

CANTERBURY REGIONAL COUNCIL
Kaunihera Taiao ki Waitaha



Agenda 2020

Council Meeting

Thursday, 23 July 2020

Time: 11.00am

Venue: Council Chamber,
200 Tuam Street, Christchurch



Council

Membership

Chair Cr Jenny Hughey

Deputy Chair Cr Peter Scott

Membership

- Cr Tane Apanui
- Cr Phil Clearwater
- Cr Grant Edge
- Cr Megan Hands
- Cr Ian Mackenzie
- Cr Nicole Marshall
- Cr Claire McKay
- Cr Elizabeth McKenzie
- Cr Craig Pauling
- Cr Lan Pham
- Cr Vicky Southworth
- Cr John Sunckell

Council Meeting

Table of Contents

1. Karakia	7
2. Apologies.....	7
3. Conflicts of Interest	7
4. Public Forum, Deputations and Petitions.....	8
5. Minutes	9
6. Matters Arising.....	50
7. Committee Reports	51
7.1. Standing Committees.....	51
7.1.1. Performance, Audit and Risk Committee	51
7.1.2. Regulation Hearing Committee	61
7.2. Joint Committees	68
7.2.1. Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint Committee	68
8. Working Groups	73
8.1. Council Planting Regeneration Working Group	73
9. Matters for Council Decision	76
9.1. Tumu Taiao – Mana Whenua Experts on Council	76
9.2. Approval of submission on the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality	87
9.3. Submission on Proposed South Eastern Marine Protected Areas	93

9.4. Submissions to the Environmental Protection Authority and the Department of Conservation	97
9.5. Changes to Fees and Charges Policy - hearing of submissions	102
9.6. Six monthly report to Ministers - April to October 2019	104
9.7. Local Government NZ Annual General Meeting	140
10. Exclusion of the Public from Part of the Council Meeting	186
11. Notices of Motion	188
12. Other Business	188
13. Questions	188
14. Next Meeting.....	188
15. Closing Karakia	188

- 1. Karakia**
- 2. Apologies**
- 3. Conflicts of Interest**

4. Public Forum, Deputations and Petitions

Petition

Vanessa van Hoof will present a petition requesting correct pronunciation of the te reo Māori names in the Bus Interchange.

5. Minutes

Minutes of 515th meeting of the Canterbury Regional Council held in the Council Chamber, 200 Tuam Street, Christchurch, on Thursday, 18 June 2020 at 11.00am

Contents

1. Mihi Whakatau and Karakia
2. Apologies
3. Conflicts of Interest
4. Public Forum, Deputations and Petitions
5. Minutes
6. Matters Arising
7. Committee Reports
 - 7.1 Standing Committees
 - 7.1.1 Performance, Audit and Risk Committee
 - 7.1.2 Regulation Hearing Committee
 - 7.1.3 Chief Executive Employment, Performance and Remuneration Committee
 - 7.2 Statutory Committees
 - 7.2.1 Canterbury Regional Transport Committee
 - 7.3 Joint Committees
 - 7.3.1 Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint Committee
8. Working Groups
 - 8.1 Planting Regeneration Working Group
 - 8.2 Public Visibility Working Group
9. Matters for Council Decision
 - 9.1 Canterbury Water Management Strategy Annual Reports 2019: Hurunui-Waiarau, Orari-Temuka-Opihi-Pareora, Lower Waitaki South Coastal Canterbury and Upper Waitaki Zone Committees
 - 9.2 Adoption of Annual Plan 2020/21
 - 9.3 Setting the Rates 2020/2021
 - 9.4 Fees and Charges Special Consultative Procedure
 - 9.5 Local Governance Statement
 - 9.6 Strategic Direction 2020-23
 - 9.7 Approval of contract for services for Chatham Islands Council
10. Exclusion of the Public from part of the Council meeting
11. Other Business
12. Notices of Motion
13. Questions
14. Next Meeting
15. Closing Karakia

Present

Deputy Chair Peter Scott, Councillors Tane Apanui, Phil Clearwater, Grant Edge, Megan Hands, Ian Mackenzie, Nicole Marshall, Claire McKay, Elizabeth McKenzie, Craig Pauling, Lan Pham, Vicky Southworth and John Sunckell.

Management and officers present

Stefanie Rixecker (Acting Chief Executive), Nadeine Dommissie (Chief Operating Officer), Miles McConway (Director Finance and Corporate Services), Tim Davie (Acting Director Science), Katherine Trought (Director Strategy and Planning), Catherine Schache (General Counsel), Cindy Butt (Team Leader Governance Services) and Louise McDonald (Senior Committee Advisor).

Report writers and other staff were also present.

1. Mihi Whakatau and Karakia

Deputy Chair Peter Scott welcomed everyone to the meeting and advised that he would chair the meeting.

Cr Pauling gave a mihi whakatau that included welcoming visitors from Drinkable Rivers for item 4 and the Zone Committee representatives attending the meeting for item 9.1.

He acknowledged those recognised in this year's Queen's Birthdays Honours, in particular Peter Ramsden, Aroha Reriti-Crofts, Muriel Johnstone, and Trevor McGlinchey.

He paid tribute those who had passed away including Chair Hughey's uncle.

Cr Hands led a karakia.

2. Apologies

Chair Jenny Hughey

3. Conflicts of interest

There were no conflicts of interest declared.

4. Deputations and Petitions

Bex De Prosopo, Michael Mayell, Russell Kenny and Claire Newman of Drinkable Rivers were welcomed to the meeting. Ms De Prosopo, with a PowerPoint presentation, described the work being done by Drinkable Rivers.

The Group's aim was to supplement Environment Canterbury data with real time water quality data. In addition to installing real-time data sensors in rivers, they have run pilot projects with schools and hope to have this programme used by other groups. They want to give rivers a voice.

Michael Mayell, founder of Drinkable Rivers, said that 'swimmable' rivers was not good enough and rivers should be drinkable. The best way to achieve this is by engaging with the community. A video has been produced on the history of the Avon River and Drinkable Rivers would like Environment Canterbury assist with sharing this with the community.

The support already provided by Environment Canterbury was appreciated and they requested funding to assist them in their work.

5. Minutes

Refer pages 9 to 27 of the agenda

14 May 2020

Resolved

That the Council:

1. **confirms and adopts as a true and correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 14 May 2020,**

Cr McKenzie/Cr McKay
CARRIED

Resolved

That the Council:

1. **confirms and adopts as a true and correct record the minutes of part of the meeting held, with the public excluded, on 14 May 2020.**

Cr Clearwater/Cr Edge
CARRIED

21 May 2020

Resolved

That the Council:

1. **confirms and adopts as a true and correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 21 May 2020, with the following corrections to item 6.1 (Annual Plan) on page 22 of the agenda:**
 - **4th paragraph to read "... a 3.1% rate rise" as opposed to 4% rate rise.**
 - **6th paragraph to read "Those not in support of the amendment..."**

Cr Pham/Cr Hands
CARRIED

Resolved

That the Council:

1. **confirms and adopts as a true and correct record the minutes of part of the meeting held, with the public excluded, on 21 May 2020.**

Cr Edge/Cr Clearwater
CARRIED

6. **Matters Arising**

There were no matters arising from the minutes.

7. **Committee Reports**

7.1 **Standing Committees**

7.1.1 **Performance, Audit and Risk Committee**

Refer pages 29 to 60 of the agenda

Cr Sunckell presented this item.

Resolved

That the Council:

1. **receives and confirms as a correct record of minutes of the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee meeting held 28 May 2020**

Cr McKay/Cr Mackenzie
CARRIED

Resolved

That the Council:

2. **approves that the Chair of Canterbury Regional Council sign the Audit NZ engagement letter for the years ending 30 June 2020 to 30 June 2022**
3. **approves that the Chair of Canterbury Regional Council sign the Audit NZ proposal to conduct the audit of Canterbury Regional Council on behalf of the Auditor-General for the 2020, 2021 and 2022 financial years**
4. **approves the revised Liability Management and Investment Policy**
5. **notes the summary of the financial reports for the period ending 30 April 2020 were presented to Council on 21 May 2020**
6. **notes the resolutions made by the Committee under delegated authority.**

Cr Sunckell/Cr Mackenzie
CARRIED

7.1.2 **Regulation Hearing Committee**

Refer pages 61 to 68 of the agenda

Cr McKay presented this item and advised that the minutes from the 21 May 2020 meeting had been confirmed at the Committee meeting held on 18 June 2020.

Resolved

That the Council:

1. **receives the confirmed minutes of the Regulation Hearing Committee meeting held on 19 March 2020.**

2. receives the confirmed minutes of the Regulation Hearing Committee meeting held on 21 May 2020.

Cr Pham/Cr Marshall
CARRIED

7.1.3 Chief Executive Employment, Performance and Remuneration Committee

Refer pages 69 to 71 of the agenda

Cr Scott presented this item.

Resolved

That the Council:

1. receives the unconfirmed minutes of the Chief Executive Employment, Performance and Remuneration Committee meeting held on 9 June 2020.

Cr Clearwater/Cr Mackenzie
CARRIED

7.2 Statutory Committees

7.2.1 Canterbury Regional Transport Committee

Refer pages 72 to 80 of the agenda

Cr Scott presented this item.

Resolved

That the Council:

1. receives the unconfirmed minutes of the Canterbury Regional Transport Committee held on 21 May 2020.
2. approves the proposed Terms of Reference for the Canterbury Regional Transport Committee.

Cr Scott/Cr Apanui
CARRIED

7.3 Joint Committees

7.3.1 Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint Committee

Refer pages 81 to 85 of the agenda

This item was presented by Cr Clearwater.

Resolved

That the Council:

1. receives the unconfirmed minutes of the Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint Committee meeting held on 19 February 2020.

Cr Clearwater/Cr Apanui

8. Working Groups

8.1 Planting Regeneration Working Group

Refer pages 86 to 89 of the agenda

Cr Pauling presented this item and described actions identified by the Working Group that included reviewing information on work already underway before connecting with key landowners and community groups. The Group was also investigating opportunities for planting on Environment Canterbury owned land.

Resolved

That the Council:

1. receives the report from the Planting Regeneration Working Group.

Cr Pauling/Cr Pham
CARRIED

8.2 Public Visibility Working Group

Refer pages 90 to 95 of the agenda

Cr Marshall presented this item. The Group has met twice and identified core priorities to focus on. A workshop would be arranged for Councillors and staff to progress the work programme.

Resolved

That the Council:

1. receives the report from the Public Visibility Working Group.

Cr Marshall/Cr Pham
CARRIED

9. Matters for Council Decision

9.1 Canterbury Water Management Strategy- Annual Reports 2019

Refer to pages 96 to 113 of the agenda

Cr McKay welcomed the Zone Committee representatives to the meeting.

Hurunui Waiau Zone

Ken Hughey presented the Committee's Annual Report. Noting that for the first ten years of the Committee the focus had been on the regulatory phase, the Committee was now moving to stage 2 and looked forward to the new terms of reference for the Committee. There was a lot of work to do including engagement with rūnanga and involving everyone.

He thanked Zone Committee Facilitator Lyn Carmichael for her support.

Orari Temuka Opihi Pareora Zone

Hamish McFarlane presented the Committee's Annual Report and explained some of the challenges the Committee faced. One challenge was that the National Policy Statement on Freshwater and Plan Change 7 had created some uncertainty in the zone.

In reply to a question on how the Council could assist the Zone Committee Hamish said that a clear line of advice; an understanding of how resources were allocated; and empowering the people involved.

Lower Waitaki South Coastal Canterbury Zone

Bruce Murphy presented the Committee's Annual Report and explained that Catchment Groups were a good way for the Committee to get community buy-in. It was suggested that Environment Canterbury could assist with funding for a catchment facilitator.

A special place in the zone was the Wainono Lagoon and he acknowledged the fantastic leadership provided by Te Rūnanga o Waihoa for the restoration project.

Upper Waitaki Zone

Simon Cameron presented the Committee's Annual Report. He identified some of the issues in this zone, including inequalities in the consenting process and the need for one set of rules for everyone.

The COVID-19 situation would provide an opportunity to consider freedom camping and other stresses on the zone due to tourism. Another matter was fencing in areas of extensive grazing where it is not practical to put in fencing in flood prone areas.

Resolved

That the Council:

- 1. receives the Hurunui Waiau Zone Committee Annual Report 2019.**
- 2. receives the Orari Temuka Opihi Pareora Zone Committee Annual Report 2019.**
- 3. receives the Lower Waitaki South Coastal Canterbury Zone Committee Annual Report 2019.**
- 4. receives the Upper Waitaki Zone Committee Annual Report 2019.**

Cr McKay/Cr Marshall
CARRIED

The meeting adjourned between 12.35 and 1.02pm

9.2 Adoption of Annual Plan

Refer pages 114 to 120 of the agenda plus the documents circulated separately.

Cr Sunckell introduced this report and provided a summary of the development of the Annual Plan that included receiving and considering feedback from the community.

Following the COVID-19 outbreak and the potential financial implications on the community, the proposed 8.9% total rates revenue increase was reviewed.

Resolved

That the Council:

1. notes that at its deliberations meeting on 21 May, Council directed staff to prepare an Annual Plan based on a 4% total rates revenue increase.
2. notes that rates are not being set at a level sufficient to meet the 2020/21 year's projected operating expenses and so reserves are being used to balance the budget.
3. therefore and in accordance with section 100(2) of the Local Government Act 2002 the Council notes that the projected operating revenues for the 2020/21 financial year (as provided for in the Annual Plan) are not set at a level sufficient to meet that year's projected operating expenses; but resolves that it is financially prudent to set the projected operating revenues at that level, having had regard to the matters set out in section 100(2) (a-d) and for the reasons set out in this paper.
4. adopts the revised Liability Management and Investment Policy in the form attached to this resolution at Attachment 1, noting that the Policy has been reviewed and recommended to this Council by the Performance Audit and Risk Committee to enable future borrowing.
5. notes, in accordance with section 80 of the Local Government Act 2002, that the decision to adopt the Liability Management and Investment Policy in this form is inconsistent with the Council's Revenue and Finance Policy and identifies as set out in this paper, the inconsistency, the reasons for the inconsistency (relating to the need for flexibility arising from COVID-19) and its intention to amend the Revenue and Finance Policy as part of the next Long-Term Plan.
6. notes that section 80 of the Local Government Act 2002 permits a Council to make a decision that is inconsistent with the Council's policies, provided it follows the procedure contemplated by the Act.

Cr Sunckell/Cr Clearwater
CARRIED

Councillors thanked those in the community who had provided feedback and the staff involved with the development of the Annual Plan and for producing options in light of the implications from the outbreak of COVID-19.

There was support for reducing the proposed total rate rise to 4% understanding the financial implications for the community due to COVID-19 while still moving on important work to be done: including on climate change; biodiversity; and the review of the coastal plan.

Councillors who spoke against the 4% increase felt that 4% was still too high and that other options for funding of the projects identified should be considered. This could include the use of reserves.

Resolved

That the Council:

7. **adopts the Canterbury Regional Council's Annual Plan 2020/21 in the form attached to the agenda at Attachment 2.**

Cr Sunckell/Cr Clearwater

CARRIED on a division 9 votes to 3, the voting being as follows:

For (9)	Against (3)	Abstained (1)	Absent (1)
Cr E McKenzie	Cr Hands	Cr Sunckell	Cr Hughey
Cr Marshall	Cr McKay		
Cr Pham	Cr I Mackenzie		
Cr Apanui			
Cr Southworth			
Cr Pauling			
Cr Clearwater			
Cr Edge			
Cr Scott			

Resolved

That the Council:

8. **delegates to the Council's Acting Chief Executive the authority to make alterations of minor effect or to correct any minor errors to the adopted Annual Plan 2020/21.**

Cr Sunckell/Cr Pham
CARRIED

9.3 **Setting the Rates 2020/21** *Refer pages 121 to of the agenda.*

Cr Sunckell introduced this item.

Resolved

That the Council:

1. Resolves: to

- a) **appoint under Section 53(1) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 those territorial authorities set out in resolutions bz – ch to collect on behalf of Council in instalments of rates on the due dates set out in resolution bz and to apply the penalties on unpaid rates set out alongside their names in Resolutions ca and cb. Noting that the rates collected by Mackenzie District Council include the rates in relation to that part of the Waitaki District that is in the Canterbury Regional Council boundary; and**
- b) **delegate under Section 27 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to those territorial authorities the function of keeping and maintaining a rating information database and rates records.**
2. **delegates authority pursuant to the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to the Chief Executive, Director Finance and Corporate Services and the Chief Financial Officer (any one of them acting alone) to:**
 - a) **apply penalties (stated under resolution ca - cb and cf - cg) on unpaid rates in accordance with Sections 57 and 58, and**

- b) approve applications for rates postponement and rates remissions in accordance with Council's policy, and
 - c) carry out all other functions permissible under the Act that are not required to be a Council responsibility.
3. resolves to approve the delegation for the Director Finance and Corporate Services to sign the Rating collection and DVD agreements with Environment Canterbury territorial authorities to continue to collect Environment Canterbury rates on its behalf.

Cr Marshall/Cr Apanui
CARRIED

Resolved

That the Council:

4. resolves the setting of the rates for the 2020/21 financial year and sets the following rates (including GST), pursuant to the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and
- a) states due dates for payment in accordance with Section 24, and
 - b) applies penalties on unpaid rates in accordance with Sections 57 and 58, on rating units in the region for the financial year commencing 1 July 2020 ending on 30 June 2021. These rates are set in accordance with Canterbury Regional Council's 2018-28 Long Term Plan and the Funding Impact Statement which forms part of the 2020/21 Annual Plan.

a) That a Uniform Annual General Charge (Fixed Rate) be set, for all rateable land at \$25.60 per rating unit as set out in the table below

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Uniform Annual General Charge			
Canterbury region	\$25.60	fixed amount per rating Unit	7,422,995

b) That the general rate is set for all rateable land based upon capital value. The Council has used projected values to arrive at capital values for each territorial authority area.

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
General Rate			
Kaikoura	\$39.53	per \$100,000 Capital Value	636,049
Hurunui	\$37.05	per \$100,000 Capital Value	2,750,448
Waimakariri	\$36.89	per \$100,000 Capital Value	6,306,893
Christchurch	\$38.32	per \$100,000 Capital Value	39,527,041
Selwyn	\$37.65	per \$100,000 Capital Value	8,872,610
Ashburton	\$36.81	per \$100,000 Capital Value	6,955,823
Timaru	\$38.59	per \$100,000 Capital Value	5,292,447
Mackenzie	\$41.27	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,715,400
Waimate	\$37.13	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,801,911
Waitaki	\$40.57	per \$100,000 Capital Value	909,080

c) That Passenger Transport Services targeted rates be set differentially based on location at a rate in the dollar or at a fixed rate amount per rating unit as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Public Passenger Transport Services Rate			
Kaikoura (Kaikoura Vehicle Trust)	\$0.83	per \$100,000 Capital Value	4,974
Christchurch – City	\$27.89	per \$100,000 Capital Value	28,421,908
Christchurch – Kainga	\$5.67	per \$100,000 Capital Value	56,958
Christchurch (Governors Bay Community Vehicle Trust)	\$2.24	per \$100,000 Capital Value	5,968
Ashburton (Total Mobility only)	\$1.03	per \$100,000 Capital Value	33,651
Timaru – City	\$13.85	per \$100,000 Capital Value	758,923
Timaru (Geraldine Community Vehicle Trust)	\$4.51	per \$100,000 Capital Value	30,508
Timaru – Temuka	\$1.65	per \$100,000 Capital Value	9,251
Mackenzie – Twizel (Twizel-Tekapo Community Vehicle Trust)	\$0.74	per \$100,000 Capital Value	5,268
Mackenzie – Tekapo (Twizel-Tekapo Community Vehicle Trust)	\$0.37	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,695
Mackenzie (Fairlie Community Vehicle Trust)	\$3.69	per \$100,000 Capital Value	4,949
Waimate (Total Mobility only)	\$1.83	per \$100,000 Capital Value	8,629
Uniform Targeted Public Passenger Transport Services Rate			
Hurunui (Cheviot Vehicle Trust)	\$5.46	fixed amount per rating Unit	4,974
Hurunui (Culverden Community Vehicle Trust)	\$8.13	fixed amount per rating Unit	4,974
Hurunui (Amberley Community Vehicle Trust)	\$1.52	fixed amount per rating Unit	4,949
Hurunui (Hawarden Waikari Community Vehicle Trust)	\$6.30	fixed amount per rating Unit	4,949
Waimakariri - Urban	\$105.96	fixed amount per rating Unit	1,728,167
Waimakariri - Rural	\$14.55	fixed amount per rating Unit	136,305
Selwyn - Urban	\$107.03	fixed amount per rating Unit	1,455,033
Selwyn - Rural	\$13.17	fixed amount per rating Unit	156,597
Selwyn - Darfield	\$22.44	fixed amount per rating Unit	56,637
Selwyn - Leeston	\$50.98	fixed amount per rating Unit	74,128
Selwyn (Ellesmere Community Vehicle Trust)	\$2.41	fixed amount per rating Unit	6,466
Selwyn (Malvern Community Vehicle Trust)	\$0.94	fixed amount per rating Unit	4,974
Timaru (Pleasant Point Community Vehicle Trust)	\$3.80	fixed amount per rating Unit	4,974
Waimate (Waitaki Community Vehicle Trust)	\$3.34	fixed amount per rating Unit	524
Waitaki (Waitaki Community Vehicle Trust)	\$3.34	fixed amount per rating Unit	4,425

d) That Air Quality targeted rates be set differentially based on location for a rate in the dollar based on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Air Quality Rate			
Waimakariri	\$1.37	per \$100,000 Capital Value	103,157
Christchurch	\$1.37	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,406,319
Ashburton	\$1.36	per \$100,000 Capital Value	50,951
Timaru	\$1.43	per \$100,000 Capital Value	90,498
Waimate	\$1.37	per \$100,000 Capital Value	8,028

e) That Air Quality Heating Assistance targeted rates be set differentially based on location for a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
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rates:			
Targeted Air Quality Heating Assistance Rate			
Rangiora	\$0.00	per \$100,000 Capital Value	0
Kaiapoi	\$3.22	per \$100,000 Capital Value	44,262
Christchurch	\$0.00	per \$100,000 Capital Value	0
Ashburton	\$0.00	per \$100,000 Capital Value	0
Timaru	\$2.05	per \$100,000 Capital Value	115,177
Geraldine	\$4.26	per \$100,000 Capital Value	29,826
Waimate	\$4.07	per \$100,000 Capital Value	23,769

- f) That a Clean Heat Loan targeted rate be set differentially based on the provision or availability of service for different categories of land at different fixed amounts as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Clean Heat Loan Rate				
Loan Advanced - Band AD: 1000 to 1200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$100.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	100
Loan Advanced - Band AC: 1200 to 1400	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$120.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	240
Loan Advanced - Band AB: 1400 to 1600	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$140.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	140
Loan Advanced - Band AA: 1600 to 1800	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$160.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	320
Loan Advanced - Band A: 1800 to 2000	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$180.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	360
Loan Advanced - Band B: 2000 to 2200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$200.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	200
Loan Advanced - Band C: 2200 to 2400	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$220.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	1,540
Loan Advanced - Band D: 2400 to 2600	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$240.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	7,440
Loan Advanced - Band E: 2600 to 2800	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$260.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	3,120
Loan Advanced - Band F: 2800 to 3000	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$280.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	4,200
Loan Advanced - Band G: 3000 to 3200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$300.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	7,200
Loan Advanced - Band H: 3200 to 3400	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$320.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	5,760
Loan Advanced - Band I: 3400 to 3600	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$340.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	20,060
Loan Advanced - Band J: 3600 to 3800	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$360.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	11,880
Loan Advanced - Band K: 3800 to 4000	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$380.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	14,440
Loan Advanced - Band L: 4000 to 4200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$400.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	12,400
Loan Advanced - Band M: 4200 to 4400	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$420.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	11,340
Loan Advanced - Band N: 4400 to 4600	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$440.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	6,600
Loan Advanced - Band O: 4600 to 4800	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$460.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	29,800

Loan Advanced - Band P: 4800 to 5000	the provision of service to the rating unit	nil	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	0
Loan Advanced - Band Q: 5000 to 5200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$500.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	14,500
Loan Advanced - Band R: 5200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$520.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	65,000

g) That a Healthier Homes Canterbury Loan targeted rate be set differentially based on the extent of provision of service to the rating unit as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Healthier Homes Canterbury Loan				
Loan Advanced - Band H08: 600 to 700	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$77.76	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	156
Loan Advanced - Band H10: 800 to 900	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$100.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	300
Loan Advanced - Band H11: 900 to 1000	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$111.12	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	444
Loan Advanced - Band H12: 1100 to 1200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$122.24	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	611
Loan Advanced - Band H13: 1200 to 1300	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$133.32	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	533
Loan Advanced - Band H14: 1300 to 1400	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$144.44	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	433
Loan Advanced - Band H15: 1400 to 1500	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$155.56	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	467
Loan Advanced - Band H16: 1500 to 1600	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$166.68	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	833
Loan Advanced - Band H17: 1600 to 1700	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$177.76	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	1,600
Loan Advanced - Band H18: 1700 to 1800	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$188.88	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	944
Loan Advanced - Band H20: 1800 to 1900	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$200.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	1,000
Loan Advanced - Band H21: 1900 to 2000	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$211.12	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	1,056
Loan Advanced - Band H22: 2000 to 2100	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$222.24	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	444
Loan Advanced - Band H23: 2100 to 2200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$233.32	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	467
Loan Advanced - Band H24: 2200 to 2300	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$244.44	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	3,178
Loan Advanced - Band H25: 2300 to 2400	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$255.56	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	1,022
Loan Advanced - Band H26: 2400 to 2500	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$266.68	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	1,600

Loan Advanced - Band H27: 2500 to 2600	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$277.76	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	1,389
Loan Advanced - Band H28: 2600 to 2700	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$288.88	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	1,444
Loan Advanced - Band H30: 2700 to 2800	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$300.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	2,100
Loan Advanced - Band H31: 2800 to 2900	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$311.12	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	933
Loan Advanced - Band H32: 2900 to 3000	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$322.24	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	2,900
Loan Advanced - Band H33: 3000 to 3100	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$333.32	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	1,333
Loan Advanced - Band H34: 3100 to 3200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$344.44	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	4,133
Loan Advanced - Band H35: 3200 to 3300	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$355.56	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	2,844
Loan Advanced - Band H36: 3300 to 3400	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$366.68	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	3,300
Loan Advanced - Band H37: 3400 to 3500	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$377.76	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	3,022
Loan Advanced - Band H38: 3500 to 3600	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$388.88	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	5,055
Loan Advanced - Band H40: 3600 to 3700	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$400.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	2,800
Loan Advanced - Band H41: 3700 to 3800	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$411.12	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	7,811
Loan Advanced - Band H42: 3800 to 3900	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$422.24	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	7,178
Loan Advanced - Band H43: 3900 to 4000	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$433.32	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	7,366
Loan Advanced - Band H44: 4000 to 4100	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$444.44	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	8,889
Loan Advanced - Band H45: 4100 to 4200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$455.56	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	7,289
Loan Advanced - Band H46: 4200 to 4300	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$466.68	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	4,200
Loan Advanced - Band H47: 4300 to 4400	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$477.76	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	4,300
Loan Advanced - Band H48: 4400 to 4500	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$488.88	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	8,800
Loan Advanced - Band H50: 4500 to 4600	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$500.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	4,500
Loan Advanced - Band H51: 4600 to 4700	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$511.12	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	4,600
Loan Advanced - Band H52: 4700 to 4800	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$522.24	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	4,700

Loan Advanced - Band H53: 4800 to 4900	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$533.32	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	6,933
Loan Advanced - Band H54: 4900 to 5000	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$544.44	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	8,711
Loan Advanced - Band H55: 5000 to 5100	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$555.56	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	5,556
Loan Advanced - Band H56: 5100 to 5200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$566.68	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	3,400
Loan Advanced - Band H57: 5200 to 5300	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$577.76	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	7,511
Loan Advanced - Band H58: 5300 to 5400	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$588.88	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	4,122
Loan Advanced - Band H60: 5400 to 5500	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$600.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	9,600
Loan Advanced - Band H61: 5500 to 5600	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$611.12	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	5,500
Loan Advanced - Band H62: 5600 to 5700	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$622.24	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	4,356
Loan Advanced - Band H63: 5700 to 5800	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$633.32	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	5,067
Loan Advanced - Band H64: 5800 to 5900	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$644.44	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	2,578
Loan Advanced - Band H65: 5900 to 6000	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$655.56	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	4,589
Loan Advanced - Band H66: 6000 to 6100	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$666.68	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	8,000
Loan Advanced - Band H67: 6100 to 6200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$677.76	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	7,455
Loan Advanced - Band H68: 6200 to 6300	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$688.88	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	11,022
Loan Advanced - Band H70: 6300 to 6400	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$700.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	9,100
Loan Advanced - Band H71: 6400 to 6500	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$711.12	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	5,689
Loan Advanced - Band H72: 6500 to 6600	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$722.24	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	11,556
Loan Advanced - Band H73: 6600 to 6700	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$733.32	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	12,466
Loan Advanced - Band H74: 6700 to 6800	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$744.44	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	2,978
Loan Advanced - Band H75: 6800 to 6900	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$755.56	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	6,800
Loan Advanced - Band H76: 6900 to 7000	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$766.68	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	7,667

Loan Advanced - Band H77: 7000 to 7100	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$777.76	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	7,778
Loan Advanced - Band H78: 7100 to 7200	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$788.88	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	8,678
Loan Advanced - Band H80: 7200 to 7300	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$800.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	4,800
Loan Advanced - Band H81: 7300 to 7400	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$811.12	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	11,356
Loan Advanced - Band H82: 7400 to 7500	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$822.24	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	5,756
Loan Advanced - Band H83: 7500 to 7600	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$833.32	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	5,833
Loan Advanced - Band H84: 7600 to 7700	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$844.44	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	35,466
Loan Advanced - Band H85: 7700 to 7800	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$855.56	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	28,233
Loan Advanced - Band H86: 7800 to 7900	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$866.68	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	43,334
Loan Advanced - Band H87: 7900 to 8000	the provision of service to the rating unit	\$877.76	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	21,944

h) That Civil Defence Emergency Management targeted rates be set using projected values at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Civil Defence Emergency Management Rate			
Kaikoura	\$1.72	per \$100,000 Capital Value	27,651
Hurunui	\$1.61	per \$100,000 Capital Value	119,571
Waimakariri	\$1.60	per \$100,000 Capital Value	274,182
Christchurch	\$1.67	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,718,372
Selwyn	\$1.63	per \$100,000 Capital Value	385,722
Ashburton	\$1.60	per \$100,000 Capital Value	302,393
Timaru	\$1.68	per \$100,000 Capital Value	230,080
Mackenzie	\$1.79	per \$100,000 Capital Value	74,574
Waimate	\$1.61	per \$100,000 Capital Value	78,335

i) That Regional Environmental Infrastructure Local targeted rates be set at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Selwyn-Waihora Regional Environmental Infrastructure Rate			
Christchurch	\$0.12	per \$100,000 Capital Value	216
Selwyn	\$0.12	per \$100,000 Capital Value	28,899

- j) That Waimakariri River Regional Park targeted rates be set using projected values be set at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Waimakariri River Regional Park Rate			
Waimakariri	\$0.82	per \$100,000 Capital Value	140,634
Christchurch	\$0.84	per \$100,000 Capital Value	858,779
Selwyn	\$0.88	per \$100,000 Capital Value	197,846

- k) That Ashley / Rakahuri River Regional Park targeted rates be set using projected values at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Ashley/Rakahuri River Regional Park Rate			
Waimakariri	\$0.13	per \$100,000 Capital Value	21,835
Christchurch	\$0.13	per \$100,000 Capital Value	133,338

- l) That a Tekapo Regional Park targeted rate be set at a uniform fixed amount per rating unit as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Uniform Targeted Tekapo Regional Park Rate			
Mackenzie	\$0.95	fixed amount per rating Unit	19,929
Timaru	\$0.95	fixed amount per rating Unit	4,247

- m) that a Rabbit Pest Control targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Rabbit Pest Control Rate				
Banks Peninsula Rabbit Rating District				
Negligible	where the land is situated	\$0.35	per Hectare of Land	3,042
Low Plains	where the land is situated	\$0.59	per Hectare of Land	12,169
Moderate	where the land is situated	\$1.91	per Hectare of Land	15,211

- n) That CIP Possum targeted rates be set at a rate per dollar of land value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Rate			
Christchurch	\$1.18	per \$100,000 Land Value	8,631

- o) That CIP Possum targeted rates be set at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Rate			
Christchurch	\$0.13	Per Hectare of Land	8,631

- p) That Pest-free Banks Peninsula targeted rates be set differentially based on location at a rate in the dollar on land value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Rate			
Christchurch	\$4.78	per \$100,000 Land Value	268,395
Selwyn	\$4.77	per \$100,000 Land Value	7,605

- q) That Pest-free Banks Peninsula targeted rates be set at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Uniform Targeted Rate			
Christchurch	\$0.83	per Hectare of Land	65,707
Selwyn	\$0.75	per Hectare of Land	3,293

- r) That Pest Management Targeted rates be set at a rate in the dollar on land value using projected values or a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Pest Management Rate			
Kaikoura	\$4.58	per \$100,000 Land Value	23,167
Hurunui	\$4.27	per \$100,000 Land Value	172,564
Waimakariri	\$4.27	per \$100,000 Land Value	191,552
Christchurch	\$4.28	per \$100,000 Land Value	85,877
Selwyn	\$4.26	per \$100,000 Land Value	336,274
Ashburton	\$4.20	per \$100,000 Land Value	471,260
Timaru	\$4.23	per \$100,000 Land Value	174,020
Mackenzie	\$4.49	per \$100,000 Land Value	63,326
Waimate	\$4.26	per \$100,000 Land Value	126,462
Waitaki	\$4.32	per \$100,000 Land Value	32,157
Targeted Pest Management Rate			
Kaikoura	\$0.14	per Hectare of Land	12,930
Hurunui	\$0.14	per Hectare of Land	85,518
Waimakariri	\$0.14	per Hectare of Land	24,321
Christchurch	\$0.14	per Hectare of Land	12,094
Selwyn	\$0.14	per Hectare of Land	55,018
Ashburton	\$0.14	per Hectare of Land	58,245
Timaru	\$0.14	per Hectare of Land	29,654
Mackenzie	\$0.14	per Hectare of Land	58,096
Waimate	\$0.14	per Hectare of Land	45,404
Waitaki	\$0.14	per Hectare of Land	37,885

- s) That Catchment Works and Services targeted rates be set differentially based on location at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Catchment Works and Services Rate			
Kaikoura	\$1.81	per \$100,000 Capital Value	29,147
Hurunui	\$0.70	per \$100,000 Capital Value	51,667
Waimakariri	\$0.95	per \$100,000 Capital Value	163,269
Christchurch	\$0.23	per \$100,000 Capital Value	237,494
Selwyn	\$0.98	per \$100,000 Capital Value	232,729
Ashburton	\$1.06	per \$100,000 Capital Value	200,424
Timaru	\$2.41	per \$100,000 Capital Value	330,037
Mackenzie	\$1.94	per \$100,000 Capital Value	80,577
Waimate	\$2.10	per \$100,000 Capital Value	102,067
Waitaki	\$0.42	per \$100,000 Capital Value	9,368

- t) That a Little River Wairewa Catchment Works targeted rate be set at a uniform fixed amount per rating unit as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND		RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Little River Wairewa Rating District				
Class A (Christchurch)		\$82.38	fixed amount per rating Unit	34,930

- u) That a Waimakariri Eyre Cust Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Waimakariri Eyre Cust Rating District				
Class A (Christchurch)	where the land is situated	\$0.14	per \$100,000 Capital Value	595
Class B	where the land is situated	\$0.09	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,319
Class C	where the land is situated	\$0.04	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,949
Class D	where the land is situated	\$0.03	per \$100,000 Capital Value	22,911
Class E	where the land is situated	\$0.02	per \$100,000 Capital Value	62
Class F	where the land is situated	\$0.01	per \$100,000 Capital Value	644
Class A (Waimakariri)	where the land is situated	\$0.14	per \$100,000 Capital Value	3,719
Class B	where the land is situated	\$0.09	per \$100,000 Capital Value	2,279
Class C	where the land is situated	\$0.04	per \$100,000 Capital Value	152
Class D	where the land is situated	\$0.03	per \$100,000 Capital Value	172
Class E	where the land is situated	\$0.02	per \$100,000 Capital Value	249
Class F	where the land is situated	\$0.01	per \$100,000 Capital Value	267
Class B (Selwyn)	where the land is situated	\$0.09	per \$100,000 Capital Value	33
Class C	where the land is situated	\$0.04	per \$100,000 Capital Value	41
Class D	where the land is situated	\$0.03	per \$100,000 Capital Value	86
Class E	where the land is situated	\$0.02	per \$100,000 Capital Value	489
Class F	where the land is situated	\$0.01	per \$100,000 Capital Value	365

- v) that a Waimakariri Flood Protection Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially

based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Waimakariri Flood Protection Project				
Class A (Christchurch)	where the land is situated	\$0.73	per \$100,000 Capital Value	686,418
Class B	where the land is situated	\$0.15	per \$100,000 Capital Value	10,396
Class A (Waimakariri)	where the land is situated	\$0.73	per \$100,000 Capital Value	21,434
Class B	where the land is situated	\$0.15	per \$100,000 Capital Value	11,129
Class A (Selwyn)	where the land is situated	\$0.74	per \$100,000 Capital Value	23,196
Class B	where the land is situated	\$0.15	per \$100,000 Capital Value	5,573

w) That an Ashley River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Ashley River Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$21.13	per \$100,000 Capital Value	133,270
Class B	where the land is situated	\$14.09	per \$100,000 Capital Value	25,802
Class C	where the land is situated	\$10.57	per \$100,000 Capital Value	53,126
Class D	where the land is situated	\$5.64	per \$100,000 Capital Value	580
Class U1	where the land is situated	\$8.45	per \$100,000 Capital Value	336,375
Class U2	where the land is situated	\$8.45	per \$100,000 Capital Value	53,912
Class U3	where the land is situated	\$8.45	per \$100,000 Capital Value	57,249

x) That a Selwyn River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Selwyn River Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$67.36	per \$100,000 Capital Value	41,831
Class B	where the land is situated	\$60.63	per \$100,000 Capital Value	77,627
Class C	where the land is situated	\$53.89	per \$100,000 Capital Value	20,669
Class D	where the land is situated	\$40.42	per \$100,000 Capital Value	28,757
Class E	where the land is situated	\$26.95	per \$100,000 Capital Value	19,432
Class F	where the land is situated	\$10.10	per \$100,000 Capital Value	9,282
Class U1	where the land is situated	\$60.63	per \$100,000 Capital Value	4,548
Class U2	where the land is situated	\$26.95	per \$100,000 Capital Value	710

y) That a Lake Ellesmere Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Lake Ellesmere Rating District				
Class A (Christchurch)	where the land is situated	\$84.14	per \$100,000 Capital Value	10,992
Class B	where the land is situated	\$70.11	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,730
Class C	where the land is situated	\$44.87	per \$100,000 Capital Value	2,783
Class D	where the land is situated	\$11.22	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,103
Class E	where the land is situated	\$5.61	per \$100,000 Capital Value	451
Class A (Selwyn)	where the land is situated	\$85.00	per \$100,000 Capital Value	43,116
Class B	where the land is situated	\$70.83	per \$100,000 Capital Value	13,681
Class C	where the land is situated	\$45.33	per \$100,000 Capital Value	69,587
Class E	where the land is situated	\$5.67	per \$100,000 Capital Value	8,985

z) That an Ashburton Rivers 1999 Stopbank Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Ashburton Rivers 1999 Stopbank Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$0.00	per \$100,000 Capital Value	0
Class B	where the land is situated	\$0.00	per \$100,000 Capital Value	0
Class C	where the land is situated	\$0.00	per \$100,000 Capital Value	0

aa) That an Ashburton Rivers Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Ashburton Rivers Rating District				
Class AA	where the land is situated	\$40.52	per \$100,000 Capital Value	26,553
Class AB	where the land is situated	\$38.04	per \$100,000 Capital Value	28,330
Class AL	where the land is situated	\$35.55	per \$100,000 Capital Value	191,998
Class BL	where the land is situated	\$25.06	per \$100,000 Capital Value	12,477
Class CL	where the land is situated	\$18.84	per \$100,000 Capital Value	60,162
Class DL	where the land is situated	\$12.62	per \$100,000 Capital Value	37,243
Class EL	where the land is situated	\$6.22	per \$100,000 Capital Value	11,461
Class FL	where the land is situated	\$2.13	per \$100,000 Capital Value	3,916
Class U1	where the land is situated	\$3.38	per \$100,000 Capital Value	103,227
Class AU	where the land is situated	\$210.18	per \$100,000 Capital Value	20,555
Class BU	where the land is situated	\$126.16	per \$100,000 Capital Value	102,590
Class CU	where the land is situated	\$84.02	per \$100,000 Capital Value	2,486
Class DU	where the land is situated	\$62.95	per \$100,000 Capital Value	199

- ab) That a Prices Valley Drainage Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Prices Valley Drainage District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$265.51	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,503
Class C	where the land is situated	\$70.80	per \$100,000 Capital Value	212
Class D	where the land is situated	\$35.40	per \$100,000 Capital Value	234
Class E	where the land is situated	\$17.70	per \$100,000 Capital Value	219

- ac) That a Sefton Ashley Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Sefton Ashley Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$28.39	per \$100,000 Capital Value	17,885
Class B	where the land is situated	\$14.20	per \$100,000 Capital Value	4,499

- ad) That a Lower Hinds River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Lower Hinds River Rating District				
Class Main	where the land is situated	\$11.57	per \$100,000 Capital Value	60,720

- ae) That an Upper Hinds River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Upper Hinds River Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$24.41	per \$100,000 Capital Value	14,964
Class B	where the land is situated	\$21.97	per \$100,000 Capital Value	18,878
Class C	where the land is situated	\$4.88	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,752

af) That an Orari-Waihi-Temuka Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Orari-Waihi-Temuka Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$88.55	per \$100,000 Capital Value	37,246
Class B	where the land is situated	\$61.99	per \$100,000 Capital Value	98,205
Class C	where the land is situated	\$41.32	per \$100,000 Capital Value	229,442
Class D	where the land is situated	\$20.66	per \$100,000 Capital Value	229,691
Class E	where the land is situated	\$8.86	per \$100,000 Capital Value	69,315
Class F	where the land is situated	\$2.95	per \$100,000 Capital Value	17,773

ag) That an Opihi River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Opihi River Rating District				
Class A (Timaru)	where the land is situated	\$98.32	per \$100,000 Capital Value	43,626
Class B	where the land is situated	\$93.41	per \$100,000 Capital Value	110,381
Class C	where the land is situated	\$73.74	per \$100,000 Capital Value	144,856
Class D	where the land is situated	\$54.08	per \$100,000 Capital Value	16,947
Class E	where the land is situated	\$19.66	per \$100,000 Capital Value	40,917
Class F	where the land is situated	\$6.88	per \$100,000 Capital Value	32,568
Class U1	where the land is situated	\$98.32	per \$100,000 Capital Value	9,153
Class U2	where the land is situated	\$39.33	per \$100,000 Capital Value	17,968
Class U3	where the land is situated	\$19.66	per \$100,000 Capital Value	5,101
Class U4	where the land is situated	\$6.88	per \$100,000 Capital Value	3,980
Class U4A	where the land is situated	\$13.77	per \$100,000 Capital Value	9,901
Class B (Mackenzie)	where the land is situated	\$99.88	per \$100,000 Capital Value	13,302
Class C	where the land is situated	\$78.85	per \$100,000 Capital Value	125,859
Class D	where the land is situated	\$57.82	per \$100,000 Capital Value	2,157
Class E	where the land is situated	\$21.03	per \$100,000 Capital Value	13,233
Class F	where the land is situated	\$7.36	per \$100,000 Capital Value	78,229
Class U3	where the land is situated	\$21.03	per \$100,000 Capital Value	25,037

ah) That a Lower Pareora River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Lower Pareora River Rating District				
Class A (Timaru)	where the land is situated	\$139.52	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,810

Class B	where the land is situated	\$104.64	per \$100,000 Capital Value	3,746
Class C	where the land is situated	\$69.76	per \$100,000 Capital Value	20,134
Class D	where the land is situated	\$41.86	per \$100,000 Capital Value	3,343
Class E	where the land is situated	\$20.93	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,072
Class F	where the land is situated	\$6.98	per \$100,000 Capital Value	710
Class U1	where the land is situated	\$83.71	per \$100,000 Capital Value	28,341
Class U2	where the land is situated	\$13.95	per \$100,000 Capital Value	6,408
Class B (Waimate)	where the land is situated	\$100.62	per \$100,000 Capital Value	19,258
Class C	where the land is situated	\$67.08	per \$100,000 Capital Value	11,727
Class D	where the land is situated	\$40.25	per \$100,000 Capital Value	8,460
Class E	where the land is situated	\$20.12	per \$100,000 Capital Value	5,543
Class F	where the land is situated	\$6.71	per \$100,000 Capital Value	912

ai) That a Kapua Drainage Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Kapua Drainage District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$209.42	per \$100,000 Capital Value	968
Class C	where the land is situated	\$104.71	per \$100,000 Capital Value	619

aj) That a Lower Waitaki River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Lower Waitaki River Rating District				
Class A (Waitaki)	where the land is situated	\$81.83	per \$100,000 Capital Value	33,770
Class B	where the land is situated	\$40.91	per \$100,000 Capital Value	9,867
Class U1	where the land is situated	\$40.91	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,346
Class A (Waimate)	where the land is situated	\$74.73	per \$100,000 Capital Value	78,488
Class B	where the land is situated	\$37.37	per \$100,000 Capital Value	33,642

ak) That a Waiau River-Bourne Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Waiau River-Bourne Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$3,102.55	per \$100,000 Capital Value	17,995

- al) That a Waiau River-Rotherham Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Waiau River-Rotherham Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$358.59	per \$100,000 Capital Value	2,672
Class B	where the land is situated	\$233.09	per \$100,000 Capital Value	30,763

- am) That a Waiau Township Area Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Waiau Township Area Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$61.06	per \$100,000 Capital Value	47,657

- an) That a Kaikoura River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Kaikoura River Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$23.78	per \$100,000 Capital Value	61,929
Class B	where the land is situated	\$14.27	per \$100,000 Capital Value	885
Class C	where the land is situated	\$9.51	per \$100,000 Capital Value	430
Class D	where the land is situated	\$5.95	per \$100,000 Capital Value	458
Class E	where the land is situated	\$4.76	per \$100,000 Capital Value	2,237
Class F	where the land is situated	\$2.38	per \$100,000 Capital Value	3,064
Class U1	where the land is situated	\$23.78	per \$100,000 Capital Value	10,567
Class U2	where the land is situated	\$5.95	per \$100,000 Capital Value	519
Class U3	where the land is situated	\$3.57	per \$100,000 Capital Value	4,802
Class U4	where the land is situated	\$2.38	per \$100,000 Capital Value	8,430

- ao) That a Kowai River - Leithfield Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				

Kowai River - Leithfield Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$5.80	per \$100,000 Capital Value	6,653

ap) That a North Kowai River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
North Kowai Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$16.53	per \$100,000 Capital Value	2,607
Class B	where the land is situated	\$8.27	per \$100,000 Capital Value	1,692

aq) That a Conway River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Conway River Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$590.01	per \$100,000 Capital Value	6,209

ar) That a Sefton Town Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Sefton Town Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$32.78	per \$100,000 Capital Value	2,491

as) That a Washdyke Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on capital value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Washdyke Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$52.09	per \$100,000 Capital Value	42,720
Class B	where the land is situated	\$31.25	per \$100,000 Capital Value	22,348

- at) That a Halswell River Drainage Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on land value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Halswell River Drainage District				
Class B (Christchurch)	where the land is situated	\$57.09	per \$100,000 Land Value	192,683
Class C	where the land is situated	\$40.30	per \$100,000 Land Value	40,409
Class D	where the land is situated	\$26.87	per \$100,000 Land Value	17,956
Class E	where the land is situated	\$4.03	per \$100,000 Land Value	9,610
Class F	where the land is situated	\$10.07	per \$100,000 Land Value	11,377
Class A (Selwyn)	where the land is situated	\$70.07	per \$100,000 Land Value	14,470
Class B	where the land is situated	\$59.56	per \$100,000 Land Value	184,975
Class C	where the land is situated	\$42.04	per \$100,000 Land Value	117,695
Class D	where the land is situated	\$28.03	per \$100,000 Land Value	18,067
Class E	where the land is situated	\$4.20	per \$100,000 Land Value	27,881
Class F	where the land is situated	\$10.51	per \$100,000 Land Value	11,288
Class U1	where the land is situated	\$70.07	per \$100,000 Land Value	32,898
Class U2	where the land is situated	\$14.01	per \$100,000 Land Value	8,739

- au) That a Halswell Earthquake Recovery Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on land value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Halswell Earthquake Recovery District				
Class B (Christchurch)	where the land is situated	\$0.65	per \$100,000 Land Value	2,268
Class C	where the land is situated	\$0.46	per \$100,000 Land Value	473
Class D	where the land is situated	\$0.31	per \$100,000 Land Value	216
Class E	where the land is situated	\$0.05	per \$100,000 Land Value	113
Class F	where the land is situated	\$0.12	per \$100,000 Land Value	134
Class A (Selwyn)	where the land is situated	\$0.80	per \$100,000 Land Value	166
Class B	where the land is situated	\$0.68	per \$100,000 Land Value	2,117
Class C	where the land is situated	\$0.48	per \$100,000 Land Value	1,347
Class D	where the land is situated	\$0.32	per \$100,000 Land Value	207
Class E	where the land is situated	\$0.05	per \$100,000 Land Value	319
Class F	where the land is situated	\$0.12	per \$100,000 Land Value	129
Class U1	where the land is situated	\$0.80	per \$100,000 Land Value	376
Class U2	where the land is situated	\$0.16	per \$100,000 Land Value	100

- av) That a North Rakaia River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on land value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				

North Rakaia River Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$247.99	per \$100,000 Land Value	101,820

aw) That a Rangitata River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on land value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Rangitata River Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$132.26	per \$100,000 Land Value	246,171
Class B	where the land is situated	\$79.36	per \$100,000 Land Value	63,300
Class C	where the land is situated	\$52.90	per \$100,000 Land Value	22,312
Class D	where the land is situated	\$26.45	per \$100,000 Land Value	7,338
Class AA	where the land is situated	\$1,573.92	per \$100,000 Land Value	7,602

ax) That a Staveley Storm Channel Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on land value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Staveley Storm Channel Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$2.16	per \$100,000 Land Value	188
Class B	where the land is situated	\$1.73	per \$100,000 Land Value	117
Class C	where the land is situated	\$0.65	per \$100,000 Land Value	49

ay) That an Upper Chatterton & Hanmer West Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on land value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Upper Chatterton & Hanmer West Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$35.07	per \$100,000 Land Value	2,277
Class B	where the land is situated	\$22.54	per \$100,000 Land Value	1,386
Class C	where the land is situated	\$15.03	per \$100,000 Land Value	3,513
Class D	where the land is situated	\$42.58	per \$100,000 Land Value	18,264
Class U	where the land is situated	\$68.88	per \$100,000 Land Value	7,822

az) That a Makikihi River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on land value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
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the following targeted rates:				
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Makikihi River Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$54.00	per \$100,000 Land Value	1,444
Class B	where the land is situated	\$21.60	per \$100,000 Land Value	122
Class C	where the land is situated	\$5.40	per \$100,000 Land Value	31

ba) That a Dry Creek Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on land value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Dry Creek Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$36.82	per \$100,000 Land Value	5,942
Class B	where the land is situated	\$25.77	per \$100,000 Land Value	4,535
Class C	where the land is situated	\$5.52	per \$100,000 Land Value	1,044

bb) That a Lower Pahau River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on land value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Lower Pahau River Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$379.75	per \$100,000 Land Value	12,077

bc) That a Waihao-Wainono Flood & Drainage Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate in the dollar on land value as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Waihao-Wainono Flood & Drainage District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$106.44	per \$100,000 Land Value	95,712
Class B	where the land is situated	\$13.84	per \$100,000 Land Value	7,925

bd) That a Lower Hurunui Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Lower Hurunui Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$9.58	per Hectare of Land	3,743

be) That a Lower Flats Groyne Waiau Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Lower Flats Groyne Waiau Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$11.53	per Hectare of Land	3,534

bf) That a Lyndon Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Lyndon Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$34.73	per Hectare of Land	625
Class B	where the land is situated	\$20.84	per Hectare of Land	938
Class C	where the land is situated	\$15.28	per Hectare of Land	85

bg) That a Waiau River Spotswood Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Waiau River Spotswood Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$11.85	per Hectare of Land	2,843
Class B	where the land is situated	\$10.66	per Hectare of Land	283

bh) That a Pahau River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate per hectare of land as

set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Pahau River Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$1.49	per Hectare of Land	370
Class B	where the land is situated	\$1.36	per Hectare of Land	377
Class C	where the land is situated	\$0.88	per Hectare of Land	181
Class D	where the land is situated	\$0.56	per Hectare of Land	126
Class E	where the land is situated	\$0.53	per Hectare of Land	99

bi) That a Lower Rakaia River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Lower Rakaia River Rating District				
Class A (Ashburton)	where the land is situated	\$338.84	per Hectare of Land	5,039
Class B	where the land is situated	\$16.94	per Hectare of Land	6,196
Class C	where the land is situated	\$13.55	per Hectare of Land	5,467
Class D	where the land is situated	\$10.17	per Hectare of Land	5,735
Class E	where the land is situated	\$6.78	per Hectare of Land	1,392
Class B (Selwyn)	where the land is situated	\$16.94	per Hectare of Land	26,213
Class C	where the land is situated	\$13.55	per Hectare of Land	4,486
Class D	where the land is situated	\$10.17	per Hectare of Land	1,232
Class E	where the land is situated	\$6.78	per Hectare of Land	4,373
Class F	where the land is situated	\$3.39	per Hectare of Land	305

bj) That an Ashburton-Hinds Drainage Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
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targeted rates:				
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Ashburton-Hinds Drainage District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$8.70	per Hectare of Land	109,582
Class B	where the land is situated	\$6.09	per Hectare of Land	29,421
Class C	where the land is situated	\$4.35	per Hectare of Land	22,153
Class D	where the land is situated	\$2.61	per Hectare of Land	4,065
Class E	where the land is situated	\$1.74	per Hectare of Land	5,700
Class F	where the land is situated	\$0.87	per Hectare of Land	3,740
Class U1	where the land is situated	\$33.71	per Hectare of Land	5,886

bk) That a Seadown Drainage Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Seadown Drainage District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$45.40	per Hectare of Land	17,141
Class B	where the land is situated	\$27.24	per Hectare of Land	12,514
Class C	where the land is situated	\$9.08	per Hectare of Land	4,884
Class D	where the land is situated	\$4.54	per Hectare of Land	408

bl) That an Otaio River Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Otaio River Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$83.79	per Hectare of Land	29,733
Class B	where the land is situated	\$33.51	per Hectare of Land	3,998

bm) That a Kaikoura Drainage Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Kaikoura Drainage District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$35.84	per Hectare of Land	46,784
Class B	where the land is situated	\$17.92	per Hectare of Land	1,120
Class C	where the land is situated	\$10.75	per Hectare of Land	896

bn) That a Cleardale Catchment Works targeted rate be set differentially based on location for different categories of land at a rate per hectare of land as set out in the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Cleardale Rating District				
Class A	where the land is situated	\$0.00	per Hectare of Land	0
Class B	where the land is situated	\$0.00	per Hectare of Land	0
Class C	where the land is situated	\$0.00	per Hectare of Land	0
Class D	where the land is situated	\$0.00	per Hectare of Land	0
Class E	where the land is situated	\$0.00	per Hectare of Land	0
Class F	where the land is situated	\$0.00	per Hectare of Land	0

bo) That a Buttericks Road Drainage Catchment Works targeted rate be set per the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Buttericks Road Drainage District				
Class A (prorated)	where the land is situated	\$0.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	0

bp) That a Chertsey Road Drainage Catchment Works targeted rate be set per the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Chertsey Road Drainage District				
Class A (prorated)	where the land is situated	\$0.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	0

bq) That a Green Street Creek Drainage Catchment Works targeted rate be set per the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Green Street Creek Drainage District				
Class A (prorated)	where the land is situated	\$0.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	0

br) That a Lower Makikihi River Catchment Works targeted rate be set per the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Lower Makikihi River Rating District				
Class A (prorated)	where the land is situated	\$17.57	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	1,757

bs) That an Esk Valley Catchment Works targeted rate be set per the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Esk Valley Rating District				
Class A (prorated)	where the land is situated	\$0.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	0

bt) That a Mount Harding Creek Catchment Works targeted rate be set per the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Mount Harding Creek Rating District				
Class A (prorated)	where the land is situated	\$0.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	0

bu) That an Omarama Stream Catchment Works targeted rate be set per the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2019/20 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Omarama Stream Rating District				
Class A (prorated)	where the land is situated	\$0.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	0

bv) That a Penticotico River Catchment Works targeted rate be set per the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Penticotico River Rating District				
Class A (prorated)	where the land is situated	\$70.60	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	7,060

bw) That a Seadown Road Drain Catchment Works targeted rate be set per the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Seadown Road Drain Rating District				
Class A (prorated)	where the land is situated	\$0.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	0

bx) That a Twizel River Catchment Works targeted rate be set per the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Twizel River Rating District				
Class A (prorated)	where the land is situated	\$0.00	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	0

by) That a Rakaia Double Hill Catchment Works targeted rate be set per the table below:

TYPE OF RATE CATEGORIES OF RATEABLE LAND Subcategorised as the following targeted rates:	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATEGORIES	RATE	CALCULATION BASIS	2020/21 REVENUE SOUGHT \$
Targeted Differential Catchment Works Rate				
Rakaia Double Hill Rating District				

Class A (prorated)	where the land is situated	\$344.35	the extent of provision of service to the rating unit	34,435
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bz) That in the 2020/21 financial year the rates be due in the tentative instalments as set out in the table below

Territorial Authority	Instalment No.1	Instalment No.2	Instalment No.3	Instalment No.4
Kaikoura	20-Sep-20	20-Dec-20	20-Mar-21	20-Jun-21
Hurunui	20-Aug-20	20-Nov-20	20-Feb-21	20-May-21
Waimakariri	20-Aug-20	20-Nov-20	20-Feb-21	20-May-21
Christchurch - Area 1	15-Aug-20	15-Nov-20	15-Feb-21	15-May-21
Christchurch - Area 2	15-Sep-20	15-Dec-20	15-Mar-21	15-Jun-21
Christchurch - Area 3	31-Aug-20	30-Nov-20	28-Feb-21	31-May-21
Selwyn	15-Sep-20	15-Dec-20	15-Mar-21	15-Jun-21
Ashburton	20-Aug-20	20-Nov-20	20-Feb-21	20-May-21
Timaru	21-Sep-20	21-Dec-20	22-Mar-21	21-Jun-21
Waimate	28-Aug-20	27-Nov-20	26-Feb-21	28-May-21
Mackenzie	20-Sep-20	20-Dec-20	20-Mar-21	20-Jun-21
Waitaki	31-Jan-21			

ca) That further penalties of 10% may be added to any portion of rates assessed in the 2020/21 financial year that are not paid by or near the due date as set out in the table below.

Territorial Authority	Instalment No.1	Instalment No.2	Instalment No.3	Instalment No.4
Kaikoura	21-Sep-20	21-Dec-20	21-Mar-21	21-Jun-21
Hurunui	21-Aug-20	21-Nov-20	21-Feb-21	21-May-21
Waimakariri	27-Aug-20	27-Nov-20	27-Feb-21	27-May-21
Christchurch - Area 1*	20-Aug-20	20-Nov-20	20-Feb-21	20-May-21
Christchurch - Area 2*	20-Sep-20	20-Dec-20	20-Mar-21	20-Jun-21
Christchurch - Area 3*	5-Sep-20	5-Dec-20	5-Mar-21	5-Jun-21
Selwyn**	16-Sep-20	16-Dec-20	16-Mar-21	16-Jun-21
Ashburton	21-Aug-20	21-Nov-20	21-Feb-21	21-May-21
Timaru	24-Sep-20	24-Dec-20	25-Mar-21	24-Jun-21
Waimate	1-Sep-20	1-Dec-20	2-Mar-21	1-Jun-21
Mackenzie	22-Sep-20	22-Dec-20	22-Mar-21	22-Jun-21
Waitaki	1-Feb-21			

cb) That penalties of 10% may be added to the balance of rates levied in any previous financial year, including any additional charges previously imposed which remain unpaid, and an additional 10% may continue thereafter to be added to all arrears and additional charges that remain unpaid (with the exception of current instalments) at six monthly intervals, by the date fixed for that purpose by the territorial authority collecting rates on behalf of the Canterbury Regional Council for that district.

Territorial Authority	Additional Penalty Dates	Further Additional Penalties
Kaikoura	20-Jul-20	20-Jan-21
Hurunui	1-Jul-20	1-Jan-21
Waimakariri	1-Jul-20	1-Jan-21
Christchurch - Area 1*	1-Oct-20	1-Apr-21
Christchurch - Area 2*	1-Oct-20	1-Apr-21
Christchurch - Area 3*	1-Oct-20	1-Apr-21

Selwyn**	1-Jul-20	continuing annually
Ashburton	31-Aug-20	continuing annually
Timaru	21-Sep-20	22-Mar-21
Waimate	1-Jul-20	1-Jan-21
Mackenzie	1-Jul-20	1-Jan-21
Waitaki	1-Jul-20	1-Jan-21

Notes: * Christchurch Penalties will be 7% for all late instalments and both additional penalties as noted above

Notes: ** Selwyn Penalties will be 3% for all late instalments and both additional penalties as noted above

cc) That the discount for the early payment of rates be set in accordance with the policy of the territorial authority collecting the rates on behalf of the Canterbury Regional Council.

cd) That the Rates are to be paid at the venues determined by the territorial authorities collecting the rates on behalf of Canterbury Regional Council and to be paid by the methods determined by the territorial authorities collecting the rates on behalf of Canterbury Regional Council.

ce) The following schemes have Targeted Catchment Rates applied by Canterbury Regional Council:

Group No.1	Buttericks Rd	Omarama Stream	Lower Makikihi River
	Chertsey Rd	Penticotico River	Mount Harding Creek
	Esk Valley	Seadown Rd Drain	Twizel River
	Green Street Creek		
Group No.2	Rakaia Double Hill		

Regional Authority Due Date

All Targeted Rates issued directly by Canterbury Regional Council shall be due and payable

	Group No.1	Group No.2
On the following dates	20-Nov-20	20-Feb-21

cf) That further penalties of 10% may be added to any portion of rates assessed in the 2019/20 financial year that are not paid by or near the due date as set out in the table below:

Regional Authority Penalty Date

All Targeted Rates issued directly by Canterbury Regional Council and outstanding

	Group No.1	Group No.2
On the following dates	21-Nov-20	21-Feb-21

cg) That penalties of 10% may be added to the balance of rates levied in any previous financial year, including any additional charges previously imposed which remain unpaid, and (with the exception of current instalments) at six monthly intervals, by the date fixed for that purpose by Canterbury Regional Council for that group.

Regional Authority	Additional Penalty Dates	Further Additional Penalties
Canterbury Regional Council	1-Jul-20	1-Jan-21

Cr Marshall/Cr Apanui
CARRIED

Cr I Mackenzie abstained
Cr Hands and Cr McKay requested their vote against this be recorded

9.4 **Fees and Charges Special Consultative Procedure**

Refer pages 147 to of the agenda

Cr Sunckell introduced this item and explained that the start of the consultation period on the proposed increase consent planning officer charge-out rates had been delayed due to the COVID-19 lockdown.

Resolved

That the Council:

- 1. approves initiation on 1 July 2020 of a special consultative procedure, as set out in the Local Government Act 2002, section 83, to consult the community on increasing consent planning officer charge out rates in the Environment Canterbury Fees and Charges Policy.**
- 2. approves the Statement of Proposal.**

Cr Apanui/Cr Clearwater
CARRIED

Item 9.6 was then taken

9.6 **Strategic Direction 2020-23**

Refer pages 156 to 159

Cr Scott introduced this item.

Resolved

That the Council:

- 1. adopts the advanced draft Strategic Direction 2020-23.**

Cr Marshall/Cr Pham
CARRIED

9.5 **Local Governance Statement**

Refer pages 154 to 155 and the document circulated separately.

Cr Scott introduced this procedural item.

Resolved

That the Council

- 1. approves the Local Governance Statement; and**
- 2. delegates to the Acting Chief Executive authority to add Te Reo Māori headings to the Local Governance Statement.**

Cr Pauling/Cr Hands
CARRIED

9.7 **Approval of Contract for Services for Chatham Islands Council**

Refer pages 160 to 161 of the agenda

Cr Sunckell presented this item.

Resolved

That the Council

- 1. agrees to Environment Canterbury renewing its contract with the Chatham Islands Council for a further one year term, until 30 June 2021; and**
- 2. delegates authority to the Director Finance and Corporate Services to finalise and to sign that contract.**

Cr Scott/Cr Marshall
CARRIED

10.0 **Exclusion of the Public**

Refer page 162 of the agenda.

Resolved

- 1. That the public be excluded from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:**

1.1 Performance, Audit & Risk Committee report

1.2 Chief Executive Employment, Performance and Remuneration Committee report

The general subject of the matters to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution 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.	Report	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
1.	Performance, Audit & Risk Committee report	Good reason to withhold exists under section 7	Section 48(1)(a)
2.	Chief Executive Employment, Performance and Remuneration Committee report		

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

Item No.	
1.	Enable the Council holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities. (Section 7(2) (h)
2.	Protection of privacy of natural persons – Section 7(2)(a)

- 2. That appropriate officers remain to provide advice to the Committee.**

Cr Clearwater/Cr McKenzie
CARRIED

The meeting went into public excluded session from 1.55pm to 2.09pm.

Confirmation of Decision in Open Meeting

10.1 Kāinga Infrastructure Expenditure

Resolved

That the Council:

- 1. Delegates to the Acting Chief Executive and the Director of Finance and Corporate Services the authority to publicly release information on Kāinga Infrastructure Expenditure.**

Cr Sunckell/Cr Pauling
CARRIED

11 Other Business

There was no other business.

12. Notices of motion

There were no notices of motion.

13. Questions

There were no questions.

14. Next meeting

The next meeting was scheduled for Thursday 14 May 2020.

15. Mihi / Karakia whakamutunga – closing

The Deputy Chair thanked everyone for their participation and invited Cr Hands to close the meeting with a karakia.

The meeting closed at 2.12pm

CONFIRMED

Date _____

Chair

6. Matters Arising

7. Committee Reports

7.1. Standing Committees

7.1.1. Performance, Audit and Risk Committee

Council report

Date of meeting	23 July 2020
Author	Vivienne Ong Committee Advisor

Purpose

1. For the Council to receive the minutes from the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee held on 2 July 2020.

Recommendations

That the Council:

1. receives and confirms as correct record of minutes of the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee meeting held 2 July 2020
2. receives the summary of the financial reports for the period ending 31 May 2020
3. notes the resolutions made by the Committee under delegated authority.

Attachments

1. Minutes Performance Audit and Risk Committee meeting 2 July 2020 - Unconfirmed [7.1.1.1 - 6 pages]
2. Financial Summary ending 31 May 2020 [7.1.1.2 - 3 pages]

Minutes of the 156th meeting of the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee held in the Council Chamber, Environment Canterbury, 200 Tuam Street, Christchurch on Thursday, 2 July 2020 at 2.06pm

Contents

1. Apologies
2. Conflicts of Interest
- 2a. Call for General Business
3. Deputations and Petitions
4. Risk
 - 4.1 Health and Safety
 - 4.2 Internal Audit Plan
5. Performance
 - 5.1 Action List
 - 5.2 Healthier homes Canterbury Performance Report May 2020
 - 5.3 Portfolio Financial Report May 2020
 - 5.4 Financial Health Reports May 2020
 - 5.5 Public Transport Financial Performance Update
 - 5.6 Portfolio Performance Report (year-to-date)
6. Audit
7. Public Excluded
8. Notices of Motion
9. Extraordinary and Urgent Business
10. General Business
11. Questions
12. Next Meeting
13. Closure

Present

Committee Chair, Cllr John Sunckell
Graeme McGlinn, Independent Member

Cllr Claire McKay
Cllr Grant Edge

Cllr Ian Mackenzie
Chair Jenny Hughey

In Attendance

David Seath (Deloitte)

Management and officers present

Stefanie Rixecker (Acting Chief Executive)
Katherine Trought (Director Strategy & Planning)
Nadeine Dommissie (Chief Operating Officer)
Tafflyn Bradford-James (Director Communications)
Catherine Schache (General Counsel)
Katherine Harbrow (Chief Financial Officer)
David Perenara-O'Connell (Senior Strategy Manager)
Matthew Bennett (Principal Health and Safety Advisor)
Nicholas Hill (Risk and Business Improvement Manager)
Stewart Gibbon (Senior Manager Public Transport)
Caroline Hart (Senior Strategy Manager)
Tarsha Triplow (Team Leader Corporate Reporting)
Vivienne Ong (Committee Advisor)

Report writers and supporting staff were also in attendance.

Welcome

Councillor Sunckell welcomed everyone to the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee meeting.

1. **Apologies**

An apology was received from Councillor Megan Hands.

2. **Conflicts of interest**

There were no conflicts of interest recorded.

2.A **Call for general business items**

No items were put forward for consideration under General Business.

3. **Deputations and petitions**

No petitions or requests for deputations were received.

4. **Risk**

4.1 **Health and Safety Report**

Refer page 11 – Performance, Audit and Risk Committee Agenda

Matthew Bennett addressed the Committee regarding health and safety matters. Members were satisfied with the organisation's overall process, response and follow-up to two reported significant injuries.

Resolved

That the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee:

- 1. receives the Health and Safety Governance report.**

Cllr Edge / Cllr Mackenzie
CARRIED

4.2 **Internal Audit Plan**

Refer page 19 – Performance, Audit and Risk Committee Agenda

Nicholas Hill noted key points and areas of focus. Members supported and were satisfied and supported the Internal Audit Plan. Staff were acknowledged for their work on the plan.

Resolved

That the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee:

- 1. adopts the three-year internal audit plan**

Graeme McGlinn / Cllr McKay
CARRIED

5. Performance

5.1 Action List

Refer page 26 – Performance, Audit and Risk Committee Agenda

Nicholas Hill advised even though MetroCard was a comment, but not a formal recommended action by the Auditors, it was still prudent to report it in the Action List for visibility purposes.

Resolved

That the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee:

- 1. receives the Action List report**

Graeme McGlinn / Chair Hughey
CARRIED

5.2 Healthier Homes Canterbury Performance Report May 2020

Refer page 27 – Performance, Audit and Risk Committee Agenda

Tafflyn Bradford-James, Katherine Harbrow and Clare Pattison provided an update on the performance on Healthier Homes Canterbury.

It was explained that the administration margin of 5.9% was not an interest rate, but an administration rate, and ensured the Healthier Homes scheme remained self-financing; as it took into consideration borrowing costs, operation costs, and scheme uptake. It was recognised that the scheme did not currently compete with financial institutions interest rate wise but did provide an alternative option for people.

Resolved

That the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee:

- 1. receives the performance report for Healthier Homes Canterbury.**

Cllr Edge / Cllr McKay
CARRIED

5.3 Portfolio Financial Report May 2020

Refer page 33 – Performance, Audit and Risk Committee Agenda

Katherine Harbrow and Tarsha Triplow presented the Portfolio Financial Report for the period ended 31 May 2020.

During questioning the following was clarified:

- Regional Leadership portfolio. Expenditure and revenue tracking for the Canterbury Regional Economic Development Strategy (CREDS) was a Canterbury Mayoral Forum work programme and briefings on CREDS came to Council direct from the Mayoral Forum.
- Flood protection programme works had been significantly reduced due to the COVID-19 lockdown, but were now steadily increasing and on track.

Resolved

That the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee:

- 1. receives the Portfolio Financial Report for the period ended 31 May 2020.**

Cllr McKay / Cllr Mackenzie
CARRIED

5.4 Financial Health Reports May 2020

Refer page 42 – Performance, Audit and Risk Committee Agenda

Kathrine Harbrow and Tarsha Triplow reported on financial results for the period ended 31 May 2020.

Resolved

That the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee:

- 1. receives the monthly Financial Health Report for the period ended 31 May 2020**
- 2. notes the table of Council approved unbudgeted expenditure listed in the Financial Health Report**

Chair Jenny / Graeme McGlinn
CARRIED

5.5 Public Transport Financial Update

Refer page 50 – Performance, Audit and Risk Committee Agenda

Stewart Gibbon reported whilst COVID-19 had significant impacts on public transport during Alert level 4 – 2. June patronage figures were slightly better than estimated due to being in Level 1 sooner than anticipated.

Timaru public transport patronage was up 6% from last year.

Resolved

That the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee:

- 1. receives the financial update on Public Transport.**

Graeme McGlinn / Cllr Edge
CARRIED

5.6 Portfolio Performance Report (year-to-date)

Refer page 60 – Performance, Audit and Risk Committee Agenda

David Perenara-O'Connell and Caroline Hart presented the portfolio performance report for the third quarter of year two of the Long-Term Plan 2018-28, noting due to COVID-19 restrictions, the report actually covered a four month period.

Environment Canterbury's transition to operate virtually entering the COVID lockdown period was swift and the vast majority of staff were able to work successfully from home, putting the organisation in the position of being able to operate business as usual.

River staff to provide level of service information regarding hazards on the Waimakariri River and Ashley River.

Members thanked staff and the Chief Executive on what has been achieved and were happy to back the challenges with levels of service. They also stated the report was well presented and informative.

Resolved

That the Performance, Audit and Risk Committee:

1. receives the portfolio report for the period 1 July 2019 – 30 April 2020 (year-to-date).

Cllr Sunckell / Cllr McKay
CARRIED

6. Audit

Nothing to report.

7. Public Excluded

Resolved

1. That the public be excluded from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of the matters to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution 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.	Minutes/Report of	General Subject of each matter considered	Reason for passing this resolution to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
1.1	Risk Standing Report	Updates	Good reason to withhold exists under section 7	Section 48(1)(a)
1.2	Collusive Fraud Report			

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

Item No.	
1.1	Enable the Council holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) – Section 7(2)(i)
1.2	Prevention of improper gain or improper advantage – Section 7(2)(j)

That appropriate officers remain to provide advice to the Committee.

Cllr McKay / Chair Hughey
CARRIED

The meeting went into public excluded session from 2.44pm to 3.30pm.

9. **Extraordinary and Urgent Business**

8. **Notices of motion**

There were no notices of motion.

10. **General Business**

There was no General Business.

11. **Questions**

There were no questions.

12. **Next Meeting**

The next meeting will be held on 13 August 2020.

11. **Closure**

The Chair declared the meeting closed at 3.31pm.

CONFIRMED

Date

Chairperson

Reporting Period

7/1/2019 5/31/2020

Previous Period (YTD)

Category	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus/Deficit
	\$	\$	\$
Actual	154.51M	146.44M	8.08M
Budget	155.77M	156.83M	-1.07M
Variance	-1.25M	-10.40M	9.14M
% Var	-0.80%	-6.63%	
Forecast	154.62M	149.41M	5.21M
Variance	-0.11M	-2.97M	2.86M

Current Period (YTD)

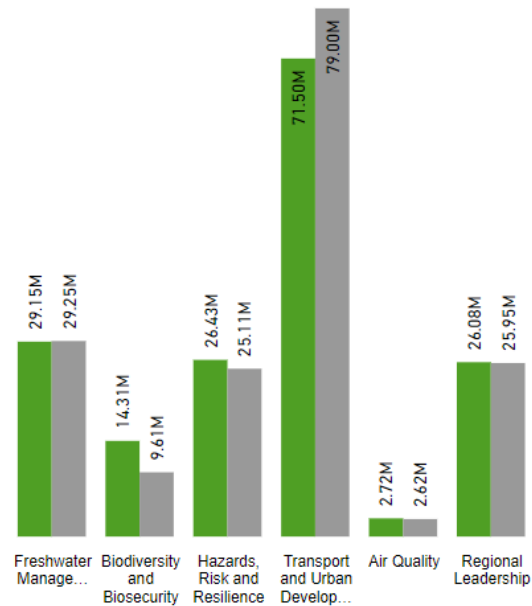
Category	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus/Deficit
	\$	\$	\$
Actual	170.20M	159.72M	10.49M
Budget	171.55M	172.85M	-1.30M
Variance	-1.34M	-13.13M	11.79M
% Var	-0.78%	-7.60%	
Forecast	170.35M	166.14M	4.20M
Variance	-0.14M	-6.43M	6.29M

Current Month Movement

Category	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus/Deficit
	\$	\$	\$
Actual	15.69M	13.28M	2.41M
Budget	15.78M	16.01M	-0.23M
Variance	-0.09M	-2.73M	2.64M
% Var	-0.57%	-17.06%	
Forecast	15.72M	16.74M	-1.01M
Variance	-0.03M	-3.46M	3.42M

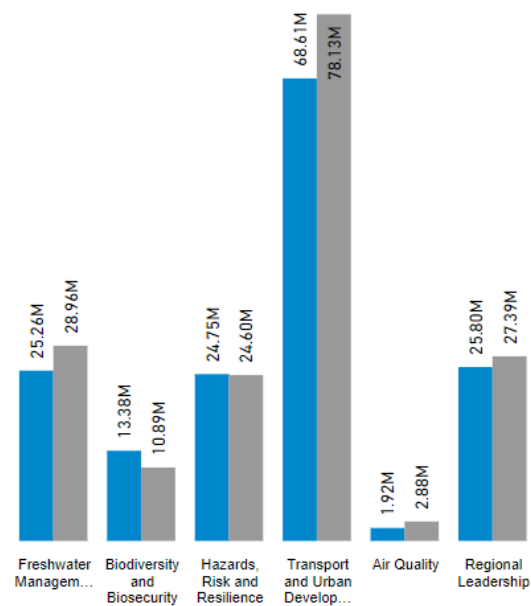
Revenue

● YTD Actual ● YTD Budget



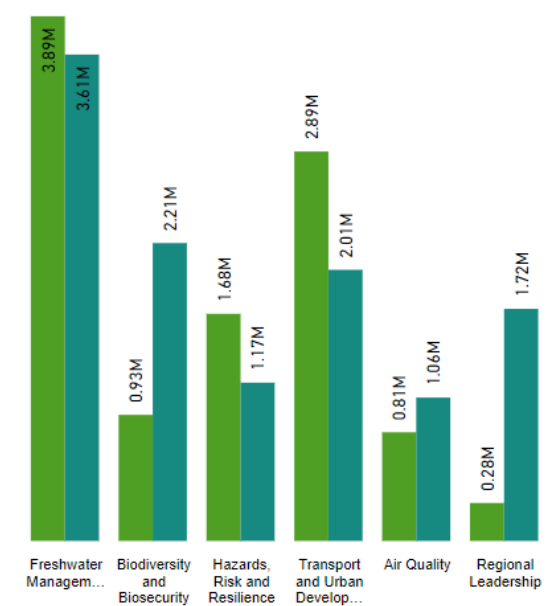
Expenditure

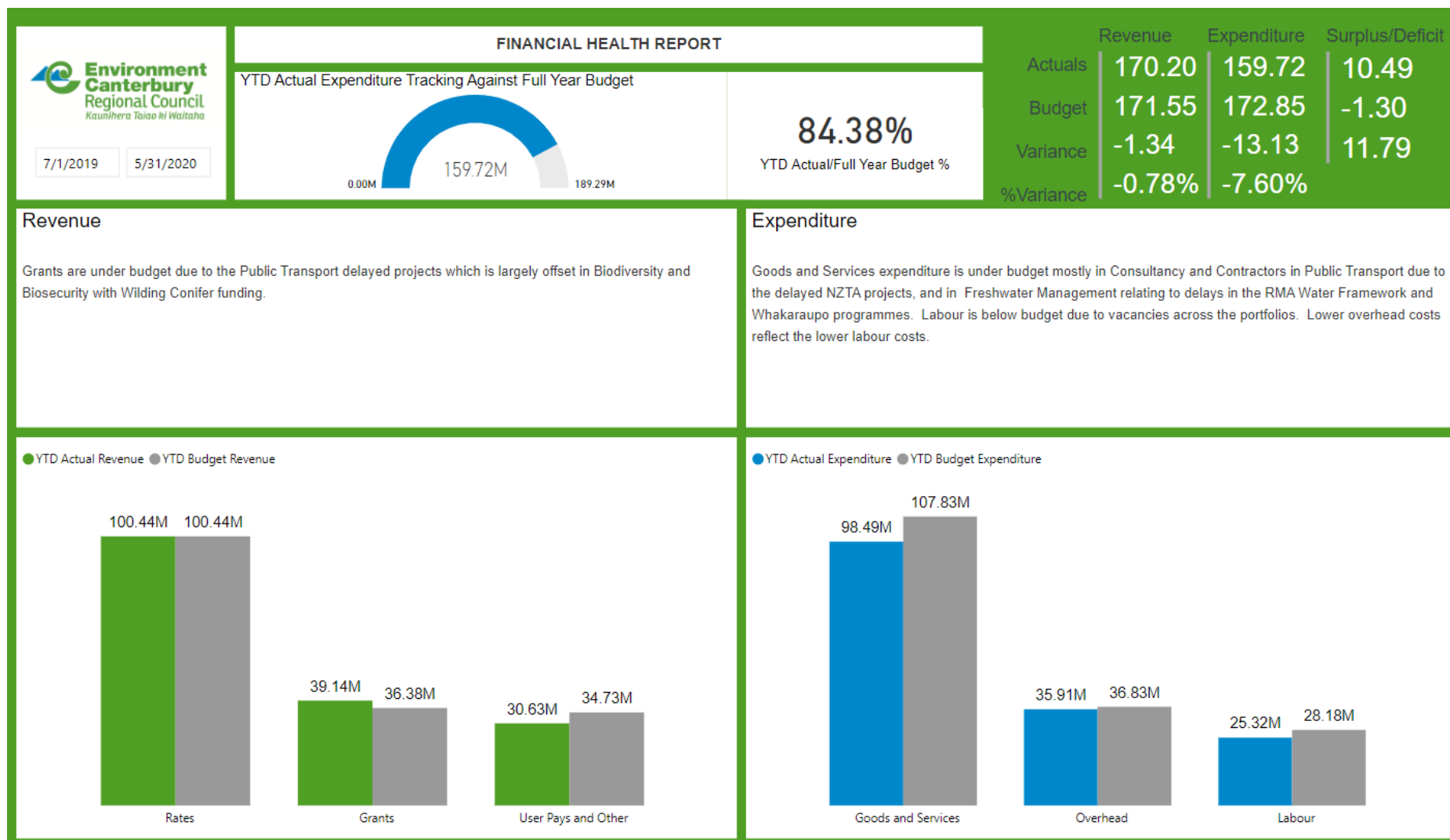
● YTD Actual ● YTD Budget



Surplus/Deficit

● YTD Actual ● YTD Variance to Budget





Cash and Bank

as at 5/31/2020

32.3M

Cash

0.4M

Metrocard

3.2M

Investment

28.7M

Investment Details (\$000)

\$	Maturity	Days	Rate
1300	20/07/2020	241	2.84%
6000	28/07/2020	90	1.50%
500	28/07/2020	182	2.81%
6000	26/10/2020	181	2.12%
1000	14/12/2020	216	2.21%
600	14/12/2020	241	2.50%
2100	6/04/2021	274	1.83%

Total Actual Cash & Bank

32.3M

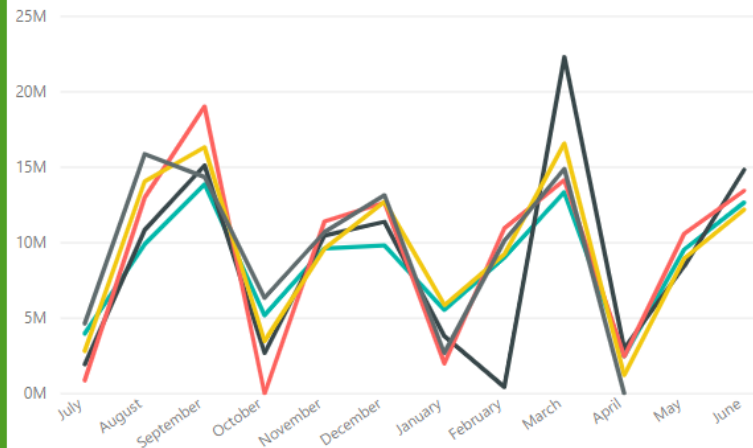
Cash Reserve Policy: : 12.8M

Financial Position

Cash and Bank	32.33M
Other Current Asset	24.85M
Non Current Asset	968.51M
Current Liabilities	-18.67M
Non Current Liabilities	-55.29M
Net Assets	951.72M

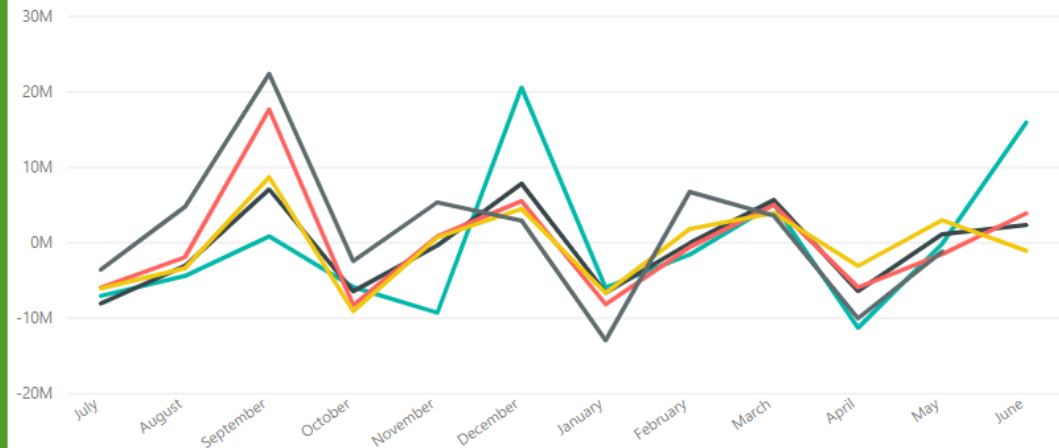
Rates Revenue Tracking Against Previous Years

Financial Year ● 2016 ● 2017 ● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020



Cash and Bank Balance Tracking Against Previous Years

Financial Year ● 2016 ● 2017 ● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020



7.1.2. Regulation Hearing Committee

Council report

Date of meeting	23 July 2020
Author	Alison Cooper, Consents Hearing Officer

Purpose

1. For the Council to receive, for information, minutes for the Regulation Hearing Committee.

Recommendations

That the Council:

1. **receives the confirmed minutes of the Regulation Hearing Committee meeting held on Thursday 18 June 2020.**
2. **Receives the unconfirmed minutes of the Regulation Hearing Committee meeting held on Thursday 2 July 2020.**

Attachments

1. Minutes 2020-06-18 [7.1.2.1 - 3 pages]
2. draft RHC unconfirmed minutes 2020 07 02 [7.1.2.2 - 3 pages]

REGULATION HEARING COMMITTEE

Minutes of the meeting held in the
Council Chambers, 200 Tuam Street, Christchurch on
Thursday, 18 June 2020 at 8.30am

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Apologies
- 2.0 Conflict of Interest
- 3.0 Minutes of Meeting – 21 May 2020
- 4.0 Matters Arising
- 5.0 Deputations and Petitions
- 6.0 Item for Discussion
 - 6.1 Appointment of Hearing Commissioners – Non-Notified Applications
 - 6.2 Appointment of Hearing Commissioner – Glen Dorran Farm Limited
- 7.0 Extraordinary and Urgent Business
- 8.0 Other Business
- 9.0 Next Meeting
- 10.0 Closure

PRESENT

Councillors Claire McKay (Chair), Grant Edge, Nicole Marshall, Craig Pauling and Lan Pham

IN ATTENDANCE

Catherine Schache (General Counsel), Tania Harris (Senior Manager Operational Support),
Virginia Loughnan (Consents Manager) and Alison Cooper (Consents Hearings Officer)

1. APOLOGIES

There were no apologies.

2. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No conflicts of interest were declared.

3. DEPUTATIONS AND PETITIONS

There were no deputations or petitions.

4. MINUTES OF MEETING – 21 MAY 2020

Resolved:

The Regulation Hearing Committee:

Confirms the minutes of the meeting held on 21 May 2020 as a true and correct record.

Cr Pham / Cr Marshall
CARRIED

5. MATTERS ARISING

There were no matters arising.

6. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

6.1 Appointment of Hearing Commissioners – Non-Notified Applications

Councillor Marshall thanked staff for responding to Councillor Pauling's suggestion to adding an additional decision-maker with mātauranga Maori /tikanga experience, and Councillor Pauling for raising it.

Councillor Pauling also thanked staff.

Resolved:

That the Regulation Hearing Committee

- 1. Appoints Hoani Langsbury as a Hearings Commissioner under s34A of the Resource Management Act 1991, to consider and decide non-notified resource consent applications for a period of time to expire 22 May 2021.**
- 2. Delegates to Hoani Langsbury pursuant to s34A(1) Resource Management Act 1991, the function, powers and duties required to: deal with any preliminary matters; consider; and decide a resource consent application.**

Cr Pham / Cr Marshall
CARRIED

6.2 Appointment of Hearing Commissioner – Glen Dorrn Farm Limited

Resolved:

That the Regulation Hearing Committee in regard to an objection to decision on resource consent CRC203903 applied for by Glen Dorrn Farm Limited:

- 1. Appoints Sharon McGarry as a Hearings Commissioner under s34A of the Resource Management Act 1991; and**
- 2. Delegates to Sharon McGarry pursuant to s34A(1) Resource Management Act 1991, the function, powers and duties required to: deal with any preliminary matters; hear; and decide the objection to decision.**

7 EXTRAORDINARY AND URGENT BUSINESS

There was no extraordinary or urgent business.

8 OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business

9 NEXT MEETING - To be advised

10 CLOSURE - The Chairperson declared the meeting closed at 8.35am

CONFIRMED

Date:

2/7/20

Chairperson:

B. E. May

REGULATION HEARING COMMITTEE

Minutes of the meeting held in the
Council Chambers, 200 Tuam Street, Christchurch on
Thursday, 02 July 2020 at 8.30am

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Apologies
- 2.0 Conflict of Interest
- 3.0 Minutes of Meeting – 18 June 2020
- 4.0 Matters Arising
- 5.0 Deputations and Petitions
- 6.0 Item for Discussion
 - 6.1 Appointment of Hearing Commissioners – Environment Canterbury-related applications
- 7.0 Extraordinary and Urgent Business
- 8.0 Other Business
- 9.0 Next Meeting
- 10.0 Closure

PRESENT

Councillors Claire McKay (Chair), Grant Edge, Craig Pauling and Lan Pham

IN ATTENDANCE

Marie Dysart (Solicitor), Virginia Loughnan (Consents Manager) and Alison Cooper (Consents Hearings Officer)

1. APOLOGIES

An apology was received from Councillor Marshall

Cr McKay / Cr Pham
CARRIED

2. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Councillor McKay declared a conflict of interest in regard to Item 6.1 as she had applied for a resource consent in the past week.

3. DEPUTATIONS AND PETITIONS

There were no deputations or petitions.

4. MINUTES OF MEETING – 18 JUNE 2020

It was noted that the date of the meeting was incorrectly recorded as 18 May 2020 when the meeting was held 18 June 2020.

Resolved:

The Regulation Hearing Committee:

Confirms the minutes of the meeting held on 18 June 2020 as a true and correct record as amended to correct the date the meeting was held.

Cr McKay / Cr Pauling
CARRIED

5. MATTERS ARISING

There were no matters arising.

6. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

At the invitation of the Chairperson, Councillor Pham lead the discussion on Item 6.1

6.1 Appointment of Hearing Commissioners – Environment Canterbury-related applications

Resolved:

That the Regulation Hearing Committee, acting under section 34A of the Resource Management Act 1991 and for a period of time to expire on 22 May 2021:

- 1. in addition to the appointments and delegations made on 21 May 2020 (in relation to Sharon McGarry, Kenneth Lawn and Bianca Sullivan) and on 18 June 2020 (in relation to Hoani Langsbury) appoints:**

- 1.1. Sharon McGarry as a Hearings Commissioner;**
- 1.2. Kenneth Lawn as a Hearings Commissioner;**
- 1.3. Bianca Sullivan as a Hearings Commissioner; and**
- 1.4. Hoani Langsbury as a Hearings Commissioner,**

each of them acting severally, to consider and decide the non-notification, limited notification or public notification of resource consent applications where Environment Canterbury or its staff would have a conflict of interest or a perceived conflict of interest of the type described in this paper; and

- 2. following any decision made under paragraph (1):**

- 2.1. if that decision is not to notify that consent application, to consider and decide that consent application; and**
- 2.2. if that decision is to limited notify or to publicly notify that consent application, to be the Chair of a hearing panel to consider and decide that consent application, in conjunction with other Hearing Commissioners, to be appointed at a later date; and**

- 3. Delegates to each of the people named in paragraphs 1.1 to 1.4, the function, powers and duties required to: deal with any preliminary matters; consider, and, subject to the appointment of additional Hearing Commissioners provided at resolution set out 2.2 above, to decide any such applications.**

Cr Pham / Cr Edge
CARRIED

7 EXTRAORDINARY AND URGENT BUSINESS

There was no extraordinary or urgent business.

8 GENERAL BUSINESS

Councillor Pham asked about the Bathhurst Coal Limited applications hearing that is required to be heard by 2 September.

It was explained that as a publicly notified application a hearing was required to be completed 75 working days from the close of submissions unless the applicant suspended the application and/or the timeframe was extended due to special circumstances due to complexity of the application. A hearing panel is to be appointed.

9 NEXT MEETING - To be advised

10 CLOSURE - The Chairperson declared the meeting closed at 8.36am

CONFIRMED

Date:

Chairperson:

7.2. Joint Committees

7.2.1. Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint Committee

Council report

Date of meeting	23 July 2020
Author	Vivienne Ong, Committee Advisor

Purpose

1. For the Council to receive the minutes for the Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint Committee meeting held 17 June 2020.

Recommendations

That the Council:

1. receives and confirms as correct record of minutes of the Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint meeting held 17 June 2020
2. notes the resolutions made by the Committee under delegated authority.

Attachments

{attachment-list}

Minutes of the 16th meeting of the Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint Committee held in the Council Chamber, Environment Canterbury, 200 Tuam Street, Christchurch, on Wednesday, 17 June 2020 commencing at 3.45pm

Contents

- Welcome
- 1. Apologies
- 2. Conflicts of Interest
- 3. Minutes of Previous Meeting – 19 February 2020
- 4. Matters Arising
- 5. Correspondence
- 6. Deputations and Petitions
- 7. Reports
 - 7.1 Metro Monitoring Report
 - 7.2 The Effect of the COVID Pandemic on Public Transport in Canterbury
 - 7.3 Greater Christchurch Public Transport Futures Report
- 8. General Business
- 9. Next public meeting: 17 June 2020

Present

Alister James (Chair)
Mayor Dan Gordon (Waimakariri District Council)
Cr Mike Davidson (Christchurch City Council)
Cr Sara Templeton (Christchurch City Council)
Cr Nicole Reid (Selwyn District Council)
Cr Phil Clearwater (Environment Canterbury)
Cr Tane Apanui (Environment Canterbury)
Jim Harland (Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency)

In attendance

Councillor:

Cr Vicky Southworth (Environment Canterbury)

Environment Canterbury:

Nadeine Domisse	Edward Wright	Stewart Gibbon (via MS Teams)
Len Fleete	Vivienne Ong	

Christchurch City Council

Richard Osborne

Selwyn District Council:

Andrew Mazey

Waimakariri District Council

Gerard Cleary (via MS Teams)

Future Public Transport Business Case Programme Director:
Barry Mein

Red Bus
Tony King (via MS Teams)

Future Public Transport Business Case consultant team
Theunis van Schalkwyk
Anthony Cross

1. **Welcome, introduction and apologies**

The Chairperson welcomed everyone to the meeting and acknowledged Cr Southworth's attendance.

Apologies were received from Chair Jenny Hughey (Environment Canterbury), Mayor Lianne Dalziel (Christchurch City Council) and Dr Anna Stevenson (Canterbury District Health Board).

2. **Conflicts of interest**

No conflicts of interest were declared.

3. **Minutes of previous meetings – 19 February 2020**

(Refer page 16 of the agenda)

Resolved:

That the Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint Committee:

1. **confirms the minutes of the meeting held 19 February 2020 as a true and correct record.**

Mayor Gordon / Cr Davidson
CARRIED

4. **Matters Arising**

There were no matters arising from the minutes.

5. **Correspondence**

There was no correspondence.

6. **Deputations and Petitions**

There were no deputations and petitions.

7. Reports

7.1 Metro Monitoring Report

(Refer page 21 of the agenda)

Len Fleete provided members with an overview of key performance indicators for the greater Christchurch Metro network, including impacts on patronage during the COVID 19 lockdown restrictions during Alert levels 4 - 2.

Fares were not charged on Metro services from late March until mid-June as Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) covered the revenue lost from fares during this period. Committee members acknowledged NZTA for the subsidisation which enabled continuation of services.

Resolved:

That the Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint Committee:

1. receives the Metro Monitoring report for information
2. acknowledged Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency's support during the COVID-19 restriction period.

Cr Clearwater / Cr Marshall
CARRIED

7.2 The Effect of the COVID Pandemic on Public Transport in Canterbury

(Refer page 25 of the agenda)

Edward Wright informed the Committee of measures taken to maintain safe public transport services during the COVID-19 crisis and the subsequent implications for the Metro network and customers. Metro services continued throughout the COVID-19 lockdown period in Christchurch and Timaru as public transport was classified as an essential service.

Discussion centered on public transport funding matters and the free MetroCard campaign. Edward emphasised the importance for users to register their MetroCards at the time of purchase in case of any need for contact tracing.

Resolved:

That the Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint Committee:

1. receives The Effect of the COVID Pandemic on Public Transport in Canterbury report for information.

Mayor Gordon / Cr Marshall
CARRIED

The Environment Canterbury team were thanked for their work and enthusiasm in ensuring public transport options were affordable going forward.

7.3 **Greater Christchurch Public Transport Futures Report**

(Refer page 121 of the agenda)

Barry Mein presented an update on progress of the business cases on the Public Transport Futures programme.

The Chair pointed out that the final draft of the Public Transport Business Plan that would be presented to this Committee at its August meeting for adoption by Environment Canterbury Council. The Committee members were supportive of working the draft plan at an extra workshop at the end of July.

Resolved:

That the Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint Committee:

- 1. receive the Greater Christchurch Public Transport Futures Report**
- 2. agree to schedule a further workshop July to discuss the MRT strategic case**

Alister James / Cr Clearwater
CARRIED

8. **General Business**

There was no General Business.

9. **Next Meeting**

Workshop: TBA

Workshop/Public Meeting: 14 October 2020

10. **Closure**

The meeting closed at 4.30pm.

Independent Chair

Date

8. Working Groups

8.1. Council Planting Regeneration Working Group

Council report

Date of meeting	23 rd July 2020
Author	Councillor Pauling, Chair of Working Group
Responsible Director	Nadeine Dommissse, Chief Operating Officer

Purpose

The purpose of the Planting and Regeneration Working Group is to develop a proposal for a region-wide ecological planting and native regeneration programme for inclusion in the next Long-Term Plan.

The purpose of this paper is to provide Council with an update on discussions and actions from the meetings of the Working Group on the 25th June 2020.

Recommendations

That the Council:

1. **Receives the paper with Planting and Regeneration Working Group notes and actions.**

Key points

Background

2. The purpose of the Planting and Regeneration Project is for the Working Group to develop a proposal for a region-wide ecological planting and native regeneration programme for inclusion in the next Long-Term Plan. This should:
 - Bring together existing Council initiatives (rivers planting, forest management, the Soil Conservation and Revegetation programme and others);
 - Seek alignment with existing non-Council initiatives; and
 - Seek benefits across a range of Council priorities (climate change, freshwater quality, biodiversity, carbon offsets).

In designing the proposal, the working group should explore external funding and partnership avenues and seek opportunities to support COVID-19 recovery including identifying and preparing short term 'shovel ready' projects. The intent is that the proposal will be essentially 'building the foundations for the journey' over the next 15-20 years that we are about to embark on.

This on-the-ground project would build on the work Environment Canterbury has done over the past 10 years establishing a comprehensive planning framework. This would provide an opportunity to connect with communities, landowners, and the private sector to deliver visible

biodiversity, freshwater and climate change projects. It is acknowledged that this would require a significant long-term investment – it would require additional spending, an investment in our land management expertise, and a new way of working with landowners.

Working Group Meeting – Notes and Actions

3. The attached table highlights the key topics of discussion and subsequent actions identified by the Working Group at the 25th June 2020.

Attachments

Working Group Notes and Actions

ATTACHMENT 1 – MEETING NOTES & ACTIONS

Issue/action/matter	Actions
1. KEY PARTNERS <p>The Working Group continue to identify potential partners to engage with both during the discovery and implementation phases of the planned programme. There are options for how we can collaborate, communicate and obtain long-term buy-in through mutual investment opportunities. The Working Group intend to kick off initial conversations during the discovery phase to ‘test’ thinking and obtain early feedback.</p>	<p>Staff to commence conversations with potential partners and feedback to Working Group at next meeting</p> <p>Provide a list of existing partners and potential project with them</p>
2. DRAFT VALUE PROPOSITION <p>A value proposition for this programme will assist in providing context, focus and help us to initiate conversations. We want to look at things from the customer’s point of view, which may be different from ours. There is a need to get focussed and think smart about people, the plants, and how we create the ‘energy’ to accelerate work. A draft value proposition was presented for the Working Group discussion, and it was agreed that this would be finalised at the next meeting in July.</p>	<p>Finalised version due for end July Working Group meeting</p>
3. ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY PROJECTS <p>Over the past 10 years, Environment Canterbury has invested \$7m in planting regeneration projects. It is acknowledged this has been augmented with an estimated \$5m in ‘in kind’ investments through volunteering etc.</p>	<p>Staff to prepare a visual overview for next meeting</p>
4. PROPOSED GUEST SPEAKERS <p>The Working Group agreed there would be advantages hearing from external parties on their thoughts and experiences, possibly utilising them as a ‘sounding board’ for our proposed approaches. It was suggested Taranaki Regional Council would be a good starting point.</p>	<p>Working Group to investigate options for further discussion</p>

9. Matters for Council Decision

9.1. Tumu Taiao – Mana Whenua Experts on Council

Council report

Date of meeting	
Author	Julian Phillips
Responsible Director	Katherine Trought

Purpose

1. Purpose of the paper is for the Council to formally establish the Environment Canterbury Tumu Taiao Mana Whenua Experts. The purpose of the roles is to provide for Ngāi Tahu participation in future Council decision making.

Recommendations

That the Council:

1. **approves the establishment of the role of Tumu Taiao – Mana Whenua Experts for an initial one year term.**
2. **notes that this will be formalised by an agreement between Environment Canterbury and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRONT) after which, TRONT will proceed with a process to identify two individuals for the roles.**

Background

Tuia Relationship

2. The Ngāi Tahu-Environment Canterbury relationship was formalised in 2012 with the Tuia Agreement. This agreement has represented a significant step change in the relationship between Ngāi Tahu and Environment Canterbury.
3. A review of the Ngāi Tahu and Environment Canterbury relationship carried out in 2011 confirmed a profound disconnect between the actions of Environment Canterbury and the expectations of Ngāi Tahu across whānau, hapū (Papatipu Rūnanga) and iwi levels. Many whānau throughout the region held intergenerational grievances against the local authority for successive actions that had allowed important mahinga kai (food gathering areas) to be degraded or had enabled inappropriate land uses at sites of cultural significance.
4. The Tuia Agreement creates clear and consistent expectations for how the Environment Canterbury and Papatipu Rūnanga relationship will operate and provides for a recognition of both Ngāi Tahu values and the significant contribution Ngāi Tahu provides to Environment Canterbury's work. It has seven guiding principles:

- a. Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri a muri ake nei—intergenerational relationship between the Parties that is dedicated to enhancing outcomes for current and future generations;
 - b. Arohanui ki te tangata, tētahi ki tētahi—a relationship of mutual respect and utmost good faith;
 - c. He waka kōtuia kāhore e tukutukua ngā mimirā (A canoe that is interlaced will not become separated at the bow)—forge kotahitanga (unity) between the Parties.
 - d. Whākana ki ō manuhiri i tō kainga (Mana is upheld through fulfilling roles and responsibilities)—the Parties will jointly seek to act as stewards and caretakers of the environment, recognizing the respective contributions of both Parties to environmental stewardship and shared commitment to acting as kaitiaki;
 - e. Mā te mōhio ka mārama, mā te mārama ka mātau (by discussion comes understanding, through understanding comes wisdom) —the Parties commit to anchoring their relationship in face to face engagement to build shared understanding and confirm their commitment to resolving any differences through discussion and building shared understanding;
 - f. Mana whenua—that each Papatipu Rūnanga holds customary authority within their rohe;
 - g. Mana ture—that the legal obligations of Environment Canterbury will be satisfied
5. Effect is given to the agreement through an annually agreed joint work programme, which is monitored at a governance level via quarterly meetings of the ten Papatipu Rūnanga Chairs/governors with the Environment Canterbury Councillors (Te Rōpū Tuia). A joint working group, Te Paiherenga, supports the technical and operational oversight of the joint work programme.

Ngāi Tahu Representation to Council

- 6. A fundamental catalyst to the establishment of the Tuia Agreement was having Ngāi Tahu representation within the Environment Canterbury Commissioners appointed by Government in 2010. This appointment gave confidence to Papatipu Rūnanga that their voice was included at the highest levels of Council decision-making.
- 7. This representation of mana whenua originally provided one (of a total of seven) Commissioner to be appointed on the recommendation of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. The Environment Canterbury (Transitional Governance Arrangements) Act 2016 (ECan Act) then provided for two (of a total of 13) Councillors to be appointed on the recommendation of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu facilitated through a tribal process that included tribal members and the 10 Papatipu Rūnanga.

Ngāi Tahu Bill

8. The transitional legislation noted above expired in October 2019 and Environment Canterbury has returned to the normal elected model under the Local Electoral Act 2001 and subject to the full implications of the Local Government Act 2002.
9. The practical benefits of mana whenua representation have been proven over the last nine years in Canterbury. These include greater efficiency in planning and consenting processes, reduced costs for both Council and consent applicants. Of particular note, there were no appeals from mana whenua to the Council's formal plan processes that have progressed to a Court hearing during this period.
10. Ngāi Tahu is also a partner to the Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS). Ngāi Tahu councillors played a pivotal role in building the social capital and community ownership of solutions that underpin water and land management in Canterbury. The presence of Ngāi Tahu councillors has been significant, providing confidence to Papatipu Rūnanga and wider tribal members that their voice remains present at the Council decision-making level.
11. The previous Council viewed the continuation of Ngāi Tahu representation, as mana whenua, on the Council as a key pathway to ensure that the values and concerns of mana whenua are given full expression in the Council's decision making and environmental work. Representation of mana whenua at governance level was considered by Council and Papatipu Rūnanga, via Te Rōpū Tuia, to be the most effective way for council to meet its statutory obligations under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002.
12. In October 2018 Environment Canterbury promoted a Local Bill to secure permanent Ngāi Tahu representation on Environment Canterbury. In April 2019 Parliament decided not to support the Canterbury Regional Council local bill that sought to secure permanent Ngāi Tahu positions on Council.
13. This means that the Ngāi Tahu appointed representatives who were provided for through the Environment Canterbury (Transitional Governance Arrangements) Act 2016 (ECan Act) have ceased since the Act came to an end at the local body elections held in October 2019.

Te Ara Whakamua

14. In response the previous Council commissioned the development of a report to provide independent advice that documents the background, the need for a solution, options considered and a preferred approach for Māori participation in future Council decision making as required by section 81 of the Local Government Act 2002.
15. The report prepared by Bob Penter titled: Ngāi Tahu Participation within Environment Canterbury Governance Arrangements (the report) found that:
 - Ngāi Tahu and Environment Canterbury value the relationship and have a mutual desire for it to continue to develop;

- Models of iwi participation in other councils are not fit for purpose because they do not operate at the highest level of council decision-making;
 - Ngāi Tahu involvement in Environment Canterbury's work is best achieved through a bespoke approach that will provide for participation at the highest level in Environment Canterbury's processes;
 - It is acknowledged that it is not possible to create roles that duplicate the full functions of councillors.
16. The report recommended two Ngāi Tahu appointed representatives to participate in a governance advisory role in Council's governance structure, across the breadth of council business. These will be eligible to vote in all governance business except for Council meetings which is prohibited by the Local Government Act. The roles will otherwise:
- Participate in discussions and deliberations in respect to all aspects of Council business and functions including committees and portfolios
 - Have access to all necessary Council information to inform the advice and information they provide to and deliberate with Councillors
 - Ensure Council maintains focus on achieving outcomes for mana whenua through its decision-making process
 - Work closely with mana whenua
 - Participate in Te Rōpū Tuia meetings.
17. The report was endorsed by the current Council and Te Rōpū in December 2019 as a sound basis for the development of an implementation plan.
18. Te Rōpū Tuia commissioned the joint (via the Office of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Environment Canterbury staff) development of an implementation plan which has been informed by the report.

Environment Canterbury Tumu Taiao Mana Whenua Experts

19. Staff have scoped and planned a process to implement the recommendations from the report including the establishment of two mana whenua positions.
23. Key principles underpinning the establishment process are:
- The Mana Whenua positions will work to protect and uphold the rangatiratanga, rights and interests of the Papatipu Rūnanga, as the mana whenua of Canterbury region, and will report directly to the Te Rōpū Tuia Co-Chairs and the Papatipu Rūnanga.
 - Two Mana Whenua positions are necessary given the scale of the Canterbury region, the number of Papatipu Rūnanga within the region, and the breadth and complexity of the council's work.
 - For clarity, as to the legal structures, Environment Canterbury will enter into an agreement with the Office Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to provide the two roles (which will be signed by the two organisations' Chief Executives), and Office Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu will in turn contract the two appointees agreed and mandated by the Papatipu Rūnanga to provide the service and advice to Environment Canterbury.

- Once the appointment process is complete, Office Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu will not have any direct role, but will have regular update meetings with those appointed to the roles, and will provide support if requested by them or Papatipu Rūnanga Chairs as appropriate. After each three-year term of the positions, the Office of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu will work with the Papatipu Rūnanga Chairs to secure ongoing appointments.
20. A proposed timeline is attached as Appendix One.
21. The proposed role description is attached as Appendix Two. Key activities underpinning the role description are:
- Participating in discussions and deliberations in all aspects of Council business and functions, including committees and portfolios (but noting that it would be unlawful for the Tumu Taiao to vote at Council meetings);
 - Ensuring that Environment Canterbury maintains focus on achieving outcomes for mana whenua through its decision-making processes;
 - Working closely with mana whenua;
 - Participating in Te Rōpū Tuia meetings; and
 - Meeting the specific tasks and KPIs included in the position description.
22. Te Rōpū Tuia endorsed the draft Environment Canterbury Tumu Taiao Mana Whenua Experts Role Description and proposed appointment process at the last meeting (26 June).
23. The next step and purpose of the paper is for the Council to formally establish the Environment Canterbury Tumu Taiao Mana Whenua Experts.

Cost, compliance and communication

Financial implications

The intention is that:

24. Environment Canterbury and TRONT will share equally the cost of the remuneration payable to the Tumu Taiao; and
25. Environment Canterbury will bear the full cost of any additional amounts that the Tumu Taiao would be eligible to claim as expenses as if they were councillors at Environment Canterbury.
26. Environment Canterbury will therefore cover the amount of one half of the remuneration payable to a councillor at Environment Canterbury as set by the Remuneration Authority from time to time, currently \$71,599/annum; and

27. The total amount for allowances and hearing fees as set by the Remuneration Authority from time to time, for which the Tumu Taiao would be eligible if he or she were a councillor at Environment Canterbury and which have been incurred by the Tumu Taiao in performing their Role.

Risk assessment and legal compliance

28. General Counsel has been involved throughout the development of the implementation plan and the proposed role description and appointment process are consistent with all relevant policies and statutes.

Significance and engagement

29. As noted, Te Rōpū Tuia endorsed the draft Environment Canterbury Tumu Taiao Mana Whenua Experts Role Description and proposed appointment process at the last meeting (26 June)

Next steps

30. Ngāi Tahu will undertake an appointment process and provide two appointed Tumu Taiao Mana Whenua Experts by the next Te Rōpū Tuia (25 September).

Attachments

1. Appointment Timeline [9.1.1 - 1 page]
2. Environment Canterbury Tumu Taiao Mana Whenua Experts Role [9.1.2 - 4 pages]

File reference	[SharePoint link for this paper]
Legal review	
Peer reviewers	[Names of two peer reviewers who have reviewed this paper]

APPENDIX ONE

Appointment Timeline:

June 2020

- Confirmation of Role Description
- Confirmation of Contract Arrangements
- Confirmation of Financial Arrangements
- Papatipu Rūnanga Chairs confirm support for implementation plan
- Council confirm support for implementation plan
- Call for Applicants – Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu will manage process on behalf of Papatipu Rūnanga

July - August 2020

- Council formally establish roles at council meeting
- Shortlisting – to be carried out by Papatipu Chairs
- Interviews – to be carried out by Papatipu Chairs sub-group
- Papatipu Chairs sub-group recommend applicants
- Final Decision made by all Papatipu Chairs

September 2020

- Appointments confirmed at Te Rōpū Tuia meeting September

Appendix 1: Tumu Taiao – Mana Whenua Experts on Council

Context

The Ngāi Tahu relationship with the Council is vital for the Council to effectively satisfy its statutory obligations and to ensure that the Treaty rights, values and issues of mana whenua are given full expression in the Council's decision making and environmental management.

The Ngāi Tahu-Environment Canterbury relationship was formalised in 2012 with the Tuia Agreement. While the agreement is between the Council and Papatipu Rūnanga, it recognises the role of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as the iwi authority to support Papatipu Rūnanga to protect the Treaty and Settlement rights and interests of Ngāi Tahu Whānui members.

Effect is given to the Tuia Agreement through an agreed annual joint work programme, which is monitored at a governance level via quarterly meetings of the ten Papatipu Rūnanga Chairs/governors with the Environment Canterbury Councillors. A joint working group, Te Paiherenga, supports the implementation of and technical and operational oversight of the joint work programme.

Within the Canterbury region Ngāi Tahu whānui members are represented by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and ten of its eighteen member Papatipu Rūnanga:

Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura	Te Rūnanga o Ōnuku
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tūāhuriri	Te Rūnanga o Taumutu
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Wheke	Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua
Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata	Te Rūnanga o Waihao
Te Rūnanga o Wairewa	Te Rūnanga o Moeraki

Previously, legislation had provided for two Councillors to be appointed to the Council on the recommendation of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to contribute expertise in tikanga Māori. That legislation and appointment power expired in October 2019.

Purpose

The purpose of the Tumu Taiao role is twofold: firstly to carry through the values, aims and priorities of mana whenua to the Council processes, and secondly to provide governance-level mana whenua advice across the breadth of Council business and support better decision-making outcomes by Council. The role will be eligible to participate, and where required vote, in all governance business except for Council meetings which is prohibited by the Local Government Act 2002.

The Tumu Taiao will contribute strongly toward an effective, strong and valued relationship between the Council and all Papatipu Rūnanga within the Canterbury rohe and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. The Tumu Taiao will provide information and advice to assist Councillors to recognise and provide for the responsibilities Ngāi Tahu has in respect of the natural environment. This will include sharing of knowledge and information and creating opportunities for increased mana whenua participation in decision making processes.

CE	
Employee	

The Tumu Taiao and their work will not replace the ongoing relationships and responsibilities of the Council with the Papatipu Rūnanga of the Canterbury Region and with Te Rūnanga. These roles will support the rangatiratanga of the Papatipu Rūnanga, as recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, section 6, the text of the Crown Apology in English, which provides at paragraph 7 that: “in fulfilment of its Treaty obligations, the Crown recognises Ngāi Tahu as the tāngata whenua of, and as holding rangatiratanga within, the Takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.”

Accountabilities

Accountability	Key performance indicators
1. Provide information and advice to the Papatipu Rūnanga of Canterbury region, and to Te Rūnanga as appropriate to support the Papatipu Rūnanga, on Council programmes of work, planning, engagement and decision making processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canvass / discuss / seek views of Papatipu Rūnanga Chairs on key issues • Identify opportunities in Council programmes for mana whenua involvement and the progression of the objectives and expectations of the Papatipu Rūnanga • Produce an annual report to Papatipu Rūnanga • Monitoring Council performance against the stated objectives, policies and expectations of the Papatipu Runanga • Monitoring Council performance against stated Tuia objectives and policies • Contribute to prudent stewardship of Council resources in working to achieve the aims and requirements of the Papatipu Rūnanga in Council decisions and activities.
2. Provide advice to Councillors and Council forums including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Portfolio briefings ○ Council workshops ○ Working groups Advice includes but not limited to, whakapapa, language, tikanga Ngāi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice is comprehensive and appropriately presented • The Tumu Taiao keep themselves informed over the full breadth of Council business.

CE	
Employee	

Tahu way of life and relationship with land, wetlands, lakes, waterways, sea (and associated ecosystems and resources) within the Canterbury region.	
3. Participate as a member of Council committees including Te Rōpū Tuia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee attendance as required • Committees demonstrate enhanced awareness of and responsiveness to Ngāi Tahu perspectives and expectations • Able to establish and maintain productive working Relationships
4. Provide advice to the Council Chair and Deputy Chair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Chair and Deputy indicate advice is comprehensive and appropriately presented

Working Relationships

- The Tumu Taiao reports to the Co-Chairs of Te Rōpū Tuia
- Te Rōpū Tuia members
- Mana whenua
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu staff
- Environment Canterbury Councillors, Council Chair and Deputy Chair
- Environment Canterbury staff

Health and Safety

So far as it is reasonably practicable you need to ensure the Health and Safety of yourself, your team, contractors and visitors. You must comply with current Health and Safety legislation, regulations and guidelines, organisational policies, procedures and our code of conduct.

Delegations and Authorities

The Tumu Taiao may be given delegated authority to make decisions in accordance with Council approved delegations, and authority for decision making in accordance with policies and guidelines for financial, people management and media related activities.

CE	
Employee	

Capabilities

Experience

- Strong / high level understanding of Ngāi Tahu tikanga;
- Previous governance experience at a senior level. Experience in the local government sector would be an advantage
- Demonstrated ability to be able to deal with complex issues.
- Previous involvement in water management and resource management issues is preferred.
- Strong connections with the Ngāi Tahu community within the rohe of Canterbury
- Membership and involvement in community based organisations
- A record of training relevant to the position. This could include certification under the Resource Management Act Making Good Decisions Training Programme and courses with the Institute of Directors.

The above statements are intended to describe the general nature and level of work being performed; they are not an exhaustive list of all responsibilities, duties and skills required of the position and incumbent. However, from time to time the Tumu Taiao will be required to accept and carry out other duties.

I agree to undertake the responsibilities detailed in this job description:

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date Signed: _____

CE	
Employee	

9.2. Approval of submission on the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality

Council report

Date of meeting	23 July 2020
Author	Clare Pattison, Senior Strategy Advisor
Responsible Director	Tafflyn Bradford-James, Director of Communications

Purpose

1. This paper seeks Council's approval of Environment Canterbury's submission on the proposed amendments to the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality.
2. Making submissions to the Ministry for the Environment provides Environment Canterbury the opportunity to provide feedback on the Government's approach to environmental standards in New Zealand and to advocate for the region's environmental interests.

Recommendations

That the Council:

1. **approves the Environment Canterbury submission on the proposed amendments to the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality.**

Background

3. The Ministry for the Environment is currently consulting on proposed amendments to the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality. This is the Government's main tool for improving air quality. The National Environmental Standards for Air Quality are regulations that prescribe technical and non-technical standards for monitoring and managing discharges to air. Each regional, city or district council must enforce these standards. Councils can impose stricter standards for air quality.
4. The proposed amendments focus on particulate matter (microscopic particles of solid or liquid matter suspended in the air). The National Environmental Standards set an acceptable minimum level of health protection for all New Zealanders and the environment. It does not regulate natural sources of particulate matter or particulates from emergencies such as unplanned fires.

Main Submission Points

5. The attached submission is based on Environment Canterbury's experience with air quality management in the region and addresses those matters of most relevance to

Environment Canterbury. Councillors discussed and provided feedback on a draft submission at the Council briefing on 18 June 2020.

6. The main submission points are to:
 - Support the introduction of fine particulate matter concentrations (PM2.5) as the main standard for particulate matter in ambient air.
 - Support moving urban households¹ to use at least a Low Emission Burner when changing or installing a burner.
 - Support monitoring of both PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations in polluted airsheds.
 - Support improving the controls on mercury emissions.
7. The proposed amendments will introduce a standard that is already reflected in the Canterbury Air Regional Plan, which currently requires reductions in PM2.5 levels by 2030. This is supported by a strong evidence base that PM2.5 is directly tied to tangible health impacts. Related rules in the Canterbury Air Regional Plan are either the same or more stringent than those changes proposed² in the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality.
8. The only aspect we do not support is where the proposed amendments could be more effective in controlling air pollution. Specifically, in the regulations that set consequences for polluted airsheds. The reason for this is outlined in the submission. We support the development of consequence that directly addresses the source of high PM2.5 concentrations.

Cost, compliance and communication

Financial implications

9. Making a submission has no financial implications for the Council. The National Environmental Standards could have implications for the council's planning and delivery of its air quality regulatory functions. However, as the proposed amendments align with the current Canterbury Air Regional Plan and Air Quality Portfolio activities, this is thought to be minimal.

Risk assessment and legal compliance

10. There is low risk associated with the submission content because it aligns with the Canterbury Air Regional Plan and our current approach to managing air quality.

¹ The proposed amendment is for properties under 2ha which is currently used as a proxy for urban properties in both the NESAQ and the CARP.

² Under policy 6.2, the CARP states "In Clean Air Zones, reduce overall concentrations of PM2.5 so that by 2030 those concentrations do not exceed 2.5µg/m3 (24-hour average) and 10µg/m3 (annual average)". The proposed amendments allow for 3 exceedances of the daily standard.

Significance and engagement

11. There are no matters that would require wider stakeholder or community engagement or consultation. We have been in contact with CDHB regarding the proposed amendments due to the strong links between particulate matter and health impacts. CDHB welcome the overall approach that MfE is taking and will make their own submission with main points regarding the health impacts.

Consistency with Council policy

12. This paper is consistent with Council policy and with our approach to improving air quality in Canterbury.

Communication

13. The submission will be made publicly available on the Environment Canterbury website.

Next steps

14. Given Council approval, the submission will be lodged with the Ministry for the Environment by the due date of 31 July 2020.
15. Following the consultation period, the Ministry for the Environment will develop draft regulations based on feedback received. The Ministry for the Environment has indicated that, because the consultation period was extended due to the COVID-19 response, amendments to the regulations are likely to be finished under the incoming Government.

Attachments

1. 200723 Submission on the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality [HMMQ]
[9.2.1 - 3 pages]

Legal review	Catherine Schache, General Counsel
Peer reviewers	Toshi Hodliffe, Team Leader Strategic Programmes Ben Wong, Senior Strategy Advisor

23 July 2020

Air Quality NES consultation
Ministry for the Environment
AirQualityNESsubmissions@mfe.govt.nz
PO Box 10362
Wellington 6143

Customer Services
P. 03 353 9007 or 0800 324 636
200 Tuam Street
PO Box 345
Christchurch 8140
www.ecan.govt.nz/contact

To the Ministry for the Environment

Environment Canterbury submission on proposed amendments to the NESAQ

I am pleased to present Environment Canterbury's submission on the proposed amendments to the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality.

Air quality is of great importance in the Canterbury region. We have a long history of acting to improve air quality, through innovation and collaboration with partners and industry and through the actions of the residents of the region. As a result, we have achieved significant progress towards positive air quality environmental outcomes – while balancing economic, social and cultural impacts.

Home heating continues to be the major source of air pollution in Canterbury. Wood smoke can contain particulate matter, carbon monoxide, methane, benzo(a)pyrenes and a range of volatile organic compounds. It's important therefore that we have a legislative framework in place that allows us to address home heating so we can address a range of pollutants concurrently.

Introducing fine particulate matter

We support introducing fine particulate matter concentrations (PM_{2.5}, 25µm/m³) as the primary regulatory standard to manage particulate matter pollution. Our Canterbury Air Regional Plan (CARP) aims to reduce fine particulate matter. We have seen a steady improvement in air quality in our gazetted airsheds and we are confident this trend will continue.

Consequences in a polluted airshed

We do not support the proposed retention of the current regulation regarding consequences in a polluted airshed. Specifically, that all new resource consent applications to discharge PM_{2.5} into a polluted airshed must be offset or declined.

Currently, we can decline consents or set conditions to control the discharge of PM_{2.5} as part of usual consenting processes for any part of the region. So, including it in the regulations for consequences in polluted airsheds does not change that ability.

Also, offsetting is often impractical to implement, and does not address well the intended issue of cumulative effects on the airshed, for the following reasons:

- The measure for whether an offset is required relates to the particulate matter (PM) concentration at the property boundary, not the cumulative effect on the airshed. This means applicants can dilute PM concentrations at the boundary, for example by increasing a stack height, which removes the need to decline or offset. However, the total amount of PM discharged into the airshed is the same.
- The offset must match the total PM emission for the life of the consent being issued. While the consent applicant can find another consented discharge to withdraw (for example another industrial discharge or multiple domestic burners), there isn't a mechanism to ensure that the discharge isn't replaced by others in the future.

However, **we do support** the drive to an overall reduction of PM_{2.5}, as noted above. We support consequences that will address the reasons for air pollution in that airshed, which may include permitted activities. For example, in 7 of the 8 gazetted airsheds in Canterbury home heating, which is a permitted activity, is the major source of particulate matter. We manage this through the Canterbury Air Regional Plan, alongside information and support for households to move to low and ultra-low emission burners, better burning technique, and good wood to use. This has resulted in ongoing improvement in air quality over time.

Monitoring a range of particulate matter

We support the continuation of monitoring the combined total of coarse and fine particulate matter (PM₁₀). We currently monitor both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} and Environment Canterbury is positioned to continue doing so. We have also used spatial mapping, mobile monitoring and lower cost technology. These tools can give communities a better understanding of their air quality, the rationale for regulation and enable us to be agile in our response to communities.

Reducing the emissions from solid fuel burners

We support the proposed amendment to move to low emission burners when changing or installing a burner for urban properties. In our plan low and/or ultra-low emission burners are allowed for urban properties across Canterbury, depending on a nearby airshed. We believe determining where low and ultra-low emission burners can be used is best left to regional planning, allowing for more stringency to improve the air quality, if required.

We support using testing methods and standards that enable innovation in the home heating sector and a wider range of burners to be available to households while reducing emissions.

We recommend thought be given to wider wellbeing matters impacted by the changes to burners, such as fuel poverty, home energy efficiency, waste management and the use of refrigerant greenhouse gases in heat pumps, sooner rather than later.

Better control of mercury emissions

We support the proposed amendments to assist ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. We currently control mercury emissions through our consenting processes. The proposed amendment would support that.

We would like to thank the Ministry for its work on improving the Standards, and for the opportunity to provide feedback. We look forward to working closely with the Ministry as this work progresses.

Yours faithfully

Jenny Hughey
Chair

CC: Cnr Peter Scott, Lead Councillor, Air Portfolio

9.3. Submission on Proposed South Eastern Marine Protected Areas

Council report

Date of meeting	23 July 2020
Author	Joanne Stapleton
Responsible Director	Katherine Trought

Purpose

1. To seek approval to lodge a submission with the Department of Conservation (DOC) and Fisheries New Zealand on the proposed Southeast Marine Protected Areas consultation document.

Recommendations

That the Council:

Approves the attached submission on proposed Southeast Marine Protected Areas for signature by the Chair.

Key points

2. DOC and Fisheries New Zealand are consulting on a network of 12 proposed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) around the southeast coastal area of the South Island.
3. Two proposed MPAs within Environment Canterbury's jurisdiction will extend from Timaru to south of the Waitaki River. A bladder kelp protection area will cover an area from Timaru in the north to Taiaroa Head in the south.
4. A draft submission is attached for Councillors' review and approval to lodge by 3 August.
5. The key points of the submission are that the Council:
 - a. Supports the need for a network of Marine Protected Areas along the Canterbury Coastline
 - b. Supports the two Type 2 Marine Protected areas along the South Canterbury coast and prohibition on fishing related seabed disturbances within the protected areas.
 - c. Notes that from an ecological perspective it would be more desirable to include measures for any seabed disturbances, however the Council recognises that under the Fisheries Act only fishing related disturbances can be managed.

- d. The Council notes that it will have the opportunity to investigate controls on other activities within the Council's jurisdiction under the review of the Canterbury Regional Coastal Environment Plan.
- e. The Council is supportive of recent decisions by the Minister of Fisheries and Minister of Conservation on the Hector's and Maui Dolphin Threat Management Plan however seeks clarification on how the measures will align with the proposed Marine Protected Areas.
- f. The Council shares the view with Ngāi Tahu that through the setting of the Marine Protected Areas, fishing pressures are not displaced into other areas.

Attachments

Environment Canterbury submission on proposed Southeast Marine Protected Areas.

File reference	
Legal review	
Peer reviewers	Carmel Rowlands, Andrew Parrish

23 July 2020

Department of Conservation and Fisheries New Zealand
Conservation House
PO Box 10420
Wellington 6143
New Zealand

By email: southeast.marine@publicvoice.co.nz

Dear Department of Conservation and Fisheries New Zealand

Canterbury Regional Council's submission of views on the proposed Southeast Marine Protected Areas consultation document

1. Canterbury Regional Council (CRC) appreciates the opportunity to provide views on the proposed Southeast Marine Protected Areas that have been released for consultation by the Department of Conservation (DOC) and Fisheries New Zealand (FNZ).
2. CRC is responsible for the Coastal Marine Area and Coastal Hazard Zones 1 and 2 from north of Kekerengū in the north to the Waitaki River in the south. The Canterbury Regional Policy Statement 2013 (CRPS) and Regional Coastal Environment Plan for the Canterbury Region 2011 (RCEP) recognise the many areas of significance along the Canterbury coastline.
3. CRC supports the need for a network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) along the Canterbury coastline and recognises New Zealand's international obligations under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 1993 that are reflected in the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy. The CRPS and RCEP contain a planning framework that supports the additional protection of the Coastal Marine Area.
4. CRC supports the MPA policy objective to "*Protect marine biodiversity by establishing a network of marine protected areas that is comprehensive and representative of New Zealand's marine habitats and ecosystems.*" Currently the southeast coast of the South Island has no network of MPAs in place and CRC view it as a matter of urgency to implement protection.
5. The proposed MPAs that are within CRC's jurisdiction are:
 - a. Tuhawaiki (Type 2 MPA); and
 - b. Moko-tere-a-torehu (Type 2 MPA); and
 - c. Arai Te Uru Bladder Kelp protection area

6. Tuhawaiki and Moko-tere-a-torehu as proposed will provide for a Type 2 MPA to extend from Timaru to south of the Waitaki River. Arai te Uru kelp protection area is proposed to extend from Timaru in the north to Taiaroa Head in the South.
7. CRC supports the Type 2 MPAs along the South Canterbury Coast and the prohibition on fishing related seabed disturbances.
8. CRC also supports the addition of the giant bladder kelp protection area, Arai Te Uru. It would be more beneficial if this kelp protection applied to all brown, red and green algae species. Brown algae species provide important habitat for many invertebrate and fish species as well as important ecosystem services. The red algae all provide important habitat and food for many invertebrate species including pāua.
9. CRC notes that the Minister of Fisheries and the Minister of Conservation have recently announced decisions on a revised Hector's and Maui Dolphins Threat Management Plan (TMP). CRC notes, and is supportive of, the wider restrictions on fishing methods within marine mammal sanctuaries, and the extension of the geographic area covered by sanctuaries including the Banks Peninsula Marine Mammal Sanctuary (currently the subject of further consultation). However it is unclear how the proposed Type 2 MPAs align with the amendments to the TMP. More clarity on this would ensure consistent and well-integrated management along the coastline.
10. Given the significance of Hector's and Maui dolphins, CRC notes that they have not been classed as Taonga species in Appendix 5 to the consultation document.
11. CRC agree with Ngāi Tahu concerns that care needs to be taken when setting MPA areas so that fishing pressures are not displaced into other areas.
12. We thank you for providing the opportunity to comment and look forward to reviewing the confirmed proposals.

Yours sincerely,

Jenny Hughey
Chair

9.4. Submissions to the Environmental Protection Authority and the Department of Conservation

Council report

Date of meeting	23 July 2020
Author	Andrew Hudson
Responsible Director	Katherine Trought

Purpose

1. This paper seeks Council's retrospective approval for two technical submissions signed by the Chair and sent to the Environmental Protection Authority and the Department of Conservation.

Recommendations

That the Council:

1. **retrospectively approves** Environment Canterbury's submission to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) regarding Beach Energy Resources New Zealand (Holdings) Limited, as per Annex A.
2. **retrospectively approves** Environment Canterbury's submission to the Department of Conservation (DOC) regarding marine mammal sanctuaries, as per Annex B.

Background

2. Following Council direction to prepare submissions on marine mammal sanctuaries and the discharge consent application from Beach Energy, staff determined that insufficient time was available for standard pre-approval processes prior to deadline, and that retrospective approval would be required.
3. The submission to DOC supported the extension of marine mammal sanctuaries, including the Banks Peninsula sanctuary
4. The submission to the EPA noted that we consider the coastal environment of critical importance, and urged the decision-making committee to:
 - fully consider all relevant scientific data when deliberating on the consent
 - ensure that the application was considered in a holistic manner
 - consult early and often with relevant mana whenua.
5. The submission to the EPA was sent on 06 July 2020, and the submission to DOC was sent on 03 July 2020.

Cost, compliance and communication

Risk assessment and legal compliance

6. There are no legal compliance issues associated with this Council paper.

Consistency with Council policy

7. This paper is consistent with the Council delegation manual that enables the Chair to sign out submissions which are technical in nature, or where time does not allow for a submission to come through a Council meeting first.

Communication

8. These submissions will be made publicly available on the Environment Canterbury website.

Attachments

Annex A – *Submission to the Environmental Protection Authority*

Annex B – *Submission to the Department of Conservation*

File reference	Submissions to the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Conservat.docx
Peer reviewers	Cam Smith, Carmel Rowlands

3 July 2020

Customer Services
P. 03 353 9007 or 0800 324 636
200 Tuam Street
PO Box 345
Christchurch 8140
www.ecan.govt.nz/contact

Marine Mammal Sanctuaries Department of Conservation
dolphintmp@doc.govt.nz

Re: Environment Canterbury submission on marine mammal sanctuary and Kaikōura whale sanctuary proposals

Environment Canterbury thanks the Department of Conservation for the opportunity to make a submission on proposals regarding marine mammal sanctuaries and the Kaikōura whale sanctuary.

Environment Canterbury submitted in 2019 on Department of Conservation and Fisheries NZ's proposals for an updated Hector's and Māui Dolphins Threat Management Plan (TMP). Our 2019 submission was supportive of proposals to extend the Banks Peninsula Marine Mammal Sanctuary and to prohibit seabed mining within mammal sanctuaries. We also supported proposals for greater protection from noise effects of seismic surveying in sanctuaries, such as a permitting system with the ability to impose conditions on permits or decline applications.

With an increase in community interest in marine biodiversity, including a deputation to our Council in March 2020 calling for action in relation to the vulnerability of Hector's dolphins, Environment Canterbury also sent a letter to Minister Sage in March 2020 encouraging her to update the Hector's and Māui Dolphins TMP.

It is pleasing to note that decisions have been announced by the Ministers of Conservation and Fisheries on the proposals for an updated TMP.

Our submission on marine mammal sanctuary and Kaikōura whale sanctuary proposals

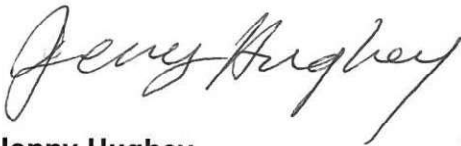
Environment Canterbury strongly supports the extension of marine mammal sanctuaries, including the Banks Peninsula Marine Mammal Sanctuary. We consider that the significantly larger area included in the Banks Peninsula Marine Mammal Sanctuary, together with direct connectivity with Te Rohe o Te Whānau Puha/Kaikōura Whale Sanctuary, will provide greater protection for Hector's dolphins and other marine mammals.

Environment Canterbury strongly supports the prohibition of seismic surveying and seabed mining within the five marine mammal sanctuaries that were set up to protect Hector's and Maui dolphins.

We agree with exemptions for seismic surveys for urgent natural hazards assessments and decommissioning of infrastructure. However, we consider that exemptions for nationally

significant activities should be managed through a permitting system to enable applications to be declined and, if approved, to ensure appropriate conditions are imposed on permits. We consider that this approach would achieve greater transparency and accountability for applicants who are seeking to undertake seismic surveying, and for those who are permitted to undertake seismic surveying activities.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jenny Hughey', written in a cursive style.

Jenny Hughey
Chair

6 July 2020

Environmental Protection Agency
Private Bag 63002
Wellington 6011

info@epa.govt.nz

To Whom it May Concern;

Application for Marine Discharge Consent EEZ100019 - Submission

On behalf of Environment Canterbury, I write to submit on the publicly notified consent application EEZ100019 from Beach Energy Resources NZ (Holdings) Limited for a marine discharge consent off the coast of Canterbury.

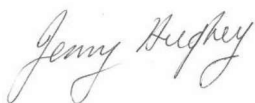
Notwithstanding that this proposed activity will be occurring in an area outside of our direct jurisdiction, Environment Canterbury has a strong interest in facilitating sustainable development and protecting the environment of Canterbury and New Zealand. Taking decisive action for healthy coastal ecosystems is one of my Council's key priorities - we consider the coastal environment of critical importance, and therefore in principle are naturally concerned about any discharge of harmful substances off the coast of Canterbury.

Environment Canterbury urges the decision-making committee to:

- fully consider all relevant scientific data when deliberating on this application, and in particular the cumulative impacts of discharges such as this
- ensure that this application is considered in a holistic manner that respects the fact that ecosystems are integrated
- consult early and often with relevant mana whenua.

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to submit on this application. Environment Canterbury does not wish to appear in person at decision-making committee deliberations.

Yours sincerely;



Jenny Hughey
Chair

9.5. Changes to Fees and Charges Policy - hearing of submissions

Council report

Date of meeting	23 July 2020
Author	Cindy Butt, Team Leader Governance Services
Responsible Director	Miles McConway, Director Finance & Corporate Services

Purpose

1. To confirm how the Council will hear submissions on the proposal to increase the planning officer charge-out rates in the Environment Canterbury Fees and Charges Policy.

Recommendations

That the Council

1. **Agrees to either;**
 - a) **appoint Councillors (by name) to hear submissions to the proposal to increase the planning officer charge-out rates in the Environment Canterbury Fees and Charges Policy; OR**
 - b) **confirms that the full Council will hear submissions to the proposal to increase the planning officer charge-out rates in the Environment Canterbury Fees and Charges Policy.**

Key points

2. At the 18 June 2020 Council meeting the initiation of a special consultative procedure, as set out the Local Government Act 2002, section 83, was approved.
3. The consultation period commenced on 1 July 2020 and submissions close on 3 August 2020.
4. Hearings are scheduled for Thursday 13 August for those submitters who wish to speak to their submission. Councillors therefore need to decide whether they wish the full Council to hear the submissions, or whether they would prefer to delegate to a number of councillors the role of hearing the submissions and making decisions on the planning officer charge-out rates.

Risk assessment and legal compliance

5. It is a matter of public law that persons who hear submissions should also make decisions on the matters submitted on.

Significance and engagement

6. Council has resolved to undertake a Special Consultative Procedure set out in the Local Government Act 2002, and a Statement of Proposal has been provided to the Community.

Next steps

- 20 August 2020 deliberations
- 27 August 2020 Council considers proposal for adoption.

Attachments

Nil

Legal review	Catherine Schache
Peer reviewers	Louise McDonald

9.6. Six monthly report to Ministers - April to October 2019

Council report

Date of meeting	18 June 2020
Author	Mel Renganathan
Responsible Director	Tim Davie

Purpose

1. To **adopt** Environment Canterbury's last Six-Monthly Report for the period 27 April – 27 October 2019, as per the Environment Canterbury (Transitional Governance Arrangements) Act 2016.
2. To **approve** the new template for future reporting on Canterbury's freshwater management to be sent to the Ministers (Environment and Local Government) for feedback.
3. The Six-Monthly Report to Ministers covers progress on the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan and other plans relating to the management of freshwater within the Canterbury region, and progress on the implementation of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy.
4. A template for future reporting is also provided in response to previous and current Councillors' request to continue to report to Ministers to maintain visibility with them and Ministry officials.

Recommendations

That the Council:

1. **adopts the Six-Monthly Report for release to the Minister for the Environment and Minister of Local Government.**
2. **approves the new template for future reporting to be sent to the Ministers for feedback.**

Key points

5. The Six-Monthly Report to Ministers covers progress on the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan and other plans relating to the management of freshwater within the Canterbury region, and progress on the implementation of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy.
6. The previous Council had expressed interest and support for on-going reporting to Ministers once the Environment Canterbury (Transitional Governance Arrangements) Act 2016 expired.

7. Following discussions with Ministry for the Environment officials on possible future reporting in December 2019, officials agreed to receive the final report and a new template outlining Environment Canterbury's progress on freshwater management.
8. The report and the template were presented to Councillors on 4 June for feedback. Councillors recommended that "challenges to implementation" should be included in the template. Staff noted that this information can be included as part of each section/topic where relevant rather than being a stand-alone section.

Background

9. The reporting period for the last report in 2019 coincided with local body elections. As the Council would normally have adopted the Six-Monthly Report in November, the Executive Leadership Team agreed that the Six-Monthly Report, along with a new reporting template, would be provided to the newly elected Council in February as part of their induction.

New template for future reporting

10. Although reporting is no longer a requirement, Environment Canterbury seeks to use this method as a tool to maintain visibility and influence with Ministers.
11. Staff sought advice from Ministry for the Environment (MfE) officials in late 2019 on the format of future reporting. MfE officials confirmed that the Six-Monthly Reports were well received by Ministers and officials and there was support for continued reporting in a new format.
12. The revised template allows for a more streamlined approach to reporting. It will provide information that is already produced for other reporting requirements (for example, the Mayoral Forum progress report on the Canterbury Water Management Strategy and Environment Canterbury's Quarterly Performance reports).
13. The revised template timeframes also align with the reporting timeframes of existing reports. Future six-monthly reports to Ministers can be provided for over the financial year; January to June and July to December (instead of the previous reporting April to October).
14. The draft report and template were presented to the Freshwater Management Portfolio Councillors on 12 February 2020. At that meeting Portfolio Councillors requested that Environment Canterbury continue to use this channel of reporting to Ministers beyond the Environment Canterbury (Transitional Governance Arrangements) Act 2016.
15. Following the Government and Council's shift in focus to the Covid-19 pandemic in March, the timeframe to present the report and template to the Executive Leadership Team was delayed.

Cost and engagement

16. The Six-Monthly Report was a requirement of the Environment Canterbury (Transitional Governance Arrangements) Act 2016.
17. There is minimal risk and cost in continuing to report to Ministers using the new template as staff propose to use information gathered for existing reporting to the Mayoral Forum and Environment Canterbury's Quarterly Performance reporting.

Significance and engagement

18. Ministry for the Environment officials have informed Environment Canterbury staff that the Six-Monthly Reports were well received by Ministers and officials and there was support for continued reporting in a new format.

Next steps

19. The Six-Monthly Report and template will be sent to the Ministers once adopted and approved by Councillors.
20. The report can be made available to the public once the Ministers have received it.

Attachments

Cover letter to Ministers

Six-Monthly Report to Ministers April to October 2019

Template for future reporting to Ministers

File reference	[SharePoint link for this paper]
Legal review	
Peer reviewers	[Names of two peer reviewers who have reviewed this paper]

23 July 2020

Hon David Parker & Hon Nanaia Mahuta
Minister for the Environment &
Minister of Local Government
Parliament Buildings
Private Bag 18041
Wellington

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Dear Ministers Parker and Mahuta,

Environment Canterbury – Six-monthly report on the management of fresh water in Canterbury

I enclose, on behalf of the Canterbury Regional Council, our *Six-Monthly Report*. Environment Canterbury was required to report to you as Ministers for the Environment and of Local Government every six months under the Environment Canterbury (Transitional Governance Arrangements) Act 2016. The sixth and final *Six-Monthly Report* delivered to Ministers under the Act is provided in Appendix 1.

Environment Canterbury would like to continue to share our progress on freshwater management with Government and have proposed a new reporting format (enclosed) which could be provided 6-monthly (e.g. in July 2020 for the period January to June 2020). Your feedback on these proposals is welcomed.

As the reporting period for the last report coincided with local body elections it was agreed with Ministry for the Environment officials that the Six-Monthly Report would be provided to you in early 2020 to allow the newly elected Council to receive and adopt the Six-Monthly Report in February as part of our induction. The extended period would also enable Environment Canterbury to prepare a new format for reporting in future. However, following the Government and Council's shift in focus to the Covid-19 pandemic in March, the timeframe to present the report and template has been delayed.

This biannual report is for the reporting period 27 April 2019 through 27 October 2019 and covers the three agreed reporting requirements;

1. Progress on the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan;
2. Progress on other plans relating to the management of freshwater within the Canterbury region; and
3. Progress on the implementation of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS).

We continue to make good progress in setting limits with our communities through the RMA planning framework and supporting industry to manage water and associated matters, and we

Our ref:
Your ref:
Contact:

are increasingly focusing our resources on implementation and action on the ground to improve water management. Our monitoring for compliance, education and enforcement programmes are prioritised based on risk and impact of the activities, and these programmes continue to be developed working with industry and stakeholders to ensure they are pragmatic and effective.

Under the auspices of the Canterbury Mayoral Forum, Environment Canterbury continues to work with territorial authorities, Ngāi Tahu, and other agencies to deliver the CWMS.

Environment Canterbury is strongly aligned to delivering action on the ground in each zone through the community-led CWMS zone committees, and our zone delivery teams. We continue to work collaboratively with industry and are now seeing action on farm to improve water and land management as more intensive farmers demonstrate they are operating at Good Management Practice or better through Farm Environment Plans.

Environment Canterbury and Ngāi Tahu's joint Tuia work programme has been running since 2012 and is aimed at achieving sustainable environmental outcomes, perpetuating and supporting customary practices, and providing for development and effective iwi participation. We continue to build on the relationship with Ngāi Tahu and continue to work with Ngāi Tahu to reflect mātauranga Maori requirements of the NPS-FM.

We continue to make on the ground progress towards restoring the mauri and ecology of significant waterbodies in the region including Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere and Wainono Lagoon in partnership with Papatipu Rūnanga and the Ministry for the Environment.

Government investment continues to be crucial to the success of on-ground biodiversity and freshwater initiatives in Canterbury, and we want to continue to work with Government to progress projects that deliver the outcomes sought by our communities and Government priorities.

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss with you our proposal to continue to provide progress reports on managing freshwater in Canterbury and further collaboration to assist us to achieve better water management in the least time possible. Please don't hesitate to contact my Executive Assistant, MA Ellery: DDI 027 446 5323, Governance@ecan.govt.nz.

Yours sincerely

Cr. Jenny Hughey
Chair

Encl: Appendix 1 **Reporting to Ministers – Six Month Report**
Appendix 2 **Draft new format for Reporting to Ministers**

Our ref:
Your ref:
Contact:

Report to Ministers – Six Monthly Report

October 2019

Reporting on progress made in respect of issues relating to the management of freshwater in the Canterbury region.

Background

The Environment Canterbury (Transitional Governance Arrangements) Act requires reporting to the responsible Ministers (Environment and Local Government) on progress made in respect of issues relating to the management of freshwater in the Canterbury region.

The requirements of the Act:

- The first reporting period runs from the date of the first council meeting (27 October 2016).
- The reporting interval is biannual.
- Environment Canterbury must provide a report as soon as practicable after the end of each period.

The subject of the reporting is to include:

- a. progress on the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan;
- b. progress on any other plans relating to the management of freshwater within the Canterbury region; and
- c. progress on the implementation of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy.

This is the sixth report for the 2016 to 2019 local authority election-cycle period and covers the period 27 April 2019 to 27 October 2019.

A description of the sources of data/information for the content of the reporting is provided in the table below.

Agreed reporting structure

Reporting requirement	Source of information
1. Progress on the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan;	Progress against RMA Planning schedule; Update, (map of Canterbury based on LTP schedule for the RMA planning framework)
2. Progress on any other plans relating to the management of freshwater within the Canterbury region;	Progress against RMA Planning schedule; Update, (map of Canterbury based on LTP schedule for the RMA planning framework)
3. Progress on the implementation of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy (as below);	
a) Progress with, and use of, the matrix of good management and supporting material such as the farm portal and ECan's farm plan auditing project;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGM and Portal Project update • Estimates of FEPs completed, • Number of Farm Audits completed, • Number of Farms registered on the ECan Farm Portal, and • Number of Land Use Consents granted
b) Water metering including global consents held by irrigators: reporting of consented versus actual takes and any enforcement and compliance actions taken as a result of breaches of consents;	<p>Water Metering project produces measures from the water metering databases and systems</p> <p>Updates on Compliance and Enforcement Action</p>
c) Zone committee progress with developing or implementing zone implementation programmes;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly Updates on each Zone Work Programme updates • Zone Annual Reports
d) Progress reports on council funded freshwater related restoration projects;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate Steps Projects • Freshwater Projects from Zone Work Programmes • Regional Flagship Projects; Whakaora Te Waihora and Wainono • MAR and TSA Environmental infrastructure projects
e) Progress on the water storage and distribution infrastructure for meeting the CWMS targets.	Infrastructure Work Programme.

Highlights for the period to October 2019

Note: Updates following the previous Ministers Report are provided in blue.

Progress on the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan (LWRP)

- The LWRP is fully operative.
- Part A of Plan Change 5 to the LWRP revises the regional level approach to farm nutrient management and incorporates nutrient discharge limits based on industry agreed Good Management Practices (GMP). Part A was made operative on 1 February 2019. *Environment Canterbury is also developing a future GMP work programme taking into consideration current experience of the approach, the external working group recommendations and the proposed requirements of the Essential Freshwater package.*
- Plan Change 7 to the Land and Water Regional Plan (LWRP) is currently under development and is being prepared in three parts. Part A is an omnibus change that proposes changes to region-wide policies and rules in the LWRP. *Formal consultation on PC7 began on 20 July 2019. 558 submissions were received, and further submissions will be sought from 18 November 2019. Hearings are planned to be held in mid-2020.*

Progress on Sub-Regional plans to the LWRP

- Plan Change 2, Hinds was made operative from 1 June 2018.
- Plan Change 3, South Coastal Canterbury was made operative from 1 September 2017.
- Plan Change 5, Part B which introduces specific water quality limits and related policies and rules for the Waitaki catchment only was made operative on 1 February 2019.
- Orari-Temuka-Opihi-Pareora zone: Part B of PC7 was developed in in collaboration with the OTOP zone committee and looks to make further reductions beyond GMP and increase in minimum flows. *Formal consultation on PC7 began on 20 July 2019. 558 submissions were received, and further submissions will be sought from 18 November 2019. Hearings are planned to be held in mid-2020.*
- Waimakariri zone: Part C of PC7 was developed in in collaboration with the Waimakariri zone committee and looks to make further reductions beyond GMP and increase in minimum flows. *Formal consultation on PC7 began on 20 July 2019. 558 submissions were received, and further submissions will be sought from 18 November 2019. Hearings are planned to be held in mid-2020.*
- Hurunui Waiau zone: *A two-day hearing took place on 21 & 22 October 2019 and a reply hearing is scheduled for 25 November. Panel recommendations are anticipated in the first quarter of 2020.*
- Progress on Implementation of Canterbury Water Management Strategy

a) Matrix of Good Management (MGM) and Farm Portal

- The Farm Portal has been updated to ensure alignment to the framework agreed through the Nutrient Management Plan Change 5 to the LWRP and to better support the Farm Environment Plan (FEP) Audit Programme. It is currently available at <https://farmportal.ecan.govt.nz/>.

- There are 22 auditors certified under the Canterbury Farm Environment Plan Auditor Certification Programme and one application in process.
- 2,900 (approximately) intensive farms are expected to demonstrate they are at or better than Good Management Practice. Of these:
 - 1,500 farms are being managed via their irrigation scheme consent
 - More than 700 out of the 1,400 remaining targeted farms have applied for a land use consent – with many of the rest working on nutrient budgets as preparation for consents
 - Approximately 2,457 farms involved in Environment Canterbury campaigns have completed an FEP
 - 1,587 farms have been audited at least once.

b) Water Metering and Compliance

- Environment Canterbury manages the largest number of water-takes of any regional council in New Zealand. There are 7,929 water takes across 5,086 consents of 5 l/s and above.
- 6,307 water takes are now metered and action plans are in place to ensure that the remainder of the consent holders meet the requirements of regulations.

c) Zone Committee - Zone Delivery

- Zone committees continue to work to the programme agreed to with their zone teams.
- The main focus across these teams is on getting farmers to Good Management Practice, working with industry and with farmers on keeping stock from waterways and water metering.
- Zone Annual Reports for 2018 are available.
- Joint Work Programmes continue to be developed with key partners such as Irrigation New Zealand and New Zealand Fish and Game Council.
- Implementation of the CWMS Fit for Future project is underway. In August 2019, the Canterbury Mayoral Forum commissioned Environment Canterbury and territorial authorities to further refine the implementation plan and monitoring framework to identify new and existing work.

d) Freshwater Restoration Projects

- Since 2010, \$11m has been allocated for over 600 projects across a range of ecosystems in partnership with individuals and land care groups through the Immediate Steps Biodiversity Programme.
- Continued work on two major freshwater restoration projects:
 - Whakaora Te Waihora – Phase Two is underway with the design phase of the main project Whakaora Te Ahuriri complete and native plantings underway.
 - Wainono Restoration Project – Very successful programme of work completed. The Project has developed significant momentum for Waihao Rūanga and the wider community in working on better outcomes for the environment.
- Significant investment and progress continues on the piloting of environmental infrastructure for improved water management in high value waterways in Selwyn and Ashburton districts.

e) Distribution Infrastructure

- In the Hurunui Waiau Zone:
 - Amuri Irrigation Company (AIC) takeover proposal has been accepted by Hurunui Water Project and AIC.
 - Emu Plains Irrigation resource consent applications to divert, take and discharge water have been lodged and in process.
- Waimakariri Irrigation Ltd (WIL) appeal hearing on the interim decision from the Environment Court on the Waimakariri Irrigation Ltd (WIL) 8.2Mm³ storage resource consent took place in June 2018. Two interim decisions indicate consent will be granted if additional mitigation requirements are included in consent conditions.
- Central Plains Water (CPW) Sheffield Scheme, [Stage 1 and Stage 2+](#) is operating.
- In the Ashburton Zone:
 - Rangitata Diversion Race Management Ltd (RDRML) consent for an additional take of 10m³/s from the Rangitata River at high flows appeal is yet to be resolved.

Reporting Requirement 1:

Progress on the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan;

CWMS and NPS FM Context

Collaborative engagement is at the heart of the CWMS. It empowers communities to make their own decisions about how best to meet agreed, region wide and local targets.

Through the CWMS, the process of setting Environmental Limits (including environmental flows, allocation limits and nutrient loads) provides an opportunity for the community to take local ownership of water management, and to work together through complex information, to reach decisions around priority outcomes and values.

Zone Committees and communities are working collaboratively through the Resource Management Act (RMA) plan development timetable. This intensive process transfers the priority outcomes and values into resource management plans, supports Environment Canterbury to meet its statutory responsibilities, and achieves sustainable management of the region's water and land resources and aligns the planning framework to CWMS targets.

The Land and Water Regional Plan is operative and aims to help achieve NPS FM requirements and deliver community aspirations for water quality in both urban and rural areas. It provides clear direction on how land and water are to be managed, including setting outcomes and limits for water quality for urban and rural water bodies.

The Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan

1. The Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan (LWRP) is now fully operative and sets outcomes and limits for water quality for urban and rural water bodies. Recent updates to this planning framework include Plan Change 5 that incorporated sub-region provisions for a part of the Waitaki catchment and also introduced a region-wide framework for nutrient management.
2. Nutrient Management and Waitaki Plan Change / Plan Change 5 - was made operative on 1 February 2019. The plan change:
 - deals with the effects of land uses, particularly farming activities, on water quality at a region-wide level
 - ensures the effective management of water quality in the Waitaki sub-region
 - sets industry agreed Good Management Practice as the minimum standard for all farming activities.
3. The nutrient management rules apply in all catchments in the region not currently the subject of sub-regional plans. Resource consent, including audited Farm Environment Plans (FEPs), is required if properties irrigate more than 50 hectares or have more than a specified amount of winter grazing of cattle, depending on property size.
4. The majority of farmers have obtained the required resource consents under PC5, or are being managed under an irrigation scheme collective authorisation. Environment Canterbury is undertaking compliance follow-up of known individual farmers that have not applied for consent.
5. Environment Canterbury's focus is now on ensuring FEP Audits are undertaken and farmers are operating at Good Management Practice. We will use the FEP Audit data to report on the performance of Canterbury farmers in improving water quality.

6. Environment Canterbury is also developing a future GMP work programme taking into consideration current experience of the approach, the external working group recommendations and the requirements of the Essential Freshwater package.
7. Plan Change 7 to the Land and Water Regional Plan (LWRP) is currently under development and is being prepared in three parts. Part A is an omnibus change that proposes changes to region-wide policies and rules in the LWRP to:
 - provide greater protection to habitats of freshwater species
 - enable consideration of Ngāi Tahu values in relation to a broader range of activities
 - support the use of managed aquifer recharge across the region
 - provide a revised nutrient framework for commercial vegetable growing operations.
8. Part B and C of Plan Change 7 have been developed in collaboration with the Waimakariri and Orari Temuka Opihi Pareora (OTOP) Zone Committees and looks to make further reductions beyond GMP and increase in minimum flows.
9. A necessary consequence of Part C of PC7 is a plan change to the Waimakariri River Regional Plan (WRRP) to reduce the area covered by the WRRP. This has been proposed as Plan Change 2 to the WRRP. The WRRP would continue to apply to activities within the main stem of the Waimakariri River, its upper catchment, and tributaries south of the mainstem while activities in the rest of the Waimakariri sub-region would be managed by the LWRP (through PC 7 Part C).
10. Formal consultation on PC7 and PC2 began on 20 July 2019 and closed on 13 September. 588 submissions were received across both Plan Changes. Further submissions will be sought from 18 November 2019 and hearings are planned to be held in mid-2020.
11. A plan change to the Hurunui Waiau River Regional Plan that will better enable low-risk, non-irrigated farming and will address a small over-allocation of nutrient limits in the Hurunui catchment, was notified in May 2019. A hearing is in progress (reply hearing will take place on 25 November) and recommendations expected to be made in early-2020.
12. All sub-regional plans are operative with the exception of the two discussed above (see Reporting Requirement 2).
13. There is a lot of work going on regionally with regards to implementing the LWRP and this is discussed in more depth in subsequent sections of this report.

Reporting Requirement 2:

Progress on any other plans relating to the management of freshwater within the Canterbury region;

CWMS and NPS FM Context

The LWRP provides a region wide planning framework within which catchment specific plan changes (sub-regional chapters) are added to introduce local environmental limits (including environmental flows, allocation limits and nutrient loads) to enable Environment Canterbury to meet the requirements of the NPS FM.

The sub-regional chapters are developed via a detailed and intensive collaborative community engagement and planning process which is a core tenet of the CWMS.

This collaborative process involves working closely with manawhenua and science and planning staff from both Environment Canterbury and territorial authorities to develop local solution packages that aim to take into account economic, social, cultural and environmental values. These are translated into a rule framework as a sub-regional chapter of the LWRP.

Rūnanga are represented on all the CWMS zone committees and Environment Canterbury supports and works closely with rūnanga on the zone committees.

Sub-Regional Planning

14. The current status of the sub-regional chapter development process is set out in the following table.

Sub-Regional Plan	Progress	Next steps
Hurunui Waiau (Hurunui Waiau Rivers Regional Plan)	Statutory Process – (post notification, pre-hearing): The Zone Committee has agreed on a targeted plan change mindful of the impact of the earthquakes in the northern part of this zone. Consultation on Plan Change 1 to the Hurunui and Waiau River Regional Plan (HWRRP) closed on 31 May. Council received 13 submissions. Change 1 proposes to change the HWRRP rules that address the cumulative effects of land use on water quality so that dryland farmers can continue to operate without the need for resource consent. Note: the Hurunui Waiau Zone has had a plan framework in place since 2012 – the Hurunui Waiau Rivers Regional Plan (HWRRP).	A two day hearing took place on 21 & 22 October and a reply hearing is scheduled for 25 November. Panel recommendations are anticipated in the first quarter of 2020.
Waimakariri (Waimakariri River Regional Plan; Part B of Plan Change 7 to the Land and Water Regional Plan)	Statutory Process (pre-notification): Councils received the final outcomes from the collaborative process led by Zone Committee at the end of 2018. This included recommendations for the sub-region plan change (Part B of PC 7) to the Land and Water Regional Plan, and on-the-ground projects. Plan Change 2 to the WRRP proposes to reduce the area covered by the WRRP. Formal consultation on the proposed changes began on 20 July 2019 and closed on 13 September.	588 submissions were received across the two Plan Changes (Plan Change 2 and Plan Change 7) and further submissions will be sought from 18 November. Hearings are planned to be held in mid-2020.

Sub-Regional Plan	Progress	Next steps
Banks Peninsula (Land and Water Regional Plan – Plan Change 6)	Operative: Wairewa Plan Change 6 to the LWRP made operative 1 February 2017.	Implementation of Wairewa Plan Change 6 and progressing on-the-ground actions.
Selwyn Waihora (Land and Water Regional Plan – Plan Change 1)	Operative: Selwyn -Te Waihora Plan Change 1 to the LWRP made operative from 1 February 2016.	Implementation of Selwyn Waihora Plan Change 1 and progressing on-the-ground actions.
Hinds (Land and Water Regional Plan – Plan Change 2)	Operative: Hinds Plan Change 2 to the LWRP made operative from 1 June 2018.	Implementation of Hinds Plan Change 2 and progressing on-the-ground actions.
Orari-Temuka-Opihi-Pareora (Opihi River Regional Plan; Pareora Catchment Allocation Plan; Part C of Plan Change 7 to the Land and Water Regional Plan)	Statutory Process (pre-notification): Councils received the final outcomes from the collaborative process led by Zone Committee last year. This included recommendations relating to a sub-region plan change to the Land and Water Regional Plan, and on-the-ground projects. Formal consultation on the proposed changes began on 20 July 2019 and closed on 13 September. 558 submissions were received and are being worked through.	558 submissions were received (on Plan Change 7) and further submissions will be sought from 18 November. Hearings are planned to be held in mid-2020.
Waitaki (Waitaki Catchment Water Allocation Regional Plan; Land and Water Regional Plan – Plan Change 5)	Operative: Waitaki Plan Change 5 to the LWRP made operative from 1 February 2019	Implementation of Waitaki Plan Change 5 and progressing on-the-ground actions. Implementation Working Group being established to deal with Good Management Practice implementation issues as they arise.
South Coastal Canterbury (Land and Water Regional Plan - Plan Change 3)	Operative: South Coastal Canterbury Plan Change 3 made operative 1 September 2017.	Implementation of Plan Change and progressing on-the-ground actions.

Reporting requirement 3: Implementation of CWMS

3a: Progress with, and use of, the matrix of good management and supporting material such as the farm portal and Environment Canterbury's farm plan auditing project.

CWMS Context

The Land and Water Regional Plan, notified in 2012, provides clear direction on how land and water are to be managed in the region, including setting limits on the discharge or leaching of nutrients.

Plan Change 5 makes amendments to the nutrient management rules and sets industry agreed Good Management Practice (GMP) as the minimum standard for all farming activities on properties larger than 10ha. Every farmer is encouraged, and largely required by the rules, to complete a Farm Environment Plan (FEP) which includes an assessment of the environmental impacts of their farming activities.

Farmers can use their FEP to work out what they can do to improve water quality – for example, fencing and planting waterways and drains may help control sediment loss and smarter irrigation systems that improve water management can also help control nutrient leaching.

Plan Change 5 also requires farmers to register their farming activities on the Farm Portal. The Portal provides access to farm specific nutrient management based on the Matrix of Good Management and information to help them get a resource consent if required.

Farms that require a resource consent will need to be audited by a certified auditor. Each farm then reports a nutrient loss number and a grading on how well a farm is being managed to GMP. Auditing frequency depends on performance.

As more data is collected, Environment Canterbury will be better able to report on how the region is progressing towards nutrient efficiency at a broad scale and report on progress in meeting Good Management Practice.

Matrix of Good Management and Farm Portal Project

15. The Farm Portal has been updated to ensure alignment to the framework agreed through the Nutrient Management Plan Change 5 (PC5) to the Land and Water Regional Plan (LWRP) and to better support the Farm Environment Plan (FEP) Audit Programme. It is currently online at <https://farmportal.ecan.govt.nz/>. Under the LWRP, permitted land use activity farms in high risk nutrient management areas are required to register in the Farm Portal by 01 July 2019.
16. The Farm Portal supports farmers to calculate their nitrogen loss rates. It also allows Environment Canterbury to capture key data related to the implementation of Good Management Practices (GMP) and undertake more accurate catchment accounting.

Farm Environment Plan Audit Programme

17. The Farm Environment Plan (FEP) Audit Programme has been developed to ensure consistency, robustness and transparency in the way FEPs are audited within Canterbury. Farmers can now find information relating to FEP auditing at www.canterburywater.farm
18. The Certification Programme was introduced in early 2017. As at October 2019 there are 22 Certified FEP Auditors and one application in process.
19. Synlait's Lead with Pride and HortNZ New Zealand Good Agricultural Practice (NZGAP) programmes have been approved as alternative certified programmes.
20. Mahinga kai guidelines have been developed to help farmers identify key risks to include in their FEP to protect and enhance mahinga kai.

Key Metrics for Good Management Practice

21. In Canterbury there is a total of 7,419 farms (based on Statistic New Zealand¹ excluding forestry as not affected by farming rules), of which an estimated 1,400 require a land use consent and 1,500 have an authorisation to farm as they are managed by collectives (irrigation schemes and farming enterprises) holding a consent. The remaining farms are permitted land use activities.
22. As at October 2019, an estimated 85% of the required FEPs are in place and have been audited at least once or will receive their first audit within the next year. Over half of these farms now have a resource consent.
23. The *Farming at GMP* campaigns consists of three measurable activities: development of FEP, land use consent to farm applications that set property level nitrogen loss limits, and audited FEPs and their associated grades.
24. Key metrics for the matrix of good management and supporting material such as the farm portal and Environment Canterbury's farm environment plan auditing programme are;

Metric	Progress	Estimated Target	Commentary
Number of FEPs Completed	Total of 2,457	2,900	The dairy industry has almost completed all FEP's. NOTE: This number is now drawn from Environment Canterbury's resource consents information and collectives' data whereas in previous reports it was based on an industry survey.
Number of FEP Audits completed	Total of 1587 to date (756 in 2017/2018)	1,000 per year	FEP audit programme is established and underway with strong support from the irrigation schemes and the farm advisory sector. NOTE: Total number of FEPs Audits is available every year in November.
Number of Farms registered in the Farm Portal as a permitted land use activity	135 farms have registered since PC5 became operative	2,386*	NOTE: The Farm Portal is designed for use to implement the rule under PC5. This figure excludes 2,133 farms that are 10ha or less (Statistic New Zealand¹) in area not requiring registration in the Farm Portal.
Number of Land Use Consents	791 consents for farming activities granted since the LWRP was notified (2012).	1,400	NOTE: 1,500 farms are being managed to GMP under conditions set out consent conditions of the major irrigation schemes and farming enterprises.

*Some of these farms may be permitted activities not requiring registration on the Farm Portal due to conditions of rules in the LWRP

¹ Statistic New Zealand Agricultural Production Statistics: June 2017 (final)

Reporting requirement 3: Implementation of CWMS

3b: Water metering including global consents held by irrigators: reporting of consented versus actual takes and any enforcement and compliance actions taken as a result of breaches of consents;

CWMS Context

The National Regulations require water consent holders to provide annual water use information to Environment Canterbury prior to 31 July each year. However, Environment Canterbury is requesting that water use data that is telemetered be submitted daily to Environment Canterbury via service providers.

Environment Canterbury is working closely with service providers to ensure daily data is quality checked and will raise notifications with service providers if there are any issues.

Summary of Water Metering

25. Environment Canterbury has the largest number of water takes of any regional council in New Zealand. There are 7,929 water takes across 5,086 consents. Note that the numbers of consents changes over time due to cancellation of consents, amalgamation of consents, consents becoming inactive, cleansing of data (e.g. removing duplicates) and changing takes to permitted activity levels (e.g. below 5 l/s).

National Water Metering Regulations

26. 6,307 water takes are now metered in line with the national water metering regulations, and action plans are in place to ensure that the remainder of the consent holders meet the regulations.

Compliance and Enforcement

Global or significant consents

27. During 2018/19 there were 3,315 consents inspected across the region. Around 51% of inspections were for water consents, of which 84% of the water take consent holders fully complied with their consent conditions.
28. Planning for the 2019/2020 monitoring programme with organisational priorities for compliance has been completed. The monitoring of regionally significant consents and other prioritised consents has commenced. The 2018/2019 Annual compliance monitoring report was completed in August 2019.

Other water consents

29. The water monitoring approach continues to provide an improved way to identify, investigate and action potential non-compliances using water use data received via telemetry.
30. During 2018, approximately 525 consent holders with water takes between 5-10 litres/second (l/s) who have not installed water meters were contacted. More than 48% of these consent holders have now installed water meters and we continue to work with those still needing to install them and verify them. There were 45 consent holders who have not submitted data in both 2016/17 and 2017/18 and have not responded to letters and/or warnings. We followed up on tailored action plans to ensure the 38 non-complying consent holders become compliant with their consent conditions. The

remaining seven non-complying consent holders have active compliance action plans in place and are in the process of being resolved.

Reporting requirement 3: Implementation of CWMS

3c: Zone committee progress with developing or implementing zone implementation programmes

CWMS Context

Since October 2015 each of the ten CWMS zone committee has developed a work programme that aligns to their Zone Implementation Programme (ZIP) and the Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS).

Environment Canterbury has established Zone Delivery teams to focus resources on delivering to each zone committee's zone work programme. Each zone work programme covers a wide range of objectives set out as 'five-year outcomes' that contribute to CWMS targets.

Zone Based Work Programmes

31. Activities in each zone cover biodiversity enhancement and protection, improving on-farm practices, and specific local projects on local water bodies. A summary of what's happening in each zone is contained in the table at the end of this section.

Zone Annual Reports

32. The 10 Zone Committees and the Regional Committee complete an annual report covering key issues and achievements for each year.
33. Annual reports for 2018 can be found on the CWMS water zone main page at: <https://www.ecan.govt.nz/your-region/your-environment/water/whats-happening-in-my-water-zone/>. 2019 annual reports will be available from June.

CWMS Targets Report

34. The 2019 CWMS Targets Progress Report shows although we are making progress towards achieving the CWMS targets there is still much to do.
35. The report is available at <https://www.ecan.govt.nz/your-region/your-environment/water/measuring-progress>.

CWMS Quick Guide

36. The CWMS Quick Guide is a 12-page summary of the CWMS, and can be found at <https://www.ecan.govt.nz/your-region/your-environment/water>.

CWMS Fit For Future Project

37. Environment Canterbury continues to lead the "Fit for the Future" project for the Canterbury Mayoral Forum, owner of the CWMS to ensure that the CWMS is fit for the future needs of the region, meets the requirements of the NPS FM and can deliver the outcomes desired by the community for freshwater.
38. The project has:

- Built on the current strategic framework, which continues to provide a good foundation for freshwater management in Canterbury
 - Developed intermediary draft goals for each of the target areas (for 2025 and 2030) – to provide clear direction about what progress we're looking for over the next ten years, and help to maintain a focus on action
 - Considered what is required to enable the strategy to be delivered.
39. The collaborative ethos that underpins the CWMS has been central to the project.
40. Goals for 2025 and 2030 were approved by the Canterbury Mayoral Forum on 24 May 2019. The Mayoral forum also supported the development of an implementation plan and monitoring framework to deliver the goals.
41. In July 2019, the Canterbury Chief Executives Forum commissioned Environment Canterbury and territorial authorities to further refine the implementation plan and monitoring framework to identify new and existing work. This work will inform each council in their decision-making for their Long Term Plan 2021-2031. A progress report will be provided to the Canterbury Mayoral Forum in February 2020.
42. Environment Canterbury will be following a similar process to further refine the implementation plan and monitoring framework with other CWMS partners and agencies such as Fish and Game North Canterbury and Central South Island.

Joint Work Programmes

43. In addition to the zone-based work programmes as set out above, Environment Canterbury continues to develop and implement work programmes with key partners (sector groups, key agencies, and the dairy sector) such as:
- a. Canterbury dairy industry
 - b. Irrigation New Zealand,
 - c. Fish and Game, and
 - d. the Canterbury District Health Board.
44. The Canterbury Dairy Joint Work Agreement (DJWA) is between Environment Canterbury, Dairy NZ, Fonterra, Synlait Milk, Westland Milk, Oceania Milk and Irrigation NZ. Through the DJWA, the parties are committed to delivering long term benefits to the Canterbury region and environment in the course of fulfilling their operations and responsibilities. The agreement includes a series of tasks and associated targets to ensure dairy farming operations in Canterbury receive high grades on FEP audits. Over the past six months, the parties have worked on a number of initiatives including; ensuring farms meet their requirements to have a land use consent, updating rural professionals on nutrient management matters, providing guidance on winter grazing and on mahinga kai management, and providing appropriate support to those farmers who are seeking to move up an audit grade.
45. The Irrigation New Zealand Joint Work Programme covers activities that contribute to CWMS outcomes. It complements work on future crops and farming systems elsewhere, with an emphasis on industry standards, research (central government funded) knowledge and training, water efficiency implementation initiatives and communications/extension work on these topics.
46. Joint work programmes are in place between Environment Canterbury and Fish and Game North Canterbury, and Central South Island. The benefit of these joint

programmes is that parties are aligned, and they work collaboratively in an integrated way to improve the environment and deliver on the CWMS. Following the Fit for the Future project (discussed in point 37) these joint work programmes will also include actions identified in the implementation plan and monitoring framework.

47. The multi-agency Canterbury Fish Screen Working Party includes representatives from Irrigation New Zealand, Central South Island and North Canterbury Fish and Game, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Otago Regional Council, Environment Canterbury and the Department of Conservation. It reports back to Environment Canterbury via the CWMS Regional Committee and has the mandate to review technical standards for fish screens. The Working Party continues to investigate information gaps to inform improvements to intake configurations and practices with particular regard to native fish species. The Working Party is also investigating funding requirements to enable research on fish screens. MPI has offered Sustainable Food and Fibre Fund support for an industry led approach to better define good practices with a focus on native fish species.
48. Following a Council decision in April 2018 to prioritise fish screen monitoring, work commenced on the development of a Fish Screen Compliance Monitoring campaign. Fifty priority sites selected with input from the Department of Conservation, Fish & Game and iwi have been included in an Environment Canterbury work programme to improve compliance. These consents are located mainly at large intakes or environmentally significant or sensitive sites. Environment Canterbury continues to work with consent holders to upgrade their screens to current best practice and/or put interim improvements in place while longer-term ones are planned.
49. The Canterbury Drinking Water Reference Group (CDWRG) comprise of representatives from all ten Canterbury territorial authorities, Environment Canterbury, the Canterbury District Health Board Medical Officer of Health and Drinking Water Assessors and was set up following the Havelock North contamination event. The group provided advice to the Canterbury Chief Executives on areas where Canterbury could work with Central Government to improve outcomes in its proposed changes under the Three Waters review. Initial discussions are underway on what an aggregated service delivery model might look like in Canterbury. The Group has also provided a valuable platform for agencies to work together to find solution on issues and share information on areas of common interest.

Zone Based Work Programmes

A summary of the Zone Work Programmes is provided as Appendix 1.

Reporting requirement 3: Implementation of CWMS

3d: Progress reports on council funded freshwater related restoration projects.

CWMS Context

There are a range of council funded freshwater related restoration projects from the smaller biodiversity projects (Immediate Steps) through to the larger multi-year water body restoration projects such as Whakaora Te Waihora and Wainono.

There are also Environmental Infrastructure projects which aim to achieve multiple outcomes such as to future proof water quantity and water quality in key groundwater and surface water bodies, through waterway enhancement. The key CWMS target areas supported by these projects are aquatic habitat (native and introduced), biodiversity, drinking water and recreation (for example, swimming and fishing). A Managed Aquifer Recharge (recharging groundwater through a purpose-built 'leaky' basin) pilot project is underway in the Ashburton Zone. This project receives its water supply via irrigation distribution infrastructure. An expansion of this concept for the Hinds-Rangitata plains is underway. A Targeted Stream Augmentation (solar power supplied groundwater to a spring-fed stream when the springs are dry) pilot project is underway in the Selwyn Waihora Zone. Combinations of these concepts, known as Near River Recharge (where a river system is augmented through basin and/or dry river bed sections) are being considered across multiple CWMS Zones.

Immediate Steps and Biodiversity Projects

50. Launched in 2010, the Immediate Steps Biodiversity protection and restoration programme provides funding for on-the-ground actions aimed at halting or reversing the decline in indigenous biodiversity.
51. Up to October 2019, over \$11 million had been approved for over 600 projects under the CWMS Immediate Steps biodiversity work programme. Environment Canterbury allocates over \$1 million annually on this programme, to be spent on interventions such as fencing, weed control, pest and predator control, planting, and enabling fish habitat. The Immediate Steps programme enables joint investment in projects for the protection and restoration of biodiversity on private and public land.
52. Environment Canterbury continues to be committed to a step-change in effort for the regeneration of freshwater, marine and terrestrial biodiversity, and the Immediate Steps work programme is an integral part of this commitment. An internal Strategic Plan for Biodiversity enables internal alignment to support Environment Canterbury's diverse functional and regulatory roles and ensures that our strategic direction and actions are clearly articulated.
53. The regional work programmes for Braided Rivers and Wetlands continued to deliver projects in these priority ecosystems, alongside the projects delivered under the Immediate Steps funding. Between July 2018 and June 2019, there were 24 braided river projects and 22 wetland projects that were completed, as well as 26 braided river projects and 21 wetland projects that are ongoing.

Freshwater Projects from Zone Work Programmes

Whakaora Te Waihora

54. Whakaora Te Waihora (WTW) is an intergenerational operational programme of the Te Waihora Co-Governance Group (<https://tewaihora.org/about/>), which includes Te Rūnanga o Ngai Tahu, Environment Canterbury, Selwyn District Council, Christchurch City Council and the Department of Conservation (DOC).

55. WTW provides the partnership and platform for an ambitious programme of work – to restore and rejuvenate the mauri and ecosystem of Te Waihora / Lake Ellesmere in two generations (approximately 35-40 years) (<https://tewaihora.org/welcome-tautimai/>).
56. Phase One (2012-2017) initiated restoration actions and was funded via \$6.0m from the Government's *Fresh Start for Fresh Water Fund*. The total programme budget of \$10.6m was supported via funding from Environment Canterbury and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.
57. Key achievements of Phase One are summarised at <http://tewaihora.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Achievements-of-Phase-One-of-Whakaora-Te-Waihora-2012-2017.pdf>. Some key achievements are:
- Ongoing willow control work around the shore of Te Waihora / Lake Ellesmere. This work is being extended for a three year period with the 'Weed Strike Force', commencing in 2018/2019.
 - Planted over 200,000 plants.
 - Restored Te Repo Orāriki (Taumutu Wetlands) and handed the management of the site back to Te Taumutu Rūnanga.
 - Ongoing support for the Kids Discovery Plant-out, which included sites planted by schools, and school trips to re-visit and learn at planted sites <https://tewaihora.org/kids-planting-programme-a-success/>.
58. Phase Two of WTW is underway, and key projects include:
- The Whakaora Te Ahuriri project:
 - This project is developing a constructed wetland to improve water quality, mahinga kai, and biodiversity values in Ahuriri Lagoon (<https://tewaihora.org/whakaora-te-ahuriri/>), and is funded by the Government's *Fresh Water Improvement Fund*, Environment Canterbury, and NIWA.
 - The constructed wetland was designed with input from Papatipu Rūnanga and the local community, the engineering and earthworks are almost complete (<https://tewaihora.org/whakaora-te-ahuriri/>), the planting of 130,000 native plants has begun (drone footage can be viewed here <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Yjv3C5dzYo>), and the outcomes of the programme are being gauged with a Mātauranga Māori monitoring programme (<https://www.ecan.govt.nz/get-involved/news-and-events/zone-news/selwyn-waihora/maori-knowledge-and-surveying-paint-a-picture-of-wetlands-past-and-present/>) and an applied research methodology.
 - The Weed Strike Force project:
 - This partnership project, co-funded by Environment Canterbury and DOC, and delivered by DOC, is controlling willows around the lakeshore of Te Waihora / Lake Ellesmere to allow the natural restoration of wetland sites.
 - In the 2018/2019 year the project controlled willows and weeds over 794.5 **ha** of the lake shore, where healthy amounts of native regeneration were observed at all the control sites.
 - The Whakaora Te Waikēkēwai project:

- This partnership project with Te Taumutu Rūnanga is restoring Te Waikēkēwai / Waikēkēwai Stream (a culturally significant stream that flows into Te Waihora / Lake Ellesmere).
 - In June 2019 the project completed the riparian restoration of Te Waikēkēwai / Waikēkēwai Stream between the Ngāti Moki Marae and Te Repo Orariki / Taumutu Wetlands (these wetlands had previously been restored in an earlier phase of the project).
 - The trial establishment of macrophytes project. This partnership project, co-funded by Environment Canterbury and NIWA, and delivered by NIWA, is the first of its kind to trial if macrophytes (water plants) can be brought back to Te Waihora / Lake Ellesmere by planting them behind a wave barrier (<https://tewaihora.org/wave-barrier-drone-footage/>), in order to improve water quality and fish habitat.
 - The key achievements of the programme in the 2018/2019 year can be viewed here <https://tewaihora.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Whakaora-Te-Waihora-programme-summary-for-2018-2019.pptx>.
59. To achieve the long-term goal of the Te Waihora Co-Governance Group to restore Te Waihora / Lake Ellesmere in two generations (40 years), additional funding sources (including that provided from Government) will need to be identified to develop the further projects required for Phase Two.

Wainono Restoration Project

60. The Wainono Lagoon is a coastal wetland and open water habitat of national and international significance for birdlife, native fish and plant communities. It is also highly valued by Ngāi Tahu hapū for its richness as a mahinga kai site.
61. The MfE funded Te Mana o Te Wai Project is now completed. This has been a very successful programme of work summarised by the following achievements:
- Draft Iwi Management Plan for Waihao/Wainono catchment completed and awaiting formal approval
 - Capacity development opportunities realised through appointment of whanau in environmental advocacy roles
 - 12km stream/wetland margins fenced to enable wider buffers and protect habitats
 - 6km stream banks battered/protected from erosion and flood damage
 - 16 sediment traps completed
 - 139ha invasive weed control completed on wetlands and mahinga kai habitats
 - Over 10,000 native plants planted on mahinga kai areas, stream margins, wetland and amenity areas
 - Stronger community involvement in planting days, catchment groups and supporting individual land owners
 - Amenity development (e.g. improving car parking) completed at high public use sites to broaden perceptions of value around Wainono lagoon. These amenity sites are now significant community asset that provide better access for mahinga kai, recreation and tourism opportunities.
62. The Te Mana O Te Wai Wainono Restoration Project has developed significant momentum for Waihao Rūnanga and the wider community in working on better outcomes

for the environment. Project management will be seeking funding opportunities to capitalise on this momentum and continue this mahi.

Environmental Infrastructure Projects

Targeted Stream Augmentation (TSA) – Selwyn Waihora

63. This project and the Selwyn Near River Recharge project are the responsibility of the Selwyn-Waihora Zone Committee.
64. The aim of the TSA project is to re-establish native aquatic species strongholds in the catchment, particularly for the Canterbury Mudfish (Kōwaro) which is classified as "At Risk: Nationally Critical – Conservation Dependent" and listed as a taonga species in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.
65. A weir and pond have been constructed at the Broadacres pilot site on the Waikirikiri/Selwyn River tributary to enable downstream mudfish release prior to springs drying naturally, which is required before habitat enhancements at the spring heads can be completed.
66. Further installations in the Selwyn and Ashburton districts are being explored.

Near River Recharge – Waikirikiri/Selwyn River

67. The Waikirikiri/Selwyn River is an iconic Canterbury River for its recreational values (e.g. Coes Ford / Chamberlains Ford reserves and brown trout fishing), but is also important culturally and environmentally through its connection to Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere. A drying climate, increasing drought severity, irrigation abstraction and agricultural nutrient leaching have all contributed to a declining health for this ecosystem.
68. The Waikirikiri/Selwyn Near River Recharge project will support the Waikirikiri/Selwyn River system by adding water during dry years, thus avoiding the significant loss of ecosystem health that currently occurs when river flows are low.
69. Primary infrastructure construction will be complete by December 2019. Project commissioning is expected to take place in Autumn 2020 after the conclusion of the irrigation season.
70. Construction completed in early June 2019 on linked project to install Southern Hemisphere's first electric fish barrier in a Hororata River tributary with significant mudfish habitat.

Managed Aquifer Recharge – Ashburton-Hinds Pilot

71. The Ashburton-Hinds / Hekeao Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) project aims to demonstrate the potential for MAR to: reduce nutrient (nitrate) concentrations in groundwater; improve groundwater storage levels; improve drinking water for our community; and improve flows in the lowland waterways to protect and improve environmental and cultural values. This project is now the responsibility of the Hekeao Hinds Water Enhancement Trust which has replaced the Hinds MAR Governance Group (set up by the Ashburton Water Management Zone Committee).
72. As at November 2019 the project includes a pilot site, near river recharge site and 11 small-scale infiltration sites. Consent condition changes are underway to expand test site design and capacity.

73. The South Hinds Near River Recharge site (now named the Hekeao/Hinds River Project) has been constructed and commissioned. A successful planting and blessing were held in September 2018 with a follow up planting (Kahikatea forest species) in May 2019. The site wetland has recently been assessed as suitable for Canterbury mudfish, with a DOC permissions process underway for transferring mudfish.

Reporting requirement 3: Implementation of the CWMS

3e: Progress on the water storage and distribution infrastructure for meeting the CWMS targets.

CWMS Context

Environment Canterbury's CWMS Infrastructure team continues to facilitate the development of a regional infrastructure solution that aligns with all the targets of the CWMS and the recommendations in the zone and regional implementation programmes.

Most infrastructure investment across the region has been focused on improving in-scheme reliability through piping and storage upgrades. In addition to improving reliability, the in-scheme developments have, in most cases, increased irrigated area and also reduced power consumption related to irrigation.

Infrastructure Work Programme.

Central Government Engagement

74. In addition to work on Environmental Infrastructure (above), Environment Canterbury's CWMS infrastructure personnel continue to engage with a number of Ministries including the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE), and Ministry for the Environment (MfE) to ensure alignment of Canterbury infrastructure concepts to the NPS FM and the ten targets of the CWMS.
75. Environment Canterbury continues to work with a range of organisations on climate change resilience looking at the role of stored alpine water, managed aquifer recharge and targeted stream augmentation to help to manage the effects of climate change in future.

Hurunui Waiau

76. Hurunui Water Project (HWP) – The Amuri Irrigation Company (AIC) takeover proposal has been accepted by HWP and AIC. Responses to a recent Product Disclosure Statement issued by AIC for a small piped irrigation scheme between the Hurunui River and Hawarden/Waikari indicates this will not proceed.
77. AIC is considering additional groundwater nutrient management options such as MAR.
78. Emu Plains Irrigation resource consent applications to divert, take and discharge water have been lodged and are in process. Proponents are still working on mitigations for water quality effects.

Waimakariri

79. A hearing following up on the interim decision from the Environment Court on the Waimakariri Irrigation Ltd (WIL) 8.2Mm³ storage resource consent appeal, issued on 7 September 2016 took place in June 2018. Two interim decisions indicate consent will be granted if additional mitigation requirements agreed during the appeal process are included in consent conditions.

Selwyn Waihora

80. Central Plains Water Ltd (CPWL) consents to take water from the Waimakariri and Rakaia Rivers were granted in 2010 to irrigate 60,000 ha of farmland in the Canterbury Plains. Its Sheffield scheme, Stage 1 and Stage 2+ schemes are now operating.

Ashburton

81. Rangitata Diversion Race Management Ltd (RDRML) lodged consents for a 53 Mm³ maximum volume storage facility at Klondyke, plus an additional take of 10m³/s from the Rangitata River at high flows. The appeal on the high flow take is yet to be resolved.

South Canterbury/Waitaki

82. Hunter Downs Water scheme will not proceed in its current form due to lack of investor funding.
83. Orari-Temuka-Opihi-Pareora (OTOP) Conceptual Infrastructure Design and Costing study concluded in February 2018 and identified technically feasible supply options and pipelines, but none are currently considered financially feasible. Follow up meetings have taken place with local/regional/national governors, government officials, OTOP Zone Committee and local shareholders and nearby irrigation schemes.
84. Kurow-Duntroon Irrigation modernisation project will supply water for the 2019/20 summer with final undergrounding of a section of the main pipeline in winter 2020.

Appendix 1 - Zone Based Work Programmes

Summary table showing what's happening in each zone.

CWMS Committee	Focus of the Zone Committee Work Programme	Highlights of practical work underway
Kaikōura	<p>Earthquake Recovery: Kaikōura earthquake</p> <p>Immediate Steps: implementation</p> <p>Collaborative Inter-agency Programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in Kaikōura has been focused on managing, monitoring and reporting of earthquake-related consents and emergency actions under the Order of Council (Hurunui/Kaikōura Earthquakes Recovery Act 2016). • Works continue on three significant wetland protection and enhancement projects under a Kaikōura Flats (Lyell/Waikōau Creek) Catchment Programme. Immediate Steps work continues to be committed mainly into the Clarence River weed control and bird habitat projects. • The Kaikōura Plains Recovery Project – a joint project with ECan, MPI, Fonterra, and DairyNZ covering 'in paddock' treatment of drainage water, land assessment and riparian restoration, and integration of mahinga kai values continues in its last year with significant outcomes around consent for land use, auditing trials, and improving soil and water management. • 100% of Dairy farms in Kaikōura now have Farm Environment Plans (FEPs) which include a Mahinga Kai component.
Hurunui Waiau	<p>Minimum Flows: Hurunui and Waiau Rivers.</p> <p>Immediate Steps: Hurunui and Waiau Uwha predator control</p> <p>Good Management Practice: Targeted plan change to permit dryland farming.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake-related action to manage sediment and restore land been a central part of the Hurunui work programme with a focus on delivering the Soil Conservation And Restoration (SCAR) project which has identified priority areas and options to provide trees for SCAR and Billion Trees project. • A land retirement project in the Conway River catchment is being developed and will include the fencing of approximately 50 hectares which will be restored to native vegetation. • Consents have been granted for 5 years for the creation and maintenance of three swimming holes for the "Hurunui Splash" project. Works will begin early December at sites near the Waiau township, Hanmer and near Hawarden. • Immediate Steps projects have been the establishment of bird habitat with seven island sites identified within the Hurunui and Waiau Uwha Rivers. • Work includes substantial physical work on the sites and control of Black backed Gulls which may have reduced the E Coli levels which also supports the Balmoral swimming site.
Waimakariri	<p>RMA Planning: PC 7 hearings planned to be held in mid 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Waimakariri Zone has been focused on the community engagement and decision making for Plan Change 7. Zone Delivery Staff have been providing community drop-in days to assist farmers in getting land

CWMS Committee	Focus of the Zone Committee Work Programme	Highlights of practical work underway
	Implementation: A range of priority projects	<p>use consents under the Plan Change 7 of the Land and Water Plan. At the same time, staff have been working on the Clean and Green Silverstream to create a 27km fresh water biodiversity loop around the Silverstream catchment; where consents for earthworks have been granted and planting and fencing is now underway at a number of sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff are also engaging all of the land owners in Lees Valley. The key outcome for this highly sensitive area is to fence off a number of wetlands and streams. Some of this is driven by land use consents and FEPs but the team are looking to broaden the scope of this work.
Christchurch-West Melton	<p>Urban catchments: Improving awareness among Christchurch residents.</p> <p>Immediate Steps: Dryland Biodiversity Hub</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The zone committee are focused on a number of local and urban catchments including a project to investigate the cause/s of the decline of the Ōtukaikino stream and possible solutions. The committee has allocated Immediate Steps funding for the next three years to undertake weed control, fencing and native planting to enable a dryland biodiversity and recreational hub on the south side of the Waimakariri River. The Committee continues to engage with the community through projects like "Meet in the Middle" which raises awareness on effects of stormwater on waterways and 'Operation River Quest' where five Christchurch Schools were involved in litter clean up on Ōtākaro/ Avon River. Immediate Steps funding has been allocated to planting in the Port Hills to minimise sediment runoff into the Ōpāwaho Heathcote River and to undertake weed control, fencing and native planting to enable a dryland biodiversity and recreational hub on the south side of the Waimakariri River.
Banks Peninsula	<p>Whakaraupō Catchment Plan targeted projects</p> <p>Wairewa Bank Stabilisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Canterbury is supporting the Banks Peninsula community through a number of targeted projects including the implementation of Whakaraupō Catchment Plan. This has included the mapping of soil and erosion in Whakaraupō and identifying the first site for the Whakaraupō Roadside Cutting trial of erosion and sediment control methods. A Wairewa community planting day highlighted the Wairewa Bank Stabilisation Project to landowners and community and outlined how they can go about stabilising their own stream banks and what native plants to use. A community planting day highlighting local collaboration to enhance the stream health was held in Koukourārata. Immediate Steps funding continues to be allocated to protect biodiversity through covenants and stream restoration.
Selwyn-Waihora	<p>Mātauranga Māori monitoring: Whakaora Te Ahuriri project</p> <p>Good Management Practice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The health of Te Waihora is a major focus for this zone and on-the-ground project work has started on the Whakaora Te Ahuriri project. A key part of the project is the Mātauranga Māori monitoring using the Takiwā tool to undertake regular assessment of cultural values at six locations in Ahuriri Lagoon. The zone team has also been working on the Te Waihora Lake Edge project which involved the development of guidance documents for managing wetland/wet pasture, and one-on-one site visits to support land owners.

CWMS Committee	Focus of the Zone Committee Work Programme	Highlights of practical work underway
		<p>Significant effort has been made to support landowners through the consenting process regarding wetland protection and retirement. This year has seen a big effort to increase awareness around the Cultural Land Values Management Area (CLVMA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Selwyn Waihora zone is recognised as a showcase of farming at Good Management Practice (GMP), leveraging off an understanding of mahinga kai values, innovative farmers, strong collectives and motivated stakeholders. The zone team is also working on delivering this through the Swimmable Selwyn @ Coes Ford project in collaboration with landowners, Selwyn District Council, industry groups, CAREX and the Water & Wildlife Habitat Trust across the Silverstream catchment.
Ashburton	<p>Consent review process for consents linked to the Ashburton/Hakatere River.</p> <p>Ashburton Lakes: Focus on actions required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hakatere / Ashburton River Consent review successfully launched in July with good community engagement. The review will bring water take consents in line with the minimum flows specified in the LWRP for the Ashburton River by 2023 A constructive hui was held at Te Rūnanga O Arowhenua with TRONT, DOC, LINZ, ADC, Fish & Game in August to discuss DOC's report outlining declining trends in water quality in the Ashburton Lakes and the need for urgent action to avoid Lake quality 'tipping' beyond the point of recovery. A follow-up hui is planned to which all farmers will be invited. Ashburton River Mouth Management Strategy finalised with the first steps for implementation identified. The majority of Immediate Steps funding for 2018/19 year was spent on protection projects in zone. Seventeen projects in total funded.
Orari-Temuka-Opihi-Pareora	<p>RMA Planning: PC 7 hearings planned to be held in mid 2020.</p> <p>Immediate Steps: Implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OTOP Zone has been focused on the community engagement and decision making for Plan Change 7. Zone Delivery Staff have been providing community drop-in days to assist farmers in getting land use consents under the Plan Change 7 of the Land and Water Plan. Saltwater Creek catchment work is progressing well with high level of public interest in and involvement with catchment meetings, support for planting and other public events. Timaru District Council, Treaty Partners, industry and local user groups continue to strongly support the Saltwater Creek work. Several Immediate Steps projects are ongoing including the protection and enhancement of roosting habitat of long tail bats and joint pest control project with DOC and forestry company Port Blakely and projects at Milford and Orari Lagoons and Ellis Road coastal wetland. Legal protection of the local long-tailed bats is on track through the review of the District Plan with roost trees being included in the draft Plan. Several well received successful "Bat Walks" were held to raise awareness of the bats and their habitats.
Upper Waitaki	Biodiversity projects: Lake Poaka.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work continues on the joint project with Department of Conservation, Central South Island Fish and Game and Environment Canterbury to reduce alder trees around the lake to improve amenity and habitat for plants and bird species including kākī.

CWMS Committee	Focus of the Zone Committee Work Programme	Highlights of practical work underway
	<p>Farming at GMP: continue to support farmers on GMP.</p> <p>Lake Benmore: Addressing water quality and recreational issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with Waitaki Irrigators Collective and Morven Glenavy Irrigation Ltd, towards simplification of process and reducing unnecessary overlap especially in water sampling. We have been supporting rural professionals to understand PC5 and PC3 and through the Willow Burn/ Quaiburn Extension programme we have identified high priority farms and Critical Source Areas (CSAs). We are assisting farmers who require a land use consent, through the process. Working with the Middleton community to address water quality and recreational issues in an integrated way and recommend actions to the District Council and DOC. With the Ahuriri Arm of Lake Benmore TLI early warning trigger level being exceeded, we have responded by supporting the catchment group landholders to develop and recommend next steps.
Lower Waitaki	<p>Wainono Lagoon: improving water quality and reducing sediment inflows to help restore the culturally significant resource.</p> <p>Farming at GMP: visiting farms to advise on GMP.</p> <p>Immediate Steps: Implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Canterbury has been supporting and facilitating the Waihao rūnanga-led programme, which has focused on protecting and enhancing the values of Wainono Lagoon, an internationally significant wetland with funding from MfE. Significant recent works have included developing and improving parking areas to enhance recreational access to the lagoon. Environment Canterbury and the Zone Committee has continued to support the enhancement work at the Black Hole swimming spot including community planting days. Immediate Steps funding support significant weed control activities across areas such as the Hakataramea, as well as wetland fencing and protection in the Limestone Hills and in the Hore Wetland near Duntroon. Continue to work with and support farmers working towards good management practice, developing strong and effective Farm Environment Plans, and ensuring they are meeting the provisions of both Plan Change 3 and Plan Change 5 to the Land and Water Regional Plan. Continue to work on managing outdoor burns with a focus on supporting critical landowners in priority catchments such as for the Wainono Lagoon.
Regional	<p>Monitoring progress: Implementation of the CWMS across the Canterbury region.</p> <p>CWMS 2025& 2030 Targets: Fit for Future Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received CWMS Targets Progress Report 2019 and provided feedback on future reporting requirements Signed off the Fit for the Future project including proposed 2025 & 2030 goals, in April which was then approved by the Mayoral Forum in May. Continue to work with Environment Canterbury to ensure monitoring and reporting information is made available to communities (e.g. compliance on fish screen requirements and the FEP and auditing process).

Draft format - Six monthly report to Ministers

January to June 2020

Executive Summary

Background – why Environment Canterbury reports to Ministers

- Was a requirement of the Environment Canterbury (Transitional Governance Arrangements) Act 2016
- Continue to provide an update on progress made in respect of issues relating to freshwater management in Canterbury

Key points

- provide update on implementation of the NPS on Freshwater, NES and other national requirements
- provide update on implementation of regional initiatives
- provide an update on zone-based work programme

Implementation of NPS

- **Implementation of the National Policy Statement on Freshwater, National Environmental Standards for Freshwater and Stock Exclusion**
- **Sub-regional plan implementation projects/work programme (e.g. timeframes, key pieces of work)**
- **RPS review (e.g. timeframes, key pieces of work)**
- **Campaigns (e.g. communication programme and current consultation)**

Regional initiatives

- **Regional Water Management Committee** (e.g. update on the work programme of the regional committee)
- **Canterbury Water Management Strategy** (e.g. update on progress towards targets including Fit for Future project)
- **Good Management Practice** (e.g. updates on Farm Environment Plans, and Auditing programme)
- **Science initiatives** (e.g. management of water data, monitoring programme)

Appendix 1: Progress on Zone Based Freshwater Management

Zone	Focus of Zone Committee work programme by Target e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ecosystem HealthRecreationKaitiakitanga	Highlights of practical work underway e.g. key projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none">WetlandsSwimming holesMahinga kai on farm
Kaikōura		
Hurunui Waiau		
Waimakariri		
Christchurch-West Melton		
Banks Peninsula		
Selwyn Waihora		
Ashburton		
Orari-Temuka-Opihi-Pareora		
Upper Waitaki		
Lower Waitaki		

9.7. Local Government NZ Annual General Meeting

Council report

Date of meeting	23 July 2020
Author	Cindy Butt, Team Leader Governance Services
Responsible Director	Miles McConway, Director Finance and Corporate Services

Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to approve the process for Council to attend and participate at the 2020 Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting.

Recommendations

That the Council:

1. **Agrees Environment Canterbury's delegate to the 2020 Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting is Deputy Chair Peter Scott.**
2. **Agrees the delegate is authorised to vote on the remits on the Council's behalf.**
3. **Notes staff will provide advice on the remits and this will be presented to Councillors for discussion prior to the AGM.**

Key points

2. The Local Government New Zealand 2020 Annual General Meeting is being held in Wellington on 21 August 2020.
3. As there is no conference this year, we will send one representative, Deputy Chair Scott, to participate and vote on our behalf.
4. An explanation of the remit process and the proposed remits for consideration are included in the report.

Background

5. The Annual General Meeting (AGM) of member authorities is held annually as part of the Local Government New Zealand Conference. Because of COVID-19 the 2020 LGNZ Conference is postponed to 2021, but the AGM is going ahead on 21 August 2020.
6. Member authorities are entitled to representation at the AGM and Environment Canterbury is allocated 5 votes. As in previous years staff have provided advice on a recommended Council position for each remit and this advice will be available for Council discussion prior to the LGNZ Annual General Meeting being held on 21 August 2020.

7. Zones, sector groups and member authorities were invited to submit proposed remits for consideration at the 2020 AGM– in short good ideas from the sector for LGNZ to advocate on. Environment Canterbury did not submit any remits this year.
8. This process is governed by a policy that requires all submitted remits to be screened by the 'Remit Screening Committee' and following approval, move forward to the Annual General Meeting for consideration by the membership.
9. The approved remits are appended to this report.

Cost, compliance and communication

Financial implications

10. Costs associated with travel to the AGM are budgeted for.

Risk assessment and legal compliance

11. There are no risks or legal considerations associated with the decision Council is being asked to make, other than noting the remits that relate to amendments to legislation.

Significance and engagement

12. The decision has no implications re: Council's significance and engagement policy.

Next steps

13. The LGNZ work programme will be finalised following the AGM and made available to Councillors. Any aspects of the LGNZ work programme that are of direct interest to Environment Canterbury can be considered in a briefing or workshop as deemed necessary.

Attachments

2020 Local Government New Zealand, AGM Remits

Legal review	Catherine Schache
Peer reviewers	Anna Puentener

Who's
putting local
issues on
the national
agenda?

**We are.
LGNZ.**

Te Kāhui Kaunihera o Aotearoa.

2020 Annual General Meeting

Remits

1

Public transport support

Remit:	<p>That LGNZ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acknowledges the Government for its recognition during COVID-19 of public transport as an essential service;• Acknowledges the strong financial support provided by the Government through Waka Kotahi NZTA during the COVID-19 Alert Levels, that enabled councils to continue to provide public transport for people providing essential services and transport for the public to receive essential services up to 30 June 2020;• Recognises that councils will continue to be under significant financial pressure to maintain the viability of public transport under current FAR rate settings for many months during the recovery phase from COVID-19; and• Calls on the Government to work with councils to maintain the financial viability of public transport during the recovery phase of COVID-19.
Proposed by:	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Supported by:	LGNZ Regional Sector

Background information and research

1. Nature of the issue

The Remit is important as an acknowledgement to the Government from the Local Government sector for the strong support for public transport during the response to the COVID-19 pandemic emergency, and to reinforce the need for ongoing support during recovery from COVID-19 to ensure the financial viability of public transport in councils across New Zealand.

The Remit meets the tests for acceptance of a proposed Remit to the LGNZ AGM in that it addresses a major strategic “issue of the moment”, and it has a national focus articulating a major interest and concern at the national political level.

2. Background to its being raised

This Remit gives deserved acknowledgement to the Government for its strong support of public transport during the response phase to the COVID-19 pandemic emergency. We know from experience in China that recovery of patronage on public transport has been slow following the passing of the worst of COVID-19. The recovery phase from COVID-19 in New Zealand may take many months, and even years, based on current projections.

The Government through Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) required and funded the delivery of public transport (as an essential service) throughout the Alert Levels.

NZTA has also funded:

- The shortfall in revenue for bus, ferry and train operations;
- The additional costs that resulted from COVID-19 such as cleaning, stickers and advertising collateral; and
- The Total Mobility Service receiving a full subsidy for a taxi service up to \$80 /trip until the end of June.

As at 11 June, we do not know what financial support will be available from the Government through NZTA for public transport beyond financial year 2020/2021. This Remit is calling for the Government to continue to work in partnership with councils to ensure the ongoing viability of public transport in the regions, cities, towns and communities across New Zealand.

3. New or confirming existing policy

This issue is not currently covered by existing LGNZ policy.

It is new policy, in so far as it relates to COVID-19 and the associated ongoing financial viability of public transport. One possible tool could be an increase in the appropriate Financial Assistance Rate (FAR) during the Recovery Phase from COVID-19.

4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

The issue directly relates to Issue “1. Infrastructure and Funding” of LGNZ’s “The six big issues for New Zealand councils, Our work, Our policy priorities”:

<https://www.lgnz.co.nz/our-work/ourpolicy-priorities/the-six-big-issues/>

This also indirectly relates to LGNZ’s social priorities, as it is vital that public transport continues to be available to those in our communities who rely on it.

5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

Because of the speed by which the pandemic has become an issue, no work has been undertaken on this issue by either LGNZ or the proposer. Current government support has primarily been concerned with the need to sustain public transport through the immediate response or emergency phase. This Remit is concerned with the sustainability of public transport during the recovery and rebuild phase's post-COVID-19.

6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

- Land Transport Management Act 2003 , no 118 (as at 22 October 2019):
<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2003/0118/77.0/DLM226230.html>
- Draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport, 2021/22 – 30/31 including Outcome “Inclusive Access” (which includes “access to work, education and healthcare”), and Outcome “Resilience and security” (which includes “recovering effectively from disruptive events”):
<https://www.transport.govt.nz/multimodal/keystrategiesandplans/gpsonlandtransportfunding/gps-2021/>
- National Action Plan 3 “Unite Against COVID-19”, as of 23 April 2020, National Crisis Management Centre:
<https://uniteforrecovery.govt.nz/assets/resources/legislation-and-key-documents/COVID19-National-Action-Plan-3-as-of-22-April-extended.pdf>

7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone or Sector meeting

Zone and Sector Meetings have not been held during COVID-19 Alert Levels.

8. Suggested course of action envisaged

That the President of LGNZ write to the Minister of Transport and the Minister of Local Government, to convey the Remit and seek a meeting with the Ministers to discuss a joint work programme between the Government and councils (through LGNZ) on policy to maintain the financial viability of public transport during the recovery phase of COVID-19.

2

Housing affordability

- Remit:** *That Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ):*
- *Calls on the Government to introduce legislation that would fully enable councils to address housing affordability in their communities through a range of value uplift and capture tools, one such tool being 'inclusionary zoning';*
 - *Seeks to establish a working group on affordable housing, comprising of relevant/affected councils, central government (MHUD, Kāinga Ora, MSD), iwi, and the community housing sector; and*
 - *Advocates to central government for an affordable housing National Policy Statement to be developed.*
- Proposed by:** Hamilton City Council and Christchurch City Council
- Supported by:** Tauranga City Council; Tasman District Council; Waipa District Council; South Waikato District Council; and Waitomo District Council

Background information and research

1. Nature of the issue

Many towns and cities in New Zealand are grappling with how to provide more affordable housing – dwellings that are affordable to buy or rent for households on low to median incomes with secure tenure.

A more joined-up response is necessary. This remit therefore calls for:

- A working group on affordable housing be established, comprising of relevant/affected councils, LGNZ, central government (MHUD, Kāinga Ora, MSD), iwi and the community housing sector; and
- LGNZ to advocate to central government for an affordable housing National Policy Statement to be developed.

The remit also covers one specific proposal: inclusionary zoning.

Councils need more tools to enable them to respond to housing needs in their communities. One such tool is inclusionary zoning that seeks land or financial contributions from developers being vested to nominated housing land trusts.

While this is not commonplace in New Zealand currently, it is widespread in other major housing hotspots around the world including in parts of the United Kingdom, Australia and the United States.

The term inclusionary zoning refers to district plan rules that require a portion of new land development to be retained as affordable housing for people on low-to-moderate incomes. The theory of inclusionary zoning is that when land is up-zoned (for example, from rural to residential), it creates a significant uplift in value, and the community should share in the benefit of that uplift. This value uplift is enabled through council planning processes, including but not limited to private plan changes, granting of resource consents or council-initiated district plan rezoning under the Resource Management Act (RMA) process.

As an example of inclusionary zoning, a council's district plan could require that land developers provide 5 per cent of titled sections from up-zoned land or on a specific unit threshold of consented residential development, or the equivalent monetary value, to a community housing trust. This land would then be retained on behalf of the community in perpetuity and used for affordable housing.

It is critical that government reinstate the ability to secure financial contributions as one of the options for local government funding for securing and providing a basis for a monetary contribution. This remit supports the Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017 (RLAA) and its proposal to repeal the current provisions which stop the ability to secure contributions after April 2022.

An early form of inclusionary zoning was central to the early success of the Queenstown Lakes Community Housing Trust (QLCHT), enabling it to grow its housing stock significantly since it was established in 2007. Inclusionary zoning was a key tool for the Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC), utilised primarily for the period from 2006 through to 2013, ensuring that the Council could negotiate the inclusion of affordable housing through the planning process.

Although QLDC's first inclusionary zoning plan change was settled in July 2013, Queenstown was subject to legal challenges in the Environment Court, High Court and Court of Appeal by some land developers during the period 2009-2013 on its plan change to add a set of objectives, policies and rules into its district plan. The settlement forced the Council to make its inclusionary zoning provisions a matter of assessment, rather than rule-based and mandatory, reducing the effectiveness of these provisions in addressing the District's severe housing affordability issues. Today these provisions represent an inclusionary zoning opportunity that was not completely realised, having achieved only piecemeal and limited further contributions, facilitated through non-mandatory schemes and with limited certainty going forward.

Because of continuing acute housing affordability issues, the QLDC intends notifying new inclusionary zoning provisions in the next stage of its district plan review and is anticipating the same legal challenges and likely lengthy and costly appeals process.

The housing affordability challenge is wide ranging and complex. Inclusionary zoning is not the sole answer. However, it is a vital tool in enabling councils to secure a longer-term supply of land or funds in partnership with registered housing trusts and that legislation is needed to ensure inclusionary zoning can be applied consistently across the regions and minimise the risk of legal challenge.

For the avoidance of doubt, this remit proposes that councils have the clear legal opportunity in legislation to pursue inclusionary zoning. It would not be mandatory.

2. Background to its being raised

The Queenstown Lakes Community Housing Trust

In 2007, QLDC recognised a serious lack of affordable housing in its district and acted by forming the QLCHT. The trust is an independent, not-for-profit, community-owned organisation that maintains a strong relationship with the Council, with a shared goal of creating decent, secure housing for the community. The consensus to establish the QLCHT and develop planning tools to deliver affordable housing were two of 34 action items set out in the 2005 'Housing Our People in our Environment' strategy, a significant milestone of council commitment to address its housing issues with local leadership, and central government participation and investment.

The Trust operates across the housing continuum. As at June 2019, it had assisted 130 households into their assisted ownership programmes, ten into rent-to-buy schemes and 34 into affordable rental properties. The Trust has over 600 households on its waiting list and has set the goal of providing 1,000 homes over the next ten years. This goal was reaffirmed though the October 2017 Mayoral Housing Affordability Task Force report.

QLDC negotiated its first inclusionary zoning agreement with a developer over 15 years ago. This resulted in a cash payment of over \$5 million, which enabled the trust to buy a large piece of land and build its first development in an affordable subdivision of Queenstown. Since then, subsequent agreements with developers have delivered residential land valued at over \$12 million to the Trust, with some further cash contributions.

This remit suggests that the approach taken by QLDC has been one of the few effective approaches in the country in capturing and retaining value uplift for delivery as affordable housing.

Proposed National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2019 (NPS-UD)

Although the proposed NPS-UD looks at providing for intensification and a range of housing typologies, density and variety to support housing capacity assessments, the policies are not generally focused on housing affordability, despite this being an essential part of providing for peoples wellbeing in the proposed Objective O2 of this NPS.

Establishment of the Waikato Community Lands Trust

A housing stocktake, carried out by the Waikato Regional Housing Initiative in 2018, found that Hamilton was the third least affordable house market in New Zealand, with a median house price of 6.8 times the average household income. Three times the median income is considered affordable.

In 2019, Hamilton City Council approved the establishment of the Waikato Community Lands Trust to help address housing affordability – a community owned trust with the purpose of holding land in perpetuity to provide access to affordable housing for the benefit of the community (like the QLCHT model). Hamilton City Council also committed an initial \$2 million to the Trust as a seed funding for purchasing land. However, for the trust to grow its capacity and build a sustainable, long-term model going forward, inclusionary zoning provisions will be needed.

Other councils

While we understand that other councils are interested in exploring the use of inclusionary zoning, few have the appetite for the risks of legal challenge through the Environment Court, High Court, and Court of Appeal that QLDC faced. However, if there were an acceptable pathway that councils could follow to enable their implementation of a local housing strategy, founded on a robust needs assessment, which allowed inclusionary zoning as one of their tools, many are likely to consider such a path. The lack of enablement to local government was raised as the primary barrier to wider uptake at the 25 February LGNZ Housing Symposium.

Challenges to implementing inclusionary zoning

At present, councils that introduce inclusionary zoning provisions into their district plan open themselves up to legal challenge. The risk of lengthy and expensive legal challenges is a key barrier to councils adopting inclusionary zoning as a housing affordability lever.

The risk of legal challenge can be seen from the Queenstown example. In 2010, the QLDC inclusionary zoning requirements were challenged in the Environment Court. The outcome of the initial legal challenge was favourable for the Council and housing trust. The Court decided that the inclusionary zoning provisions were allowed under the RMA because they were a way for the Council to 'mitigate' the impacts of its policy to protect the area's unique landscape by constraining land use (which is critical for tourism and economic development in the area but puts pressure on land prices).

Appeals to the High Court and Court of Appeal by a small set of developer appellants during the period 2009-2013 on its plan change to add a set of objectives, policies and rules into its district plan were focused only on whether affordable housing was an RMA matter. The successive rulings in council's favour affirmed that in the specific case of QLDC's tourism-based economy focused on protecting the outstanding natural landscapes of the district, housing affordability was in fact a matter within scope of resource management, and therefore, application of district plan provisions. However, the substantive case of whether the specific rules and implementation provisions were correct was never heard by any Court.

Therefore, a cloud remains as to whether the specific mandatory tools designed by QLDC for implementation through a local housing trust would comply with the RMA. The settlement forced the Council to make its inclusionary zoning provisions a matter of assessment, rather than rule-based and mandatory, reducing the effectiveness of these provisions in addressing the District's severe housing affordability issues.

QLDC is currently considering further provisions for delivery of affordable housing through its District Plan Review. Clear legal authority from central government to enable councils to address affordable housing would assist both QLDC, Hamilton City Council, and likely any Council around New Zealand which has the local mandate to develop and implement its local housing plan.

3. New or confirming existing policy

This is a new policy.

4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

Affordable and healthy housing are key ingredients to promoting wellbeing in local communities. LGNZ has recognised housing affordability as a key issue and its National Council agreed that housing should be a 2018 priority topic. As part of its Housing 2030 Project workstream, LGNZ currently has two separate working groups – the Supply Working Group and Social and Community Housing Working Group.

5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

Community Housing Aotearoa (CHA) has outlined in its submissions to central government on the Urban Development Bill the need for councils to have clear enabling authority to implement tools locally such as inclusionary zoning. The reason CHA supports this approach is that it supports local strategies between councils and community housing providers across the country to combine local land value uplift with investment through philanthropic channels, blended with central government investment (such as the Income Related Rent Subsidy for social housing or Progressive Homeownership fund) to deliver locally-relevant housing solutions. CHA will continue to work with councils and Local Government New Zealand on the enabling approach to see this tool work for councils that choose to utilise it.

6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

The RMA enables district plans to explore inclusionary zoning policies to a limited degree but only if councils retain the ability to seek and secure financial contributions. However, without a legislated mandate for affordable housing and in the absence of legislation like the Housing Accord and Special Housing Areas Act (2013) (HASHAA) which is now rescinded, this still comes with uncertainty and relies on individual councils making a strong demonstrable evidence-based case for its own housing need and has a risk of legal challenge.

7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone/Sector meeting

Not possible in the revised timeframes.

8. Suggested course of action envisaged

We assume that, by August's LGNZ AGM, it will be too late to alter the proposed NPS-UD, although it may be possible to make changes at the time of any subsequent amendment. Instead, the remit calls for LGNZ to advocate for there to be a National Policy Statement specifically focused on affordable housing.

This remit also encourages a working group be formed, comprising of relevant/affected Councils, central Government (MHUD, Kāinga Ora, MSD), iwi, and the community housing sector. The group would work on the inclusionary zoning proposals set out in this remit, and work in partnership on other means of addressing the affordable housing challenge, leading to the delivery of the proposed National Policy Statement.

3

Returning GST on rates for councils to spend on infrastructure

Remit:	That Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) request that the Government use the appropriate mechanisms to enable the 15 per cent Goods and Services Tax (GST) charged on rates be returned to councils to spend on local or regional infrastructure projects.
Proposed by:	Hamilton City Council and New Plymouth District Council
Supported by:	Auckland Council; Christchurch City Council; Tauranga City Council; Nelson City Council; Tasman District Council; Gisborne District Council; Waipa District Council; Waikato District Council; and South Waikato District Council

Background information and research

1. Nature of the issue

Whereas GST is not applied on the vast majority of other taxes, it is applied on rates. This causes hundreds of millions of dollars per year to leave the area in which they were generated and go to central government, whilst driving up rates.

One option, of course, would be not to levy this 'tax on a tax'. The option proposed in this remit is that LGNZ negotiate with central Government for this sum to be returned to councils for them to spend directly on local or regional infrastructure. This option has been proposed by – amongst others – respected economist Shamubeel Eaqub.

As well as, we believe, being a fairer and more rational system, this would provide much needed support to councils, whilst ensuring the money is ringfenced to be spent on infrastructure projects of local, regional and national benefit, thus helping to address New Zealand's longstanding infrastructure challenge.

2. Background to its being raised

In 2017, a remit from Gisborne District Council proposing that a proportion of all GST be returned to the region in which it was generated, for councils to use on servicing visitor infrastructure was supported at LGNZ's Annual Conference, although subsequent discussions with the Government did not prove fruitful.

Three years on, with pressure on local government greater than ever following the COVID-19 outbreak, we think the time is right to raise a similar issue. This remit has also been developed noting that the need for investment in New Zealand's infrastructure, particularly in its three waters infrastructure, is ever clearer.

3. New or confirming existing policy

The proposed remit would be consistent with LGNZ's position, as voted through at Annual Conference in 2017, that some GST should be returned to the local or regional level. However, the exact focus of this remit is different.

The issue around GST was also raised by LGNZ in its February 2015 Funding Review discussion paper, as well as in their submission to the New Zealand Productivity Commission's Local Government Funding and Financing Inquiry that commenced in July 2018.

Hamilton City Council also raised the issue of investigating use of various financing tools that are linked to the growth and development in a council's administrative area in its submission to the Productivity Commission's Local Government Funding and Financing Inquiry. The submission noted that "this could involve councils receiving a set portion of the Government's GST 'take' from their administrative area, or alternatively, a set amount of the total 'spend' in a council's administrative area that is captured as an additional levy to the current GST component, potentially in the form of an increase to the GST rate. Such funding streams should be dedicated to core infrastructure maintenance and enhancement".

4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

The remit is broadly consistent with existing LGNZ policy, but with a slightly different focus.

5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

No formal work undertaken.

6. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone or Sector meeting

Not possible in the revised timeframes.

4

Natural hazards and climate change adaptation

- Remit:** That central government undertakes, in collaboration with all of local government, a comprehensive review of the current law relating to natural hazards and climate change adaptation along New Zealand's coastlines, and coordinates the development of a coastline strategy for the whole of New Zealand which would cover: the roles and responsibilities of territorial authorities, regional councils and central government; greater direction on an integrated approach; and development of principles for “who pays”.
- Proposed by:** Hauraki District Council
- Supported by:** Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, Thames-Coromandel District Council; Napier City Council; Hastings District Council; and Northland Regional Council.

Background information and research

1. Nature of the issue

Central government has provided guidance to local government on how to apply a risk-based adaptive approach to planning for climate change in coastal communities. Many councils are now following this guidance and working with their communities using adaptive planning approaches. As these councils look ahead to how adaptive approaches can be implemented, they are encountering limitations in existing legislation and a lack of guidance from central government on the legalities and practicalities of doing so.

Councils report difficulty in determining their respective roles (territorial and regional) and who should do what in the area of managing the risks of natural hazards arising from climate change. Furthermore, they note that there is a lack of direction over who pays for what and who owns/maintains/is liable for any assets that may be required.

Councils also have many unanswered questions around how a managed retreat option should be implemented. For example, where managed retreat is identified as a preferred adaptation option, how should this be undertaken, by who, where should costs fall, whether compensation is payable and if so by whom?

Furthermore, councils see difficulties in how adaptive approaches can be implemented through statutory documents such as District and Long Term Plans, especially as councils are being asked to plan at least 100 years into the future using adaptive approaches which may require rapid implementation (eg in response to a ‘trigger’ event). This combination of long timeframes, deep uncertainty, and potentially rapid action is not well provided for by these documents.

2. Background to its being raised

Beginning in 2014, Hawke's Bay councils (Napier City Council; Hastings District Council; and Hawke's Bay Regional Council) and tangata whenua partnered to develop a Coastal Hazards Strategy that was ultimately the first project of its type to follow the approaches set out in the Ministry for the Environment's coastal hazards guidance (the Guidance). The councils and tangata whenua are now working on the implementation phase of the strategy.

Hauraki District Council are working with Waikato Regional Council, Waikato District Council and Iwi to prepare a community plan (Wharekawa Coast 2120) for the western Firth of Thames area, using a similar approach to the Hawke's Bay Coastal Strategy, and following the Guidance. Hauraki District Council is aware of other work of this nature being undertaken in the Waikato region by Thames-Coromandel and Waikato District Councils, in the Wellington region, and scoping is underway for work in the Northland region.

All of these projects recognise the importance of regional and territorial authorities working collaboratively with their communities to respond to increasing natural hazard risks in coastal areas, due to climate change. These projects are at different stages of development, but eventually will all be facing the same implementation issues.

3. New or confirming existing policy

This remit is a new policy.

4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

This remit raises issues around how local government can practically implement approaches and responses to natural hazards risks in coastal areas developed under the Guidance. These issues are related to LGNZ's policy priorities: Climate Change and Environment (Natural Hazards). In particular, the topics of community resilience and climate future fit, as well as LGNZ's climate change project.

5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

The Ministry for the Environment recently published a case study on challenges with implementing the Hawke's Bay Coastal Strategy. This case study highlights many of the issues identified by this remit and provides more detailed analysis.

The Wharekawa Coast 2120 Joint Working Party (comprising elected members and iwi representatives) recently considered a paper on project implementation funding issues. Discussions regarding this information, and other papers reviewing Deep South Science Challenge research, prompted the preparation of this remit.

Also of relevance to the issues raised by this remit is the Productivity Commission's recent local government funding and financing inquiry.

6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

The following legislation is considered relevant to the remit: Resource Management Act 1991 and New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010, Local Government Act 2002, Public Works Act 1981, and Building Act 2004.

7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone/Sector meeting

This has not been discussed at zone or sector meetings to date.

8. Suggested course of action envisaged

LGNZ works with central government to prepare a nationwide coastal strategy that provides further direction on an integrated approach to climate change adaptation issues including:

- a. The roles and responsibilities of territorial and regional councils;
- b. How managed retreat should be implemented including funding arrangements and whether compensation is payable and if so by whom;
- c. A protocol for considering how costs for adaptation actions should be allocated both between local government itself (territorial and regional councils), between local and central government, and between public and private beneficiaries;
- d. How adaptive planning approaches should be implemented, for example by providing better linkages between LGA and RMA processes or by potentially new natural hazard risk management and climate change adaptation-specific legislation; and
- e. How councils could be supported to implement appropriate restrictive zoning behind defensive measures to respond to 'moral hazard' issues.

5

Annual regional balance of transfers

Remit:	That LGNZ work with Treasury, Statistics New Zealand and other government agencies to develop an annual regional balance of transfers to show how much each region contributes in taxes and how much each region receives in government funding.
Proposed by:	New Plymouth District Council
Supported by:	Thames-Coromandel District Council; South Taranaki District Council; Hastings District Council; Rangitikei District Council; and Rotorua Lakes Council.

Background information and research

1. Nature of the issue

Regional New Zealand often questions whether the government returns more or less to the region than it receives in tax and other revenue sources. This remit proposes that LGNZ work with relevant government agencies – particularly Treasury and Statistics New Zealand – to develop an annual publication of a regional balance of transfers outlining the inwards and outwards flow of money between the region and the government.

As with many regions, Taranaki has perceived that it has received low investment from government compared to the amount of tax paid by the region. Various attempts have been made to provide an estimate of the gap, however obtaining regional financial information from government agencies has proved difficult. Many agencies cannot provide breakdowns of expenditure and collection of revenue is difficult to obtain at a regional level.

A regional balance of transfers would provide transparency for all of New Zealand and promote more open democracy where inclusiveness and accountability is strengthened. It would enable better performance measurement and the assessment of outputs in a community against that of other regions and New Zealand.

2. Background to its being raised

Attempts to get a clear picture of a regional balance of transfers – identifying what is paid to and received from central government – have been unsuccessful. There is great inconsistency in reporting and data collection between government agencies and a general unwillingness to be open and transparent in what is spent in regions.

Official Information Act requests often generate responses such as “our information is not structured in such a way that would enable the questions to be answered”.

It is recognised that a full set of actual data may not be able to be provided and assumptions will need to be made in some situations, such as when making “overhead allocations” to the regions for national costs of government.

In recent years there has been a greater focus on measuring the performance of local authorities but not of the performance of central government. A regional balance of transfers would be one factor to help measure equity and the performance of government.

A balance of transfers would also go a long way to build trust in government through transparency and accountability of where public money is spent and where it has come from and in decision-making. This data would also be able to be used by government ministers to help monitor the performance and of their portfolios in an open and consistent manner.

According to Treasury, an objective of the Government “is to continually improve public confidence in the tax system and Inland Revenue. The system should help people meet their obligations, be fair, and inspire confidence. The Government is committed to raising revenue in ways that meet these objectives”. It is believed that the gathering and reporting of a regional balance of transfers would greatly assist government in this aim.

3. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

This remit is related to the LGNZ and New Zealand Initiative work on localism whereby this data would help ensure that power and authority flows up from citizens and communities, not down from the government.

LGNZ has led the way in the assessment of council performance through the successful CouncilMARK™ programme that provides qualitative assessment of council performance across a wide range of facets. This remit would help LGNZ to do the same for our communities when considering central government performance and equity.

This remit would also contribute to LGNZs six big issues for New Zealand councils – particularly infrastructure and funding, social and economic.

4. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

Attempts have been made to gather the required information from government agencies to create a regional balance of transfers. This has been unsuccessful as the data is apparently not gathered.

5. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

The remit seeks LGNZ to work with Treasury, Statistics New Zealand and other government agencies to develop a regional balance of transfers to show how much each region contributes in taxes and how much each region receives in government funding. To be successful, this would require directives to all government agencies to gather data and give it to either Treasury or Statistics New Zealand to compile and report on.

6. Suggested course of action envisaged

This remit suggests that LGNZ work with Treasury, Statistics New Zealand and other government agencies to develop an annual regional balance of transfers that show how much each region contributes in taxes and how much each region receives in government funding. This is likely to require government Ministers to give such a directive.

6

Local Government electoral cycle

Remit:	That the local government electoral cycle be extended from three to four years.
Proposed by:	Northland Regional Council; Rotorua Lakes Council; Whanganui District Council; and Hamilton City Council.
Supported by:	Hastings District Council; Palmerston North City Council; Napier City Council; Manawatū District Council, South Taranaki District Council, Rangitikei District Council

Background information and research

1. Nature of the issue

The election cycle, or term of office, refers to the number of years an elected representative serves between local government elections. In New Zealand, the length of the term of office of a local government elected representative is three years. At a meeting of Northland Regional Council on 18 February 2020, it was agreed to seek formal support for this remit from Zone One as a pre-requisite for proposing at the LGNZ 2020 AGM.

2. Background to its being raised

Northland Regional Council's remit background

Advocates for extending the election cycle to four years would say that a longer electoral term:

- Promotes longer term thinking and decision-making by councillors. An example of this would be a longer electoral cycle would encourage councillors to lengthen their investment horizon when making financial investment decisions;
- Allows for more time to implement a local government vision by extending the productive working time of a council and reducing councillor turnover;
- Gives more time for new councillors to learn and conduct their duties thereby increasing councils' overall productivity as councillors spend more time governing and less time campaigning;
- Reduces voter fatigue and in turn may result in increased voter turnout;
- Reduces the administration costs of setting up and inducting a new council thereby increasing operational efficiency – particularly of governance staff;

- Provides more opportunity to direct energy and provide certainty for longer term planning and more significant activities such as large capital projects;
- More stable decision-making framework for council through greater opportunity for long term planning;
- Enables implementation of longer term council policies within a single term of office;
- Less pressure on new councillors to get up to speed;
- Longer terms have the potential to be more conducive to stable governance; and
- Provides cost savings by reducing the number of elections. The cost of the last election was approximately \$180,000 – a four year cycle would save this complete amount each third electoral cycle.

Opponents would say that:

- A longer electoral term is a barrier to participation as potential councillors must make a longer commitment to their term in office;
- There is additional expense to educate the public of the change as New Zealanders are very accustomed to three year electoral cycles for both local and national government;
- The shorter term enforces more accountability on elected representatives who face getting voted out if they don't perform as expected;
- Elected representatives must engage more frequently with constituents as they seek to stay top of mind for the next election;
- A longer term may be seen by some as reducing accountability as the community must wait a year longer to judge their council's performance through the voting process; and
- A longer time between elections gives voters less opportunity to express their opinions on the performance of their elected officials.

Extending the local government electoral cycle from three to four years would result in local government and central government elections being held in the same year once every three years. If this was considered to be an issue, then the central government electoral cycle could also be extended to four years. Similar advantages and disadvantages to the change would apply.

Rotorua Lakes Council remit background

By international standards, New Zealand's three- year electoral cycle is short. Far more jurisdictions have a four-year term for central government and in most cases, the length of term of office of local government will be the same as that of their central government.

Madden (2013, July 16) notes that "New Zealand is the only liberal democratic country with a unicameral system and a three-year term. Other unicameral democracies with proportional electoral systems – such as Israel, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, have four year terms."

Boston et al. (2019) state “For decades, numerous politicians, civic leaders and academics have supported extending the term of Parliament to four years. It has been argued that a modest extension of this nature would enhance the capacity for governments to undertake thoroughgoing policy reforms in a more careful, considered, evidence-informed manner...”

The members of the Constitutional Advisory Panel (2013, November) found that while a reasonable proportion of people supported a longer term, others felt that “elections are the best means for voters to hold government to account and should not be made less frequent.”

Those in favour of a four-year term provided the following reasons for their support:

- The ability to take more time to develop and implement policy could result in the public having better information about the intention of policy, to weigh the pros and cons and see results.
- The three-year term was seen as reducing certainty as policies are perceived to change every three years.
- Conversations regularly highlighted that any extension to the term of Parliament would need to be counter-balanced by mechanisms to improve law-making and accountability.

An Australian report (Bennett, 2000) promoting four-year terms for the House of Representatives provided a list of benefits that supporters for a four-year term claim.

Those of relevance to New Zealand Central and Local government include:

- Longer terms would encourage governments to introduce policies that were long-term rather than merely politically expedient.
- Longer terms would enhance business confidence.
- Over time money would be saved by having fewer elections.
- Australians dislike the frequency they are required to vote.
- Longer periods between elections would raise the standard of political debate.

Boston et al. (2019) note that any reforms to the electoral cycle would require public endorsement via a referendum and that the main political challenge would be convincing the public of the desirability of change. They also point to the two referenda held in New Zealand in 1967 and 1990 on increasing the parliamentary term, which were both heavily defeated. The Constitutional Advisory Panel (2013, November).

While achieving public support for change would be a challenge, another commentator (Singh, S., 2019) notes that the composition of New Zealand has changed dramatically since the two referenda. He points out that New Zealand’s migrant population has significantly increased and that “to many...who have lived overseas and seen a five-year parliamentary term, the idea of a three-year cycle, is an intriguing deviation from an experience they have understood as normal.”

While the case for changing the electoral cycle for central government may be stronger, discussion by elected members in local government in New Zealand supports a change to a four-year term for local government also. Their comment is included below.

- The new norm is that there is an expectation that central and local government will work together in partnership. The current three-year electoral cycle is unbalanced. In addition, generally seven out of every ten years is an election year for either local or central government. This is disruptive and short-term political decision-making results.
- In local government, a longer electoral cycle would enable new councillors to be better educated and informed on long term, infrastructure and financial planning. Currently the importance of the Long Term Plan window (ten years) is not well understood in the sector.
- Short-term political decision-making by local government results in uncertainty and a lack of investor confidence. This is also detrimental to the new partnership approach that councils are seeking to develop with their local investors and stakeholders.

Dr Mike Reid notes that for a four-year term for local government to be acceptable to New Zealand citizens, there must be an adequate accountability framework to protect communities. He notes that if local government was to move to a four-year term, there must be a way for citizens to call a new election should the governing body become inoperable. An accountability framework could include a recall provision which would, on the basis of a petition signed by a sufficient number of residents, force a new election, as argued for in the LGNZ manifesto in 2017.

7

Water bottling

Remit:	That LGNZ works with the Government to: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Place a moratorium on applications to take and/or use water for water bottling or bulk export;2. Require and enable regional councils to review inactive water bottling consents, with a view to withdrawal of the consent and discourage consent 'banking';3. Undertake an holistic assessment of the potential effects of the current industry, its future growth and the legislative settings that enable Councils to effectively manage those effects; and4. Initiate a comprehensive nationwide discussion on the issue of water bottling and implement any changes to legislation and policy settings as required.
Proposed by:	Queenstown-Lakes District Council
Supported by:	Greater Wellington Regional Council; Tauranga City Council; Thames-Coromandel District Council; Upper Hutt City Council; and Waitaki District Council.

Background information and research

1. Nature of the issue

The water-bottling industry in New Zealand is young and relatively unregulated. A comprehensive review of legislation and policy needs to be developed in order to fully understand and address its potential effects on community wellbeing and resilience.

The sustainability of water bottling and its associated implications for global plastic waste, local property rights and Māori freshwater rights need to be considered. The effects of climate change on groundwater systems are not yet well understood. Further research is required.

The implications of 'banking' water-bottling consents needs to be fully explored. The amount of water bottled reaches 157.8 million litres annually (as at January 2018), however there are consents available to extract 71.575 million litres of water per day for both bottled water and for mixed uses. The consequences of rapid uptake and growth in the industry are unknown, but could artificially raise land values and make access to water unaffordable.

Therefore, where water is unlikely to be bottled, consents should be available to be reviewed, or in the case of mixed-use consents, water bottling removed as a purpose of the water take.

It is timely to reconsider legislation and policy, given many catchments are nearing their allocation limits and the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management is under development.

It is important to note that the intent of this remit is not to impact existing water-bottling operations, nor to make judgements on the merits or otherwise of the industry. The focus of this remit is on obtaining a comprehensive understanding of the industry, its potential for growth, the range of externalities such growth may cause and the policy and legislative settings required to address this.

2. Background to its being raised

The Industry

Large-scale water bottling is a relatively new industry in New Zealand. As a result, there is no clear policy governing the use of water for bottling, and the industry is not specifically regulated. Managing the effects of the industry requires the alignment of a range of interdependent policies and legislative tools that determine who can access water, for what purpose and under what conditions. A review is required to understand how best to co-ordinate these tools.

The value proposition of water bottling has resulted in the 'banking' and sale of water bottling consents, raising the value of land and effectively creating an unregulated market for water. This can lead to confusion between these outcomes and s122(1) RMA which states that a resource consent is neither real nor personal property. This issue is exacerbated by increasing demand for water, the fact that many catchments are at or approaching full allocation, and the extent to which some regional plans enable existing water consents to be varied to enable water bottling. As the future utilisation of water will become increasingly competed for, understanding what our communities' priorities for this resource are must be fully debated and understood.

Any review needs to also consider the value and reliance placed on consents by owners and operators, and the impact on established property rights, which will need to be addressed.

Overseas Interests

Since 2013, New Zealand Trade & Enterprise (NZTE) has invested in eight water bottling companies through its Focus 700 Group programme, to support the growth of water exports. Although NZTE no longer encourages the sale of NZ's water, it does facilitate the sale of land for the holders of water permits. It is worth noting that certain provisions of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) make it unclear whether NZ drinking water suppliers can be prioritised to ensure NZ communities will always have access to affordable clean drinking water.

Under the OIA foreign investment in NZ's water cannot be managed effectively as water is not defined as a 'sensitive' asset. Treasury has confirmed that our existing free trade agreements do not allow the creation of new classes of sensitive assets.

Therefore, foreign investment in water bottling can only be limited where the water is to be extracted from sensitive land and only if the 'good character' or 'benefit to NZ' tests are not met.

In 2018 Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) Minister Eugenie Sage was unable to decline Cresswell NZ's application to purchase of sensitive land for a water bottling plant. She stated that the provisions of the Overseas Investment Act prevented her declining the application. Subsequently, the government has proposed amendments to the OIA6 that (if enacted) will allow applications involving the extraction of water for bottling to be declined if they are likely to result in a negative impact on water quality or sustainability.

Community Sentiment and Maori Cultural Values

New Zealand has demonstrated community concern in relation to water bottling in recent years, presenting petitions and participating in protests on a number occasions.

On the matter of water export and Maori cultural values, Ngati Awa has appealed the Environment Court Decision arguing that the application is "for too much water to be sold too far away" (at [35]). Their position is that in these circumstances te mauri o te wai and their tangata whenua right to act as kaitiaki of the water are lost.

Waste and Plastic

On the matter of plastic production, it is unclear under which vehicle this can be managed. In the Minority Judgement of the Environment Court against Cresswell NZ (10 December 2019), Commissioner David Kernohan found (at [346]) that "the pollution created from the production and specifically end use disposal of plastic water bottles does not meet the objectives and policies of the RMA". However, the Majority of the Court found that the end uses of the water which involved putting the water in plastic bottles were found to be "ancillary activities which are not controlled under the Regional Plan" and that there had been "no suggestion that control of such activities comes within the ambit of the functions of the regional council under s30RMA" (at[64]).

Impact on Local Government

The effects of the water bottling industry on local councils, as water suppliers and as the owners of transport networks, may be significant and there are a number of examples of this being the case. However, their ability to submit and appeal may be limited by notification provisions.

There are currently three appeals before the High Court. These challenge applications for consent in Belfast and Otakiri and deal with questions related to the allocation of water for water bottling including the ability to consider the effects of plastic bottle production as an end-use of water, the effects of water export on te mauri o te wai and kaitiaki rights under Te Tiriti and the correct process for changing the purpose of a water take.

A levy on water bottling is a response to perceived issues of fairness but this policy could itself have unintended consequences if implemented in isolation and without an assessment of the kind proposed by this remit.

QLDC is therefore proposing comprehensive policy and legislation based on consultation with councils and the community.

3. New or confirming existing policy

This Remit represents a new policy position for LGNZ and for central government.

4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

This remit could accelerate the debate on water allocation and highlight any issues within the RMA and/or the NPS-FM. This could significantly influence the existing LGNZ programme of work in relation to strategic and policy advice to Central Government.

The results may feed into Stage 2 of the reform of the RMA as well as LGNZ's Water 2050 project which could lead to changes that ensure communities are resilient in the face of climatic changes that will impact productive land and water bodies, including sources of drinking water.

The following matters may be raised in delivery of the current work programme in relation to this remit:

Resource Management Act

- Adding consideration of the effects of plastic production to the RMA as a Part 2 matter of national importance.
- Adding effects on Climate Change to the RMA as a Part 2 matter of national importance.
- Greater use of regional councils' powers under s30 RMA to allocate water amongst competing activities with a view to:
 - Zoning water and controlling its use in the same way land use is controlled.
 - Using water allocation as a tool to incentivise resilience and sustainable outcomes.
 - Protecting our deep, clean aquifer water for domestic and community supply.
- Reviewing the provisions governing the variation and transferability of water permits and the effects of those on consent holders' rights as well as the possibility for unregulated water markets.

National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management Development

- Redefining 'efficient allocation' in the draft NPS-FM and regional plans so that when councils are deciding "how to improve and maximise the efficient allocation of water" and identifying in "methods to encourage the efficient use of water"¹² within regional plans, it is clear they are seeking to not only maximise jobs and minimise 'waste', but also to maximise the wider economic, social, cultural, environmental and health benefits of water allocation.
- Re-wording Policy 4 of the draft NPS-FM and the policies for implementing integrated management of land and freshwater (at 3.4 (1) to (4))¹³. The proposed approach is one directional, considering only the effects of land use on fresh water. Rewording these policies may lead to more efficient and sustainable allocation of water.

5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

QLDC wrote to Minister Parker in February requesting a moratorium on new and existing water bottling consents. This was written in support of an initial proposal by Upper Hutt City Council.

6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

Existing legislation, policy and practice reflects a complex landscape where far greater alignment is required if effective regulation and understanding is to be achieved.

There is some concern that a levy implemented in isolation may not address the issues that communities and local councils will be faced with if the industry grows. Concerns have also been raised that a levy may incentivise or prioritise the grant of water bottling consents as a result of the revenue stream that would be created.

Section 30 RMA 14 provides regional councils with the power to add rules to their plans to allocate water amongst competing activities, in much the same way as district councils can zone land and prioritise, discourage, prohibit or otherwise control different land uses. This power has not been exercised to any great extent to date. Regional Councils have preferred to allocate water on a 'first complete application, first assessed' basis in line with case law, and to grant consent as long as the water 'take' is sustainable and the purpose reflects efficient use. However, in theory, regional councils could undertake a broader assessment of the effects of using water for bottling, and then either prioritise, discourage or prohibit water bottling (across whole catchments or for specified water bodies or depths).

Christchurch's ground water zones are by and large fully allocated and new applications to take water are prohibited. Consent holders have been applying to Environment Canterbury to vary existing industrial and irrigation consents to enable water bottling. There is no ability to use s127 due to the activity being outside the scope of the original applications.

The process being used to vary the consents involves the grant of a new 'use' consent. Whether this process is lawful under the RMA and the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan, will be determined by the Court. This highlights the difficulty for planners implementing resource management provisions that are unclear and inadequate in terms of managing the allocation of water in fully allocated catchments. Three consents have been varied in this way and a fourth is being processed.

Plan changes of this nature would come at significant cost to the ratepayer and could not be implemented quickly. Signalling such a plan change might trigger a wave of applications. Therefore, and given that this is an issue that will affect all councils (albeit in different ways), the best way forward is likely to be a moratorium on new consents followed by a review or discussion covering the matters set out below. Any significant policy changes could be required to be implemented via Schedule 1 and an amendment to the NPS-FM, but only if a clear problem is identified and only after consultation with LGNZ and Councils.

The Overseas Investment Amendment Bill (No 3) also references water bottling and this is now with the Select Committee Finance and Expenditure (submissions closing 31 August 2020). Currently the Amendment Bill reads that if overseas investment in sensitive land involves the extraction of water for bottling or other extraction in bulk for human consumption, then an additional factor of the benefit to NZ test would be whether the overseas investment is likely to result in a negative impact on water quality or sustainability. If enacted this would not apply to all investments in water bottling plants by overseas interests.

7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone/Sector meeting

Not considered by a Zone or sector meeting.

8. Suggested course of action envisaged

That LGNZ works with the Government to:

- Place a moratorium on applications to take and/or use water for water bottling or bulk export;
- Require and enable regional councils to review inactive water bottling consents, with a view to withdrawal of the consent and discourage consent 'banking';
- Undertake a holistic assessment of the potential effects of the current industry, its future growth and the legislative settings that enable Councils to effectively manage those effects.
- Initiate a comprehensive nationwide discussion on the issue of water bottling and implement any changes to legislation and policy settings as required.

8

Quorum when attending local authority meetings

Remit:	That LGNZ requests central government amend legislation to enable elected or appointed members, connecting remotely to a public council meeting, be included in the quorum. This would provide an option for local authority meetings to be held completely remotely, if required.
Proposed by:	Waikato District Council
Supported by:	Hamilton City Council; Hauraki District Council; Thames-Coromandel District Council; Taupō District Council; Ōtorohanga District Council; South Waikato District Council; Waipa District Council; and Waitomo District Council.

Background information and research

1. Nature of the issue

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, legislation required that members had to be physically present at a meeting to be included in the quorum. Under the LGNZ template Standing Orders, members attending by audio or audio-visual means can participate and vote on matters presented at meetings.

To enable public meetings to continue during COVID-19, the COVID-19 Response (Urgent Management Measures) Legislation Act 2020 (the COVID-19 Act) amended sections of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

These amendments included:

- Local authority or committee members who join a meeting by audio or audio-visual means were counted for the purpose of a quorum.
- Open public meetings to be livestreams, where reasonably practicable to do so.
- Provide either an audio or video recording, or written summary, of the open public meetings on the local authority's website as soon as practicable after the meeting.

For many councils, this has provided an opportunity to adopt an innovative approach to hold public meetings, resulting in benefits for local government democratic processes, financial and resource efficiencies and environmental improvements (detailed further below).

This remit requests that the legislative amendments introduced for COVID-19 are retained (beyond the term of the Epidemic Preparedness (COVID-19) Notice 2020) as an option for local authorities to adopt via their Standing Orders.

For clarity, the remit:

- Contemplates that:
 - Members attending meetings by audio or audio-visual link are still entitled to participate and vote on agenda items; and
 - Requests to attend a meeting by audio or audio visual link should still be made to the Chairperson, for his/her approval, prior to the meeting, as detailed in the LGNZ template Standing Orders;
- Does not propose that meetings where a quorum (or more) of members attends remotely become the only or dominant means to hold local authority meetings; simply that this is retained as an option for each council to consider using via its Standing Orders; and
- Supports the retention of the COVID-19 LGOIMA amendments to protect transparency and public access to local authority meetings.

2. Background to its being raised

The LGA was amended in 2014 to enable members to join a meeting by audio or audio-visual link, subject to certain procedural requirements being met and the local authority's Standing Orders permitting such remote attendance. However, only members physically present are to be counted toward the meeting's quorum. For council meetings, this requires:

- Half of the members to be physically present (if the number of members, including vacancies, is even); or
- A majority of members to be physically present if the number of members (including vacancies) is odd.

The COVID-19 Act was enacted in response to the restrictions imposed on the New Zealand population, including travel prohibition and social distancing. The COVID-19 Act's amendments to the LGA and LGOIMA (noted above) meant public meetings could be undertaken entirely by remote means (ie audio or audio-visual), subject to certain requirements to protect public access and transparency of local authority meetings. In particular, all members of a local authority or committee could attend remotely and be included in the quorum for a meeting (rather than having to be physically present at a specified meeting venue). These legislative amendments will be repealed on the expiry or revocation of the Epidemic Preparedness (COVID-19) Notice 20201.

The remit's proposal is made in a climate of uncertainty about the long-term impacts of the global pandemic, including financially for communities and councils alike, as well as the opportunities and flexibility that the legislative amendments have brought for local authorities and their respective communities in relation to public meetings.

3. New or confirming existing policy

This remit supports LGNZ's existing policy framework around local democracy and the environment, in particular. No new policy work is required.

4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

The remit supports some of LGNZ's key policy priorities:

Local democracy

- Remote meetings help with LGNZ's goals of reinvigorating local democracy and modernising local government legislation.
- Wider public access to local authority and committee meetings, with potential of a significant increase in members of the public able to view livestreamed coverage compared to travelling to attend a meeting. This is a particular benefit for local authorities with large geographic boundaries or that have a significant rural resident population.
- The wider reach of livestreamed meetings also enhances community engagement and understanding of local government, which may have a positive effect on voter participation at local authority elections.
- The public still being able to participate in open public meetings, if required, via audio-visual tools available.
- Supporting more diversity in representation as this would facilitate people who are unable to travel or be present in person because of workload, family commitments, disability or other factors.

Climate change

- Enabling members and communities to adapt towards a low carbon economy through reduction in travel.

5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

With the advance of COVID-19 Act changes, local authorities have been required to implement, and benefitted from, innovative ways to continue holding public meetings while maintaining the public's access to local government decision-making. This has been able to be achieved at minimal cost to local authorities, which may not otherwise be in a position to put in place more high-tech options for live-streaming of meetings from council offices. As a result, for some councils, returning to a requirement for a quorum to be physically present at all meetings will be a 'step backwards'.

In addition to the advantages already canvassed, providing an option for local authorities to have a quorum (or more) of members attending meetings remotely has resulted in:

- More efficient use of members' time (eg reduction in travel required) for their other roles and responsibilities; and
- Reduced operating costs associated with holding public meetings at council premises.

6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

The current, temporary legislative framework that has enabled greater utilisation of remote meetings has been noted above. The remit proposes that the legislative amendments to the LGA and LGOIMA are embedded permanently, with each council having the option of incorporating this framework in its Standing Orders (similar to that contemplated under clause 25A(1)(a), Schedule 7, LGA).

7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone/Sector meeting

The issues in this remit have been discussed at the Waikato Mayoral Forum.

8. Suggested course of action envisaged

LGNZ is to:

- Work with central government and relevant stakeholders to advocate for legislative changes to the LGA and LGOIMA, enabling a quorum (or more) of members to attend a public local authority meeting remotely; and
- Update the Standing Orders template to reflect the proposed legislative changes, which each local authority can adopt as an alternative option to holding 'in person' meetings.

9

Use of macrons by local authorities

Remit:	That LGNZ work with central government to put in place a simplified process for the addition of macrons to council names if requested by that council or its community.
Proposed by:	Waipa District Council
Supported by:	Zone Two

Background information and research

1. Nature of the issue

Waipā is proposing that LGNZ work with central government to address the issue of the use of macrons by local authorities through legislative or other reform. Local authorities are corporate bodies created by statute under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), the legal names are listed in Schedule 2 of the LGA which can only be changed through rather complex legislative processes. Councils are not able to have trading names in the way that companies do, but some councils use a 'trading name' for the name or brand that the council prefers to operate under, which is different from the legal name in the LGA.

This is not uncommon, for instance, Kapiti Coast District Council trades as the Kāpiti Coast District Council, the Rotorua District Council trades as the Rotorua Lakes Council and the Manawātū-Whanganui Regional Council trades as the Horizons Regional Council.

There are some particular situations where Council needs to use its legal names (eg legal proceedings, contracts, invoices, etc) but other than that, it can use a trading name, for example for branding and signage.

2. Background to its being raised

To date, changes to local authority names to include macrons have resulted from applications to the New Zealand Geographic Board, which can alter the name of a district if the local authority consents to (third parties can apply), or requests the alteration. There is no fee for the request but a council will incur costs in preparing an application by undertaking research and preparing evidence to support the application (such as evidence of consultation with local Iwi).

Consideration of applications can take one to two years and involve the Geographic Board undertaking consultation on the matter. Any opposition is referred to the Minister for Land Information for decision. If the application is successful, then there will be a formal change in name for the district and the Government is obligated to instigate an Order in Council process to change the name in Schedule 2 of the LGA.

There are three councils which have gone through this process in the last two-three years. The Manawātū-Whanganui Regional Council applied to change its own name (to include the macron and adding an 'h' in to "Whanganui"). The two other changes for Ōpōtiki and Ōtorohanga District Councils resulted from applications by the Office of Treaty Settlements as part of settlement agreements with local iwi.

Other councils, including Waipā use macrons but for which there is no macron in the legal name, as follows:

- Kaikōura District Council;
- Kāpiti Coast District Council;
- Rangatīkei District Council;
- Taupō District Council; and
- Whakatāne District Council.

There are other councils which could include macrons but which do not currently use them and for which there is no macron in their legal name. For this reason, Waipā District Council considers that this matter has implications for the local government sector as a whole and that it would not be efficient or cost effective for councils to individually go through the legislative processes to change a name. Perhaps the use of a macron could be managed at a national level through a change for example to the LGA.

3. Suggested course of action envisaged

Based on legal advice from Simpson Grierson, there are five potential options for addressing this issue at a national level as follows:

- Option 1: New Zealand Geographic Board could proactively change the names of districts and regions.
- Option 2: The Minister of Local Government could recommend local authority name changes that involve the addition of the macron (no legislative reform required for either of these options).
- Option 3: Parliament could amend Schedule 2 of the LGA to change all local authority names that should include macrons.
- Option 4: Parliament could amend Schedule 2 of the LGA to change the names of self-elected local authorities who wish to include macrons in their names.
- Option 5: Parliament could insert a new section in the LGA to provide that use of a local authority name, or a district or region name, with the addition of a macron, is lawful and will not invalidate any action.

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages associated with each of these options. It is more appropriate that LGNZ assess the options and any other possible options and explore them further with central government. Waipā District Council passed the following resolution at its meeting on 31 March 2020 in relation to using a macron and in particular to a proposed LGNZ Remit:

That –

- a) The ‘Use of Macron in Local Authorities Names’ report (document number 10374311) of Jennie McFarlane, Legal Counsel be received;
- b) Council adopt a trading name of “Waipā District Council” incorporating the use of a macron to reflect correct pronunciation, which may be used in all circumstances other than when the legal name of Council under the Local Government Act 2002 and other local government legislation is required to be used;
- c) Council approve taking a remit to the next Annual General Meeting of Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ), whenever that is held, requesting that LGNZ work with central government to address the use of macrons and changes to the names of local authorities, through legislative or other reform, in the interests of the local government sector and the wider community, in accordance with the process required by LGNZ for remits;
- d) Council to approve seeking support at the next Zone Two meeting or directly, from other local authorities in New Zealand for the proposed remit as required by the LGNZ remit process; and
- e) Council undertake further consultation with Waikato Tainui.

10

Rates rebates for low income property owners

Remit:	That the Government lift the level of rates rebates available for low and fixed income property owners – with yearly increases taking into account the cost for inputs into local government services.
Proposed by:	Whanganui District Council
Supported by:	Palmerston North City Council; Napier City Council; Manawātū District Council; South Taranaki District Council; and Rangitikei District Council.

Background information and research

1. Nature of the issue

The following issues have been identified:

- (a) The level of rates rebates for low and fixed income property owners as a proportion of rates has gradually reduced for those on low and fixed incomes.
- (b) This level of support has not kept pace with the cost of living and provides significant financial hardship for some members of the community.
- (c) This level of support has not kept pace with the benchmark for council costs and provides significant financial hardship for some members of the community.

2. Background to its being raised

The rates rebate scheme is a partial refund for people who pay rates to their council, providing financial relief for low income residents who own their own home. This is funded by central government through the Department of Internal Affairs. A person who directly pays local authority rates, and meets the household income criteria, is currently eligible for a rates rebate of up to \$640.

In 2006 the rates rebate was significantly increased and over the last decade there have been incremental yearly adjustments, however, these have lagged behind CPI increases. A further small boost to the scheme was introduced in 2019 – lifting the rate from \$630 to \$640 and the income abatement threshold from \$25,180 to \$25,660.

As local authority costs have increased above that of inflation, this has resulted in local authorities either needing to increase rates or reduce existing levels of service. The effect of this is that, over time, the level of rates rebates as a proportion of the total local authority rates has significantly decreased.

This issue is of particular concern for low and fixed income property owners who may be experiencing housing stress, notwithstanding the fact that they may own their own family home mortgage-free (eg superannuitants).

As at 2 March 2020 the Department of Internal Affairs had approved payments for 103,367 applications – a total of \$60,201,285 (GST inclusive).¹

Table 1: Increase in rates rebate, CPI and local authority costs from 2010 to 2020

Year	Max Rebate	% Change	CPI (Stats NZ)	Difference between CPI and Max Rebate increases	Benchmark for local authority costs (Berl)	Difference between local authority costs and Max Rebate increases
2010/11	\$ 570	3.64%	5.35%	-1.72%	2.28%	1.36%
2011/12	\$ 580	1.75%	9.51%	-7.76%	3.05%	-1.30%
2012/13	\$ 590	1.72%	7.23%	-5.51%	1.94%	-0.21%
2013/14	\$ 595	0.85%	1.64%	-0.79%	1.68%	-0.83%
2014/15	\$ 605	1.68%	3.80%	-2.12%	2.09%	-0.41%
2015/16	\$ 610	0.83%	4.28%	-3.45%	1.29%	-0.47%
2016/17	\$ 610	0.00%	1.74%	-1.74%	1.49%	-1.49%
2017/18	\$ 620	1.64%	1.48%	0.16%	1.88%	-0.25%
2018/19	\$ 630	1.61%	1.67%	-0.05%	2.77%	-1.16%
2019/20	\$ 640	1.58%				

3. New or confirming existing policy

This remit would build on existing policy and would require the level of rates rebate to increase, with yearly adjustments taking into account the cost increases for inputs into local government services.

¹ <https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/119883361/productivity-commission-recommends-scrapping-rates-rebate-scheme>
Retrieved 12 March 2020.

The Productivity Commission suggests that: “the rates rebate scheme is poorly targeted and unfair”. It recommends that it be replaced with a national rates postponement programme, or that the scheme at least shift to being online. Local Government Minister Nanaia Mahuta has indicated that the government is carefully considering the recommendations.

4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

‘Social’ is one of LGNZ’s five policy priorities. This focuses on disparity, housing issues and ageing communities:

“Social: Working alongside central government and iwi to address social issues and needs in our communities, including an aging population, disparity between social groups, housing (including social housing) supply and quality, and community safety.”

5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

This remit was originally prepared in 2018 and submitted for consideration. The LGNZ Remits Committee reviewed this and referred it instead to officials to raise with the Productivity Commission as part of the review of local government funding.

The Productivity Commission has since recommended that the government remove the rates rebate system and replace it with a national scheme for postponing rates. The Commission considered that central government is in the best position to tackle pressures on low-income households facing high housing pressures and the current scheme is inequitable, as well as administratively ‘cumbersome’ and modest in its approach (amounting to little over \$12 a week).

This has not found favour with many groups – particularly those who advocate for older New Zealanders. For example, the national president of Grey Power has stated that the organisation “absolutely disagreed” with abolishing the scheme. In addition, a local association (Tauranga and Western Bay of Plenty) submission to the Commission recommended a resetting of the maximum rebate to restore it to previous levels and to align this with cost of living increases. This suggested a maximum rebate of \$1,000 – indexed each year by the average rate increase across the country.

6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

Rates Rebate Act 1973

- Provides for a rates rebate on local council rates by a specified amount each year, dependant on income.
- Since 2008 the specified amount has been adjusted each year through Orders in Council.
- 2019/20 – Maximum rebate - \$640.

Accommodation Supplement

- Available for very low incomes.

7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone/Sector meeting

With the relevant Zone meeting postponed, support was sought from councils directly. The following councils endorse this remit:

- Palmerston North City Council;
- Napier City Council;
- Manawātū District Council;
- South Taranaki District Council; and
- Rangitīkei District Council.

8. Suggested course of action envisaged

That LGNZ pursue an increase in the rates rebate for low income property owners and that this should match ongoing cost increases for local government.

9. Discussion and conclusion

The affordability of rates is not just a question of the quantum of rates and charges but also the ratio of rates and charges relative to income. The rates rebate scheme was introduced in 1974 and was designed to provide assistance to low income residential ratepayers. Over the longer term the quantum of the rates rebate has generally matched CPI, however, this ignores the fact that local authority core inputs are rising well above those of core inflation. Furthermore, over time the Act has not kept pace with the changing nature of tenure or technology. It is requested that the Government lift the level of rates rebates available for low and fixed income property owners.

11

Local Government's CO2 emissions

Remit:	That the Government implement an independent scheme, based on the United Kingdom model operated by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, to measure and report on carbon emissions at a district level.
Proposed by:	Whanganui District Council
Supported by:	Palmerston North City Council; Napier City Council; South Taranaki District Council; Hastings City Council; and Horizons Regional Council.

Background information and research

1. Nature of the issue

The following issues with the current system have been identified:

- There is no national standard for reporting on carbon emissions at a district or regional level.
- The system lacks incentives, structures and information sharing mechanisms that would enable and encourage local government authorities, regional economic development agencies and individual businesses to:
 - Identify best practice in similar regions; and
 - Undertake targeted work that prioritises the reduction of their CO2 emissions.
- The proposal that large energy users publish Corporate Energy Transition plans as outlined in MBIE's Discussion Document: *Accelerating Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency*, will only address these concerns to a limited degree.

2. Background to its being raised

New Zealand is committed to both domestic and international climate change progress. As a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol, progress towards meeting our commitments is documented in New Zealand's National Communication and Biennial Reports.

These summarise New Zealand's domestic greenhouse gas emissions profile, climate change policies and measures, our support for developing countries, and progress on implementing our obligations under the UNFCCC. At present, New Zealand is not meeting its international targets and further actions need to be taken.

A feature of our national psyche is the pride New Zealanders place on performing above our weight in the sporting arena. There is significant, untapped potential for the nation's competitive streak to be harnessed in pursuit of fulfilling our climate change mitigation ambitions. Developing and reporting on an externally administered measure of each district's progress in reducing its climate impact in terms of CO2 outputs is one such way of doing this.

3. New or confirming existing policy

The remit may require minor amendment to the Local Government Act to ensure that information that is needed for calculations to be made is required to be produced at specified intervals.

4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

This remit directly aligns with LGNZ's 'Environment' policy priority. In particular, it supports the Climate Change Project and is related to Outcome three: "A local government view on emission reduction targets for New Zealand, and how to achieve these."

It assists with the following project deliverable: "Support councils to take action to mitigate the impacts of climate change, and encourage greater action by their communities on contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions."

5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

No work has been undertaken specifically on this. However, the proposed model recommends use of the United Kingdom's approach, which is administered by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>

The United Kingdom Greenhouse Gas inventory (GHGI) is compiled annually and reported on an end-user basis using international best practice guidance, drawing on a variety of National Statistics and sector specific data sources.

This is a technically complex statistical analysis which individual local authorities would be unable to replicate, but provides consistent inventories and emissions projections of greenhouse gases and air quality pollutants.

The credibility of the report allows the results to be reported each year to the UNFCCC and the European Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR). It is also used to assess compliance with the United Kingdom's domestic and international emissions.

The model has been used since 2005 and provides: "an important body of information [for] local authorities (LAs) and other relevant organisations to help identify high emitting sources of CO₂ and energy intensive sectors, monitor changes in CO₂ emissions over time and to help design carbon reduction strategies." (Local and Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions Estimates for 2005–2017 for the UK Technical Report:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/812146/Local_authority_CO2_technical_report_2017.pdf)

Over the period for which this model has been used, and where figures are currently available (2005-17), emissions have decreased in all regions of, and for all 391 local authorities, in the United Kingdom. A scan of local authorities suggests that performing well on these measures is a key ambition that drives decision-making for many of these bodies.

6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

- Local Government Act 2002.
- Climate Change Response Act 2002.
- Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019.

7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone/Sector meeting

With the relevant Zone meeting postponed, support was sought from councils directly. The following councils endorse this remit:

- Palmerston North City Council;
- Napier City Council;
- South Taranaki District Council;
- Hastings District Council; and
- Horizons Regional Council.

8. Suggested course of action envisaged

That a suitable government department be tasked with:

- (a) Analysing and publishing each district's carbon emissions, in order to provide the most reliable and consistent possible breakdown of CO2 emissions across the country; and
- (b) Publishing interactive local authority level emissions maps that allow users to zoom in to any district and see the emissions for the area, as well as identify the significant point sources. Such maps should be possible to filter by different sectors, to view how emissions have changed across the time series so that areas of best practice can be identified.

This system would provide incentives, structures and low cost information sharing mechanisms that would enable and encourage local government authorities, regional economic development agencies and individual businesses to identify best practice in similar regions or businesses. It would also encourage them to undertake targeted work to reduce their CO2 emissions.

9. Discussion and conclusion

This proposal aligns with New Zealand's international commitments, our national direction and LGNZ's work programme in terms of the mitigation of climate change. It is a system that has been shown to have positive benefits in the United Kingdom and leverages existing characteristics of New Zealanders to achieve these collective goals.

Remits not going to AGM

The Remit Screening Committee's role is to ensure that remits referred to the AGM are relevant, significant in nature and require agreement from the membership. In general, proposed remits that are already LGNZ policy, are already on the LGNZ work programme or technical in nature will be referred directly to the National Council for their action. Remits that fail to meet criteria will be declined.

1. Chief Executive remuneration

Remit: That LGNZ works with central government to investigate the potential of a centralised and independent organisation (such as the State Services Commission or the Remuneration Authority) to establish recommended remuneration levels/packages of local government chief executives.

Proposed by: Hamilton City Council

Supported by: Tauranga City Council; Waipa District Council; Tasman District Council; and Napier City Council.

Recommendation: That the remit is referred to the National Council for consideration.

2. Loans for low cost housing

Remit: That the Government provide interest-free loans to support the delivery of new low cost housing by relevant agencies, including councils, and that central government consider any additional mechanisms that would support councils and other relevant community agencies to respond to the housing crisis.

Proposed by: Whanganui District Council

Supported by: Palmerston North City Council; Napier City Council; Manawatū District Council; South Taranaki District Council; and Hastings District Council.

Recommendation: That the remit is declined on the basis that it is largely the same as the social housing remit adopted in 2019.

10. Exclusion of the Public from Part of the Council Meeting

Council paper

Meeting Date	23 July 2020
Author	Louise McDonald, Senior Committee Advisor

Recommendations

1 That the public be excluded from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

- 1. Council minutes – 18 June 2020**
- 2. Performance, Audit & Risk Committee – 2 July 2020**
- 3. Greater Christchurch Partnership update**
- 4. Property Matter**

The general subject of the matters to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution 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.	Report	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
1.	Council minutes – 18 June 2020	Good reason exists under section 7	Section 48(1)(a)
2.	Performance, Audit & Risk Committee – 2 July 2020		
3.	Greater Christchurch Partnership update		
4.	Property Matter		

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

Item No.	
1	Protect the privacy of natural persons – Section 7(2)(a)
	Enable the Council holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities – Section 7(2)(h)
2, 3 & 4	Enable the Council holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) – Section 7(2)(i)
2	Prevention of improper gain or improper advantage – Section 7(2)(j)

- 2. That appropriate officers remain to provide advice to the Committee.**

11. Notices of Motion

12. Other Business

13. Questions

14. Next Meeting

15. Closing Karakia