Rebates	1,300
LGFA Equity	1,875,000
Eastfield Investments	1,765,000
	9,355,256

Receivables Summary (Including Prior Month Comparative)

As at 31 October 2022



EA Networks Centre

Ashburton District Council
EA Networks Centre - Income & Expenditure Report
for period ending 31 October 2022

	Transfers	Default	Retail	Room Rental/Events				Aquatic				Fitness				Grand Total			
	Transfers	Default	Retail	Meeting Rooms	Stadium	Events	Total	Pool	Tinwald Pool	Learn to Swim	Total	Gymnasium	Aquasize	Group Fitness	Total	Total		Variance	Percentage of Budget
	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year		
Operating Income																			
Fees	432	-	-	-	62,758	25,253	88,011	153,786	-	159,033	312,819	114,180	6,577	49,067	169,824	571,086	1,743,197	1,172,111	33%
Grants	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	18,017	82,320	64,303	22%
Rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	432	432	0%
Sales	-	-	35,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,674	72,030	36,356	50%
Treasury Internal Recoveries	-	25,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,030	-	(25,030)	0%
Rates	-	1,296,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,296,520	3,862,635	2,566,115	34%
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,325	-	359	5,684	2,750	-	1,584	4,334	10,018	-	(10,018)	0%
Rates Contributor	-	293,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,904	881,711	587,807	33%
	18,432	1,615,453	35,674	-	62,758	25,253	88,011	159,128	-	159,392	318,521	116,930	6,577	50,651	174,158	2,250,248	6,642,324	4,392,076	34%
Operating Expenses																			
Variable costs																			
Personnel Costs	-	-	-	-	2,035	17,018	19,053	-	-	129,771	129,771	-	-	52,443	52,443	201,267	648,332	447,064	31%
Financial / Professional Costs	1,597	9,289	-	-	-	-	-	1,990	-	-	1,990	-	2,280	-	2,280	15,156	104,285	89,129	15%
Promotional Costs	1,445	27	-	-	234	1,982	2,216	939	-	155	1,094	85	-	-	85	4,866	47,925	43,059	10%
General Costs	11,144	1,107	-	-	449	-	449	11,372	228	-	11,600	1,248	-	739	1,987	26,289	143,879	117,591	18%
Purchases	236	121	21,046	-	242	-	242	3,478	-	2,979	6,456	822	226	254	1,302	29,403	100,902	71,499	29%
Property / Plant Costs	39,649	2,584	-	-	539	-	539	1,108	-	93	1,200	772	-	20	792	44,764	161,058	116,293	28%
Energy Costs	140,339	77	-	-	-	-	-	12,130	(1,334)	-	10,797	-	-	-	-	151,213	513,555	362,342	29%
Centre Maintenance	53,942	-	-	-	547	-	547	9,801	-	-	9,801	411	376	-	787	65,078	144,735	79,657	45%
	248,352	13,205	21,046	-	4,047	18,999	23,046	40,818	(1,105)	132,997	172,710	3,339	2,882	53,456	59,677	538,036	1,864,671	1,326,635	29%
Contribution Margin	(229,920)	1,602,248	14,628	-	58,711	6,253	64,964	118,311	1,105	26,395	145,811	113,591	3,695	- 2,805	114,482	1,712,212	4,777,654	3,065,441	36%
Fixed costs																			
Salaries	80,588	178,876	-	-	-	-	-	199,437	-	-	199,437	109,776	1,426	-	111,202	570,103	1,683,370	1,113,267	34%
Office Costs	7,489	1,909	-	-	232	232	464	1,961	-	545	2,505	-	-	5,989	5,989	18,356	118,095	99,739	16%
Registrations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,627	2,627	0%
Security	4,931	135	-	-	177	-	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,242	3,408	(1,834)	154%
Fire Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	471	-	-	471	-	-	-	-	471	-	(471)	0%
Interest	-	1,602	-	-	-	-	-	630	-	-	630	-	-	87	87	2,319	6,304	3,985	37%
Internal Rental	-	-	3,570	5,829	279,800	-	285,630	201,835	-	-	201,835	26,378	-	15,156	41,533	532,569	1,597,706	1,065,137	33%
	93,008	182,522	3,570	5,829	280,208	232	286,270	404,335	-	545	404,879	136,154	1,426	21,232	158,811	1,129,060	3,411,510	2,282,449	33%
Surplus (Loss) before Council Overhead	(322,928)	1,419,726	11,057	(5,829)	(221,498)	6,021	(221,306)	(286,024)	1,105	25,850	(259,068)	(22,562)	2,269	(24,037)	(44,330)	583,152	1,366,144	782,992	43%
Council Overhead	3,244	329,795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333,039	1,163,898	830,859	29%
Operating Profit / (Loss)	(326,172)	1,089,931	11,057	(5,829)	(221,498)	6,021	(221,306)	(286,024)	1,105	25,850	(259,068)	(22,562)	2,269	(24,037)	(44,330)	250,113	202,246	(47,867)	124%
Depreciation Costs																			
Depreciation - Office Equipment	-	166,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166,906	500,719	333,813	33%
	-	166,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166,906	500,719	333,813	33%
Capital Expenditure																			
Loan Principal Repayment	-	6,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,846	10,822	3,976	63%
Additions / Alterations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	0%
Other Asset Purchases	4,017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,017	22,074	18,056	18%
Cyclic Renewals	858	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,635	-	-	38,635	-	-	-	-	39,493	216,873	177,380	18%
Cyclic Renewals Carryovers	2,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,332	33,000	30,668	7%
	7,208	6,846	-	-	-	-	-	38,635	-	-	38,635	-	-	-	-	52,689	292,768	240,080	18%

12. Councillor Reports

Deputy Mayor Liz McMillan

12.1 Meetings

In addition to the usual Council meetings and workshops I have attended the following meetings and events:

November 2022

- 24 Nov: MBEI community meeting – refugee quota and a Q&A session for the former refugees in our community about sponsoring family members in the future.
- 25 Nov: Safe Communities steering group
- 29 Nov: LSV Patrons breakfast at Burnham

December 2022

- 1 Dec: Methven Emergency Response meeting
- 2 Dec: Light up the Night event
- 4 Dec: Methven Playcentre Christmas party
- 5 Dec: Mt Hutt Memorial Hall triennial meeting
- 6 Dec: Citizenship Ceremony
- 8 Dec: Hiwa Wahine Series (speaker at the MSD event at Community House, Seniors Centre luncheon, Regional Event Funding (REF) meeting
- 11 Dec: Ashburton Cadet parade
- 12 Dec: Methven Community Board meeting and workshop
- 15 Dec: Highbank Reserve Board triennial meeting
- 16 Dec: Cleardale river rating district and Rakaia Double Hill river rating district meetings

12.2 Safe Communities

At the meeting on 22 November, Wendi from ACC spoke about the numbers for pedestrian and cycle injuries in the Ashburton district that involved vehicles and required medical attention:

- 28 pedestrians and 16 cyclists (Jan-Mar 2022)
- 30 pedestrians and 15 cyclists (Apr-Jun 2022)
- less than 3 injuries due to e-scooters

‘Pedestrian’ includes an activity where the individual was either walking or running prior to the accident and the accident happened on a road or street.

‘Cycling’ includes where the sport was cycling, or the vehicle used is a cycle, or the external agent that caused the accident was a cycle and the activity prior was either driving, riding or a sport/recreation activity and the accident happened on a road/street. The data does include mountain bikes but the scene is street/road

Pedestrian, cycling and e-scooter claims have not been prioritised. The claims may be counted in more than one category, e.g. a pedestrian was hit by a cyclist and that claim is counted in both categories.

Data for e-scooters is based on free text search and as the code gets refined, a future data re-run may result in a change to the claim volume.

The stats for the rest of 2022 will be provided at the Road Safety Co-ordinating Committee meeting in February.

Councillor *Lynette Lovett*

12.3 Reserve and Hall Board triennial meetings

- **Rakaia Reserve Board – 31/10/22**

The Board's current focus is on upgrading the power supply and drinking water.

- **Tinwald Memorial Hall – 9/11/22**

Tinwald would like Council's help to get the gardens back into good condition, and also need assistance with hall maintenance. The hall is well used by a number of groups (at times the hall is not left in good condition). Hall Board members have reduced in numbers and are ageing.

- **Rakaia Citizens Association – 16/11/22**

Most positions were filled at the AGM and a very busy annual report was presented by Neil Pluck. The Rakaia Library has 111 adult and 52 child members. The Library appreciated the grant given by ADC, and the books provided.

- **Dorie Reserve Board – 24/11/22**

This is a very connected community with well presented tennis court and grounds. The Board is looking to put in a BBQ area and the community is currently working on an upgrade of their hall.

- **Pendarves Reserve Board – 29/11/22**

The Board is looking at a long-term plan for renewal of the tennis court, taking out trees and then replanting to create a better community space. They are concerned about Council's pit across the road and the vegetation regrowth. They have identified a need for larger recycling bins for cardboard and plastics at the recycling depot. An issue with the Nor'west wind blowing rubbish around when the bins are full.

- **Seafeld Reserve Board – 30/11/22**

The Board is still to paint the hall roof and windows. The hall needs new curtains and fly treatment. Large trees on site need an assessment done.

12.4 Rakaia Dog Park

The official opening of the dog park was held on 26 November. The community have worked hard over the last several years clearing the scrub. The outcome is an amazing result and a great asset for the district. There is some concern about the Council-owned section across the road from the dog park which is overgrown and potentially a fire hazard. There are also reports of a few dog issues in the township.

12.5 Federated Farmers

Federated Farmers hosted a meeting at the Event Centre on 14 November on climate change and emissions charging. A lot of discussion and concerns that government is setting the changes, not industry. Affordability is also a concern.

12.6 Civil Defence training

This training session on 22 November included a presentation on AF8, instruction on how to start generators, and practising use of the radio system.

12.7 MBIE meeting

This meeting on 24 November included the topic of refugee quotas.

Recommendation

That the reports be received.

Liz McMillan
Deputy Mayor

Lynette Lovett
Councillor

13. *Mayor's Report*

13.1 Reflection

This being the last meeting of the year I look back and see how much we have achieved in the past twelve months. It has been busy and there is still more work to be done next year following up on all the good work that has been started. One item on the agenda that will be followed up on will be funding for the second bridge and seeing the completion of the Library and Civic Centre will also see the relocation of the rail hub from West Street to the North East site.

Thank you for all the work you have done over the last year, your community appreciates it.

Have a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year and take a well deserved break.

13.2 Regional Event Funding Panel

In March 2021, Council appointed Deputy Mayor Liz McMillan as Council's representative on the Regional Event Funding Panel. Liz will be stepping down from this role and a new appointee is required until the Panel has allocated all of its funding and is wound up on 30 November 2023.

The Regional Event Fund was set up to support events that would drive inter and intra-regional visitors when there was an absence of international tourists. Ashburton District's share of the funding at the time (for four years) was \$233k.

The role of the Panel is to review applications and determine the most appropriate outcome. Council's Economic Development Manager is also on the Panel.

Funding rounds have been held twice a year and the Panel's most recent meeting was held on 8 December.

Recommendation

That Councillor Phill Hooper be appointed as Council's representative on the Regional Events Funding panel until the Panel is wound up in 2023.

13.3 Meetings

• Mayoral calendar

December 2022

- 5 December: EA Networks Centre Christmas Tree lighting
- 5 December: Lower Rakaia River Rating District meeting
- 6 December: Berni Marra – Waitaha Health with Councillor Carolyn Cameron
- 6 December: Council bus trip
- 6 December: Citizenship Ceremony
- 7 December: Stockwater race closure hearing

- 7 December: Council meeting
- 7 December: Air Cadet Final Parade 2022
- 7 December: LGNZ Leaders meeting (via Zoom)
- 7 December: Newstalk ZB interview
- 9 December: M. Bovis Advisory group
- 9 December: HHWET meeting
- 9 December: Cezarne Rodgers and Hayden Adams – Ashburton Cadet Unit
- 11 December: Ashburton Cadet Unit end of year parade
- 12 December: Methven Community Board
- 13 December: Library and Civic Centre meeting
- 13 December: Community Patrol representatives
- 13 December: Advance Ashburton
- 14 December: Council bus trip
- 14 December: Dairy Vets Christmas function
- 15 December: Elderly Persons Housing Christmas function
- 15 December: Conflicts of Interest training
- 15 December: Pamela Peters
- 19 December: Advance Ashburton
- 20 December: RDRML Board meeting
- 21 December: Council meeting

Recommendation

That Council receives the Mayor's report.

Neil Brown

Mayor