

Ashburton District Council

AGENDA

Notice of Meeting:

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

Date: Wednesday 7 August 2024

Time: 1.00pm

Venue: Hine Paaka Council Chamber
Te Whare Whakatere, 2 Baring Square East, Ashburton

Membership

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

Meeting Timetable

Time	Item
1.00pm	Council meeting commences Public Forum (Unitary Authority proposal) David Douglas
1.15pm	Key Research – Michael Hooker
2.50pm	Welcome to new and long-serving staff

1 Apologies

2 Extraordinary Business

3 Declarations of Interest

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

Minutes

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Business Transacted with the Public Excluded

15	Council – 26/06/24 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library & Civic Centre PCG - 12/06/24 Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities • ADC_EA Working Group – 10/06/24 Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities • Road stopping Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities • Land acquisition Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities • Sale of land Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities [Now in open meeting] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West St carpark • Sale of former Civic building site • EA Ltd – proposed changes to Company Constitution 	PE 1
16	Freeholding Glasgow Lease Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities	PE 4

Cont’d

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|
| 17 | Award of Contract WATE0304 – Water Treatment Plant UV Contract Package 1
Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities | PE 19 |
| 18 | Award of Contract WWAT0209 – Rakaia WWTP Sludge Drying Beds
Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities | PE 26 |
| 19 | Land Sale (ABE)
Section 7(2)(h) Commercial activities | Verbal |

4. Council Minutes – 26 June 2024

Minutes of the Council meeting held on Wednesday 26 June 2024, commencing at 1pm in the Hine Paaka Council Chamber, Te Whare Whakateru, 2 Baring Square East, Ashburton.

Present

His Worship the Mayor, Neil Brown; Deputy Mayor Liz McMillan and Councillors Leen Braam, Carolyn Cameron, Phill Hooper, Lynette Lovett, Tony Todd and Richard Wilson.

In attendance

Hamish Riach (Chief Executive), Toni Durham (GM Democracy & Engagement), Jane Donaldson (GM Strategy & Compliance), Neil McCann (GM Infrastructure & Open Spaces), Sarah Mosley (GM People & Facilities) and Phillipa Clark (Governance Team Leader).

Staff present for the duration of their reports: Mark Chamberlain (Roading Manager), Andrew Guthrie (Assets Manager), Mark Low (Strategy & Policy Manager), Femke van der Valk (Corporate Planner), Ian Hyde (Planning Manager), Simon Worthington (Economic Development Manager) and Erin Register (Finance Manager).

1 Apologies

Cr Russell Ellis

Sustained

2 Extraordinary Business

Nil.

3 Declarations of Interest

Nil.

Presentation

- EA Limited – 4.10pm-4.31pm

4 Confirmation of Minutes

- Council – 5/06/24

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on 5 June 2024, be taken as read and confirmed.

Cameron/McMillan

Carried

5 - Extraordinary Council – 23/05/24

- Arts, Culture & Heritage strategy resolution – *record the original motion was lost*

That the minutes of the Extraordinary Council meeting held on 23 and 29 May 2024, as amended, be taken as read and confirmed.

McMillan/Braam

Carried

6 Methven Community Board – 10/06/24

That Council receives the minutes of the Methven Community Board meeting held on Monday 10 June 2024.

McMillan/Lovett

Carried

- 7 Road Safety Co-ordinating Committee – 4/06/24**
- That** Council receives the minutes of the Ashburton District Road Safety Co-ordinating Committee meeting held on 4 June 2024.
- Hooper/Braam Carried
- 8 Audit & Risk Committee – 12/06/24**
- Record the Mayor was as present and Cr Lovett also attended
- That** Council receives the minutes of the Audit & Risk Committee meeting, as amended, held on 12 June 2024.
- Cameron/Lovett Carried
- 9 Heritage Mid Canterbury Working Group – 12/06/24**
- That** Council receives the minutes of the Heritage Mid Canterbury Working Group meeting held on 12 June 2024.
- Cameron/Todd Carried
- **Granite plaques**
- That** Council does not proceed with the granite plaques project at this stage.
- Lovett/Braam Carried
- 10 Policy on Rates Remission including on Māori Freehold Land**
- That** Council approves the draft Policy on Rates Remission including on Māori Freehold Land as proposed.
- Todd/Wilson Carried
- 11 Policy on Rates Postponement including on Māori Freehold Land 2024-27**
- That** Council approves the draft Policy on Rates Postponement including on Māori Freehold Land as proposed.
- McMillan/Hooper Carried
- 12 Community Engagement Policy 2024**
- That** Council adopts the Community Engagement Policy 2024 as attached in Appendix 1, to be effective from 1 July 2024.
- Todd/Hooper Carried
- 13 Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024**
- That** Council adopts the Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024.
- Cameron/Lovett Carried
- 14 Rating Areas Map Book 2024**
1. **That** Council approves the rating boundary changes as proposed.
 2. **That** Council adopts the Rating Areas Map Book 2024, enclosed as Appendix 3.
- McMillan/Braam Carried

15 Revenue & Financing Policy 2024-34

1. **That** Council confirms the Revenue & Financing Policy and rating system for stockwater management as follows:
 - Community-wide benefit 10-20% funded from 10-20% General rate
 - Group benefit 80-90% funded from 80-90% targeted rate based on length of water race adjoining or crossing property.
 - Minimum targeted rate of \$700
 - Targeted rates for services using water from the race system will no longer be charged.
2. **That** Council adopts the Revenue and Financing Policy 2024-34 as documented in Appendix 2.

Lovett/Todd

Carried

16 Long Term Plan 2024-34

The Mayor recorded his thanks of Council, Council staff and the community for their input and consultation on the Long Term Plan.

That Council adopts the Long Term Plan 2024-34, including the:

- LTP Activity Statements
- Fees & Charges 2024/25
- Council Financial Statements
- Significant Forecasting Assumptions
- Financial Strategy 2024-34
- Infrastructure Strategy 2024-54

McMillan/Cameron

Carried

17 Setting of the Rates 2024/25

That Council sets the following rates under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on rating units in the district for the financial year commencing 1 July 2024 and ending on 30 June 2025.

All section references are to sections in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. All amounts are GST inclusive.

- The definition of connected and serviceable is contained in Council's Funding Impact Statement – Rating Policy and Schedule of Rates.
- The definition of separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit is contained in Council's Funding Impact Statement – Rating Policy and Schedule of Rates.
- The definition for the amenity rating area is contained within Council's Funding Impact Statement – Rating Policy and Schedule of Rates.

Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

A uniform annual general charge (UAGC) of \$817.10 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, set under section 15.

The UAGC funds wholly or in part the following activities of Council:

Public Conveniences	Community Safety
Community Grants & Funding	Ashburton Art Gallery and Museum
Ashburton Library	EA Networks Centre
Council	Emergency Management

General rate

A general rate set under section 13 of \$0.000321 per dollar of capital value on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit in the district.

The general rate will be used to fund either wholly or in part the following activities of Council:

Footpaths and Cycleways	District Promotion
Stormwater	Community Safety
Solid Waste Management	Rural Beautification
Emergency Management	Urban Beautification
Environmental Health	Alcohol Licensing & Gambling
Cemeteries	Venue Consenting
Stockwater Management	Animal Control
Reserves and Campgrounds	Building Regulation
Elderly Persons Housing	District Planning (including land
Business and Economic	information)
Development	District Plan (policy and
Ashburton Water Management	development)
Zone Committee	

Roading rate

A targeted rate for road services set under section 16 of \$0.000570 per dollar of capital value on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit in the district.

Water supply rates

The following differential targeted rates are set under section 16 for each water supply area listed below. In each case the differential categories are:

- a) Connected rating units
- b) Serviceable rating units

The differential targeted rates are set as a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit. Rating units outside the defined water supply areas listed below, but which are nonetheless connected to a water supply scheme servicing a particular water supply area, will be charged the connected rate for that water supply area.

Water supply area	Connected	Serviceable
Ashburton urban	\$706.10	\$353.10
Lake Hood	\$706.10	\$353.10
Methven	\$706.10	\$353.10
Rakaia	\$706.10	\$353.10
Fairton	\$706.10	\$353.10
Hakatere	\$706.10	\$353.10
Hinds	\$706.10	\$353.10
Mayfield	\$706.10	\$353.10
Chertsey	\$706.10	\$353.10
Mt Somers	\$706.10	\$353.10
Dromore	\$706.10	\$353.10
Methven -Springfield*	\$706.10	-

***No serviceable charges apply**

Water meters – Extraordinary and non-residential supply

In addition to the above targeted rates, a targeted rate for water supply, set under section 19, will apply for:

- a) Rating units which fall outside a defined water supply area, but which are nonetheless connected to a water supply scheme servicing a water supply area (except Montalto, Lyndhurst and Barrhill); or

- b) Rating units which are used for non-residential purposes, and which are connected to a water supply scheme in a water supply area (except Montalto, Lyndhurst and Barrhill).

The rate is \$1.00 per 1,000 litres of water consumed in excess of 90 cubic metres consumed in the quarterly periods during each year. The quarterly periods are 1 July to 30 September, 1 October to 31 December, 1 January to 31 March, and 1 April to 30 June.

Water meters – Residential extraordinary supply

Defined as properties connected to the Council water supply network located in Residential D, or Rural A zones of the Ashburton District Plan; or Methven-Springfield rural water supply.

In addition to the above targeted rates, a targeted rate for water supply, set under section 19, will apply for:

- a) Rating units which fall outside a defined water supply area, but which are nonetheless connected to a water supply scheme servicing a water supply area (except Montalto, Lyndhurst and Barrhill); or
- b) Rating units which are used for non-residential purposes, and which are connected to a water supply scheme in a water supply area (except Montalto, Lyndhurst and Barrhill).

The rate is \$1.00 per 1,000 litres of water consumed in excess of 438 cubic metres per annum. The period is 1 July – 30 June.

Montalto water supply rate

A targeted rate under section 16 of \$2,298.90 per rating unit in the Montalto water supply scheme, plus \$74.70 per hectare of land in the Montalto water supply scheme.

Lyndhurst water supply rate

A targeted rate under section 16 of \$202.20 on all rating units connected to the Lyndhurst water supply.

Barrhill village water supply rate

A targeted rate under section 16 of \$412.50 on all rating units within the proposed scheme boundary for the Barrhill Village water supply.

Residential wastewater disposal rates

The following differential targeted rates are set under section 16 for wastewater (sewage) disposal for the Ashburton urban area, Methven, and Rakaia townships, as listed below. In each case the differential categories are:

- a) Connected rating units
- b) Serviceable rating units

The targeted rates are set as a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit.

	Connected	Serviceable
Ashburton urban area	\$603.60	\$301.80
Methven township	\$603.60	\$301.80
Rakaia township	\$603.60	\$301.80

The following additional targeted rates are set under section 16 for wastewater disposal on connected rating units within the Ashburton urban area, Methven and Rakaia townships as listed below. These rates are set differentially based on location and the number of urinals / pans in excess of three, in each rating unit, as listed below.

	Urinal / pan charge from 4+
Ashburton urban area	\$201.20
Methven	\$201.20
Rakaia	\$201.20

Solid waste collection rates

The following rates are set under section 16 for waste collection for each area to which the service is provided as listed below. The targeted rates are set as a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit.

Ashburton urban	\$254.60
Ashburton CBD (inner)	\$428.60
Methven	\$254.60
Rakaia	\$254.60
Hinds	\$254.60
Mayfield	\$254.60
Mt Somers	\$254.60
Chertsey	\$254.60
Fairton	\$254.60
Lake Clearwater	\$156.30
Rangitata Huts	\$198.80
Ashburton District extended	\$254.60

Stockwater rate

A targeted rate under section 16 on all rating units within the general stockwater scheme. The rate is to be determined in accordance with the following factors:

- a) A rate of \$700.00 where the total length of any stockwater races, aqueducts or water channels that pass through, along, or adjacent to, or abuts the rating unit does not exceed 246 metres in length; and
- b) A rate of 58 cents per metre where the total length of any stockwater races, aqueducts or water channels that pass through, along or adjacent to, or abuts the rating unit exceeds 246 metres in length.

Amenity rates

Targeted rates for amenity services under section 16 are as follows:

Ashburton CBD (inner) footpath cleaning rate

\$0.000544 per dollar on the capital value of each business rating unit within the Ashburton CBD (inner) rating area (as more particularly described by reference to the Ashburton District Council Rating Areas Map Book), for footpath services.

Ashburton urban amenity rate

\$0.000961 per dollar of capital value of each rating unit in the Ashburton urban area (as more particularly described by reference to the Ashburton District Council Rating Areas Map Book) to meet the costs of stormwater services, footpaths, and parks and open spaces.

Ashburton business amenity rate

\$0.000329 per dollar of capital value of each business rating unit within the Ashburton urban area (as more particularly described by reference to the Ashburton District Council Rating Areas Map Book) for the provision of public conveniences, and district promotion.

Methven business amenity rate

\$0.000428 per dollar on the capital value of each business rating unit within the Methven township area (as more particularly described by reference to the Ashburton District Council Rating Areas Map Book) for the purposes of public conveniences, and district promotion.

Methven amenity rate

\$0.000665 per dollar on the capital value of each rating unit within the Methven township (as more particularly described by reference to the Ashburton District Council Rating Areas Map Book) to meet the costs of stormwater services, footpaths, parks and open spaces, and reserve boards.

Rakaia business amenity rate

\$0.000332 per dollar on the capital value of each business rating unit within the Rakaia township area (as more particularly described by reference to the Ashburton District Council Rating Areas Map Book) for the provision of public conveniences, and district promotion.

Rakaia amenity rate

\$0.000592 per dollar on the capital value of every rating unit within the Rakaia township (as more particularly described by reference to the Ashburton District Council Rating Areas Map Book) to meet the costs of stormwater services, footpaths, parks and open spaces, and reserve boards.

Hinds stormwater rate

\$0.000137 per dollar on the capital value of every rating unit within the Hinds township area for the provision of stormwater services.

Rural amenity rate

\$0.000041 per dollar on the capital value of every rating unit within the rural area, for the provision of footpaths, and parks and open spaces.

Methven Community Board rate

A targeted rate to fund the Methven Community Board under section 16 of \$114.40 per rating unit within the Methven township (as more particularly described by reference to the Ashburton District Council Rating Areas Map Book).

Mt Hutt Memorial Hall rate

A targeted rate to partially fund the Mt Hutt Memorial Hall under section 16 of \$0.000138 per dollar on the capital value of each rating unit in the Methven township (as more particularly described by reference to the Ashburton District Council Rating Areas Map Book).

Due dates for payment of rates

The rates will be payable in four equal instalments due on:

- 20 August 2024
- 20 November 2024
- 20 February 2025
- 20 May 2025

Where the 20th of a month in which rates are due does not fall on a working day, rate payments will be accepted without penalty up to and including the first working day after the 20th of that month.

Due dates for payment of water meter charges – Extraordinary Supplies

That water meter charges are due on:

Quarterly period	Reading dates completed	Due date
1 July to 30 September 2024	15 October 2024	20 November 2024
1 October to 31 December 2024	15 January 2025	20 February 2025
1 January to 31 March 2025	15 April 2025	20 May 2025
1 April to 30 June 2025	15 July 2025	20 August 2025

Due dates for payment of water meter charges – Extraordinary residential supply

That water meter charges are due on:

Annual period	Reading date completed	Invoice date
1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025	15 July 2025	20 August 2025

Penalties

In accordance with sections 57 and 58, the Council authorises the Finance Manager to add the following penalties on rates unpaid by the due date.

A 10% penalty will be added to instalment balances remaining unpaid as at the following dates:

- 21 August 2024
- 21 November 2024
- 21 February 2025
- 21 May 2025

In addition, unpaid rates and charges levied prior to 30 June 2025 will attract a further 10% penalty if still unpaid as at 31 August 2025 and an additional 10% penalty applied on 28 February 2026 if still unpaid.

Mayor/Braam

Carried

18 Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan – Feedback Phase 3

1. **That** Council provides feedback on the narrative and design of the draft Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan.
2. **That** Council confirms its support for the Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan.
3. **That** Council notes that the Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan will be finalised following LTP deliberations at all councils for endorsement and approval by the Chief Executive Forum and the Canterbury Mayoral Forum in July and August respectively.

Cameron/Hooper

Carried

19 Land Classification Programme – approvals following public notification

Nicki Malone joined via Teams

1. **That** Council approves the classification of eight parcels of land according to their primary purpose, pursuant to section 14(2) of the Reserves Act 1977, as described in Appendix 2 of this report.
2. **That** Council approves the classification of one land parcel according to its primary purpose, pursuant to section 16(1) of the Reserves Act 1977, as described in Appendix 3 of this report.
3. **That** Council approves the reclassification of two parcels of reserve land, pursuant to section 24(2)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977, as described in Appendix 4 of this report.
4. **That** Council revokes the part of resolution 5 of the Reserve Classification Programme report (Item 8, 17 April 2024) related to Lot 207 DP 520208, Lot 208 DP 520208 and Lot 209 DP 520208 at Lanz Vale Reserve only.
5. **That** Council approves the classification of Lot 207 DP 520208, Lot 208 DP 520208 and Lot 209 DP 520208 at Lanz Vale Reserve pursuant to section 16(2A) of the RA as Local purpose (drainage) reserve.
6. **That** Council revokes the part of resolution 5 of the Reserve Classification Programme report (Item 8, 17 April 2024) for Lot 14 DP 42710 at George Glassey Park and Pt RS 30312 SO 2341 at Methven Cemetery, noting that Council is not the administering body for the land.
7. **That** Council revokes the resolution made for Res 4358 DP 10323 at Miller Avenue Park to correct an administrative error that classified the land under section 16(2A) of the RA and approves classification of Res 4358 DP 10323 at Miller Avenue Park as Recreation Reserve under section 16(1) of the RA, noting that public notification is not required.
8. **That** Council notes that confirmation of actions for six land parcels will be reported back to Council following surveying of the land parcels. This includes:
 - three land parcels that are to be declared reserve and classified (at Ashton and Wakanui Beach)
 - three land parcels that are to be reclassified to better align with their primary purpose of use for fire station (two at Alford Forest Domain, one at Pendarves Domain).

Wilson/Braam

Carried

20 Appointment of Alternate Local Controllers and Alternate Recovery Managers

That Council appoints Richard Wood and Gordon Tupper as Alternate Local Controllers and Alternate Local Recovery Managers.

Cameron/Lovett

Carried

21 Naming of Roads – Strowan Fields

That the road to vest in Council as part of Subdivision SUB23/0040, within the subdivision known as Strowan Fields, accessed from Nelson Street, be named Buxton Place.

Cameron/Todd

Carried

22 Gift to Civic Art Collection

That Council accepts the untitled drawing created by Cuthbert Denham into the Civic Art Collection.

Mayor/McMillan

Carried

23 Upper Hakatere Reserve

1. **That** Council receives the minutes of the Hakatere Reserve Working Group meeting held on 7 May 2024, to be taken as read and confirmed.
2. **That** Council approves the re-positioning of the bollards, as identified on the attached plan.
3. **That** Council confirms that camping is not permitted at the Upper Hakatere reserve.

Lovett/Wilson

Carried

24 Ashburton Contracting Limited's 2024/25 Statement of Intent

That Council agrees to Ashburton Contracting Limited's 2024-25 Statement of Intent.

Mayor/Todd

Carried

25 Financial Variance Report

That Council receives the May 2024 financial variance report.

Hooper/Todd

Carried

26 Universal Metering Pilot Trial – Methven Water Supply

That Council receives the report titled *Universal Metering Pilot Trial – Methven Water Supply, June 2024* and that the matter lies on the table pending a workshop, to be reported back to Council.

Mayor/Cameron

Carried

Post meeting note: The workshop is scheduled for Thursday 15 August, 9.30am. An invitation has been extended to the Methven Community Board and the workshop is open to the public.

Council adjourned for afternoon tea from 2.47pm to 3.16pm.

27 Councillor Reports

That Council receives Cr Wilson's report on the LGNZ Infrastructure Symposium.

Wilson/Cameron

Carried

28 Mayor's Report

• Stockwater Working Group

That Council's appointees on the Stockwater Working Group be Crs Carolyn Cameron and Richard Wilson, and the Mayor (ex officio).

Mayor/Todd

Carried

• LGNZ Annual General Meeting

That the Mayor be authorised to vote on behalf of Council at the Local Government New Zealand AGM 2024, and (in the Mayor's absence) Cr Richard Wilson Be the alternate presiding delegate.

Todd/Cameron

Carried

- **Dog Control Hearing Panel**

That Council appoints Cr McMillan as Chairperson and Crs Braam and Cameron as members of the hearing panel to consider the objection to the Menacing Dog classification.

Braam/Wilson Carried

- **Electricity Ashburton Shareholder Committee**

That the selection panel to consider applications for appointment to the EA Shareholders Committee consist of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Cr Braam, and the EA Shareholders Committee Chairman.

McMillan/Todd Carried

- **Ministry of Transport – Draft Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits Rule 2024**

That the Deputy Mayor and Chief Executive be authorised to approve Council’s submission on the Draft Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits Rule 2024.

Hooper/Lovett Carried

That the Mayor’s report be received.

Mayor/Braam Carried

Business transacted with the public excluded – 2.27pm

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

Item No	General subject of each matter to be considered:	In accordance with Section 48(1) of the Act, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter:	
29	Council – 5/06/24 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building claim • Council shareholding 	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities
30	Library & Civic Centre PCG - 11/06/24	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities
31	Audit & Risk Committee – 12/06/24	Section 7(2)(a)	Protection privacy natural persons
32	Council Shareholding	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities
33	West St car park	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities
34	Future of old Civic Building	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities
35	Road Stopping – Waterton	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities
36	Land acquisition	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities
37	Sale of land	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities
38	EA Networks Ltd	Section 7(2)(h)	Commercial activities

Mayor/Wilson

Business transacted with the public excluded now in open meeting

- **West St Car park**

That the Notice of Motion be uplifted.

Cameron/McMillan Carried

- 1. That** in relation to the Notice of Motion:

- a. Council's decision of 7 June 2023 to enter into a lease with KiwiRail Limited for the West Street car park, be revoked.
 - b. Council's decision of 19 April 2023 to approve the proposed design of the West Street car be revoked (resolution 1).
 - c. Council's decision of 19 April 2023 to approve the carry-over request of \$1.5million from the 2021-2022 year into the 2022-2023 year, not be revoked (resolution 2).
- 2. That** Council does not proceed with developing the proposed West Street car park and provides KiwiRail Limited written notice prior to 7 July 2024 that Council terminates the Head of Commercial Terms dated 8 July 2023.

Cameron/Braam

Carried

• **Sale of former ADC Civic Administration building site**

That the two relocatable buildings and the garages currently sited on the former Council civic administration building site at 137 to 147 Havelock Street, Ashburton are offered for sale by public tender and removed from the site. Following the public tender, officers are to bring a further report to Council for a decision on any offers received.

McMillan/Lovett

Carried

That Council agrees to put the Council civic administration building site (as contained in Records of Title CB77/248, CB581/16, CB8K/1233 and CB445/230) on the market for sale by deadline on an 'as is, where is' basis. Following the deadline sale, officers are to bring a further report to Council for a decision on any offers received.

Mayor/Todd

Carried

Electricity Ashburton Ltd – proposed changes to Company Constitution

That Council votes in support of the proposed amendments to Electricity Ashburton Limited's constitution (as contained in Appendix 4) at Electricity Ashburton Limited's Annual General Meeting on 29 August 2024.

Wilson/Mayor

Carried

The meeting concluded at 5.07pm.

Confirmed 7 August 2024

MAYOR

5. *Methven Community Board – 29 July 2024*

Minutes of the Methven Community Board meeting held on Monday 29 July 2024, commencing at 9.00 am, in the Mt Hutt Memorial Hall Board Room, 160 Main Street, Methven.

Present

Kelvin Holmes (Chair), Megan Fitzgerald, Allan Lock, Richie Owen, Liz McMillan, Rob Mackle and Robin Jenkinson (9.05am).

In attendance

Jane Donaldson (GM Compliance & Development), Linda Clarke (Communications Advisor) and Phillipa Clark (Governance Support).

1 Apologies

Mayor Neil Brown Sustained

2 Extraordinary Business

Nil.

3 Declarations of Interest

Nil.

4 Confirmation of Minutes

That the minutes of the Methven Community Board meeting held on 10 June 2024 be taken as read and confirmed.

Lock/Mackle Carried

Matter arising: Megan and Allan will attend the Mt Harding Catchment Group meeting.

5 Discretionary Grant Request – Cancer Society

The Board acknowledged the work being undertaken by the Society but questioned whether the proposal is a service that would sit outside the project criteria for discretionary funding. The Board asked for further information to show how the money would be spent in Methven.

That the Cancer Society's funding request lies on the table until the 9 September MCB Meeting.

Lock/Owen Carried

6 Activity Reports

That the reports be received.

McMillan/Fitzgerald Carried

6.1 Infrastructure & Open Spaces

- **Site visit**

The Chair commented on a successful site visit with Council officers on 21 June, and the follow-up actions that have taken place. Further discussion will be held to resolve the mobility park requirements at The Mall. Restoration work at the Garden of Harmony (pipe shed) will commence in August/September and consideration is being given to how the Highbank turbine could be incorporated or placed nearby.

- **Skatepark**

The Board noted with concern the recent vandalism and dumping of unwanted materials. It was suggested that if there is maintenance needed, it may be possible to use the KidzMethven (skatepark) funding that was vested in Council.

6.2 Democracy & Engagement

- **Draft reserve management plans**

Clarification was sought on the Methven reserve classifications – whether they have licences to occupy or lease agreements. The Board will receive an update on the reserve land status after consultation on the Reserve Management Plans has concluded.

The meeting concluded at 9.46am.

Confirmed 9 September 2024

Chairman

6. 2023/24 Annual Residents' Survey

Author	<i>Femke van der Valk; Corporate Planner</i>
Activity Manager	<i>Mark Low; Strategy & Policy Manager</i>
Executive Team Member	<i>Toni Durham; GM, Democracy and Engagement</i>

Summary

- The purpose of this report is to receive the 2023/24 Annual Residents' Survey.
- The survey was conducted quarterly across 2023/24 by Key Research and received a total of 878 responses.

Recommendation

1. **That** Council receives the 2023/24 Annual Residents' Survey report.

Attachment

Appendix 1 2023/24 Annual Residents' Survey Report *[Supplementary document]*

Background

1. The Annual Residents' Survey was run this year on Council's behalf by Key Research.
2. This survey collected data at four time points throughout the year by postal invitations to an online survey, with a hard copy survey back up.

Data collection took place in four waves:

- 11 September - 12 October 2023 (Wave 1)
 - 1 December and 12 January 2024 (Wave 2)
 - 4 March – 7 April 2024 (Wave 3)
 - 31 May – 30 June 2024 (Wave 4).
3. Residents were randomly selected to receive an invitation from the electoral role – 878 residents responded out of a goal of 800 respondents.
 4. The survey collects resident responses to a range of questions about Council facilities, infrastructure and services.

Research objectives

- To provide a robust measure of satisfaction with Council's performance in relation to service delivery;
- To establish perceptions of various services, infrastructure and facilities provided by Council; and
- To assess changes in satisfaction over time and measure progress against its Long-Term Plan objectives.

Legal/policy implications

5. Council is required (Local Government Act 2022) to report against the performance targets set for each activity in the Annual Report. Many of the results contained within this survey are used to monitor these measures.

Climate change

6. There are no direct impacts on climate change from receiving this report.

Strategic alignment

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	✓	This report relates to all four well-beings as the questions relate to all activities of Council.
Environmental	✓	
Cultural	✓	
Social	✓	

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	The survey is funded from approved operating budgets for Strategy & Policy
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	Yes
Where is the funding coming from?	Strategy and Policy is funded as an overhead across a wide range of Council activities, each of which are funded in accord with the Revenue and Financing Policy
Are there any future budget implications?	Only normal inflation adjustments, which are included in LTP budgets
Reviewed by Finance	<i>Not required</i>

Significance and engagement assessment

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	No
Level of significance	Low
Level of engagement selected	2. Informal – two-way communication
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	The Annual Residents' Survey results will be published on the Council website with specific results also reported through the Annual Report and the Summary Annual Report.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	<i>Mark Low; Strategy & Policy Manager</i>

7. *Discretionary Grant Request – Digital Waitaha*

Author *Ann Smith; Community Liaison Officer*
Executive Team Member *Toni Durham; GM Democracy & Engagement*

Summary

- The purpose of this report is for Council to consider an application for funding from the Digital Waitaha, for a part-time co-ordinator to service the local community.
- A request of \$18,000 has been sought from Council for the project.
- The application was received after Council allocated 2024/25 community agency funding, therefore the only funding stream available to Council to consider is the Discretionary Grant, which has a remaining balance of \$13,900

Recommendation

1. **That** Council allocates \$13,900 from its discretionary grant to the Digital Waitaha to be used towards a part-time co-ordinator for the Ashburton District.

Background

The current situation

1. Digital Waitaha is a not-for-profit Charitable Trust whose purpose is to empower individuals to manage their digital safety and wellbeing by creating opportunities to engage in our programmes that improve their digital skillset
2. The trust was established in 2021 and to date they have worked closely with Safer Mid-Canterbury and are a part of the Safe Communities steering committee.
3. Their initiatives include the STOP, BLOCK & TALK strategy, Ask a Digital Expert (Rangatahi), Whānau workshops, and the Digital Shield (Digital Safety) programme. These are becoming well recognised in the community.
4. Digital Waitaha seek funding for a part-time coordinator dedicated to Ashburton because of the high demand for the programmes across Waitaha | Canterbury. While volunteers can manage many of our services, the coordination of these programmes requires dedicated attention.
5. It is expected the co-ordinator will oversee the implementation and management of our initiatives, ensuring they run smoothly and effectively meet the needs of the community. This role is vital for maintaining the quality and reach of the services.

Funding available

6. While outside of the usual funding allocation process, the late application has been accepted given the Discretionary Funding still available in 2024/25.
7. If the application had been received in time, it would have been assessed as a Community Agency funding request. See Appendix 1 for the list of all Community Agency Grant 2024/25 applicants.
8. The total cost of the part-time co-ordinator salary and wages is \$36,400. The request of Council is for a grant of \$18,400. The remainder is currently being sought through a funding request to Advance Ashburton.
9. Council has \$15,000 budgeted in 2024/25 for the Discretionary Grant. This funding is available for any purpose by resolution of Council. Council did allocate \$1,100 of the Discretionary Grant through the initial funding round last month, leaving a balance of \$13,903 available to give.

Option one – Agree to fund Digital Waitaha \$13,900 for the part-time co-ordinator service in 2024/25. (Recommended)

<p>Advantages: Support of a NGO service that provides innovative and new service to the local community.</p>	<p>Disadvantages: Loss of grant funding for other possible applicants that we may receive through the rest of the financial year.</p>
<p>Risks: Funds not being spent on the project allocated. Potential for ongoing support expectation for services</p>	

Option two – Do not fund the Digital Waitaha \$13,900 for the part-time co-ordinator service in 2024/25

<p>Advantages: Retention of grant fund for future applicants</p>	<p>Disadvantages: Missed opportunity to support Digital Waitaha’s growth in the local community</p>
<p>Risks: Reputational risk to Council</p>	

Legal/policy implications

Revenue & Financing Policy

- 10. The discretionary grant is funded by the UAGC each year. This funding therefore should be spent in the year in which it is rated for the best outcome for the community.

Strategic alignment

- 11. The recommendation relates to Council’s vision of a district of choice for lifestyle and opportunity.

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic		
Environmental		
Cultural	✓	Grant funding for this applicant will enhance the social and cultural wellbeing of the local community.
Social	✓	

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	\$13,900
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	Yes
Where is the funding coming from?	Community Development cost centre
Are there any future budget implications?	No
Reviewed by Finance	Erin Register: Finance Manager

Significance and engagement assessment

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	No
Level of significance	Low
Rationale for selecting level of significance	Not applicable
Level of engagement selected	1. Inform
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	The community will be informed of the Council decision through the usual media channels.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Mark Low; Strategy and Policy Manager

Appendix 1

Community Agencies			
Organisation	Requested	Recommended	Council decision
Ashburton District Neighbourhood Support	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Ashburton Toy Library	\$18,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Ashburton Youth Cafe (BASE)	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
CanInspire Trust	\$2,000	\$0	\$0
Connecting Mid Canterbury Charitable Trust	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$7,500
Digital Future Aotearoa - Recycle A Device	\$5,000	\$0	\$1,000
Fale Pasifika O Aoraki Trust Society Incorporated	\$50,000	\$0	\$0
Hospice Mid Canterbury	\$13,195	\$3,000	\$3,000
Hakatere Maori Komiti & Marae	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Hakatere Multi Cultural Council	\$14,000	\$10,000	\$8,000
HYPE Youth Health Centre	\$9,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Longbeach Playcentre	\$2,000	\$0	\$0
Mayfield Playcentre	\$25,500	\$0	\$0
Methven Toy Library	\$1,305	\$0	\$500
Mid Canterbury Emergency Relief Charitable Trust	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Mid Canterbury Youth Charitable Trust - 24-7 Youth Work	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Rakaia Community Association	\$6,800	\$3,000	\$5,000
The New Zealand Raptor Trust	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$0
The South Island (Te Waipounamu) Branch of the Muscular Dystrophy Association of New Zealand Inc	\$250	\$250	\$250
Safer Mid Canterbury	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Stopping Violence Services Christchurch Inc	\$1,557	\$1,000	\$0
Wellbeing Opuke Charitable Trust	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$2,500
YMCA South & Mid Canterbury	\$8,797	\$5,000	\$5,000
23	\$241,404	\$83,250	\$77,750.00

8. Updated Settlement Working Group Terms of Reference

Author *Mercedes Walkham: Welcoming Communities Advisor*
Executive Team Member *Toni Durham; GM Democracy & Engagement*

Summary

- The purpose of this report is for Council to consider updates to the Settlement Working Group terms of reference.
- The terms of reference have been updated to align with the way in which the working group has been functioning.

Recommendation

- 1. That** Council approves the updated Terms of Reference for the Settlement Working Group.

Background

The current situation

1. The Settlement Working Group was established in 2021 to 'provide oversight, advice and solutions that support positive settlement and integration of Ashburton District residents who are former refugees that align with the national Refugee Resettlement Strategy and recent migrants, in alignment with the national Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy'.
2. With the group having been inactive for the past six months due to resource constraints, officers propose refreshing the terms of reference to reflect the true nature of the group's purpose, role and meeting frequency.
3. The updates to the Terms of Reference document have been discussed with the Refugee Settlement Support Team Leader, Hakatere Multi-Cultural Council Chair and the Working Group Chair.
4. The key changes proposed in the updates to the Terms of Reference are as follows:
 - Change the name of the group from a steering group to a working group to reflect that all agencies should be working together to improve the settlement process for newcomers (both former refugees and migrants) to our district
 - Refine the purpose statement, 'to provide a forum for the discussion of key issues for former refugees and migrants settling into Ashburton District. The working group will provide advice and work with each other, and the Council, to maintain or improve links with our communities to promote positive settlement.
 - Clearly state that the Welcoming Communities programme will be reported to this group
 - Refine the attendee list, reporting and terms of appointment

Options analysis

Option one – Retain the existing terms of reference

5. Council may choose not to approve the updated terms of reference and instead retain the existing terms of reference.
6. This would mean the group would be called a steering group and would meet 4 times per year.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group purpose would remain over-stated • Duplication existing steering groups that exist in this space in the community • Council does not have the resources to meet this expectation
<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The members expectations of the groups role and function would be out of step with reality. 	

Option two – Adopt the attached terms of reference (recommended)

7. This option would see Council adopting the terms of reference as attached.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with the role of the working group and the views of the key stakeholders in our local community • Alignment with the Welcoming Communities programme • Alignment with resourcing available 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified
<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant risks have been identified. 	

Option three – Adopt an amended version of the terms of reference

8. This option provides the opportunity to amend the terms of reference further before adoption. It is recognised that Council may wish to remove some proposed changes or make further changes to the terms of reference.
9. Depending on the extent of changes Council wishes to make, officers may need to bring the updated terms of reference to Council at a later date.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to identify further improvements 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not take community feedback into account
<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key stakeholders may not be aware or understand why the changes have been made, leading to reputational concerns. 	

Legal/policy implications

Local Government Act 2002

10. The Settlement Steering Group provides Council with valuable insight into the community enabling them to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities, as per section 10 of the LGA.

Strategic alignment

11. The recommendation relates to Council’s vision of a district of choice for lifestyle and opportunity.

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	✓	Newcomers to our community (both former refugees and migrants) are important members of our community who enrich the economic, cultural and social wellbeing of Ashburton District.
Environmental		
Cultural	✓	
Social	✓	

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	Met from existing budgets
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	Yes
Where is the funding coming from?	Within existing budgets
Are there any future budget implications?	No
Reviewed by Finance	Leanne Macdonald, Group Manager – Business Support

Significance and engagement assessment

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	No
Level of significance	Low
Rationale for selecting level of significance	Not applicable
Level of engagement selected	1. Inform
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	The community will be informed of the Council decision through the usual media channels.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Mark Low; Strategy and Policy Manager

Appendix 1

Ashburton Settlement Working Group *Terms of Reference*

Drafted: 7 July 2024

1.1. Purpose of the Ashburton Settlement Working Group

To provide a forum for the discussion of key issues for former refugees and migrants settling into Ashburton District.

The working group will provide advice and work with each other, and the Council, to maintain or improve links with our communities to promote positive settlement. The Welcoming Communities programme will also be reported to this group.

1.2. Membership

The Ashburton Settlement Working Group includes membership of a single representative from each organisation as follows:

1. Council elected member – Group Chair
2. Te Runanga o Arowhenua and Hakatere Marae
3. Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (Immigration NZ)
4. Ministry of Social Development
5. Kainga Ora
6. Ministry of Education
7. Ministry for Ethnic Communities
8. Ministry for Pacific Peoples
9. New Zealand Police (Canterbury Liaison Officer/local officer)
10. Te Whatu Ora (Health NZ)
11. Tertiary Education Commission
12. Safer Mid Canterbury (Refugee Resettlement Service)
13. Red Cross (Pathways To Employment)
14. Citizens Advice Bureau
15. Pegasus Primary Health
16. Waitaha Primary Health
17. Tertiary Education Commission
18. Hakatere Multicultural Council
19. ARA
20. Newcomer representatives who have lived experience as a former refugee and migrant, and ideally not employed by another organisation represented on the Working Group, including a former refugee and migrant.

1.3. Governance

The Council will nominate an Elected Member to chair the Ashburton Settlement Working Group.

1.4. Reporting

The Ashburton Settlement Working Group minutes will be reported to Council following each meeting. Member organisations may also report back to their respective organisation outcomes of the working group.

1.5. Meetings & Quorum

Scheduled meetings will take place twice per annum (September and February), or as deemed necessary. Each meeting requires a quorum of seven or more members (in person or virtually).

1.6. Term of appointment

The term of the Working Group will commence on appointment, and end on the last day of the Ashburton District Council triennium.

The Terms of Reference of the Ashburton Settlement Working Group will be reviewed triennially.

1.7. Remuneration

The members of the Ashburton Refugee Working Group will not receive remuneration.

9. *Service Delivery Review – Solid Waste Management and Collection*

Author	<i>Tayyaba Latif, Policy Advisor</i>
Activity Manager	<i>Mark Low, Strategy & Policy Manager</i> <i>Hernando Marilla, Operations Manager</i>
Executive Team Member	<i>Toni Durham, GM Democracy & Engagement</i> <i>Neil McCann, GM Infrastructure & Open Spaces</i>

Summary

- The purpose of this report is for Council to consider the future service delivery of the Solid Waste Management & Collection activity.
- Council currently delivers the Solid Waste Management and Collection activity through a mixed method approach of in-house asset and contract management and contracted waste collection services.
- Officers recommend the status quo option.

Recommendation

1. **That** Council receives the Solid Waste Management and Collection section 17A review, as attached in Appendix 1.
2. **That** Council continues to deliver the Solid Waste Management and Collection service through a combination of in-house asset and contract management and contracted collection services.

Attachment

Appendix 1 Section 17A Solid Waste Management & Collection Service Delivery Review.

Background

1. The purpose of a Section 17A service delivery review is to consider whether the existing means of delivering the service remains the most efficient, cost-effective, and appropriate means of service delivery.
2. To ensure service delivery remains the most efficient, effective, and appropriate means of delivering services, Section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002 (*the Act*) enables local authorities to consider various options of how a service can be delivered.
3. Options include continued service delivery by the local authority, through a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) of the local authority, through a CCO in which council is a shareholder among several other shareholders, by another local authority, or using another person or organisation.
4. Section 17A (2)(b & c) of the Act maintains that a service delivery review can be
 - undertaken within 2 years before the expiry of any contract or other binding agreement relating to the delivery of that infrastructure, service, or regulatory function; and
 - whenever the local authority considers it desirable, but not later than 6 years following the last review respectively.

Council is working through the second set of Section 17A reviews. In this case, Council is also conducting the review due to the expiry of the existing solid waste collection contract by August 2026.

5. In May 2017, a detailed review of Solid Waste Management and Collection service was completed by Council's Strategy & Policy Team.

Current Situation

6. Currently council delivers Solid Waste Management and Collection service by using mixed method approach. The in-house Operations Team is responsible for asset and contract management whereas, solid waste collection services including operations of resource recovery parks and rural recycling drop-off points are delivered on behalf of council by a contractor.
7. To comply with legislation explained in paragraph 4, a high-level desktop review of the service has been undertaken by the Strategy & Policy Team in liaison with the relevant team.

Option Analysis

8. **Option one – Maintain a mixed method approach - In-House management and Contracted (Status Quo) - Recommended**

- Council continues to deliver Solid Waste Management and Collection services using status quo approach.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appears to be the most cost-efficient and effective option. • Maintains the potential to ensure local focus and control. • Efficient management and accountability can be ensured. • The recommendations have the potential to achieve improved service. 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None Identified
<p>Risks: Small reputational risk due to some dissatisfaction with ongoing arrangement. Overall risk is LOW</p>	

9. Option two – Consider and investigate further another service delivery option.

- The service delivery review in Appendix 1 provides a desktop analysis of other service delivery options.
- Service delivery by outsourcing to other local authority/authorities, through a CCO, or through another agency are feasible under the legislation. However, currently delivering Solid Waste Management & Collection service through other options does not appear to be the most efficient, cost-effective, and appropriate means of service delivery.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other options can be the most cost-efficient and effective means of service delivery. 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining the cost-efficiency and effectiveness of other service delivery options will take time and resources. • Has the potential to lose local focus, control and accountability.
<p>Risks: Small reputational risks as some in the community might expect service delivery through other options. Overall risk is LOW.</p>	

Legal/policy implications

- 10.** Section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002 requires local authorities to assess “the cost-effectiveness of current arrangements for meeting the needs of communities within its district or region for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions.”

Climate change

11. Responsible waste management and disposal that reduces overall waste that goes to landfill eventually contributes towards reducing carbon footprint. The activity positively impacts climate change.
12. The recommendation relates to Council's community outcome of 'a prosperous economy based on innovation and opportunity' and 'a balanced and sustainable environment'.

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	✓	By ensuring appropriate disposal of solid waste.
Environmental	✓	Waste reduction and recycling education improves environmental wellbeing through reducing waste going to landfill and promoting more sustainable management of our resources.
Cultural	✗	
Social	✗	

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	There is no additional cost involved to carry out recommended option, apart from that already budgeted.
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	Yes
Where is the funding coming from?	NA
Are there any future budget implications?	No
Reviewed by Finance	Erin Register: Finance Manager

Significance and engagement assessment

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	No
Level of significance	Low
Rationale for selecting level of significance	N/A

Level of engagement selected	1. Inform – One way communication
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	Community consultation is not required for undertaking a section 17A service delivery review. Council may be required to consult with the community in the event the review recommends a major change in service delivery arrangement (e.g. establishment of a CCO) and council accepts the recommendation.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Mark Low ; Strategy and Policy Manager

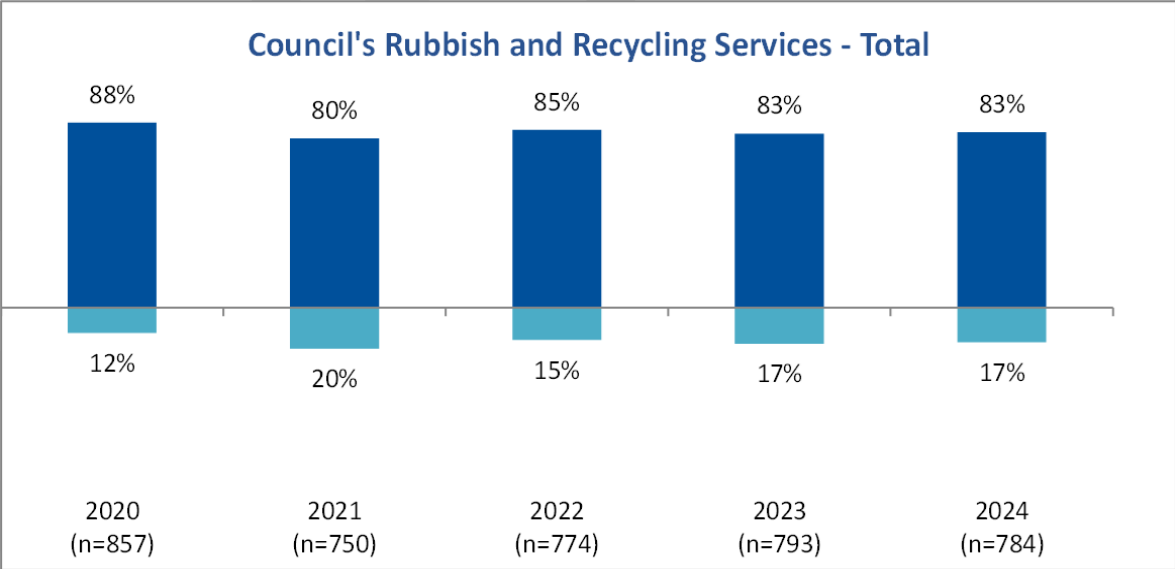
Appendix 1

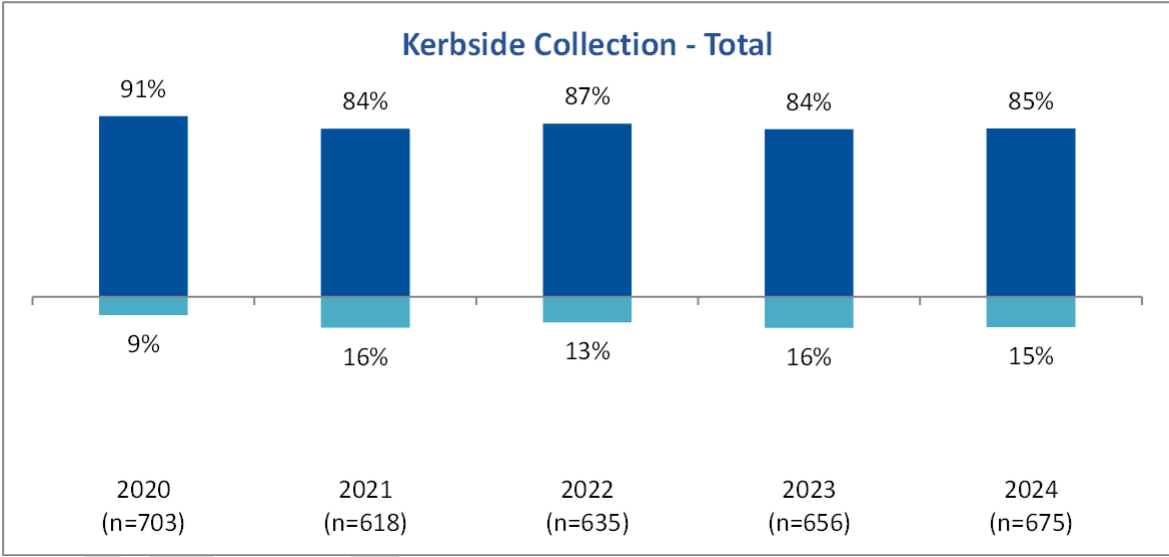
PART ONE - CURRENT ARRANGEMENTS			
1	Name of the Group responsible for the service	Name of Team Manager	Name of Service/s under Review
	Waste Reduction & Recovery	Hernando Marilla	Solid Waste Management & Collection
2	Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Local Government Act (the Act) the purpose of a Section 17A service delivery review is to determine whether the existing means of delivering service remains the most efficient, cost-effective, and appropriate means of service delivery. The Act specifies triggers that mandate a review of service delivery. In this case, a review must be undertaken within 2 years before the expiry of any contract or other binding agreement relating to the delivery of that infrastructure, service, or regulatory function. Council contractual agreement for solid waste collection service with EnviroWaste Services Limited is due to expire August 2026. The in-house part of service delivery is being reviewed as it has been 6 years or more since the last review of service delivery was undertaken. Ashburton District Council delivers its solid waste management & collection service by using a combination of in-house and outsourced contract arrangements. 	
3	Description and scope of the service <i>(be consistent with LTP/AMP)</i>	<p>Waste Reduction & Recovery include following services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid Waste Collection: Council provides a kerbside wheelie bin rubbish and recycling collection service in Ashburton (urban), Ashburton CBD (inner), Chertsey, Fairton, Hinds, Lake Clearwater, Lake Hood, Mayfield, Methven, Mt Somers, Rakaia, Rangitata Huts, Willowby and Winslow. Solid Waste Management: Council operates resource recovery parks in Ashburton and Rakaia, recycling and green waste drop-off facilities in Methven, and rural recycling drop-off facilities at Carew Peel Forest, Fairton, Hinds, Lauriston, Mayfield, Mt Somers, Pendarves, Rangitata Huts, South Rakaia Huts, Staveley and Willowby. Recyclable material is diverted from the waste stream for re-use and residual waste is transported to the regional landfill at Kate Valley for disposal. (LTP Vol2: p186-187)¹ 	

¹ https://www.ashburtondc.govt.nz/_data/assets/pdf_file/0034/96667/LTP-24-34-VOL-2-26.6.24-ADOPTED.pdf

4	Rationale for service provision	Legal requirement to provide the service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Management Act 2008 • Local Government Act 2002 • Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act (HSNO) 1996 • Heath Act 1956 • Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 • Litter Act 1979. • Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991
5		Community outcomes the service contributes to (LTP)	<p>The service contributes to following community outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A district of great spaces and place. • A balanced and sustainable environment. <p>Contribution to community wellbeing includes, Social and Economic Wellbeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By providing appropriate disposal of solid waste. <p>Environmental Wellbeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By providing waste reduction and recycling education. (LTP Vol: 1 p 94-95)²
6		Council policies, bylaws, strategies and plans the service contributes to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long Term and Annual Plans • Annual Reports • Revenue & Financing Policy • Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2022 • Dangerous and Insanitary Buildings Policy • Solid Waste Bylaw (under review)
7	Performance	Major levels of service (LTP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council’s aim is to develop a cost-effective range of waste management services to ensure sustainable management, conservation of resources, and protection of the environment and public health. • We provide kerbside collection services to majority of residents in the district. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Increase the volume of recyclable material from kerbside collection services. ➢ Residents are satisfied with rubbish and recycling services in the district. • We provide waste reduction and recovery facilities throughout the district.

² https://www.ashburtondc.govt.nz/_data/assets/pdf_file/0033/96666/LTP-24-34-VOL-1-26.6.24-ADOPTED.pdf

			<p>➤ Increase the volume of recyclable/recoverable material recovered from the waste stream.</p>																								
<p>8</p>		<p>Performance measures (LTP)</p>	<p>This review is using the 2023/2024 Annual Resident Survey (ARS) as the most recent available data.</p> <p>The Annual Resident Survey aims to assess performance measures against resident satisfaction with the council’s role in Waste Reduction and Recovery. Trends over the last 5 years are shown below:</p> <div data-bbox="898 502 1205 592" style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>■ Satisfied ■ Dissatisfied</p> </div> <div data-bbox="898 611 2069 1182" style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Council's Rubbish and Recycling Services - Total</p>  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Satisfied</td> <td>88%</td> <td>80%</td> <td>85%</td> <td>83%</td> <td>83%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dissatisfied</td> <td>12%</td> <td>20%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>17%</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sample Size (n)</td> <td>857</td> <td>750</td> <td>774</td> <td>793</td> <td>784</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Satisfied	88%	80%	85%	83%	83%	Dissatisfied	12%	20%	15%	17%	17%	Sample Size (n)	857	750	774	793	784
Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024																						
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			 <table border="1"> <caption>Kerbside Collection - Total</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Top Series (%)</th> <th>Bottom Series (%)</th> <th>Sample Size (n)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>91%</td> <td>9%</td> <td>703</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>84%</td> <td>16%</td> <td>618</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>87%</td> <td>13%</td> <td>635</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>84%</td> <td>16%</td> <td>656</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024</td> <td>85%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>675</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Top Series (%)	Bottom Series (%)	Sample Size (n)	2020	91%	9%	703	2021	84%	16%	618	2022	87%	13%	635	2023	84%	16%	656	2024	85%	15%	675
Year	Top Series (%)	Bottom Series (%)	Sample Size (n)																								
2020	91%	9%	703																								
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2023	84%	16%	656																								
2024	85%	15%	675																								
9	<p>Performance Reporting at Council</p>	<p>Activity Briefings (6 weekly)</p> <p>Solid Waste Management and Collection (six-monthly) Performance Report.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste management & collection information and issues are reported to the council through the six-weekly Activity Briefings. • Six-monthly reporting on performance measures. 																								
10	<p>Finance & management</p>	<p>Type of governance</p>	<p>The current approach is Council governed and operated through mixed method approach with in-house expertise for contract and asset management and outsourced contract arrangements for solid waste collection.</p>																								
11		<p>Funding</p>	<p>Solid Waste Collection (Operating Expenditure)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95-100% through Uniform Targeted Rate • 0-5% through Fees & Charges <p>Solid Waste Management (Operating Expenditure)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60-80% Fees and Charges • 20-40% General Rate 																								

			<p>Capital Expenditure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any of the following sources may contribute to the funding of capital expenditure: General Rate, Targeted Rate, Fees & Charges, Borrowing, Grants & Subsidies, and any other sources.
<p>12</p>		<p>Method of delivery (include term of contract if currently contracted out)</p>	<p>Currently solid waste management and collection service is delivered using the mixed method approach.</p> <p>In-house Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The in-house operation of the activity is focused on the implementation of the WMMP 2022 actions plans The in-house Operations & Projects Team is responsible for tendering of contracts and contract management as well as asset management and planning. The in-house Operations & Projects Team is responsible for responding to customer request and attending to all issues raised by rate payers and the public. The Operations & Projects Team is responsible for implementing Post Closure Management Plans prepared for each closed landfill site which includes regular ground water monitoring and reporting as prescribed by Resource consents. Council has closed landfill sites in Ashburton, Rakaia, Hinds, and Mount Somers. The in-house operations & Projects Team is responsible for keeping records and reporting on waste data and waste levy spending. The in-house Operations & Projects Team is responsible for planning and implementing communication and education campaigns in coordination with in-house communications team and contractors. The in-house Operations & Projects Team is responsible for the implementation of the solid waste management and minimization bylaw and ensure adherence to the Waste Minimization Act of 2008 and other regulations. <p>Contracted Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The delivery of solid waste management and collection, including kerbside rubbish collection, recycling, operating resource recovery parks and rural recycling drop-off points are delivered on behalf of Council by contractors.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current contract covering the kerbside collections and the resource recovery parks commenced on 1st September 2017, was awarded to EnviroWaste Services Limited (now Enviro NZ). • Initially the contract was in place until June 30, 2024, however, a contract extension has been approved by Council extending the contract until August 2026. In general, solid waste collection contracts are longer in duration including option to extend to make them worthwhile for contractors to make required capital investment. • Council will be tendering for its kerbside collections and resource recovery parks services in September 2024, with the contract to be awarded in December 2024 and new contract to be commenced in September 2026. • Council also provides a waste management and minimisation education program that is delivered to 23 schools and 26 preschools around the district and includes community education classes delivered at waste education centre on green waste composting, food waste minimisation, and waste free parenting. The current contract began on 1st September 2017. The contract was extended for two years until August 2026 and can be further extended for an additional two years subject to council’s approval. 		
13		Cost of providing the service	Capital Cost Refuse Collection – None Refuse Management \$749,000 LTP 24/34 page 102.	Operating Cost Refuse collection \$2,774,000 Refuse management \$5,443,000 Total \$8,217,000 LTP 24/34 page 102.	Total Cost \$ 8,217,000 [LTP 24/34, p102]
14	Services and Team Structure	Operations & Projects Manager (1 FTE, Permanent)			

		<p>Operations and Services Officer x 1 = 1 FTE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Operations & Projects team currently has 1 full time staff that is assisted by 30% FTE of another staff member from the Water Rangers Team. Approximately, 30% of the Operations & Projects and Projects Manager staff time is spent on solid waste. Working arrangement with Water Rangers team is for the % FTE is working well. However, the arrangement is temporary and can cease anytime. In total internal staff time spent on solid waste management accounts for the equivalent of 1.6 FTE.
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PART 2 - DETERMINING THE TIMEFRAME FOR A REVIEW

15	Review date	Date last review was carried out:	May 2017	Year next review is scheduled:	By July 2030
16	Is Council considering a significant change to a level of service? S17A (2) (a)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Is delivery subject to legislation or binding agreement that cannot reasonably be altered within the following 2 years? S17A (3) (a)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No review is required S17A (3) (a). Go to Part 4
				No <input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Question 18
		No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Go to Question 17		
17	Is delivery subject to legislation or binding agreement that cannot reasonably be altered within the following 2 years? S17A (3) (a)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No review is required S17A (3) (a). Go to Part 4		
		No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Go to Question 18		

PART 3 – REVIEW ANALYSIS

18	Does the cost of undertaking a review outweigh the benefits? S17A (3) (b)	What is the anticipated cost of the review?	No additional cost	Strategy and Policy staff time
		What is the total cost of providing the service (both operating and capital costs)?	\$ 8,217,000 [LTP 24/34, p102]	Click here to enter text.
			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Click here to enter text.

		<p>Is the service significant enough to trigger the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy 2024?</p>	<p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council consults with the community on the general service provision of Solid Waste Management & Collection Service through the Annual Plan and Long-Term Plan. • In the case that the council decides to change the status quo (in-house and outsourced delivery) and opts a different service delivery model for the service then a special consultative procedure will be required as per LGA 2002. 	
		<p>Is the activity more than \$250,000 direct cost? (direct expenditure excluding depreciation, funding and overhead)</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Click here to enter text.</p>	
		<p>Has the governance, funding or delivery of the activity been reviewed recently enough that a further review is not justified?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Click here to enter text.</p>
		<p>Have there been any changes to the policy and/or regulatory environment since the last review?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	
		<p>How effective are the current arrangements?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current arrangement for in-house delivery of the Solid Waste Management & Collection service is compliant with the Local Government Act 2002 and Waste Minimisation Act 2008. There is an ongoing responsibility that correct processes are followed and appropriate timelines are met. Current arrangements are effective because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The current in-house arrangement enables easier and efficient coordination across different teams within Council. ○ Accountability for performance can be achieved effectively. ○ The current arrangement enables rapid response to issues raised which leads to prompt resolution. 		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enables better and more responsive customer service • Overall resident satisfaction for rubbish and recycling services and kerbside collection has consistently been over 80% for the last 5 years. • Over a long period, Council has invested significantly in maintaining in-house asset and contract management and the contracted out kerbside waste collection, running of resource recovery parks, rural drop-off centres, and waste education. • As mentioned above, total in-house staff for solid waste management accounts for equivalent of 1.6 FTE. This review notes that most Canterbury councils of similar size such as Timaru DC, Waimakariri DC, and Selwyn DC have in-house resource ranging from 2.5 FTE to 4 FTEs. This means that the current resource is relatively small and is efficiently delivering current service. However, the scope of solid waste management is expanding and reporting requirements have increased. Appointment of additional permanent staff may be required in future and in case the working arrangement with water rangers team ceases. • The current in-house asset and contract management and contracted waste collection service delivery maintains high-level community/customer accessibility which is significant in achieving customer satisfaction and ensuring local focus. • The Operations & Projects Team maintains professional and frequent relationships with other local authorities across Canterbury contributing to regional cooperation and transfer of knowledge. Participation in forums like the Canterbury Joint Waste Committee contribute to advancing regional solid waste and hazardous waste minimisation in Canterbury. • In accordance with the WMMP 2022, the Operations & Projects Team has established a working group with, local industry and businesses. The working group provides opportunity to local industry and businesses to identify and raise issues related to solid waste management and recycling. Council then facilitates discussion
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			<p>between the industry and contractors to address identified and known issues. The practice is useful for maintaining good working relationships, sharing knowledge, and improving services.</p>		
		<p>Future/Upcoming Legislative Changes to Consider</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upcoming legislative changes related to the service are as follows, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food Waste Collection (by 2026) – Council have addressed this legislative requirement by consulting with the community during consultation on its LTP 2024-34, and offering the service, which will commence under new solid waste collection contract by September 2026. ○ Waste Data Reporting (from 1st July 2024– Data collection on annual tonnage of contamination in district’s kerbside collection is underway with first report due by December 2025. ○ Container return scheme (No date) – Final version of the scheme is yet to be announced therefore, full implications for the council will be known at a later stage. ○ Increase in waste disposal levy (by 2024) – under this legislation, waste disposal fee is set to be increased and charged per tonne of waste sent to landfill. The increase will have proportional impact in General Rates and Fees & Charges however, receiving higher income levy will enable funding Council’s WMMP Action Plans. • Council in-house Operations & Projects team oversees the monitoring and planning to implement all legislative changes as they come into place. Most of the changes are expected to be managed through the solid waste contract. 		
		<p>Do other Local Authorities have the ability to participate in the review?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The current scope of this review is limited to high-level desktop analysis of the service by ADC’s Strategy & Policy team.</p>
		<p>Is the activity insignificant enough in terms of scale or (public) visibility for the review costs to outweigh the benefits?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Click here to enter text.</p>

		In conclusion, does the cost of undertaking a review outweigh the benefits?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No review is required S17A (3) (b). Go to Part 4	
			No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Go to Question 19	
19	Are there likely to be realistic potentially beneficial options given the nature of the activity and/or the availability of alternative providers, having regard to S17A (4)	Does the service have a need for proximity to or interrelationship with core Council democratic, administrative or policy development processes?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The service must maintain a relationship with the council whether it is delivered in-house or at arm's length (e.g. through a Council Controlled Organisation CCO or through a third-party provider). Therefore, irrespective of any particular service delivery arrangement (in-house, through a CCO, or via third party) the service will continue to maintain close interrelationship with the council's governance and administrative processes.
		Will another option provide effective delivery of financial, asset and executive management or regulatory responsibilities?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The delivery of services via establishing a new entity is possible and can be enabled under the Local Government Act. Other options for service delivery are described below.
		Will a change in provider have capacity implications for the Council, particularly where the activity involves a statutory function?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council provides this service using a combination of in-house and outsourced contract arrangement. Contract arrangement is undertaken by following a competitive tendering process which ensures that there aren't any capacity lags. For the part of service provided in-house, capacity implications cannot be ruled out, but the possibility can be minimised by the transfer of staff. However, the council would still require capacity to ensure flow of information regarding different stages of the service, maintaining

					<p>relationships, accountability, and liaison via various teams within the council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realistically, providing a fully in-house service would require significant expansion in capital investment and capacity, through recruiting specialist resources.
		<p>Is the service able to be delivered by another local authority or authorities?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current legislation S17 (A) (4) (b) (iii); (iv) enables this option. This option may enable access to more specialist expertise and a wider knowledge base. Potential cost savings can be determined after undertaking a full assessment. However, outsourcing to another local authority or authorities has a potential of lacking local focus. This option will potentially change the levels of service for solid waste management and collection. The wider community is likely to have a view on potential merits and disadvantages of outsourcing to another local authority or authorities. Therefore, a Special Consultative Procedure will be required as per the Local Government Act, 2002. The most critical risk is having skilled and experienced staff to deliver the asset and contract management service, and being able to provide the local and institutional knowledge that the current in-house staff possess. There are also significant regulatory regulations to be met. Due to the potential impact on these risks, outsourcing to another local authority or authorities does not appear to be the most cost-effective and administratively efficient option.

		<p>Is the service able to be delivered by another person or agency (central government, private sector organisation or community group?)</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The option is feasible under current legislation. • This option is compliant with the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, provided that the correct processes and appropriate timelines continue to be met. • The current arrangement for in-house asset and contract management and outsourced contract for recycling and waste collection service meets legislative timeframes and provides an efficient service. • The political and community will for fully outsourcing the service delivery will need to be evaluated through engagement with key stakeholders before the feasibility can be fairly assessed. • While complete outsourcing arrangements are feasible under current legislation, it is not a recommended service delivery approach in the immediate future.
		<p>Is the service able to be delivered by a CCO or joint Council/CCO arrangement?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This option is feasible under current legislation. i.e., S17 (A) (4) (b) (i, ii, iii); S17 (A) (4) (c). • A separate entity such as through a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO), including an independent Board, Chief Executive, location, staff, and systems under LGA 2002, as well as accountability mechanisms. Therefore, careful planning would be required before this option was to be considered and implemented. • It would require changes to funding arrangements, governance models and service delivery measures. New contracts and agreements would be required for this model.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wider community is likely to have a view on potential merits and disadvantages of Solid Waste Management and Collection service delivery through a CCO or joint council/CCO arrangement therefore, a special consultative procedure will be required as per the Local Government Act 2002. • The option offers potential benefits such as access to expertise, potential cost savings, and increased quality of service. • Potential risks associated with this option may prove to be less efficient & effective due to lack of administrative control & accountability. • This option will incur establishment costs, which depending on how they were allocated between partners, could outweigh any potential cost savings. • A definite assessment cannot be reached that this option will prove to be a most cost-efficient and effective arrangement for delivering Solid Waste Management and Collection service. A more detailed assessment would be required to determine this.
		<p>In conclusion, are there likely to be realistic potentially beneficial options?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Go to Part 4</p>	
			<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No further review is required for up to 6 years S17A. Go to Part 4</p>	

PART 4 – REVIEW RECOMMENDATION		
20	<p>RECOMMENDATION & ACTIONS</p>	<p>1. Officers recommend continuation of status quo service delivery arrangement for Solid Waste Management and Collection service – a mixed model approach as outlined above.</p>

		<p>The following actions are being implemented to enhance and future proof the service.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The Operations & Projects team continues to monitor and plan for the resourcing and implementation of future legislative changes. 3. Continue to develop regional cooperation in the field as it will help standardize elements of the service regionally leading to improved service to the community. 4. A sufficiently qualified and trained workforce is hard to find and recruit. It takes time and substantial resources to train a person in this field. Efficient mechanisms for the transfer of knowledge, document procedures and cross training are recommended to be always in place to keep the workforce equipped with certain level of expertise at all times.
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Signed by:

Activity Manager & Group Manager

Chief Executive

DRAFT

10. Draft Canterbury Regional Policy Statement Feedback

Author	<i>Richard Mabon, Senior Policy Advisor</i>
Activity Manager	<i>Ian Hyde, Planning Manager; Mark Low, Strategy & Policy Manager</i>
Executive Team Member	<i>Jane Donaldson, Group Manager, Compliance and Development; Toni Durham, Group manager, Democracy and Engagement</i>

Summary

- The purpose of this report is present feedback on the draft Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS). This is being provided as part of a pre-notification engagement under Clause 3, Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (“the RMA”).
- Feedback reflects input from a range of Council officers from teams including Assets, Building Services, District Planning, Economic Development, Open Spaces, Property, Roading and Strategy and Policy.
- Feedback also reflects input from a council workshop held on 31 July 2024.
- Reasons for the feedback are detailed in the document.
- The purpose of this feedback is to shape the draft CRPS in ways that support and improve the environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing of the Ashburton District.

Recommendation

- 1. That** Council approve the feedback on the Draft Canterbury Regional Policy Statement as contained in Appendix 1.

Attachment

Appendix 1 Draft Canterbury Regional Policy Statement Feedback

Background

The current situation

1. Environment Canterbury (ECan) is reviewing the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS) which became operative in 2013. It is due for review after ten years.
2. An early draft has been provided to specific stakeholders for consideration and feedback. This is being considered by ECan to help shape the draft CRPS for formal notification (planned for December 2024). The formal notification will enable everyone to provide input.
3. The document, which must give effect to the RMA and to national direction, sets the parameters which regional and district plans must give effect to. It can have significant influence on environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing.
4. Feedback at this stage informs the draft CRPS which ECan aims to notify in December 2024. Council has been granted an extension of time to provide its feedback by 7 August 2024.

Options analysis

Option one – Approve the feedback as described in Appendix 1

5. This option is self-explanatory. Councillors seeking clarification on any points of feedback are invited to ask questions of Council officers at the meeting.

Advantages: Council's voice is heard in the pre-notification consultation.	Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New points of feedback identified since 31 July may not be fully included.• Other stakeholders in the district or elsewhere in the region may disagree with Council's views.
Risks: Some issues within the draft CRPS are inevitably contested and can be controversial. In expressing a point of view, there will be others who disagree. This appears unavoidable. The overall reputational risk to Council is LOW.	

Option two – Amend the feedback in Appendix 1 and approve the amended feedback.

6. This Option is also self-explanatory although the content and reasons for amendments cannot be known as this report is being prepared.

<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council’s voice is heard in the pre-notification consultation. • New points of feedback identified since 31 July may not be fully included. 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other stakeholders in the district or elsewhere in the region may disagree with Council’s views.
<p>Risks:</p> <p>Some issues within the draft CRPS are inevitably contested and can be controversial. In expressing a point of view, there will be others who disagree. This appears unavoidable. The overall reputational risk to Council is LOW.</p>	

Option three – Make no feedback (NOT RECOMMENDED)

7. This option is also self-explanatory. This is not recommended as the potential disadvantages of not being heard outweigh the advantages.

<p>Advantages:</p> <p>Council is seen as taking a neutral position on controversial issues, which may be viewed positively by some stakeholders (but not all).</p>	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council’s voice is not heard in the pre-notification consultation. • Time invested in preparing the feedback is effectively wasted.
<p>Risks:</p> <p>The potential impacts of the CRPS are such that Council should take every opportunity to have input to shape it. The reputational, economic, environmental and operational risks of remaining silent are considered MODERATE to HIGH.</p>	

Legal/policy implications

8. While providing input into a policy-making process, the feedback does not change or make policy at this point. Decision-making power on the CRPS lies with ECan.

Climate change

9. There are draft provisions in the draft CRPS relating to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. Feedback on these points is consistent with Council’s policy and its commitments in the Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan.

Strategic alignment

10. As noted earlier, the scope and reach of the CRPS impacts on all aspects of wellbeing and all Council’s community outcomes.

Financial implications

Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	There are no direct costs to report. The principal input is officer time, funded in operating budgets.
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	Yes
Where is the funding coming from?	Officer time has included input from at least eight council teams whose activities are funded from a range of sources. Strategy and policy time is funded through overheads.
Are there any future budget implications?	Not from the lodging of this submission. The CRPS could well present future budget implications.
Reviewed by Finance	<i>Erin Register, Finance Manager</i>

Significance and engagement assessment

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	No
Level of significance	Medium
Rationale for selecting level of significance	N/A
Level of engagement selected	Inform
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	ECan is engaging with a variety of stakeholders across the region. They have approached Council for its views on the draft CRPS. Council's views are informed by knowledge of its community's feelings on issues that drive cultural, economic, environmental and social wellbeing.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	<i>Mark Low, Strategy and Policy Manager</i>

Appendix 1

Feedback form for the draft Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS)

Pre-notification consultation under Clause 3, First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991

Name of organisation or person providing feedback:	Ashburton District Council
Contact person (if different from the one above):	Neil Brown, Mayor of Ashburton District
Telephone:	03 307 7700
Email:	mayor@adc.govt.nz

How to use this form:

- Fill out contact details.
- Add feedback on specific provisions using the following feedback table. If your feedback is general, please just say 'General' in the first column.
- Please respond using only this feedback form, by 31 July 2024 – this is to ensure we only hear from organisations on our Clause 3, Schedule 1 list at this stage. Feel free to add extra rows or pages as you need them.
- See table, including an example row, over the page.

*** Please note, all maps in this document are just placeholders, while we develop the versions we will share with you later. Where maps are referenced but not displayed (the Braided River Overlay, or the Highly Productive Land maps for example), please review just the methodology for now.**

Ashburton District Council’s feedback on the draft Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (dCRPS)

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
<p><i>State the relevant objective, policy or provision,</i> e.g: EIT-INF-P1, 4b</p>	<p>where there are no practicable alternative locations and where adverse effects cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable</p>	<p><i>Please provide the reason(s) for the proposed change(s), including any supporting information.</i></p> <p>To simplify text.</p>
<p>INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THE DRAFT CRPS AS A WHOLE</p>		
<p>ALL</p>	<p>Environment Canterbury must abandon its plan to notify the draft CRPS in December 2024. The extent of pending change in national direction and governing legislation creates too much uncertainty and risk in proceeding at this time.</p> <p>The work is currently proceeding in the face of a flood of reform to national direction and the Resource Management Act itself. Change is not unusual where RMA planning is concerned. At this time however, the scope and scale of potential change could be dramatic. There is significant risk that work on the CRPS by Environment Canterbury, territorial authorities, other stakeholders and the general public will go to waste, with a subsequent duplication of effort and additional associated costs. Government has already advised Councils to put a stay on freshwater plan changes to avoid unnecessary compliance costs.</p> <p>Secondly, for a variety of reasons, the draft CRPS falls short of our expectations of a fit for purpose document. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to achieve integrated management requirements in the RPS, and under s 30 of 	<p>Council understand that Environment Canterbury officers are working towards a deadline of notification of the draft CRPS in December 2024, as directed by ECan Governance.</p> <p>This target is gravely unwise and should be abandoned for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We understand that one driver of the deadline was the requirement to notify freshwater plan changes by December 2024. Government has extended that timeframe by three years. 2. Another driver is the requirement to review an operative RPS within 10 years. This needs to be read alongside the provisions of ss. 37 & 37A in regard to waivers and extensions. 3. Government has also announced its plans to review national direction in areas of vital interest to the Draft CRPS. These include temporary reforms under the Resource Management (Freshwater and Other Matters) Bill (including changes to the NPS-Indigenous Biodiversity), a full review of the NPS-Freshwater Management over the next 12-18 months, a review of the NPS-Highly Productive Land, and the introduction of legislation to replace the Resource Management Act 1991.

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
	<p>the RMA, by failing to integrate Mana Whenua objectives and integrated management objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete work on the freshwater management unit objectives including lack of timeframes for the achievement of objectives for 92% of freshwater management units/catchments. • You have completely missed the mark in getting the balance right between maintaining and enhancing the quality of the natural environment and providing for the economic well-being of the community. 	<p>4. Reforms of national direction on freshwater management and highly productive land impact two of the of the most important resource management issues for Canterbury. Reform of the RMA could impact the Purpose and Principles contained in Part 2 of the Act. The level of uncertainty is high and we believe that there is good grounds to grant an extension of time.</p> <p>5. We understand the desire to fix some of the issues within the RPS so that local authorities can go forward and make improvements to Regional & District Plans. This reminds us that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. The potential for substantial mismatch between Government direction and the Regional policy statement, and District Plans is high and brings with it rework and duplicated compliance costs. Government has already suggested that local authorities would be better to direct their efforts to engaging with the review of the NPS-FM.</p> <p>6. <u>We do not believe the current draft CRPS is fit for purpose, noting the following points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to achieve integrated management requirements in the RPS, and under s 30 of the RMA, by failing to integrate Mana Whenua objectives and integrated management objectives. • Incomplete work on the freshwater management unit objectives including lack of timeframes for the achievement of objectives for 92% of freshwater management units/catchments. • Failure to get the balance right between maintaining and enhancing the quality of the natural environment and providing for the economic well-

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
		<p>being of the community. Our community wants an enabling document that allows for a prosperous economy and a thriving environment. This document is NOT enabling, especially to agriculture, and especially NOT to the dairy industry.</p> <p><u>We want to achieve an RPS that sets out a positive and enduring pathway for Canterbury and believe that, even with the uncertainty imposed by the reform programme, there is a case for working together with stakeholders to maximise the common ground</u> around that pathway. For example, we understand that the Mid Canterbury Vision Group were working through for a long-term vision for Mid Canterbury FMUs. The working draft was included in the draft CRPS. It was not complete and the Group would like the opportunity to complete this drafting together with Aoraki Environmental Consultancy (on behalf of mana whenua) and ECan.</p> <p>It seems to us the only prudent thing to do is to advance these areas of dialogue as far as we can within Canterbury, wait for the outcomes of national direction and the new RMA, review where we stand in the light of the new legal framework, and THEN proceed to notification.</p>
Methods – all Chapters	Review the wording, in particular the use of “will” when applied to methods. In some cases, the RPS “requires” Councils to make decisions under LTPs or other plans or strategies that do not reflect the autonomy of individual Councils.	We understand that an RPS can require Council’s to do certain things provided for within the RMA such as “give effect to” the RPS itself. Methods which require Council to undertake non-statutory work, such as strategies, should use “should” rather than “will”.

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS pages 1-31		
Vision – page 7	<p>Rewrite the vision on page 7 as follows: Canterbury/Waitaha is a thriving and resilient region whose people are environmentally responsible, culturally respectful, economically viable and socially cohesive, recognising these aspirations are interdependent on one another and underpinned by responsible use of natural resources.</p> <p>We support the call from the Mid Canterbury Vision Group that we would like to see our community voice reflected in the Vision for Canterbury and for that vision to be included in the Purpose of the document, and have the objectives and policies redrafted to enable achievement of that vision.</p>	<p>We support this statement as broadly supportable by Canterbury/Waitaha as a whole. This reflects the work to date of the Mid-Canterbury Vision Group and our concerns about striking the right balance in providing for economic well-being. We support the view that the objectives and policies in the Draft CRPS will not achieve the current vision, and nor will they achieve our suggested vision.</p>
<u>Vision/Purpose/Description of the Region</u>	<u>No specific change to suggest. This same feedback came to us from a range of diverse sources.</u>	<u>There is a sense that the document as a whole feels quite “generic” and does not yet capture what is special about Canterbury.</u>
How the Policy Statement Works – General Approach, page 10	<p>Ensure that cross-referencing and other tools are available to applicants (and to submitters on the draft CRPS) as a guide to the most relevant linkages within the document.</p> <p><u>ECan is strongly encouraged to release fact sheets that capture the changes between the operative RPS and proposed RPS so the community can understand the changes proposed. The changes have not been made sufficiently clear at this point in the process to the audience of council officers, many of whom are</u></p>	<p>We support the approach taken to apply an integrated management approach that reflects the inter-linked nature of issues, objectives and policies. However, this has the potential to be very confusing for non-planner applicants.</p> <p>In a time-pressured world, customers are looking for processes and information that enable efficient use of their time. In this case, by identifying new material in the draft CRPS and matters that are determined by national direction. This may also make processing</p>

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
	<p><u>subject matter experts in their areas of responsibility. If their ability to comment is hindered by lack of openness, how much more so for a lay audience?</u></p>	<p>of submissions more efficient by reducing submissions that call for policy that contradicts national direction.</p>
<p>How the Policy Statement Works</p>	<p><u>Amend Figure 1: Position of the CRPS within the resource management planning framework.</u></p> <p><u>Portray the Treaty as running vertically alongside the left of the diagram and filtering from left-to-right across the system as a whole.</u></p>	<p><u>The diagram on page 10 shows Te Tiriti o Waitangi sitting at the top of the diagram, granting the Treaty constitutional primacy in the hierarchy. NZ has an uncodified Constitution and Te Tiriti is one of a number of written documents that shape it. It may also be true that the role of the Treaty in shaping our uncodified Constitution is growing over time, but technically there is no difference between statutes like the RMA and documents considered “constitutional law”. The principles of Te Tiriti are written into the RMA 1991 and thus operate across all levels of the resource management framework. It may be more accurate to portray the Treaty as running vertically alongside the left of the diagram and filtering from left-to-right across the system as a whole.</u></p>
<p>Interpretation – Matuaranga Maori</p>	<p><u>Consider the following definition: Mātauranga Māori literally translated means ‘Māori knowledge’. It’s a modern term that broadly includes traditions, values, concepts, philosophies, world views and understandings derived from uniquely Māori cultural points of view. It traverses customary and contemporary systems of knowledge. In everyday situations, Mātauranga Māori is an umbrella term that draws on knowledge systems such as whakapapa (genealogy), tikanga Māori (Māori protocol), manaaki (hospitality and consideration), taonga tuku iho Māori (treasured arts and heritage).</u></p>	<p><u>Council noted that the definition on page 20 is very brief and warrants expansion.</u></p>

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
<p>Interpretation – Pristine & Modified</p>	<p>Consider definitions for these terms if they continue to be used.</p> <p>If pristine is to be used, it should also state that in some circumstances return to a pristine situation is unlikely/impossible due to the modification that has already occurred</p>	<p>The term pristine is used on several occasions through the draft CRPS. It is not defined in the document and a dictionary definition is “in its original condition”. In some circumstances – probably in most circumstances this is a highly aspirational and long-term goal and may not be achievable at all on land under production. We can foresee its use becoming problematic.</p> <p>“Modified” is a term which implies a lower standard than “Pristine” but it is similarly undefined in the document. A dictionary definition of “modify” is “to make partial or minor changes to” something. This leads to some questions about whether changes are partial or minor or more than partial or minor. Not hard to see that becoming problematic too.</p> <p>We understand that modified may be defined in case law but are not familiar with the detail of that.</p>
<p>Interpretation – Regionally Significant Infrastructure</p>	<p>Restore “<i>Established community-scale irrigation</i>” to the definition of regionally significant infrastructure. List the “<i>Rangitata Diversion Race</i>” as a specific piece of regionally significant infrastructure.</p> <p>Remove community-scale irrigation from P5, while retaining stockwater and rural drainage under p5.</p> <p>Consider provisions for water storage within the definition of regionally significant infrastructure, especially where storage supports the reliability of community-scale irrigation.</p>	<p>We need to consider the definition of Regionally Significant infrastructure which, as it stands, no longer includes established community irrigation infrastructure.</p> <p>The Rangitata Diversion Race or RDR is a combined irrigation and power generation scheme that diverts water from the Rangitata River to irrigate over 66,000 hectares of farmland in Mid-Canterbury. The RDR was the first major river diversion in New Zealand, originally constructed by the Public Works Department between 1937 and 1944.</p>

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		<p>The RDR supplies three community irrigation schemes, two hydroelectric power stations, the Ashburton District Council stockwater race system and various private stockwater and irrigation schemes. It is clearly more than “community-scale” infrastructure.</p> <p>There is also a need to consider whether water storage should be included under regionally significant infrastructure. As it stands, and taken with LF-FW-P5, water storage in Mid-Canterbury would be restricted. Improving opportunities for water storage was a strong theme from the public consultation in Ashburton. This is one example of the failure to recognise economic wellbeing appropriately within the CRPS.</p>
Interpretation	List the “ <i>Second Ashburton River Bridge</i> ” as regionally significant infrastructure.	The proposed Second Ashburton River Bridge serves several purposes, including providing built-in redundancy when the SH1 Bridge is not able to be used. It ensures that the movement of people and goods across the Ashburton River can continue. It has been identified as the top priority in the current Canterbury Regional Land Transport Plan. It should be listed specifically.
Interpretation	<p>Include the National Planning Standard definition for Historic Heritage which has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA.</p> <p><i>“(a) means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand’s history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:</i></p> <p><i>(i) archaeological:</i></p>	<p>Including a definition that is consistent with the RMA and the National Planning Standards will provide clarity to plan users.</p> <p>As it stands, the definition in the draft RPS expands significantly on the RMA definition. It is not clear to us why this is necessary.</p>

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	<p><i>(ii) architectural:</i> <i>(iii) cultural:</i> <i>(iv) historic:</i> <i>(v) scientific:</i> <i>(vi) technological; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) includes—</i> <i>(i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and</i> <i>(ii) archaeological sites; and</i> <i>(iii) sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and</i> <i>(iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources."</i></p>	
Interpretation	Check urban area definition and interpretation.	Urban area definition may be problematic using the words ‘intended to be urban’. This may allow developers to claim that an area is intended to be urban via their plan change/development.
Interpretation	Resolve issue with rural residential development definition and its overlap with urban areas definition.	Rural residential development definition is problematic. It overlaps with urban areas (low density residential zones). In Ashburton District it equates to our Residential D Zone. This causes issues with consistent application of the objectives, policies and methods. Particularly IM-O5 and UFD policies.
ISSUES AND OBJECTIVES pages 32-48		
SRMR – Significant Resource Management Issues for the Region & RMIA - Resource Management Issues of	Refine and prioritise the list to identify what is the most significant planning issues for the region.	We do not believe that all 26 issues identified under SRMR are of equal significance. For example, we consider issues such as nitrates, climate change, sea-level rise, freshwater management and highly productive land to be highly significant. The length of the list of issues feels like a “tick every box” approach.

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
Significant (SIC) to Mana Whenua		Council also feels that Objective IM-O4 has not been given appropriate weight across the document.
RMIA – Resource Management Issues of Significant to Mana Whenua	Retitle “Resource Management Issues of Significance to Mana Whenua” or “Resource Management Issues Significant to Mana Whenua”	Heading is grammatically wrong.
RMIA & IM	<p>Integrate the two sets of objectives into a single and coherent set that represents the best of co-governance.</p> <p>We strongly recommend you allow sufficient time for this work to be completed, and for resulting realignment of underlying policies and methods.</p>	<p>We understand that work is continuing alongside mana whenua to ensure closer integration.</p> <p>We believe the mana whenua Objectives and the Integrated Management Objectives are not consistent with one another, which is a significant flaw when the aim is to achieve integrated management. The document is not fit for notification until these issues are addressed, and there is greater clarity over national direction and the future planning framework.</p> <p>This must be resolved before notification as it becomes a critical point of understanding for the underlying policies and methods.</p>
IM – Long-Term Visions for Freshwater Management Units (esp. FMU-O8-Rakaia FMU, FMU-O9 – Hakatere/Ashburton FMU & FMU O10 – Rangitata FMU)	<p>Recognise that Government intends to remove Te Mana O Te Wai hierarchy of priorities.</p> <p>It is in the long-term interests of Canterbury/Waitaha for us to develop an enduring policy statement that works for Canterbury/Waitaha. It is important that we seek similarly enduring community agreements on these matters on a catchment by catchment/FMU by FMU basis, with the RPS offering the overarching framework and bottom lines.</p>	<p>Positive points – targets set FMU by FMU with the additional opportunity for catchment-by-catchment targets. This is a good approach.</p> <p>We believe that the greatest benefit for Canterbury/Waitaha is an enduring policy statement that works for Canterbury/Waitaha within national direction regardless of the Government of the day. The swinging pendulum of Wellington politics is outside our control beyond lobbying for cross-parliamentary solutions on strategic issues.</p>

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	<p>This will enable local communities and mana whenua to develop and apply the most effective methods to give effect to the CRPS.</p>	<p>In Ashburton District, a group of stakeholders has developed a statement referred to as the “Mid-Canterbury Vision” which stands as the best currently available expression of community views for the Rakaia, Hakatere/Ashburton & Rangitata at this time.</p> <p>This has been developed to a “working draft” stage and the Mid-Canterbury Vision Group would appreciate the opportunity to keep working alongside AEC and ECan to progress the integration of this work into the RPS, including the FMU objectives. Council supports that view.</p>
<p>IM – Long-Term Visions for Freshwater Management Units (esp. FMU-O8-Rakaia FMU, FMU-O9 – Hakatere/Ashburton FMU & FMU O10 – Rangitata FMU)</p>	<p>State timeframes for all FMU objectives. Recognising that timeframes should be appropriate, scientifically achievable, and consider the implications for the primary sector recognising that it is rural communities who will contribute significantly to these outcomes.</p>	<p>Timeframes to meet the FMU objectives are not yet addressed. We understand this is likely to be politically challenging within the Canterbury/Waitaha community. RPS needs to state a timeframe as a key environmental bottom line.</p> <p>We note that there has been some constructive discussion between the Mid-Canterbury Vision Group, AEC and ECan and we would support ongoing dialogue to work towards closer agreement on timeframes and other unresolved elements of the Vision</p> <p>This is a critical issue for wellbeing of the community at every level and needs to be developed in a manner that reflects community views.</p>
<p>IM-O5 – Built environments (2)(L)</p>	<p>There is no policy or method to directly give effect to the requirements in IM-O5(2)(L). RPS will need these added to give effect to it.</p>	<p>It refers to urban and rural residential development which is unnecessary and confusing as both of these kinds of development are urban development (e.g. Ashburton Residential D Zone).</p>

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	<p>Requires an exemption to IM-O5(2)(L) to allow for activities that meet the requirements of UFD P9 (similar to the exemption in UFD-P9(1)(j)).</p> <p>Allow the use of rural residential development strategies as a spatial planning tool in IM-O5(2)(L) to be consistent with UFD-P8.</p> <p>Note the resourcing requirements for Ashburton District Council to prepare an FDS or SGP prior to expansion of any urban area into any rural area. This means infrastructure will need to be planned for prior to any expansion into rural areas (but doesn't necessarily have to be rezoned as part of that exercise – it could be identified as 'future urban').</p> <p>Note that there may be pushback from the private sector on the requirement that they can only develop rural land for urban purposes if it has been previously identified by the Council for that purpose (in non-urban environments like Methven and Rakaia). This may place extra pressure on the Council to do forward planning for these areas, including infrastructure upgrades.</p>	<p>It prevents expansion unless identified in <i>future development strategies</i> (FDS) or <i>strategic growth plans</i> (SGP) or “zoned in District Plans” as suitable for urban development. This does not make sense to us as it wouldn't be expansion of an urban area if it is already “zoned for urban development”. We propose you replace this reference with 'deferred zoning' in District Plans, if it needs to cover off this scenario.</p> <p>If IM-O5(2)(L) is meant to apply to subdivision and land use then the language used will need to be amended because the definitions of urban area, rural residential development, and rural lifestyle generally only capture zoned areas rather than individual developments.</p> <p>Note the comments in UFD-P9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because IM-O5(2)(L) takes precedence over UFD-P9, urban environments (e.g. Ashburton) cannot expand unless there is an FDS or SGP in place for the area being expanded (despite the intent in UFD-P9 to allow for unplanned development subject to criteria). • Further, the requirements in the objective and UFD-P9 mean that <u>non-urban environments</u> (e.g. Methven) cannot expand unless there is an FDS or SGP in place for the area being expanded.
FMU-09	Amend as follows: “(4) <i>Primary contact sites are suitable for swimming and recreation, with</i>	We consider that “Pristine’ is an unrealistic (and undefined) target, particularly as it is not clear what

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	<p><i>freshwater resources within the catchment being used where appropriate to ensure primary contact sites are suitable for public access.”</i></p> <p>Amend as follows: “(6)(a)(iii): <i>Land use practices and compositions reflect the sensitive nature of the catchment and support healthy waterbodies.”</i></p> <p>Add a new clause (iv) to the end of 6(c): <i>(iv) Lake Hood is recognised and provided for as a significant community waterbody within the catchment. Any water taken from the Hakatere River to supplement Lake Hood may be exempt from any water quantity or allocation restrictions while having regard to the protection of resilient ecosystem function, mauri, and coastal processes.”</i></p>	<p>waterbodies this refers to, so our suggestion is to change this to ‘healthy. as we understand there is guidance to measure and determine health</p> <p>Also, should we also add something into the O Tu Wharekai catchment section about protecting (or providing for) existing land use, such as the hut settlement?</p> <p>We also propose a Lake Hood specific clause in the Hakatere section.</p>
AIR – AIR pages 49-50		
AIR – P3 Ambient Air Quality	Application of PM2.5 standard. This is an increase in the standard in the current RPS which focuses on PM10	Question around application of PM2.5 standards given this is not the current minimum standard in the National Environmental Standard for Air Quality
AIR – P4 Localised impacts of discharges to air	e. avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects, not specified in AIR-P4.2 and AIR-P4.3. above from air discharges.	It is unclear what is being referred to in this clause (AIR – P4.2 and AIR P4.3)
COASTAL ENVIRONMENT – CE pages 51-55		
CE–P7 – Walking and vehicle access	Consider adding “habitats of .. and significant indigenous species” to CE-P7(1a) for the sake of coastal habitats like the Ashburton and Rakaia River Mouth	Some hapua harbours indigenous species which may not be threatened species but provides a good breeding ground for other species to thrive or achieve sea access.

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	i. to protect threatened indigenous species and habitats of significant biodiversity.	
LAND AND FRESHWATER – LF pages 56-60		
LF – FW – P3 Land Use suitability	Consider including a reference to Carbon Forestry.	Carbon Forestry is now included in the NES-CF, not only forestry that is to be harvested. The RPS should include references to the impacts of Carbon Forestry and the potential impacts on the land.
LF – FW – P4 – Water quantity	Rewrite LF-FW-P4 to align with the six TMOTW principles (or the reviewed NPS-FM when approved by Government in its review of national direction), the Vision on page 7, and the Mid-Canterbury Vision.	P4 1a reflects the Te Mana o Te Wai (TMOTW) priorities, which the Government has stated its intention to remove from the NPSFM. This is inconsistent with Government direction and the vision on page 7. It also does not align well with the clearest existing statement of Ashburton community priorities for freshwater, stated in the Mid-Canterbury Vision.
LF-FW-P4 – Water Quantity 1 c.	We propose an exception to 1.c. where additional non-consumptive allocation, or repurposing/ transferring existing consumptive allocations within the existing environment are used to promote wider environmental benefits.	<p>LF-PW-P4 1 c. requires Environment Canterbury to avoid additional allocation in areas where flow and allocation regimes are exceeded. Based on the <i>King Salmon</i> decision, this is effectively a ban and does not seem to take into account where there should be exceptions, for example for non-consumptive takes in an overallocated catchment which may promote wider environmental benefits.</p> <p>There is an existing water quality issue with Lake Hood, which is prone to algal blooms in warmer temperatures, partly due to a lack of flow. Local stakeholders have discussed avenues for enabling more water to pass from the Hakatere River through Lake Hood as a countermeasure to address algal blooms, including a non-consumptive take application or re-purposing allocations from existing consents. These options will</p>

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		have positive environmental benefits for water quality and freshwater habitat, as well as recreational values and should not be prohibited under the RPS.
LF-FW-P5	Rewrite LF-FW-P5 to align with the six TMOTW principles, (or the reviewed NPS-FM when approved by Government in its review of national direction), the Vision on page 7, and the Mid-Canterbury Vision.	This Policy allows for freshwater storage where it supports land uses that transition away from dairy. Given the feedback at the Ashburton public consultation supporting water storage as essential for economic wellbeing and all land uses, this Policy is inconsistent with the views of this community and the Vision on page 7 of the draft CRPS.
LF-FW-P6	No change proposed	This provision is new to the RPS and introduces the third leg of the “health water” stool – Freshwater habitat – alongside the existing legs of water quality and water quantity. This is consistent with the Vision on page 7 and the Mid-Canterbury vision. We support this change.
LF-RL-P1 – Development in rural land areas	Ensure that this policy reads coherently and is consistent with the Natural Hazards Chapter. Give consideration to clearer definition of unacceptable risk.	<p>Uncertainty about how “unacceptable natural hazard risk” is to be defined and measured, and what criteria will need to be considered.</p> <p>For example, will insurance changes trigger different levels of unacceptable risk?</p>
LF-RL-P1(c) – Development in rural land areas	<p>Delete reference to rural residential development from this policy.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Clarify in the rural residential development definition that it does not include residential zones (which are captured by 'urban areas').</p> <p>Consider whether it is appropriate to expand the definition of rural residential development to</p>	Rural residential development is not a rural land use. Rural residential development definition only applies areas zoned for that purpose, so this policy doesn’t make sense requiring rural residential zones to be located in rural residential zones. Based on the definitions, this policy doesn’t apply to subdivision or land use. Only rezonings, which seems redundant if it is covered in UFD section.

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	<p>capture low density 'subdivision' and 'land use' within rural zones.</p> <p>Doublecheck whether reference to UFD-P6 should be a reference to UFD-P8.</p>	<p>Note the policy reference to UFD – P6 - Housing choice and affordability. Does this need correction to UFD – P8 – Rural lifestyle and rural residential development requirements?</p>
<p>LF-RL-P3 – Land use suitability</p>	<p>Improve clarity of direction in the policy and methods.</p> <p>Provide evidence on the constraints that ECAN are concerned about in the rural parts of Ashburton District to support this policy.</p> <p>Note the resourcing requirements for ADC in spatial planning rural areas.</p> <p>Note the economic impacts for the rural sector if parts of the rural district are deemed unsuitable for certain productive land uses.</p>	<p>(b) the language ‘considering’ is not clear enough what it is directing authorities to do in their respective plans.</p> <p>Methods need to be clearer on what TAs requirement is in identifying constraints and opportunities, and in reflecting this in the District Plan. Do TAs need to map water quality constraint areas?</p> <p>Question whether the benefits of going through a spatial planning exercise for the rural parts of Ashburton District is outweighed by the benefits for District/Regional Plans and efficient consenting (including opportunities for rural industry).</p> <p>Note that most of Ashburton District is Highly Productive Land which places restrictions on types of land use anyway.</p>
<p>LR-RL-P3 (1a)</p>	<p>vi. greenhouse gas emission reduction targets should restate national targets.</p>	<p>Needs to be specific on the desired measurable outcome for greenhouse gas. Should restate national targets.</p>
<p>LF-RL-P4 – Highly productive land</p>	<p>Council officers still reviewing the detailed mapping and methodology. There may be issues that arise given that Ashburton, Tinwald and Lake Hood are largely surrounded by HPL. We may need some pathway or pathways to enable sufficient land for future residential expansion. No change proposed, unless where required to ensure a pathway is available for the expansion of</p>	<p>Council has traditionally been a strong advocate for the protection of highly productive land. Officers believe the proposal is generally appropriate.</p> <p>Much of Ashburton District is categorised as LUC 2 or 3 including the areas around existing urban environments (Ashburton) and non-urban environments (Methven and Rakaia etc).</p>

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
	townships in Ashburton District. (Noting that most townships in the District are surrounded by HPL and there is a duty for Tier 3 communities to have sufficient capacity for development.).	Ensure there is a pathway for the urban expansion of these towns if identified as suitable in an FDS or SGP. Or ensure there is some land around the towns to not be zoned HPL to allow for consolidated expansion of those townships (recognising that some urban growth will be required to meet housing and business needs).
LF – Land and Freshwater – Principal Reasons	Correct spelling errors	Freshwater paragraph 3, 3 rd line: “Cantebury” should read “Canterbury/Waitaha”. Land paragraph 1, second line: “welling” should read “wellbeing”
ECOSYSTEMS AND INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY – ECO pages 61-64		
Statement of Local Authority Responsibilities for Indigenous Biodiversity	Support the proposed wording. Support the intention of Regional Council over time taking on the responsibility for regulating indigenous biodiversity in beds of waterways and the margins.	<p>Support the allocation of responsibilities between Regional and Territorial Authorities for managing effects on indigenous biodiversity. This largely reflects the law as it stands.</p> <p>The shift to Regional Councils of managing effects on indigenous biodiversity within the braided river overlay and within 30m of the bed of rivers or wetlands is supported. These areas are likely affected by some of the same processes as within the bed of the rivers/wetlands, so will be more efficient for reports/assessments to consider these as one environment and for one local authority to be responsible (where not mapped or controlled by a rule in the District Plan).</p> <p>Where these areas are included in a District Plan, then joint management is appropriate. This provision provides greater clarity than the operative RPS.</p>

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
ECO – P1 - 1 f	Delete the word “new” from policy ECO – P1 – 1. f.	We support action to reduce infestation from all invasive species, including new and existing species.
ECO-M5	Support ECO-M5 proposed wording	Support the wording in method ECO-M5 allowing Local Authorities to 'consider' any projects or funding that may be necessary to give effect to the relevant policies. This does not 'require' funding to be allocated and allows consideration and decision making at a local level.
ECO-P8 – Targets for increasing indigenous vegetation cover	<p>Note concerns that the urban environment target is basically unachievable through planning documents and processes. This will require a substantial retrofit of indigenous biodiversity into urban environments (namely Ashburton) via the Biodiversity Strategy in addition to District plan requirements for new development.</p> <p>Urban environment target: Note that in Ashburton District this applies to Ashburton township. This has potentially sizeable implications for land allocation, finances and resourcing.</p> <p>Non-urban environment target: This should be set based on <u>TA District</u> boundary rather than ecological District. This will be clearer for TAs to determine who has responsibility for what.</p>	<p>Draft policy requires at least 10% indigenous vegetation coverage target for urban environments. This is consistent with the National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) policy 3.22.</p> <p>While we support the objective of increasing indigenous vegetation cover, we note advice from ECan staff based on a Landcare assessment that none of the Canterbury/Waitaha urban areas achieve 1% coverage. Given that the assessment methodology requires areas of at least 1Ha, this target is unachievable under that measurement methodology without a significant “retrofit” of indigenous biodiversity in urban environments.</p> <p>This is not a matter that ECan or TAs can easily address.</p> <p>We note there is no proposal for Government to review these provisions in the NPSIB as those reforms are restricted to significant natural areas.</p>
ECO-P8 – Targets for increasing indigenous vegetation cover	Identify or develop a robust methodology that is fit for purpose.	Methodology applied in Landcare Research assessment is not fit for purpose as sustainable

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		pockets of indigenous biodiversity do not require a minimum area of 1Ha.
ECO P3	Consider how this will be assessed and applied. Consider the potential impacts and barriers this may create for lighting and infrastructure.	Highly mobile fauna provisions invite questions about how to assess the mobility. We understand the objective is protect habitats and routes but this could be a controversial issue for lighting and infrastructure in new places.
ECO-P3	Change the title of P3 to “Maintain and Restore” to be consistent with the NPS-IB wording and reflect 1c policy.	Maintain and restore are used separately in ecology. You can restore a degraded biodiversity, and then keep maintaining it to ensure it does not degrade again.
ECO M4	Method is supported.	Council supports this method, noting it has already expressed commitment to the Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan.
ECO-M5	Support ECO-M5 proposed wording	Support the wording in method ECO-M5 allowing Local Authorities to 'consider' any projects or funding that may be necessary to give effect to the relevant policies. This does not 'require' funding to be allocated and allows consideration and decision making at a local level.
ECO – M7	Is ECan confident about the level of resource requirement embodied in “will” in this Method? If so, no change required. If not, it should consider softening to “would”.	ECO – M7 is a “will” (like ECO – M1, M2, M3 and M8) not a “should” (like M4, M5). Many councils are stretched to meet their statutory obligations within available resources without committing to work over and above those obligations. If local Communities includes territorial authorities, then Council would signal that it may not have the resources to support every proposed initiative in the CRPS.
ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT – EIT pages 66-71		

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
EIT-INF-P3	Include established community-scale irrigation and the Rangitata Diversion race within the definition of regionally significant infrastructure.	As noted previously, established community scale irrigation and the RDR need to be included within the definition of regionally significant infrastructure. With that change, EIT-INF-P3 is acceptable.
EIT-INF-P5	<p>Include established community-scale irrigation and the Rangitata Diversion race within the definition of regionally significant infrastructure.</p> <p>Replace the words “lawfully established” with “new” in EIT-INF-P5 1.</p> <p>Make the Policy more enabling of large-scale water storage, noting the economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits.</p>	<p>As noted previously, established community scale irrigation and the RDR need to be included within the definition of regionally significant infrastructure. We do not understand why a lower level of significance is now being applied to existing core economic infrastructure. As it stands, the definition has the potential to make renewal of consenting more expensive and/or irrigation systems less reliable. This would cause significant economic harm. This is another example of where we feel the RPS has missed the mark on providing for economic well-being, especially for agriculture.</p> <p>In terms of new water storage infrastructure, the policy needs to be more enabling of pan-community scale infrastructure.</p>
EIT-INF-P6	<p>Rewrite this policy to confirm that development opportunities for housing on existing Residential C and D zoned land unreticulated for sewer is grandfathered into the RPS. This land has a value based on its lawfully allowed use and the expectations of landowners – this provision would pull the rug out without reasonable exceptions.</p> <p>The policy could also be reworded to require reticulation in Greater Christchurch and apply an effects test outside of Greater Christchurch.</p> <p>Clarify whether holding tanks are considered on-site wastewater systems.</p>	<p>Council has in-fill capacity on Residential C-zoned land within existing unreticulated for sewer rural towns (e.g. Barrhill, Chertsey, Fairton, Hakatere, Hinds, Mayfield and Mt Somers). Policy EITR-INF-P6 effectively bans housing on this land.</p> <p>This is at odds with objectives in terms of good urban form, amongst other matters.</p> <p>The Council also has in-fill capacity on Residential D-zoned land on the fringes of Ashburton and to a lesser extent Methven and Rakaia. These areas are currently unreticulated for sewer. The policy would either require reticulation to be installed at a substantial cost,</p>

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
	<p>Introduce a separate policy direction for new urban development, including consideration of on-site disposal for un-reticulated (sewer) townships where effects can be managed.</p> <p>Confirm the detail of the proposal to grand-father the use of on-site wastewater treatment systems for land already zoned for it.</p>	<p>undeveloped areas to be rezoned to Rural, or (the perhaps unintended consequence of) a proliferation of black water holding tanks and grey water systems.</p> <p>Are holding tanks considered on-site wastewater systems? <i>We understand they are not but recognise there are serious limitations with holding tanks and with on-site wastewater systems more generally.</i></p> <p>Cost of upgrade of on-site wastewater systems is high and maintenance is dangerous. Holding tanks may simply shift non-compliance to smaller WWTP facilities that can't manage the volumes.</p> <p>The policy is clear but not effects-based enough.</p> <p>During discussion with Ecan Officers we understood that these provisions may be grand-fathered to enable on-site wastewater treatment systems to be used on sections up to 1,000m² on land already zoned for that purpose. Please confirm that our understanding is correct.</p> <p>Requiring reticulated servicing for new urban development is more achievable if it is an expansion of an existing reticulated township and it is planned and funded.</p> <p>However, it would prevent urban expansion of unreticulated rural towns where reticulation provision is unviable. This may limit housing options for those communities including rural workers. Alternatively, it may lead to a proliferation of black water holding tanks</p>

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
		and greywater systems in these locations if they are able to satisfy the urban growth objectives.
HAZARDS AND RISKS – HAZ pages 72-76		
HAZ-NH-P2 – Flooding risk	<p>We see benefit in generating an informed community debate about the risks and costs of preparedness for a 500-year ARI event.</p> <p>As a policy decision, this matter is closely linked to the community’s appetite for risk.</p> <p>Economic analysis is required to understand the costs and benefits of higher stop banks compared with the costs/benefits of higher building standards. It is also required to understand the costs and benefits of each individually with the two in tandem. For example, does the cost: benefit of doing both exceed the cost: benefit of doing either one? This is essential information for an informed debate.</p> <p>Pending an informed debate, one option is to consider rewriting the Policy and continue to frame it on a 200-year ARI flood scenario.</p> <p>Another option is to improve stop bank infrastructure to a level that would respond to a 1 in 500 ARI Event.</p> <p>A third option, which would also support an informed community debate, is to publish 1-in 500 year flood maps, including areas that would/ would not be safe egress routes.</p>	<p>There is general support for acknowledging and acting on the risks arising from changing climate. There is no doubt that the risk of a 500-year ARI flood event is growing under a changing climate.</p> <p>The inclusion of policies directly referencing the 500-year ARI flood scenario is a significant change from the current RPS. It raises questions about the costs of establishing higher standards for new infrastructure and also raises questions about existing flood protection infrastructure and the impact on development.</p> <p>We understand our stop banks are mostly constructed at maximum to a 200-year ARI. This policy as drafted would seem to affect significant parts of Ashburton, most of Waimakariri, Kaiapoi, Rangiora, Timaru and Christchurch.</p> <p>Noting that increasing building standards also increases costs, while affording no additional protection to existing homes, there is a need for economic analysis of the costs and benefits of higher stop banks and the costs/benefits of higher building standards.</p> <p>There is concern that the policy as drafted is a catchall dealing with a nuanced subject. It could discourage urban development by making this more difficult and</p>

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
		<p>will certainly drive up the cost of building. Additionally, there are likely to be other as yet unforeseen consequences for developers and Councils implementing it.</p> <p>We note the definition of “egress route” in the Interpretation section. This defines routes according to distance, water depth and velocity. No two flooding events are identical and our experience of 1 in 500 ARI events is (thankfully) limited. This will invite a conservative approach to defining egress routes in practise, with increased costs for development – given that lives will be at stake.</p>
HAZ-NH-P6 – Wildfire risk	Confirm that the draft CRPS does not extinguish legal rights under the Climate Change Response Act 2002.	Policy HAZ-NH-P6 2. creates responsibilities for Council if it plants new significant forests. Council has the right under the Climate Change Response Act to plant new forests that offset pre-1990 forestry for which Council is entitled to carbon credits. Is this affected by the draft CRPS?
HAZ-NH-P7	<p>Remove the words “community-centred” from policy HAZ-NH-P7 1.c. and Method HAZ-M5.</p> <p>This method is a “will” where our understanding is that it ought to be a “should”. In either case, Council is party to working on this via the Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan.</p>	This policy refers to the need for council-facilitated climate adaptation planning. Policy 1.a. refers to “ <i>climate adaptation planning and processes</i> ” while Policy 1.c. and Method HAZ-M5 refer to “ <i>community-centred climate adaptation planning and processes</i> ”. The draft CRPS is silent on the distinction between These two kinds of planning and processes. We recognise that councils will need to engage with communities on climate adaptation planning as a matter of lawful decision-making under the Local Government Act 2002. The words “ <i>community-centred</i> ” are not required.
HAZ-NH-P10	Reconsider the inclusion of drought within the Natural Hazards Chapter.	Drought is a natural hazard in Canterbury/Waitaha that can have significant effects on economic and social

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
NB – There is no HAZ-NH-P10 in the draft CRPS - this is entirely our point.		wellbeing and biodiversity. It is not addressed in the Natural Hazards Chapter. There is no doubt that the risk of more severe drought is growing under a changing climate.
HAZ-CL-P1 – Managing contaminated land	<p>Rewrite HAZ-CL-P1 d. to avoid disproportionate costs from activities that involve no physical works, or where environmental effects will be minimal or nil.</p> <p>For example, the policy could require an effects assessment, and for activities that are likely to have an ongoing adverse effect on the environment, then the priority is remediation, before management of the effects.</p> <p>Given that P1 already requires effects on human health to be managed in accordance with the NES, it is assumed that P1 d. applies to any remaining environmental effects e.g. effects on flora/fauna or cultural effects? Does P1 d. only apply if the activity is disturbing the soil?</p> <p>What does reasonably practicable mean?</p> <p>Clarify the methods to achieve this policy? E.g. funding/regulation/advocacy.</p>	<p>HAZ-CL-P1 d. requires decontamination of contaminated sites as the first priority except where not reasonably practicable, regardless of the effects on the environment.</p> <p>We understand that the NES for Contaminated land would not require remediation where the soil is not disturbed.</p> <p>If such remediation were required in all circumstances this would raise significant additional cost for developers, a cost that would be particularly disproportionate when no physical work is being done on site, or effects on the environment will be minimal or nil. For example, Council recently received a subdivision proposal for a boundary adjustment between two pieces of land. One is a contaminated site. The purpose was to enable right of way to an uncontaminated site, Remediation for a boundary adjustment strikes us as a disproportionate cost.</p>
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL VALUES – HCV pages 77-79		
HCV-P1 to 6	Reduce the number of policies.	The need to identify and protect historic heritage from inappropriate use, development, and subdivision is important. The policies are detailed and appear more appropriate for a district plan, and do not reflect the high-level nature of a regional policy statement.

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
HCV-P2	Remove the words ‘social’, ‘spiritual’, ‘traditional’ ‘contextual’ and ‘aesthetic’	The inclusion of these terms are not consistent with the definition included in section 2 of the RMA and the National Planning Standards. Removing these words promotes consistency and provides clarity to plan users.
NATURAL FEATURES AND LANDSCAPES – NFL pages 80-81		
NFL-P1-4	Consider including language around ‘unique and sensitive environments’.	The NES-CF provides direction (Clause 6(3)) that rules in plans may be more stringent in relation where it relates to ‘unique and sensitive environments’. Policies included for Natural Character may need to consider identifying and protecting landscapes that are notable but not outstanding.
NFL-P2 – Protecting outstanding natural features and landscapes	Consider appropriateness of current approach that applies NZ CPS direction to natural feature and landscapes outside of the coastal environment.	This policy has strong direction to ‘avoid’ adverse effects on natural landscapes (applies in coastal environment and outside). May prevent appropriate development e.g. appropriately designed infrastructure?
NATURAL CHARACTER – NATC pages 82-83		
NFL – General	Clarify the reason for emphasis on coastal and water body landscapes.	The Natural Features and Landscapes chapter focuses on the coastal environment (per the NPS – Coastal) and landscapes near waterbodies. Inland landscapes appear to be a minor consideration. What is the reason for this?
NFL – P4 Wilding conifers	Define “buffer zone” mentioned here for consistency across the region and for District plan with no provision for buffer from ONL when considering wilding conifers and afforestation proposals.	Buffer zone – allowing activities in front of outstanding character – we don’t have them in our District Plan

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
	For consistency, NES-CF provides 10 m setbacks from SNA and outstanding freshwater body, and 30 m of the coastal marine area for managing wilding risks.	
NFL – P1, P2 & P3.	Amend policies to include appropriate references to indigenous biodiversity. The role of IB in outstanding natural features and landscapes is mentioned repeatedly in Appendix 8.	<p>We note no references to biodiversity in the Chapter dedicated to Natural Features and landscapes. This seems a notable omission from an integrated management perspective.</p> <p>We support the reference to dark sky values and consider that indigenous biodiversity values are arguably more important to the quality of natural features and landscapes.</p>
URBAN FORM AND DEVELOPMENT – UFD pages 84-90		
Definition of ‘rural residential development’. (Not defined in NPS, or NPS UD).	<p>Delete this definition and any reference to the term or clarify in the definition that it does not include residential zones (which are captured by ‘urban areas’).</p> <p>Consider whether it is appropriate to expand the definition to capture low density ‘subdivision’ and ‘land use’ within rural zones.</p>	<p>The definition of rural residential development seems to overlap with the definition of urban areas which causes issues with the associated provisions.</p> <p>It also seems to only apply to areas ‘zoned’ or with a prevalence of low-density residential development. It doesn’t seem to capture standalone undersize subdivision or residential density in rural zones.</p>
UFD – P3 – Urban growth and development requirements (including nexus with EIT -INF-P6	See earlier feedback on EIT-INF-P6	Given the wastewater servicing requirements in infrastructure section, any planning for urban growth will need to plan and budget for reticulated services. Is this a major barrier to urban expansion and ability to provide housing and business capacity? Likely to do so in un-serviced rural towns.

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
		Will also depend on Government changes to how services are funded, and any changes to local government financing e.g. GST sharing.
UFD-P3 – Urban growth	<p>Consider including the requirements of IM-O5(2)(L) in UFD-P3. (It may be more appropriate to regulate this at the policy level rather than the objective level, or at least include a policy that gives effect to the objective).</p> <p>Consider appropriate wording to cover the requirements for rezoning of new areas, <u>and</u> the requirements for development within those areas to be in accordance with the FDS/SGP.</p>	<p>There is no policy to give effect to IM-O5(2)(L). There is also nothing to require future urban areas on rural land to develop in accordance with the SGP or FDS (or RRDS) prepared under IM-O5(2)(L) (noting that areas enabled under UFD-P9 are exempt).</p> <p>Is UFD-P3 intended to provide a pathway for unplanned/out of sequence urban development outside of urban environments? It doesn't provide this as drafted.</p> <p>UFD-P3 may be in conflict with the infrastructure requirements. UFD-P3 seeking consolidation of urban development in and around urban areas. But, 4ha minimum site size for on-site wastewater doesn't allow development of some towns.</p>
UFD-P6 – Housing choice and affordability & UFD-M8	<p>Council officers note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the resourcing requirement for Ashburton District Council to identify/monitor current and future housing (choice) demand and need; and • the resourcing and financial implications for Council in setting targets for increasing the supply of social and affordable housing. • the requirement to enable diversity of housing options including options for multi-generational living. • the increased density required to be enabled in the District Plan through mixed use 	<p>The policy requires the Council to set targets for increasing the supply of social and affordable housing. This has broader repercussions on local government decision making, spending and priorities.</p> <p>Social and affordable housing are different things and it is unwise to conflate them. Social housing is an area many Councils are involved in. Affordable housing is a market responsibility that local government may be able to support.</p> <p>NPS-UD promotes choice to remove barriers – this goes one step further – setting targets for INCREASING social</p>

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
	<p>developments, apartments, town houses and terraced housing.</p> <p>These requirements are above and beyond the requirements of the NPS-UD. Should be discretionary not mandatory in the RPS or removed altogether?.</p>	<p>and affordable housing. Social housing not in the NPS-UD.</p>
UFD-P7 – Climate resilient urban areas	<p>In UFD-P7(1)I replace ‘requiring’ with ‘encouraging’.</p>	<p>Requiring the efficient use of water and energy in buildings and infrastructure (e.g. water storage) is not feasible for all development.</p>
UFD--8 - Rural lifestyle and rural residential development requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest removing rural residential development from UFD-P8(1) and relying on UFD-P3 to manage all urban development. • If the infrastructure 4ha min allotment changes, then there may need a tailored policy for servicing in rural residential zones to allow for onsite wastewater disposal in accordance with that policy. 	<p>Rural Residential Development (i.e. Res D Zone in Ashburton) is urban development, which is already managed through UFD-P3 and UFD-P1, and IM-O5.</p> <p>Rural Residential Development definition only applies to areas zoned for low density residential. This means UFD-P8 only applies to new rezonings, not resource consents.</p> <p>It is confusing to add another set of criteria for low density urban development and adds contradictions with the other policies e.g. UFD-P3.</p> <p>UFD-P8 1. requires new rezonings to be first identified in a future development strategy, strategic growth plan, or rural residential development strategy.</p> <p>It doesn’t make sense to require the low density residential to be adjacent to existing or planned urban areas when UFD P8.1 already requires it to be located within a planned urban area (using a spatial planning tool).</p>

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
		<p>UFD-P3 already requires well-functioning urban environment (2)(b)(a) and for the urban expansion to be attached to existing urban areas.</p> <p>In regards to servicing, the Infrastructure section already requires rural residential development (and likely rural lifestyle zones too) to be serviced by reticulated servicing (as the allotments would be less than 4ha).</p> <p>Inconsistency with IM O5(2)(L) which doesn't allow for the use of rural residential development strategies as a spatial planning tool.</p>
<p>UFD-P9 - Responsive planning for unanticipated and out of sequence development</p>	<p>Allow for private plan changes in areas not planned for growth subject to a set of criteria (provide a pathway for unplanned expansion of all urban areas – not just <u>urban environments</u>).</p> <p>Provide consistency with objective IM-O5-2L.</p>	<p>UFD – P9 – 1. c. is a confusing read and could benefit from some careful rewriting.</p> <p>UFD-P9 only applies in an urban environment, which on one interpretation excludes Methven, Rakaia, and smaller rural towns.</p> <p>This means the policy only allows for private plan changes (outside of planned urban areas) on the periphery of Ashburton. (For places like Methven, Amberley and Waimate it wouldn't allow for any unplanned rezoning/private plan changes since these townships are too small to be an urban environment). This doesn't allow for responsive planning in these towns – areas would have to be identified in a strategic planning process first.</p> <p>This may inhibit the growth of these towns, e.g. existing industrial activities on the periphery of town couldn't expand into rural areas via private plan change unless the TA has done the strategic planning first.</p>

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
		<p>Due to IM-O5(2)(L) there is a conflict with UFD P9. IM-O5(2)(L) would prevent any urban expansion into rural areas unless it is included in a strategic growth plan or future development strategy, regardless of compliance with UFD P9. The objective would presumably prevail over the policy.</p> <p>UFD-P9(1)(j) has an exemption from the requirement to "be in accordance with an adopted future development strategy or strategic growth plan...requirements of UFD-P3". There is no such requirement in UFD-P3. (This requirement is in IM O5(2)(L)).</p>
UFD-P11 – Approach to Maori Land	Clarify the implications of the definition of Maori land in policy UFD-P11	<p>This Policy contains a two-part definition of Māori land for the purpose of the draft CRPS. Part a. is <i>“land in the ownership of descendants as confirmed through the Ngai Tahu Whakapapa Unit;</i></p> <p>It is not clear whether this aligns with the definition in Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 which defines Maori land as Maori customary land and Maori freehold land. Does the draft CRPS definition include fee simple land owned by Ngai Tahu descendants?</p>
UFD-M3 – Strategic planning	There should be a method that gives effect to IM-O5(2)(L) for Tier 2 and 3 Councils i.e. Territorial authorities will: prepare strategic growth plans or future development strategies (or rural residential development strategies) prior to any urban expansion into Rural areas (unless provided for under UFD-P9).	<p>UFD-M3(2) is optional but recommended for Tier 2 and 3 Councils. This is inconsistent with Objective IM-O5(2)(L) which requires all councils to do strategic planning processes prior to rezoning rural land. There is no policy or method that directly gives effect to Objective IM-O5(2)(L) for Tier 2 and 3 Councils.</p> <p>Not sure UFD-M3(1) is consistent with the NPS UD requirements for Tier 2 and 3 Councils. Think Tier 2 and</p>

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
	Note the resourcing requirements for Ashburton District Council in assessing demand for housing and business land and undertaking strategic planning processes.	3 need to meet the requirements of UFD-M3(1) under the NPS UD, but HBCA are optional.
UFD-M7 – Structure plans and outline development plans	<p>Note the requirement for Ashburton District Council to prepare or require structure plans or ODPs for all future urban areas and other large-scale development. May have additional resourcing requirements.</p> <p>Suggest some guidance on minimum information required in a structure plan or ODP.</p>	Operative RPS Chapter 6 provisions set out the minimum information requirements for ODPs which can assist those preparing a plan change/resource consent.
UFD-M8	See earlier comment under UFD-P6	
Anticipated Environmental Results	<p>Suggest separating out the outcomes for Tier 1 and Tiers 2 & 3:</p> <p>For Tier 1 - Urban growth and development occurs in accordance with a strategic growth plan or a future development strategy (or a rural residential development strategy).</p> <p>For Tiers 2 and 3 - Urban <u>expansion into Rural areas</u> occurs in accordance with a strategic growth plan or a future development strategy (or rural residential development strategy).</p>	<p>The anticipated environmental result doesn't align with UFD-M3 and IM-O5(2)(L) in regard to Tier 2 and 3 Councils. Tiers 2 and 3 are not required to ensure urban growth and development occurs in accordance with a SGP or FDS. Only urban expansion into <u>Rural areas</u> is required to be preceded by a SGP or FDS, and there is currently no requirement for the development to be in accordance with it.</p> <p>Urban growth and development within <u>existing urban areas</u> of Tier 2 and 3 Councils is not required to be preceded by a SGP or FDS.</p>
PART 4 – EVALUATION AND MONITORING page 91		
No comments		
PART 5 – APPENDICES AND MAPS pages 92-189		

Draft RPS Provision	Suggested change(s)	Reason(s) for proposed change(s)
Appendix 1 – Part 3 – Specified Highly Mobile Fauna in Canterbury/Waitaha	This list and any associated map of the flight routes need to be vetted with the appropriate bodies before inclusion into the RPS.	How did ECan develop this list? Our understanding is that the NPS-IB requires consultation with territorial authorities.
Appendix 2 PART 2 - CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING NEW OUTSTANDING WATER BODIES (OWB)	We suggest increasing the criteria to at least 4 or more criteria to be qualified as an OWB.	Using one or more criteria listed for determining an OWB will see all the water bodies in the region added to the list, limiting its use and access by the community.

11. Naming of Road – Strowan Fields

Author *Ian Hyde, District Planning Manager*
Group manager *Jane Donaldson, Group Manager Compliance and Development*

Summary

- The purpose of this report is to rename a road to vest in Council under subdivision SUB23/0040. This relates to a subdivision to create a multi-stage residential development off Trevors Road, which is also included as a Structure Plan area in the Ashburton District Plan.
- The name Buxton Place was confirmed in a Council meeting on 26 June 2024.
- However another road within a previous stage of the development was adopted previously by Council as Buxton Street, and this was not picked up when the previous report was written.
- Both the developer and staff have sought that Buxton Place be renamed in order to minimise confusion.
- A plan identifying the road to be named within this application (and also showing Buxton Street) is included as [Appendix 1](#) to this report.
- As required in the Naming Policy, the applicant has provided three name options with the names as follows. They have not provided a preference within the options proposed:
Road (Access from Nelson Street) options proposed are: *Abbott Place, Farnham Place, Marshalls Place*
- The justification for the names proposed by the applicant is that they are historic names of farms/landscapes/personalities in the area. An extract from the naming application which explains the relevance of the names is attached as [Appendix 2](#).

The names have been checked against the Council’s adopted Naming Policy and the Australian/ New Zealand Addressing Standard.

Recommendation

- **That** the road to vest in Council as part of Subdivision SUB23/0040 within the subdivision known as Strowan Fields accessed from Nelson Street be renamed Marshalls Place.

Attachment

Appendix 1 Road naming application plan.

Appendix 2 Applicant's explanation of names.

Background

The current situation

1. The area in question forms part of a wider development contained within the Trevors Road Outline Development Plan for residential development contained within the Ashburton District Plan.
2. There is a requirement for the applicant to supply proposed names as part of the approval of conditions associated with their subdivision application progression.
3. Officers concluded that the following name would be appropriate and recommend this to Council. The applicant accepted the following recommendation.
 - Marshalls Place
4. It is considered that the preferred name demonstrates a suitable relationship to their environment as expected within the Council's naming policy. Suffixes have been checked with the protocols within the Naming Standards and are acceptable.

Options analysis

Option One - Do nothing

5. This is not a practical option as keeping the existing name has the potential to result in confusion and or delay for emergency vehicles navigating in the area. The change would also bring the names into line with the Australia/New Zealand Addressing Standard.

Option Two - Name the roads – (Preferred option)

6. That the road to vest in Council as part of Subdivision SUB23/0040 within the subdivision known as Strowan Fields accessed from Nelson Street be renamed Marshalls Place.

Legal/policy implications

Legislation (Statutes & Regulations)

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

Council Strategies, Plans, Policies, Bylaws

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

Strategic alignment

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

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	X	None
Environmental	X	None
Cultural	✓	The appropriate naming of roads has benefit to the character of the area and the identity of the District
Social	✓	The naming by the developer acknowledges the history of the area.

Financial implications

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

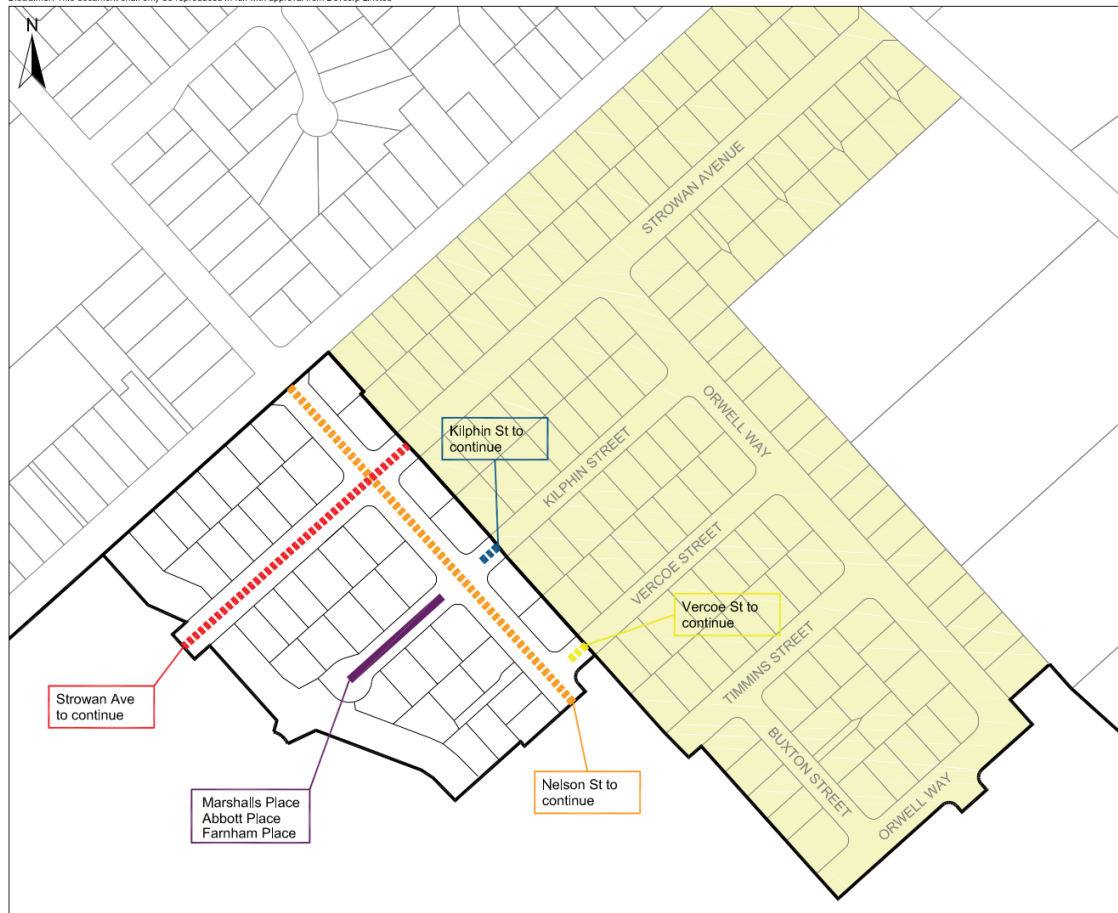
Significance and engagement assessment

8.

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	No
Level of significance	Low
Rationale for selecting level of significance	N/A
Level of engagement selected	Inform
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	The recommended option will not require any action to be taken. The applicant will be informed of Council's decision following the Council meeting.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Mark Low: Strategy & Policy Manager

Appendix 1 Subdivision Naming Plan

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Appendix 2 Applicant's justification of names

Abbott Place – A leading landscaper in the 1880's in Ashburton District

Farnham Place– Historical farmstead onsite

Marshall's Place – A creek which traverses this site

12. Naming of Roads – Village Green

Author *Ian Hyde, District Planning Manager*
Group manager *Jane Donaldson, Group Manager Compliance and Development*

Summary

- At an Environmental Services Committee meeting on 5 September 2019, the road name Springdale Avenue was adopted for the development at Lake Hood known as Village Green SUB17/0033.
- A change to the original design was approved via SUBA22/0003, and this road is now a cul de sac. The change has meant that the single road name is not appropriate as it implies that there is an unrestricted route from Village Green Drive to Huntingdon Avenue which is likely to cause confusion to visitors and emergency vehicles.
- The proposed solution is to change the suffix for the section from Village Green Drive to the cul de sac head to Springdale Close.
- The change also means that the remainder of the road leading to Huntingdon Avenue must be renamed.
- The applicant has provided three name options for the road, as follows:
Road 1 (vested road from Huntingdon Avenue) options proposed are: *Maranello Close, Skevington Close, Ross Chiaro Close*
- The justification for the names proposed by the applicants is to acknowledge the developers and local family heritage. An extract from the naming application which explains the relevance of the names is attached as Appendix 2.
- The names have been checked against the Council’s adopted Naming Policy and the Australian/ New Zealand Addressing Standard.

Recommendation

1. **That** the roads to vest in Council as part of Subdivision SUBA22/0003 within the subdivision known as Village Green accessed from Huntingdon Avenue be named Skevington Close, and Springdale Avenue be renamed Springdale Close.

Attachment

Appendix 1 Road naming application plan.
Appendix 2 Applicants’ explanation of names

Background

The current situation

1. There is a requirement for the roads previously named through Council resolution to be renamed as a result of changes to the development in order for them to be consistent with the requirements of the Australia/New Zealand Addressing Standard used by the Council.
2. The justification for the names proposed by the applicants are detailed in Appendix 2

Preferred Names

Road 1 - Skevington Close

Road 2 – Springdale Close

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

Options analysis

Option One - Do nothing

4. This is not a practical option as the current names imply an unobstructed route from Village Green Drive to Huntingdon Avenue. This has the potential to result in confusion and or delay for emergency vehicles navigating in the area. The change would also bring the names into line with the Australia/New Zealand Addressing Standard.

Option Two - Name the road – (Recommended option)

5. That the roads to vest in Council as part of Subdivision SUBA22/0003 within the subdivision known as Village Green accessed from Huntingdon Avenue be named Skevington Close, and Springdale Avenue be renamed Springdale Close.

Legal/policy implications

Legislation (Statutes & Regulations)

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

Council Strategies, Plans, Policies, Bylaws

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

Strategic alignment

6. The recommendation relates to Council's community outcome of Social because of the following.

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	X	None
Environmental	✓	The proposed renaming will ensure safe navigation and limit confusion arising from the change in layout of the subdivision since the naming occurred.
Cultural	✓	The appropriate naming of roads has benefit to the character of the area and the identity of the District
Social	✓	The naming by the developer provides a link between them and the development for the future.

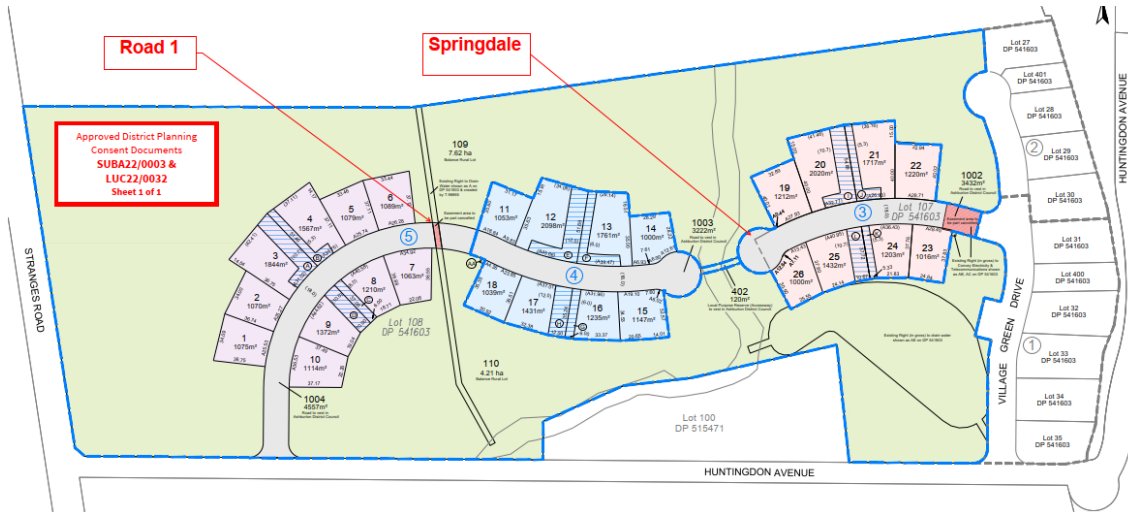
Financial implications

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

Significance and engagement assessment

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	No
Level of significance	Low
Rationale for selecting level of significance	N/A
Level of engagement selected	Inform
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	The recommended option will not require any action to be taken. The applicant will be informed of Council's decision following the Council meeting.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Mark Low: Strategy & Policy Manager

Appendix 1 Subdivision Naming Plan



Appendix 2 Applicants explanation of names

	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3
Road 1	Skevington Close – Developers surname	Maranello Close - Town in northern Italy that the developers have named their business after	Ross Chiaro Close – This particular shade of red that has a special significance to developer

13. Road Closure – Ashburton Car Club Gravel Bent Sprint Meeting

Author *Gabby Sloan; Applications Officer - Roading*
Activity Manager *Mark Chamberlain; Roading Manager*
Executive Team Member *Neil McCann; Group Manager – Infrastructure & Open Spaces*

Summary

- This report considers an application from the Ashburton Car Club for temporary road closures of sections of Le Bretons Road and Chertsey Road on Saturday, 14 September 2024 to hold the Gravel Bent Sprint Meeting.
- This report outlines the benefits and risks to be taken into consideration regarding whether to approve or decline the road closure.

Recommendation

- 1. That** Council permits the temporary closure of a portion of Le Bretons Road and Chertsey Road on Saturday, 14 September 2024 from 8:00 am to 5:30 pm to allow the Gravel Bent Sprint Meeting to be held.

Attachment

Appendix 1 Road closure diagram

Background

The proposal

1. The Ashburton Car Club has applied for a road closure to hold the Gravel Bent Sprint Meeting. The period of closure is from 8.00 am to 5:30 pm on Saturday, 14 September 2024.
2. The affected road sections are:
 - **Le Bretons Road** from Christys Road to Denshires Road
 - **Chertsey Road** from Le Bretons Road for 2km.
3. The event has been advertised with a period for objections to be submitted. No objections have been received with the objections period closing on Tuesday, 6 August 2024.
4. The required insurance and traffic management plan have been received.
5. This application must be considered by Council under clause 11(e) of the Tenth Schedule of the Local Government Act 1974, because New Zealand Motorsport, of which the Ashburton Car Club is a member, requires roads to be closed for motorsport events under the Local Government Act, as event participants may be under 18 years of age.
6. The Ashburton Car Club has run car racing events safely and successfully for over 18 years. Their events are well organised, and every risk and precaution is taken by the organisers to ensure that the highest levels of safety are maintained. Their events are highly supported by the local community and are a valued attraction to the district.
7. Council is not obliged to approve any road closures. Our practice has been to approve such requests, subject to being confident that the event organisers can manage the event safely, and that the road will be restored to pre-race condition.
8. Officers are satisfied that the Ashburton Car Club can meet these expectations, as they have repeatedly done so for many years. This event requires a detour, full detour signage will be in place and this event will be well advertised for these reasons.

Options analysis

Option one – Approve road closure (recommended option)

9. Our practice has been to approve such requests, subject to being confident that the event organisers can manage the event safely, and that the road will be restored to pre-race condition.
10. Ashburton Car Club has a strong record of safe and successful management of these events in the district for over 18 years.
11. The responsibility for risk-free operation lies with the organisers and all contingencies are covered in the conditions of closure.
12. The road condition will be inspected by Roading staff before and after the event. Staff are confident that the asset will be returned to its pre-existing condition after the event

<p>Advantages: Ashburton Car Club events are supported by the local community. They have been running without issue for many years.</p>	<p>Disadvantages: If an incident occurs this could prevent access to the road for a period of time.</p>
<p>Risks: Safety issues due to it being a motor vehicle event. Travel impact on residence, road users, spectators, and local businesses. The impact on the condition of the road. These risks are considered LOW overall as they can all be successfully managed.</p>	

Option two – Decline road closure

13. As per option 1 our practice has been to approve such requests, subject to being confident that the event organisers can manage the event safely, and that the road will be restored to pre-race condition.
14. Ashburton Car Club has proven they can run this event with no issues so declining the temporary closure is not recommended by officers.

<p>Advantages: Any safety, travel delay or impact on road condition are avoided.</p>	<p>Disadvantages: Many people look forward to these types of events and they provide positive attraction to the district.</p>
<p>Risks: Reputational risk to Council to hold motorsport events within the district.</p>	

Legal/policy implications

15. Clause 11 of the Tenth Schedule of the Local Government Act 1974 provides –
16. “That Council may, subject to such conditions as it thinks fit... close any road or part of a road to all traffic (e)... for any exhibition, fair, market, concert, film making, race or other sporting event or public function.”
17. As noted previously, our practice is to enable these events to proceed subject to ensuring the safety of road users, residents, and spectators.

Review of legal / policy implications	
Reviewed by In-house Counsel	<i>Tania Paddock; Legal Counsel</i>

Strategic alignment

Wellbeing		Reasons why the recommended outcome has an effect on this wellbeing
Economic	✓	Events attract visitors from outside the district.
Environmental		
Cultural		
Social	✓	Connect communities to enable business, leisure and social activities (social, cultural wellbeing).

Financial implications

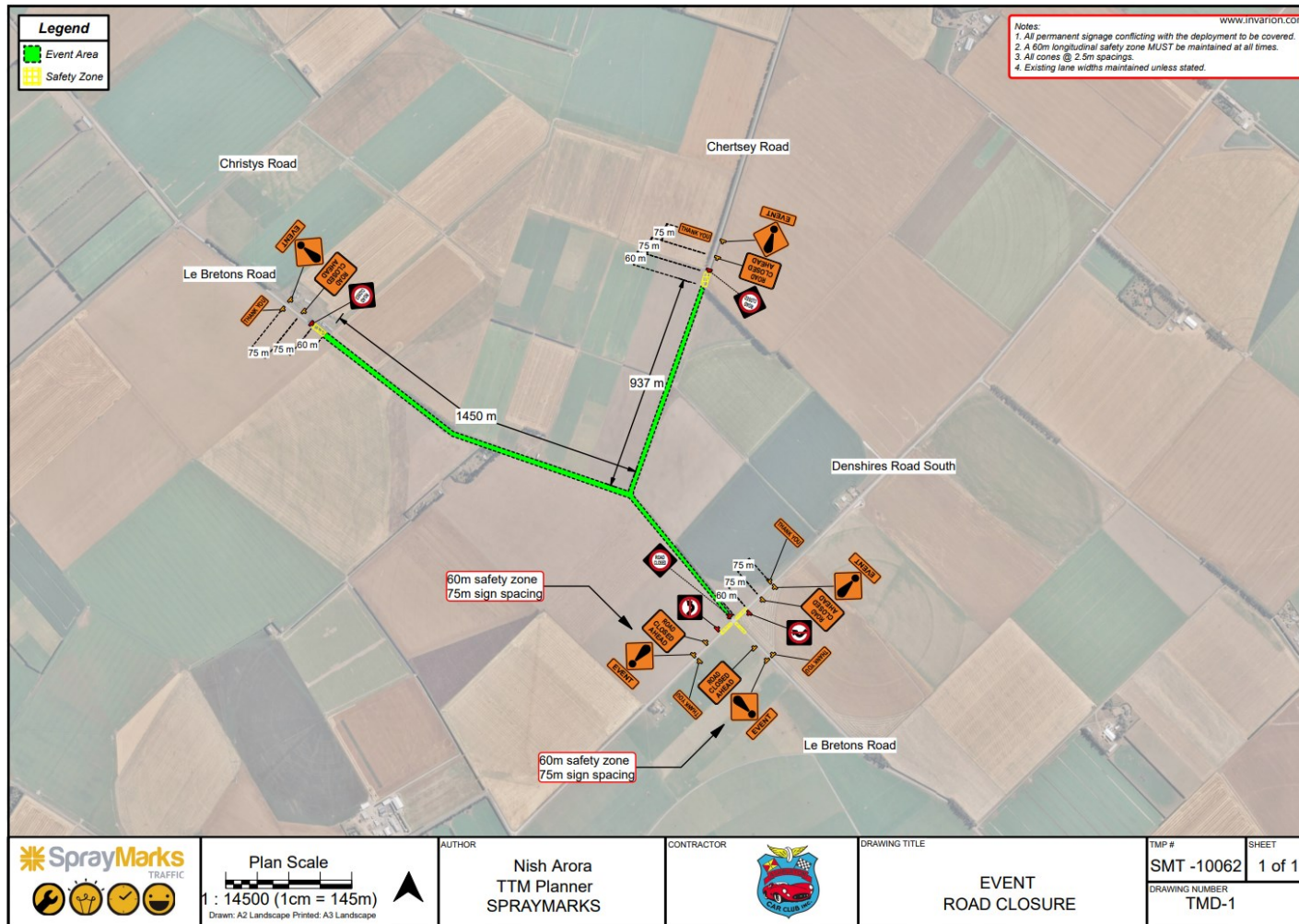
Requirement	Explanation
What is the cost?	No costs to council
Is there budget available in LTP / AP?	N/A
Where is the funding coming from?	All costs associated with this event are being paid by the organisers (Ashburton Car Club)
Are there any future budget implications?	N/A
Reviewed by Finance	Erin Register; Finance Manager.

Significance and engagement assessment

18. There will be a letter drop/visit to the residents in the affected areas so they are aware of the event and road closures.
19. The event has been publicly notified.
20. Emergency services are provided with a copy of road closure information after approval has been given.

Requirement	Explanation
Is the matter considered significant?	No
Level of significance	Medium
Rationale for selecting level of significance	N/A
Level of engagement selected	Level 3 – Consult. Council must advertise the closure and consider objections if any are received.
Rationale for selecting level of engagement	This level of engagement is required to meet statutory requirements.
Reviewed by Strategy & Policy	Mark Low; Strategy and Policy Manager

Appendix one – road closure diagram



14. Councillor Reports

Deputy Mayor Liz McMillan

14.1 Meetings

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

June 2024

- 27 Jun Bike Skills Steering Group
- 28 Jun Matariki dawn karakia – Mt Hutt

July 2024

- 1 Jul Ashburton Society of Arts exhibition opening
- 2 Jul Simon Coleman, Ashburton College
- 3 Jul Mt Hutt College Ag and Trades community event
- 5 Jul Prime Minister visit to Ashburton College
- 7 Jul JP mid winter dinner
- 9 Jul Hokonui radio chat
- 11 Jul Dog control hearing
- 12 Jul The Breeze radio chat
- 15 Jul Mayoral Forum zoom
 - Timaru DC 3 Waters – next steps for Mid/South Canterbury
- 16 Jul Festival for Futures, MTFJ lunch, Wellington.
- 18 Jul NZTA zoom meeting
- 19 Jul Community Vehicle Trust meeting
- 23 Jul Hokonui radio chat
 - Welcoming Communities hui 2024, Auckland.
- 24 Jul Welcoming Communities hui 2024
- 25 Jul Ngai Tahu water done well meeting, Christchurch.
- 26 Jul Safer Mid Canterbury Board meeting
 - Light up Methven meeting
 - Martin Nordqvist farewell afternoon tea, MHMH
- 27 Jul Pendarves volunteer fire brigade gold star celebration
- 29 Jul Methven Community Board meeting
 - MC rural drivers licence trust
 - Bike skills park workshop
- 30 Jul Methven Reserve board
- 31 Jul Yumegaoka, Japan exchange dinner with MHC

August 2024

- 2 Aug Safe Communities Steering Group
 - Mt Hutt College international students visit
- 5 Aug Canterbury Regional Landfill Joint Committee & Canterbury Waste Joint Committee
- 6 Aug Methven Fresh Choice ribbon cutting
 - EA shareholders selection panel

14.2 Festival for Future – MTFJ lunch

I attended the MTFJ lunch with Maddie Page, a year 12 student who was part of the Youth Council, is on the Board for Base, and will be part of the Youth Advisory Board. Maddie stayed for the two day Festival for Futures conference.

14.3 Welcoming Communities Hui

I attended this two day hui with Toni Durham and Mercedes Walkham. Day one had a presentation from Rotorua District Council on their welcoming communities programme and the economic benefits that international students are bringing to their district. We also heard about how different welcoming communities connect with the Chamber of Commerce to help with mentoring and support. Ashburton was part of the workshops and we spoke about our journey from being a pilot welcoming community until now. Day two had updates from MSD, Ministry of Education and MBIE, as well as a workshop on the accreditation process.

14.4 Age Friendly Ashburton Strategy Development

Safe Communities are looking to develop an Age Friendly Strategy and are in the process of applying to the Office for Seniors for funding that will enable a needs analysis to be completed. Council has been asked to appoint an elected member to the Steering Group that is being set up to oversee this work.

It would be timely for this appointment to be confirmed at this Council meeting, if possible.