

Ashburton District Council

AGENDA

Notice of Meeting:

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

Date: Wednesday 18 May 2022

Time: 1.00pm

Venue: Council Chamber

Membership

Mayor	Neil Brown
Deputy Mayor	Liz McMillan
Members	Leen Braam
	Carolyn Cameron
	John Falloon
	Rodger Letham
	Lynette Lovett
	Angus McKay
	Diane Rawlinson
	Stuart Wilson

Covid-19 Protection

Council meetings will go ahead as normal under the Orange traffic light setting. A vaccine pass is not required but people attending must wear a mask. There is also the opportunity to view the meeting via livestream.

Watch the live-stream of this meeting on our You Tube channel, Facebook page and website:

<https://www.ashburtondc.govt.nz/council/public-meetings-research-centre>

Meeting Timetable

Time	Item
1pm	Meeting commences
1.05pm	Public Forum – <i>Sheryl & Hal Stevens</i>
2pm	EA Networks – <i>Roger Sutton & Phil McKendry</i>
2.55pm	Welcome to new and long-serving staff

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.

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Business Transacted with the Public Excluded

16	Council – 4/05/22		PE 1
	• Library & Civic Centre 12/04/22	Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities	
17	Audit & Risk Committee 11/05/22	Section 7(2)(a) Protection of privacy of natural persons	PE 2
18	Library & Civic Centre PCG 12/05/22	Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities	PE 3
19	Freeholding Glasgow Lease	Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities	PE 8

4. Council Minutes – 4 May 2022

Minutes of the Council meeting held on Wednesday 4 May 2022, commencing at 1pm in the Council Chamber, 137 Havelock Street, Ashburton.

Present

His Worship the Mayor, Neil Brown; Deputy Mayor Liz McMillan; Councillors Leen Braam, Carolyn Cameron, John Falloon, Rodger Letham, Lynette Lovett, Angus McKay, Diane Rawlinson and Stuart Wilson.

In attendance

Hamish Riach (Chief Executive), Jane Donaldson (GM Strategy & Compliance), Steve Fabish (GM Community Services), Neil McCann (GM Infrastructure Services), Sarah Mosley (Manager People & Capability), Toni Durham (Strategy & Policy Manager), Clare Harden (Community Administration Officer and Phillipa Clark (Governance Team Leader).

Presentation

Ashburton Contracting Ltd – 3.55pm-4.42pm

1 Apologies

Nil.

2 Extraordinary Business

Nil.

3 Declarations of Interest

Nil.

4 Confirmation of Minutes – 20/04/22

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on 20 April 2022, be taken as read and confirmed.

McMillan/Braam

Carried

5 Trail Maintenance Fund Allocation 2021/22

That Council allocates \$9,600 in Trail Maintenance funding for 2021/22, as set out in this report.

Cameron/Falloon

Carried

6 Mayor's Report

• Hepburns/Mitcham Roads – Coroner's report

That Council requests a review of the rural intersections and a report outlining the findings as to ways to improve intersection safety.

Mayor/Rawlinson

Carried

That Council receives the Mayor's report.

Mayor/McMillan

Carried

Business transacted with the public excluded – 1.17pm

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:	
7	Council 20/04/22 • Library & Civic Centre PCG 12/04/22 • Executive Committee 18/03/22	Section 7(2)(h) Section 7(2)(a)	Commercial activities Protection of privacy of natural persons
8	Ashburton Contracting Ltd	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities

Braam/Wilson

Carried

Council adjourned at 1.22pm and resumed at 3.55pm to receive the ACL report.

Business transacted with the public excluded now in open meeting

- **Award of Contract WATE0220.1 – Membrane supply, install & commission Methven & Mt Somers** [Extraordinary Council 13/04/22]

That Council accepts the tender from Mason Engineers (NZ) Limited for the contract WATE0220.1 Membrane Supply, Install and Commission Methven and Mount Somers at a value of Three million, Three hundred ninety five thousand, and seven hundred thirty five dollars (\$3,395,735.00).

Falloon/Braam

Carried

The meeting concluded at 4.42pm.

Confirmed 18 May 2022

MAYOR

5. *Methven Community Board Minutes –2/05/22*

Minutes of the Methven Community Board meeting held on Monday 2 May 2022, commencing at 10.30am, in the Mt Hutt Memorial Hall Boardroom, 160 Main Street, Methven.

Present

Kelvin Holmes (Chair); Cr Liz McMillan, Cr Rodger Letham, Ron Smith and Sonya McAlpine.

In attendance

Mayor Neil Brown; Steve Fabish (GM Community Services), Ian Soper (Open Spaces Manager) and Clare Harden (Community Liaison Officer)

1 Apologies

Dan McLaughlin and Richie Owen

McAlpine /Smith

Carried

2 Extraordinary Business

The Chair sought agreement from the Board to discuss and update the Action Schedule.

3 Declarations of Interest

Nil.

4 Confirmation of Minutes

That the minutes of the Methven Community Board meeting held on 14 March 2022, be taken as read and confirmed.

McMillan/Smith

Carried

5 Activity Reports

That the reports be received.

McMillan/Holmes

Carried

Community Services

Open Spaces

- Liz had a note from a member of the public about the roses at the Methven Memorial arch needing some attention.
- Liz received an email about the Service graves at the Methven Cemetery needing a mow before ANZAC day. Open Spaces did mow a week before ANZAC day, but higher grass growth lead to it needing to be done again.
- Work is continuing at the cemetery and once grassing has been finished it will be handed back to the Lions for track maintenance.
- A new fence is being added at the cemetery (post & rail). Open Spaces are working with the Lions on this project.

Strategy & Compliance

Strategy & Policy

- Update on the hawkers (Trading in Public Places) Bylaw which will soon be coming out for consultation.
- Community Board to add that hawkers may need to work around local events. The Board will add this to their submission.
- Kelvin has a draft Annual Plan submission that he will send to the Board.

7 Infrastructure Services

Roading

- There will be a group formed to progress the footpath from Racecourse Road to Opuke hot pools and the Trotting Club. Mark Chamberlain will lead this working group.
- The government's Speed Limit Rule change has been signed off by the Minister. The updates will now need to be gazetted by government. Liz feels this will still take some time.

Water Services

Liz gave a verbal report on the below that is a late update and not added to the agenda.

- **Reservoir construction**

The concrete foundations have been constructed and the contractor is installing the in-ground pipework at present. This includes modifications and blank connections to allow for the new plant to be connected more easily when it is constructed, without interfering with the operation of the current plant. The reservoir panels are expected to arrive in May and then construction of the reservoirs themselves will begin.

Upon completion of the new reservoirs, the old concrete reservoir will be inspected internally and structurally, to help us decide on the best way to rehabilitate it and maximise its life and the storage available to Methven.

- **Water metering trial**

The contractor is out in Methven surveying the manifolds and toby boxes to confirm which need to be upgraded and the scope of work required. In May the work to replace older boxes will begin, after which meters can be installed.

The meters themselves are still in transit but expected to arrive soon. We have a reserve of meters on hand to begin the installation process.

- **Membrane treatment plant**

The contract for the treatment equipment has been awarded and initial discussions have been held with the successful contractor.

Beca consultants are working on finalising the process designs which will inform the building sizes and layouts. These will then be reviewed at a series of workshops involving officers and operational staff to identify any potential issues before we proceed to detailed structural and civil design.

Test pits have been dug and infiltration testing carried out to estimate the size of the soakage basins required for disposal of backwash water. This sets the amount of land needed for the final plant.

- **Exploratory bore drilling**

Landowner approval is still being sought. There are implications to the landowner on their farming operation if the bore was proven successful and able to be used as a drinking water supply source. The landowner is currently considering independent advice on the matter.

Discretionary grant requests

That the Methven Community Board approves funding of \$5,000 from the Board's discretionary fund for the Methven Rugby Football Club lighting project.

Smith/Letham

Carried

That the Methven Community Board approves funding of \$3,000 from the Board's discretionary fund for the Methven Cricket Club's new net.

Letham/McAlpine

Carried

Extraordinary Business

Action Schedule

The Board updated the action schedule to take out any actions that the Board are happy have been completed.

The meeting concluded at 11.43am.

Next meeting: Monday 13 June 2022

6. Road Safety Committee Minutes – 3 May 2022

Minutes of the Ashburton District Road Safety Co-ordinating Committee meeting held on Tuesday 3 May 2022, commencing at 9.30am in the Council Chamber, 137 Havelock Street, Ashburton.

1 Welcome and Apologies

That apologies for absence be received from Mayor Neil Brown, Cr Lynette Lovett, Steve Burgerhout and Shane Cochrane (NZ Police), Lesley Symington (Safer Mid Canterbury), Daniel Naude (South Canterbury Road Safety), Tash Rankin (FENZ), Gavin Lack (FENZ) and David Scarlett Waka Kotahi.

Diane Rawlinson/Liz McMillan

Carried

Present:

Diane Rawlinson	ADC Councillor (Acting Chair)	James Long	Waka Kotahi/NZTA
John Keenan	Waka Kotahi/NZTA	Andrae Gold	ACADS
Sean Nilsson	Waka Kotahi/NZTA	Jim Crouchley	Road Transport Association NZ
David Scarlett	Waka Kotahi/NZTA	Steve Ochsner	FENZ
Neil Simons	Principals Association	Wendy Stuart	ACC, Injury Prevention
John Skevington	NZ Automobile Association	Stuart Wilson	ADC Councillor

In attendance:

Neil McCann	GM Infrastructure Services	Mary Wilson	Governance Support Officer
Mark Chamberlain	Roading Manager	Linda Clarke	Communications Advisor
Martin Lo	Roading & Safety Engineer		

2 Notification of Extraordinary Business

Nil.

3 Confirmation of Minutes

That the minutes of the Ashburton District Road Safety Coordinating Committee meeting held on 1 February 2022, be taken as read and confirmed.

John Keenan / Andrae Gold

Carried

Matters Arising

- The traffic lights at the Rakaia Gorge were queried. This has been tasked and is being undertaken, progress will be updated to the Committee as the matter is resolved.
- Steve Ochsner (FENZ) has requested a report on motor vehicle accidents and asked the committee if there are any particular details they would like included in the report.

4 Correspondence

Nil

5 Reports/Agency Updates

5.1 Ashburton District Road Safety

- Martin Lo gave an explanation of his report and the accompany graph.
- Not currently on target to achieve road zero.
- Infrastructure improvements were discussed.

- Speed management plans for outside schools was discussed, it is intended to get this established as soon as possible.
- A VR Driver simulator has been placed at the Ashburton College, Timaru and Fairlie. The scenarios are filmed on local roads, which makes it familiar for the learner drivers. It has been popular at the college and the students work their way through modules.
- Setting a VR Driver at the library was suggested. A booking system would need to be established, with a staff member being trained how to operate the machine and set it up.
- People attending the senior driver course indicates that it is marvellous and working very well.
- It was also suggested that putting the VR machine in the library may target some senior drivers.

5.2 Waka Kotahi/NZTA

John Keenan spoke to the report.

- **Walnut Avenue intersection project:** road users will need to be patient for a while longer until the KiwiRail component of the work is completed, this is causing the delay as the signals are already in place. Meanwhile the temporary speed limit and traffic management will remain in place.
- **Tinwald traffic lights:** design for the traffic lights are to be completed this year, with the contract awarded next year. NZTA is working alongside KiwiRail to avoid putting out a contract until KiwiRail are also at the same stage of their project.
- **Setting of Speed Limits Bill:** The Minister has signed the Bill, so speed limits will be set and reviewed on a regional basis. The new process for changing speed limits is designed to align Council's RCAs. The process will be very similar and will still involve consultation. In the future areas will be looked at holistically, not piece by piece, so there will be some consistency. Should be more intuitive.
- **Speed Management Plan:** once the speed management plan is developed (2-3 years), the process of changing speed limits will be easier.
- **Mixed medication advertising campaign:** a great idea from the AA's perspective. ACADS wanted to express their appreciation of this campaign also.
- **Methven low cost, low risk footpath:** to be located on the hotpools side. It may be possible to also get a reduction in speed, along with the footpath, for improved safety. The hotpools developers have been considering their signage to assist users to find the facility to prevent drivers missing the facility and performing a dangerous u-turn.

5.3 Ira Ara Aotearoa – Transporting NZ

Jim Crouchley gave an overview of the report presented by Transporting NZ.

- The organisation is not comfortable with the location of the proposed CVST Centre construction between the Rakaia river bridge and the Rakaia overhead rail bridge. They feel it should be located in a place where there is clear vision.
- Project is going through a safety audit process and will be independently reviewed.
- The design layout of both the sites have not been seen by TNZ. This will be followed-up.
- The wire rope barriers are a separate project.

5.4 NZ Automobile Association

John Skevington gave an overview of the report from the NZ Automobile Association.

- NZAA are also concerned about the position of the weighbridge planned for Rakaia.
- It was announced that the AA has appointed a new CEO and going through changes to other staff positions.
- A be seen, be safe campaign for cyclists in the winter is being considered.
- Stabilised repairs are being undertaken in the Ashburton District currently, to hold the roads over the next couple of years. Two crews working at the moment. Council has

approved additional funding to carry out additional repairs, on top of the existing roading programme.

5.5 ACC, Injury Prevention

Wendy Stuart gave an overview of what ACC have been doing recently.

- ACC and Waka Kotahi run a motorcycle event, with was held online this year. Wendy will send the link out.
- ACC is supporting young drivers and supporting their journey. A toolkit with lots of resources which driving providers/schools can have to support learning. This is currently being updated.
- There is some research that indicates VCRs aren't effective for young driver training, however not sure how old this research is. Doesn't know if an evaluation has been done to prove otherwise.
- The key to the VCR at Ashburton College is it is developed in NZ, using local roads.

5.6 ACADS

- Drink driving and mixing prescription medication with alcohol was discussed. More work to be done in this area.

5.7 Wire Rope Barriers down the centre of State Highway 1

- Cr Wilson is concerned about this concept and the potential of increasing the travel time.
- Waka Kotahi mentioned 7 people that have died in this area in head-on crashes in recent years, which could've been prevented by installing wire rope barriers.
- Jim Crouchley said the fact that it is a single lane road is the concern, that it is too narrow.

6 Next Meeting

The next meeting date is Tuesday 2 August 2022 at 9:30am.

Meeting closed at 10:56am

7. *Audit & Risk Committee Minutes*

Minutes of the Audit & Risk Committee meeting held on Wednesday 11 May 2022, commencing at 1.30pm, in the Council Chamber, 137 Havelock Street, Ashburton.

Present

Mayor Neil Brown, Councillors Leen Braam (Chair) and Carolyn Cameron. Via MS Teams: Murray Harrington & Crs John Falloon, Liz McMillan and Stuart Wilson.

Also present:

Councillors Angus McKay and Lynette Lovett (via MS Teams).

In attendance

Hamish Riach (Chief Executive), Jane Donaldson (GM Strategy & Compliance), Sarah Mosley (Manager People & Capability), Erin Register (Finance Manager), Laretta Smith (Accountant) and Phillipa Clark (Governance Team Leader).

Via Teams: Paul Brake (GM Business Support)

Presentation

Marsh Insurance – 2.13pm-2.40pm

1 Apologies

Nil.

2 Extraordinary Business

Nil.

3 Declarations of Interest

Nil.

4 Confirmation of Minutes – 23/03/22

That the minutes of the Audit & Risk Committee meeting held on 23 March 2022, be taken as read and confirmed.

Cameron/Falloon

Carried

5 Taxation Update

The Committee noted that income received from CCO dividends and rental from ACL can no longer be offset for tax purposes. Clarification was sought on whether ACL could give a donation in Council's name, with Council receiving a lesser dividend.

The Chief Executive advised that Council would need to be clear on the primary purpose of the transaction. Advice would need to be sought and Council would need to carefully consider the process.

That Council seeks advice on whether it has the ability to instruct a CCO to make donations on Council's behalf.

Mayor/Cameron

Carried

That the Audit & Risk Committee receives the taxation update report.

Mayor/Cameron

Carried

Business transacted with the public excluded – 1.43pm

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:	
6	Audit & Risk Committee minutes	Section 7(2)(a)	Protection of privacy of natural persons
7	Marsh Insurance	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities
8	Health & Safety	Section 7(2)(a)	Protection of privacy of natural persons

Falloon/Cameron

Carried

The meeting concluded at 2.40pm.

8. Draft Trading in Public Places Bylaw for consultation

Author	<i>Mel Neumann; Graduate Policy Advisor Michelle Hydes; Property Officer</i>
Activity Manager	<i>Toni Durham; Strategy & Policy Manager Colin Windleborn; Commercial Property Manager Rick Catchpole; Environmental Monitoring Manager</i>
GM responsible	<i>Jane Donaldson; GM Strategy & Compliance</i>

Summary

- Officers have reviewed our current Mobile Shops, Stalls and Hawkers Bylaw.
- A workshop was held with Elected Members on 30 March 2022 which outlined the review. The draft bylaw attached reflects the direction given in that workshop.
- The aim of this report is for Council to adopt the draft bylaw and consultation document, for consultation with the public from 23 May to 23 June 2022.
- Council has the following options regarding the policy:
 - Retain our current bylaw (status quo), or
 - Adopt the draft bylaw as attached, for consultation (recommended), or
 - Adopt an amended version of the bylaw for consultation.

Recommendation

- 1. That** Council adopts the Draft Trading in Public Places Bylaw for consultation from 23 May to 23 June 2022.
- 2. That** Council adopts the Draft Trading in Public Places Bylaw Consultation Document.

Attachments

Appendix 1 Draft Trading in Public Places Bylaw

Appendix 2 Draft Trading in Public Places Bylaw Consultation Document

Background

The current situation

1. Council currently has a Mobile Shops, Stalls and Hawkers Bylaw. This was adopted in 2016 and is due for review in 2026.
2. The review of the bylaw was brought forward due to the opening of the Library & Civic Centre (Te Pātaka o kā Tuhituhi and Te Waharoa a Hine Paaka) expected later this year, and the need to assess the future of the Havelock Street permitted site.
3. The purpose of the bylaw is to regulate trading in public places in order to protect the public from nuisance and to protect, promote and maintain public health and safety.

Previous Council direction

4. Council held a Mobile Shops, Stalls and Hawkers Bylaw workshop on 30 March 2022, which covered the review of the bylaw. Elected members agreed with the proposed changes.
5. The changes that were discussed in the workshop include:
 - Re-naming the bylaw to ‘Trading in Public Places Bylaw’, to increase clarity.
 - Update the Havelock Street (Baring Square East) site to a discretionary site (instead of permitted). This allows the site to be used for the purpose of events.
 - Addition of the Salmon Site in Rakaia as a discretionary site.
 - Remove ‘the Mall’ site in Methven from the permitted sites schedule. This site is rarely used.
 - New permitted sites added to the draft bylaw, including:
 - Green area next to East Street (Old Post Office)
 - East Street concrete pad (stalls only)
 - Three sites at Lake Hood
 - Lochhead Subdivision green space, Methven
 - Chambers Park, Methven (stalls only)
 - Railway Terrace East, Rakaia
 - Railway Terrace West, Rakaia
 - Rakaia Terrace, Rakaia

This allows more options for hawkers and mobile shops and stalls operators, without needing to apply to Council to use the space.

Options analysis

Option one – Retain the current bylaw (status quo)

6. Council could decide to retain the current bylaw, and revisit the review in 2026 when it is due.

Advantages

- No resourcing required.

Disadvantages

- Not in line with the direction given in the workshop.

Option two – Adopt the draft bylaw as attached in appendix 1, for consultation (recommended)

7. Council could decide to adopt the draft for consultation, as attached in appendix 1. This is the recommended option.
8. Consultation will be undertaken from 23 May to 23 June 2022.

Advantages

- The updated bylaw is in line with the direction given by Elected Members at the workshop.
- The community and key stakeholders will have the opportunity to have their say on the proposed changes.
- Council will have the opportunity to make necessary changes to the bylaw before the final version is adopted.

Disadvantages

- There are no disadvantages to this option.

Option three – Adopt an amended version of the draft bylaw for consultation

9. Officers recognise that there may be things that Elected Members wish to change in the draft, so Council could decide to adopt an amended version of the draft bylaw.

Advantages

- The community and key stakeholders will have the opportunity to have their say on the proposed changes.
- Council will have the opportunity to make further changes to the bylaw before the final version is adopted.

Disadvantages

- Further changes made to the bylaw before adoption will not be in line with direction given at the workshop.

Legal/policy implications

10. This bylaw underwent an external legal review in June, 2016. The draft bylaw has undergone a quick review by our in-house legal counsel, and any issues identified have been remediated. Officers believe that a full external legal review is not necessary due to the minor changes to the legal provisions of the bylaw.
11. This bylaw is consistent with other relevant council documents including Reserve Management Plans, Open Spaces Bylaw 2016, Open Spaces Strategy 2016, and the Public Places Bylaw 2017.

Local Government Act 2002

12. Sections 145 and 146 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) gives Council the power to make a bylaw for the purposes of:
 - protecting the public from nuisance;
 - protecting, promoting and maintaining public health and safety; and
 - minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places.
13. Section 156 of the LGA requires us to consult with the community on the draft bylaw, in accordance with section 82.
14. Section 155 requires Council to make the following determinations:

Required determination	Council consideration
Whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing a perceived problem	Officers have determined that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem. It is not a legal requirement to have a Trading in Public Places Bylaw, however there is a determined need to manage and regulate traders in public places in the Ashburton District.
Whether the bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw	Council's draft Trading in Public Places Bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw because it meets the following tests: The bylaw is <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authorised by statute under section 146(b)(vi) of the LGA• Not repugnant of the general laws of New Zealand• Certain and clear• Reasonable• Not overly restrictive, onerous on any person, or impractical.

Whether the bylaw gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990	The proposed bylaw is not inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, nor does it impose any restrictions on any of the rights listed in the Act.
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Strategic alignment

15. The recommendation relates to three of Council’s community outcomes:

- ‘Residents are included and have a voice’,
- ‘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	✓	Mobile shops and stalls can enhance the local economy with new cuisines or goods available for residents. Some businesses expand to permanent premises from these beginnings.
Environmental		
Cultural		
Social	✓	The addition of permitted sites may increase vibrancy across the district.

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	There is a cost involved in terms of undertaking consultation (e.g. printing and staff time), but this is expected to be minimal
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	Yes
Where is the funding coming from?	To be covered by existing budgets
Are there any future budget implications?	No, there should be no need for increased levels of regulation
Reviewed by Finance	Erin Register; Finance Manager

Significance and engagement assessment

16. The adoption of the draft bylaw has been assessed against Council’s Community Engagement Policy and does not trigger high significance. Council is however legally required under the Local Government Act 2002, to undertake consultation with the community on the draft bylaw.

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	No
Level of significance	Low
Rationale for selecting level of significance	Low cost, and low risk to Council, low impact on levels of service. There is expected to be a medium level of community interest.
Level of engagement selected	Consult
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	Council is required under section 156 of the LGA to consult with the community on the draft bylaw, in accordance with section 82.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Toni Durham: Strategy & Policy Manager

Next steps

17. If Council agrees to the recommendations, consultation with the community and key stakeholders will be undertaken from 23 May to 23 June 2022. Following the consultation period, hearings and deliberations will be held, and Council will be able to make desired changes before the final bylaw is adopted.

Bylaw

MOBILE SHOPS, STALLS AND HAWKER TRADING IN PUBLIC PLACES

TITLE:	Ashburton District Council Mobile Shops, Stalls and Hawkers Trading in Public Places Bylaw 2022
TEAM:	Commercial Property , Environmental Services
RESPONSIBILITY:	Commercial Property Manager , Environmental Monitoring Manager
DATE ADOPTED:	22 September 2022
COMMENCEMENT:	1 December 2022
NEXT REVIEW DUE:	22 September 2032

1. Title

The title of this bylaw is Ashburton District Council [Mobile Shops, Stalls and Hawkers Trading in Public Places Bylaw 2022](#).

2. Purpose

The purpose of this bylaw is to regulate trading in public places in order to protect the public from nuisance and to protect, promote and maintain public health and safety.

3. Related documents

- Ashburton District Council Advertising [Signage in Public Places Bylaws, Placards and Footpath Advertising Controls Bylaw](#)
- Ashburton District Council Explanatory Bylaw
- Ashburton District Council Open Spaces Bylaw
- Ashburton District Council Public Places Bylaw
- Ashburton District Council Schedule of Fees and Charges
- Ashburton District Plan
- Fair Trading Act 1986
- Fisheries Act 1996
- Health Act 1956
- Food Act 2014
- Reserves Act 1977.

4. Application

This bylaw applies to public places within Ashburton District.

The provisions of this bylaw do not apply to:

- a) The owner of a fishing boat registered under Part 4 Section 103 of the Fisheries Act 1996 where the fishing permit allows the sale of fresh fish or shellfish from that boat at the place where it is moored, berthed, or beached; or from a stall within 450m of that place.
- b) Collectors for charitable purposes. Street appeal collectors must make an application through the Customer Services Team at Council.
- c) Street performances ([e.g. buskers](#)) and pavement artists. These are addressed in Ashburton District Council's Public Places Bylaw.
- d) Outdoor dining, which is covered by Council's Use of Footpaths for Alfresco Dining Policy.

5. Definitions

In this bylaw, unless the context requires otherwise:

Authorised Officer means any person appointed by the Council to act on its behalf and with its authority.

Bylaw means the Ashburton District Council [Mobile Shops, Stalls and Hawkers Bylaw 2016](#) [Trading in Public Places Bylaw 2022](#).

Council means Ashburton District Council.

District means the district of the Ashburton District Council.

Goods is as defined in the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985.

Hawker means any person who carries or takes about any goods and/or services for sale not in pursuance of any invitation to call with, or of any previous order or request for, such goods, and includes a pedlar and any person who exposes for sale any goods and/or services or taken about by him/her, or solicits the custom of any other person; and whether any such person shall carry any such goods and/or services or not, but does not include any person who uses any vehicle as a mobile shop.

Keeper in relation to any mobile shop, means the person by whom or on whose behalf any business is carried on by means of that mobile shop.

Permit means authority granted by Ashburton District Council allowing the holder to engage in the sale of goods or services from a mobile shop or stall, or the hawking of goods or services, upon payment of the required fee, upon such terms and for any duration that Council sees fit, including occasionally requiring inspections for health and safety regulations.

Mobile shop means a vehicle, whether self-propelled or not, from which goods and/or services are offered or exposed for sale in a public area (whether or not in pursuance of any invitation to call with the goods and/or services or from which services are offered for sale in the public area); but does not include any vehicle used for the purpose of transporting and delivering goods pursuant to a prior order placed for the delivery of the goods.

Nuisance means to obstruct, annoy or interfere, be it intentionally or unintentionally.

Permitted Area means the identified areas in Part A, Schedule 1 of this bylaw, where trade in public places is permitted to take place.

Public Area means those parts of an outdoor area normally available for use by the general public exclusive of any service or access areas.

Service is as defined in the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985.

Stall means any stand, booth, tent or structure erected, either temporarily or for ongoing use, in any space accessible by members of the public, for the sale of goods or services to members of the public.

Trade is as defined in the Commerce Act 1986.

6. Permit

- 6.1 No person, in any public place, shall solicit trade or engage in the sale of goods or services of any description whatsoever without having first obtained a permit from Council.
- 6.2 Every person wishing to sell goods in a public place shall make an application to the Council on the prescribed form and submit the application accompanied by the relevant fee.
- 6.3 A separate permit shall be required for each vehicle or stall used and the appropriate fee must be paid per vehicle or stall.
- 6.4 No permit issued shall be transferable to any other person.
- 6.5 Council may issue temporary permits for an activity at its discretion.
- 6.6 Permits shall be in the form prescribed by the Ashburton District Council and shall take effect as indicated on the permits.
- 6.7 At all times while operating in trade in a public place, hawkers or keepers of a mobile shop or stall must carry and be able to produce that permit to any Police Officer or Authorised Officer on request.
- 6.8 In addition to a permit to operate a mobile shop, stall, or as a hawker other licenses or permits may be required.

7. Fees

- 7.1 Fees payable are set by resolution of Council from time to time and prescribed in the Ashburton District Council Schedule of Fees and Charges.

8. Local authority may prescribe conditions

- 8.1 Council may, either upon the issue of any permit to any hawker or keeper of a mobile shop or stall, or at any time by notice in writing:

- 8.1.1 Prescribe any condition or conditions which the hawker or keeper of a mobile shop or stall must carry out trade or business in compliance with.
- 8.2 Where a vehicle is to be used for the sale of food for human consumption, it shall be a condition of the permit that no vehicle other than that specified in that permit or shall be used without the approval of the Council.
- 8.3 Any hawker or keeper of a mobile shop or stall who fails to comply in all respects with any such condition commits an offence against this bylaw.

9. Location of mobile shops and stalls

- 9.1 In the first instance, mobile shops or stalls should be located in the areas identified as 'permitted areas' in Part A, Schedule 1.
- 9.2 Where a mobile shop or stall wishes to locate in areas outside of the permitted areas, an application must be made to Council. Council will assess the application based on the criteria specified in Part B, Schedule 1. Council have the discretion to grant or deny the permit based on this criteria.
- 9.3 Whilst it is a permitted site, no more than a total of three mobile shops or stalls may operate concurrently from the Ashburton Domain Layby site at any given time.
- 9.39.4 Council's Authorised Officers shall only grant a permit for a mobile shop, stall or hawker to be located within a permitted site which is Recreation Reserve land for the purposes of the Reserves Act 1977, if the use meets the requirements of sections 53 and 54 of the Reserves Act 1977.

Explanatory note: Traders should be aware of the conditions and restrictions that may exist in Council's Reserve Management Plans. These can be viewed here:
<https://www.ashburtondc.govt.nz/ashburton-district/Plans,-Reports-and-Strategies/other-council-plans/reserve-management-plans>

10. Trading during the hours of darkness

- 10.1 No hawker, mobile shop or stall shall be operated for business on any public place in or adjacent to a residential area, in the time between half an hour after sunset on one day 10pm and 8.30am the following morning, unless prior permission has been given by Council.

11. Musical chimes

- 11.1 Musical chimes or other audible devices for attracting customers to a mobile shop or stall may be operated in a reasonably modulated manner.
- 11.2 No such chimes or other audible device shall be operated within 300 metres of any place of public worship while a service is in progress or any hospital or similar institution licensed under the Health Act 1956.

12. ~~Farmers~~ Markets

12.1 A permit may be issued by Council for the operation of a ~~Farmers~~ Market in the Ashburton District. Specific requirements pertaining to this permit will be made as Council sees fit.

12.2 Council may, either upon the issue of any market permit, or at any time by notice in writing:

~~12.1.1~~12.2.1 Prescribe any condition or conditions which the market must carry out trade or business in compliance with.

13. Charities and community groups

13.1 Charities and community groups may be exempt from site restrictions within schedule 1 of this bylaw, upon discretion by a Council Authorised Officer.

14. Request to move or relocate

14.1 Every permitted hawker, or keeper of a mobile shop or stall shall, upon request by any police officer or Council Authorised Officer, relocate to any other street, part of the street, or public place as indicated by that officer.

14.2 Any person who fails to comply with any request made by any police officer or Council Authorised Officer pursuant to Clause ~~14~~.1 thereof commits an offence against this bylaw.

15. Breaches of bylaw – compliance and enforcement

15.1 Every keeper of a mobile shop or stall, or person operating as a hawker, who breaches this bylaw, must on request of an Authorised Officer immediately stop the activity. Any person failing to comply with such a request commits a further offence against this bylaw.

15.2 Any person who breaches this bylaw may be prohibited from holding a permit for such period as the Council or Authorised Officer shall determine.

15.3 Any person found to be operating as a keeper of a Mobile Shop or Stall, or as a Hawker, who does not hold a valid permit for that activity commits a further offence against this bylaw.

15.4 Breaches of this bylaw may also result in an application being made to the District Court for an injunction to restrain the keeper/hawker from the activity that they have been involved in.

15.5 Any person who breaches this bylaw may be prosecuted for any such breach and is liable upon summary conviction to a fine, as provided for under the Local Government Act 2002 (which specifies a fine not exceeding \$20,000), and may also be liable to penalties under other legislation.

Schedule 1

Part A: Permitted sites

The following are permitted sites for mobile shops and stalls:

- ~~Havelock Street, between East Street and Baring Square East, Ashburton~~
- ~~Havelock Street cul-de-sac, northwest from Walker Street, Ashburton~~
- ~~Ashburton Domain layby, within the Ashburton Domain along West Street, Ashburton~~
- ~~160 Main Street, outside the Methven Heritage Centre, Methven~~

The following are additional permitted sites for stalls only:

- ~~East Street footpath, in front of 242 East Street, Ashburton~~
- ~~The Mall, between Main Street and McMillian Street, Methven~~
- ~~The Square – Main Street, outside the Medical Centre, Methven~~

The following are discretionary sites for mobile shops and stalls during the timeframes specified:

- ~~East Street, Ashburton, during one off events as agreed by an Authorised Officer~~
- ~~West Street car park, Ashburton, during weekends and after 5pm weekdays~~ Havelock Street, between East Street and Baring Square East, Ashburton

Permitted sites

The following are permitted sites:

Site name	Location	Mobile Shops / Stalls	Power
Havelock Street cul-de-sac	Ashburton	Both	No
Ashburton Domain Layby	Ashburton	Both	No
Old Post Office green area	Adjacent to 390 East Street, Ashburton	Both	No
Rowing Club, Lake Hood	Ashburton	Both	No
Playground, Lake Hood	Huntingdon Avenue, Ashburton	Both	No
South End Picnic Area, Lake Hood	Ashburton	Both	No
East Street Concrete Pad	Ashburton	Stalls only	No
East Street Footpath	242 East Street, Ashburton	Stalls only	No
The Square	Main Street, Methven	Stalls only	No
Mt Hutt Memorial Hall	160 Main St, Methven	Both	Yes
Lochhead Subdivision green space	Lochhead Crescent, Methven	Stalls only	No
Chambers Park	Spaxton Street, Methven	Stalls only	No
Rakaia Terrace East	Rakaia (proposed dump station)	Both	No
Rakaia Terrace West	Rakaia	Stalls only	No
Rakaia Terrace	Rakaia	Stalls only	No

Discretionary sites

The following are discretionary sites, during the timeframes specified:

Site name	Location	Mobile Shops / Stalls	Power	Timeframe
East Street	Ashburton	Both	Yes (outside clock tower)	One off events as agreed by an Authorised Officer
West Street Car Park	Ashburton	Both, for the purposes of a Market	Yes	During weekends and after 5pm weekdays
Havelock Street, Baring Square East	Ashburton	Both	Yes	One off events as agreed by an Authorised Officer
Salmon Site	9 Railway Terrace, Rakaia	Stalls only	No	One off events as agreed by an Authorised Officer

Part B: Criteria for determining other sites

An Authorised Officer may use discretion to permit mobile shops and stalls to trade at sites other than those listed in Part A, Schedule 1.

There must be good reason why the permitted sites are not suitable and the proposed site must be consistent with the following criteria:

- Mobile shops and stalls must be located in areas controlled by speed limits of 50km or less.
- Mobile shops and stalls must be at least 100 metres (nearest point to nearest point) from any business premises selling like goods or services.
- There must be adequate and safe roadside customer parking available at the site.

In addition, in deciding to grant or decline an application for an alternative site, the following must be taken into consideration:

- (a) the nature of the activity;
- (b) the location and duration of the activity;
- (c) the degree to which public use of the street or public place will be maintained;
- (d) whether it is likely to cause a nuisance, obstruction or a hazard to pedestrians or vehicular traffic;
- (e) the potential impacts on the surrounding environment (including immediately adjacent stakeholders) as a result of noise, smell, glare, light spill, appearance or any other effects.

Schedule 2

Permitted sites: mobile shops and stalls

The following are permitted sites for mobile shops and stalls:

<p>Havelock Street cul-de-sac</p>	
<p>Ashburton Domain Layby</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited to 3 shops/stalls at any one time 	

KEY: — permitted sites: mobile shops or stalls — permitted sites: stalls only — discretionary sites

Old Post Office green area
 Adjacent to 390 East Street, Ashburton



Rowing Club, Lake Hood



Playground, Lake Hood
 Huntingdon Avenue, Ashburton

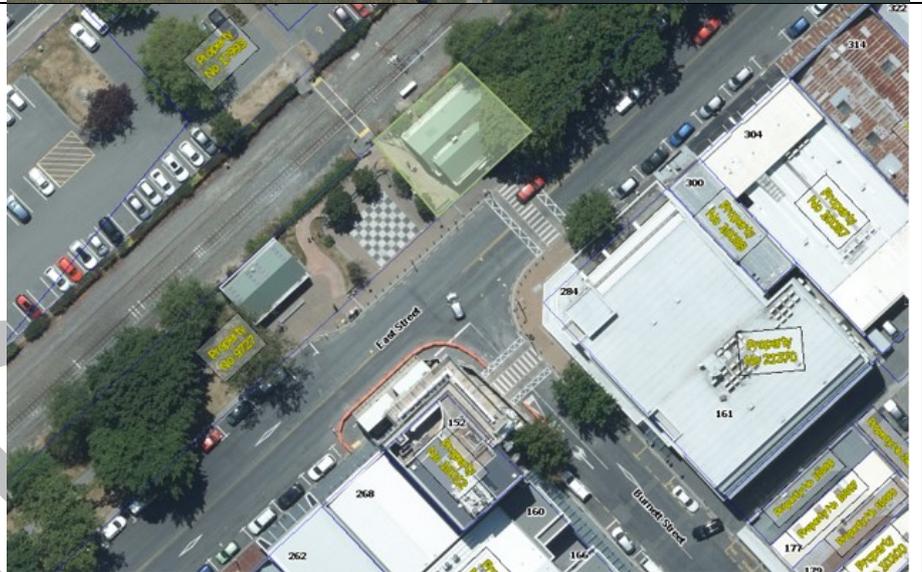


**South End Picnic Area,
Lake Hood**



East Street Concrete Pad

- (stalls only)



East Street Footpath

242 East Street,
Ashburton

- (stalls only)



Chambers Park
 Spaxton Street,
 Methven

- (stalls only)



Rakaia Terrace East



Rakaia Terrace West

- (stalls only)



Rakaia Terrace

- (stalls only)



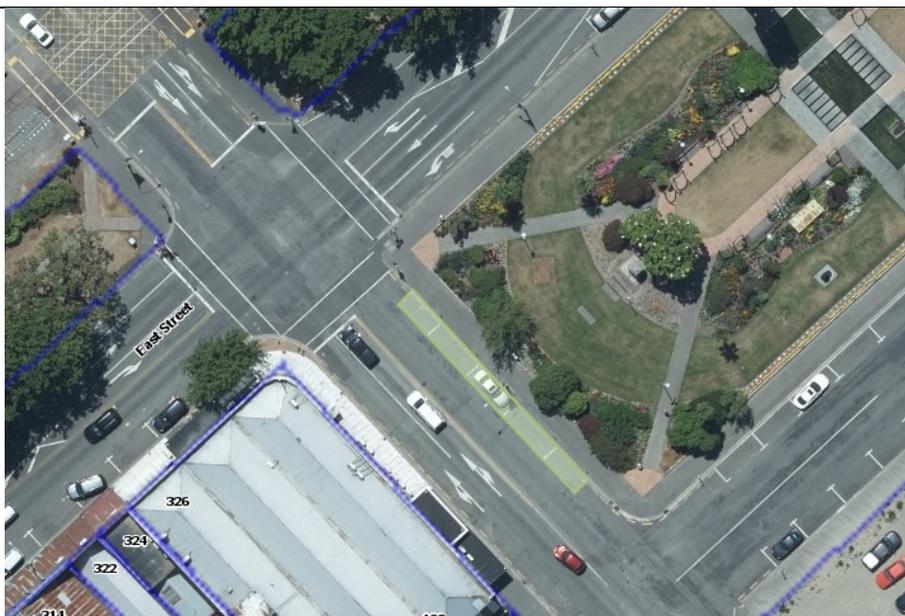
Discretionary Sites

The following are discretionary sites for mobile shops and stalls during the timeframes specified:

<p>East Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-off events as agreed by an Authorised Officer 	
<p>West Street Car Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purposes of a market • During weekends and after 5pm weekdays 	

**Havelock Street,
Baring Square East**

- One-off events as agreed by an Authorised Officer



Salmon Site, Rakaia

- Stalls only
- One-off events as agreed by an Authorised Officer



APPENDIX 2

Our Place: Our District

Draft Trading in Public Places Bylaw 2022

We are reviewing our Mobile Shops, Stalls and Hawkers Bylaw.

This booklet includes a summary of our proposed changes, the full draft bylaw, and a submission form for your feedback on whether or not you agree with the changes.

We are accepting feedback until 5pm, Thursday 23 June 2022.

Introduction

We are reviewing our current Mobile Shops, Stalls and Hawkers Bylaw and want to hear your feedback on the changes we are proposing to make.

One of the changes we are proposing is to rename the bylaw to “Trading in Public Places Bylaw”, which better describes what the bylaw is about.

The full Draft Trading in Public Places Bylaw is included in this consultation document from page **X**.

Why do we need a bylaw?

The Ashburton District Council acknowledges that when well-managed, mobile shops, stalls and trading in public places helps to attract visitors, and adds character and vibrancy to our district.

A bylaw is necessary to manage and regulate trading in public places within the Ashburton District.

The purpose of the bylaw is to regulate trading in public places in order to protect the public from nuisance and to protect, promote and maintain public health and safety.

What are we proposing?

We believe that many of the issues addressed by the current bylaw remain current and appropriate for the district today. Because of this, we are proposing to keep a lot of our current bylaw, with some changes.

Our bylaw has been updated to ensure consistency with current practice and other Council documents, to ensure that the bylaw is relevant for the district today and in the future.

Have your say!

*Give us your feedback at
ashburtondc.govt.nz/haveyoursay*

Proposed changes to the bylaw

Key change one – bylaw name

We are proposing to rename our Mobile Shops, Stalls and Hawkers Bylaw to ‘Trading in Public Places Bylaw’.

WHY?

We believe the new proposed name is clearer and will increase understanding of what the bylaw is about.

Key change two – permitted and discretionary sites

Permitted sites are areas that traders should be located in, in the first instance. Discretionary sites are those that traders can use for timeframes specified in the bylaw (e.g. during events).

Where a trader wishes to locate in areas outside of the permitted areas, an application must be made to Council, and we will assess the application based on the criteria listed in Schedule 1 Part B of the bylaw.

We are proposing to introduce new permitted and discretionary sites. These include:

Permitted sites

- Old Post Office green area, East Street, Ashburton
- Rowing Club, Lake Hood
- Playground, Huntingdon Avenue, Lake Hood
- South end picnic area, Lake Hood
- East Street Concrete Pad, Ashburton (stalls only)
- Lochhead Subdivision Green Space, Methven (stalls only)
- Chambers Park, Methven (stalls only)
- Rakaia Terrace East, Rakaia
- Railway Terrace West, Rakaia (stalls only)
- Rakaia Terrace, Rakaia (stalls only)

Discretionary sites

- Havelock Street, Baring Sq East, Ashburton
- Salmon Site, Rakaia (stalls only)

Have a look at the maps on pages XXX-XXX of this consultation document to see where these sites are located.

WHY?

We felt that there were some areas within the district that were missing permitted sites, for example, Rakaia and Lake Hood.

Options considered

OPTION ONE - No change to the bylaw (status quo)

Advantages

- Issues that are currently regulated continue to be regulated

Disadvantages

- Improvements identified during officer review are not resolved

OPTION TWO - Adopt the proposed bylaw (preferred option)

Advantages

- Improvements identified during officer review are resolved

Disadvantages

- There are no disadvantages to this option

Relevant determinations:

Council is authorised to make this bylaw under section 145 of the Local Government Act 2002 which states that bylaws may be made for:

- protecting the public from nuisance;
- protecting, promoting and maintaining public health and safety; and
- minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places.

Under section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002, Council must determine whether or not a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing a perceived problem, and whether the bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw, and whether or not the bylaw gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990

Required determination	Council consideration
Whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing a perceived problem	Officers have determined that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem. It is not a legal requirement to have a Trading in Public Places Bylaw, however there is a determined need to manage and regulate traders in public places in the Ashburton District.

Whether the bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw	<p>Council's draft Trading in Public Places Bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw because it meets the following tests:</p> <p>The bylaw is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorised by statute under section 146(b)(vi) of the LGA • Not repugnant of the general laws of New Zealand • Certain and clear • Reasonable • Not overly restrictive, onerous on any person, or impractical.
Whether the bylaw gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990	The proposed bylaw is not inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, nor does it impose any restrictions on any of the rights listed in the Act.

Draft Bylaw

INSERT DRAFT BYLAW HERE

Timeline



What do YOU think about these proposed changes?

Give us your feedback at ashburtondc.govt.nz/haveyoursay

Have your say on our place

Your feedback will help us to know whether we are on the right track with these changes we are proposing.

Please note all submissions are public documents and will be made available on Council's website with the names of submitters included.

Submissions presented in the form of a submission or accompanied by multiple signatures will be processed as a single submission.

The easiest way to provide your feedback is to complete the online form at ashburtondc.govt.nz/haveyoursay

Alternatively, you can provide feedback by filling in the attached submission form and getting it back to us using one of the following methods:

Freepost to Ashburton District Council
Freepost 230444
PO Box 94
Ashburton 7740

Email to submissions@adc.govt.nz

Hand in to Council reception, Baring Square West

You have until 5pm, Thursday 23 June 2022 to get your feedback in.

Your details

First name

Last name

Organisation (if appropriate)

Street number

Street Name

Suburb / Town / RD

Postcode

Phone

Email

Do you wish to speak in support of your submission at the hearing?

(if no boxes are ticked, it will be considered that you do not wish to be heard)

Yes:

The hearing will be held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday 6 July 2022. Please note that hearings are live-streamed to our online channels.

Commented [MN1]: TBC

No:

I do not wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following written submission be fully considered.

Signature

Date

You can submit on any or all of the questions below. You don't have to complete every question.

1. Do you agree or disagree that this bylaw should be renamed to "Trading in Public Places Bylaw"?
2. Do you agree or disagree with any of the proposed changes to permitted or discretionary sites? If so, which sites do you agree or disagree with?
3. Do you have any other comments?

9. Adoption of the Draft Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) and Consultation Document

Author	<i>Hernando Marilla; Operations Manager</i>
Activity manager	<i>Hernando Marilla; Operations Manager</i>
Group manager	<i>Neil McCann; Infrastructure Services</i>

Summary

- The purpose of this report is to adopt the Draft WMMP and Consultation Document for the purpose of community consultation

Recommendation

- 1. That** Council adopts the Draft WMMP and Consultation Document for consultation with the community from the 23 May – 23 June 2022.

Attachment

- Appendix 1** Draft WMMP
Appendix 2 Consultation document

Background

Draft WMMP

1. A Waste Management & Minimisation Plan (WMMP) describes council's vision, goals and targets for waste minimisation and outlines an action plan to achieve the desirable outcomes.
2. The Waste Management Act (WMA) requires every TA to complete a formal review of its existing WMMP at least every six years. The review must be consistent with WMA sections 50 and 51.
3. Section 50 of the WMA also requires all TAs to prepare a 'waste assessment' prior to reviewing its existing plan. In November 2021, a Waste Assessment was carried in fulfilment of the legislative requirements. The waste audit and waste assessment work, now completed, formed the backbone of the draft WMMP 2022 and has armed staff with the most recent information on which to procure services commencing July 2023.
4. The result of the Waste Assessment was presented to Council in a workshop held on the 16th of February. In the same workshop, the WMMP Vision, Goals and Objectives for the next 6 years were presented for feedback.
5. A second workshop was held on 20th of April 2022 to get approval on the proposed vision, goals and objectives for the new WMMP and the high level priorities for the action plan. The statement of proposals sets out what actions are proposed to be taken forward into the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2022.
6. The next step is for the Draft WMMP 2022 to go out for consultation.
7. Once an action is included in the WMMP and has been consulted on and adopted by Council, it can be acted on without further consultation, however if an action is a significant deviation from the adopted plan, it will require consultation.

Consultation Document

8. Section 50(3) of the WMA specifies that consultation on the content of the WMMP must be carried out through the special consultative procedure set out in section 83 of the LGA.
9. Where consultation occurs, a Consultation Document (CD) must be prepared.
10. The key topics for discussion in the CD are as follows:
11. Key Issues -What are key issues that the plan is focusing to address
12. How will we do this? Present a range of programmes and interventions to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district.

13. How will we pay? - Actions will form part of our Long-Term and Annual Plan to ensure that resources are available to deliver on our goals.
14. Following the consultation period needed for the draft WMMP, and completing the process to review and deliberate on submissions, a decision will be made on the final form of the WMMP. The adopted WMMP may be 'redrafted' to reflect the outcome of the consultative process.

Options analysis

Option one – adopt the Draft WMMP and Consultation Document (recommended option)

15. Council will adopt the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan and Consultation Document and proceed on time with community consultation beginning Monday, May 23 2022.
16. Consultation will be undertaken between May 23 and June 23, 2022 This will allow Council enough time to hold hearings and deliberations, make any amendments as a result of consultation, and adopt the final WMMP by 28 July 2022, as required by statute.

Option two – do not adopt the Draft Annual Plan and Consultation Document

17. Council would not adopt the Draft WMMP and Consultation Document. Council would then not be able to engage the community as planned. This would put significant risk on the WMMP 2022 not being adopted by the 28th of July 2022 statutory deadline. This would mean Council fails to meet its legislative obligations under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Legal/policy implications

18. The Draft WMMP and Consultation Document has been prepared within the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	Not applicable
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	Yes
Where is the funding coming from?	Solid Waste Management & Operations Budget
Are there any future budget implications?	No
Reviewed by Finance	Not required.

Significance and engagement assessment

19. Officers have assessed the significance of the WMMP to be medium-high significance. This means that we advise that the Council **does** undertake consultation on the WMMP 2022.
20. Engagement with the community on an amended WMMP is a requirement of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
21. WMMPs must be reviewed at least every six years. Not keeping to the statutory timeframes for a WMMP review may result in a council's waste levy funding payments being withheld under section 33 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).
22. The main drivers for this advice are as follows:
 - *High community impact* – The proposed action plan may entail increased cost on waste management services to ensure that resources are available to implement the key action plans.
 - *High community interest* – The WMMP promotes changes that may impact on the scope for services that will be included in the procurement of services in starting 2023.

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	Yes
Level of significance	Medium-High
Level of engagement selected	3. Consult – Formal two-way conversation
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	As explained above, high community interest and high community impact.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Toni Durham; Strategy & Policy Manager

Next steps

Date	Action / milestone
May 23 – June 23	Public consultation
June 28	Consultation outcomes, WMMP revision as may be deemed necessary
July 27	Presentation of the Final Draft to Council and WMMP adopted
July 28	WMMP takes effect

2022
**DRAFT Waste Management and
Minimisation Plan**

Prepared by Ashburton District Council

--

April 2022

Part A: The Strategy

1.0 Introduction

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) sets out Council's plans to minimise and manage the waste in our district. Council has a key role in collecting, sorting and transferring waste, but we will need to work in partnership with our community, businesses and industry to achieve our goals. This WMMP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

As well as aligning to the waste hierarchy, Council's LTP and Annual Plans; the joint WMMP should also support or align with other strategies and plans such as the New Zealand Waste Strategy, and Canterbury Regional Council's plans. More detail on these is provided in the Waste Assessment.

1.1 What happens with our waste?

- Nearly 4,000 tonnes of material was diverted from landfill in 2020
- But we still sent just under 14,000 tonnes to Kate Valley landfill
- A lot of this waste could have been reused, recycled, or composted
- Rubbish collected in Council's kerbside collection makes up around a third of all landfilled waste

1.2 Why do we need a plan?

Managing waste and ensuring good outcomes for the community can be a complex task. We need to look after the environment, take care of people's health, and make sure that this is done at an acceptable cost to the community. To achieve these outcomes will require all parts of the community to work together.

The Council has a statutory role in managing waste – we are required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in Ashburton. One of the key ways we do this is to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). We also have obligations under the Health Act 1956 to ensure that our waste management systems protect public health.

This WMMP sets the priorities and strategic framework for managing waste in Ashburton District. Once the plan is adopted, the actions will be carried forward into our long term and annual plans to ensure we have the resources to deliver the plan's goals and objectives.

In line with the requirement of section 50 of the WMA, our WMMP needs to be reviewed at least every six years after its adoption. Many of the actions from the previous WMMP have been completed, and in particular the areas of waste minimisation education and community engagement.

1.3 What is waste and why is it a problem?

Most of the things we do, buy, and consume generates some form of waste. This not only costs money when we have to throw things away but, if we don't manage the waste properly, it can cause problems with the environment and with people's health.

Our WMMP covers all solid waste and recovered material in the district, whether it is managed by council or not.

This does not necessarily mean that the council is going to have direct involvement in the management of all waste – but there is a responsibility for the council to at least consider all waste in our district, and to suggest areas where other groups, such as businesses or householders, could take action themselves.

1.4 What does the plan have to contain?

The plan must meet requirements set out in the Waste Minimisation Act, including to:

- Consider the ‘Waste Hierarchy’ which sets priorities for how we should manage waste (see figure 1)
- Ensure waste does not create a ‘nuisance’
- ‘Have regard to’ the New Zealand Waste Strategy and other key government policies, which emphasise reducing harm and improving the efficiency of resource use
- Consider the outcomes of the ‘Waste Assessment’ (this is a review of all information that we have about the current waste situation in Ashburton, including rubbish from households and businesses)
- Follow the Special Consultative Procedure set out in the Local Government Act (2002).

1.4.1 The waste hierarchy

The ‘waste hierarchy’ refers to the idea that reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering waste is preferable to disposal (which in New Zealand usually means a landfill). The waste hierarchy can be shown like this:

Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy



Source: www.mfe.govt.nz

1.5 The structure of our plan

This plan is in three parts

Part A: The Strategy: This contains the core elements of the strategy including vision, goals, objectives, and targets. It essentially sets out what we are aiming to achieve, and the broad framework for working towards the vision.

Part B: Action Plan. The action plan set out the proposed specific actions to be taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and targets set out in Part A. Part B also sets out how we will monitor and report on our actions and how they will be funded.

Part C: Supporting Information (Appendices). This part contains the background information that has informed the development of our WMMP. Most of this information is contained in the Waste Assessment, which is included in Part C.

2.0 Our vision for the future

This section sets out Council’s proposals for improving waste management and minimisation in our district. We now want to hear the views of people in our community before the WMMP is finalised.

2.1 Our vision

Our Place : Our Waste

Managing it responsibly

This vision links to the ‘Our Place : Our Plan’ title of the current LTP, and emphasises that it is the responsibility of all in Ashburton District to manage our waste responsibly.

Ashburton District has previously had a ‘zero waste’ focus for its WMMP vision. While the zero waste approach is still considered important, in that it seeks to treat waste as a resource and manage it locally where possible, it is considered a concept that many people struggle with and view instead as a ‘goal’ or end target. This can be off-putting, as a target of zero waste seems impossible or at least very difficult and costly. A zero waste vision needs to be supported by a good explanation and demonstration of what zero waste means in the Ashburton District context.

The concept of zero waste has, to a large extent, been overtaken by ‘circular economy’ principles and is likely to be embedded in the next New Zealand Waste Strategy. This reflects much of the ideas behind zero waste, with the added emphasis on circular waste systems where possible. An alternative vision could incorporate the ‘circular’ concept, along with the ‘working towards’ phrase from previous WMMPs:

Our Place : Our Waste

Working Towards Circular Systems

This may still require some socialisation of the ‘circular economy’ principle amongst the community.

Either approach is aligned with the waste hierarchy, reflects the current New Zealand waste strategy, and acknowledges our responsibility to manage our waste responsibly.

2.2 Tangata whenua worldview of waste management

This vision aligns with tangata whenua principles such as kaitiakitanga, taking an integrated view of the environment and aiming to protect land, air and water from the possible negative impacts resulting from the inappropriate management of waste.

Traditionally, tangata whenua societies produced only organic wastes which could be managed by returning these to the land. In modern times, this is no longer possible due to the increase in volumes and a shift to non-organic and potentially hazardous waste types.

Kaitiakitanga, mauri, and the waste hierarchy are seen as an aligned set of principles that support our vision of minimising the amount of waste we send to landfill.

2.3 Goals and Objectives

Our vision will be realised through achieving a set of supporting goals and objectives set out below.

Goal 1: Engage and involve our community

Objectives

- O1:** Work in partnership with the waste sector, neighbouring councils, and local community to raise awareness of waste issues
- O2:** Achieve responsible and informed decisions on solid waste management by the community

Goal 2: Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill or other disposal

Objectives

- O3:** Reflect the WMA's waste hierarchy by emphasising and prioritising reduction, reuse, recycling, and recovery in our Action Plan
- O4:** Improve information collection and analysis to ensure we know what waste exists in the district and where it is going

Goal 3: Lower the total cost of waste management to our community, while increasing economic benefit through new initiatives and infrastructure

Objectives

- O5:** Use existing resources more efficiently
- O6:** Work with the waste sector to increase the range of reuse, recycling, and recovery options available in the district, maximising the economic benefit to the community
- O7:** Consider the total cost to the local community when choosing waste management options

Goal 3: Reduce the risk of environmental damage

Objectives

- O8:** Consider the environmental impact of all options and seek to choose options with the least overall environmental impact

Goal 4: To protect public health

Objectives

- O9:** To consider the public health impacts of all waste management options and seek to choose options which protect human health

2.4 Target

To do once action plan has been set.

3.0 The waste situation

In New Zealand, we are generating more and more waste. In Ashburton, almost all of our landfill waste goes to a well-managed regional landfill; however there are inevitably negative environment impacts from the landfill, and the amount of recyclables and compostable material going to landfill represents lost resources for our district.

3.1 The national situation

There has been a significant national focus on waste management and minimisation in the last few years. Government has:

- Consulted on a new draft waste strategy for New Zealand
- Developed a response to the Emissions Reduction Plan, which has a strong focus on diverting organic waste from landfill
- Proposed amendments to the Waste Minimisation Act
- Increased and expanded the disposal levy
- Included waste in the Emissions Trading Scheme
- Consulted on a container return scheme, and standardised kerbside collections
- Requested product stewardship schemes are developed for a number of products.

Awareness amongst the general public about a number of waste issues, notably plastic bags and single-use plastics, has increased dramatically and lead to petitions calling on government to ban single-use plastic bags and other similar items, with a recent announcement of another set of items that will be banned from August 2022.

3.2 Our District

Currently those living and working in Ashburton District have access to a range of options to help send less waste to landfill:

- Council's weekly household kerbside rubbish and recycling collections
- Two resource recovery parks at Ashburton and Rakaia
- Drop-off points for various items in Methven
- A number of rural recycling drop-off points
- Various collections services offered by the private sector
- Various other specialised services such as medical waste collection and treatment

Within the next six years, Council is also planning to continue developments at the Ashburton Resource Recovery Park, and to provide a transfer station in Methven.

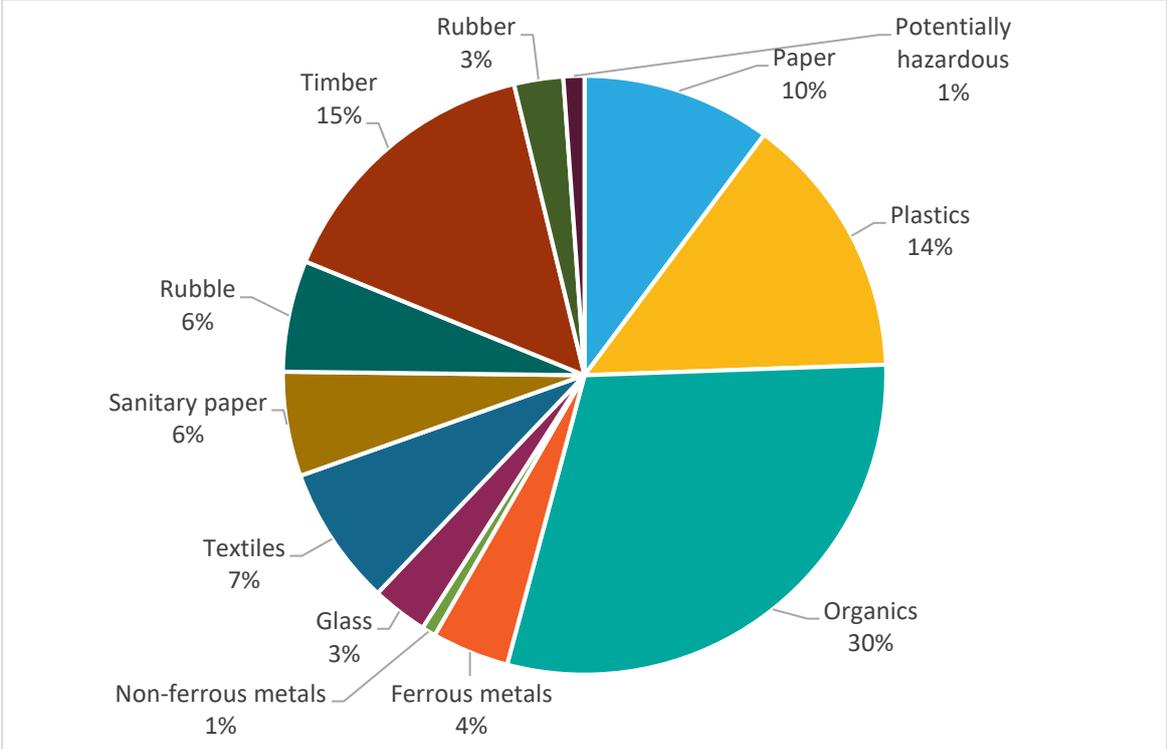
3.3 How much waste is there and where does it come from?

Ashburton District currently sends just under 14,000 tonnes of waste to landfill each year. This mostly comes from kerbside waste collections, the construction and demolition sector, and industrial or commercial operations. Around 55% of this could be recycled, reused, or recovered in some way.

Over 4,000 tonnes of the waste going to landfill is collected from householders at the kerbside. Although this waste hasn't been directly surveyed, it is likely that around 60% of it could potentially be recycled or composted.

Around 4,000 to 5,000 tonnes is diverted from landfill each year, largely through kerbside recycling and diversion of green waste and recycling that is dropped off at one of the Resource Recovery Parks.

The following chart shows the types of materials our district sends to landfill. The biggest single amount is organic waste, which is food and garden waste. Most of this material could be recovered for composting. We also throw away lots of plastic, paper, metal, glass and timber which could potentially be recycled or recovered in some way.



3.4 How well are we doing?

While Council has completed a number of the actions from the last WMMP, in particular changes to the kerbside collections Council provides to householders, we haven't made so much progress in other areas such as construction and demolition waste, and general commercial waste recovery. In some cases, we have been impacted by COVID-19 pandemic management – for example, kerbside recycling collections were significantly disrupted for weeks at a time over the last two years.

This has made it difficult to make a lot of progress towards the targets we set ourselves in the last WMMP.

To determine how well we are doing in terms of waste minimisation it is useful to compare ourselves with other parts of New Zealand.

- The total amount of waste per person that we send to landfill the district is low: about 384kg per person.
- When we look at how much waste from households we send to landfill, we generate about 144kg per person, which is also low compared to other districts.
- When it comes to household recycling we had been achieving around 160 kg per household per year, which is high – but this has come down over the last two years due to the disruption to recycling collections.

3.5 How much better could we do?

Surveys of the rubbish that is sent to landfill show that there is a large percentage that doesn't need to go to landfill and could instead be recycled, composted, or recovered in some other way such as reuse.

The table below shows what these materials are, how much we are sending to landfill, and what 'activity source' is resulting in the highest quantities of these materials – e.g., the majority of food waste going to landfill gets there by being collected in household rubbish collections.

Tonnes per week	Construction and Demolition	Industrial/ Commercial/ Institutional	Landscaping	Residential	Kerbside rubbish
Paper - Recyclable	0.0	5.2	0.0	1.5	6.8
Paper - Cardboard	0.2	8.1	0.0	0.7	0.8
Plastic - Recyclable	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	2.5
Kitchen waste	0.0	12.3	0.0	5.1	42.7
Compostable greenwaste	.3	3.1	0.1	2.0	4.2
Ferrous metals	0.7	4.1	0.0	2.7	3.0
Non-ferrous metals	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.9
Glass - Recyclable	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.5
Textiles - Clothing	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.8	2.9
Rubble - Cleanfill	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0
New plasterboard	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Timber - Reusable	1.9	2.4	0.0	1.3	0.0
Timber - Untreated/unpainted	7.0	4.9	0.0	1.5	0.0
TOTAL	12.0	48.3	0.1	17.2	65.3

3.5.1 Projections of future demand

The quantities of rubbish and recovered materials in Ashburton District are expected to grow slowly over the next ten years in line with population and economic growth. Population projections have been used to estimate future quantities of kerbside rubbish and recycling, and other waste streams such as industrial/commercial/institutional waste and drop-off materials) and C & D waste.

4.0 Key issues

The Waste Assessment looked across all aspects of waste management in Ashburton, and identified the main areas where we could improve our effectiveness and efficiency in managing and minimising waste.

The key issues identified in this Waste Assessment are listed below. Addressing these issues will ensure that Council is meeting their statutory obligations, and improving waste management and minimisation in Ashburton.

- A significant proportion of waste going to landfill is **organic waste**, especially **food waste** from households – especially given the indicated government mandate for household food waste collections in urban areas
- Improving the management of wastes such as **construction and demolition**, and **ICI**, requires that council, community and private sector need to work together
- A quantity of **construction and demolition waste** is managed locally through incineration without energy recovery
- **Rural waste streams**, such as waste from rural households and waste from farms, is poorly understood and may benefit from more proactive measuring and management by Council
- **Businesses** could divert more recyclables, particularly cardboard
- **Charges at the RRP**s may need to be reviewed to encourage customers to sort their waste and divert more using the options available

Addressing these issues is a key focus of the WMMP.

Part B: Action plan: What are we going to do?

The Action Plan sets out how Council intends to work towards the vision, goals, and objectives, and address the issues outlined in Part A of the WMMP.

The Action Plan aims to set out clear, practical initiatives that Council will implement, either on our own or jointly. While the action plan forms part of the WMMP, it is intended to be a useful 'living' document that can be regularly updated to reflect current plans and progress. Under the WMA the plans can be updated without triggering the need for a formal review of the WMMP, as long as the changes are not significant and do not alter the direction and intent of the strategy as set out in Part A.

In some cases, further research might be required to work out the costs and feasibility of some projects. This might change how, when, or if they are implemented. Completing some other actions might depend on changing contractual arrangements with providers, or setting up new contracts. These type of arrangements can be unpredictable and this also might impact the nature, timing or cost of these projects.

Council's intended role

The Council intends to oversee, facilitate and manage a range of programmes and interventions to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district. The Council will do this through our internal structures responsible for waste management. We are responsible for a range of contracts, facilities and programmes to provide waste management and minimisation services to the residents and ratepayers of Ashburton.

Summary of key actions and proposed methods for achieving waste management and minimisation

Action Area	Key Actions	Issues Addressed and What it Will Do
Regulation	Implement the solid waste management and minimisation bylaw, requiring operators to be registered	Maintain an even playing field for industry, and collect data to enable better planning
Data	Collect data externally through registration (enabled by the bylaw) and regular surveys. Continue recording and analysis of internal data to enable performance monitoring over time.	Consistent, high quality data will help us track our progress.
Education, Engagement, Communications	Maintain existing levels, and carry out one-off campaigns where necessary such as a new service, or significant service change.	Ensure community is engaged and understands service decisions; and are able to make the most of existing and any new or altered services

Collections	Introduce a household kerbside food waste collection, and extend the service to businesses on a user-pays basis	Diverting household food waste from landfill is the single biggest opportunity to increase diversion rates and decrease greenhouse gas emissions
	Work with Council's contractor and other providers to encourage uptake of green waste collections	Diverting green waste from landfill is another key opportunity to increase diversion while reducing greenhouse gas emissions
	Work with Council's contractor to introduce a user-pays on-property collection of reusable items	This will supplement the reuse centre already in place at the ARRPP
	Extend Council's household kerbside recycling collection to businesses on a user-pays basis	There will be many businesses that only need this level of regular recycling service, and this is an efficient way to provide it.
	Establish a working group with waste companies and businesses to facilitate improved and targeted services	Provide targeted services to various business sectors including C&D, farms, industry
Infrastructure	As planned, provide a transfer station to Methven	Accommodates demand in the area
	Continue to develop and improve the ARRPP as the key facility for the district	Maintain existing levels of service and accommodate future demand
	Revise charges at the ARRPP on an ongoing basis	Ensure that charges are designed and are set at levels such that preferred waste management behaviours are encouraged
Leadership and Management	Continue to work regionally, lobby central government, and support and work with local community initiatives	Various issues such as extended producer responsibility cannot be addressed at a council level; however Council can lobby central government. Closer community working will ensure understanding and support of Council's plans.

APPENDIX 2

Our Place: Our Waste – Managing it responsibly

Draft Waste Management & Minimisation Plan 2022

We are reviewing our Waste Management & Minimisation Plan and want to hear your feedback on the direction we are proposing for the next six years.

This booklet includes a summary of our proposed plan and a submission form for your feedback on whether or not you agree with the draft Plan.

The full Draft Waste Management & Minimisation Plan can be found online [<insert link>](#)

We are accepting feedback until 5pm, Thursday 23 June 2022.

Introduction

In 2020, nearly 4,000 tonnes of material was diverted from landfill in our district.

But we still sent just over 13,000 tonnes to Kate Valley landfill (this is over 370 kilograms of waste per person in the district). We believe a lot of this waste could have been reused, recycled, or composted.

That's our focus moving forward. We want to increase the amount we divert from landfill over the next six years.

Rubbish collected in Council's kerbside collection makes up only a third of all landfilled waste, so while we can make improvements to our kerbside collection services, the Plan covers **all** solid waste and recovered material in the district, whether it is managed by us or not.

Why do we need a Plan?

Managing waste and ensuring good outcomes for the community can be a complex task. We need to look after the environment, take care of people's health, and make sure this is done at an acceptable cost to the community. To achieve these outcomes, all parts of the community need to work together.

We are required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in Ashburton. One of the key ways we do this is to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. While the plan is adopted by Council, it covers all waste in the district so we need input from the community and businesses to ensure success.

This draft Plan sets the priorities and strategic framework for managing waste in the District. Once the plan is adopted, the actions will be carried forward into our long term and annual plans to ensure we have the resources to deliver the plan's goals and objectives.

Have your say!

*Give us your feedback at
ashburtondc.govt.nz/haveyoursay*

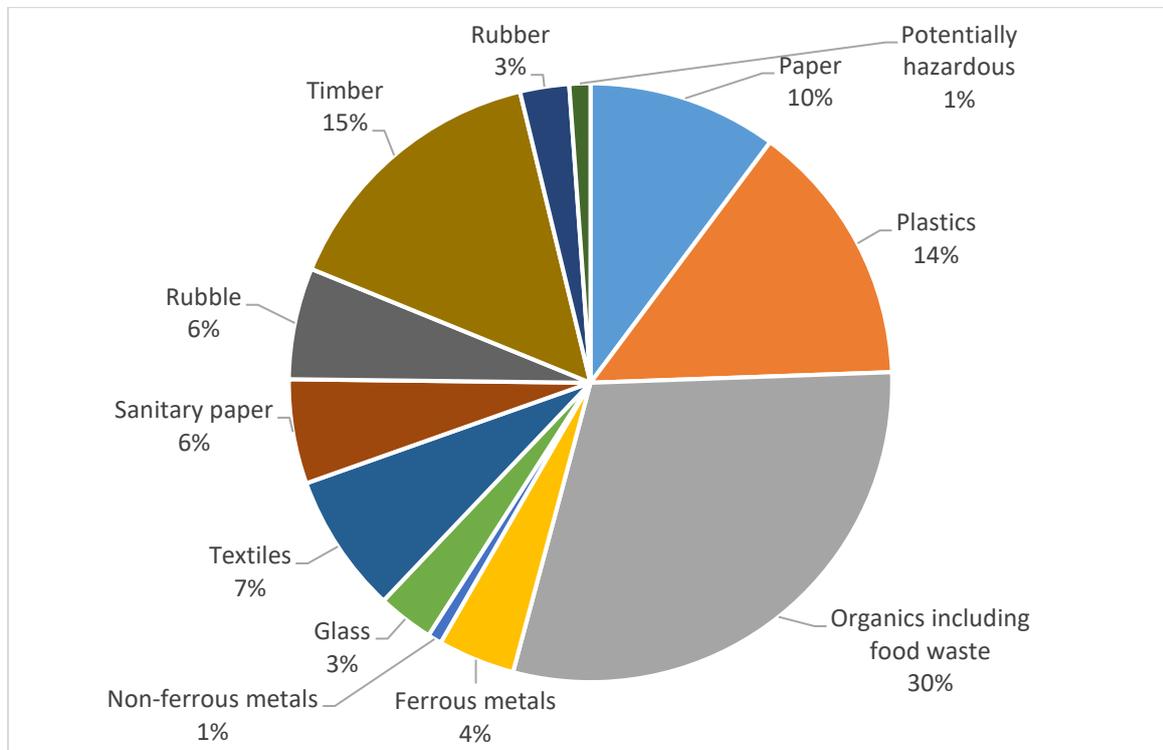
What is the current situation?

Ashburton District currently sends just over 13,000 tonnes of waste to landfill each year. This mostly comes from kerbside waste collections, the construction and demolition sector, and industrial or commercial operations. Around 55% of this could be recycled, reused, or recovered in some way.

Over 4,000 tonnes of the waste going to landfill is collected from householders at the kerbside. Although this waste hasn't been directly surveyed, it is likely that around 60% could potentially be recycled or composted.

Around 4,000 to 5,000 tonnes is diverted from landfill each year, largely through kerbside recycling and diversion of green waste and recycling that is dropped off at one of the Resource Recovery Parks.

The following chart shows the types of materials our district sends to landfill. The biggest single amount is organic waste, which is food and garden waste. Most of this material could be recovered for composting. We also throw away lots of plastic, paper, metal, glass and timber which could potentially be recycled or recovered in some way.



Key issues

We assessed our waste across all aspects of waste management in the District and the following are the key areas the draft plan is focusing on to improve our effectiveness and efficiency in managing and minimising waste:

- A significant proportion of waste going to landfill is **organic waste**, especially **food waste** from households
- Improving the management of wastes such as **construction and demolition, industrial, commercial and institutional**, the council, community and private sector need to work together
- A quantity of **construction and demolition waste** is managed locally through incineration without energy recovery
- **Rural waste streams**, such as waste from rural households and waste from farms, is poorly understood and may benefit from more proactive measuring and management by Council
- **Businesses** could divert more recyclables, particularly cardboard
- **Charges at the Resource Recovery Parks** may need to be reviewed to encourage customers to sort their waste and divert more using the options available

How will we do this?

We know that we can't solve all of these issues on our own. As such, our role is to oversee, facilitate and manage a range of programmes and interventions to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the district. We propose to do this by:

Action Area	Key Actions	Issues Addressed and What it Will Do
Regulation	Implement the solid waste management and minimisation bylaw, requiring operators to be registered	Maintain an even playing field for industry, and collect data to enable better planning
Data	Collect data externally through registration (enabled by the bylaw) and regular surveys. Continue recording and analysis of internal data to enable performance monitoring over time.	Consistent, high quality data will help us track our progress.
Education, Engagement, Communications	Maintain existing levels, and carry out one-off campaigns where necessary such as a new service, or significant service change.	Ensure community is engaged and understands service decisions; and are able to make the most of existing and any new or altered services
Collections	Introduce a household kerbside food waste	Diverting household food waste from landfill is the single biggest

	collection, and extend the service to businesses on a user-pays basis	opportunity to increase diversion rates and decrease greenhouse gas emissions
	Work with Council's contractor and other providers to encourage uptake of green waste collections	Diverting green waste from landfill is another key opportunity to increase diversion while reducing greenhouse gas emissions
	Work with Council's contractor to introduce a user-pays on-property collection of reusable items	This will supplement the reuse centre already in place at the ARRPP
	Extend Council's household kerbside recycling collection to businesses on a user-pays basis	There will be many businesses that only need this level of regular recycling service, and this is an efficient way to provide it.
	Establish a working group with waste companies and businesses to facilitate improved and targeted services	Provide targeted services to various business sectors including C&D, farms, industry
Infrastructure	As planned, provide a transfer station to Methven	Accommodates demand in the area
	Continue to develop and improve the ARRPP as the key facility for the district	Maintain existing levels of service and accommodate future demand
	Revise charges at the ARRPP on an ongoing basis	Ensure that charges are designed and are set at levels such that preferred waste management behaviours are encouraged
Leadership and Management	Continue to work regionally, lobby central government, and support and work with local community initiatives	Various issues such as extended producer responsibility cannot be addressed at a council level; however Council can lobby central government. Closer community working will ensure understanding and support of Council's plans.

How will we pay for these?

In other districts, food waste collection is costing about \$50 per household per year (around \$1 per week). We expect it would be the same here, but would be further analysed during our investigations.

Costs for other proposals would be costed during the investigation phase. When the Plan is adopted by Council, the actions will then form part of our Long-Term and Annual Plan to ensure that we have the resources to deliver on our goals.

Timeline



Have your say on our place

Your feedback will help us to know whether we are on the right track the proposed Plan.

Please note all submissions are public documents and will be made available on Council's website with the names of submitters included.

Submissions presented in the form of a submission or accompanied by multiple signatures will be processed as a single submission.

The easiest way to provide your feedback is to complete the online form at ashburtondc.govt.nz/haveyoursay

Alternatively, you can provide feedback by filling in the attached submission form and getting it back to us using one of the following methods:

- Freepost to** Ashburton District Council
Freepost 230444
PO Box 94
Ashburton 7740
- Email to** submissions@adc.govt.nz
- Hand in to** Council reception, Baring Square West

You have until 5pm, Thursday 23 June 2022 to get your feedback in.

Your details

First name

Last name

Organisation (if appropriate)

Street number

Street Name

Suburb / Town / RD

Postcode

Phone

Email

Do you wish to speak in support of your submission at the hearing?

(if no boxes are ticked, it will be considered that you do not wish to be heard)

Yes:

The hearing will be held in the Council Chamber on 6 July 2022 Please note that hearings are live-streamed to our online channels.

No:

I do not wish to speak in support of my submission and ask that the following written submission be fully considered.

Signature

Date

You can submit on any or all of the questions below. You don't have to complete every question.

1. We are proposing to introduce household kerbside food waste collection. Other districts have done so at a cost of about \$50 per household per year. Would you support a kerbside food waste collection service being implemented?
Yes/No
Why?
2. Do you agree or disagree with the key issues in the draft Plan? If so, which sites do you agree or disagree with?
3. Do you agree or disagree with the proposed actions in the draft Plan? If so, which actions do you agree or disagree with?
4. Do you have any other comments?

10. Pudding Hill Intake – Proposed Closure Investigations

Author *Andrew Guthrie; Assets Manager*
GM responsible *Neil McCann; Group Manager Infrastructural Services*

Summary

- The purpose of this report is seek Council approval to commence investigations into the formal closure of the Pudding Hill stockwater intake.
- The Pudding Hill intake is one of three intakes that have a requirement for the installation of fish screening infrastructure.
- Officers are reluctant to progress the installation of fish screens due to the capital cost, operational difficulty in keeping them functioning correctly, and ongoing race rationalisation which may make them redundant in a few years.
- Closure of the intake would render the fish screening condition redundant, as it relates to the Pudding Hill site.
- Commencing formal investigations into intake closure will allow officers to engage with key stakeholders, with Council support.
- A secondary benefit for approving the investigations, is the public signal from Council to the community affected by a potential intake closure that the intake may close in near term future.

Recommendation

- 1. That** Council approves commencement of investigations into the closure of the Pudding Hill Stockwater Intake (Hart Road) in accordance with Option One of this report.

Attachment

Appendix 1 Plan 2957 Sheets 1 to 4

Background

The current situation

1. The Pudding Hill stockwater intake is situated near the end of Hart Road and abstracts water from the Pudding Hill Stream.
2. It has been in existence for over 140 years, being formally opened on 31 January 1881, and is notable as the first intake of the then County Council stockwater network. A newspaper report from the day can be found [here](#)¹.
3. The intake currently services an expansive area of the total network. Key statistics of race network supplied by the Pudding Hill intake are as follows:
 - Total race network supplied ~220 km comprising;
 - 26.2 km main race;
 - 186.3 km local race;
 - 6.8 km natural waterway (Mt Harding Creek);
 - 181 rateable properties ;
 - 93 road culverts;
 - 10 siphons under the Rangitata Diversion Race;
 - **Refer Plan No 2957 Sheet 1, 2, and 3**
4. The Pudding Hill intake normally abstracts ~250 litres/second but can peak at ~400 litre/second for short periods of time.

Driver for Closure

5. The intake is one of three intakes that have a fish screening requirement for which Council is currently not compliant.
6. No work has been done to date on the detailed design of a fish screen at this site, but based on recent similar structures elsewhere in Canterbury, the cost to construct a fish screen at this location could be in the range \$300k - \$600k depending on site constraints.
7. The majority of area serviced by this intake now has alternatives to the open race network available. This includes:
 - Spaxton Stock Water Limited which services all properties in the Spaxton area above the RDR; and
 - Barrhill Chertsey Irrigation Ltd that services many properties below the RDR adjacent and near the NE boundary of the district.
 - **Refer Plan No 2957 Sheet 4.**

¹ Ashburton Guardian, Volume 2, Issue 256, 31 January 1881, Page 2

8. For these reasons, closure of this intake and consequentially the races supplied is considered “low hanging fruit” in terms of Council aims to rationalise the network.

Proposal being foreshadowed

9. Providing there are no fatal flaws preventing an intake closure, an **intake closure proposal** would eventually be developed.
10. Without wishing to pre-empt what it may look like, it is currently envisaged as:
 - Closure of the Pudding Hill intake on 30 June 2023.
 - Closure of the entire ~220km race network supplied by the Pudding Hill intake on 30 June 2023.
11. The results of the early stage investigations and engagement with key stakeholders would be reported back to Council prior to refining and seeking formal adoption of any intake closure proposal.
12. Should a closure proposal be adopted, public consultation with affected landowners and stakeholders would proceed through a Special Consultative Procedure as outlined in the Local Government Act.

Options analysis

Option one – Approve commencement of investigations into intake closure [Recommended Option]

13. Council approves the commencement of investigations into the proposed closure of the Pudding Hill stockwater intake.
14. The purpose of these investigations is to determine if there are any “fatal flaws” that would prevent progressing a formal closure process and better understand the associated implications of such a large scale closure.
15. Officers will initiate a number of actions to support the proposed closure of the intake. These will include but not necessarily be limited to:
 - Progress enquiries with Heritage New Zealand in regard to elements of the network considered as pre-1900 structures.
 - Investigations in relation to ecological impacts of intake and associated network closure.
 - Investigations into the impacts of closure on stormwater function and overland flowpaths.
 - Engage with Environment Canterbury in regard to Mount Harding Creek to reach a collective understanding of the impacts of the proposal on the natural waterway and how to address the future of the Washpen Creek intake.
 - Engage with Arowhenua (via Aoraki Environment Consultancy Limited) for feedback on intake and associated network closure.

- Engage with the key schemes in the area (Spaxton & BCI) to confirm capacity and ability to supply further properties (if required).

Option two – Do not approve commencement of investigations into intake closure

16. Under this option no further work shall be undertaken in regard to intake closure.

17. Instead officers will initiate work on detailed design for a fish screen for the Pudding Hill intake.

	Option one [Recommended Option]	Option two
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides officers clear direction to explore proposal further. • Investigation is expected to provide essential information and confirm the viability and scope of intake closure. • Provides the community early notice of intentions in relation to the subject area of the race network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures no time is lost exploring options not favoured by Council.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will ultimately commit Council to construction of a fish screen on the intake. • Council will not have considered all options to avoid the construction of this significant infrastructure.
Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commencement of investigations may alarm some landowners supplied by race system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pudding Hill intake may ultimately become redundant as demand for the open race network further decreases.

Legal/policy implications

Legislation

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act

18. This is considered relevant to any proposals or activities that may impact on places holding pre-1900s human development. Refer act interpretation for what is considered an archaeological site [here](#).

19. Simply shutting the intake gate and ceasing the flow of water is not expected to have a detrimental impact on the infrastructure within the archaeological site, however there may need to be permanent alterations carried out at the intake to prevent the unauthorised and/or inadvertent taking of water through the structure.
20. These alterations may trigger the need for some form of archaeological authority/consent. Part of the initial investigations proposed within this report includes making enquiries with Heritage NZ to determine what would be required should Council wish to progress closure of the intake.

Local Government Act

21. If the intake closure is progressed it is proposed that a Special Consultative Procedure is adopted as outlined in the LGA [here](#).

Bylaw / Policy

Water Races Bylaw

22. The bylaw provides for race alteration and closures, and outlines what matters would be considered as part of applications for race alteration and/or closure.
23. Race alterations / closures are informed by an internal Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) which guides officers throughout the process.
24. Given the scale of this particular closure were it to proceed, and the intention to permanently close the intake also, officers consider that the use of the Special Consultative Procedure to be a more appropriate and robust process to follow.
25. There is currently no policies relevant to this matter.

Compliance

Resource Consent CRC 213528

26. The Pudding Hill intake is one of three intakes that are considered non-compliant with our resource consents due to the absence of a fish screening system.
27. Council had three years from the date of granting the stockwater consents to design and install the screens. The consents were granted on 27 February 2012 so the fish screening deadline was 27 February 2015.
28. The relevant consent (and condition 4) can be read [here](#). As a consequence of ECan monitoring in March/April, Council has now received a formal warning² in regard to fish-screen compliance (dated 26 April).

Strategic alignment

29. The recommendation relates to Council's community outcome of ***a balanced & sustainable environment (He taiao toitū)*** because the ultimate intention is to cease

² This will be the subject of separate reporting to the 1 June meeting of Council.

taking water through the intake structure, thereby leaving more water in the Ashburton River.

30. It is noted that some of the current users may still need water for stock purposes but that these needs can be met far more efficiently and effectively via a piped stockwater supply.

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	✓	Avoiding the need to install a fish screen may result in significant savings to Council and by extension the stockwater ratepayers.
Environmental	✓	Ultimate closure of the Pudding Hill intake will result in a significant flow of water no longer taken from the Pudding Hill stream.
Cultural	✓	Any reductions in the amount of water taken from a river system must contribute to restoring the mauri of the river.
Social		

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	\$25,000 - \$50,000 The cost of the investigative works is expected to be associated with ecological assessments of the subject area. This would be through specialist external service providers. The balance of the work is associated with staff time.
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	Yes.
Where is the funding coming from?	The work would be funded from the District Water Management Investigations account 275 30534 which has a current total budget of ~\$240,000.
Are there any future budget implications?	Future budget implications would be considered when the results of the investigations are reported back to Council. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the closure process was viable and ultimately successful, the future budget implications will be negligible. • If not successful, then additional capital budgets would need to be identified for the construction of fish screening infrastructure.
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	In form – one-way communication.
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	<p>As this decision is limited to investigations only into closure of an intake and associated races, there is limited benefit in commencing wider engagement at this point.</p> <p>Once Council considers the results of the investigations and an intake closure proposal is ultimately developed, then engagement will be progressed through the highly structured special consultative procedure.</p>
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Toni Durham; Strategy & Policy Manager

20 Kilometres
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Legend

Af ected Intakes

Intake Type

-  Primary Intake
-  Supplementary Intake

Af ected Races

Main or Local, Natural or Artificial

-  Local, Artificial
-  Main, Artificial
-  Main, Natural
-  Out of Scope

PROJECT NAME:	Pudding Hill Closure
PREPARED BY:	A R Guthrie
SCALE:	1:100,000 (at A3)

Disclaimer Note:
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Due to differences in data registration techniques any aerial photography in the map relative to cadastral boundaries should be considered as indicative only and MUST NOT be used for legal purposes.
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Proposed Closure of Pudding Hill Intake

Total Extent of Associated Race Closures

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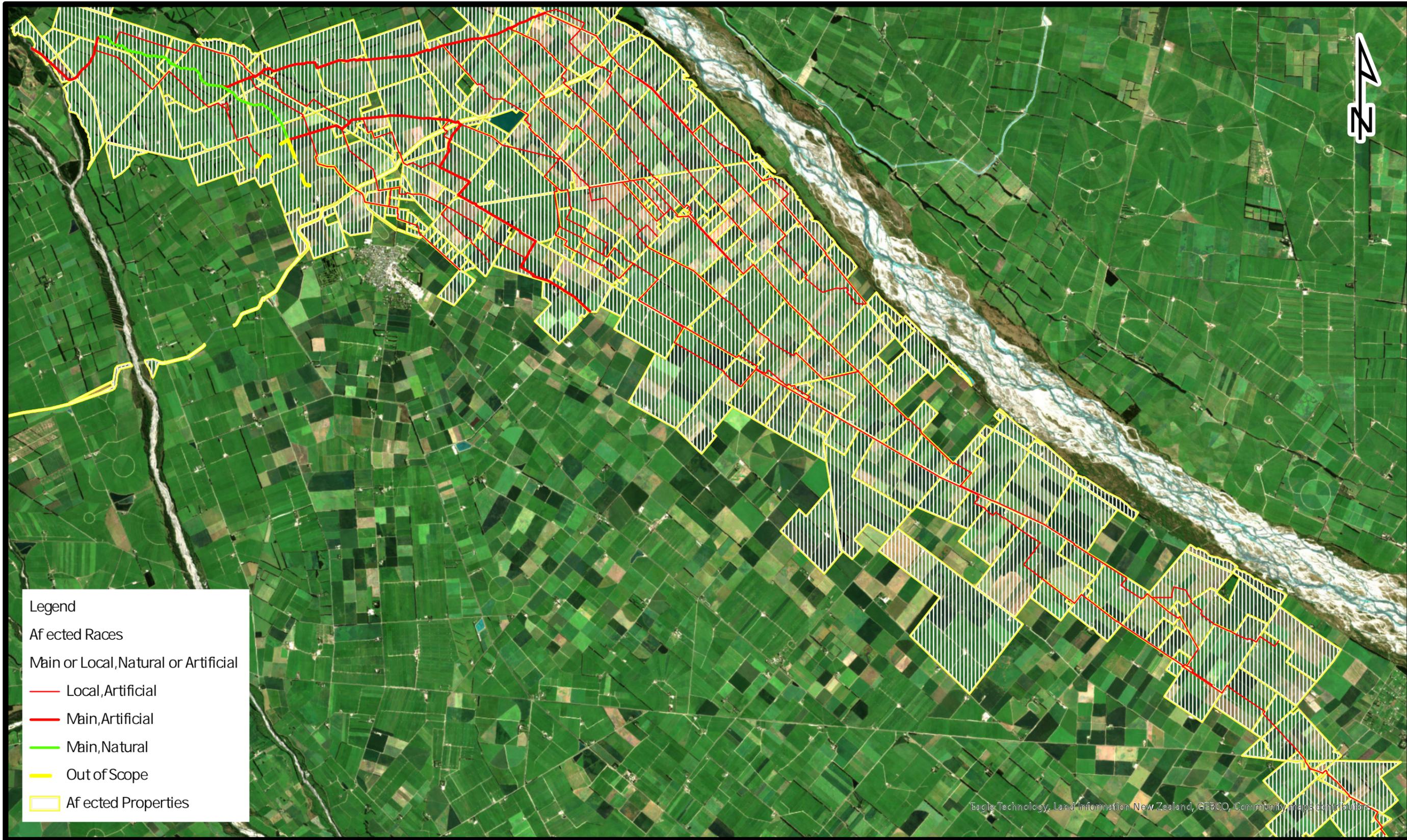


Plan No: 2957

Sheet 1 of 4 sheets

Eagle Technology, Land Information New Zealand, GEBCO, Community maps contributors

20 Kilometres
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Legend

Af ected Races

Main or Local, Natural or Artificial

- Local, Artificial
- Main, Artificial
- Main, Natural
- Out of Scope
- Af ected Properties

PROJECT NAME:	Pudding Hill Closure
PREPARED BY:	A R Guthrie
SCALE:	1:100,000 (at A3)

Disclaimer Note:
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Proposed Closure of Pudding Hill Intake

Properties Af ected by Associated Race Closures

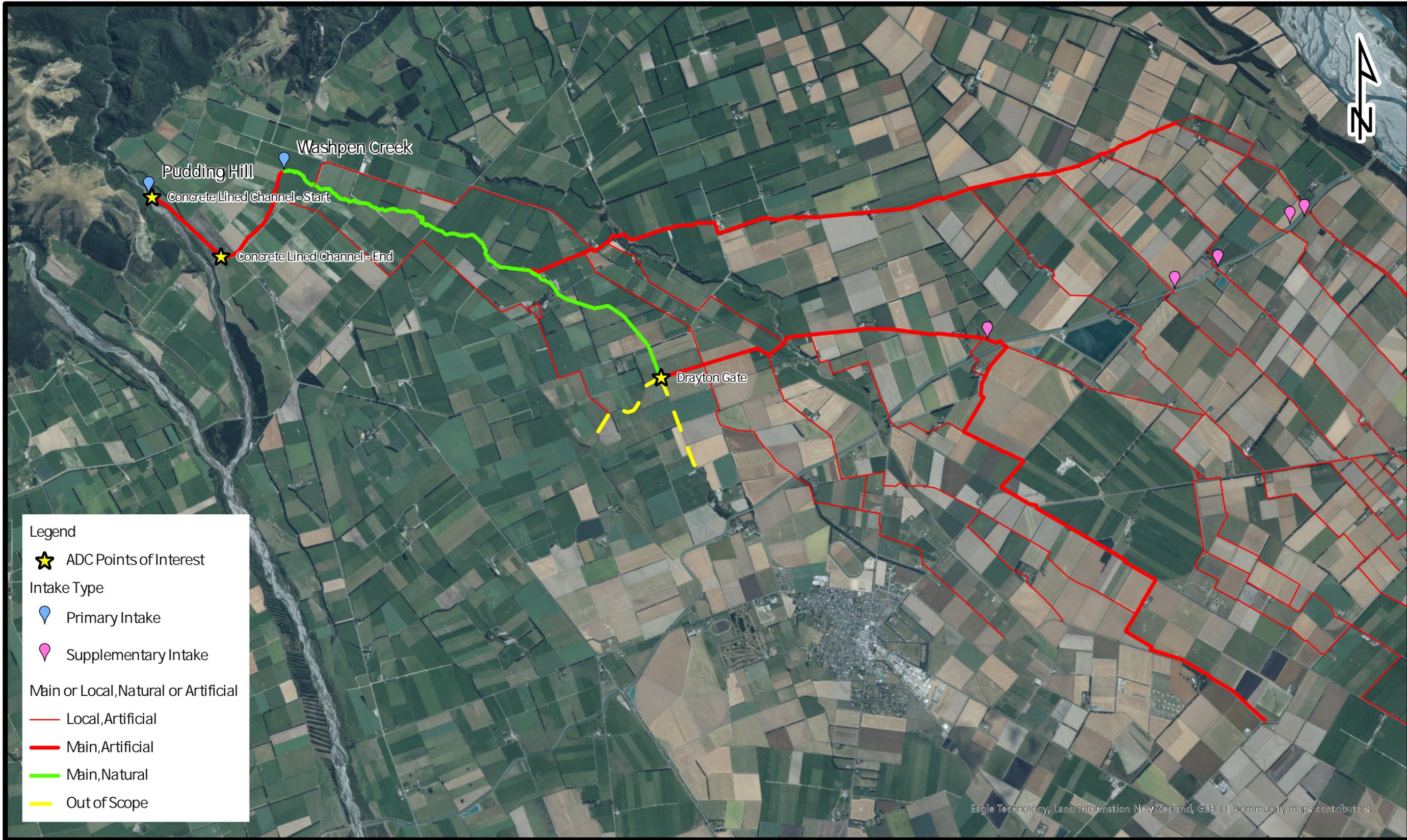
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Plan No: 2957

Sheet 2 of 4 sheets

10 Kilometres
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Legend

- ★ ADC Points of Interest

Intake Type

- 📍 Primary Intake
- 📍 Supplementary Intake

Main or Local, Natural or Artificial

- Local, Artificial
- Main, Artificial
- Main, Natural
- Out of Scope

PROJECT NAME:	Pudding Hill Closure
PREPARED BY:	A R Guthrie
SCALE:	1:50,000 (at A3)

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Proposed Closure of Pudding Hill Intake

Affected Main Races and Natural Waterway (Mt Harding Creek)

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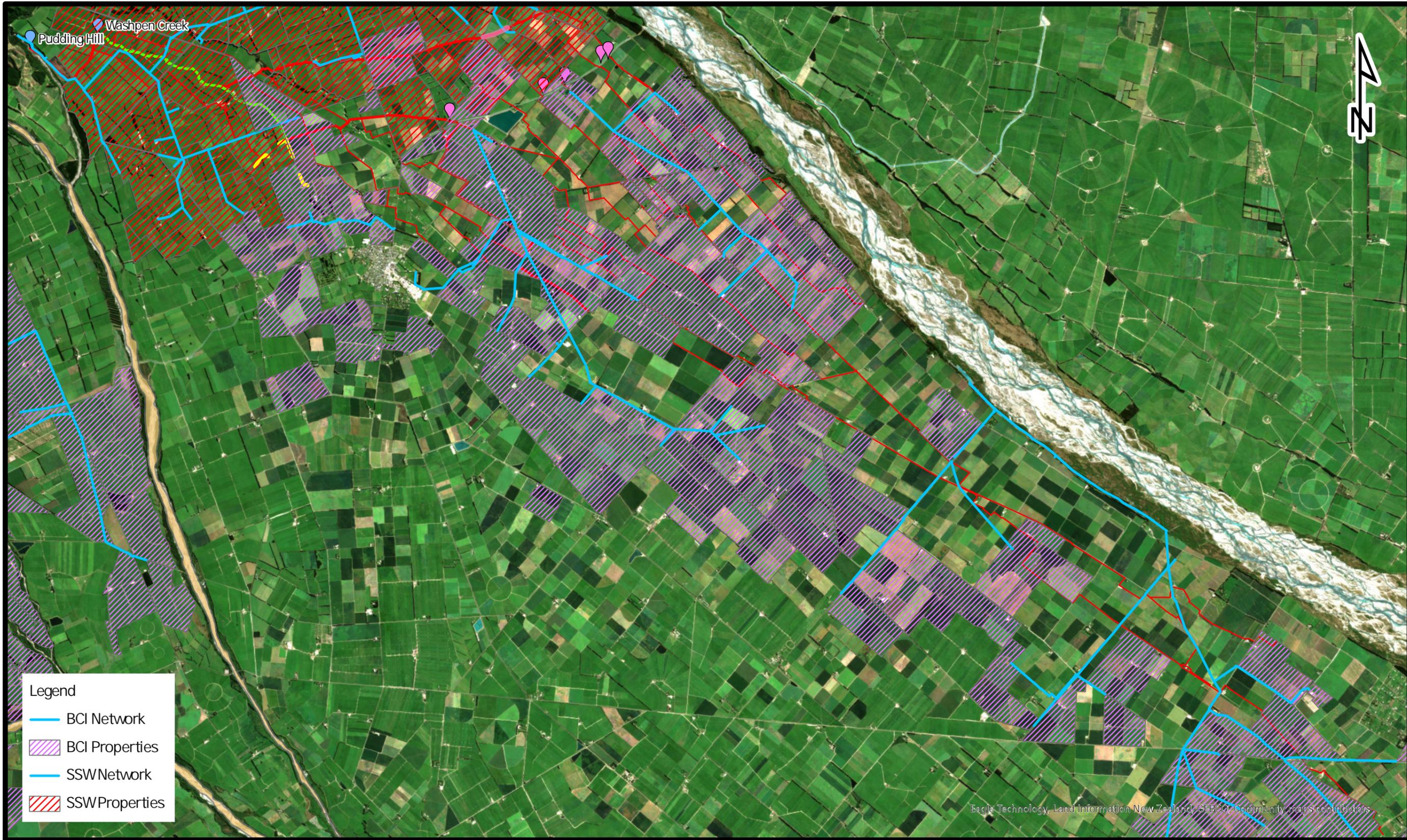


Plan No: 2957

Sheet 3 of 4 sheets

Eagle Technology, Land Information New Zealand, GEBCO, Community maps contributors

20 Kilometres
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Legend

- BCI Network
- ▨ BCI Properties
- SSW Network
- ▨ SSW Properties

PROJECT NAME:	Pudding Hill Closure
PREPARED BY:	A R Guthrie
SCALE:	1:100,000 (at A3)

Disclaimer Note:
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Due to differences in data registration techniques any aerial photography in the map relative to cadastral boundaries should be considered as indicative only and MUST NOT be used for legal purposes.
The information supplied in this image is sourced from information held by the Ashburton District Council - It is supplied in good faith but its accuracy or completeness is not guaranteed.

Proposed Closure of Pudding Hill Intake

Coverage of Spaxton Stock Water & Barrhill Chertsey Irrigation Schemes

Path: O:\Projects\Andy\Pudding Hill Closure.aprx



Plan No: 2957

Sheet 4 of 4 sheets

11. Naming of Roads – Strowan Fields

Author	<i>Ian Hyde, District Planning Manager</i>
Activity manager	<i>Ian Hyde, District Planning Manager</i>
Group manager	<i>Jane Donaldson, Group Manager Strategy and Compliance</i>

Summary

- The purpose of this report is to name a road to vest in Council under subdivisions SUB21/0029 and SUB21/0062. This relates to a subdivision to create a multi-stage residential development off Trevors Road, which is also included as a Structure Plan area in the Ashburton District Plan. A plan which identifies the two roads now proposed to be named is attached.
- The applicant provided three name options for the roads, with the names as follows:
 - Road 1** (Entrance from Trevors Road) options proposed are: *Strowan Avenue, Holmwood Avenue and Farnham Avenue*
 - Road 2** (Internal cul-de-sac) options are: *Orwell Road or Way, Kilphin Road or Way and Craighburn Road or Way*
- The names have been checked against the Council’s adopted Naming Policy and the Australian/ New Zealand Addressing Standard.

Recommendation

1. **That** the roads to vest in Council as part of Subdivisions SUB21/0029 and SUB21/0062 within the subdivision known as Strowan Fields be named Strowan Avenue and Orwell Way.

Attachment

Appendix 1 Road naming application plan.

Background

The current situation

1. The area in question forms part of a wider development contained within the Trevors Road Outline Development Plan for residential development contained within the Ashburton District Plan.
2. The justification for the names proposed by the applicants is that they are historic names of farms in the area:

Entrance Road

Strowan Avenue (preferred name)

This is also a reflection of the name “Strowan Fields” which the developer uses to describe their development.

The two secondary alternatives are Holmwood Avenue and Farnham Avenue.

Internal Cul-de-sac

Orwell Road/Way, Kilphin Road/Way and Craighburn Road/Way

The applicant has not suggested a preference amongst the three options proposed. Orwell Way has been recommended as it is the first in the list provided.

The use of the suffix “Way” is recommended as it is consistent with the Addressing Standard protocol for cul-de-sacs.

3. It is considered that the preferred names demonstrate a suitable relationship to their environment as expected within the Council’s naming policy. Suffixes have been checked with the protocols within the Naming Standards and are acceptable.

Options analysis

Option One - Do nothing

- This is not a practical option as there are currently no adopted names for the road.

Option Two - Name the road – (Preferred option)

- That the recommended names be adopted.

Legal/policy implications

Legislation (Statutes & Regulations)

- The Local Government Act 1974 [Clause 319\(j\)](#) which relates to the powers of councils in respect to roads and includes naming responsibilities.
- Accordingly, there are no statutory implications other than to inform LINZ and other affected stakeholders of the new name.

Council Strategies, Plans, Policies, Bylaws

- Ashburton District Council has adopted a policy on road naming, the relevant sections of this policy can be found [here](#).

Strategic alignment

4. The recommendation relates to Council’s community outcome of Social because of the following.

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	X	None
Environmental	X	None
Cultural	✓	The appropriate naming of roads has benefit to the character of the area and the identity of the District
Social	✓	The naming by the developer provides a link between them and the development for the future.

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	N/A
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	N/A
Where is the funding coming from?	Costs associated with the naming are borne by the applicant/developer.
Are there any future budget implications?	N/A
Reviewed by Finance	Not required.

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	Inform
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	The recommended option will not require any action to be taken. The applicant will be informed of Council's decision following the Council meeting.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Toni Durham: Strategy & Policy Manager

Appendix 1 Subdivision Naming Plan

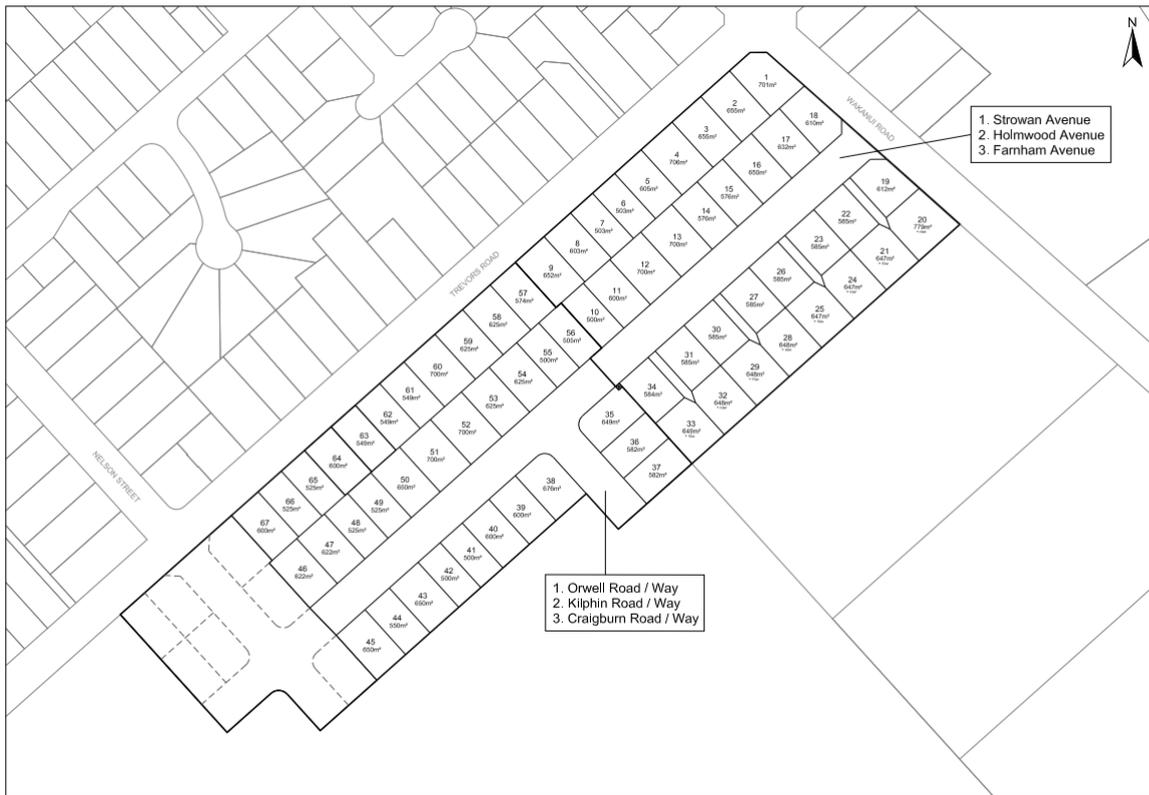


Figure 1: Subdivision layout plan

Figure 2: Subdivision layout plan



Figure 3: Site location emphasised in bright cyan (Hampstead School indicated by star for orientation purposes)

12. Dog Control – Fees and Charges for Registration Period 1 July 22 to 30 June 23

Author *Jane Donaldson, GM Strategy and Compliance*

GM Responsible *Jane Donaldson, GM Strategy and Compliance*

Summary

- The purpose of this report is to recommend that the proposed dog registration and control fees and charges be adopted for the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

Recommendations

1. That Council adopts the dog registration and control fees and charges for 2022/23 as set out in Appendix 1.
2. That the dog registration and control fees and charges for 2022/23 are publicly notified.

Attachment

Appendix 1 Proposed fees and charges 2022-23 (animal control)

Background

1. Section 37 of the Dog Control Act 1996 requires Territorial Authorities (TAs) to prescribe reasonable dog registration and control fees plus associated penalties for the registration year.
2. TAs are also required, at least once during the month preceding the start of the registration year on 1 July, to publicly notify in a newspaper circulating in its district the dog control fees fixed for the registration year. A decision on the fees is therefore required ahead of Council's adoption of the Annual Plan.
3. The recommended increases to the dog control fees, outlined in Appendix 1, were previously agreed at the budget workshops held earlier this year, in order to make some allowance for inflation.

Options analysis

4. **Option 1 – Maintain the Status Quo**
Council could decide to leave the Dog Registration Fees at the 2021/22 levels. This would impact on revenue for the activity and may fail to comply with Council's Revenue and Finance Policy. This is not the recommended option.
5. **Option 2 – Increase the 2022/23 Dog Control fees**
This is the recommended option. This would see Council increase the dog fees in accordance with the discussion at the budget workshops earlier this year.

Legal/policy implications

6. The Dog Control Act 1996 requires TAs to prescribe reasonable dog registration and control fees plus associated penalties for each registration year, and to publicly notify those fees and charges set.

Financial implications

7. Income derived from fees and charges is included in the Annual Plan.

Significance and engagement assessment

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered <i>significant</i> ?	No
Level of significance	Low; not significant
Level of <i>engagement</i> selected	Inform
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	Council will notify the community of the 2021/22 dog control fees using typical media channels.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Toni Durham: Strategy and Policy Manager

21.0 Animal control

Animal control fees are charged under the Dog Control Act 1996. Animal control infringements are determined by statute and can be found in the Dog Control Act 1996.

Details of the ‘Responsible Dog Owner Status’ can be found in Section 4 of Council’s [Dog Control Policy](#).

The Dog Control Act 1996 only requires dogs classified as Menacing to be dealt with by way of muzzling and neutering. However, the Act does allow for increased registration fees to be applied to dogs classified as Dangerous, as well as the muzzling and neutering requirements.”

(H) When the cost of animal control and enforcement and related processes exceeds the stated fee (minimum charge) the Council may recover all additional costs on a time and cost basis. Note: Dogs must be registered by three months of age.

		1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022	1 July 2022– 30 June 2023
21.1	Dog registration fees		
	Disability assist dogs	Free	Free
	Micro-chip fee per dog ^(H)	\$16.00	\$17.00
	Rural dogs*		
	Rural (per 1 st and 2 nd dog)	\$60.00	\$63.00
	Rural (per subsequent dog)	\$28.00	\$30.00
	Late registration penalty fee - rural	\$28.00	\$30.00
	Menacing dog – rural	\$60.00	\$63.00
	Dangerous dog – rural	\$90.00	\$95.00
	Urban dogs		
	Urban un-neutered dog	\$90.00	\$95.00
	Urban de-sexed dog	\$60.00	\$63.00
	Urban de-sexed dog fee reductions will only be given at the commencement of the registration year and upon receipt of a veterinarian's certificate.		
	Responsible dog owners (per dog) – urban only	\$55.00	\$58.00
	Late registration penalty fee – urban	\$42.00	\$44.00
	Menacing dog - urban	\$90.00	\$95.00
	Dangerous dog – urban	\$135.00	\$142.00
	Penalty fee for late registration of urban de-sexed dogs	\$28.00	\$30.00
	Licence to keep three or more dogs (urban)	\$49.00	\$51.00
	Renewal of licence to keep three or more dogs	\$25.00	\$26.00

Dog owners are advised that the fees set out above become due for payment on 1 July each year.

* Rural fees apply to all dogs that are kept on properties within the Rural A, B & C Zones of the Ashburton District Plan. For all other zones the urban dog registration fee will apply.

		1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022	1 July 2022– 30 June 2023
21.2	Impounding fees - dogs		
	First offence	\$86.00	\$90.00
	Second or more offence (per offence)	\$213.00	\$224.00
	Microchip fee ^(H)	\$16.00	\$17.00
	Daily sustenance fee – charged on impound and every 24 hours thereafter	\$16.00	\$17.00
21.3	Impounding fees – stock		
	Stock call-out fee ^(H)	\$123.00	\$129.00
	Impounding fee per head (when stock have to be transported to alternative area for impounding)	\$102.00	\$107.00
	Daily sustenance fee	At cost	At cost

Agenda item 13

TREASURY REPORT

FOR



AS AT 31 MARCH 2022



BANCORP

BANCORP TREASURY SERVICES LIMITED

AUCKLAND • WELLINGTON • CHRISTCHURCH

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1. MARKET OVERVIEW

1.1 GLOBAL MARKETS OVERVIEW (FOR THE MARCH 2022 QUARTER)

Omicron was pushed off the front pages of global newspapers on the 24 February with the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the consequent upward shift in oil prices to as much as USD130 per barrel (from ~USD 85). Pre-existing concerns over inflation and global supply lines were further magnified by this conflict which is likely to have continuing significant effects on many key products such as oil, wheat and nickel. COVID-19's impacts are still considerable in China; its lockdown of Shanghai, with its population of 26 million people, is also impacting global supply lines.

The initial reaction from bond markets to the invasion was to push the US 10-year bond yield well below 2.00%, to as low as 1.68% at the start of March on safe-haven demand and to cut the expectations for US Federal Reserve ("Fed") hikes this year. Subsequently, in response to inflation data showing US headline inflation at a fresh 40 year high of 7.9%, the US 10-year bond yield traded above 2.20% for the first time since mid-2019 and finished the quarter at 2.40%, having been as high as 2.55%.

In reaction to the invasion of Ukraine, the S&P500 share index fell by 5.1% and was 14.5% below the all-time highs of 4,814 seen on 4 January. Subsequently, the US equity markets recovered somewhat as bargain hunters discounted the global impact of the conflict, with the S&P500 recovering around 10% from the late February lows. However, there still remains a significant risk of intra-day swings on every new report from the war zone.

Concerns around inflation and a move away from the 'transitory' view of inflation saw the Fed deliver its first rate hike since 2018 in March but it sent slightly mixed messages in its data forecasts. The Fed lowered its growth projections, and upped its inflation forecasts, but didn't see signs of wage inflation while expecting unemployment to drop to 3.5%. The Fed's dot plot endorsed market pricing, suggesting six further hikes this year.

The People's Bank of China ("PBoC") left its medium-term lending rate unchanged in March when the consensus was for a 5 to 10 basis point cut. However recent data has been positive with industrial production and retail sales numbers doubling expectations at 7.5% and 6.7% year to date respectively. In saying this, these numbers were for February and don't consider recent COVID-19 related lockdowns.

The release of the Reserve Bank of Australia minutes from the March meeting confirmed that the central bank is in no hurry to raise the cash rate stating that it is prepared to wait "*until actual inflation is sustainably within the 2 to 3 per cent target band*". However, the market is increasingly sceptical of these views and is now pricing in multiple rate hikes.

1.2 NEW ZEALAND MARKET OVERVIEW (FOR THE MARCH 2022 QUARTER)

	OCR	90 day	2 years	3 years	5 years	7 years	10 years
31 Dec 2021	0.75%	0.92%	2.17%	2.42%	2.55%	2.60%	2.64%
31 Mar 2022	1.00%	1.61%	3.29%	3.38%	3.39%	3.39%	3.38%
Change	+0.25%	+0.69%	+1.11%	+0.96%	+0.84%	+0.79%	+0.74%

In New Zealand, the market has continued to price in an aggressive response by the RBNZ to contain inflation. Current market pricing has the Official Cash Rate (“OCR”) at 2.25% by July 2022, 3.00% by December 2022 and 3.50% by May 2023, while the 3-month bank bill rate is projected to reach 3.50% by December 2022 and 3.70% by June 2023. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand’s (“RBNZ”) projections for the OCR that were contained in the February *Monetary Policy Statement* have the OCR at 2.20% by December 2022 and 2.80% by June 2023. This very aggressive pricing especially from the markets is the result of expectations that the inflation rate will climb sharply, currently it is at 5.9% with the RBNZ projecting it to increase to 6.6% in the March 2022 quarter, while one local bank sees it at 7.4% for the same period.

No doubt inflation will increase, driven up sharply, primarily by the surge in fuel prices. This will necessitate sharp increases in the OCR, but whether current market pricing proves to be correct is doubted by some. As history shows, both central banks and the markets tend to move too far in easing and tightening expectations, while there are also concerns that New Zealand households will not be able to withstand the already considerable cost of living increases that flow from increasing mortgage rates, fuel and food costs.

Since January 2004, mortgage and personal debt levels have increased from around NZD100 billion to just under NZD350 billion currently according to the RBNZ. To put that in perspective, the 3.25% increase in the OCR over the 2004 to 2007 tightening cycle would have implied a circa NZD3.3 billion transfer from consumption/savings to debt servicing. A move from 0.25% to 3.25% this cycle will imply a circa NZD10.5 billion impact, a 218% increase. As a comparison, since 2004 New Zealand’s GDP has increased from circa NZD140.0 billion to NZD345.0 billion, a 142.8% increase.

Headwinds for the domestic economy include higher mortgage rates, a higher cost of living, supply shortages, the COVID-19 Omicron outbreak, the impact on consumer confidence that a cooling housing market will have and weak business confidence. This is before considering the potential longer term impact of the invasion of Ukraine. On the flipside, unemployment is at record lows and could fall further, and we are seeing signs of wage inflation. New Zealand’s terms of trade remain robust with dairy returns at record levels, and border restrictions are being lifted.

Swap rates have lifted across the yield curve, driven up by sharply higher inflation expectations both in New Zealand and overseas. Over the March quarter the 2 year swap increased from 2.17% to 3.29%, the 5 year swap from 2.55% to 3.38% and the 10 year swap from 2.64% to 3.38%. Whether rates can be sustained at these levels depends on future RBNZ monetary policy action; if the tightening cycle does not materialise to the extent that is currently projected then rates may well decline.

1.3 LOCAL AUTHORITY SECTOR

Listed below are the credit spreads and applicable interest rates as at 31 March for Commercial Paper ("CP"), Floating Rate Notes ("FRN") and Fixed Rate Bonds ("FRB"), at which Ashburton District Council ("ADC") could source debt from the Local Government Funding Agency ("LGFA").

Maturity	Margin	FRN (or CP) Rate	FRB
3 month CP	0.15%	1.75%	N/A
6 month CP	0.15%	2.32%	N/A
April 2023	0.23%	1.83%	2.96%
April 2024	0.26%	1.86%	3.53%
April 2025	0.33%	1.93%	3.70%
April 2026	0.42%	2.03%	3.85%
April 2027	0.49%	2.09%	3.88%
April 2028	0.55%	2.15%	3.97%
April 2029	0.57%	2.17%	4.01%
May 2031	0.61%	2.21%	4.03%
April 2033	0.73%	2.33%	4.11%
May 2035	0.80%	2.40%	4.22%
April 2037	0.84%	2.44%	4.27%

Margins for LGFA debt increased slightly during the quarter as credit markets tightened up in response to the invasion of Ukraine. The yields for both CP and FRNs increased noticeably in line with the increase in the 3 month bank bill rate. The most pronounced increase, however, was in the yields for FRBs, which increased significantly following sharp rises in global bond yields and the New Zealand swap rates. For example, the April 2026 bond yield rose from 1.92% to 3.85% and the May 2031 yield from 3.25% to 4.03%.

2. FIXED INTEREST AND TERM DEPOSIT PORTFOLIOS

2.1 FIXED INTEREST PORTFOLIO

As at 31 March, ADC's Fixed Interest Portfolio ("FIP") had a nominal value of \$2,000,000 and a market value of \$1,953,742. The FIP consisted of two FRBs each with a nominal value of \$1,000,000. The makeup of the FIP as at 31 March, including its valuation, is shown in the following table.

Ashburton District Council				31-Mar-22		
Security	Rating	Maturity Date	Coupon (%)	Nominal	Yield (%)	Value
BNZ	AA-	15-Jun-23	4.10	\$1,000,000	3.35	\$1,020,710
ANZ sub	A-	17-Sep-26	2.999	\$1,000,000	4.71	\$933,032
				\$2,000,000		\$1,953,742

2.2 TERM DEPOSITS

As at 31 March, ADC had one term deposit, details as follows:

Bank	Maturity	Term	Amount	Rate
Westpac Bank	20-Dec-22	365 days	\$10,000,000	2.34%

For reference purposes below are the rates available for corporate bonds which ADC would be able to invest in under the parameters of its Treasury Policy.

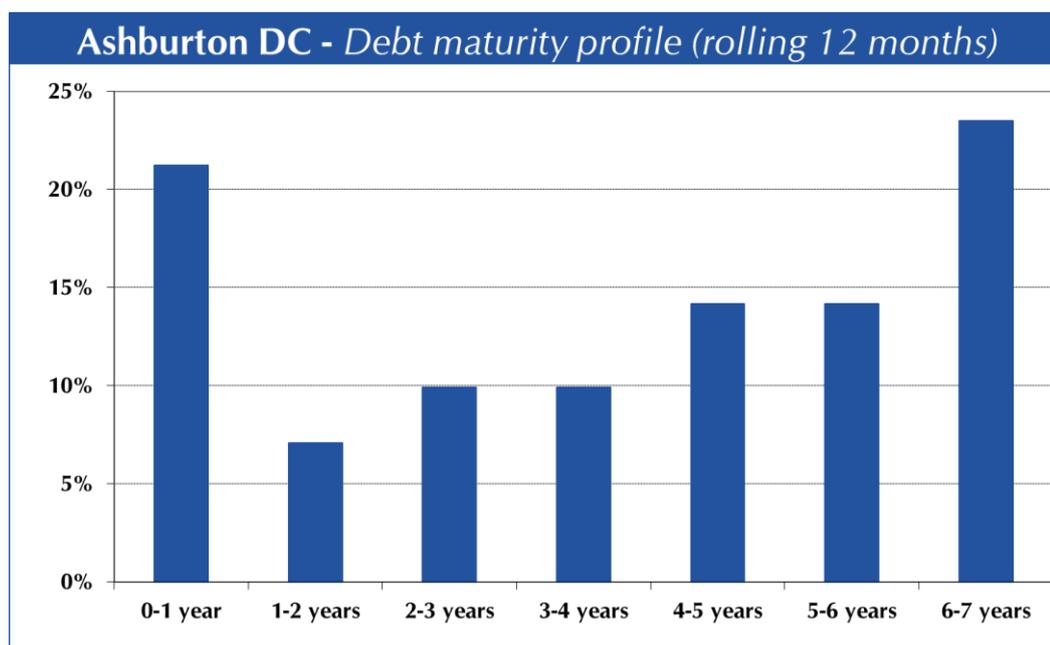
Security	Maturity	Coupon	Rating	Yield
Bank of China (NZ)	17-Oct-22	4.09%	A	2.94%
Genesis	08-Mar-23	5.81%	BBB+	3.20%
BNZ	16-Nov-23	3.65%	AA-	3.67%
Chch City Holdings	27-Nov-24	3.58%	AA-	3.70%
Auckland Council	24-Mar-25	4.18%	AA	3.63%
Fonterra	14-Nov-25	4.13%	A-	4.09%
Wellington Airport	14-Aug-26	2.50%	BBB	4.52%
Housing NZ	05-Oct-26	2.25%	AA+	3.70%
Westpac	16-Feb-27	3.70%	AA-	4.30%

3. DEBT AND HEDGING PROFILES

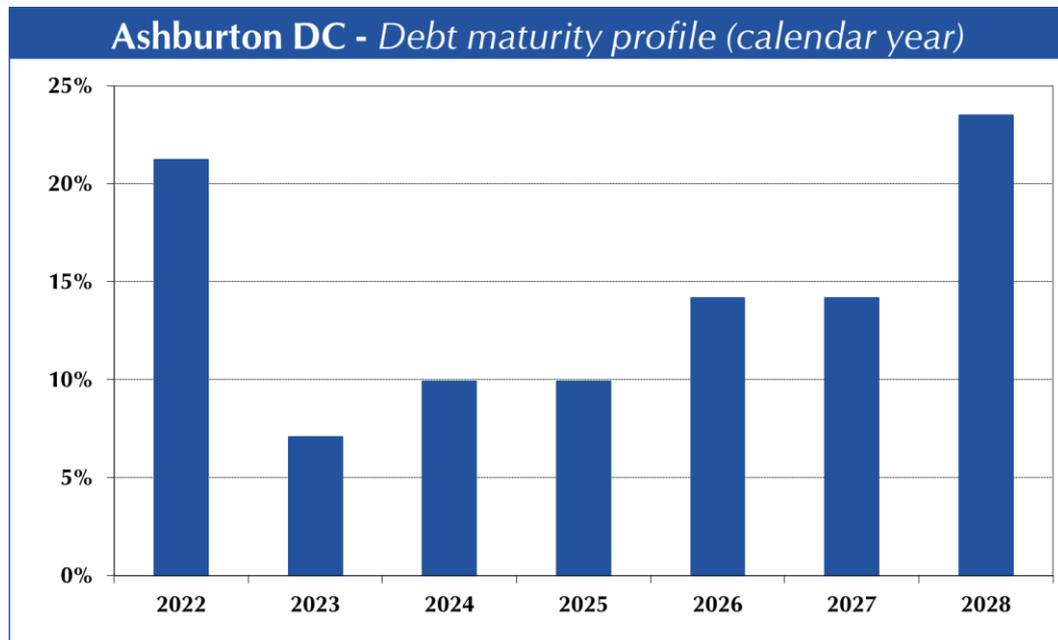
As at 31 March, ADC had total external debt of \$70.6 million. The debt, all of which was sourced from the LGFA, is detailed in the table below.

Instrument	Maturity	Rate	Margin	Amount
LGFA CP	13-Apr-22	0.99%	20 bps	\$10,000,000
LGFA FRN	14-Apr-22	1.56%	59 bps	\$5,000,000
LGFA FRN	15-Apr-23	1.68%	64 bps	\$5,000,000
LGFA FRN	15-Apr-24	1.59%	55 bps	\$5,000,000
LGFA FRN	15-Apr-24	1.26	22 bps	\$2,000,000
LGFA FRN	15-Apr-25	1.41%	37 bps	\$7,000,000
LGFA FRN	15-Apr-26	1.67%	63 bps	\$10,000,000
LGFA FRB	15-Apr-27	1.23%	76 bps	\$5,000,000
LGFA FRB	15-Apr-27	0.97%	69 bps	\$5,000,000
LGFA FRB	15-May-28	2.01%	60 bps	\$16,600,000
			TOTAL	\$70,600,000

ADC's debt maturity profile incorporating all its debt (excluding the bank facility) is depicted in the following graph. ADC's funding maturity profile complies with the guideline in the Liability Management Policy ("LMP"), that states "To avoid a concentration of debt maturity dates, where practicable no more than 50% of total debt can be refinanced in any rolling 12 month period." As at 31 March ADC was complying with this guideline.



The debt maturity profile based on calendar years is depicted in the graph on the following page. The graph shows a spread of maturities between 2022 and 2028.



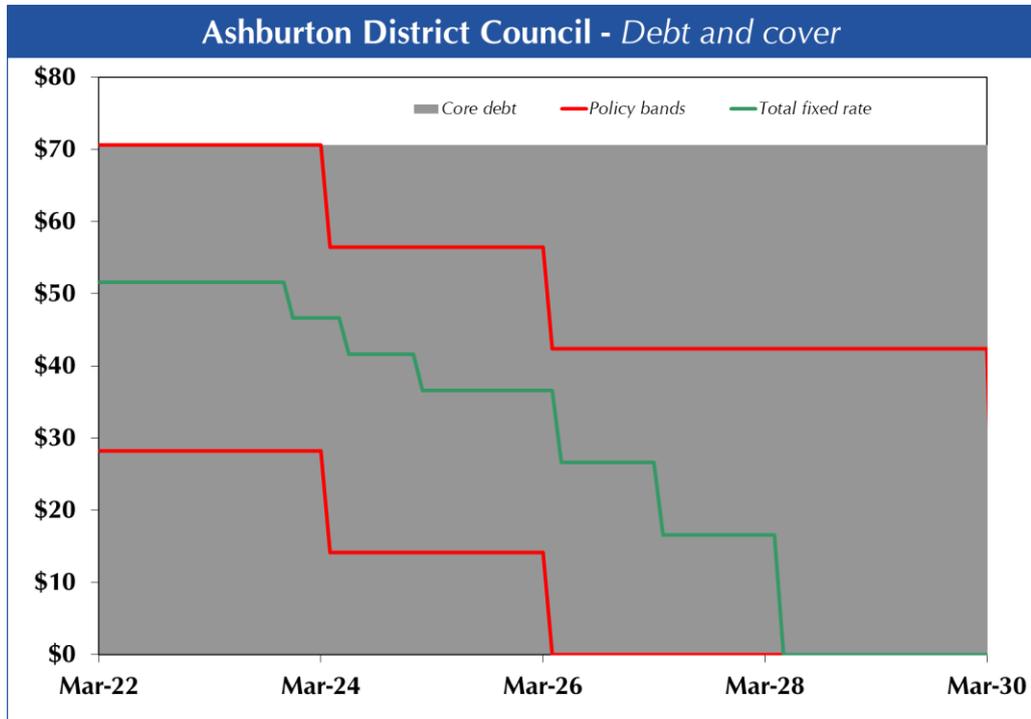
As at 31 March, ADC had four interest rate swaps, all of which were current, details as follows:

Start Date	Maturity Date	Rate	Amount
28-Jun-16	28-Dec-23	3.495%	\$5,000,000
30-Jun-15	28-Jun-24	4.305%	\$5,000,000
17-May-21	17-Feb-25	3.83%	\$5,000,000
17-May-21	15-May-26	2.85%	\$10,000,000
		TOTAL	\$25,000,000

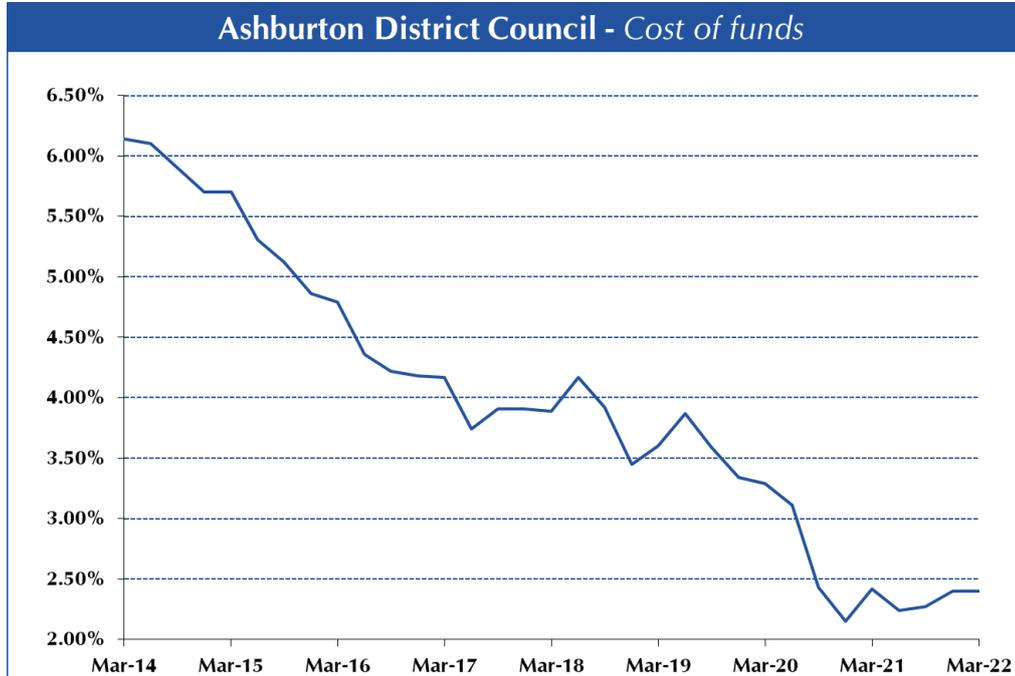
To manage its interest rate exposures, ADC's LMP incorporates fixed rate hedging percentages that specify the minimum and maximum amount of fixed rate cover to which ADC shall adhere. These parameters are as follows:

Fixed Rate Hedging Percentages		
	Minimum Fixed Rate	Maximum Fixed Rate
0-2 years	40%	100%
2-4 years	20%	80%
4-8 years	0%	60%

ADC's hedging profile as at 31 March, incorporating the swaps and the FRBs on issue, is depicted in the graph on the following page. The graph shows that as at 31 March ADC was policy compliant.



As at 31 March, ADC's weighted average cost of funds was 2.40%, unchanged from the end of December. ADC's cost of funds remains lower than a large majority of its peers in the local government sector, which indicates the success of its funding and interest rate risk management programme over the last several years. The cost of funds going back to March 2014 is depicted in the following graph.



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***Ashburton District Council
Financial Variance Report
for the period ending
31 March 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.

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Income and Expenditure – Overview

For period ending 31 March 2022

<p>\$67.31 M Actual YTD Operating Income</p>	<p>\$88.60 M Forecast Full Year Operating Income</p>	<p>-\$21.29 M Variance Operating Income</p>	<p>76% % of Forecast Operating Income</p>
<p>\$52.38 M Actual YTD Operating Expenditure</p>	<p>\$70.65 M Forecast Full Year Operating Expenditure</p>	<p>-\$18.27 M Variance Operating Expenditure</p>	<p>74% % of Forecast Operating Expenditure</p>
<p>\$4.13 M Actual YTD Capital Income</p>	<p>\$25.01 M Forecast Full Year Capital Income</p>	<p>-\$20.88 M Variance Capital Income</p>	<p>17% % of Forecast Capital Income</p>
<p>\$38.52 M Actual YTD Capital Expenditure</p>	<p>\$68.29 M Forecast Full Year Capital Expenditure</p>	<p>-\$29.77 M Variance Capital Expenditure</p>	<p>56% % of Forecast Capital Expenditure</p>
<p>\$0.00 M Actual YTD Loans Repaid</p>	<p>\$4.67 M Forecast Full Year Loans Repaid</p>	<p>-\$4.67 M Variance Loans Repaid</p>	<p>0% % of Forecast Loans Repaid</p>

Income and Expenditure – Summary

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Full Year Budget	Variance	Percentage of Budget
Revenue				
Rates	30,096,338	39,582,245	(9,485,908)	76%
Fees and Charges	8,085,971	9,394,169	(1,308,198)	86%
Subsidies and Grants	16,073,552	27,309,971	(11,236,419)	59%
Finance Income	136,916	50,000	86,916	274%
Other Revenue	4,691,575	5,361,236	(669,661)	88%
Other Sales	1,420,217	966,077	454,139	147%
Development / Financial Contributions	789,217	600,000	189,217	132%
Gain on Sale of Assets	1,183,593	3,363,500	(2,179,907)	35%
Vested Assets	4,828,903	1,969,500	2,859,403	245%
Total Revenue	67,306,281	88,596,699	(21,290,417)	76%
Operating Expenditure				
Payments to Staff and Suppliers	38,410,839	51,661,390	(13,250,551)	74%
Finance Costs	1,340,390	2,264,939	(924,549)	59%
Other Expenses	164,292	192,200	(27,908)	85%
Depreciation	12,465,546	16,533,317	(4,067,770)	75%
Total Expenditure	52,381,068	70,651,846	(18,270,778)	74%
Net operating surplus (deficit)	14,925,213	17,944,853	(3,019,640)	83%
Capital Income				
Loans Raised	0	20,407,678	(20,407,678)	0%
Land Sales	4,121,468	4,500,000	(378,532)	92%
Other Asset Sales & Disposals	9,884	100,000	(90,116)	10%
Total Capital Income	4,131,351	25,007,678	(20,876,326)	17%
Capital Expenditure				
Infrastructural Assets	10,492,948	16,632,284	(6,139,336)	63%
Cyclic Renewals	7,930,216	15,942,855	(8,012,639)	50%
Land	8,910	0	8,910	0%
Plant	671,521	872,787	(201,266)	77%
Additions/Alterations	13,838,671	26,084,964	(12,246,293)	53%
Other Assets	5,575,923	8,757,846	(3,181,923)	64%
Total capital expenditure	38,518,190	68,290,736	(29,772,547)	56%
Loan Repayments	0	4,671,875	(4,671,875)	0%
Total capital to be funded	34,386,838	47,954,934	(13,568,096)	72%

Transportation – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Footpaths	1,026,355	1,254,405	(228,050)	82%	No
Roading	12,841,093	17,230,934	(4,389,841)	75%	No
	13,867,448	18,485,339	(4,617,891)	75%	
Operating Expenditure					
Footpaths	918,721	1,254,405	(335,684)	73%	No
Roading	13,395,685	13,716,467	(320,782)	98%	Yes
	14,314,406	14,970,872	(656,466)	96%	
Capital Income					
Footpaths	0	70,988	(70,988)	0%	
Roading	0	2,743,292	(2,743,292)	0%	No
	0	2,814,280	(2,814,280)	0%	
Capital Expenditure					
Footpaths	1,039,388	838,668	200,720	124%	Yes
Roading	8,499,175	14,748,296	(6,249,120)	58%	Yes
	9,538,563	15,586,964	(6,048,400)	61%	
Loan Repayments					
Footpaths	0	59,922	(59,922)	0%	
Roading	0	105,804	(105,804)	0%	No
	0	165,726	(165,726)	0%	
<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	1,965,898	836,500	1,129,398	235%	

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

Transportation – Operating Expenditure

Roading **\$320,782F**

Reason for variance

This expenditure includes the emergency work for both the May Flood Event and the July rainfall event. Original Council budget for this work was \$50k. The additional Council share of the Emergency Works funding approved by Waka Kotahi has been funded as resolved by Council in December That Council funds the roading emergency works (from the May 2021 and July 2021 rain events) by redirecting \$582,115 from the budgeted Year 1 Low Cost - Low Risk Improvements funding, with the balance of \$961,793 to be allocated from Council's disaster 'self'-insurance reserve. Other than this expenditure is tracking along close to YTD budget.

Transportation – Capital Expenditure

Footpaths **\$200,720U**

Reason for variance

This footpath capital expenditure is part of the CBD revitalisation project. With the practical completion of that project there will be minimal additional capital expenditure this year.

Roading **\$6,249,120F**

Reason for variance

The budget for roading capital expenditure includes the full amount requested from Waka Kotahi for the Low Cost - Low Risk projects. With only 50% of the requested amount approved there will be under expenditure at the end of 2021/22 year.

Drinking Water – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Group Water Supplies	3,766,467	4,819,241	(1,052,774)	78%	No
Methven/Springfield Water Supply	166,527	227,238	(60,711)	73%	
Montalto Water Supply	230,251	304,287	(74,036)	76%	
Lyndhurst Water Supply	13,428	16,561	(3,133)	81%	
Barhill Water Supply	3,140	4,486	(1,345)	70%	
	<u>4,179,814</u>	<u>5,371,813</u>	<u>(1,191,999)</u>	<u>78%</u>	
Operating Expenditure					
Group Water Supplies	3,619,756	4,664,401	(1,044,645)	78%	No
Methven/Springfield Water Supply	147,617	230,067	(82,450)	64%	
Montalto Water Supply	221,012	306,540	(85,527)	72%	
Lyndhurst Water Supply	3,196	3,513	(318)	91%	
Barhill Water Supply	949	1,061	(113)	89%	
	<u>3,992,530</u>	<u>5,205,582</u>	<u>(1,213,053)</u>	<u>77%</u>	
Capital Income					
Group Water Supplies	0	4,899,204	(4,899,204)	0%	No
Methven/Springfield Water Supply	0	375,099	(375,099)	0%	No
	<u>0</u>	<u>5,274,303</u>	<u>(5,274,303)</u>	<u>0%</u>	
Capital Expenditure					
Group Water Supplies	1,059,144	6,173,251	(5,114,108)	17%	Yes
Methven/Springfield Water Supply	29,563	484,947	(455,384)	6%	No
Montalto Water Supply	24,967	65,000	(40,033)	38%	
	<u>1,113,674</u>	<u>6,723,198</u>	<u>(5,609,524)</u>	<u>17%</u>	
Loan Repayments					
Group Water Supplies	0	470,896	(470,896)	0%	No
Methven/Springfield Water Supply	0	6,937	(6,937)	0%	
Lyndhurst Water Supply	0	13,048	(13,048)	0%	
Barhill Water Supply	0	3,425	(3,425)	0%	
	<u>0</u>	<u>494,306</u>	<u>(494,306)</u>	<u>0%</u>	
<i>The above financials include the following:</i>					
Development Contributions	206,945	172,952	33,993	120%	
<i>The above financials do not include the following:</i>					
Vested Assets	314,564	301,000	13,564	105%	

Drinking Water – Capital Expenditure

Group Water Supplies

\$5,114,108F

Reason for variance

Any favourable variance in this area will be influenced by timing of a number of larger scale projects.

The current status of the relevant projects is as follows:

- Methven reservoir – The site works are well-advanced but the kitset steel panels are now expected in the country late May. The delays here are related to global supply chain issues.
- Methven meters installation – The large order for smart meters was made in Sept 2021 and the shipment is expected to arrive in the country in May.
- Methven membrane treatment upgrade - Physical works on the balance of the membrane water treatment plant is unlikely to proceed in the current year, but there is expected to be an advanced payment required on the membrane equipment at the time of placement of the order (May).

Wastewater – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Ashburton Wastewater	7,492,777	8,357,093	(864,316)	90%	Yes
Methven Wastewater	365,462	394,239	(28,777)	93%	
Rakaia Wastewater	238,275	336,622	(98,347)	71%	
	8,096,515	9,087,954	(991,439)	89%	
Operating Expenditure					
Ashburton Wastewater	2,844,479	4,059,841	(1,215,362)	70%	No
Methven Wastewater	253,424	392,599	(139,174)	65%	No
Rakaia Wastewater	268,691	338,663	(69,972)	79%	
	3,366,595	4,791,103	(1,424,508)	70%	
Capital Income					
Ashburton Wastewater	0	5,900,619	(5,900,619)	0%	No
Methven Wastewater	0	276,088	(276,088)	0%	No
Rakaia Wastewater	0	54,962	(54,962)	0%	
	0	6,231,669	(6,231,669)	0%	
Capital Expenditure					
Ashburton Wastewater	6,964,541	11,284,862	(4,320,321)	62%	Yes
Methven Wastewater	625	442,363	(441,738)	0%	No
Rakaia Wastewater	11,932	166,318	(154,386)	7%	No
	6,977,098	11,893,543	(4,916,445)	59%	
Loan Repayments					
Ashburton Wastewater	0	911,137	(911,137)	0%	No
Methven Wastewater	0	12,443	(12,443)	0%	
Rakaia Wastewater	0	45,818	(45,818)	0%	
	0	969,398	(969,398)	0%	
<i>The above financials include the following:</i>					
Capital Services Contribution	371,281	330,080	41,201	112%	
<i>The above financials do not include the following:</i>					
Vested Assets	623,154	480,000	143,154	130%	

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

Wastewater – Operating Income

Ashburton Wastewater

\$864,316U***Reason for variance***

The Capital Services Contribution is tracking well ahead of budget at this point and may result in a favourable variance at year end of approximately \$150,000. Primarily due to higher than forecast development activity.

Wastewater – Capital Expenditure

Ashburton Wastewater

\$4,320,321F***Reason for variance***

There is forecast favourable variance of ~\$1.8M associated with the NW Ashburton wastewater servicing project. Delays in completing the detailed design and finalising the land access have both contributed to delays getting the physical works started. The physical works contract is to be tendered on 12 May.

There is a forecast favourable variance of ~\$0.7M for this year's wastewater renewals. This is also due to delays with the professional services phase. The cyclic renewals are expected to commence mid-May.

Stormwater – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Ashburton Stormwater	890,971	1,144,014	(253,043)	78%	No
Methven Stormwater	85,639	110,298	(24,659)	78%	
Rakaia Stormwater	47,869	62,072	(14,203)	77%	
Hinds Stormwater	8,915	11,758	(2,843)	76%	
Rural Stormwater	39,713	51,139	(11,426)	78%	
	1,073,106	1,379,281	(306,175)	78%	
Operating Expenditure					
Ashburton Stormwater	663,167	1,174,174	(511,007)	56%	No
Methven Stormwater	57,208	111,057	(53,849)	52%	
Rakaia Stormwater	28,509	62,358	(33,849)	46%	
Hinds Stormwater	3,908	11,758	(7,850)	33%	
Rural Stormwater	4,054	51,139	(47,085)	8%	
	756,845	1,410,485	(653,640)	54%	
Capital Expenditure					
Ashburton Stormwater	152,929	86,936	65,993	176%	
Methven Stormwater	0	1,462	(1,462)	0%	
	152,929	88,399	64,530	173%	
Loan Repayments					
Ashburton Stormwater	0	263,647	(263,647)	0%	No
Methven Stormwater	0	7,539	(7,539)	0%	
	0	271,186	(271,186)	0%	
<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	244,240	352,000	(107,760)	69%	

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

Stockwater – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Stockwater	777,523	1,038,366	(260,843)	75%	No
	<u>777,523</u>	<u>1,038,366</u>	<u>(260,843)</u>	<u>75%</u>	
Operating Expenditure					
Stockwater	995,526	1,039,213	(43,687)	96%	
	<u>995,526</u>	<u>1,039,213</u>	<u>(43,687)</u>	<u>96%</u>	
Capital Expenditure					
Stockwater	30,972	317,371	(286,399)	10%	Yes
	<u>30,972</u>	<u>317,371</u>	<u>(286,399)</u>	<u>10%</u>	
Loan Repayments					
Stockwater	0	9,174	(9,174)	0%	
	<u>0</u>	<u>9,174</u>	<u>(9,174)</u>	<u>0%</u>	

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

Stockwater – Capital Expenditure

Stockwater

\$286,399F

Reason for variance

The budget relates to the provision of fish screens at some of our intakes. This work is not being progressed at this time.

Waste Reduction & Recycling – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Refuse Collection	1,830,457	2,335,906	(505,449)	78%	No
Refuse Management	3,315,587	4,398,430	(1,082,844)	75%	No
	<u>5,146,044</u>	<u>6,734,336</u>	<u>(1,588,292)</u>	<u>76%</u>	
Operating Expenditure					
Refuse Collection	1,807,542	2,159,532	(351,990)	84%	No
Refuse Management	3,422,526	4,372,994	(950,469)	78%	No
	<u>5,230,068</u>	<u>6,532,526</u>	<u>(1,302,459)</u>	<u>80%</u>	
Capital Income					
Refuse Management	9,036	296,570	(287,534)	3%	No
	<u>9,036</u>	<u>296,570</u>	<u>(287,534)</u>	<u>3%</u>	
Capital Expenditure					
Refuse Collection	3,410	61,718	(58,308)	6%	
Refuse Management	169,830	530,906	(361,077)	32%	Yes
	<u>173,239</u>	<u>592,624</u>	<u>(419,385)</u>	<u>29%</u>	
Loan Repayments					
Refuse Collection	0	1,511	(1,511)	0%	
Refuse Management	0	36,103	(36,103)	0%	
	<u>0</u>	<u>37,614</u>	<u>(37,614)</u>	<u>0%</u>	

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

Waste Reduction & Recycling – Capital Expenditure

Refuse Management

\$361,077F

In the 2021/2022 financial year \$187,818 was budgeted for the Cardboard bunker roof. The project has been completed and the whole budget spent however due to timing (and dates of claims) a total of \$117,986 of these costs fell into the 2020/2021 financial year. The balance of \$69,832 sits in the current financial year which will leave a permanent variance to budget of \$117,986.

Recreation Facilities – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Ashburton Museum and Art Gallery	1,009,842	1,286,207	(276,365)	79%	No
Library	1,169,491	1,565,122	(395,631)	75%	No
Recreation Facilities and Services	4,155,566	6,318,242	(2,162,676)	66%	Yes
	<u>6,334,899</u>	<u>9,169,570</u>	<u>(2,834,671)</u>	<u>69%</u>	
Operating Expenditure					
Ashburton Museum and Art Gallery	1,135,682	1,594,386	(458,703)	71%	No
Library	1,012,801	1,523,971	(511,169)	66%	No
Recreation Facilities and Services	4,704,598	6,603,228	(1,898,630)	71%	No
	<u>6,853,082</u>	<u>9,721,585</u>	<u>(2,868,503)</u>	<u>70%</u>	
Capital Expenditure					
Ashburton Museum and Art Gallery	4,900	77,718	(72,818)	6%	
Library	115,613	197,640	(82,027)	58%	
Recreation Facilities and Services	49,887	251,651	(201,764)	20%	No
	<u>170,400</u>	<u>527,009</u>	<u>(356,610)</u>	<u>32%</u>	
Loan Repayments					
Recreation Facilities and Services	0	6,846	(6,846)	0%	
	<u>0</u>	<u>6,846</u>	<u>(6,846)</u>	<u>0%</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

Recreation Facilities – Operating Income

Recreation Facilities and Services

\$2,162,676U***Reason for variance***

Operating Income is forecasting a permanent variance due to the previously identified Covid-19 impacts of lockdowns, level 2 and red restrictions and vaccine pass restrictions resulting in lower patronage.

Whilst the facility is now seeing a return to busier times the proposed changes in the EANC budget for the 22/23 FY will produce a more realistic outcome. The Recreation Services team continue to work on programmes and service improvements to boost facility interest and revenue.

Recreation & Community Services – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Public Conveniences	418,445	544,186	(125,741)	77%	No
Elderly Persons Housing	501,683	547,090	(45,408)	92%	
Memorial Halls	219,353	321,678	(102,325)	68%	No
Reserves and Camping Grounds	705,936	940,165	(234,229)	75%	No
Reserve Boards	427,580	633,507	(205,927)	67%	No
Community Safety	46,945	57,491	(10,546)	82%	
	<u>2,319,942</u>	<u>3,044,117</u>	<u>(724,175)</u>	<u>76%</u>	
Operating Expenditure					
Public Conveniences	453,648	545,083	(91,435)	83%	
Elderly Persons Housing	567,741	518,790	48,951	109%	
Memorial Halls	468,034	610,910	(142,876)	77%	No
Reserves and Camping Grounds	652,898	1,041,966	(389,068)	63%	No
Reserve Boards	453,206	695,526	(242,320)	65%	No
Community Safety	42,272	57,491	(15,219)	74%	
	<u>2,637,799</u>	<u>3,469,766</u>	<u>(831,967)</u>	<u>76%</u>	
Capital Income					
Public Conveniences	0	215,801	(215,801)	0%	No
Elderly Persons Housing	0	145,608	(145,608)	0%	No
Reserves and Camping Grounds	0	1,482,252	(1,482,252)	0%	No
	<u>0</u>	<u>1,843,661</u>	<u>(1,843,661)</u>	<u>0%</u>	
Capital Expenditure					
Public Conveniences	14,604	581,447	(566,843)	3%	No
Elderly Persons Housing	3,761	204,000	(200,239)	2%	Yes
Memorial Halls	5,598	10,000	(4,402)	56%	
Reserves and Camping Grounds	9,785	1,600,000	(1,590,215)	1%	Yes
Reserve Boards	20,111	54,000	(33,889)	37%	
	<u>53,859</u>	<u>2,449,447</u>	<u>(2,395,588)</u>	<u>2%</u>	
Loan Repayments					
Public Conveniences	0	6,942	(6,942)	0%	
Reserves and Camping Grounds	0	1,200	(1,200)	0%	
Reserve Boards	0	40,000	(40,000)	0%	
	<u>0</u>	<u>48,142</u>	<u>(48,142)</u>	<u>0%</u>	
<i>The above financials include the following:</i>					
Development Contributions	700	0	700	0%	
<i>The above financials do not include the following:</i>					
Vested Assets	1,681,048	0	1,681,048	0%	

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

Recreation & Community Services – Capital Expenditure

Elderly Persons Housing

\$200,239F***Reason for variance***

There will be a permanent variance at year end as the upgrading of units has been budgeted under capital however the nature of the work is operational.

Reserves and Camping Grounds

\$1,590,215F***Reason for variance***

\$1,500,000 was budgeted for the car park for the new civic building, it is estimated \$1,400,000 will remain unspent at year end and be subject to a carryover request. \$100,000 budgeted for Rakaia Memorial Hall for earthquake strengthening will remain unspent at year end. Decisions on the earthquake strengthening of this hall will be subject to a council workshop.

Economic Development – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Commercial Property	6,956,293	18,567,783	(11,611,489)	37%	Yes
Business & Economic Development	701,409	809,534	(108,125)	87%	No
District Promotion	191,033	247,821	(56,788)	77%	
Forestry	659,733	(86,729)	746,462	-761%	Yes
	<u>8,508,468</u>	<u>19,538,409</u>	<u>(11,029,941)</u>	<u>44%</u>	
Operating Expenditure					
Commercial Property	3,778,824	5,046,466	(1,267,642)	75%	No
Business & Economic Development	743,756	992,509	(248,753)	75%	No
District Promotion	161,059	247,821	(86,762)	65%	
Forestry	718,103	370,452	347,651	194%	Yes
	<u>5,401,742</u>	<u>6,657,247</u>	<u>(1,255,506)</u>	<u>81%</u>	
Capital Income					
Commercial Property	4,089,968	6,633,623	(2,543,655)	62%	No
Forestry	31,500	0	31,500	0%	
	<u>4,121,468</u>	<u>6,633,623</u>	<u>(2,512,155)</u>	<u>62%</u>	
Capital Expenditure					
Commercial Property	13,132,758	23,399,000	(10,266,242)	56%	Yes
	<u>13,132,758</u>	<u>23,399,000</u>	<u>(10,266,242)</u>	<u>56%</u>	
Loan Repayments					
Commercial Property	0	2,332,772	(2,332,772)	0%	No
	<u>0</u>	<u>2,332,772</u>	<u>(2,332,772)</u>	<u>0%</u>	

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

Economic Development – Operating Income

Commercial Property **\$11,611,489U**

Reason for variance

It is expected that not all of the \$13,000,000 provincial growth fund income will be received in the current financial year. As at the end of March \$4,000,000 had been claimed for and received.

Forestry **\$746,462F**

Reason for variance

Additional income has been generated from salvage logging following the wind damage event in September. Salvage logging will be completed in April and the remaining harvesting program should be completed by May. A further \$250K of log sales is expected by the end of the financial year. This is a permanent variance.

The negative budget for the year is due to forestry income being a rates contributor.

Economic Development – Operating Expenditure

Forestry **\$347,651U**

Reason for variance

Additional expenditure was required to complete salvage logging following the wind damage event in September. This expenditure was especially associated with a delivered log sale with Port Blakely from the Diamond Town plantation near Staveley which is now complete. Some further additional expenditure associated with remaining harvesting program but this is not expected to exceed \$50K. This is a permanent variance.

Economic Development – Capital Expenditure

Commercial Property **\$10,266,242F**

Reason for variance

There is indication that due to delays in construction of the Library and Civic Centre not all of the budgeted amount for capital expenditure will be spent at year end.

Parks & Open Spaces – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Cemeteries	479,624	568,866	(89,242)	84%	
Parks and Recreation	3,802,886	4,331,009	(528,123)	88%	No
	<u>4,282,510</u>	<u>4,899,875</u>	<u>(617,365)</u>	<u>87%</u>	
Operating Expenditure					
Cemeteries	417,914	568,866	(150,952)	73%	No
Parks and Recreation	2,574,403	3,598,156	(1,023,753)	72%	No
	<u>2,992,317</u>	<u>4,167,022</u>	<u>(1,174,705)</u>	<u>72%</u>	
Capital Income					
Cemeteries	0	68,444	(68,444)	0%	
Parks and Recreation	0	1,197,033	(1,197,033)	0%	Yes
	<u>0</u>	<u>1,265,477</u>	<u>(1,265,477)</u>	<u>0%</u>	
Capital Expenditure					
Cemeteries	103,066	108,455	(5,389)	95%	
Parks and Recreation	1,154,555	2,742,509	(1,587,954)	42%	Yes
	<u>1,257,621</u>	<u>2,850,964</u>	<u>(1,593,343)</u>	<u>44%</u>	
Loan Repayments					
Cemeteries	0	2,121	(2,121)	0%	
Parks and Recreation	0	80,681	(80,681)	0%	
	<u>0</u>	<u>82,802</u>	<u>(82,802)</u>	<u>0%</u>	

The above financials include the following:

Development Contributions	700	0	700	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

Parks and Open Spaces – Capital Income

Parks and Recreation **\$1,197,033U**

Reason for variance

There will be a permanent variance from the loan funded \$1,112,000 for Baring Square East upgrade/redevelopment project. This is due to the timing of works.

Parks and Open Spaces – Capital Expenditure

Parks and Recreation **\$1,587,954F**

Reason for variance

There will be a permanent variance of approximately \$400,000 due to the Domain Promenade project not being progressed at this time this is due to insufficient allocated funding to enable project completion now that the scope is defined. In addition \$285,000 budgeted for the New Domain Driveway project is currently on hold due to insufficient funding allocation. The \$209,000 budgeted for Pond Edging will now also be completed in 2022/2023 financial year.

There may be additional unspent capital expenditure from the \$1,000,000 allocated for the Baring Square East upgrade/redevelopment project. Work is scheduled to commence this winter and the balance of work will occur in the 2022/23 financial year.

These variances will be subject to a carryover request at year end.

Community Governance & Decision Making – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Council	2,261,095	2,964,663	(703,568)	76%	No
Methven Community Board	98,326	128,875	(30,549)	76%	
Youth Council	20,521	12,733	7,788	161%	
Community Grants Funding	2,245,138	1,985,863	259,275	113%	No
Water Zone Committee	187,977	255,941	(67,964)	73%	
	<u>4,813,057</u>	<u>5,348,075</u>	<u>(535,018)</u>	<u>90%</u>	
Operating Expenditure					
Council	2,173,999	2,974,893	(800,894)	73%	No
Methven Community Board	80,494	145,875	(65,381)	55%	
Youth Council	15,076	11,733	3,343	128%	
Community Grants Funding	1,451,017	1,675,039	(224,022)	87%	No
Water Zone Committee	62,824	430,566	(367,743)	15%	No
	<u>3,783,409</u>	<u>5,238,107</u>	<u>(1,454,698)</u>	<u>72%</u>	
Loan Repayments					
Community Grants Funding	0	99,000	(99,000)	0%	
Water Zone Committee	0	18,000	(18,000)	0%	
	<u>0</u>	<u>117,000</u>	<u>(117,000)</u>	<u>0%</u>	

The above financials include the following:

Development Contributions	890,874	503,000	387,874	177%
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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

Environmental Services – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Environmental Health	240,997	334,061	(93,063)	72%	
Building Regulation	2,091,979	2,091,513	466	100%	
Emergency Management	95,830	126,019	(30,189)	76%	
Liquor Licensing	194,481	198,918	(4,437)	98%	
Land Information Memorandum	106,668	98,856	7,812	108%	
Parking	132,898	290,777	(157,879)	46%	Yes
Animal Control	457,126	507,621	(50,496)	90%	
Resource Consents	595,610	699,368	(103,757)	85%	No
Monitoring and Enforcement	140,930	203,057	(62,127)	69%	
Planning	460,181	618,713	(158,533)	74%	No
	<u>4,516,701</u>	<u>5,168,903</u>	<u>(652,202)</u>	<u>87%</u>	
Operating Expenditure					
Environmental Health	183,786	264,050	(80,264)	70%	
Building Regulation	1,838,821	2,091,513	(252,692)	88%	No
Emergency Management	180,735	125,486	55,250	144%	
Liquor Licensing	139,636	198,918	(59,283)	70%	
Land Information Memorandum	74,511	98,856	(24,345)	75%	
Parking	186,314	290,777	(104,463)	64%	No
Animal Control	365,456	506,621	(141,165)	72%	No
Resource Consents	549,978	699,368	(149,389)	79%	No
Monitoring and Enforcement	187,041	272,567	(85,526)	69%	
Planning	297,159	490,605	(193,446)	61%	No
	<u>4,003,436</u>	<u>5,038,760</u>	<u>(1,035,324)</u>	<u>79%</u>	
Capital Expenditure					
Parking	12,774	0	12,774	0%	
Animal Control	866	0	866	0%	
	<u>13,640</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13,640</u>	<u>0%</u>	
Loan Repayments					
Animal Control	0	8,800	(8,800)	0%	
Planning	0	128,109	(128,109)	0%	No
	<u>0</u>	<u>136,909</u>	<u>(136,909)</u>	<u>0%</u>	

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

Environmental Services – Operating Income

Parking **\$157,879U**

Reason for variance

The income from coin operated stand-alone parking meters has ceased following the removal of all stand-alone meters in the CBD and their replacement with sensor controlled timed parking. Infringement income was also affected by the Government's introduction of a grace period for Warrants of Fitness and vehicle registration. The grace period for WOFs ended at Christmas and vehicle registration at 1 May 2022. The lone pay and display unit serving the Cass St car-park continues to generate some parking revenue.

Miscellaneous, Dividends & Internal Overheads – Income & Expenditure Report

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	Permanent Variance
Operating Income					
Non Allocated	135,947	0	135,947	0%	No
Dividends	717,000	50,000	667,000	1434%	Yes
Library and Civic Centre	393,549	335,228	58,321	117%	
Leadership Team	1,172,524	1,610,291	(437,766)	73%	No
People & Capability	688,741	997,439	(308,698)	69%	No
Information Systems	2,534,942	3,192,950	(658,008)	79%	No
Customer Services	480,394	666,317	(185,923)	72%	No
Treasury	885,229	1,318,176	(432,947)	67%	No
Rates	422,853	754,880	(332,027)	56%	No
Community Relations	622,267	873,643	(251,376)	71%	No
Communications	580,286	697,060	(116,774)	83%	No
Property Administration	924,107	1,544,047	(619,940)	60%	No
Service Delivery	3,329,820	3,656,081	(326,261)	91%	No
Parks Administration	2,101,845	3,226,790	(1,124,945)	65%	No
Plant Operations	699,289	832,377	(133,087)	84%	No
	15,688,794	19,755,279	(4,066,486)	79%	
Operating Expenditure					
Non Allocated	104,603	0	104,603	0%	No
Dividends	7,934	50,000	(42,066)	16%	
Library and Civic Centre	393,549	335,229	58,321	117%	
Leadership Team	1,172,524	1,610,291	(437,766)	73%	No
People & Capability	688,741	1,135,635	(446,894)	61%	No
Information Systems	2,534,942	3,202,450	(667,508)	79%	No
Customer Services	480,393	666,317	(185,923)	72%	No
Treasury	885,230	1,318,176	(432,947)	67%	No
Rates	420,752	754,880	(334,128)	56%	No
Community Relations	622,267	1,000,507	(378,240)	62%	No
Communications	580,286	838,355	(258,069)	69%	No
Property Administration	924,107	1,544,047	(619,940)	60%	No
Service Delivery	3,329,156	3,655,831	(326,675)	91%	No
Parks Administration	2,101,885	3,223,790	(1,121,905)	65%	No
Plant Operations	662,910	832,377	(169,467)	80%	No
	14,909,280	20,167,885	(5,258,605)	74%	
Capital Income					
Library and Civic Centre	848	0	848	0%	
Information Systems	0	175,000	(175,000)	0%	No
Plant Operations	0	100,000	(100,000)	0%	No
	848	275,000	(274,152)	0%	
Capital Expenditure					
Library and Civic Centre	1,898	0	1,898	0%	
Information Systems	396,836	1,295,456	(898,620)	31%	Yes
Plant Operations	671,521	872,787	(201,266)	77%	No
	1,070,255	2,168,243	(1,097,988)	49%	
<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%	
<i>The above financials do not include appropriations - to and from activities</i>					

Miscellaneous, Dividends & Internal Overheads – Operating Income

Dividends **\$667,000F**

Reason for variance

A dividend of \$700,000 has been received from ACL relating to the financial year ending June 2021 which is significantly higher than budgeted due to a record turnover for the year.

Miscellaneous, Dividends & Internal Overheads – Capital Expenditure

Information Systems **\$898,620F**

Reason for variance

Outstanding commitments, including some for the new building are yet to be received due to delays in supply these are yet to be received and it is possible that not all the budgeted amount for capital expenditure will be spent at year end.

Due to individual item value and although purchased in bulk, some desktop equipment while purchased via capital funding have now been re-assigned as operational.

Loan Repayments

For period ending 31 March 2022

	Actual YTD	Budget Full Year	Variance	Percentage of Budget	
Loan Repayments	0	4,671,875	(4,671,875)	0%	<i>No</i>

Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2022

	YTD Actual	2021 Actual
Public Equity		
Ratepayers Equity	487,919,793	474,043,000
Revaluation Reserves	250,814,687	250,814,687
Funds and Reserves	66,560,313	66,560,313
	805,294,793	791,418,000
Non-Current Liabilities		
External Loans	70,600,000	70,600,000
Other Term Liabilities	2,468,715	2,468,715
	73,068,715	73,068,715
Current Liabilities		
Trade Creditors	1,861,718	2,219,481
GST	(356,776)	(1,319,885)
Deposits & Bonds	1,120,104	1,050,771
Other Current Liabilities	(1,694,039)	613,711
Accrued Liabilities	5,895,795	11,047,207
	6,826,804	13,611,285
Total Equity & Liabilities	885,190,318	878,098,000
Fixed Assets	151,053,250	153,322,844
Infrastructural Assets	643,976,245	654,065,521
Work in Progress	57,389,573	25,475,999
Advances	561,763	561,763
Shares	9,092,015	9,074,015
Current Assets		
Cash & Bank	8,819,240	24,672,000
Cash Investments	12,000,000	1,000,000
Receivables	396,315	5,534,120
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(121,463)	(121,463)
Stock	53,257	53,257
Accruals	1,650,894	3,909,078
Other Current Assets	319,229	550,866
	23,117,472	35,597,858
Total Assets	885,190,318	878,098,000

Net Debt and Borrowings

As at 31 March 2022

Net Debt



External Borrowing

	Year to Date Amount	Yield %		Maturity
Local Government Funding				
LGFA 2021	10,000,000	0.99	Floating	13-Apr-22
LGFA 2020	5,000,000	1.56	Floating	14-Apr-22
LGFA 2017	5,000,000	1.68	Floating	15-Apr-23
LGFA 2020 Coupon	5,000,000	1.59	Floating	15-Apr-24
LGFA 2018	2,000,000	1.26	Floating	15-Apr-24
LGFA 2021	7,000,000	1.41	Floating	15-Apr-25
LGFA 2020	10,000,000	1.67	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
Total External Funding	70,600,000			

Borrowing by Activity

As at 31 March 2022

Activity	External Borrowing	Internal Borrowing
Community Facilities & Support		1,129,667
Commercial Property	35,115,864	5,547,790
Wastewater	17,392,940	2,703,879
Drinking Water	9,435,991	-
Environmental Services	146,201	823,714
Stormwater	3,025,603	411,679
Cemeteries	1,605,448	47,633
Water Resources	379,360	-
Arts & Culture	2,376,000	-
Refuse and Recycling	523,594	81,854
Stockwater	184,000	53,915
Roading	287,000	2,832,093
Footpaths	-	744,250
Recreation Facilities	128,000	72,036
Civic Building	-	43,794
Camping		18,073
Public Conveniences		191,054
Reserve Boards	-	730,000
Total	70,600,000	15,431,430

Council Investments

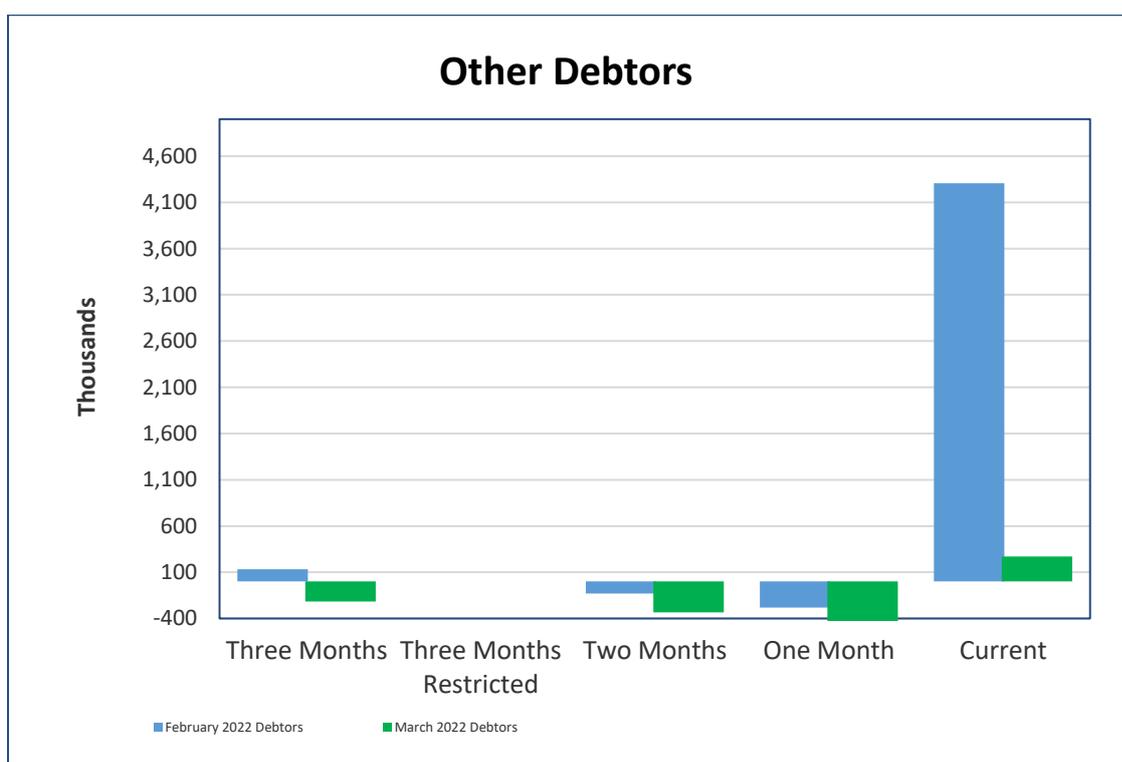
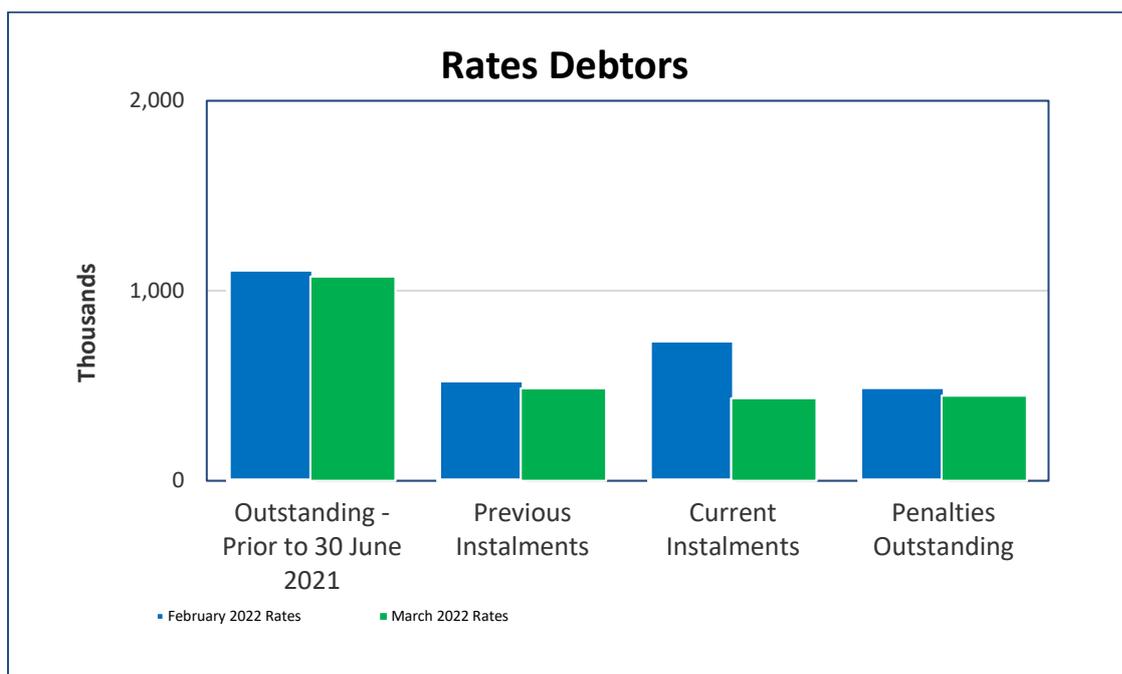
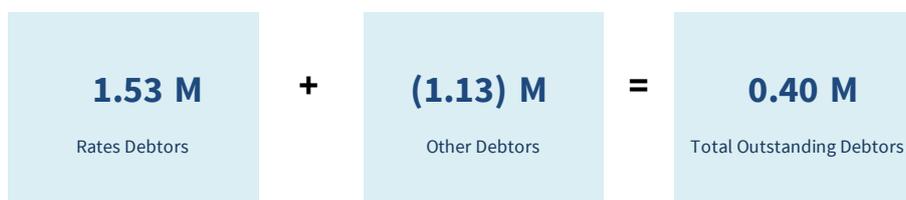
As at 31 March 2022

Listed below are the current significant investments held by Council.

Term deposits	Principal	Interest Rate	Term	Maturity
Westpac Bank	10,000,000	2.34%	365 Days	20-Dec-22
	10,000,000			
Local Authority Stock and Bonds	Principal	Coupon Rate	Yield (when purchased)	Maturity
Bonds				
BNZ	1,000,000	4.10%	4.10%	15-Jun-23
ANZ	1,000,000	3.00%	3.00%	17-Sep-26
	2,000,000			
Advances				
Eastfield Investments	561,763			
	561,763			
Shares				
Ashburton Contracting Ltd	4,500,000			
NZ Local Govt Co-op Shares	53,215			
RDR Management	30,000			
Transwaste Canterbury Ltd	1,362,000			
ATS	500			
Electricity Ashburton Rebates	1,300			
LGFA Equity	1,380,000			
Eastfield Investments	1,765,000			
	9,092,015			

Receivables Summary (Including Prior Month Comparative)

As at 31 March 2022



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

	Transfers	Default	Retail	Room Rental/Events				Aquatic				Fitness				Grand Total		Variance	Variance
	Transfers	Default	Retail	Meeting Rooms	Stadium	Events	Total	Pool	Tinwald Pool	Learn to Swim	Total	Gymnasium	Aquasize	Group Fitness	Total	Total	Budget Full Year		Comment
	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			
Operating Income																			
Fees	384	-	-	725	122,197	51,467	174,389	252,461	12,937	256,633	522,031	251,130	12,628	105,697	369,455	1,066,259	2,281,652	1,215,393	Unfav
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	80,000	Unfav
Rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	420	Unfav
Sales	205	-	49,201	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	50,906	75,000	24,094	Unfav
Sundry Income	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	(9)	Fav
Treasury Internal Recoveries	-	41,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,165	-	(41,165)	Fav
Rates	-	2,928,152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,928,152	3,881,170	953,018	Unfav
Other Income	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,857	-	-	53,857	15,000	-	-	15,000	69,075	-	(69,075)	Fav
	815	2,969,318	49,201	725	122,197	51,467	174,389	307,818	12,937	256,633	577,388	266,130	12,628	105,697	384,455	4,155,566	6,318,242	2,162,676	
Operating Expenses																			
Variable costs																			
Personnel Costs	-	-	-	-	9,714	82,826	92,540	-	-	235,821	235,821	-	-	130,465	130,465	458,825	553,837	95,012	Fav
Financial / Professional Costs	5,467	3,425	-	-	-	1,008	1,008	11,250	-	-	11,250	4,634	-	4,634	9,268	28,402	67,000	38,598	Fav
Promotional Costs	8,598	-	-	-	1,790	7,043	8,833	2,604	-	623	3,227	278	-	630	908	21,566	48,600	27,034	Fav
General Costs	51,322	-	22	-	2,725	-	2,725	30,661	3,678	108	34,448	5,285	240	1,701	7,226	95,743	135,400	39,657	Fav
Purchases	2,113	1,042	40,214	-	3,419	836	4,255	2,645	1,534	100	4,279	430	159	2,545	3,134	55,037	92,500	37,463	Fav
Property / Plant Costs	56,397	4,273	-	-	2,262	-	2,262	7,158	1,042	-	8,200	1,586	-	435	2,020	73,153	126,587	53,434	Fav
Energy Costs	15,283	700	7,029	4,304	27,544	-	31,847	221,790	7,881	-	229,671	10,386	-	5,968	16,354	299,485	574,850	275,365	Fav
Centre Maintenance	66,769	-	-	-	2,329	-	2,329	35,657	270	-	35,926	2,607	-	264	2,871	107,895	134,700	26,805	Fav
	205,949	8,039	47,266	4,304	49,782	89,698	143,783	311,765	14,405	236,652	562,823	25,207	398	146,641	172,246	1,140,106	1,733,474	593,368	Fav
Contribution Margin	- 205,134	2,961,279	1,935	- 3,579	72,415	- 38,231	30,606	- 3,947	- 1,469	19,980	14,565	240,923	12,230	- 40,944	212,209	3,015,460	4,584,768	1,569,308	Fav
Fixed costs																			
Salaries	459,574	43,132	-	-	-	-	-	487,415	54,813	-	542,228	240,367	324	-	240,691	1,285,625	1,751,627	466,002	Fav
Office Costs	60,191	942	270	-	504	363	867	2,122	311	2,824	5,256	465	297	12,544	13,306	78,947	114,232	35,285	Fav
Registrations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	Fav
Security	14,525	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,570	8,000	(6,570)	Unfav
Fire Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	707	-	-	707	-	-	-	-	707	-	(707)	Unfav
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,219	-	-	2,219	-	-	-	-	2,219	3,124	905	Fav
Internal Rental	-	-	7,643	12,479	598,932	-	611,411	432,042	-	-	432,042	56,463	-	32,442	88,905	1,140,001	1,520,001	380,000	Fav
Centre Overhead	- 711,530	-	52,354	10,975	150,437	-	161,412	209,096	4,134	79,345	292,575	145,190	-	59,999	205,189	0	-	(0)	Fav
	- 177,241	42,235	60,267	23,454	749,873	363	773,689	1,133,600	59,258	82,169	1,275,027	442,485	621	104,985	548,091	2,522,069	3,399,485	877,415	Fav
Surplus (Loss) before Council Overhead	- 27,893	2,919,043	- 58,333	- 27,032	677,457	- 38,593	743,083	- 1,137,547	- 60,727	62,189	- 1,260,462	- 201,561	11,609	- 145,929	- 335,882	493,391	1,185,283	691,893	Fav
Council Overhead	-	772,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	772,148	1,020,786	248,638	Fav
Operating Profit / (Loss) (Before depreciation)	- 27,893	2,146,895	- 58,333	- 27,032	677,457	- 38,593	743,083	- 1,137,547	- 60,727	62,189	- 1,260,462	- 201,561	11,609	- 145,929	- 335,882	- 278,758	164,497	443,255	Unfav
Depreciation Costs																			
Depreciation - Office Equipment	932	37,457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,389	449,484	411,095	Fav
Depreciation - Furniture & Fittings	10,996	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,116	-	(11,116)	Unfav
Depreciation - Computer Equipment	4,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	4,159	-	(4,159)	Unfav
Depreciation - Buildings	77,311	-	-	-	33,411	-	33,411	270	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	110,992	-	(110,992)	Unfav
Depreciation - Light Plant	2,490	-	-	-	21,395	-	21,395	28,108	394	-	28,502	53,232	-	-	53,232	105,619	-	(105,619)	Unfav
	95,798	37,577	-	-	54,806	-	54,806	28,468	394	-	28,862	53,232	-	-	53,232	270,275	449,484	179,209	Fav
Capital Expenditure																			
Loan Principal Repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,846	6,846	Fav
Additions / Alterations	-	8,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,022	62,000	53,978	Fav
Asset Addition Carryover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,710	5,000	(1,710)	Unfav
Other Asset Purchases	1,521	-	-	-	3,130	-	3,130	6,710	-	-	6,710	-	-	-	-	4,651	73,860	69,209	Fav
Cyclic Renewals	11,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,668	1,155	-	2,823	-	-	3,790	3,790	18,254	23,791	5,537	Fav
Cyclic Renewals Carryovers	12,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,250	87,000	74,750	Fav
	25,412	8,022	-	-	3,130	-	3,130	8,378	1,155	-	9,533	-	-	3,790	3,790	49,887	258,497	208,610	Fav

15. *Mayor's Report*

15.1 Covid

Covid is alive and distributing itself around the Council table. We have had five councillors affected with the virus at the same time over this past week with them all doing the right thing by resting and isolating for the appropriate time before re-joining the community

15.2 Afghan community

Some Councillors and I recently shared an informal lunch with members of Ashburton's Afghan community. It was an opportunity talk to them about their resettlement experience and to show them how democracy works in New Zealand and how accessible elected members are to our community. We learned that this is something they haven't enjoyed before.

Some of the community are ready to join the workforce and they're being assisted by the NZ Red Cross, the organisation contracted to deliver the resettlement work stream.

Having this informal meeting also gave us an opportunity to learn more about their cultural differences and needs. For example, we've been asked if it would be possible for the women to be allowed access to the EA Networks Centre swimming pools for 'women's-only' swim sessions. We'd certainly like to be able to accommodate this and, through Council's Community Services team, will now look at options to see how this can be achieved.

We were impressed with how quickly the Afghan community is picking up English; particularly the children and younger people who are almost fluent.

I very much enjoyed meeting and chatting to our new Afghan families and I would like to record my appreciation of the Ashburton community who have been so welcoming and supportive of a group of people who have experienced significant disruption and distress in their lives.

15.3 Zone 5 & 6 Sector meeting

- **Resource Management Act reform**

The RMA reform is scheduled to be in the House by the third quarter of this year. This piece of work is predicted to be bigger than 3Waters and will take some time for elected members, and council staff, to understand. We've had an offer for Liz Monerell (MfE) to come and speak to Council about this which I'd like to pursue.

- **Candidate authorisation addresses**

LGNZ is asking the government to remove the need for personal addresses to be on candidate electoral advertising, but this would require a law change and is unlikely to happen any time soon.

With personal safety becoming an issue, many people considering returning to, or joining, local government are concerned about having to provide this information. The [Local Electoral Act](#) is clear on this matter and candidates must have their address of residence or business on all advertising.

- **Rural water schemes**

An update was received from the Chair of the working group with their recommendations going to the Department of Internal Affairs.

There are approximately 75,000 of these water schemes and it is envisaged that any council operated schemes would be part of the new entities (in our case, entity D).

- **Infometrics - Brad Olsen**

Brad Olsen told us that the economy is looking worse and confidence is at an all-time low – the same as the 2008 levels (global financial crisis).

More people are leaving the country than entering; 40,000 young people didn't leave due to Covid but are now leaving and not being replaced. It's anticipated that tourists from China won't be travelling here for a while yet. Unemployment is predicted to remain low (less than 3%) and a wage increase spiral is coming which will fuel inflation.

- **South Island freight**

Hydrogen is coming to the South Island with a few plants proposed to be set up. Meridian is looking to set up the largest plant in the world, in Invercargill.

- **NCDEM Plan**

NEMA are undertaking a review of the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan, setting up a road map to deliver the national disaster resilience strategy. It will take some time to work through, with the aim for it to be completed by July 2023. A working group of elected members is likely to be set up and it's fully intended to keep locals, and local knowledge, involved in emergency events.

15.4 Proposed LGNZ Remit -

A remit proposed by Gisborne District Council requires preliminary support from other local authorities before it can be submitted to Local Government New Zealand for consideration at the annual general meeting in July.

The remit will recommend that LGNZ works with central government to amend the Gambling Act 2003 and Racing Industry Act 2020 to give councils a broader scope for their policies under these acts, and to develop additional gambling-harm reduction measures and strategies for provincial parts of New Zealand where the effects of problem gambling continue to disproportionately affect those with low socio-economic indicators and outcomes.

If sufficient support for the remit is achieved, this matter will be discussed at a national level by the sector. The full remit is attached. **Appendix 1**

Recommendation

That Council supports the remit proposal from Gisborne District Council and recommends that it be submitted to Local Government New Zealand for consideration at the Annual General Meeting on 23 July 2022.

15.5 Meetings

- **Mayoral calendar**

May 2022

- 5 May: Canterbury Mayoral Forum – Regional Leadership Group meeting (via MS Teams)
- 5 May: Health Reform discussions with CE Hamish Riach and Cr Cameron
- 5 May: Library and Civic Centre building project
- 5 May: Fale Pasifika o Aoraki
- 6 May: Afghan families meet and greet with Mayor and Councillors
- 6 May: MP Christopher Luxton public meeting
- 9 May: Zone 5&6 Sector meeting
- 10 May: RDR Management Ltd Board meeting
- 11 May: Canterbury Mayoral Forum
- 11 May: Council Activity Briefings
- 11 May: Economic Development Workshop
- 11 May: Audit & Risk Committee
- 12 May: Library & Civic Centre PCG
- 12 May: Westpac Rescue Helicopter Trust event
- 13 May: Hoops on Air radio slot
- 16 May: Rural Support Trust AGM
- 17 May: Communities 4 Local Democracy Plenary Group
- 17 May: Braided Rivers Community Trust/Lion Foundation
- 18 May: Council grants workshop
- 18 May: Council meeting

Recommendation

That Council receives the Mayor's report.

Neil Brown

Mayor

Annual General Meeting 2022

Remit application

Council Proposing Remit:	Gisborne District Council
Contact Name:	Joanna Noble
Phone:	06 869 2720
Email:	Joanna.Noble@gdc.govt.nz
Remit passed by: (zone/sector meeting and/or list 5 councils as per policy)	TBC
Remit: That LGNZ works with central government to:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the Gambling Act 2003 and Racing Industry Act 2020 to give councils a broader scope for their policies under these acts, including the ability to apply controls and restrictions on existing venues; and 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop additional gambling-harm reduction measures and strategies for 	
provincial parts of New Zealand, where the effects of problem gambling continue to	
disproportionately affect those with low-socio-economic indicators and outcomes.	

Background information and research:

Please attach separately and include:

- Nature of the issue;
- Background to its being raised;
- New or confirming existing policy;
- How the issue relates to the LGNZ strategy and work programmes on critical issues;
- What work or action on the issue has been done, and the outcome;
- Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice;
- Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone or Sector meeting;
- Evidence of support from Zone/Sector meeting or five councils; and
- Suggested course of action envisaged.

Please forward to: Local Government New Zealand

Scott Necklen, Deputy Chief Executive

PO Box 1214, Wellington 6140

Scott.necklen@lgnz.co.nz

No later than 5.00pm, Friday 20 May 2022.

Gambling Harm Remit information

Council proposing remit: Gisborne District Council

Contact Name: Joanna Noble

Remit:

That LGNZ works with central government to:

- **Amend the Gambling Act 2003 and Racing Industry Act 2020 to give councils a broader scope for their policies under these acts, including the ability to apply controls and restrictions on existing venues; and**
- **Develop additional gambling-harm reduction measures and strategies for provincial parts of New Zealand, where the effects of problem gambling continue to disproportionately affect those with low-socio-economic indicators and outcomes.**

Background information and research:

- *Nature of the issue;*

NZ Gambling Harm Needs Assessment

<https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/gambling-harm-needs-assessment-2021.pdf>

Under the Racing Industry Act 2020 (replaces Racing Act 2003) councils must adopt a policy regarding TAB venues and the policies “*must specify whether or not new TAB venues may be established in the territorial authority district and, if so, where they may be located*” (s96(3)). Councils have no ability under the legislation to enforce policy on any other matter relating to TAB venues.

Under the Gambling Act 2003 councils must adopt a policy regarding class 4 venues and the policies (s101(3)):

- “*must specify whether or not class 4 venues may be established in the territorial authority district and, if so, where they may be located*”
- “*may specify any restrictions on the maximum number of gaming machines that may be operated at a class 4 venue*”
- “*may include a relocation policy*”

Councils have no ability under the legislation to enforce policy on any other matter relating to class 4 venues.

- *Background to its being raised;*

GDC resolved on 27 January to submit a remit to LGNZ to lobby Central Government for more control of gambling in the Local Government space. The local aim being to achieve a ‘pokie free Tairāwhiti’.

Under the current legislation existing venues are primarily insulated from any changes to councils’ policies under the Acts. This undermines communities right to decide regarding gambling venues. It has resulted in very little change to many councils’ policies over the last couple of review cycles as they have no more ‘levers to pull’ to address the problem in their communities.

There is also insufficient gambling harm support available to provincial parts of New Zealand, where the effects of problem gambling continue to disproportionately affect those with low-socio-economic indicators and outcomes.

- *How the issue relates to the LGNZ strategy and work programmes on critical issues;*

This issue related to 'Local democracy (Localism)' – communities should have more control over gambling venues in their communities and problem gamblers should receive appropriate support.

- *What work or action on the issue has been done, and the outcome;*

Hastings District Council have been leading a group of councils lobbying the Government to regulate online gambling and minimise problem gambling. Opotiki District Council has also approached the Minister of Internal Affairs on this matter.

There have been no significant changes to date. The current public consultation on reducing pokie harm is focused on how staff in pubs and clubs identify and deal with harmful gambling, potential changes to the machines and opportunities for more penalties. See [reducingpokiesharm - dia.govt.nz](http://reducingpokiesharm-dia.govt.nz)

- *Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice;*

Gambling Act 2003

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2003/0051/latest/DLM207497.html?src=qs>

Racing Industry Act 2020

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2020/0028/latest/LMS291924.html?src=qs>

- *Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone or Sector meeting;*

Unknown

- *Evidence of support from Zone/Sector meeting or five councils; and*

TBD

- *Suggested course of action envisaged.*

It is recommended that LGNZ work with central government to raise the issue and advocate for legislative change and additional gambling-harm reduction measures and strategies.

Convene a working group of local government subject matter experts to prepare a prototype legislative solution to put to the Government to guide advice to MPs.

The solution should enable councils to reduce the number of pokie machines in existing venues and take other steps needed to reduce community harm. For example, additional compliance, monitoring and enforcement powers may be required.