



AGENDA

Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee meeting Monday, 26 June 2023

**I hereby give notice that a Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee
meeting will be held on:**

Date: Monday, 26 June 2023

Time: 9.30am

**Location: Bay of Plenty Regional Council Chambers
Regional House
1 Elizabeth Street
Tauranga**

*Please note that this meeting will be livestreamed and the recording will be publicly available on
Tauranga City Council's website: www.tauranga.govt.nz.*

**Marty Grenfell
Chief Executive**

Terms of reference – Strategy, Finance & Risk Committee

Membership

Chairperson	Commission Chair Anne Tolley
Deputy chairperson	Dr Wayne Beilby – Tangata Whenua representative
Members	Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston Commissioner Stephen Selwood Commissioner Bill Wasley Matire Duncan, Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana Chairperson Te Pio Kawe – Tangata Whenua representative Rohario Murray – Tangata Whenua representative Bruce Robertson – External appointee with finance and risk experience
Quorum	Five (5) members must be physically present, and at least three (3) commissioners and two (2) externally appointed members must be present.
Meeting frequency	Six weekly

Role

The role of the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee (the Committee) is:

- to assist and advise the Council in discharging its responsibility and ownership of health and safety, risk management, internal control, financial management practices, frameworks and processes to ensure these are robust and appropriate to safeguard the Council's staff and its financial and non-financial assets;
- to consider strategic issues facing the city and develop a pathway for the future;
- to monitor progress on achievement of desired strategic outcomes;
- to review and determine the policy and bylaw framework that will assist in achieving the strategic priorities and outcomes for the Tauranga City Council.

Membership

The Committee will consist of:

- four commissioners with the Commission Chair appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee
- the Chairperson of Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana
- three tangata whenua representatives (recommended by Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana and appointed by Council)
- an independent external person with finance and risk experience appointed by the Council.

Voting Rights

The tangata whenua representatives and the independent external person have voting rights as do the Commissioners.

The Chairperson of Te Rangapu Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana is an advisory position, without voting rights, designed to ensure mana whenua discussions are connected to the committee.

Committee's Scope and Responsibilities

A. STRATEGIC ISSUES

The Committee will consider strategic issues, options, community impact and explore opportunities for achieving outcomes through a partnership approach.

A1 – Strategic Issues

The Committee's responsibilities with regard to Strategic Issues are:

- Adopt an annual work programme of significant strategic issues and projects to be addressed. The work programme will be reviewed on a six-monthly basis.
- In respect of each issue/project on the work programme, and any additional matters as determined by the Committee:
 - Consider existing and future strategic context
 - Consider opportunities and possible options
 - Determine preferred direction and pathway forward and recommend to Council for inclusion into strategies, statutory documents (including City Plan) and plans.
- Consider and approve changes to service delivery arrangements arising from the service delivery reviews required under Local Government Act 2002 that are referred to the Committee by the Chief Executive.
- To take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

A2 – Policy and Bylaws

The Committee's responsibilities with regard to Policy and Bylaws are:

- Develop, review and approve bylaws to be publicly consulted on, hear and deliberate on any submissions and recommend to Council the adoption of the final bylaw. (The Committee will recommend the adoption of a bylaw to the Council as the Council cannot delegate to a Committee the adoption of a bylaw.)
- Develop, review and approve policies including the ability to publicly consult, hear and deliberate on and adopt policies.

A3 – Monitoring of Strategic Outcomes and Long Term Plan and Annual Plan

The Committee's responsibilities with regard to monitoring of strategic outcomes and Long Term Plan and Annual Plan are:

- Reviewing and reporting on outcomes and action progress against the approved strategic direction. Determine any required review / refresh of strategic direction or action pathway.
- Reviewing and assessing progress in each of the six (6) key investment proposal areas within the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.
- Reviewing the achievement of financial and non-financial performance measures against the approved Long Term Plan and Annual Plans.

B. FINANCE AND RISK

The Committee will review the effectiveness of the following to ensure these are robust and appropriate to safeguard the Council's financial and non-financial assets:

- Health and safety.
- Risk management.
- Significant projects and programmes of work focussing on the appropriate management of risk.
- Internal and external audit and assurance.
- Fraud, integrity and investigations.
- Monitoring of compliance with laws and regulations.
- Oversight of preparation of the Annual Report and other external financial reports required by statute.
- Oversee the relationship with the Council's Investment Advisors and Fund Managers.
- Oversee the relationship between the Council and its external auditor.
- Review the quarterly financial and non-financial reports to the Council.

B1 - Health and Safety

The Committee's responsibilities through regard to health and safety are:

- Reviewing the effectiveness of the health and safety policies and processes to ensure a healthy and safe workspace for representatives, staff, contractors, visitors and the public.
- Assisting the Commissioners to discharge their statutory roles as "Officers" in terms of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.

B2 - Risk Management

The Committee's responsibilities with regard to risk management are:

- Review, approve and monitor the implementation of the Risk Management Policy, including the Corporate Risk Register.
- Review and approve the Council's "risk appetite" statement.
- Review the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems including all material financial, operational, compliance and other material controls. This includes legislative compliance, significant projects and programmes of work, and significant procurement.
- Review risk management reports identifying new and/or emerging risks and any subsequent changes to the "Tier One" register.

B3 - Internal Audit

The Committee's responsibilities with regard to the Internal Audit are:

- Review and approve the Internal Audit Charter to confirm the authority, independence and scope of the Internal Audit function. The Internal Audit Charter may be reviewed at other times and as required.
- Review and approve annually and monitor the implementation of the Internal Audit Plan.
- Review the co-ordination between the risk and internal audit functions, including the integration of the Council's risk profile with the Internal Audit programme. This includes assurance over all material financial, operational, compliance and other material controls.

This includes legislative compliance (including Health and Safety), significant projects and programmes of work and significant procurement.

- Review the reports of the Internal Audit functions dealing with findings, conclusions and recommendations.
- Review and monitor management's responsiveness to the findings and recommendations and enquire into the reasons that any recommendation is not acted upon.

B4 - External Audit

The Committee's responsibilities with regard to the External Audit are:

- Review with the external auditor, before the audit commences, the areas of audit focus and audit plan.
- Review with the external auditors, representations required by commissioners and senior management, including representations as to the fraud and integrity control environment.
- Recommend adoption of external accountability documents (LTP and annual report) to the Council.
- Review the external auditors, management letter and management responses and inquire into reasons for any recommendations not acted upon.
- Where required, the Chair may ask a senior representative of the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) to attend the Committee meetings to discuss the OAG's plans, findings and other matters of mutual interest.
- Recommend to the Office of the Auditor General the decision either to publicly tender the external audit or to continue with the existing provider for a further three-year term.

B5 - Fraud and Integrity

The Committee's responsibilities with regard to Fraud and Integrity are:

- Review and provide advice on the Fraud Prevention and Management Policy.
- Review, adopt and monitor the Protected Disclosures Policy.
- Review and monitor policy and process to manage conflicts of interest amongst commissioners, tangata whenua representatives, external representatives appointed to council committees or advisory boards, management, staff, consultants and contractors.
- Review reports from Internal Audit, external audit and management related to protected disclosures, ethics, bribery and fraud related incidents.
- Review and monitor policy and processes to manage responsibilities under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the Privacy Act 2020 and any actions from the Office of the Ombudsman's report.

B6 - Statutory Reporting

The Committee's responsibilities with regard to Statutory Reporting relate to reviewing and monitoring the integrity of the Annual Report and recommending to the Council for adoption the statutory financial statements and any other formal announcements relating to the Council's financial performance, focusing particularly on:

- Compliance with, and the appropriate application of, relevant accounting policies, practices and accounting standards.
- Compliance with applicable legal requirements relevant to statutory reporting.
- The consistency of application of accounting policies, across reporting periods.
- Changes to accounting policies and practices that may affect the way that accounts are presented.

- Any decisions involving significant judgement, estimation or uncertainty.
- The extent to which financial statements are affected by any unusual transactions and the manner in which they are disclosed.
- The disclosure of contingent liabilities and contingent assets.
- The basis for the adoption of the going concern assumption.
- Significant adjustments resulting from the audit.

Power to Act

- To make all decisions necessary to fulfil the role, scope and responsibilities of the Committee subject to the limitations imposed.
- To establish sub-committees, working parties and forums as required.
- This Committee has **not** been delegated any responsibilities, duties or powers that the Local Government Act 2002, or any other Act, expressly provides the Council may not delegate. For the avoidance of doubt, this Committee has **not** been delegated the power to:
 - o make a rate;
 - o make a bylaw;
 - o borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the Long-Term Plan (LTP);
 - o adopt the LTP or Annual Plan;
 - o adopt the Annual Report;
 - o adopt any policies required to be adopted and consulted on in association with the LTP or developed for the purpose of the local governance statement;
 - o adopt a remuneration and employment policy;
 - o appoint a chief executive.

Power to Recommend

To Council and/or any standing committee as it deems appropriate.

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- 1 OPENING KARAKIA**
- 2 APOLOGIES**
- 3 PUBLIC FORUM**
- 4 ACCEPTANCE OF LATE ITEMS**
- 5 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS TO BE TRANSFERRED INTO THE OPEN**
- 6 CHANGE TO ORDER OF BUSINESS**
- 7 DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

8 BUSINESS

8.1 2024-2034 Long-term Plan - Significant Forecasting Assumptions Update

File Number: A14724978

Author: Josh Logan, Team Leader: Corporate Planning
Sheree Covell, Treasury & Financial Compliance Manager
James Woodward, Manager: Capital Programme Assurance

Authoriser: Paul Davidson, Chief Financial Officer

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. The purpose of this report is to present updates made to Significant Forecasting Assumptions (SFAs) that underpin planning for the 2024-2034 Long-term Plan (LTP) to Council and recommend Council adopt them for public consultation alongside the LTP.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee:

- (a) Receives the report “2023-2034 Long-Term Plan – Significant Forecasting Assumptions Update”.
- (b) Approves the recommended changes to the Significant Forecasting Assumptions as proposed in **Attachment 1**.
- (c) Approves the updated Draft 2023 – 2034 Long-Term Plan Significant Forecasting Assumptions and associated mitigation actions as set out in **Attachment 2**.
- (d) Recommends to Council that Council:
 - (i) Adopts the full updated Draft Significant Forecasting Assumptions (**Attachment 2**) to form part of the supporting documentation for the purpose of public consultation for the proposed Long-term Plan 2024-2034 in November 2023.
 - (ii) Authorises the Chief Executive to make minor amendments to the documentation to ensure accuracy and correct minor drafting errors.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. The draft Significant Forecasting Assumptions are presented to Council for adoption to underpin the planning for the 2024-2034 Long-term Plan (LTP).
3. The Significant Forecasting Assumptions have been developed iteratively since late 2022 building on those used for the Long-term Plan 2021-2031 with adjustments, additions and exclusions made to reflect updated data from third parties, legislative changes and the impacts of COVID-19.

BACKGROUND

4. An LTP is prepared every three years, covers ten years (and includes an Infrastructure Strategy for a 30-year period), must include specific information as prescribed in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), must be audited, and can only be adopted after a period of public consultation on a consultation document which itself also needs to be audited¹.

¹ Sections 93(3), 93(7), 101B(1), 94, 93(2) and 93A(4), Local Government Act 2002 respectively.

5. The LTP is a lead Council document and key to our public accountability. It is developed with substantial community consultation, and we regularly report on our performance against it.
6. The updated Significant Forecasting Assumptions (**Attachment 2**) set the basis for developing the LTP. They provide the common set of data and direction for the organisation to use in its planning.
7. The Significant Forecasting Assumptions are used by activity and asset managers to inform their planning and development of issues and options. They also underpin Council's decisions and funding approaches.
8. The Significant Forecasting Assumptions have been reviewed regularly to take account of the implications of COVID-19 and the latest data available from third parties including Tatauranga Aotearoa Stats NZ.
9. The Significant Forecasting Assumptions were presented to Council on 27 February 2023 and adopted with some additional points to be actioned. Those included: a rewording of assumption 12, add two further assumptions one that growth outside of the city boundaries will impact on planning and investment in infrastructure and another that legislative change including Resource Management and associated risks of impacts on planning and investment.
10. The resolution also specified that the waters assumption be reviewed based on announcements by both Labour and National political parties on the nature, extent, and timing of reform.

Updates since February 2023

11. There has been an update to the data (December 2022) used as the basis for the employment and sector projections assumption (5) as part of the latest Smart Growth Housing and Business Capacity Assessment 2022 (HBA). The report is done as part of the work required under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. To reflect the new information assumption five has been updated and a new data source referenced. The graph used has also been updated to reflect this new data.
12. The traditional source of inflation assumptions via BERL are not currently available until later this year, therefore requiring an alternative solution. GHD have been engaged and have provided assumptions using five separate indices across the capital programme to allow for the differentiation of vertical and horizontal assets being delivered across the programme. These have been smoothed over the ten-year period. Operational inflation assumptions have also been updated based on using a combination of Treasury's May CPI forecasts and GHD assumptions. Inflation across the capital programme is forecast to sit within a range of 2% to 4% over the LTP for capital expenditure and operational expenditure.
13. With regard to interest rate assumptions (15 and 16), the most recent Reserve Bank monetary policy statement set the Official Cash Rate (OCR) at 5.50% which is 0.75% higher than in February when the significant forecasting assumptions were first set. While this is the expected peak for the OCR, there is no certainty that it will not increase further in the short term, so the external borrowing and investment rate assumptions range has been increased by a further 1% to allow for further increases to the OCR.
14. The additional assumptions requested to be included in the February meeting have been drafted and are included. Those are an assumption (11) on resource management reform and an assumption (41) impact of growth beyond city boundaries.
15. Lastly, with regard to water reform, we have updated the assumption (20) on the ownership of water assets to reflect the latest information announced by the government in April 2023.

PURPOSE OF THE SIGNIFICANT FORECASTING ASSUMPTIONS

16. The Significant Forecasting Assumptions are one of the essential building blocks in developing the LTP. They represent the important trends and projections that are expected to affect the Council and the city.

17. The Significant Forecasting Assumptions outline the key assumptions. These include demographic assumptions around population growth, aging, socioeconomic deprivation and the ethnic profile of the city. It also includes assumptions around our environment, employment in the city and technological change.
18. The key assumptions represent the most important items for consideration in our planning. However, each activity may also have their own specific assumptions.
19. These assumptions have been used by the LTP project team and activity managers to inform and underpin the LTP. They are applied consistently across activity areas.
20. The assumptions will be revised prior to finalising the LTP, to ensure that we are using the most up to date and relevant information.

STRATEGIC / STATUTORY CONTEXT

21. Schedule 10, Section 17 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002), requires Council to identify significant forecasting assumptions. Similarly, section 94(b) LGA 2002, requires that these assumptions be audited, with the quality of the information and assumptions underlying the forecast information to be commented on. Assumptions are also a requirement of the financial accounting standards (under the GAAP – Accounting standard PBE FRS 42 Prospective Financial Information).
22. The assumptions are part of the key underlying information that drive good planning.

SIGNIFICANT FORECASTING ASSUMPTIONS DOCUMENT OVERVIEW

23. The 41 assumptions are outlined in **Attachment 2**. These are significant forecasting assumptions as they address key drivers for council, or City-wide issues.
24. Each assumption is considered under a series of headings:
 - (a) **Forecasting assumption:** general topic to which the assumption relates
 - (b) **Detail:** further detail regarding the nature of the assumption
 - (c) **Data Source:** details of where the data underlying the assumption was sourced from
 - (d) **Risks:** the risks to Council if the events occur which are materially different to those assumed
 - (e) **Level of uncertainty:** the level of uncertainty as to whether events will unfold as assumed
 - (f) **Effect:** the impact of the risks eventuating; and
 - (g) **Mitigation:** steps taken by Council to mitigate the effects.
25. The Significant Forecasting Assumptions are based on reliable data sources, both internal and external. External sources include Tatauranga Aotearoa Stats NZ, NIWA and GHD, among others.

OPTIONS ANALYSIS

Option 1: Strategy Finance and Risk Committee approves and recommend to Council to adopt the updated draft Significant Forecasting Assumptions to underpin planning for the 2024-2034 Long-term Plan

26. Strategy Finance and Risk Committee approves and recommends Council adopts the draft Significant Forecasting Assumptions (SFAs) as per **Attachment 2**.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managers have reviewed the SFAs and have made recommendations based on reasonable expectations The SFAs reflect best practice guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to SFAs after detailed LTP preparation has started will require some re-work.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SFAs provide clarity and certainty to council staff in preparing the LTP The assumptions form the basis of planning and are auditable. 	
Key risks	Some updating of assumption and re-work of elements of the LTP may be inevitable due to the ever-changing environment which it is being prepared in.
Recommended?	Yes

Option 2: Strategy Finance and Risk Committee does not approve and does not recommend to Council to adopt the updated draft Significant Forecasting Assumptions

27. The Strategy Finance and Risk committee does not approve and does not recommend Council adopt the draft Significant Forecasting Assumptions as proposed in **Attachment 2**.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential opportunities for SFAs to be amended and reconsidered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further staff time required to consider or reconsider SFAs Delay in adopting the SFAs (depending on the duration) may delay preparation of the LTP.
Key risks	Delay in accepting the SFAs may jeopardise timely delivery of the LTP.
Recommended?	No

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

28. There are no specific costs associated with option one, however pursuing option two could lead to time delays as processes and decision-making may need to be revisited.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS / RISKS

29. The recommendation meets the legislative requirements of the LGA and reflect best practice in preparing the LTP.

CONSULTATION / ENGAGEMENT

30. The community are able to submit on the Significant Forecasting Assumptions as part of the formal consultation on the LTP in November-December 2023.

SIGNIFICANCE

31. The LGA requires an assessment of the significance of matters, issues, proposals and decisions in this report against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Council acknowledges that in some instances a matter, issue, proposal or decision may have a high degree of importance to individuals, groups, or agencies affected by the report.
32. In making this assessment, consideration has been given to the likely impact, and likely consequences for:
- the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the district or region
 - any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the issue, proposal, decision, or matter
 - the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.
33. In accordance with the considerations above, criteria and thresholds in the policy, it is considered that the LTP and its contents is of high significance. However, this decision is considered to be of low significance.

ENGAGEMENT

34. Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of low significance, staff are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council undertaking engagement on the Significant Forecasting Assumptions as part of the supporting information alongside the LTP Consultation Document.

NEXT STEPS

35. If the Committee decide to recommend to Council the adoption of the Draft Significant Forecasting Assumptions, they will be consulted on as supporting information alongside the Long-term Plan consultation document as part of the Long-term Plan consultation scheduled currently in November-December 2023.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Draft SFAs LTP 2024-34 Tracked Changes June 2023 - A14781736 (Separate Attachments 1)** 
2. **Draft SFAs LTP 2024-34 - June Update_PDF - A14781746 (Separate Attachments 1)** 

8.2 Alcohol Control Bylaw Amendment

File Number: A14741083

Author: Jane Barnett, Policy Analyst

Authoriser: Sarah Omundsen, General Manager: Regulatory and Compliance

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. To adopt the draft amended Alcohol Control Bylaw and Statement of Proposal for community consultation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee:

- (a) Receives the report "Alcohol Control Bylaw Amendment".
- (b) Approves the draft amended Alcohol Control Bylaw (**Attachment One**) and the Statement of Proposal (**Attachment Two**) for community consultation.
- (c) Resolves that in accordance with section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002, the proposed amendments to the Alcohol Control Bylaw are the most appropriate and proportionate way of addressing the perceived problem and do not give rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.
- (d) Authorises the Chief Executive to make any necessary minor drafting or presentation amendments to the draft amended Alcohol Control Bylaw, the Statement of Proposal and related consultation material prior to the commencement of consultation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. For the past five years a temporary alcohol-free area has been put in place during the summer period along the coastal strip along Marine Parade from its intersection with Grove Avenue, and Ocean Beach Road and Maranui Street.
3. This alcohol-free area was first put in place in 2018 in response to community feedback and evidence from the Police of alcohol related harm in the area.
4. Police report that the temporary ban has assisted them to manage potential alcohol-related disorder and minimise the risk of alcohol-related harm.
5. The Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee's approval is sought to incorporate this alcohol-free area in the Alcohol Control Bylaw (the bylaw). This will formalise a consistent approach across the coastal strip. Including the alcohol-free area in the bylaw will be more efficient than continuing to initiate it each year.

BACKGROUND

6. The purpose of the bylaw is to control the consumption of alcohol in public places to reduce potential alcohol-related harm. As well as setting out permanent alcohol-free areas and areas that are alcohol-free at recurring times during the year, clause 8 of the bylaw states Council may, by resolution, make temporary alcohol-free areas on or in a public place for a time period and/or event specified in that resolution (temporary alcohol-free area).
7. Typically, clause 8 has been activated to put in place temporary alcohol-free areas around events to assist the Police in managing potential alcohol-related disorder, and to help minimise alcohol related harm at and around these events.

8. In December 2018, in response to community and Police concern, Council resolved, under clause 8 of the bylaw, to implement a temporary alcohol-free area along the coastal area between the two existing coastal bans already in the Bylaw.
9. Every year since then, Council, supported by the Police, have put in place this temporary alcohol-free area.
10. We are seeking Council's approval to formalise this alcohol-free area by incorporating it in the bylaw as a recurring temporary ban. As such, the following changes to the bylaw are proposed. These amendments are shown by tracked changes in **Attachment One**.

Proposed Change	Reason
Change the title of Section 7 from 'New Year Alcohol-Free Areas' to 'Recurring Temporary Alcohol-Free Areas'	To accommodate the proposed summertime alcohol-free area
Add the following section as section 7.2 to the bylaw <i>7.2 The consumption, bringing and possession of Alcohol in the Public Places specified in map 3 of Schedule Two is prohibited between the hours of 9pm and 7am for the period beginning on 21 October and ending at 7am on 2 April each year.</i>	To specify the summertime period
Change the heading for Schedule 2 to Schedule 2: Recurring Temporary Alcohol-free areas	To better reflect the nature of the alcohol-free areas included in the schedule
<p><i>Add the following to Schedule 2 and insert map 3</i></p> <p><i>The following places, as shown on map 3 are Alcohol-free areas between the hours of 9pm and 7am from 21 October to 7am on 2 April each year:</i></p> <p><i>All reserves, Beaches and Public Places on and including the seaward side of;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Marine Parade (eastwards from its intersection of Grove Avenue to its intersection of Tweed Street)</i> • <i>Oceanbeach Road</i> • <i>Maranui Street</i> • <i>Omanu Way</i> • <i>Yale Street</i> • <i>Sunbrae Grove</i> • <i>Surf Road</i> <p><i>The following places, as shown on map 3 are Alcohol-free areas 24 hours a day during the period from 26 December to 6am on 6 January each year:</i></p> <p><i>All reserves, Beaches and Public Places on and including the seaward side of;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Marine Parade (eastwards from its intersection of Grove Avenue to its intersection of Tweed Street)</i> • <i>Omanu Surf Club and car park area</i> • <i>Waiariki Street</i> 	<p>To incorporate the alcohol-free area that has been applied over the past five summers in the bylaw</p> <p>To clarify that during the New Year period a 24 hours a day, seven days alcohol-free area applies to some of this area.</p>

<p><i>The following places, as shown on map 3 are Alcohol-free areas between the hours of 9pm and 7am from 6 January to 25 December each year:</i></p> <p><i>All reserves, Beaches and Public Places on and including the seaward side of;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Waiariki Street</i> 	
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11. These proposed changes to the bylaw require the special consultation process to be carried out. Strategic / Statutory Context
12. The proposed amendments to the bylaw are consistent with the purpose of the bylaw to reduce alcohol-related harm in our community.
13. The proposed changes will help people feel safer in their communities, a key goal of Council's Tauranga Matarauui – Inclusive City Strategy and community outcome. This in turn contributes to the community and inclusivity pillar of the vision for Tauranga, *Together we can ... lift each other up*, as outlined in Council's [Our Direction](#) framework.

OPTIONS ANALYSIS

14. The table below sets out the advantages and disadvantages of adopting the draft amended Alcohol Control Bylaw.

Option		Advantages	Disadvantages
1	<p>Approve the proposed changes and adopt the amended draft Alcohol Control Bylaw and Statement of Proposal for community consultation.</p> <p>Recommended</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures a consistent approach along the coastline. • Formalises the current practice of implementing an alcohol-free area along this part of the coastline during the summer period. • Provides the Police with an additional tool to assist in the provision of a safer environment for the community. • Provides greater clarity and certainty to the community and Police. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some residents and visitors may view the proposed temporary alcohol-free areas as being too restrictive.
2	<p>Do not approve changes to the Bylaw and do not adopt the amended draft Alcohol Control Bylaw for community consultation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ability of the Police to successfully limit alcohol harm and manage public disorder along the coast would be reduced. • Creates an inconsistent

			<p>approach to managing alcohol-related harm along the coastal strip.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires an annual resolution of Council to achieve the same outcomes as Option 1.
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LEGAL IMPLICATIONS / RISKS

15. The Local Government Act 2002 empowers Council to make bylaws for the purpose of controlling the consumption and possession of alcohol in public places. However, before it makes a bylaw, Council must be satisfied that:
- There is evidence that any new alcohol-free area has experienced a high level of alcohol related crime or disorder (or if an alcohol-free area is already operative, then Council must be satisfied that a high level of alcohol-related crime and disorder is likely to arise in the area without the bylaw being made); and
 - The bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of that crime and disorder.
16. Council must also determine whether:
- A bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived issues;
 - The draft bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw; and
 - The draft bylaw gives rise to any implications under the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990.

Section 147A and 155 Considerations

<i>Is a bylaw the appropriate means to deal with the problem?</i>	<i>Is the bylaw in the appropriate form?</i>	<i>Is the bylaw consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights?</i>	<i>Is there justification for changes to the bylaw?</i>
<p>A bylaw is the most appropriate mechanism to effectively deal with people drinking in public places in a manner that negatively impacts the enjoyment and safety of other people using that public place.</p> <p>The Police have reported that the temporary ban along the coastal strip has had the desired effect and assisted when calls for service were received.</p>	<p>The proposed amendment to the bylaw is consistent with the current form of the bylaw that focuses on specific locations where Council considers there is a high level of alcohol-related disorder and crime.</p> <p>The extent and timing of the proposed amendment is supported by the Police.</p>	<p>The Bill of Rights protects the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people in New Zealand, including the right to freedom of movement. While the proposed amendment to the bylaw means that people can be asked to leave the area that the amendment applies to, it is considered that the restrictions are fair and reasonable in the interest of public safety.</p> <p>The amendment does not restrict the movement of people who are not in the possession of alcohol. Therefore, it is considered that the proposed changes to the bylaw do not give rise to any implications under the</p>	<p>The proposed alcohol-free area was first put in place in 2018 in response to community feedback and evidence from the Police of alcohol related harm in the area.</p> <p>The Police report that the temporary ban has assisted the management of potential alcohol-related disorder and minimise the risk of alcohol-related harm. Including this area in the bylaw is more efficient and provides greater clarity and certainty for the Police and community.</p>

		Bill of Rights.	
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SIGNIFICANCE

17. The Local Government Act 2002 requires an assessment of the significance of matters, issues, proposals and decisions in this report against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Council acknowledges that in some instances a matter, issue, proposal or decision may have a high degree of importance to individuals, groups, or agencies affected by the report.
18. In making this assessment, consideration has been given to the likely impact, and likely consequences for:
 - (a) the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the district or region
 - (b) any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the decision.
 - (c) the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.
19. In accordance with the considerations above, criteria and thresholds in the policy, it is considered that the issue is of medium significance, however the decision in this report is of low significance.

ENGAGEMENT

20. Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the issue is of medium significance, it is noted that public consultation is required under the section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002.
21. The consultation will be specifically focused on the proposed changes to the bylaw. The required full review will be carried out in 2028 in accordance with the current review schedule.

NEXT STEPS

22. If the Committee approves the draft amended Alcohol Control Bylaw (**Attachment One**) and associated Statement of Proposal (**Attachment Two**) community consultation will take place between 3 July and 4 August 2023.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft amended Alcohol Control Bylaw - A14775952 [!\[\]\(039cd6b2e7148ba5690aa619b922c426_img.jpg\)](#) [!\[\]\(8b9db310e3bd56ffa44f3d5130ea99e2_img.jpg\)](#)
2. Draft Statement of Proposal - A14775956 [!\[\]\(49f66b396e80c47181c1b6b90370748d_img.jpg\)](#) [!\[\]\(f186cdc5336a7be142e8eda07f4bdfc8_img.jpg\)](#)

ALCOHOL CONTROL BYLAW 2018



First adopted	24 June 2004	Minute reference	M04/61.9
Revisions/amendments	29 October 2008	Minute reference	M08/123.5
	20 September 2010	Minute reference	M10/71.1
	16 September 2013	Minute reference	M13/60.11
	18 September 2018	Minute reference	M18/79.7
Review date	This Bylaw is to be reviewed 10 years after date of adoption		
Relevant legislation	This Bylaw was made under the Local Government Act 2002		

1. TITLE

- 1.1 This Bylaw is the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018.

2. COMMENCEMENT

- 2.1 This Bylaw comes into force on 19 November 2018. **Date that amendments come into effect to be inserted**

3. APPLICATION

- 3.1 This Bylaw applies to Tauranga.

4. PURPOSE

- 4.1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to control the consumption of Alcohol in Public Places to reduce Alcohol-related harm.

5. DEFINITIONS

- 5.1 For the purposes of this Bylaw the following definitions shall apply:

Term	Definition
Alcohol	has the meaning given by section 5(1) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (or any subsequent legislation in amendment of, or substitution for, the same).
Beach	any land in the Council's district adjacent to any seacoast or lakeside which is part of the foreshore, or is land contiguous to and used in connection with the foreshore, and to which the public has a right of access. For the purposes of this Bylaw, the beach includes the foreshore which is the parts of the bed, shore or banks of tidal water between mean high water springs and mean low water springs.

Bylaw	refers to the Tauranga City Council Alcohol Control Bylaw 2018.
Council	refers to Tauranga City Council – the elected member body representing Tauranga.
Public Place	has the meaning given by section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 (or any subsequent legislation in amendment of, or substitution for, the same).

6. PERMANENT ALCOHOL-FREE AREAS

6.1 The consumption, bringing, and possession of Alcohol in the Public Places specified in **Schedule One** is prohibited 24 hours a day seven days a week, except for the following places where the consumption, bringing and possession of Alcohol in a Public Place is prohibited from 9pm to 7am seven days a week:

- all beaches, reserves and Public Places on the seaward side of Papamoa Beach Road, Taylor Road, Motiti Road and Karewa Parade. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes but is not limited to:
 - Papamoa Domain, excluding the Papamoa Beach Holiday Park;
 - the Harrison's Cut car-park and access-way off Papamoa Beach Road; and
 - the car park and accessway off Papamoa Beach Road opposite Stella Place
- Taylor Road Reserve and Motiti Reserve.

7. ~~NEW YEAR ALCOHOL-FREE AREAS~~ RECURRING TEMPORARY ALCOHOL-FREE AREAS

7.1 The consumption, bringing and possession of Alcohol in the Public Places specified in **maps 1 and 2 of Schedule Two** is prohibited for the period beginning on 26 December and ending at 6am on 6 January each year.

7.2 The consumption, bringing and possession of Alcohol in the Public Places specified in **map 3 of Schedule Two** is prohibited between the hours of 9pm and 7am for the period beginning on 21 October and ending at 7am on 2 April each year.

8. TEMPORARY ALCOHOL-FREE AREAS

8.1 Council may, by resolution, prohibit the consumption, bringing and possession of Alcohol on or in a Public Place for a time period and/or event specified in that resolution ('*temporary alcohol-free area*').

8.2 Where such a resolution is passed, a minimum 14 days public notice shall be given prior to the temporary alcohol-free area being effective, specifying the areas and time period when the provisions of the temporary alcohol-free area shall apply.

9. POWERS OF SEARCH, SEIZURE AND ARREST

9.1 Upon Council providing 14 days public notice, during the periods and in the areas affected by the alcohol-free areas set out in clauses 6, 7 and 8 of this Bylaw any member of the Police may, in addition to the powers of search under section 169(2), also exercise the powers of immediate search, seizure and arrest under s170(2) of

the Local Government Act 2002 or any subsequent legislation in amendment of, or in substitution for, the same.

10. PUBLIC EVENTS

- 10.1 Clauses 6 and 7 of this Bylaw shall not apply to the consumption or possession of Alcohol acquired pursuant to a special licence granted by Council under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 for a special public event held within a specified Alcohol-free area, when the Alcohol is being consumed within that area as part of the public event.

11. OFFENCES AND BREACHES

- 11.1 Every person breaches this Bylaw and commits an offence who:
- a) does, or allows anything to be done, which is contrary to this Bylaw or any part of it; or
 - b) fails to do, or allows anything to remain undone, which ought to be done by him, her or it within the time and in the manner required by this Bylaw or any part of it; or
 - c) does anything which this Bylaw prohibits; or
 - d) fails to comply with any notice given to him, her or it under this Bylaw or any part of it or any condition of a consent or licence granted by Council; or
 - e) obstructs or hinders any Council officer or other Council-appointed person in performing any duty or in exercising any power under this Bylaw.

12. NOTICES

- 12.1 Council may give notice to any person in breach of this Bylaw to carry out any remedial action in order to comply with the Bylaw and every such notice shall state the time within which the remedial action is to be carried out, and may be extended from time to time.

13. PENALTIES

- 13.1 Subject to anything to the contrary, every person who commits an offence against this Bylaw shall be subject to the penalties set out in the Local Government Act 2002.
- 13.2 Every person guilty of an infringement offence is liable for the applicable infringement fee relating to that offence.
- 13.3 Under the Local Government Act 2002 the Police have the powers of arrest, search and seizure in relation to this Bylaw.

14. DISPENSING POWERS

- 14.1 Council may waive full compliance with any provision of this Bylaw in a case where the Council is of the opinion that full compliance would needlessly cause harm, loss

or inconvenience to any person or business without any corresponding benefit to the community. Council may in its discretion impose conditions on any such waiver.

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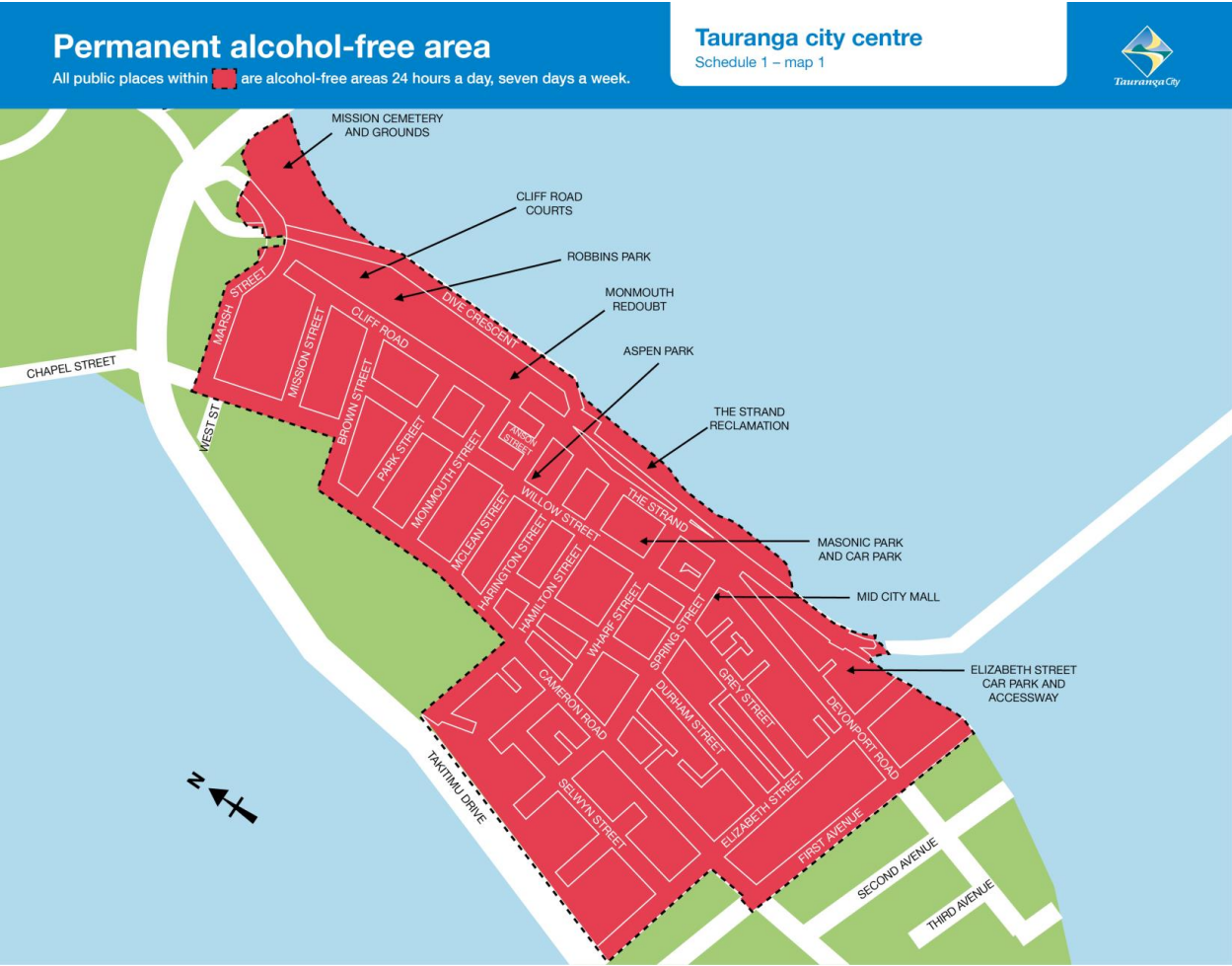
Schedule 1: Permanent Alcohol-free areas

The following Public Places in the Tauranga city centre, as shown in **map 1**, are permanent Alcohol-free areas 24 hours a day seven days a week:

- Dive Crescent from the roundabout at the intersection of Dive Crescent and Marsh Street up to and including its intersection with The Strand.
- The Strand, including The Strand Extension, The Edgewater Fan, The Strand Reclamation car park and all other public areas to the mean low water springs.
- Devonport Road, from the Devonport Road/The Strand roundabout to and including its intersection with First Avenue.
- Grey Street between Elizabeth Street and Spring Street.
- Durham Street between Elizabeth Street and Harington Street.
- Cameron Road from its intersection with First Avenue to its intersection with Brown Street.
- Chapel Street from its intersection with Marsh Street to its intersection with Brown Street.
- Willow Street from its intersection with Spring Street to its intersection with Brown Street.
- Cliff Road, Anson Street and Monmouth Street.
- First Avenue from its intersection with Cameron Road eastward to the harbour's edge.
- Elizabeth Street from its intersection with Takitimu Drive to its eastern boundary at The Strand Extension/harbour's edge.
- The Elizabeth Street carpark including all pedestrian and vehicle access ways.
- Wharf Street, Spring Street, Selwyn Street and Williams Street.
- Aspen Park from Willow Street to McLean Street.
- McLean and Harington, from their intersections with The Strand Reclamation car park to their intersections with Cameron Road.
- The area of Spring Street known as the Mid-City Mall.
- Park Street and Brown Street from their intersections with Cliff Road to their intersections with Cameron Road.
- Mission Street from its intersection with Cliff Road to its intersection with Chapel Street.
- Marsh Street from its intersection with Chapel Street to, and including, the Mission Cemetery grounds up to and including the harbour's edge.
- Masonic Park and car park.

- Robbins Park, Cliff Road Courts and the Monmouth Redoubt.
- All pedestrian and vehicle access ways within the areas identified above.

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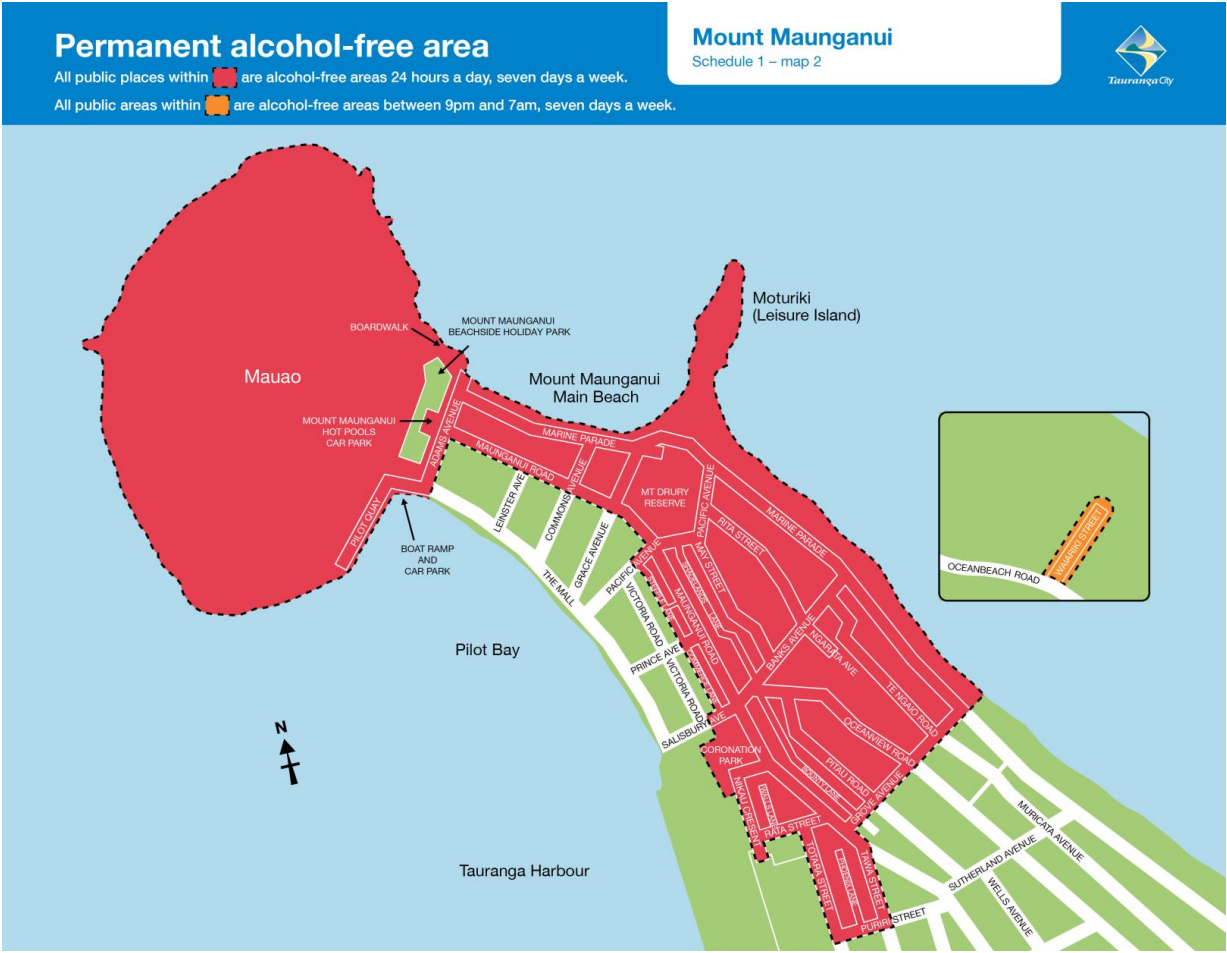


The following Public Places at Mount Maunganui, as shown on **map 2**, are permanent Alcohol-free areas 24 hours a day seven days a week.

- Marine Parade from its intersection with Adams Avenue to its intersection with Grove Avenue.
- Adams Avenue, including the Mount Maunganui Hot Pools car park and extending to the area commonly known as the boat ramp.
- The area west of Adams Avenue and to the southern side of Mauao in the road area known as Pilot Quay.
- Mauao, excluding the Mount Maunganui Beachside Holiday Park.
- The area designated as the Mount Maunganui Beachside Holiday Park boardwalk and public area surrounding the boardwalk.
- Mount Drury (Hopukiore) and all reserve or Council land bounding Mount Drury.
- Pacific Avenue, from its intersection with Steeple Lane to Marine Parade.
- Rita Street, May Street and Shadelands Lane from their intersections with Pacific Avenue to their intersections with Banks Ave.
- Maunganui Road from its intersection with Adams Avenue to the intersection with Tawa Street.
- The Phoenix car park between Maunganui Road and May Street (and any subsequent name change of this area).
- Banks Avenue, from the Salisbury and Banks Avenues roundabout up to and including its intersection with Shadelands Lane and Oceanview Road, including the areas known as the Burger King car park to the north and the car park on the corner of Banks Avenue, Shadelands Lane and Maunganui Road to Marine Parade.
- Grace Avenue and Commons Avenue from the intersection with Marine Parade to the intersection with Maunganui Road.
- Steeple Lane, Commerce Lane, Te Ngaio Road, Grove Avenue, Ngarata Avenue, Nikau Crescent and Phoenix Lane.
- Coronation Park.
- Oceanview Road and Bounty Lane from and including their intersections with Grove Avenue to their intersections with Banks Avenue.
- Pitau Road from its intersection with Grove Avenue to its intersection with Oceanview Road.
- Totara Street from its intersection with Rata Street to its intersection with Puriri Street.
- Tawa Street from its intersection with Puriri Street to its intersection with Maunganui Road.
- Salisbury Avenue from Maunganui Road to its intersection with Victoria Road.
- Puriri Street from its intersection with Totara Street to its intersection with Tawa Street.
- Rata Street and Wallis Lane.

- Prince Avenue from its intersection with Commerce Lane to its intersection with Maunganui Road.
- Waiariki Street.
- All reserves, beaches and Public Places on the seaward side of Marine Parade including Moturiki (Leisure Island) to Grove Avenue.
- All pedestrian and vehicle access ways within the areas identified above.

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The following Public Place, as shown in **map 3**, is a permanent Alcohol-free area 24 hours a day seven days a week.

- Memorial Park which is bounded by Devonport Road, 11th Avenue, 7th Avenue and Fraser Street, to the harbour's edge.
- All pedestrian and vehicle access ways within the area identified above.



The following Public Places, as shown on **map 4**, are permanent Alcohol-free areas 24 hours a day seven days a week.

- Fraser Street from its intersection with Hampton Terrace to, and including, its intersection with Oxford Street.
- Merivale Road from Fraser Street to, and including, its intersection with Landview Road.
- Kesteven Avenue from its intersection with Fraser Street to the boundary with Merivale Primary School.
- Merivale Community Centre grounds.
- Surrey Grove including the Surrey Grove Reserve.



The following Public Places, as shown on **map 5**, are permanent Alcohol-free areas 24 hours a day seven days a week.

- Waitaha Reserve which is bounded by Waitaha Road and Welcome Bay Road; and The Welcome Bay Hall site.



The following Public Places, as shown on **map 6**, are permanent Alcohol-free area 24 hours a day seven days a week.

- Arataki Park which is bounded by Gloucester Road, Girven Road, Grenada Street and Monowai Street.



The following Public Places, as shown on **map 7**, are permanent Alcohol-free areas 24 hours a day seven days a week.

- Cameron Road from and including its intersection with Pooles Road to and including its intersection with Cornwall Street.
- Pooles Road from Cameron Road to and including its intersection with Mansells Road.
- Mansells Road from Pooles Road to and including its intersection with Chadwick Road.
- Chadwick Road from Mansells Road to and including its intersection with Hayes Avenue.
- Hayes Avenue.
- Liston Park.
- Greerton Road from Pooles Road to and including its intersection with Cornwall Street.
- Emmett Street from Greerton Road to Mansells Road.
- Mitchell Street.
- Cornwall Street.
- Lincoln Terrace.
- Greerton Library grounds and the area known as the Greerton Village Green.
- All pedestrian and vehicle access ways within the areas identified above.

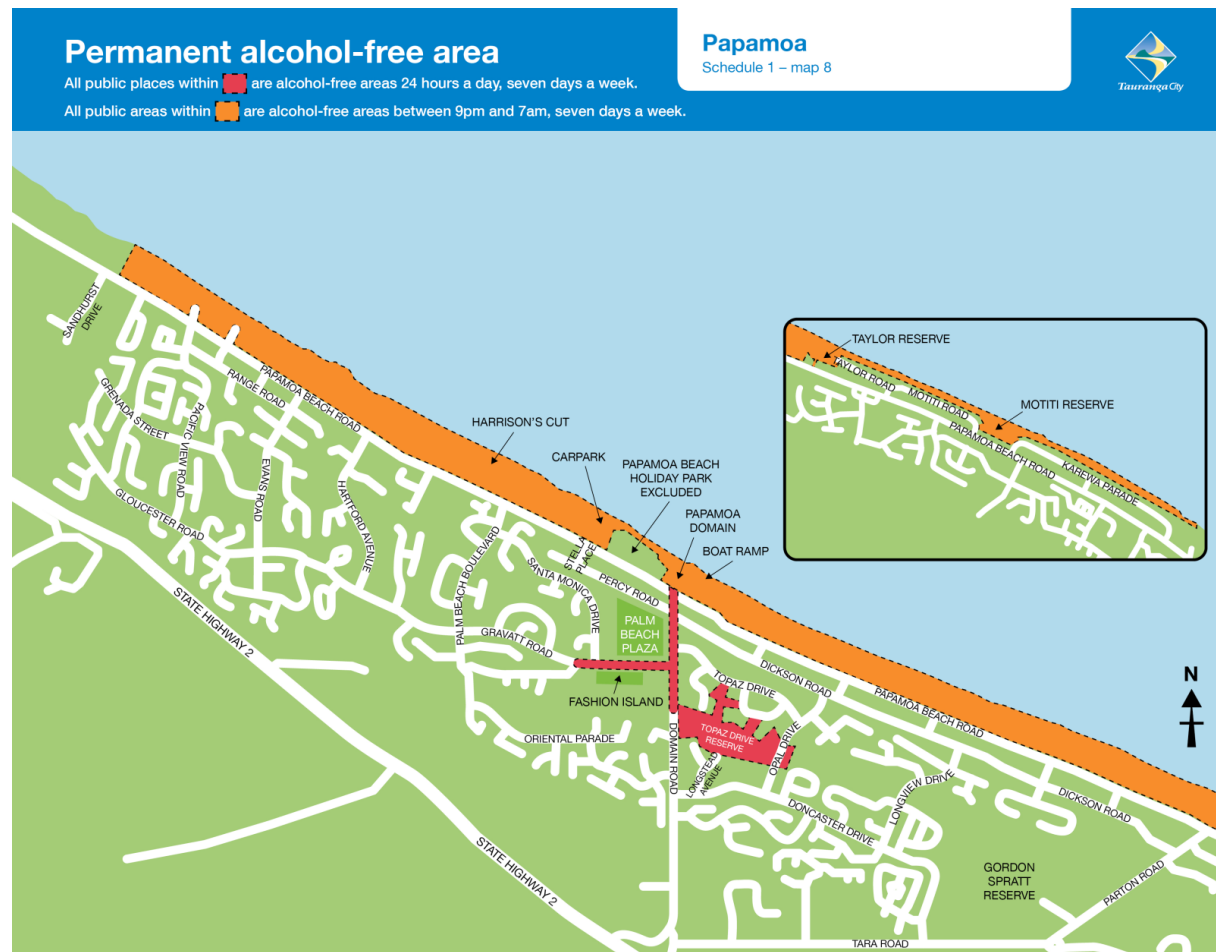


The following Public Places, as shown on **map 8**, are permanent Alcohol-free areas 24 hours a day seven days a week.

- Domain Road from and including its intersection with Papamoa Beach Road to the house number 39.
- Gravatt Road from Domain Road to and including its intersection with Beachwater Drive.
- Topaz Drive Reserve which is between Domain Road and either side of Opal Drive.

The following Public Places, as shown on **map 8**, are permanent Alcohol-free areas between 9pm and 7am seven days a week:

- All beaches, reserves and Public Places on the seaward side of Papamoa Beach Road, Taylor Road, Motiti Road and Karewa Parade. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes but is not limited to:
 - Papamoa Domain, excluding the Papamoa Beach Holiday Park
 - the Harrison's Cut car park and access way off Papamoa Beach Road
 - the car park and access way off Papamoa Beach Road opposite Stella Place.
- Taylor Reserve which is off Taylor Road.
- Motiti Reserve which is off Motiti Road.



The following Public Places, as shown on **map 9**, are permanent Alcohol-free areas 24 hours a day seven days a week.

- Otumoetai Road from and including its intersection with Lynwood Place to and including its intersection with Linley Terrace.
- Bellevue Road from and including its intersection with Regent Street to and including its intersection with Sutherland Road.
- Millers Road from Bellevue Road to and including its intersection with Warwick Place.
- Brookfield Lane.
- Public Places in and around the area known as the Brookfield Shopping Centre.
- Lees Park which is off Otumoetai Road and Bellevue Road.



Schedule 2: ~~New Year Period Alcohol-free areas~~ Recurring Temporary Alcohol-free areas

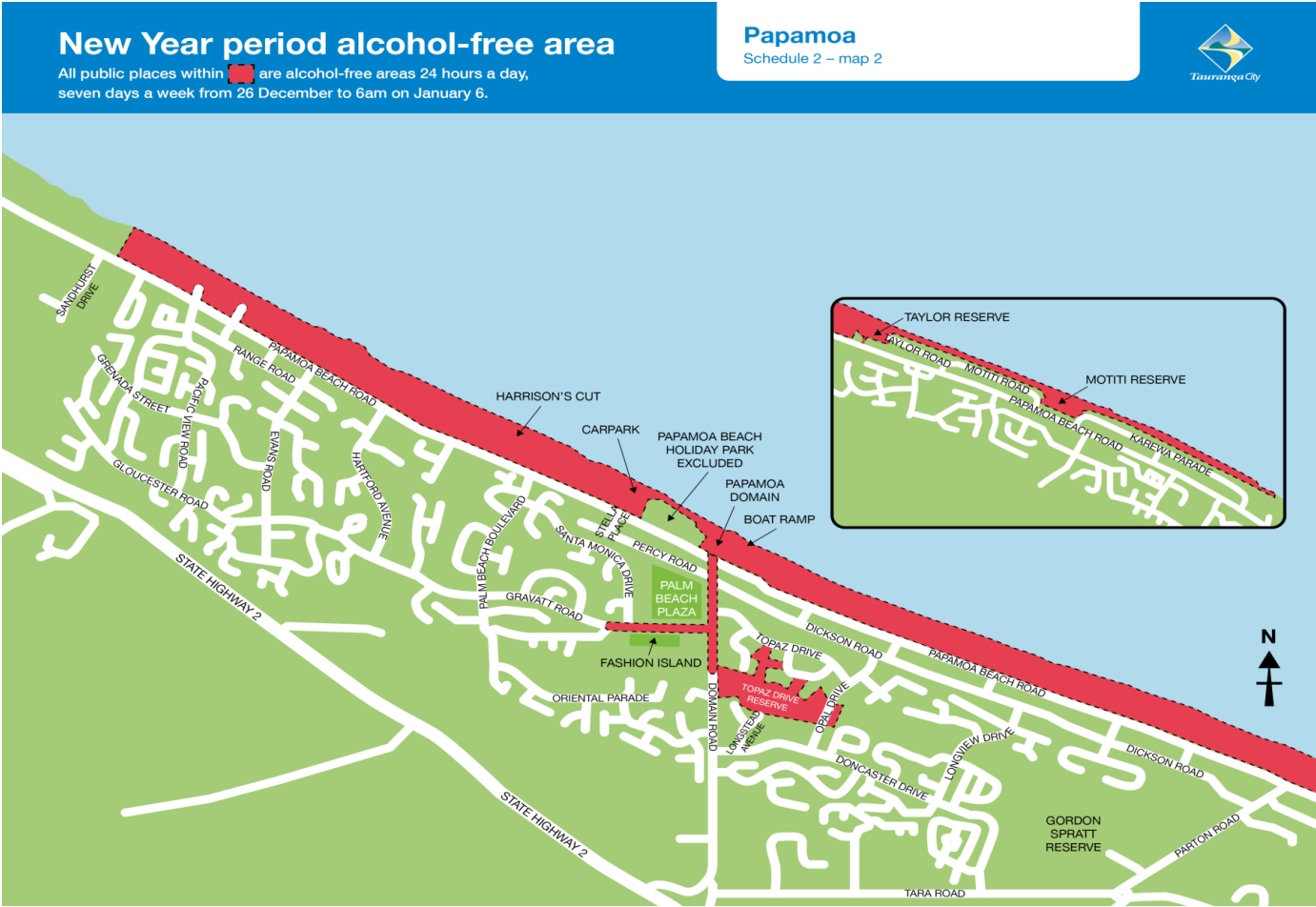
The following Public Places at Mount Maunganui and Omanu, as shown on **map 1**, are Alcohol-free areas 24 hours a day seven days a week over the New Year Period from 26 December to 6am on 6 January each year.

- Marine Parade, from its intersection with Adams Avenue to its intersection with Ocean beach Road and all reserves, beaches and Public Places on the seaward side.
- Grove Avenue and Rata Street and all Public Places in the Mount Maunganui peninsula north of these streets including Mauao and Moturiki Island and Coronation Park but excluding the area known as the Mount Maunganui Beachside Holiday Park.
- Hull Road to its intersection with Totara Street and Tweed Street and all Public Places north of these streets.
- The Mall and all reserves, beaches and Public Places on the seaward side.
- Waiariki Street.
- The environs surrounding the Omanu Surf Club and carpark incorporating an area 200 metres either side of the surf club and including the beach in front of the surf club for 200 metres either side.
- All pedestrian and vehicle access ways within the areas identified above.



The following Public Places at Papamoa, as shown on **map 2**, are Alcohol-free areas 24 hours a day seven days a week over the New Year Period from 26 December to 6am on 6 January each year.

- All beaches, reserves and Public Places on the seaward side of Papamoa Beach Road, Taylor Road, Motiti Road and Karewa Parade. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes but is not limited to:
 - Papamoa Domain, excluding the Papamoa Beach Holiday Park
 - Harrison's Cut car park and access way off Papamoa Beach Road
 - the car park and access way off Papamoa Beach Road opposite Stella Place.
- Domain Road from and including its intersection with Papamoa Beach Road to house number 39.
- Gravatt Road from Domain Road to and including its intersection with Beachwater Drive.
- Topaz Drive Reserve which is between Domain Road and either side of Opal Drive.



The following places, as shown on **map 3** are Alcohol-free areas between the hours of 9pm and 7am from 21 October to 7am on 2 April each year:

All reserves, Beaches and Public Places on and including the seaward side of;

- Marine Parade (eastwards from its intersection of Grove Avenue to its intersection of Tweed Street)
- Oceanbeach Road
- Maranui Street
- Omanu Way
- Yale Street
- Sunbrae Gove
- Surf Road

The following places, as shown on **map 3** are Alcohol-free areas 24 hours a day during the period from 26 December to 6am on 6 January each year:

All reserves, Beaches and Public Places on and including the seaward side of;

- Marine Parade (eastwards from its intersection of Grove Avenue to its intersection of Tweed Street)
- Omanu Surf Club and car park area
- Waiariki Street

The following places, as shown on **map 3** are Alcohol-free areas between the hours of 9pm and 7am from 6 January to 25 December each year:

All reserves, Beaches and Public Places on and including the seaward side of;

- Waiariki Street



DRAFT

Draft Amendments to the Alcohol Control Bylaw

Statement of Proposal

Introduction

Tauranga City Council is proposing to amend its Alcohol Control Bylaw (the bylaw) to formalise a temporary alcohol-free area that has been applied over the past five summers.

We are seeking your views on this proposed change.

The bylaw sets alcohol-free areas across the city to help reduce potential alcohol-related harm including levels of intoxication, noise, disorder and crime. The bylaw sets out both permanent alcohol-free areas and areas that become alcohol-free over the New Year period. The bylaw also allows for Council to set temporary alcohol-free areas by resolution.

Summary of the Proposed Changes

The proposed amendment to the Alcohol Control Bylaw is that the following places are alcohol-free areas between the hours of 9pm and 7am from 21 October to 7am on 2 April each year:

*The following places, as shown on **map 3** are Alcohol-free areas between the hours of 9pm and 7am from 21 October to 7am on 2 April each year:*

All reserves, Beaches and Public Places on and including the seaward side of;

- *Marine Parade (eastwards from its intersection of Grove Avenue to its intersection of Tweed Street)*
- *Oceanbeach Road*
- *Maranui Street*
- *Omanu Way*
- *Yale Street*
- *Sunbrae Grove*
- *Surf Road*

*The following places, as shown on **map 3** are Alcohol-free areas 24 hours a day during the period from 26 December to 6am on 6 January each year:*

All reserves, Beaches and Public Places on and including the seaward side of;

- *Marine Parade (eastwards from its intersection of Grove Avenue to its intersection of Tweed Street)*
- *Omanu Surf Club and car park area*
- *Waiariki Street*

*The following places, as shown on **map 3** are Alcohol-free areas between the hours of 9pm and 7am from 6 January to 25 December each year:*

All reserves, Beaches and Public Places on and including the seaward side of;

- *Waiariki Street*

A full tracked changed version of the draft amended Alcohol Control Bylaw with these proposed changes included is available. [INSERT LINK](#)

Reason for the Proposed Changes

In December 2018, in response to community and Police concerns, Council resolved to implement a temporary alcohol-free area along the coastal area between the two existing coastal bans already in the Bylaw.

Every year since then, Council, supported by Police, have put in place this alcohol-free area. Council is now wanting to incorporate this alcohol-free area in the bylaw as a recurring temporary ban. Including this area in the bylaw is more efficient and provides greater clarity and certainty for the Police and community.

Legislative Background

The Local Government Act 2002 empowers Council to make bylaws for the purpose of controlling the consumption and possession of alcohol in public places. However, before it makes a bylaw, Council must be satisfied that:

- There is evidence that any new alcohol-free area has experienced a high level of alcohol related crime or disorder (or if an alcohol-free area is already operative, then Council must be satisfied that a high level of alcohol-related crime and disorder is likely to arise in the area without the bylaw being made); and
- That the bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of that crime and disorder.

Council must also determine whether

- A bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived issues;
- The draft bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw; and
- The draft bylaw gives rise to any implications under the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990.

Is a bylaw the appropriate means to deal with the problem?

Council considers that a bylaw is the most appropriate mechanism to effectively deal with people drinking in the public places in a manner that negatively impacts the enjoyment and safety of other people using that public place. Police have reported that the temporary ban along the coastal strip has had the desired effect and assisted when calls for service were received.

Is the bylaw in the appropriate form?

The proposed amendment to the bylaw is consistent with the current form of the bylaw that focuses on specific locations where Council considers there is a high level of alcohol-related disorder and crime. The extent and timing of the proposed amendment is supported by the Police.

Is the bylaw consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights?

The Bill of Rights protects the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people in New Zealand, including the right to freedom of movement. While the proposed amendment to the bylaw means that people can be asked to leave the area that the amendment applies to, it is considered that the restrictions are fair and reasonable in the interest of public safety. The amendment does not restrict the movement of people who are not in the possession of alcohol. Therefore, it is considered that the proposed changes to the bylaw do not give rise to any implications under the Bill of Rights.

Is there justification for changes to the bylaw?

The proposed alcohol-free area was first put in place in 2018 in response to community feedback and evidence from the Police of alcohol related harm in the area. Police report that the temporary ban has assisted them to manage potential alcohol-related disorder and minimise the risk of alcohol-related harm. Including this area in the bylaw is more efficient and provides greater clarity and certainty for the Police and community.

Have your say

Please tell us what you think of the proposal.

You can do this by:

- Entering your feedback online at: <https://www.tauranga.govt.nz/community/have-your-say/how-to-have-your-say>
- Emailing it info@tauranga.govt.nz

Review Timeframes:

- Period for feedback opens: 3 July 2023
- Period for feedback closes: 4 August 2023
- Hearings: 14 August 2023
- Decisions on feedback: 18 September 2023
- Bylaw Adoption: 25 September 2023

8.3 Draft Revised Community Funding Policy

File Number: A14402892

Author: Sandy Lee, Policy Analyst
Richard Butler, Community Partnerships Funding Specialist

Authoriser: Barbara Dempsey, General Manager: Community Services

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. To approve the draft revised Community Funding Policy for community consultation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee:

- (a) Receives the report "Draft Revised Community Funding Policy".
- (b) Agrees to establishing a Community Funding Programme to identify and make visible the whole collection of community funding provided by the council.
- (c) Agrees to include Capital Funding and Community Leases in the scope of the Community Funding Policy.
- (d) Agrees to continue to exclude Community Event Funding, funds provided by central government, Grants for Development Contributions for Community Housing and Papakāinga Housing, and Rates Remissions from the scope of the Community Funding Policy but include them in the Community Funding Programme.
- (e) Agrees to continue to exclude Service Agreements and Mayoral Grants from the scope of the Community Funding Policy and from the Community Funding Programme.
- (f) Agrees to include the definitions for each of the principles specified in 4.1 of the revised policy.
- (g) Agrees to remove specific details in the policy in line with making it an umbrella policy for community funding.
- (h) Agrees to delegate authority for approving future amendments to the Funding Schedules to the chief executive.
- (i) Approves the draft revised Community Funding Policy and attached Funding Schedules (Attachment 1) for community consultation from early July to early Aug 2023.
- (j) Authorises the chief executive to make any necessary minor drafting or presentation-amendments to the draft revised Community Funding Policy and Funding Schedules and related consultation material prior to the commencement of consultation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. The Community Funding Policy was adopted in July 2021 with the requirement that it be reviewed within 18 months. Discussions have been held with internal and external stakeholders to understand where the policy is working well and areas for improvement. The key changes proposed are:
 - establishing a Community Funding Programme to bring together and make visible all the types of community funding distributed by the council

- bringing Community Leases and Capital Funding into the Community Funding Policy and making it a higher-level policy that provides direction on the distribution of community funding, including adding definitions for the policy principles
 - moving the details of each funding type to the funding schedules attached to the policy and delegating authority to approve future amendments to the schedules to the chief executive
3. Staff are now seeking approval on the draft revised Community Funding Policy and attached Funding Schedules for public consultation.

BACKGROUND

4. The Community Funding Policy was first adopted on 26 July 2021 with the resolution that it be reviewed within 18 months to align with the Annual Plan planning cycle² (Resolution CO14/21/10). Prior to the adoption, a report on 12 July 2021 highlighted that the policy had been written so that it could eventually serve as an umbrella policy and noted that more work would be undertaken to determine if all council funding streams should come under the auspices of the policy (Resolution CO13/21/15).
5. Staff commenced the policy review in the second half of 2022 with the aim of assessing how the policy is working and whether improvements can be made. This included looking at what other types of community funding can be brought into the policy to ensure consistency, transparency, and fairness across all the ways council supports community organisations. Currently the policy only covers the Community Grant Fund, Community Development Match Fund, and Partnership Agreements, which make up around only 11% of the total community investment by the council.
6. In September 2022, a scoping workshop with managers and relevant staff took place to determine what other funding types should be included in the policy review. Previous work on a Community Funding Framework in 2019 had identified several relevant funding types: Events Funding; funds distributed by the council on behalf of others; Lease and Rental Subsidies (Community Leases); Capital Funding; Service Agreements; Rates Remissions; Grants for Development Contributions; and Mayoral Grants, and there was unanimous support during the workshop for bringing all these into the policy review, with the understanding that some may be taken out again as the review work progressed.
7. Early engagement took place subsequently with a range of stakeholder groups, including all teams managing and administering community funding to understand each type of funding, what staff thought were working well and what needed improvement. Meetings were also held with representatives from Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana, as well as key community organisations and the philanthropic organisations. Online engagement was also undertaken with recent applicants and recipients of community grants. Feedback from these engagement activities identified eight key issues, including:
- significant imbalance in the amount of funding going to the different sectors
 - inconsistent accountability, reporting and monitoring requirements across the various types of community funding
 - lack of clarity around whether community organisations are eligible for multiple types of community funding from the council
 - too many stated purposes and priorities for community funding that make it difficult to inform decision-making
 - inefficiencies in how the current trio of community grants are structured
 - existing barriers to accessing grant funding by Kaupapa Māori and other minority groups

² Copy of the existing policy: <https://www.tauranga.govt.nz/Portals/0/data/council/policies/files/community-funding-policy.pdf>

- lack of clarity around the particular purpose of Partnership Agreements and how they differ from multi-year funding
 - inconsistencies in the community funding boundaries with sites the council currently co-manages.
8. On 5 December 2022 a draft issues and options report was taken to the Committee to discuss the identified issues. Feedback was provided on each issue and an updated report addressing the comments was considered by the Committee on 13 February 2023³.
 9. Following the approved direction, staff have amended the policy and attached funding schedules in line with making it an umbrella policy for community funding. All identified types of community funding were assessed for their fit into the amended policy informed by discussions with relevant teams.
 10. The assessment considered:
 - Potential consequences of inclusion (both positive and negative)
 - Whether inclusion would have contrary impacts to the purpose of the specific funding,
 - Possible ways of mitigating negative impacts to enable greater transparency, equity, consistency and accountability across all community funding provided by the council,
 - Whether policies or frameworks already exist for the individual funding types.
 11. The attached Diagram of Community Funding Distributed outlines the results of the analysis which are discussed in the issues and options below.

STRATEGIC / STATUTORY CONTEXT

12. The City Vision adopted by Council and developed in conjunction with the community outlines our collective vision for the city. 'Tauranga, together we can' captures the vision for a collaborative approach to realising a city that 'prioritises nature', 'lifts each other up', and 'fuels possibility'. These three pillars inform council's refreshed strategic framework, with our five primary strategies geared towards delivering the five community outcomes that together contribute to the vision.
13. The vision and strategic framework inform the council's plans and policies, including the Community Funding Policy, which guide the implementation of these higher-level strategies in council's day-to-day activities. It is therefore important that council's approach to community funding is aligned with the council's strategic direction. More specifically, the services, activities and projects council support through the distribution of funding should assist community organisations to contribute to the delivery of the community outcomes.

OPTIONS ANALYSIS

Issue 1: Establish a Community Funding Programme

14. Staff propose establishing a Community Funding Programme made up of the different types of funding from council that all have the same broad purpose of helping to support community groups to deliver their own initiated project, service or activity to the community, either through cash grants or discounts on fees charged. As many of the funds are managed and administered separately by different teams, there has been little recognition or consideration of them as a collection distinct from any other council funding. This has made it difficult for staff to assess whether community funding is operating as would be intended.
15. Having an overarching view of community funding as a programme would enable council to consider how the collection of funds operate together and provide clear direction on how decisions will be made in relation to the other funds available. These could also be achieved

³ See item 9.3 and resolution https://infocouncil.tauranga.govt.nz/Open/2023/02/SFR_20230213_MIN_2518.PDF

without necessarily requiring all community funding types to be brought into, and adhere to, the specific details of the Community Funding Policy (see Fig. 1). Currently, in the absence of direction on the whole collection of community funding, there have been circumstances where community organisations have applied for and received multiple types of funding while others missed out entirely. Recognising a programme of community funding would also enable any inconsistencies and/or opportunities for greater complementarity between the individual funds to be more easily identified.

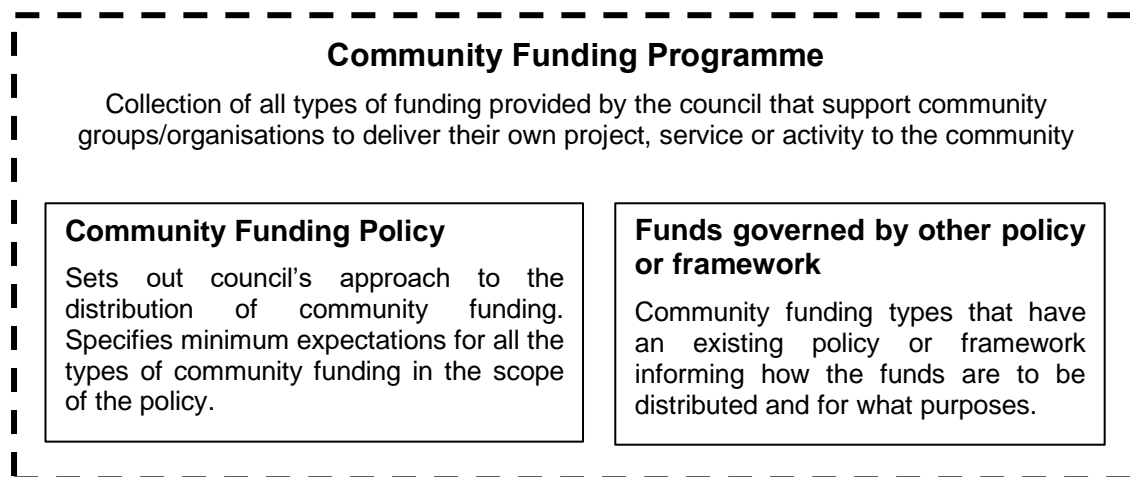


Fig. 1. Diagram of the relationship between the Community Funding Programme, the Community Funding Policy and other related funding policies and frameworks

Options for the Community Funding Programme (Table 1)

	Options	Advantages	Disadvantages
1a.	<p>Establish a Community Funding Programme to identify and make visible the whole collection of community funding provided by the council.</p> <p>[Note: this does not change the operation of the individual types of funding]</p> <p>Recommended.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets clear directions on funding as a whole, and how all the funds will operate in relation to each other without bringing all funding types under a single policy⁴. Provides transparency and clarity on what funds are to be considered or not when making decisions. Helps clarify the relationship between the different community funding types. Existing policies and frameworks still inform the particular purpose and approach for specific funding types. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May create some confusion around the difference between the Community Funding Programme and the Community Funding Policy.
1b.	Status quo. Continue to manage and administer the different community funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unable to set clear directions on the collection of funding

⁴ See clause 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.5.2 and 5.6.2 in the attached draft revised policy.

	types individually.		that will help enable consistent decision-making.
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Issue 2: Funding considered appropriate for the Community Funding Policy

16. The Community Funding Policy sets out the distribution of cash and in-kind funding to community groups/organisations to ensure there is transparency, equity, accountability and recognition of our partnership relationship with mana whenua in how we design and implement our funding. The policy outlines the purpose of community funding, the eligibility criteria, exclusions from funding, how funding decisions will be made, and transparency and accountability requirements of funding recipients.
17. Currently the policy covers the Community Development Match Fund, Community Grant Fund, Partnership Agreements, and the new Multi-Year Funding Agreements. The other existing funding types have been assessed for inclusion in the policy scope (refer attachment 3 summary). Staff consider two of the eight existing types of community funding appropriate for inclusion in the policy – Capital Funding and Community Leases⁵.
18. Capital Funding are provided in response to requests to help fund some of the costs of developing community facilities or amenities by community organisations. Requests are relatively infrequent and typically made by organisations through their Long-term Plan or Annual Plan submissions, with staff providing an assessment of each request to inform the council's consideration on a case-by-case basis. Currently there is no single document that clearly outlines for the public and staff how funding requests should be made, who is eligible⁶, and under what general terms and conditions so that there is some consistency with other community funding available. (See analysis 1 in attachment 3 for more details.)
19. Community Leases are discounts provided to community groups on annual rents for their on-going exclusive use of council owned land and/or buildings. There are currently more than 160 community leases, with the annual savings varying from a few hundred to a few million dollars depending on the size and location of the land parcel. As these leases are in-kind support rather than cash grants, they are rarely recognised as a type of funding provided by the council and there are no formal processes in place to ensure the community benefit from these leases are proportional to the value of annual discount. (See analysis 2 in attachment 3 for more details.)

Options for funding considered appropriate for the Community Funding Policy (Table 2)

	Options	Advantages	Disadvantages
2a.	<p>Include Capital Funding and Community Leases in the scope of the Community Funding Policy⁷.</p> <p><i>Refer to Funding Schedule Five and Six in the draft revised Community Funding Policy for the details.</i></p> <p>Recommended.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps achieve consistency with decision making for other community funding Helps ensure the expectations, accountability and monitoring requirements for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential resistance to the additional expectations and requirements under the policy, particularly from community lease holders. <p>Capital Funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future applicants would need to have

⁵ The other six funding types are considered in Issues 3 and 4 that follow.

⁶ Unlike the approach to community funding in the policy, legal entities without registered charity status are currently eligible for capital funding.

⁷ Inclusion in the Community Funding Policy means automatic inclusion in the Community Funding Programme.

		<p>Capital Funding and Community Leases are comparable with other funding types, increasing fairness across the funding programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater transparency of Capital Funding and Community Leases makes it easier for staff to be fully informed when considering funding applications for contestable community grants. <p>Community Leases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps increase community benefits so that they are proportional to the value of the discounted lease. 	<p>registered charity status or demonstrate intention to become registered.</p>
2b.	Include Capital Funding and Community Leases in the Community Funding Programme only (exclude from the Community Funding Policy).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables these two types of funding to be taken into consideration when making decisions on other community grant applications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot ensure there are comparable processes and requirements for monitoring and accountability appropriate to the value of funding.
2c.	Status quo. Continue to manage Capital Funding and Community Leases separately.	<p>Capital Funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All legal entities can continue to be eligible regardless of whether they are a registered charity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not achieve more consistency with other funding types, including in relation to monitoring and accountability, for greater fairness. • Less public recognition of these as types of funding from council.

Issue 3: Funding to be included in the Community Funding Programme

20. Four types of community funding are considered appropriate for the Community Funding Programme but not the Community Funding Policy. These are Community Event Funding, Grants for Development Contributions for Community Housing and Papakāinga Housing, central government funding distributed by the council, and rates remissions.

21. These four types of community funding are not recommended for inclusion in the policy for three main reasons⁸:
- there are policies or frameworks already in place detailing their specific purposes and how the funding is to be distributed⁹, or the funder determines the specific purpose (as the case for the Creative Communities Scheme and Resource Wise Community Fund provided by central government).
 - likely changes to some of the community funding types require some flexibility. The development contributions grants are currently only intended to be available for three years, while the Event Funding Framework is currently under review by an external consultant.
 - inclusion would place restrictions on the funding that may be detrimental to achieving their respective objectives. For example, the requirement to be a registered charity under the policy limits council's ability to support a range of community events, while this requirement would also hamper community participation in the activities that the Creative Communities Scheme and Resource Wise Community Fund are intended to increase.
22. Including the four funding types into the Community Funding Programme instead would enable staff to be fully informed when making any decisions on funding applications and/or requests. It would also be easier for staff to identify any potential gaps and opportunities for improving particular types of funding to work in a more complementary way with the other funding.

Options for funding to be included in the Community Funding Programme (Table 3)

	Options	Advantages	Disadvantages
3a.	<p>Include Community Event Funding, Grants for Development Contributions, central government funding distributed by the council and rates remissions in the Community Funding Programme but not the Community Funding Policy.</p> <p>Recommended.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater transparency across the different funding types makes it easier for staff to be fully informed when considering grant funding applications. • Enables a consistent and transparent approach to how funding applications/requests are considered if an organisation has another form of community funding from the council. • Makes it very clear to the public all the ways the council supports community organisations, including bringing greater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.

⁸ See analysis 3-6 in attachment 3 for a summary analysis of the four funding types.

⁹ This includes the Rates Remissions Policy, Grants for Development Contributions on Community Housing and Papakāinga Housing Policies, and the Event Funding Framework.

		recognition to in-kind (i.e. discounts) forms of funding.	
3b.	Status quo. Keep Community Event Funding, Grants for Development Contributions, central government funding distributed by the council and rates remissions outside of the Community Funding Programme and Policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse of the advantages in 3(a) above.

Issue 4: Funding considered outside the scope of Community Funding

23. Service Agreements and Mayoral Grants are considered not to be appropriate for either the Community Funding Policy or Programme as the nature of each of these funding types do not completely align with the definition of community funding in the policy. Service Agreements are direct contracts for services where the council purchases specific services from community organisations, rather than council funding community-led projects. Given the small size of the community sector in Tauranga, some of the organisations have also applied for and received other community funding from the council, such as a grant, but these are for their own projects and initiatives.
24. Mayoral Grants are from a small pool of money that the mayor can distribute at their discretion in response to direct requests from the community. These may be for individuals and/or groups to support a range of activities that do not necessarily have to be for the benefit of the wider community. For example, a small group of young people were supported to represent the region in their sport, and financial support was provided for each of the five families impacted by the recent flooding. These grants have also been used to support activities that would be considered appropriate for a community grant, for example, money to help cover the cost of equipment hire for Carols in the Park.

Options for funding considered outside the scope of Community Funding (Table 4)

	Options	Advantages	Disadvantages
4a.	Include Service Agreements and Mayoral Grants in the scope of the Community Funding Policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide clear guidance for the distribution of these funds that are consistent with the other community funding available. 	<p>Mayoral Grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not allow as much flexibility in decision-making for the mayor. <p>Service Agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disadvantages organisations that have agreed to deliver a service for the council as they will not be preferred if they apply for a contestable grant for their own project. May deter community initiatives and leadership which contravenes the intention of community funding.

4b.	Continue to exclude Mayoral Grants from the Community Funding Policy and Community Funding Programme, but clarify and distinguish the purpose of these grants from the community funding grants. Recommended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains a high degree of flexibility for the grants to be distributed at the mayor's discretion. • Helps ensure all entities requesting community funding go through the same contestable process by directing any relevant requests made to the mayor to the appropriate funds in council's community funding programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
4c.	Status quo. Continue to exclude Service Agreements from the Community Funding Policy and Programme. Recommended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognises these are different to funding provided for community-led initiatives. • Skilled and capable community organisations are encouraged and supported to help meet community needs through service agreements and/or grant funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.

Issue 5: Definitions for each of the policy principles

25. The current policy specifies four principles that guide council's decision-making and inform the design and implementation of community funding. The principles are transparency, equity, accountability, and recognition of our partnership relationship with iwi and hapū from Tauranga Moana. However, no definitions are provided to clarify what these principles mean in the context of community funding leaving them open to interpretation by staff and the community that may not be in line with the original intention. For example, equity is commonly misunderstood as being synonymous to equality and can lead to processes being implemented that do not achieve equity.

Options for defining each of the policy principles (Table 5)

	Options	Advantages	Disadvantages
5a.	Include the definitions provided in section 4.1 of the revised policy for each of the four principles. Recommended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifies what each principle means in the context of community funding which will help ensure they are appropriately and consistently implemented by staff across the council. • Clarifies for the public and potential applicants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.

		what the principles mean which will also help manage expectations.	
5b.	Status quo. Do not include any definitions for each of the principles in the policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less able to ensure appropriate and consistent implementation as the principles are open to interpretation by staff across the council.

Issue 6: Umbrella Policy for Community Funding

26. There are details currently contained in the policy that are too specific for an umbrella policy, including references only to grant funding and details specific to the Community Grant Fund, Community Development Match Fund, and Partnership Agreements (in sections 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 of the existing policy). The specific funding details would be more appropriate in attached funding schedules, while the policy sets out the council's overall purpose for community funding, underpinning principles, and some general criteria and requirements that apply broadly across all funding types.
27. Aligning the purpose of community funding with the council's strategic vision and the priorities in the Action and Investment Plans¹⁰ provides an overarching purpose for community funding. This helps ensure that all funding types are designed to contribute to the same overall vision, while the approved strategic documents also inform what to prioritise funding for. These documents negate the need for additional lists/details in the policy, including the extensive details covered in the Principles of Support and Priority Communities currently under the schedules for the Community Grant Fund and Community Development Match Fund.
28. Specifying the overarching purpose for community funding allows staff to make decisions on how the priorities in the strategic documents will be achieved through distribution of community funding. Decisions can be made at the operational level on what priorities in which Action and Investment Plans will be the focus for each funding round and/or LTP cycle in response to the most prevalent needs at the time. Currently, however, the policy contains specific details on the assessment criteria that the panel are to use to assess grant applications (in Schedule One). This level of operational detail makes it difficult to be flexible in relation to the funding priorities and would be more appropriate as an operational guidance document.

Changes to the policy content to support an umbrella Community Funding Policy (Table 6)

	Options	Advantages	Disadvantages
6a.	<p>Remove details that are too specific for an umbrella policy, including removing the Principles of Support and Priority Communities from the schedules.</p> <p>Recommended.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplifies and clarifies the policy and the purpose of community funding. Removes redundant details that make it difficult to narrow down 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the details in the Principles of Support and Priority Communities may not be covered in the priorities in the Action and Investment Plans.

¹⁰ The recommendation was approved at the 13 February 2023 Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee meeting.

		<p>funding priorities to inform decision-making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables staff flexibility in identifying funding priorities for each funding and/or LTP cycle from an approved set of priorities in the Action and Investment Plans. 	
6b.	<p>Move details for the Community Grant Fund, Community Development Match Fund, and Partnership Agreements into the Funding Schedules attached to the revised policy.</p> <p>Recommended.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removes details that are not relevant to all community funding from the policy. Necessary information for each of the funds are still provided for potential applicants and staff in the attached funding schedules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None.
6c.	<p>Remove the assessment criteria from the policy schedule and include them as an operational guidance document.</p> <p>[Note: this will still be visible to the public/grant applicants]</p> <p>Recommended.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables assessment criteria to be amended efficiently when different funding priorities are identified for each funding and/or LTP cycle. Oversight and approval of the funding priorities and associated assessment criteria still provided at the GM level to ensure consistency across the different community funding types. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None.
6d.	<p>Status quo. Keep the specific details in the policy and schedules.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material in the policy is not consistent with an umbrella policy. Confusing and difficult for readers to follow.

Issue 7: Authority to approve amendments to Funding Schedules

29. The current policy states that the council (or Committee of Council with delegated authority) may amend the schedules at any time via resolution (clause 5.2.4). Given the recommended changes to the schedules to only include details of each funding type covered in the umbrella

policy (as per recommendation 6b. above), it is necessary to reconsider whether this approach to amending the funding schedules is still appropriate.

30. The funding schedules attached to the revised policy now contain details specific to each of the six funding types proposed for the policy. They include information on how each of the funding types will be implemented in line with the general approach to community funding set out in the policy, including eligibility criteria, exclusions, application processes, and monitoring and reporting requirements. Any amendments to these funding schedules are therefore more operational and do not impact the policy approach.

Options for authority to amend Funding Schedules (Table 7)

	Options	Advantages	Disadvantages
7a.	<p>Delegate authority for approving future amendments to the funding schedules to the chief executive.</p> <p>Recommended.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoids involving the council or Committee of Council in operational details. • Easier and more efficient way of making any changes necessary to the distribution details of each funding type to better achieve the policy intent based on feedback and learnings after initial implementation. • Easier to make amendments to the details of the funding types if/when funding priorities change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
7b.	Status quo. Continue to require Council to amend the schedules via resolution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly transparent for the community when changes are made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time-consuming and involves the governing body in operational decisions.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

31. All community funding covered in the policy review has already been approved. Some of the recommended changes to the community funding types will require a reorganisation of existing funding, but no additional funding is being requested.
32. The addition of two existing community funding types into the policy will mean some additional work for staff in Spaces and Places due to the increased accountability and monitoring requirements for Capital Funding and Community Leases. The management and administration of the new Multi-Year Funding Agreements, as well as the new process for allocating Partnership Agreements and the greater expectations around performance monitoring, will also require additional staff time in the Community Development team. The additional workload has been considered as part of the new 'funding hub' proposal that has now been completed by the consultant.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS / RISKS

33. The recommendations in this report help mitigate accountability risks associated with the provision of funding through:
- Increasing the monitoring and reporting requirements to a level commensurate with the value of the funding received for all funding types under this policy, and
 - Increasing transparency in decision-making for all funding types, including ensuring the process of allocating all cash grants is open and contestable.

CONSULTATION / ENGAGEMENT

34. To inform the review of the policy we engaged with a range of stakeholders at various stages of the review. The stakeholders included recent applicants and recipients of community grants, some key community organisations currently with a funding agreement with council, the three philanthropic organisations in Tauranga, representatives from Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana, as well as staff in teams across the council (Community Development, Events, Spaces and Places, Property, Takawaenga Māori Unit, Rates, Sustainability and Waste, and Arts and Culture) who manage and administer some form of community funding.
35. Initial engagement with the stakeholders helped identify some key issues with the current approach to community funding, which were then taken to the Committee meeting on the 13 February for direction. Following this meeting, we undertook further engagement with some of the stakeholders to understand each of the funding types in more detail while we assessed their fit for the revised policy.
36. Meetings were held with the relationship managers of the current Partnership Agreement organisations to get their input on what the key criteria, roles, responsibilities and requirements for cornerstone organisations on the new Partnership Agreements should be. The role and expectation of the council, as well as the process for allocating the funding going forward, were also discussed.
37. Individual meetings then took place with each of the ten organisations currently on some form of Partnership Agreement. The meetings were to inform them of the proposed new arrangements for Partnership Agreements and Multi-Year Funding and to get their feedback on the proposed details of the two funding types that had been drafted with the relationship managers.
38. Through-out the process of drafting the revised policy, we engaged with relevant teams to discuss what the likely ramifications are of bringing each funding type into the policy scope. Input and feedback were also sought from all teams that administer some form of community funding in the council.

SIGNIFICANCE

39. The Local Government Act 2002 requires an assessment of the significance of matters, issues, proposals and decisions in this report against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Council acknowledges that in some instances a matter, issue, proposal or decision may have a high degree of importance to individuals, groups, or agencies affected by the report.
40. In making this assessment, consideration has been given to the likely impact, and likely consequences for:
- (a) the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the district or region
 - (b) any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the decision.
 - (c) the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.

41. In accordance with the considerations above, criteria and thresholds in the policy, it is considered that the issue is of medium significance.

ENGAGEMENT

42. Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of medium significance, officers are of the opinion that the following consultation is appropriate under the Local Government Act.
43. In addition to online engagement with the general public, and recent and potential community funding applicants and recipients, targeted engagement will be undertaken with community lease holders and organisations with capital funding approved. Further engagement will also be undertaken with Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana, past and present community grant applicants and recipients, including priority subgroup community organisations, and current organisations on Partnership Agreements. Information on the draft revised policy will also be available at libraries and service centres.
44. The consultation will be scheduled to commence early-July and will run until early-August.

NEXT STEPS

45. Any minor changes to the draft policy will be made, if required, before the draft revised policy goes out for public consultation. Public consultation will be in accordance with the engagement details above, with hearings planned for mid-September.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Draft revised Community Funding Policy - A14756473** [!\[\]\(b7e1c8bc060ab2af8bc42ce81bfcf3c4_img.jpg\)](#) [!\[\]\(2d0771195b0e0240efcbd9d75c7cddb8_img.jpg\)](#)
2. **Diagram of community funding distributed by TCC - A14773594** [!\[\]\(2877759bcf4a3609f6b92cbc19de8848_img.jpg\)](#) [!\[\]\(28f8e7c07e6223706c823723c822f20f_img.jpg\)](#)
3. **Summary analysis of each community funding type for inclusion in the Community Funding Policy - A14777430** [!\[\]\(d87d73a74f22e314c531cbe6e8724268_img.jpg\)](#) [!\[\]\(c32625d3acdc466104f8dc7eeb786ca3_img.jpg\)](#)
4. **Draft revised Community Funding Policy_June2023 with tracked changes - A14761631** [!\[\]\(7486dd45c262a021fc222b21507aae5d_img.jpg\)](#) [!\[\]\(b81ed5f945ee062b32bd9cdaad6aca44_img.jpg\)](#)

COMMUNITY FUNDING POLICY 2023



Policy type	City		
Authorised by	Council		
First adopted	26 July 2021	Minute reference	CO14/21/10
Revisions/amendments	Not applicable	Minute references	Not applicable
Review date	This policy will be reviewed every three years to align with the long-term plan or as required.		

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 To provide a framework to guide the distribution of community funding to eligible entities to help achieve the strategic vision for the city.

2. SCOPE

- 2.1 This policy applies to community funding (including cash grants and in-kind support) provided by Tauranga City Council through the following:
- Community Grant Fund
 - Community Development Match Fund
 - Multi-Year Funding Agreements
 - Partnership Agreements
 - Capital Funding
 - Community Leases.
- 2.2 All monies provided by central government for council to distribute (for example, Creative Communities Scheme and Resource Wise Community Fund) are included in council's Community Funding Programme. They are excluded from the scope of this policy because central government directs how these funds are spent.
- 2.3 Grants for Development Contributions, Rates Remissions, and Community Event Funding are included in council's Community Funding Programme but are outside the scope of this policy. The distribution of these funds is informed by their respective policies and funding framework.

3. DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 For the purpose of this policy, the following terms and definitions apply:

Term	Definition
Capital Funding	Grants that support the development of community facilities by community organisations. Requests for funding are considered on a case-by-case basis for projects that have broad community benefits. The funding covers a portion of the total cost of the proposed facility.
Community Development Match Fund	Contestable grants of up to \$5,000 that aim to support community projects, services or initiatives that contribute to the strategic vision and priorities. Applicants are required to match the funds provided by council with either cash, volunteer and/or in-kind contributions to at least equal the value of the funds.
Community event	An organised occasion that brings people together for the purpose of participating in an uplifting community, cultural, commemorative, recreational, sport, art, educational or entertainment experience. Events are open and accessible for all (free or low cost), and do not include markets, fairs, regularly scheduled sport and recreation activities, weddings and other family celebrations or commercial activities, activations or attraction on reserves. Refer to the Event Funding Framework for details.
Community Funding Programme	The collection of funding that council provides (or distributes on behalf of central government) to community organisations for the purpose of supporting community groups to deliver their service, activity or project to the community. This includes the Community Grant Fund, Community Development Match Fund, Multi-Year Funding, Partnership Agreements, Capital Funding, Community Leases, Community Event Funding, Creative Communities Scheme, Resource Wise Community Fund, Rates Remissions, and Grants for Development Contributions.
Community funding	Any source of funding (monetary/cash or in-kind) that council provides to community organisations to support them in delivering their service, activity or project to the community.
Community Grant Fund	Contestable grants of between \$5,001 and \$50,000 that aim to support community projects, services or initiatives that contribute to the strategic vision and priorities.
Community organisation	A voluntary or not-for-profit organisation that serves a public benefit; and that relies on volunteers for at least its governance; and has values, purpose and objectives independent of government or commercial institutions. It must be a registered trust or incorporated society registered under the Charities Act 2005. Unless there are clearly justified reasons, membership or participation in its activities should be available to everyone who wishes to join.
Contestable community grant	Monies that are awarded through a publicly contestable process to community organisations to support the delivery of a clearly defined activity, project or initiative.

Development Contributions Grants	Non-contestable grants to support registered community housing providers to build community housing and iwi and hapū to build Papakāinga housing. Refer to the Grants for Development Contributions on Community Housing and Grants for Development Contributions on Papakāinga Housing policies for details.
In-kind support	Non-monetary assistance that includes, but is not limited to, discounts, remissions, material resources, time and services.
Iwi and hapū	Iwi and hapū in Tauranga Moana that Tauranga City Council has a relationship with through a protocol agreement.
Iwi and hapū organisation	An organisation that is affiliated with a particular iwi or hapū group in Tauranga. It may be a registered charity, but it could also just be a not-for-profit organisation. Affiliation should be confirmed by the iwi or hapū concerned.
Kaupapa Māori organisation	An organisation that is run by Māori and grounded in a Tauranga Moana Māori worldview and value base, but not necessarily affiliated with any particular iwi and/or hapū group in Tauranga. It may be a registered charity, but it could also just be a not-for-profit organisation.
Kaupapa Māori outcome	Outcomes that are delivered through activities that are grounded in a Tauranga Moana Māori worldview and value base.
Community lease	Discounts on market rents for the exclusive, on-going use of council-owned land or buildings by community organisations. Discounts are set through the council's User Fees and Charges process.
Multi-Year Funding Agreement	Contestable funding that provides three-year financial support to community organisations to assist them in providing their project, service or activity to the community.
Not-for-profit early childhood education	Not-for-profit providers of early childhood education that are either teacher-led (for example, daycares, kindergartens, kura) or parent-led (for example, playcentres, kōhanga Reo).
Partnership Agreement	Three-year funding agreements with community organisations partnering with council to deliver actions and programmes that align with council's strategic vision and priorities. Partners are independent cornerstone organisations that play a key support and advisory role in their sector.
Rates remissions	Community needs based rates remissions. Refer to the Rates Remissions Policy for details.
Umbrella organisation	A community organisation or iwi, hapū or kaupapa Māori organisation that has formally agreed to receive and administer a community grant on behalf of an organisation or group that does not meet the registered charity or legal status requirement for the particular grant.

4. PRINCIPLES

- 4.1 The following principles underpin the design and implementation of council's community funding and guide decision-making processes:

- **Transparency**

Council will operate in a transparent manner when distributing community funding. This includes promoting funding opportunities, providing clear information about what funding is for and how funding decisions are made, and making visible the various ways that council supports community organisations.

- **Equity**

Council will distribute community funding in an equitable manner. This includes ensuring all communities have equal opportunities to be considered for community funding by acknowledging that some communities experience barriers to accessing funding and developing processes and ways of working to mitigate the barriers.

- **Accountability**

Council will ensure community funding delivers good value and benefits to the community through requiring clear reporting and regular monitoring for all funding types and ensure funding aligns with council's strategic priorities.

- **Te Tiriti o Waitangi**

Council recognises our partnership relationship with iwi and hapū from Tauranga Moana which informs how we support kaupapa Māori outcomes through community funding.

5. POLICY STATEMENT

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 Council recognises the important role community organisations play in helping to promote the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of Tauranga residents and provides funding to support their activities.
- 5.1.2 Council's community funding includes both contestable and non-contestable funds. The funds, in the form of cash grants or in-kind assistance, are intended to help build upon and support community-led initiatives which create positive change in the community, enhance the community's ability to meet its own needs, and develop local community leadership.
- 5.1.3 All community funding included in council's Community Funding Programme will be targeted to achieve council's strategic vision and priorities and will be appropriate to the purpose and role of a local authority.
- 5.1.4 Any single project may only receive one type of cash or in-kind funding in the council's Community Funding Programme at any one time unless otherwise stated in specific funding schedules.
- 5.1.5 In general, community funding is provided for projects and services delivered within the city boundaries for the benefit of the Tauranga community. Exceptions apply to projects, services or initiatives that are located:
- on sites either solely or jointly owned and/or managed by council but which sit outside the official city boundaries
 - on marae considered by the council to be part of the Tauranga community.

- 5.1.6 Council is not a primary funder of community organisations. The contestable community grants provided as part of council's community funding programme are allocated from a limited pool of money. All grants will recognise council's role as a complementary funder through prioritising those organisations that have actively sought other funding before approaching council.
- 5.1.7 All requests for community funding received as a submission to the Annual Plan or Long-term Plan will be considered in relation to the purpose and principles of community funding in this policy and referred to the relevant type of community funding.

5.2 Contestable Community Funding

- 5.2.1 Organisations can only apply for and receive one type of contestable community fund in council's Community Funding Programme to support a single project at any one time.
- 5.2.2 The total financial assistance provided through the Community Grant Fund, Community Match Fund, Multi-Year Funding, and Partnership Agreements is agreed every three years through the Long-term Plan.
- 5.2.3 Applications to contestable grant funds are invited through scheduled funding round(s), which are publicly advertised and have an opening and closing date.
- 5.2.4 An assessment panel assesses funding applications and allocates limited funds as fairly and strategically as possible.
- 5.2.5 A clearly defined assessment process is applied to all applicants in a transparent manner.
- 5.2.6 Financial allocation of the grant funds are publicly disclosed.

5.3 Funding Eligibility

- 5.3.1 The following entities are eligible for community funding included in the scope of this policy:
- not-for-profit community organisations with registered charitable status under the Charities Act 2005. For some types of grant funding, organisations that are not registered charities may use an umbrella organisation to apply for and receive funds on their behalf
 - not-for-profit iwi and/or hapū organisations and kāupapa Māori organisations delivering kāupapa Māori outcomes within Tauranga City Council boundaries
 - schools and not-for-profit early childhood education providers, but only for projects and initiatives that are not part of their core education mandate funded by central government.
- 5.3.2 All entities must have a formal legal structure to be eligible to receive community funding, except for:
- applicants to the Community Development Match Fund
 - kāupapa Māori groups without a legal structure may use an umbrella organisation to apply for and receive funds on their behalf.

5.4 General Funding Criteria

- 5.4.1 All applications for community funding in scope of this policy must meet the following criteria. Additional criteria specific to any of the individual funding are provided in the

funding schedules.

- 5.4.2 Applications and requests for community funding must indicate how the proposed activity, project or service contributes to achieving the strategic vision for the city. Preference will be given to those organisations that demonstrate alignment with the strategic priorities.
- 5.4.3 Funded projects, activities and/or services must demonstrate the benefit they provide to the general community in Tauranga and/or specific communities within the city.
- 5.4.4 Funding applicants must disclose all other forms of funding and in-kind support/ assistance they currently, and in the last financial year, receive from council, if any.
- 5.4.5 The funding criteria will be considered when assessing applications to determine their relative merit and assist decision-makers to prioritise between applications of similar merit.
- 5.4.6 The chief executive has delegated authority to amend the funding schedules at any time to better meet the objectives of the policy.

5.5 Exclusions

- 5.5.1 General exclusions from community funding are listed below. Council may specify additional exclusions for funding. Other exclusions may apply to particular funding types and are detailed in their specific schedules.
- 5.5.2 No funding in council's Community Funding Programme, whether cash or in-kind, will be provided for any of the following activities:
 - activities that promote religious ministry, or political purposes or causes
 - medical expenses
 - public services that are the responsibility of central government (for example, core education, healthcare, social work, whanau ora services)
 - projects where relevant consent or permit has not yet been issued (excluding funding for community events). Council may agree to a grant subject to consents or permits being granted. The funding would be released on receipt of the required consents or permits.
 - purchase of tobacco, alcohol, vape supplies or other psychoactive substances
 - internal applicants from council
 - Council-controlled organisations (CCOs)
 - other local authorities, government agencies or public sector entities
 - applicants requiring debt servicing assistance or have outstanding debt with council
 - applicants that have breached previous support agreements with council, including post-event reporting requirements and where no commitment has been made to rectify this situation.

5.6 Decisions on Funding

- 5.6.1 The extent of the due diligence undertaken by council staff and the amount of information requested from applicants will be relative to the amount or value of community funding being requested.

- 5.6.2 Decisions on contestable grant funding applications will take into consideration any other funding (cash and in-kind) within the council's Community Funding Programme that the applicant has received either in the last financial year or currently. Where a decision must be made between quality applications of similar standing, preference will be given to applicants that do not already receive some other form of support from council. This does not apply to situations where the applicant is applying on behalf of another group as an umbrella organisation.
- 5.6.3 The financial situation of the organisation requesting funding will be taken into consideration when assessing applications for funding covered under this policy. This includes what other external funding sources they receive, including from central government, and the value of their assets.
- 5.6.4 Preference will be given to community-led or iwi, hapū, or kaupapa Māori organisations that demonstrate genuine engagement with local communities or tangata whenua and who work inclusively and include participation from diverse communities.
- 5.6.5 In a competitive funding environment, the following will be a lower priority for grant funding:
- travel and accommodation outside Tauranga or the western Bay of Plenty sub-region, unless council is convinced there will be a tangible benefit for Tauranga communities
 - retrospective costs (where the activity has already taken place), unless this is necessary as a condition of the grant or council is satisfied there are other mitigating circumstances.

5.7 Transparency and Accountability

5.7.1 Council

- 5.7.1.1 Council will ensure that all administrative and decision-making processes about community funding are presented in an easy-to-understand format.
- 5.7.1.2 The extent of the due diligence undertaken by council staff and the amount of information requested from recipients will be commensurate with the amount or value of community funding received.
- 5.7.1.3 Any type of community funding will be described in a funding agreement commensurate with the level of funding provided. The agreement will contain:
- the roles and responsibilities that both the council and the organisation receiving funding agree upon
 - the project, activity, or service that the organisation will provide to the community.

The format of the agreement may vary depending on the amount of support provided and the type of support.

- 5.7.1.4 Council will be financially prudent and undertake transactions with good business practice. This applies to the distribution of community funding under this policy. Council upholds its statutory responsibility to ensure the lawful, transparent, and prudent expenditure of public funds.

5.7.2 Recipients

- 5.7.2.1 Community funding recipients are required to acknowledge publicly (at a scale commensurate with the level of funding received) the receipt of council community

grant funding by the appropriate methods outlined in the recipient's individual funding agreement.

- 5.7.3 Acknowledgment of the receipt of community grant funding from council in the organisation's annual report is mandatory (where an organisation prepares one).
- 5.7.4 All recipients of community funding must ensure that the funded activity remains compliant with all relevant legislation, regulations and terms and conditions, including health and safety legislation.
- 5.7.5 A failure to meet all relevant terms and conditions associated with council community funding may result in all or one of the following:
- termination of funding (cash and in kind)
 - decline of future funding
 - repayment of part or all of the allocated funding.
- 5.7.6 All recipients of community funding (both cash and in-kind) are required to:
- complete an accountability report (at a scale commensurate with the amount of funding provided), and
 - provide any other funding expenditure or evaluation documentation requested by council.

For cash grants, accountability reports must be completed either as soon as the funds are spent, or within one calendar year of receipt of grants funding, whether allocated funds were spent or not.

- 5.7.7 A failure to return required accountability reports or evaluation documentation may result in a denial of funding in future applications.
- 5.7.8 Any unspent funds must be returned to council within one year of receipt unless there is prior agreement with the council to carry over such funds.
- 5.7.9 Any discrepancies in funding (for example, funds spent on activities other than those specified in the approved grants funding application) may result in an audit of the recipient's accounts and the funded activity, and the potential return to the council of grants funding received.
- 5.7.10 Funding allocation may be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to evaluate project outcomes, assess the extent to which the funding achieved council's strategic objectives, and ensure the funding programme continues to reflect community needs.
- 5.7.11 Adequate records are kept at each stage of the funding lifecycle to support internal and external audit requirements and evaluate the impact of the grants programme.
- 5.7.12 Methods of monitoring will be proportional to the amount or value of funding and appropriate for the funding recipient and not impose an unnecessary burden on recipients.

6. DELEGATIONS

- 6.1 The implementation of this policy is delegated to the chief executive and their sub-delegates.

7. REFERENCES AND RELEVANT LEGISLATION

- Charities Act 2005
- Local Government Act 2002
- City Vision 2022

8. ASSOCIATED POLICIES/PROCEDURES

- Procurement Policy
- Events Funding Framework
- Active Reserves Level of Service Policy
- Grants for Development Contributions for Community Housing Policy
- Grants for Development Contributions for Papakāinga Housing Policy
- Rates Remissions Policy
- User Fees and Charges

9. SCHEDULES

Schedule One:	Community Grant Fund
Schedule Two:	Community Development Match Fund
Schedule Three:	Multi-Year Funding Agreements
Schedule Four:	Partnership Agreements
Schedule Five:	Capital Funding
Schedule Six:	Community Leases

Schedule One: Community Grant Fund

Purpose

The Community Grant Fund aims to support community-led projects, activities and initiatives that benefit the community. The minimum funding amount allocated through this fund is \$5,001 and the maximum amount is \$50,000. Applications for amounts less than \$5,000 will be referred to the Community Development Match Fund.

Eligibility

The Community Grant Fund is open to applications from community organisations that are registered charities. Not-for-profit iwi, hapū or kāupapa Māori organisations, as well as schools, kura and not-for-profit early childhood education providers may also apply to the fund.

Applicants are only eligible for one Community Grant in the same financial year (July – June)

Exclusions

General exclusions from community funding listed under 5.5 of the policy apply to the Community Grant Fund.

Any grants to schools, kura or not-for-profit early childhood education providers may not be for initiatives that are the core business of that institution or that are normally funded through curriculum or operating budgets.

Projects that are currently receiving another source of funding from council's Community Funding Programme are not eligible for this grant.

Projects that have already previously been fully or partially supported by this grant will not be eligible for another Community Grant Fund.

Applications

The Community Grant Fund will be distributed through two funding rounds. No more than 60 percent will be allocated in the first funding round to ensure sufficient funds are available for future rounds.

All decisions on applications for the Community Grant Fund are made by an assessment panel consisting of at least two senior council staff, a representative appointed by Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana and an independent representative from one of the community philanthropic funding organisations, based upon recommendations from technical experts on council staff.

Any monies in the community grant funding budget not allocated at the end of the financial year will not be carried forward.

Schedule Two: Community Development Match Fund

Purpose

The Community Development Match Fund aims to support small community-led projects that provide some community benefit. The projects can be either new initiatives requiring seed funding, or they may be repeat projects seeking funding to enable them to be provided to the community again. The maximum funding amount allocated through this fund is \$5,000, and applicants need to 'match' the funding they receive by providing at least 50% of the value of the project in in-kind support or volunteer time or money. Funding 'match' may include:

- Materials and supplies: valued at their retail or rental prices. Donors must document this value of the match.
- Cash donations: from fundraising or donations with evidence such as a bank statement.
- Professional services: valued at a maximum of \$100 per hour. Donors must document on letterhead the value of the services being donated.
- Volunteer labour: valued at 15 percent above the minimum wage per hour for participants over 16-years of age.

Eligibility

The Community Development Match Fund is open to applications from community organisations, not-for-profit groups, communities of interest, iwi, hapū or kaupapa Māori organisations, informal and grass roots neighbourhood groups. Groups with no formal legal structure and individuals may also apply provided that the project, activity and/or service they are seeking funding for has some community benefit.

Exclusions

General exclusions from community funding listed under 5.5 of the policy apply to the Community Development Match Fund.

Application

Grants for the Community Development Match Fund are distributed throughout the year.

Decisions on grant applications are made by the Community Development Team and applicants will get a decision on their application within four weeks of receipt.

Applicants are only eligible for one Match Fund grant in the same financial year (July to June).

Schedule Three: Multi-Year Funding Agreements

Purpose

Multi-Year Funding Agreements are contestable fixed-term funding (maximum three years) for community-led projects, activities, and initiatives. These funding agreements are an avenue for longer-term financial support for successful projects, activities, or initiatives that may have been previously supported through another type of community funding from the council. The multi-year funding is intended to provide financial certainty for the recipient organisation's planning and programming.

Eligibility

An organisation must:

- have robust strategic and business plans already in place; and either
- be a community organisation with registered charity status; or
- be a not-for-profit iwi, hapū or kāupapa Māori organisation delivering kaupapa Māori outcomes; or
- be a school or not-for-profit early childhood education provider (including kura).

Exclusions

General exclusions from community funding listed under 5.5 of the policy apply to Multi-Year Funding Agreements.

Applications

Applications for multi-year funding are open every three years.

To apply for multi-year funding, eligible entities must submit a proposal demonstrating how their proposed project, service or activity aligns with the strategic vision and contributes to the specific strategic priorities for the funding period.

The maximum amount of funding available is determined each funding round in conjunction with the funding allocation for Partnership Agreements.

Accountability

Multi-Year Funding Agreements will be for three years with funding amounts informed by the proposals submitted by the community organisation.

The funding agreement will clearly articulate the deliverables and objectives in line with the proposed activity the organisation is seeking funding for.

Performance monitoring

Funding recipients will be assessed on their performance on their deliverables and objectives within the first six months of their funding. Any issues regarding performance will be raised by the council and steps to address the issues will be discussed and agreed with the organisation.

Council reserves the right to terminate the funding agreement if the organisation consistently fails to perform.

Schedule Four: Partnership Agreements

Purpose

Partnership Agreements are mutually beneficial funding arrangements between the council and partner organisations that are based on a shared commitment to work together to help deliver on the strategic vision and priorities for the city.

Partnership Agreements are entered into with key cornerstone organisations in each sector (Environment; Arts, Culture & Heritage; Sport, Recreation & Play; and Social), recognising the important leadership role partner organisations play in supporting, advising, and building capacity and capability in their sector, and in assisting council in contributing to the wellbeing of communities.

Eligibility

All Partnership Agreement applicants will meet the general eligibility criteria for community funding outlined in this policy as well as the additional criteria outlined below.

Partner organisations must:

- be independent from council. The council is to play no role in the organisation's governance decisions or arrangements
- have at least a city-wide remit and a track record of delivering actions and programmes that align with the council's strategic priorities
- be able to provide evidence of being a cornerstone provider in their sector (for example, membership list)
- be a key capacity building organisation
- have robust strategic and business plans already in place.

Community organisations that do not meet the above criteria but are seeking longer term financial support for their services or projects may apply for Multi-Year Funding.

Exclusions

Any funding provided to support a Partnership Agreement may not be used for any of the activities in the general exclusions from community funding listed under 5.5 of the policy.

Accountability

Partnership Agreements will be for three years with funding amounts determined by the proposals submitted, and mutually agreed upon, by council and the partner organisation.

The council and the partner organisation will enter into a formal funding agreement that articulates the roles and responsibilities for each party and clear performance objectives which are discussed and agreed together.

General expectations and obligations will form the basis of any Partnership Agreement.

Partner organisation obligations:

- provide evidence-based information to inform future decisions by their sector and by Tauranga City Council, including identifying trends and issues and making recommendations to council on gaps and opportunities
- work with their sector to build capacity and capability, including (but not limited to) assisting organisations/groups to apply for funding
- assist organisations in identifying suitable umbrella organisations or consider providing an umbrella for them if necessary

- work as a conduit between the council and their sector, including advocating council's policies and strategies within the sector and informing council of developments in the sector
- demonstrate a commitment to working with the council and investing time into building the partner relationship.

Tauranga City Council's obligations:

- demonstrate a commitment to the partnership, including evidence of regular meetings and regular assessment of whether the organisation is meeting their agreed objectives
- relationship manager to have oversight of all conversations that the partner organisation has with the council and to act in an instrumental way in supporting them to achieve their agreed outcomes.

Performance monitoring

Partnership Agreement holders will be assessed on their performance on their agreed objectives and responsibilities within the first six months of their funding. Any issues regarding performance will be raised by the relationship manager and steps to address the issues will be discussed and agreed between the two parties.

Council reserves the right to terminate the funding agreement if the partner organisation consistently fails to perform.

Schedule Five: Capital Funding

Purpose

Tauranga City Council considers requests for funding to help support capital projects that have broad community benefits, including the construction of new community facilities or amenities, or the significant upgrade of existing facilities that are deemed to be intergenerational assets to Tauranga. In general, projects for which funding is being requested must be aligned with council's strategic priorities, and be well designed, fit-for-purpose, preferably multi-use, and integrated into its local and city context. The funding contributes a portion of the overall cost of the proposed facility or amenity with an expectation that the project will receive other funding from non-council sources.

Eligibility

Community organisations that are registered charities, not-for-profit iwi, hapū or kaupapa Māori organisations, as well as schools and not-for-profit early childhood education providers may request funding to support capital projects if their proposal meets the stated purpose of capital funding. Requests from not-for-profit legal entities that are not registered charities may be considered if the organisation can demonstrate an intention to apply for charitable status.

Exclusions

In addition to the general exclusions from community funding listed under 5.5 of the policy, requests for capital grant funding will not be provided for the following:

- facilities or amenities that are not aligned with the reserve classification (where a project is proposed to be located on council land with reserve status) or City Plan zoning of the site they are proposed to be located, unless a strong case can be made
- facilities or amenities that are inconsistent with the objectives and policies in the Tauranga Reserves Management Plan (where a project is proposed to be located on council land with reserve status)
- any proposed development that does not meet the requirements set out in Section 5.2.4 Club Development(s) of council's Active Reserves Level of Service Policy
- facilities that would support any activities that would contravene any council strategy, plan or policy.
- the entire cost of the proposed facility. Organisations need to demonstrate they have identified other sources of funding.

Applications

Requests for funding are considered on a case-by-case basis and are approved by the governing body of council. There is no dedicated budget for capital project funding.

Community organisations seeking funding are advised to get in touch with council staff (either Spaces and Places, City Partnership, or Community Development teams) to discuss their project early in the concept development stage. Staff will be able to assess whether the proposed capital project aligns with council's strategic priorities and advise on the process, including whether a business case and/or feasibility study is required. Organisations may be eligible to apply for a Community Grant to help fund the development of a business case or

feasibility study, but they must meet the grant's eligibility criteria, including the need to be a registered charity.

Discussions with council staff should take place before any formal request is made to the Council through a Long-term Plan or Annual Plan submission process. All funding is approved through the Long-term Plan.

In addition to the details above, funding requests from sports codes on active reserves will also be assessed against the criteria in Schedule Three of council's Active Reserves Level of Service Policy.

Accountability

All recipients of Capital Grant funding from council must adhere to the transparency and accountability requirements set out in 5.7 of this policy. In addition to the requirements set out in 5.7.1.3. funding agreements will also detail how the proposed facility specifically meets the stated purposes of Capital Funding in this schedule, including how the facility will directly benefit the broader community.

Schedule Six: Community Leases

Purpose

Community leases are leases of council land or buildings provided at a discounted rate for community groups. The discounts are intended to help support and enable the community groups to deliver their services and activities for the benefit of the community by providing a space to operate at a reduced cost. For sports clubs, it is also to help increase sport and recreation opportunities which help promote the use of recreation reserves.

Eligibility

A range of community groups are eligible for a community lease. The discount rates are based on the location of the site, its size, as well as the status of the organisation. Refer to the council's User Fees and Charges (Occupation of Council Land and Historic Village) for the specific details.

Community groups with an approved community lease will also be eligible for a remission on their annual rates.

Exclusions

General exclusions from community funding listed under 5.5 of the policy apply to Community Leases.

Applications

Groups seeking a community lease must first contact the council's Community Development Team who will assess whether the request aligns with the purpose and priorities of community funding set out in the policy. If there is alignment, the request will then be forwarded to the Property Management Team or the Historic Village Manager who will explore what site options are appropriate and available. Staff will then negotiate with the community group on the specific site and details of the lease agreement.

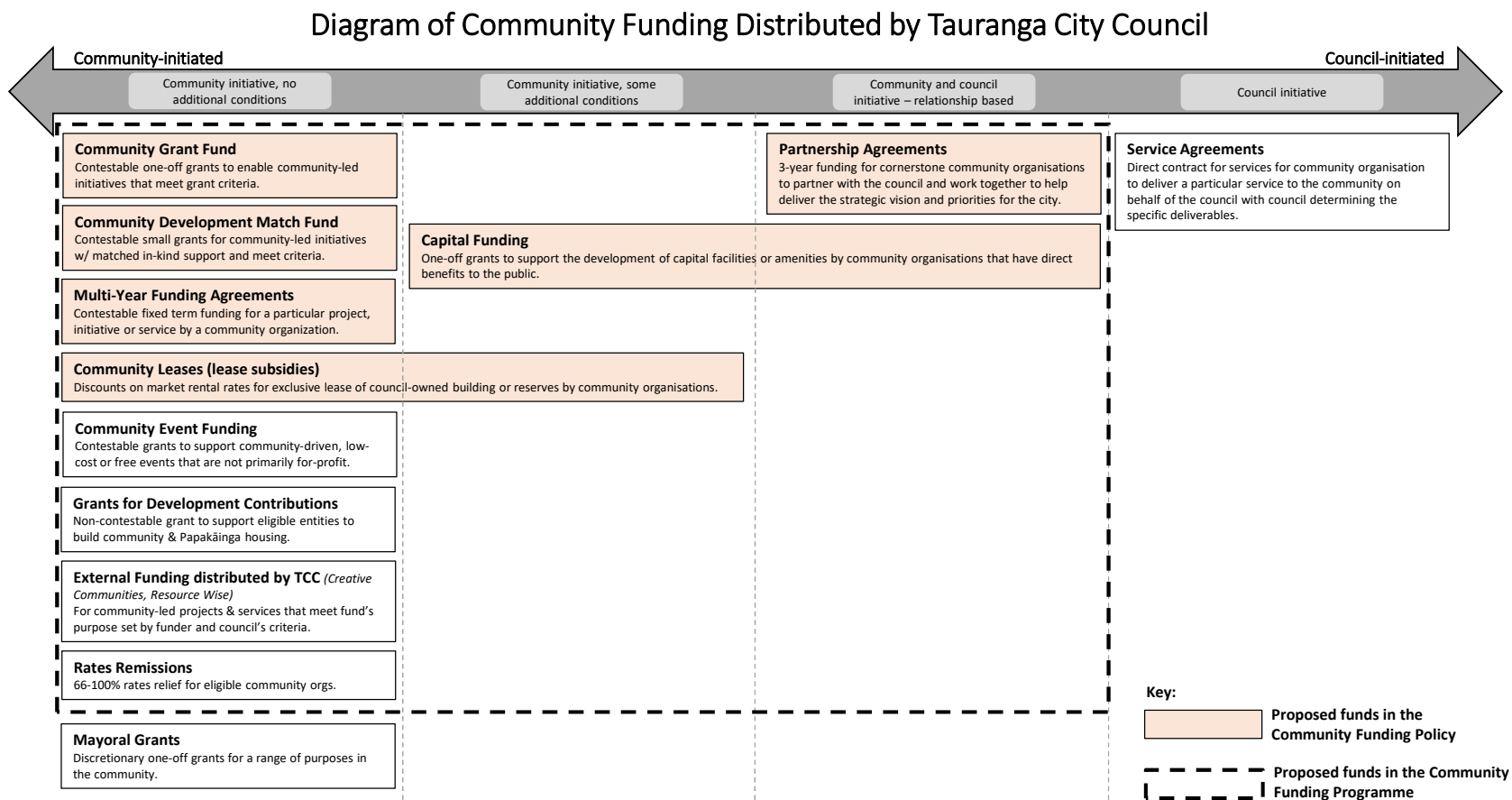
Apart from community leases at the Historic Village, the public will have the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft lease agreement before any new community lease is considered for formal approval by the Council.

Accountability

All recipients of a community lease must adhere to the relevant transparency and accountability requirements set out in 5.7 of this policy.

In addition to the requirements set out in 5.7.1.3, lease agreements will also include specific details about how the group's on-going exclusive use of the land and/or building will benefit its members as well as the broader community to a level commensurate with the value of the annual rental discount. This includes how the community lease will contribute to the social, cultural, environmental and/or economic wellbeing of communities.

Regular monitoring and reporting will be undertaken to ensure the stated community and member benefits are being delivered through the community lease.



Summary analysis of each community funding type for inclusion in the Community Funding Policy

<p>Capital Funding</p> <p>Financial grant (sometimes in kind) that covers some of the costs of the development of community facilities and/or amenities by community organisations.</p> <p>Currently entities requesting funding are not required to have registered charity status.</p>	<p>Typically, organisations approach council through their Long-term Plan or Annual Plan submissions¹ to request funding for a project. Requests are relatively infrequent and considered on a case-by-case basis (there is no dedicated budget). There are currently six capital projects with funding approved, with amounts varying depending on the size and type of facility being proposed, but generally of at least \$100,000.</p> <p>Including this funding type in the policy would create more consistency with other community funding available in terms of the framework for assessing requests, the registered charity status requirement, and the accountability, monitoring and reporting obligations for recipients. Inclusion would also increase transparency for staff when considering contestable community grant applications.</p>
<p>Community Leases</p> <p>In-kind funding (discounts) for the on-going use of council owned land and/or buildings by community groups that help reduce their operational costs.</p> <p>Discounts are set by council's User Fees and Charges. While registered charity status is not a requirement (except for at the Historic Village), they are charged the lowest rate annually.</p>	<p>There are currently more than 160 community leases, many of which are historical agreements. The value of the savings vary significantly from a few hundred to, in a small number of cases, a few million dollars per annum depending on the location and size of the land or building being leased². Most fall somewhere in the \$10,000 to \$100,000 range per annum. Some organisations on a community lease also receive other council funding (for example, partnership agreement or community grant).</p> <p>Including this funding type in the policy would enable greater transparency when staff are considering other community grant applications which may help increase equity in the distribution of funding. There would also be explicit accountability reporting and monitoring requirements, and expectations of proportional community benefit to the value of the lease, making the requirements more consistent with other funding types in the policy.</p>
<p>Community Event Funding</p> <p>The Tauranga Western Bay Community Event Fund (TWBCEF) and Kaupapa Māori Legacy Event Fund (KMLEF) are primarily for community-focused events. Their distribution is informed by the Event Funding Framework which is currently</p>	<p>Eligibility for these funds is based on whether the events meet the aim of connecting and inspiring communities through events (TWBCEF), or celebrating Tauranga Moana tangata whenua, promoting tikanga Māori, and raising awareness of events of historical and/or cultural significant to Tauranga Moana (KMLEF), with a range of entities running events with support from these funds. Restricting eligibility to registered charities through inclusion in the policy would therefore be detrimental to meeting the funds' purposes.</p> <p>Including these funds into the Community Funding Programme, however, would help increase transparency across the funds and enable staff to make suggestions on the most appropriate fund for any proposed activity/event.</p>

¹ At times, council may identify an opportunity to develop a community facility on non-council land and offer to part fund the development. Capital funding is also related to the council's Community Share Agreements as the part-funded facilities and/or amenities may include specific requirement for community access to the building where it is owned by the organisation.

² Some land parcels are restricted in terms of the rent that the council can charge lease holders. Land with reserve status under the Reserves Act limit the types of activities that the land can be used for. Therefore, while the market rent value of a land parcel might be significant, the reserve classification may prevent any building and activity where it would be possible to charge the market rent.

under review by an external consultant ³ .	
Funds from central government administered by the council The Creative Communities Scheme (CCS) and the Resource Wise Community Fund (RWF) are provided by central government to local councils to distribute to their local community.	The purpose of the CCS is to increase and encourage participation in the arts from the local community and to support the diversity of local cultural traditions, while the RWF is to support local communities to minimise waste going to landfill. As both funds are outcomes focused, a range of entities are eligible to apply. If these funds are included in the policy (which limits funding to registered charities), it would compromise council's ability to meet the funds' objectives ⁴ . Inclusion in the Community Funding Programme would, however, be useful in increasing transparency of these funds particularly as some organisations have applied for multiple contestable grants from the council in the same financial year.
Grants for Development Contributions on Papakāinga Housing and Community Housing Grants introduced in 2021 initially for a three-year period to reduce the financial burden of citywide development contributions (DC) for the development of community and papakāinga housing.	Separate policies inform the distribution of each of the funds which are reviewed annually to determine whether the funds are operating as intended. Any unused funds after the initial three-year timeframe has passed will be rolled over, but it is currently unclear how long the grants will be available. Some DC grants applicants have also applied for the Community Grant Fund for projects that help address the city's housing issues but are not currently recognised in the limited scope of the DC grants. Bringing the DC grants into the Community Funding Programme would increase transparency and visibility across the different funds and help in identifying opportunities for improvements.
Rates remissions Either a full (100%) or partial (66%) remission on annual general rates and/or wastewater rates for community and not-for-profit organisations that deliver social benefits.	The Rates Remission Policy sets out the specific eligibility criteria for a range of ratepayers and the level of remission. Some registered charity organisations have received a significant multi-year grant and a full remission on their annual rates, but with remissions being in-kind rather than cash, they are not always recognised as a form of council funding. Bringing rates remissions into the Community Funding Programme would help increase public recognition of them as a type of in-kind support and increase transparency across the funds, making it easier for staff to be fully informed when considering funding applications.
Service Agreements Direct contract for services to community organisations to deliver a specific service/project on behalf of the council.	Council is purchasing a service from organisations and specifying the deliverables and outcomes in the Service Agreement, which makes them different to community funding as defined in the policy. Due to the small size of some of the community sectors in Tauranga, there are also times when a community organisation contracted to deliver a specific service for the council also applies for a community grant for a different project that they have initiated to address a need that has arisen in the community. Service Agreements should therefore not be brought into either the policy or programme to avoid any potential hinderances to these organisations.
Mayoral Grants	The grants are from a small pool of money that the mayor ⁵ can distribute at their discretion in response to direct requests from the

³ At the time of writing, formal changes to the Event Funding Framework based on recommendations by the external reviewers will not be ready for a number of months.

⁴ Registered charities made up 50% of the total number of applicants to the RWF (FY 2022/23), and 29% to the CCS (from all three funding rounds in 2021/22).

⁵ Decisions are currently by the Commission Chair in the absence of a mayor and elected officials.

Relatively small financial contributions for individuals and/or groups in the community in response to requests for a variety of purposes.	community. This has included some activities that would be considered for community funding, including equipment hire for Carols in the Park and activities run by Lions Clubs. Continuing to exclude these grants from the policy and programme, while also distinguishing them from all types of community funding, would maintain a high degree of flexibility for the mayor to distribute at their discretion and ensure that all entities requesting community funding are directed to the relevant contestable community grant fund to make the process fairer and more transparent for all.
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COMMUNITY FUNDING POLICY 233



Policy type	City		
Authorised by	Council		
First adopted	26 July 2021	Minute reference	CO14/21/10
Revisions/amendments	Not applicable	Minute references	Not applicable
Review date	This policy will be reviewed every three years to align with the long-term plan or as required.		

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 To provide a framework to guide the distribution of community funding to eligible entities to help achieve the strategic vision for the city.

2. SCOPE

- 2.1 This policy applies to community funding (including cash grants and in-kind support) provided by Tauranga City Council through the following:
- Community Grant Fund
 - Community Development Match Fund
 - Multi-Year Funding Agreements
 - Partnership Agreements
 - Capital Funding
 - Community Leases.
- 2.2 All monies provided by central government for council to distribute (for example, Creative Communities Scheme and Resource Wise Community Fund) are included in council's Community Funding Programme. They are excluded from the scope of this policy because central government directs how these funds are spent.
- 2.3 Grants for Development Contributions, Rates Remissions, and Community Event Funding are included in council's Community Funding Programme but are outside the scope of this policy. The distribution of these funds is informed by their respective policies and funding framework.

3. DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 For the purpose of this policy, the following terms and definitions apply:

Term	Definition
Capital Grants	Grants that support the development of community facilities by community organisations. Requests for funding are considered on a case-by-case basis for projects that have broad community benefits. The funding covers a portion of the total cost of the proposed facility.
Community Development Match Fund	Contestable grants of up to \$5,000 that aim to support community projects, services or initiatives that contribute to the strategic vision and priorities. Applicants are required to match the funds provided by council with either cash, volunteer and/or in-kind contributions to at least equal the value of the funds.
Community event	An organised occasion that brings people together for the purpose of participating in an uplifting community, cultural, commemorative, recreational, sport, art, educational or entertainment experience. Events are open and accessible for all (free or low cost), and do not include markets, fairs, regularly scheduled sport and recreation activities, weddings and other family celebrations or commercial activities, activations or attraction on reserves. Refer to the Event Funding Framework for details.
Community Funding Programme	The collection of funding that council provides (or distributes on behalf of central government) to community organisations for the purpose of supporting community groups to deliver their service, activity or project to the community. This includes the Community Grant Fund, Community Development Match Fund, Multi-Year Funding, Partnership Agreements, Capital Grants, Community Leases, Community Event Funding, Creative Communities Scheme, Resource Wise Community Fund, Rates Remissions, and Grants for Development Contributions.
Community funding	Any source of funding (monetary/cash or in-kind) that council provides to community organisations to support them in delivering their service, activity or project to the community.
Community Grant Fund	Contestable grants of between \$5,001 and \$50,000 that aim to support community projects, services or initiatives that contribute to the strategic vision and priorities.
Community organisation	A voluntary or not-for-profit organisation that serves a public benefit; and that relies on volunteers for at least its governance; and has values, purpose and objectives independent of government or commercial institutions. It must be a registered trust or incorporated society registered under the Charities Act 2005. Unless there are clearly justified reasons, membership or participation in its activities should be available to everyone who wishes to join.
Contestable community grant	Monies that are awarded through a publicly contestable process to community organisations to support the delivery of a clearly defined activity, project or initiative.

Development Contributions Grants	Non-contestable grants to support registered community housing providers to build community housing and iwi and hapū to build Papakāinga housing. Refer to the Grants for Development Contributions on Community Housing and Grants for Development Contributions on Papakāinga Housing policies for details.
In-kind support	Non-monetary assistance that includes, but is not limited to, discounts, remissions, material resources, time and services.
Iwi and hapū	Iwi and hapū in Tauranga Moana that Tauranga City Council has a relationship with through a protocol agreement.
Iwi and hapū organisation	An organisation that is affiliated with a particular iwi or hapū group in Tauranga. It may be a registered charity, but it could also just be a not-for-profit organisation. Affiliation should be confirmed by the iwi or hapū concerned.
Kaupapa Māori organisation	An organisation that is run by Māori and grounded in a Tauranga Moana Māori worldview and value base, but not necessarily affiliated with any particular iwi and/or hapū group in Tauranga. It may be a registered charity, but it could also just be a not-for-profit organisation.
Kaupapa Māori outcome	Outcomes that are delivered through activities that are grounded in a Tauranga Moana Māori worldview and value base.
Community lease	Discounts on market rents for the exclusive, on-going use of council-owned land or buildings by community organisations. Discounts are set through the council's User Fees and Charges process.
Multi-Year Funding Agreement	Contestable funding that provides three-year financial support to community organisations to assist them in providing their project, service or activity to the community.
Not-for-profit early childhood education	Not-for-profit providers of early childhood education that are either teacher-led (for example, daycares, kindergartens, kura) or parent-led (for example, playcentres, kōhanga Reo).
Partnership Agreement	Three-year funding agreements with community organisations partnering with council to deliver actions and programmes that align with council's strategic vision and priorities. Partners are independent cornerstone organisations that play a key support and advisory role in their sector.
Rates remissions	Community needs based rates remissions. Refer to the Rates Remissions Policy for details.
Umbrella organisation	A community organisation or iwi, hapū or kaupapa Māori organisation that has formally agreed to receive and administer a community grant on behalf of an organisation or group that does not meet the registered charity or legal status requirement for the particular grant.

4. PRINCIPLES

- 4.1 The following principles underpin the design and implementation of council's community funding and guide decision-making processes:

- **Transparency**

Council will operate in a transparent manner when distributing community funding. This includes promoting funding opportunities, providing clear information about what funding is for and how funding decisions are made, and making visible the various ways that council supports community organisations.

- **Equity**

Council will distribute community funding in an equitable manner. This includes ensuring all communities have equal opportunities to be considered for community funding by acknowledging that some communities experience barriers to accessing funding and developing processes and ways of working to mitigate the barriers.

- **Accountability**

Council will ensure community funding delivers good value and benefits to the community through requiring clear reporting and regular monitoring for all funding types and ensure funding aligns with council's strategic priorities.

- **Te Tiriti o Waitangi**

Council recognises our responsibilities under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and our partnership relationship with iwi and hapū from Tauranga Moana which informs how we support kaupapa Māori outcomes through community funding.

5. POLICY STATEMENT

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 Council recognises the important role community organisations play in helping to promote the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of Tauranga residents and provides funding to support their activities.
- 5.1.2 Council's community funding includes both contestable and non-contestable funds. The funds, in the form of cash grants or in-kind assistance, are intended to help build upon and support community-led initiatives which create positive change in the community, enhance the community's ability to meet its own needs, and develop local community leadership.
- 5.1.3 All community funding included in council's Community Funding Programme will be targeted to achieve council's strategic vision and priorities and will be appropriate to the purpose and role of a local authority.
- 5.1.4 Any single project may only receive one type of cash or in-kind funding in the council's Community Funding Programme at any one time unless otherwise stated in specific funding schedules.
- 5.1.5 In general, community funding is provided for projects and services delivered within the city boundaries for the benefit of the Tauranga community. Exceptions apply to projects, services or initiatives that are located:
- on sites either solely or jointly owned and/or managed by council but which sit outside the official city boundaries
 - on marae considered by the council to be part of the Tauranga community.

- 5.1.6 Council is not a primary funder of community organisations. The contestable community grants provided as part of council's community funding programme are allocated from a limited pool of money. All grants will recognise council's role as a complementary funder through prioritising those organisations that have actively sought other funding before approaching council.
- 5.1.7 All requests for community funding received as a submission to the Annual Plan or Long-term Plan will be considered in relation to the purpose and principles of community funding in this policy and referred to the relevant type of community funding.

5.2 Contestable Community Funding

- 5.2.1 Organisations can only apply for and receive one type of contestable community fund in council's Community Funding Programme to support a single project at any one time.
- 5.2.2 The total financial assistance provided through the Community Grant Fund, Community Match Fund, Multi-Year Funding, and Partnership Agreements is agreed every three years through the Long-term Plan.
- 5.2.3 Applications to contestable grant funds are invited through scheduled funding round(s), which are publicly advertised and have an opening and closing date.
- 5.2.4 An assessment panel assesses funding applications and allocates limited funds as fairly and strategically as possible.
- 5.2.5 A clearly defined assessment process is applied to all applicants in a transparent manner.
- 5.2.6 Financial allocation of the grant funds are discoverable and public.

5.3 Funding Eligibility

- 5.3.1 The following entities are eligible for community funding included in the scope of this policy:
- not-for-profit community organisations with registered charitable status under the Charities Act 2005. For some types of grant funding, organisations that are not registered charities may use an umbrella organisation to apply for and receive funds on their behalf.
 - not-for-profit iwi and/or hapū organisations and kāupapa Māori organisations delivering kāupapa Māori outcomes within Tauranga City Council boundaries.
 - schools and not-for-profit early childhood education providers, but only for projects and initiatives that are not part of their core education mandate funded by central government.
- 5.3.2 All entities must have a formal legal structure to be eligible to receive community funding, except for:
- applicants to the Community Development Match Fund
 - kāupapa Māori groups without a legal structure may use an umbrella organisation to apply for and receive funds on their behalf.

5.4 General Funding Criteria

- 5.4.1 All applications for community funding in scope of this policy must meet the following

criteria. Additional criteria specific to any of the individual funding are provided in the funding schedules.

- 5.4.2 Applications and requests for community funding must indicate how the proposed activity, project or service contributes to achieving the strategic vision for the city. Preference will be given to those organisations that demonstrate alignment with the strategic priorities.
- 5.4.3 Funded projects, activities and/or services must demonstrate the benefit they provide to the general community in Tauranga and/or specific communities within the city.
- 5.4.4 Funding applicants must disclose all other forms of funding and in-kind support/ assistance they currently, and in the last financial year, receive from council, if any.
- 5.4.5 The funding criteria will be considered when assessing applications to determine their relative merit and assist decision-makers to prioritise between applications of similar merit.
- 5.4.6 The Chief Executive has delegated authority to amend the Funding Schedules at any time to better meet the objectives of the policy.

5.5 Exclusions

- 5.5.1 General exclusions from community funding are listed below. Council may specify additional exclusions for funding. Other exclusions may apply to particular funding types and are detailed in their specific schedules.
- 5.5.2 No funding in council's Community Funding Programme, whether cash or in-kind, will be provided for any of the following activities:
 - debt servicing or repayment
 - activities that promote religious ministry, or political purposes or causes
 - medical expenses
 - public services that are the responsibility of central government (for example, core education, healthcare, social work, whanau ora services)
 - projects where relevant consent or permit has not yet been issued (excluding funding for community events). Council may agree to a grant subject to consents or permits being granted. The funding would be released on receipt of the required consents or permits.
 - purchase of tobacco, alcohol, vape supplies or other psychoactive substances
 - internal applicants from council
 - Council-controlled organisations (CCOs)
 - other local authorities, government agencies or public sector entities
 - applicants requiring debt servicing assistance or have outstanding debt with council
 - applicants that have breached previous support agreements with council, including post-event reporting requirements and where no commitment has been made to rectify this situation.

5.6 Decisions on Funding

- 5.6.1 The extent of the due diligence undertaken by council staff and the amount of information requested from applicants will be relative to the amount or value of community funding being requested.

- 5.6.2 Decisions on contestable grant funding applications will take into consideration any other funding (cash and in-kind) within the council's Community Funding Programme that the applicant has received either in the last financial year or currently. Where a decision must be made between quality applications of similar standing, preference will be given to applicants that do not already receive some other form of support from council. This does not apply to situations where the applicant is applying on behalf of another group as an umbrella organisation.
- 5.6.3 The financial situation of the organisation requesting funding will be taken into consideration when assessing applications for funding covered under this policy. This includes what other external funding sources they receive, including from central government, and the value of their assets.
- 5.6.4 Preference will be given to community-led or iwi, hapū, or kaupapa Māori organisations that demonstrate genuine engagement with local communities or tangata whenua and who work inclusively and include participation from diverse communities.
- 5.6.5 In a competitive funding environment, the following will be a lower priority for grant funding:
- travel and accommodation outside Tauranga or the western Bay of Plenty sub-region, unless council is convinced there will be a tangible benefit for Tauranga communities
 - retrospective costs (where the activity has already taken place), unless this is necessary as a condition of the grant or council is satisfied there are other mitigating circumstances.

5.7 Transparency and Accountability

5.7.1 Council

- 5.7.1.1 Council will ensure that all administrative and decision-making processes about community funding are presented in an easy-to-understand format.
- 5.7.1.2 The extent of the due diligence undertaken by council staff and the amount of information requested from recipients will be commensurate with the amount or value of community funding received.
- 5.7.1.3 Any type of community funding will be described in a funding agreement commensurate with the level of funding provided. The agreement will contain:
- the roles and responsibilities that both the council and the organisation receiving funding agree upon
 - the project, activity, or service that the organisation will provide to the community.

The format of the agreement may vary depending on the amount of support provided and the type of support.

- 5.7.1.4 Council will be financially prudent and undertake transactions with good business practice. This applies to the distribution of community funding under this policy. Council upholds its statutory responsibility to ensure the lawful, transparent, and prudent expenditure of public funds.

5.7.2 Recipients

- 5.7.2.1 Community funding recipients are required to acknowledge publicly (at a scale commensurate with the level of funding received) the receipt of council community

grant funding by the appropriate methods outlined in the recipient's individual funding agreement.

- 5.7.3 Acknowledgment of the receipt of community grant funding from council in the organisation's annual report is mandatory (where an organisation prepares one).
- 5.7.4 All recipients of community funding must ensure that the funded activity remains compliant with all relevant legislation, regulations and terms and conditions, including health and safety legislation.
- 5.7.5 A failure to meet all relevant terms and conditions associated with council community funding may result in all or one of the following:
- termination of funding (cash and in kind)
 - decline of future funding
 - repayment of part or all of the allocated funding.
- 5.7.6 All recipients of community funding (both cash and in-kind) are required to:
- complete an accountability report (at a scale commensurate with the amount of funding provided), and
 - provide any other funding expenditure or evaluation documentation requested by council.

For cash grants, accountability reports must be completed either as soon as the funds are spent, or within one calendar year of receipt of grants funding, whether allocated funds were spent or not.

- 5.7.7 A failure to return required accountability reports or evaluation documentation may result in a denial of funding in future applications.
- 5.7.8 Any unspent funds must be returned to council within one year of receipt unless there is prior agreement with the council to carry over such funds.
- 5.7.9 Any discrepancies in funding (for example, funds spent on activities other than those specified in the approved grants funding application) may result in an audit of the recipient's accounts and the funded activity, and the potential return to the council of grants funding received.
- 5.7.10 Funding allocation may be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to evaluate project outcomes, assess the extent to which the funding achieved council's strategic objectives, and ensure the funding programme continues to reflect community needs.
- 5.7.11 Conflicts of interest will be identified and managed by staff in accordance with the Conflicts of Interest Policy.
- 5.7.12 Adequate records are kept at each stage of the funding lifecycle to support internal and external audit requirements and evaluate the impact of the grants programme.
- 5.7.13 Methods of monitoring will be proportional to the amount or value of funding and appropriate for the funding recipient and not impose an unnecessary burden on recipients.

6. DELEGATIONS

- 6.1 The implementation of this policy is delegated to the Chief Executive and their sub-delegates.

7. REFERENCES AND RELEVANT LEGISLATION

- Charities Act 2005
- Local Government Act 2002
- City Vision 2022

8. ASSOCIATED POLICIES/PROCEDURES

- Procurement Policy
- Events Funding Framework
- Active Reserves Level of Service Policy
- Grants for Development Contributions for Community Housing Policy
- Grants for Development Contributions for Papakāinga Housing Policy
- Rates Remissions Policy
- User Fees and Charges
- Conflicts of Interest Policy

9. SCHEDULES

Schedule One:	Community Grant Fund
Schedule Two:	Community Development Match Fund
Schedule Three:	Multi-Year Funding Agreements
Schedule Four:	Partnership Agreements
Schedule Five:	Capital Funding
Schedule Six:	Community Leases

Schedule One: Community Grant Fund

Purpose

The Community Grant Fund aims to support community-led projects, activities and initiatives that benefit the community. The minimum funding amount allocated through this fund is \$5,001 and the maximum amount is \$50,000. Applications for amounts less than \$5,000 will be referred to the Community Development Match Fund.

Eligibility

The Community Grant Fund is open to applications from community organisations that are registered charities. Not-for-profit iwi, hapū or kāupapa Māori organisations, as well as schools, kura and not-for-profit early childhood education providers may also apply to the fund.

Applicants are only eligible for one Community Grant in the same financial year (July – June)

Exclusions

Any grants to schools, kura or not-for-profit early childhood education providers may not be for initiatives that are the core business of that institution or that are normally funded through curriculum or operating budgets.

Projects that are currently receiving another source of funding from council's Community Funding Programme are not eligible for this grant.

Projects that have already previously been fully or partially supported by this grant will not be eligible for another Community Grant Fund.

Applications

The Community Grant Fund will be distributed through two funding rounds. No more than 60 percent will be allocated in the first funding round to ensure sufficient funds are available for future rounds.

All decisions on applications for the Community Grant Fund are made by an assessment panel consisting of at least two senior council staff, a representative appointed by Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana and an independent representative from one of the community philanthropic funding organisations, based upon recommendations from technical experts on council staff.

Any monies in the community grant funding budget not allocated at the end of the financial year will not be carried forward.

Schedule Two: Community Development Match Fund

Purpose

The Community Development Match Fund aims to support small community-led projects that provide some community benefit. The projects can be either new initiatives requiring seed funding, or they may be repeat projects seeking funding to enable them to be provided to the community again. The maximum funding amount allocated through this fund is \$5,000, and applicants need to 'match' the funding they receive by providing at least 50% of the value of the project in in-kind support or volunteer time or money. Funding 'match' may include:

- Materials and supplies: valued at their retail or rental prices. Donors must document this value of the match.
- Cash donations: from fundraising or donations with evidence such as a bank statement.
- Professional services: valued at a maximum of \$100 per hour. Donors must document on letterhead the value of the services being donated.
- Volunteer labour: valued at 15 percent above the minimum wage per hour for participants over 16-years of age.

Eligibility

The Community Development Match Fund is open to applications from community organisations, not-for-profit groups, communities of interest, iwi, hapū or kaupapa Māori organisations, informal and grass roots neighbourhood groups. Groups with no formal legal structure and individuals may also apply provided that the project, activity and/or service they are seeking funding for has some community benefit.

Exclusions

General exclusions under 5.5 of the policy apply to the Community Development Match Fund.

Application

Grants for the Community Development Match Fund are distributed throughout the year.

Decisions on grant applications are made by the Community Development Team and applicants will get a decision on their application within four weeks of receipt.

Applicants are only eligible for one Match Fund grant in the same financial year (July to June).

Schedule Three: Multi-Year Funding Agreements

Purpose

Multi-Year Funding Agreements are contestable fixed-term funding (maximum three years) for community-led projects, activities, and initiatives. These funding agreements are an avenue for longer-term financial support for successful projects, activities, or initiatives that may have been previously supported through another type of community funding from the council. The multi-year funding is intended to provide financial certainty for the recipient organisation's planning and programming.

Eligibility

An organisation must:

- be a community organisation with registered charity status; or
- be a not-for-profit iwi, hapū or kāupapa Māori organisation delivering kaupapa Māori outcomes; or
- be a school or not-for-profit early childhood education provider (including kura); and
- have robust strategic and business plans already in place.

Exclusions

In addition to the general exclusions from community funding listed in the policy, multi-year funding recipients are not eligible for any other type of grant funding in council's Community Funding Programme during the term of their funding agreement.

Applications

Applications for multi-year funding are open every three years.

To apply for multi-year funding, eligible entities must submit a proposal demonstrating how their proposed project, service or activity aligns with the strategic vision and contributes to the specific strategic priorities for the funding period.

The maximum amount of funding available is determined each funding round in conjunction with the funding allocation for Partnership Agreements.

Accountability

Multi-Year Funding Agreements will be for three years with funding amounts informed by the proposals submitted by the community organisation.

The funding agreement will clearly articulate the deliverables and objectives in line with the proposed activity the organisation is seeking funding for.

Performance monitoring

Funding recipients will be assessed on their performance on their deliverables and objectives within the first six months of their funding. Any issues regarding performance will be raised by the council and steps to address the issues will be discussed and agreed with the organisation.

Council reserves the right to terminate the funding agreement if the organisation consistently fails to perform.

Schedule Four: Partnership Agreements

Purpose

Partnership Agreements are mutually beneficial funding arrangements between the council and partner organisations that are based on a shared commitment to work together to help deliver on the strategic vision and priorities for the city.

Partnership Agreements are entered into with key cornerstone organisations in each sector (Environment; Arts, Culture & Heritage; Sport, Recreation & Play; and Social), recognising the important leadership role partner organisations play in supporting, advising, and building capacity and capability in their sector, and in assisting council in contributing to the wellbeing of communities.

Eligibility

All Partnership Agreement applicants will meet the general eligibility criteria for community funding outlined in this policy as well as the additional criteria outlined below.

Partner organisations must:

- Be independent from council. The council is to play no role in the organisation's governance decisions or arrangements.
- Have a city-wide remit and a track record of delivering actions and programmes that align with the council's strategic priorities.
- Be able to provide evidence of being a cornerstone provider in their sector (for example, membership list).
- Be a key capacity building organisation.
- Have robust strategic and business plans already in place.

Community organisations that do not meet the above criteria but are seeking longer term financial support for their services or projects may apply for Multi-Year Funding.

Exclusions

Any funding provided to support a Partnership Agreement may not be used for any of the activities in the general exclusions for community funding listed in this policy.

Accountability

Partnership Agreements will be for three years with funding amounts determined by the proposals submitted, and mutually agreed upon, by council and the partner organisation.

The council and the partner organisation will enter into a formal funding agreement that articulates the roles and responsibilities for each party and clear performance objectives which are discussed and agreed together.

General expectations and obligations will form the basis of any Partnership Agreement.

Partner organisation obligations:

- provide evidence-based information to inform future decisions by their sector and by Tauranga City Council, including identifying trends and issues and making recommendations to council on gaps and opportunities
- work with their sector to build capacity and capability, including (but not limited to) assisting organisations/groups to apply for funding
- assist organisations in identifying suitable umbrella organisations or consider providing an umbrella for them if necessary

- work as a conduit between the council and their sector, including advocating council's policies and strategies within the sector and informing council of developments in the sector
- demonstrate a commitment to working with the council and investing time into building the partner relationship.

Tauranga City Council's obligations:

- demonstrate a commitment to the partnership, including evidence of regular meetings and regular assessment of whether the organisation is meeting their agreed objectives
- relationship manager to have oversight of all conversations that the partner organisation has with the council and to act in an instrumental way in supporting them to achieve their agreed outcomes.

Performance monitoring

Partnership Agreement holders will be assessed on their performance on their agreed objectives and responsibilities within the first six months of their funding. Any issues regarding performance will be raised by the relationship manager and steps to address the issues will be discussed and agreed between the two parties.

Council reserves the right to terminate the funding agreement if the partner organisation consistently fails to perform.

Schedule Five: Capital Funding

Purpose

Tauranga City Council considers requests for funding to help support capital projects that have broad community benefits, including the construction of new community facilities or amenities, or the significant upgrade of existing facilities that are deemed to be intergenerational assets to Tauranga. In general, projects for which funding is being requested must be aligned with council's strategic priorities, and be well designed, fit-for-purpose, preferably multi-use, and integrated into its local and city context. The funding contributes a portion of the overall cost of the proposed facility or amenity with an expectation that the project will receive other funding from non-council sources.

Eligibility

Community organisations that are registered charities, not-for-profit iwi, hapū or kaupapa Māori organisations, as well as schools and not-for-profit early childhood education providers may request funding to support capital projects if their proposal meets the stated purpose of capital funding. Requests from not-for-profit legal entities that are not registered charities may be considered if the organisation can demonstrate an intention to apply for charitable status.

Exclusions

In addition to the general exclusions from community funding listed in this policy, requests for capital funding will not be provided for the following:

- facilities or amenities that are not aligned with the reserve classification (where a project is proposed to be located on council land with reserve status) or City Plan zoning of the site they are proposed to be located, unless a strong case can be made for it
- facilities or amenities that are inconsistent with the objectives and policies in the Tauranga Reserves Management Plan (where a project is proposed to be located on council land with reserve status)
- any proposed development that does not meet the requirements set out in Section 5.2.4 Club Development(s) of council's Active Reserves Level of Service Policy
- facilities that would support any activities that would contravene any council strategy, plan or policy, this includes any facility or portion of a facility that is:
 - o associated with horse racing;
 - o affiliated or could be affiliated with Clubs New Zealand, including any Class 4 gambling venue;
 - o subject to a liquor license
- the entire cost of the proposed facility. Organisations need to demonstrate they have identified other sources of funding.

Applications

Requests for funding are considered on a case-by-case basis and are approved by the governing body of council. There is no dedicated budget for capital project funding.

Community organisations seeking funding are advised to get in touch with council staff (either Spaces and Places, City Partnership, or Community Development teams) to discuss their project early in the concept development stage. Staff will be able to assess whether the proposed capital project aligns with council's strategic priorities and advise on the process, including whether a business case and/or feasibility study is required. Organisations may be

eligible to apply for a Community Grant to help fund the development of a business case or feasibility study, but they must meet the grant's eligibility criteria, including the need to be a registered charity.

Discussions with council staff should take place before any formal request is made to the Council through a Long-Term Plan or Annual Plan submission process. All funding is approved through the Long-Term Plan.

In addition to the details above, funding requests from sports codes on active reserves will also be assessed against the criteria in Schedule Three of council's Active Reserves Level of Service Policy.

Accountability

All recipients of capital funding from council must adhere to the transparency and accountability requirements set out in 5.7 of this policy. In addition to the requirements set out in 5.7.1.3, funding agreements will also detail how the proposed facility specifically meets the stated purposes of capital funding in this schedule, including how the facility will directly benefit the broader community.

Schedule Six: Community Leases

Purpose

Community leases are leases of council land or buildings provided at a discounted rate for community groups. The discounts are intended to help support and enable the community groups to deliver their services and activities for the benefit of the community by providing a space to operate at a reduced cost. For sports clubs, it is also to help increase sport and recreation opportunities which help promote the use of recreation reserves.

Eligibility

A range of community groups are eligible for a community lease. The discount rates are based on the location of the site, its size, as well as the status of the organisation. Refer to the council's User Fees and Charges (Occupation of Council Land and Historic Village) for the specific details.

Community groups with an approved community lease will also be eligible for a remission on their annual rates.

Applications

Groups seeking a community lease must first contact the council's Community Development Team who will assess whether the request aligns with the purpose and priorities of community funding set out in the policy. If there is alignment, the request will then be forwarded to the Property Management Team or the Historic Village Manager who will explore what site options are appropriate and available. Staff will then negotiate with the community group on the specific site and details of the lease agreement.

Apart from community leases at the Historic Village, the public will have the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft lease agreement before any community lease is considered for formal approval by the Council.

Accountability

All recipients of a community lease must adhere to the relevant transparency and accountability requirements set out in 5.7 of this policy.

In addition to the requirements set out in 5.7.1.3, lease agreements will also include specific details about how the group's on-going exclusive use of the land and/or building will benefit its members as well as the broader community to a level commensurate with the value of the annual rental discount. This includes how the community lease will contribute to the social, cultural, environmental and/or economic wellbeing of communities.

Regular monitoring and reporting will be undertaken to ensure the stated community and member benefits are being delivered through the community lease.

8.4 Retrospective approval of submission on Discussion document: Review of the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulation 2003

File Number: A14656409

Author: Emma Joyce, Open Space and Community Facilities Planner

Authoriser: Barbara Dempsey, General Manager: Community Services

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. To retrospectively approve a staff submission to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) *Discussion document: Review of the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulation 2003* (discussion document). A copy of the submission is appended at attachment 1.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee:

- (a) Receives the report "Retrospective approval of submission on Discussion document: Review of the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulation 2003".
- (b) Approve the staff submission to Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) *Discussion document: Review of the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulation 2003* (attachment 1) noting the key points of the submission as follows;
 - Differences between well-managed trees in urban environments and commercial forestry plantations
 - Willingness to collaborate with works owners (lines companies) on a risk-based approach to managing trees in urban environments
 - Role of trees in meeting strategic and legislative obligations to increase tree canopy and indigenous vegetation
 - Role of trees in mitigating climate change effects.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. MBIE issued a discussion document outlining options to amend the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 (Tree Regulations) to mitigate potential future increased risk of trees falling on lines during storms resulting in outages to power networks. Such incidences are expected to increase as climate change increases the frequency of storms. These options, in the main, looked to increase the growth limit zone whereby lines companies can require tree owners (such as local authorities) to prune or fell otherwise healthy trees due to potential that they would fall on lines.
3. Our submission focused on the necessity of trees to mitigate climate change effects, meet our strategic and legislative targets to increase tree canopy and indigenous vegetation, and the differences between well-managed trees in urban environments and commercial forestry plantations. It recommended the Tree Regulations be amended to support a risk-based approach to managing fall risk that accounted for these factors, in particular the different environments.
4. The submission was approved by the General Manager: Community Services under delegation and submitted to MBIE on 5 May 2023. As per the delegation, this report is to advise Council of the submission.

STRATEGIC / STATUTORY CONTEXT

5. Increasing street and reserve tree planting is a key action in the draft Reserves and Open Space and Nature and Biodiversity Action and Investment Plans. This action is in line with goals one and five of Tauranga Taurikura to ensure nature is at the heart of our communities and our built environment supports the well-being of our natural environment.
6. The discussion document suggested that the National Policy Statement – Urban Development (NPS-UD) provisions around ‘amenity’ could be used in understanding the role of trees. We submitted in our feedback that the application of the NPS-UD provisions was inappropriate and proposed plan change 33 supporting the implementation of NPS-UD encouraged design that increased urban tree canopy and streetscape landscaping. The submission also referred MBIE to the recent Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment report recommending green space, including space for trees, be considered as infrastructure in growth areas.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

7. There are no financial considerations arising from this report or submission.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS / RISKS

8. There are no legal implications with regards to this report or the submission.
9. The submission supports a more collaborative approach between the works owner (lines companies) and council in managing the risk to lines from tree fall.

CONSULTATION / ENGAGEMENT

10. No consultation was undertaken in drafting the submission of this report. However, the environment, including trees, is regularly highlighted as being of high importance to Tauranga residents in council consultations.

SIGNIFICANCE

11. The Local Government Act 2002 requires an assessment of the significance of matters, issues, proposals and decisions in this report against Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy. Council acknowledges that in some instances a matter, issue, proposal or decision may have a high degree of importance to individuals, groups, or agencies affected by the report.
12. In making this assessment, consideration has been given to the likely impact, and likely consequences for:
 - (a) the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the district or region
 - (b) any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the decision.
 - (c) the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.
13. In accordance with the considerations above, criteria and thresholds in the policy, it is considered that the decision is of low significance. However, it is noted that retention of trees is important to many in our community.

ENGAGEMENT

14. Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of low significance, officers are of the opinion that no engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

NEXT STEPS

15. Not applicable.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Submission on the review of the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 - A14690849**  

Submission on the review of the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003

Name	Mark Armistead, Principal Urban Forester
Organisation (if applicable)	Tauranga City Council
Contact details	mark.armistead@tauranga.govt.nz

Release of information

Please let us know if you would like any part of your submission to be kept confidential.

☒ I would like to be contacted before the release or use of my submission in the summary of submissions that will be published by MBIE after the consultation.

☐ I would like my submission (or identified parts of my submission) to be kept confidential, and have stated below my reasons and grounds under the Official Information Act that I believe apply, for consideration by MBIE.

I would like my submission (or identified parts of my submission) to be kept confidential because...
[\[Insert text\]](#)

[To check the boxes above: Double click on box, then select 'checked']

Responses to questions

This is a staff technical submission approved under delegated authority by the General Manager: Community Services. As per the delegation, it will be reported to Council for their information as soon as reasonably practicable.

A summary of the key points from our responses to the discussion document questions are below.

- The current rules are “one size fits all” and do not distinguish between well-managed trees in urban areas and commercial forestry plantations. There is potential for the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 (Tree Regulations) to address this matter.
- With regards to the above bullet point, the Tree Regulations and the *Review of the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003: Discussion Document* (discussion document) do not fairly and fully address the importance of trees as climate change mitigation, and benefits of trees for well-being, amenity, and ecosystem services.
- Opportunity for collaborative approaches with works owners to managing public trees in urban areas.

Context

1

Do you agree with the issues that MBIE has identified with the Trees Regulations? Why, or why not?

In general, Tauranga City Council agrees with the issues identified in the Review of the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003: Discussion Document (discussion document).

However, of note, is that the current Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 (Tree Regulations) take a global “one size fits all” approach that does not account for different situations, in particular public trees in urban areas versus commercial forestry. We note Auckland Council’s submission on this point and add that Tree Regulations may need to consider the responsibilities of local authorities to meet legislative and strategic targets for increasing indigenous biodiversity and tree canopy.

We also note that the discussion document refers to climate change mainly in the context of increased storms seeing more trees falling on lines. This context setting should also include reference to the role of trees in climate change mitigation (eg. reducing heat islands) – as noted above, this is where urban trees are potentially different situation to commercial forestry.

Evidence on the current problem

2

What considerations do you believe the Trees Regulations should have in respect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi?

We note that the discussion document conceives this issue largely with regards to large commercial forestry plantations

Tauranga City Council works with hapū in the development of reserves and open space, including planting plans. Our draft Nature and Biodiversity Action includes a commitment to developing new planting guides with mana whenua for reserve and street tree planting across the city (including rongoā Māori plants).

3 Do you think that the Trees Regulations should restrict the distance in which new trees can be planted or replanted in proximity to electricity lines?

We do not agree that a broad-brush rule restricting the distance in which new trees can be planted in proximity to electricity lines is appropriate in the urban setting. As noted in issue 1, forestry environments are quite different to trees in urban areas. We have recently developed (draft) action plans for climate change and nature and biodiversity that inter alia acknowledge the need to increase vegetation to mitigate climate change and meet future obligations under the National Policy Statement – Indigenous Biodiversity. Other urban centres have similarly recognised the importance of trees to help offset the impacts of climate change. We also note that our community is strongly supportive of our future urban form continuing to provide access to nature – recognising its benefits for community and social well-being.

Our general approach to planting new trees is the “right tree in the right place” with all trees being managed to avoid becoming a hazard (whether to electricity supply or people). Fruit trees for example could be grown and managed at a safe distance from the lines even if planted directly under the lines. Smaller growing tree species could be planted under the line in the urban environment and never encroach into the current growth limit zone (GLZ). The regulations should recognise the specialist skills of urban foresters and arboriculturists who manage trees and formulate an approach that outlines the planting of the right types of trees in the right places to ensure future conflicts are effectively managed by both parties.

Other relevant information

4 Arguably the judgement in Nottingham Forest Trustee Ltd v Unison Networks Ltd has decisively clarified the responsibility for managing the fall line risk outside of the GLZ. Do you agree, and if so, is further government intervention necessary to address this risk?

We are of the view that the judgement in the above case is context and fact specific, applying primarily to the management of commercial forestry. We do not agree that it has “decisively clarified the responsibility for managing the fall line risk outside of the GLZ”, particularly in relation to well-managed trees in urban environments.

Primary issues and options analysis

5 Do you agree with our preferred objectives of the Regulation, why or why not?

We generally agree with the preferred objectives for the regulatory framework but recommend inclusion of regulations that consider the importance of effectively managing tree

resilience and amenity. We also submit that the objectives should recognise that the positive amenity and ecosystem services offered by urban trees, noting earlier comments about the differences between urban trees and commercial forest plantations.

6 Do you agree with our policy assessment criteria, why or why not?

We generally agree with the policy assessment criteria presented in the discussion document.

While the discussion document notes that increased storms because of climate change may increase tree fall, we also recommend that the policy assessment criteria should include the need to assess the positive climate mitigation value of trees. "Effectiveness" should also include reference tree health and amenity particularly in urban environments.

Issue 1: How should vegetation risks outside the GLZ be managed?

7 What are your thoughts on extending the GLZ to cover a larger area, what would be the appropriate distance for the extension and how might this affect you?

Tauranga City Council would be unlikely to support an extension of the GLZ. This would potentially see more urban trees and vegetation in Tauranga being felled or trimmed even when, with good risk-based management, it would be unlikely that the vegetation would interact with the lines. We would be wary of such an approach making it more difficult for us to meet legislative and strategic obligations to increase indigenous biodiversity and tree canopy.

8 Would a 'likely to interfere with' approach work if 'likely interference' were clearly defined and limited in the regulation? What would this look like to you?

We generally support a risk-based approach to identify vegetation that is likely to interfere with lines, particularly where that approach uses generally agreed assessment methodology. A risk-based approach should extend beyond distance only approach to include tree health.

We note the discussion document comment that "likely to interfere with" "was deemed to be too ambiguous and would provide little regulatory certainty" (p.32). We agree with the submission from New Zealand Arboricultural Association that the process to establish and define "likely interference" may result in legal appeals and Court determination.

9 Would a 'likely to interfere with' approach work if combined with a risk-based approach?

We would be supportive of combining a "likely to interfere" with a risk-based approach that considers a range of principles. In this regard, we see the South Australian Electricity (Principles of Vegetation Clearance) Regulations as positive for including consideration of vegetation values that must be considered prior to clearance.

10 What is your preferred option out of the options proposed by MBIE for issue 1? Are there any options you would recommend that have not been considered?

Of the options presented, we are most supportive of option 4, however, we would want clarification on the criteria used in a risk-based assessment before committing to a preferred option.

Issue 2: How can the Trees Regulations prevent the over-trimming of hazardous vegetation, which can result in unnecessary diminution of economic or amenity value?

11 What do you think are the most important aspects to include in a risk-based approach methodology? Are there any additional issues that you think should be considered?

12 How do you think a risk-based approach in the Regulation to managing vegetation could be implemented and enforced?

This is potentially where the “one size fits all” approach of the current Tree Regulations needs to be adjusted to reflect the differences between commercial forestry and well-managed trees in urban centres. As we are already required to manage public trees on council land to ensure tree health and public safety, a risk-based approach could potentially be implemented through a more collaborative or agreed set of principles between local authorities and works owners.

Tauranga City Council disagrees with the statement on Page 35 that ‘a risk-based approach could contain elements of the National Policy Statement – Urban Development (NPS-UD) in relation to amenity values’ based on the assertion that the NPS-UD ‘contains provisions about the meaning and value of “amenity”’. Specific wording or parts of Policy 6(b) and 6(c) should not be read in isolation and should be read in its entirety. Clause b relates to the planned built form in Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) planning documents. RMA document is defined in the NPS-UD as any of the following:

- a) a regional policy statement
- b) a regional plan
- c) a district plan

Therefore, this policy does not apply to tree regulations and should not be considered in this context. Clause c also relates when making planning decisions by identifying the benefits of urban development that are ‘consistent with well-functioning urban environments’ which is set out in Policy 1. Policy 1 relates to enabling a variety of homes and site sizes, having good accessibility, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and resilience to climate change. None of these matters relates to the requirements to prune trees and also should not be considered in this context.

Proposed Plan Change 33 to the Tauranga City Plan is currently being progressed to give effect to these objectives and policies in the NPS-UD. The proposed provisions include encouraging design that maintains or increases urban tree canopy cover and streetscape landscaping and also acknowledges that there are existing rules within the City Plan to protect notable trees, significant groups of trees and heritage trees. The inclusion and retention of these rules are balanced with enabling residential intensification across the city.

We recommend consideration of the recent Parliamentary Commissioner to the Environment report *Are we building harder, hotter cities? The vital importance of urban green spaces* highlighting the loss of trees over time and the potential role of public land in providing space

	for trees in intensifying cities. The recommendations in this report may provide a better understanding of the broader value of trees, including for amenity.
	We also have strategic objectives to increase vegetation cover and grow the urban canopy recognising the environment, climate change, and social wellbeing outcomes provided by green space. These aspects should be included in any risk-based methodology.
13	Do you agree with our view to include the consideration of fire risk in a risk-based approach to vegetation risk, why or why not?
	Tauranga City Council already considers fire risk in managing vegetation and would support consideration of fire risk in a risk-based approach to vegetation risk.
14	What is your preferred option out of the options proposed by MBIE for issue 2, are there any options you would recommend that have not been considered?
	We support Option 2 – ‘A risk-based approach overlaid on the existing regime’. We note that the preferred option (option 4) in the discussion document has the potential for works owners to issue notices for trees outside of the current GLZ. We would not support an option that provided for works owners to issue notices in relation to fall line risks outside of the current GLZ.
15	Do you have any feedback on the Tree Regulations obligation on works owners to remove danger to persons or property from trees damaging conductors?
	This falls within one’s primary duty of care under the Health Safety and Wellbeing Act and can be applied to the works and tree owner.
	We support the view that the works owners are best suited at identifying immediate risks that pose a threat to the overhead network.
Issue 3: How should the Regulation balance the responsibility of vegetation owners and works owners?	
16	Do you agree with MBIE’s view that responsibility to identify risks sits best with works owners?
	Tauranga City Council staff agree with MBIE’s view that responsibility to identify risk sits best with works owners for privately owned trees, but notes that a joint approach can be appropriate regarding publicly owned trees.
17	Do you agree with MBIE’s view that the allocation of the first cut or trim should remain with improvements to its application, and why or why not?
	No comment
18	Is there a way to apply the notice system at a higher level than the individual tree?

We support the suggestion in the discussion document that the issuing of works notices could be improved through the use of GPS technology.

- 19 What is your preferred option out of the options proposed by MBIE for issue 3, are there any options you would recommend that have not been considered?

Tauranga City Council staff would welcome discussions on collaborative approach regarding the responsibilities of works owners and vegetation owners managing trees on publicly managed land.

Issue 4: What should be the process for works owners to access vegetation on private land?

- 20 What is your preferred option out of the options proposed by MBIE for issue 3? Are there any options you would recommend that have not been considered?

Works owners would generally have the right of access to public land. However, the development of a collaborative approach with works owners would support management of access.

Issue 5: How should disputes between vegetation and works owners be resolved?

- 21 What is your preferred option out of the options proposed by MBIE for issue 4, are there any options you would recommend that have not been considered?

Tauranga City Council would welcome the opportunity to develop a collaborative approach with works owners regarding publicly owned trees on council land.

Offences and penalties

- 22 Do you consider that ongoing penalties are a useful element of the current regulatory regime?

No comment.

Arrangements for monitoring, evaluation and review

- 23 Do you have any comments on our proposals for monitoring, evaluating and reviewing the Trees Regulations, for example when a review of the new Trees Regulations should occur?

We support MBIE retaining responsibility for monitoring and review of the Tree Regulations.

Additional feedback

- 24 Do you have any additional feedback that you would like to provide on the regulation or the options we have proposed?

Tauranga City Council has recently developed a draft Nature and Biodiversity Action and Investment Plan that includes a proposed action to "[i]ncrease overall canopy cover equitably

across city (regardless of whether native or exotic)". Many local authorities would manage new planting and existing vegetation with similar objectives recognising the need to provide habitat and increase tree canopy. Retention of green space and trees is regularly seen as high priority by Tauranga residents. Trees have a high existence value for our community.

Overall, the discussion document seems to focus on commercial forestry with limited consideration of how the options would impact management of trees in urban areas. We would welcome the opportunity to work with MBIE on this point.

We note the discussion document dismisses undergrounding of power lines based on expectations that customers would not want to pay the likely costs. We believe that undergrounding should not be so easily dismissed when considering the overall objective of the review is to increase resilience of our electricity supply.

DRAFT

8.5 House it going? Dashboard

File Number: A14738843

Author: Alastair McNeil, **General Manager:** Corporate Services

Authoriser: Alastair McNeil, **General Manager:** Corporate Services

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. To provide a summary of the 'House it going?' dashboard.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee:

- (a) Receives the report "House it going? Dashboard".

DISCUSSION

2. This dashboard aims to tell the story of Tauranga's housing shortfall in a succinct and dynamic way.

BACKGROUND

3. The Smart Growth HBA report of 2022 highlights the existing housing shortfall in Tauranga
4. It goes on to forecast a continued housing deficit across the next 30 years
5. However, the report and its accompanying documentation runs to nearly **50 pages**

ATTACHMENTS

1. **House it going - Dashboard - A14738831** [↓](#) 

'House it going?' - Telling the story of Tauranga's housing struggles

Background

- The *Smart Growth HBA* report of 2022 highlights the current housing shortfall in Tauranga
- It goes on to forecast a continued housing deficit across the next 30 years
- However, the report and its accompanying documentation runs to nearly **50 pages**

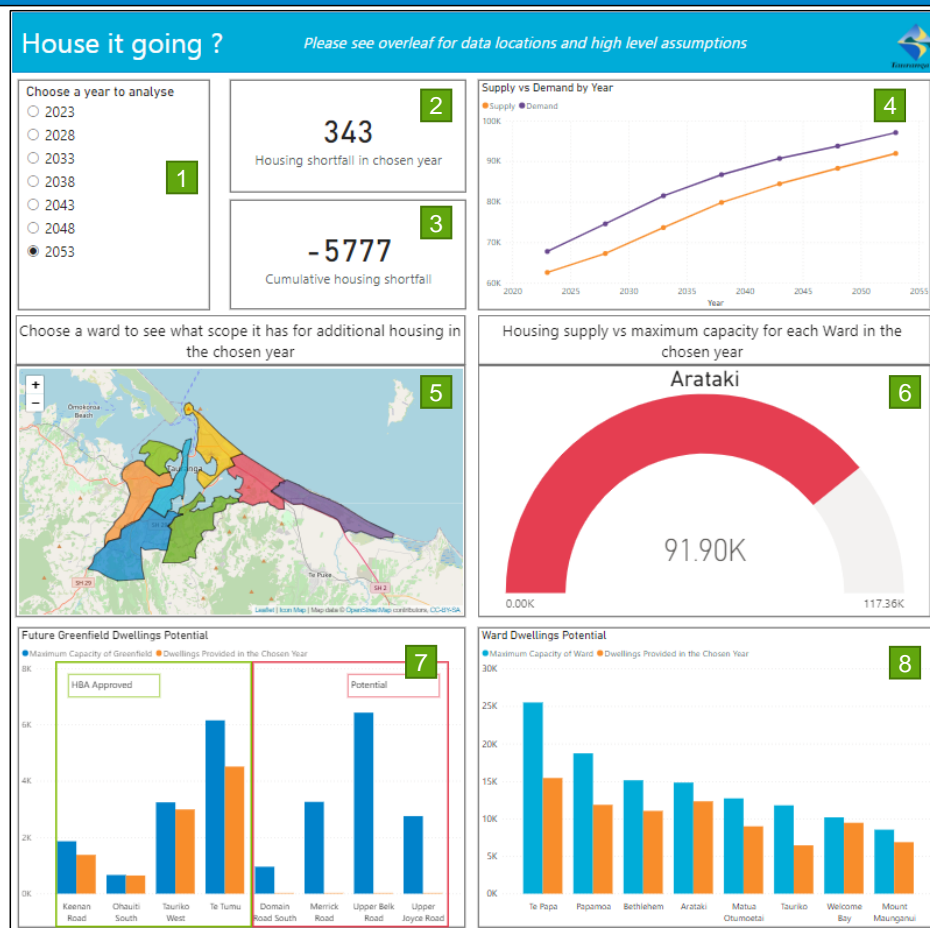
Purpose

- The 'House it going?' dashboard aims to tell the story of Tauranga's housing shortfall in a succinct and dynamic way

What's in the box

- Visualisations showing the extent of the housing shortfall across the next 30 years
- Analysis of each Ward and greenfield area to identify areas which could be utilized to lessen the shortfall
- A tracker of CCCs and Building Consents to see how new housing supply compares to demand

'House it going?' – User Guide

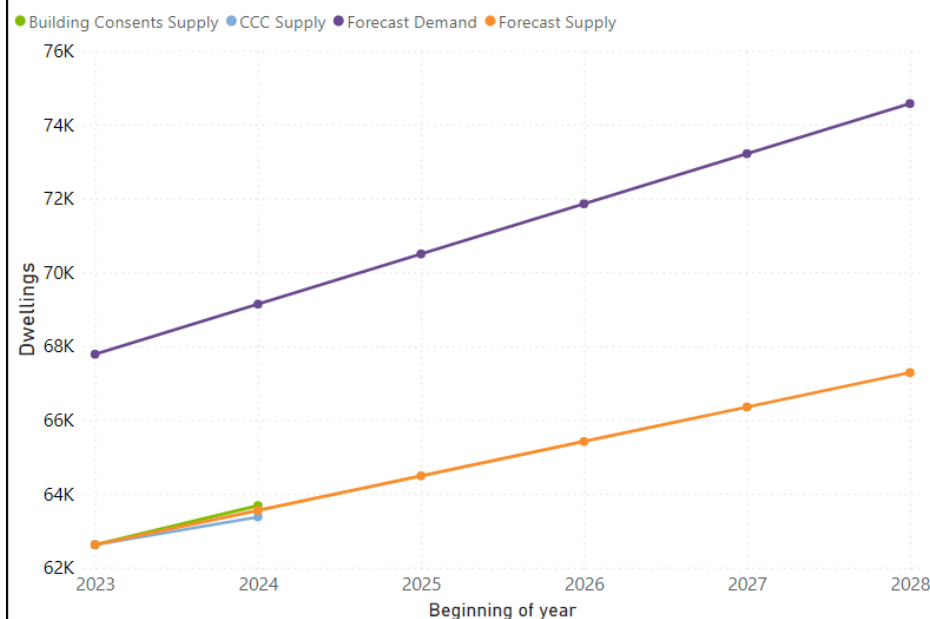


Visualisation Number	Description
1	Lets you choose a year from 5 year intervals and see the impact on all other visualisations (apart from 4)
2	Based on the chosen year, what is the difference between new housing supply and new housing demand
3	Based on the chosen year, what is the cumulative difference between new housing supply and new housing demand over all the previous years
4	Shows housing supply vs housing demand by year for each 5 year interval, the fact that the lines are consistently so far apart shows how sustained the housing problem is <i>N.B. this visualisation doesn't change if you change the selected year</i>
5	Lets you choose a ward to impact visualisation 6
6	Based on the chosen ward, shows how many dwellings are provided in the chosen year, as well as how many dwellings it could feasibly provide if it was at maximum capacity
7	Based on the chosen year, shows how many dwellings are provided compared to how many dwellings could feasibly be provided in each Greenfield area. Distinguishes between HBA approved and potential Greenfield areas
8	For each ward, shows how many dwellings are provided in the chosen year compared to how many dwellings it could feasibly provide if it was at maximum capacity. Shows the same data as visualisation 6 but across all Wards

'CCCs & Consents' – User Guide

And house it tracking?

Building Consents vs Forecast



What are CCCs and Building Consents ?

Both are possible indicators of new supply:

- Building Consents-Required prior to the building of a dwelling but not a guarantee one will be built
- CCCs- Typically obtained once a dwelling has been built. Legally required to sell the house

Applicants have up to **two years** to apply for a CCC once a Building Consent has been granted.

The CCC and Building Consents data for the start of 2024 has been extrapolated linearly from the data for Jan-Mar 2023.

As more CCCs and Building Consents are issued, we can track how accurate we have been a forecasting future supply and see how that compares to demand.

A 'zoom-in' on the next 5 years supply vs demand. Contains the same orange and purple lines as in Visualisation 4 on the previous page.

The blue and green lines show CCCs and Building Consents coming online each year. As the years pass and more Consents and CCCs are issued, we will get a clearer picture of how we are tracking against the Forecasted Supply and the Forecasted Demand. Ideally we would see the green and blue lines climb above the orange and towards the purple.

8.6 Infrastructure Resilience Programme update

File Number: A14510005

Author: Kim Martelli, Resilience Specialist: Natural Hazards and Infrastructure

Authoriser: Nic Johansson, General Manager: Infrastructure

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. The purpose of the report is to provide an update on the resilience component only of the Resilience and Sustainability Programme, as it is relevant to the Strategy Finance and Risk committee from a risk perspective, and to receive any feedback on resilience investments prior to the Executive's review and prioritisation of the projects for consideration by the Commissioners through the 2024-34 Long Term Plan process.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee:

- (a) Receives the report "Infrastructure Resilience Programme update".
- (b) Notes that the Executive will review and propose prioritisation of the projects within the Infrastructure Resilience Programme for consideration by Commissioners through the Long-term Plan process.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. The Infrastructure Resilience Programme started in 2017 and progressed to overlay detailed hazard maps on high resolution asset maps of roads and three-waters and identified "at risk" assets. Appropriate risk reduction measures and costs were determined, and projects prioritised for inclusion into the 2021-31 LTP.
3. The Infrastructure Resilience Programme has progressed since adoption including: 1) implementation of the CAPEX budgets for five identified projects, 2) prioritisation of projects for 2024-34 LTP and 3) updates to natural hazard data.
4. A high priority for the 2024-34 LTP is to ensure the resilience of bridges in the city. This is timely due to projects identified in 2020, and exemplified by vulnerabilities at bridges following Cyclone Gabrielle in Hawkes Bay / Tairāwhiti. Though the cause of the vulnerabilities in Tauranga will be different i.e. earthquakes and harbour inundation rather than the impact from forestry slash, the lessons learnt from other regions are transferable.
5. Project costs for Y1-10 of the 2024-34 LTP for four bridges (Chapel Street, Turret Road, Waihi Road, Matua) is estimated at \$39.7M. Not all projects include a new bridge, but to provide resilience to natural hazards and climate change where possible i.e. deck raising, stabilizing abutments, and/or scour protection.
6. Further investment in Y1-2 of the 2024-34 LTP is proposed to ensure the resilience of the following wastewater and water projects: Opal Drive Pump Station, Wairakei Pump Station and Rising Main and Cambridge Reservoir trunk main relocations. The infrastructure resilience contribution of \$20M is already captured in the projects.

BACKGROUND

7. Infrastructure resilience to natural hazards, and climate change, has become an increasingly important issue as the impacts of extreme weather events and other natural disasters are more frequent. When cities (and regions) are impacted by natural hazards the consequences

can be severe, as has been seen in the 2023 Auckland Anniversary Floods and during Cyclone Gabrielle.

8. Infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and other services, are critical to the functioning of cities and communities, and strategies and investment are required to ensure communities remain resilient. In 2017, Tauranga City Council ('Council') committed to building a resilient City. A strategic goal was developed, with robust infrastructure and urban form being the first and underlying components of the wider consideration of moving towards a resilient City
9. Council researched, mapped and assessed the natural hazards, that impact the city, to understand areas of risk. The areas of risk were assessed against infrastructure criticality and services that support the community (e.g. water pipes, bridges, roads, etc.) to identify 'hot spots' of risk exposure.
10. Projects were formed to mitigate the risk, and each project's ability to reduce the risk to a residual level (impact on baseline risk) informed approx. \$200M of capital expenditure on Infrastructure Resilience through the 2021-31 LTP.

CURRENT ACTIVITY / KEY UPDATES

11. The Infrastructure Resilience Programme has progressed on three fronts since adoption including: 1) implementation of the CAPEX budgets for five identified projects, 2) prioritisation of projects for 2024-34 LTP and 3) updates to natural hazard data.
12. In addition, natural hazards, infrastructure criticality, 'hot spots' of risk exposure and infrastructure resilience projects have been communicated with teams in Council to allow resilience to be incorporated in other projects.
13. An update of the projects funded in 2021-31 LTP is presented below:

Capital Works

Table 1: Infrastructure Resilience Project Progress

Activity	Project Name	Details
Transport	Chapel Street Bridge	Essential interim maintenance including crack injection, joints, kerb drain replacements on bridge deck, joint replacement of footpath slabs, and coating of clip-on brackets. Replacement of timber boards will be undertaken in 2022/23. Information review, GAP and fatal flaws analysis, and high-level risk assessment (i.e. risk v cost v benefit) for both the bridge and causeway is August July 2023. The study will provide robust evidence to answer: 1) What is the remaining useful life of the bridge and causeway? 2) When should it be replaced? 3) How should it be managed until replacement?
	Turret Road Bridge	Resilience-focussed business case for Welcome Bay to 15 th Ave including GAP and fatal flaws analysis of the bridge and causeway. Ground investigation has recently been completed and interim work underway to further understand the elements at risk from natural hazards. This includes possible solutions to ensure continued operation of the bridge and causeway in the face of natural hazards and climate change.
	Emergency Route Study	This project is in the scoping stage to define the most important routes in the city and is significant for prioritising projects. This work will be undertaken in conjunction with the Emergency Management team.
Waters	Oropi and Joyce WTP supply Trunks	Scoping study completed in November 2021 for 'Oropi WTP Outlet Mains Upgrade' and identified five potential corridors for development. To determine route corridor, pipe size for trunk main, and location for Oropi Pump Station (PS), a feasibility study was initiated in 2022 and in progress. The project is essential to implement as high priority to ensure reliable water supply to Tauranga. Scoping study for Joyce WTP supply trunks will be undertaken in the coming

Activity	Project Name	Details
		financial year.
	Joyce WTP Raw Water Inlet Slip Mitigation along Pyes Pa Rd	<p>This project is critical to water supply, however low water levels and continued high demand challenges limits of the consented take. This could lead to restrictions of supply in re consenting, and changing sizing, location or need.</p> <p>The budget has been moved out to allow time to plan and co-ordinate.</p>
	WS/WW/SW and slope stability - Tauranga Hospital	<p>In 2022 the liquefaction and landslide risk to council owned three water assets was reviewed as part this project. The study concluded that there are several three waters assets that are located within, or crossing zones designated as vulnerable to a natural hazard (liquefaction or landsliding).</p> <p>Solutions were provided to create some redundancy in the adjacent water supply network or enabling the pipe to be isolated and easily repaired, where it crosses the landslide hazard, by installing shut-off valves (e.g., installation of shutoff valves).</p> <p>Three water pipes in this area are planned for renewal and the recommendations from the review will be taken in consideration at that stage.</p>
	Cambridge Reservoir trunk main relocations	<p>Scoping study completed in November 2021 for 'Oropi WTP Outlet Mains Upgrade' and identified five potential corridors for development, including the 'Cambridge Reservoir Trunk Main'.</p> <p>The Cambridge Road reservoirs supply water to one-third of the city's population. The existing two supply mains have performance issues and run through hazard locations, making the supply vulnerable. There is no alternative mode of supply and recent pipe failures have compounded the problem.</p> <p>A feasibility study was initiated in 2022 to assess options to provide greater resilience to natural hazards and ensure security of supply.</p>

Project Prioritisation

14. A deep dive has been undertaken into the Infrastructure Resilience projects, including where projects overlap, project risk has been overstated, and/or the project is an operational rather than capital expenditure.
15. Project prioritisation is an ongoing task and likely to be updated with programmed projects and renewals, strategy documents, legislative changes (i.e. Water Services Reforms, RMA, National Adaptation Plan), growth areas, updates of asset criticality and hazard layers.
16. As part of the prioritisation process, 129 projects have been removed from the Infrastructure Resilience Programme (324 Projects were originally identified in total). Where appropriate, these projects have been provided to the activity teams to consider implementation with ongoing and upcoming projects, and renewals.
17. Ninety-five projects were identified as placeholders, located in private property, had no risk improvement and/or were not costed. These projects comprise:
 - (a) Major council project placeholder - Outside resilience
 - (b) 7 Migration under another project
 - (c) 9 Private - No Further Consideration
 - (d) 35 Resilience Cost Zero
 - (e) 60 Resilience Project Removed - No Risk Improvement
18. Some projects that have been assigned Resilience Cost Zero are operational expenditure or part of programmed renewals.
19. An additional 32 projects with a resilience costing have been removed from Infrastructure Resilience Programme at a cost (2020) of \$35M. One project (Project 152-WS/WW/SW and slope stability - Tauranga Hospital) was completed before construction was undertaken,

saving \$2M. A summary of the projects with costs assigned, and now removed, are provided in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Projects re-prioritisation in the Infrastructure Resilience Programme

Number	Purpose	Reason Removed	Cost (2020)
3	Contingency plan – no construction	OPEX	\$128,700
19	Emergency response plan – no construction	OPEX	\$3,202,747
10	Construction cost post-event Ongoing monitoring and / or emergency response plan	Operations and Maintenance	\$29,439,860
1	Project complete before construction	Project complete	\$2,384,208

Data Updates

Landslides

20. A city-wide landslide study has been undertaken to assess and map landslide susceptibility and to update the landslide hazard zones used in the City Plan. An initial GIS analysis indicates that approximately 5,000 properties have been affected by the update in slope hazard maps.
21. We are currently reviewing the updated maps in relation to the affected properties and using the 2022 and 2023 landslides to recalibrate the model. Data is anticipated for release in 2023 and will be incorporated into updates of the Infrastructure Resilience Programme.

Review of National Seismic Hazard Model 2022

22. An update to the National Seismic Hazard Model (NSHM) was released in October 2022. The Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) will consider how the NSHM results will be applied in the building regulatory system and updates to the relevant design codes are anticipated in 2023.
23. Updates to the city-wide liquefaction assessment maybe required, and further work is being undertaken to see if the seismic model developed for Tauranga in 2019 is appropriate for use.

Groundwater

24. GNS has undertaken a new groundwater model for the City which takes into account topography, geology, hydrology and the distance from coast. Council has received a working draft which includes the future influence of sea level rise including expected state at mean high water springs (MHWS) that is based on tidal response in the boreholes.
25. The data is yet to be peer reviewed, and has been provided to Council for provisional work, testing and review.
26. Future updates of the Infrastructure Resilience Programme could include areas where groundwater is expected to interact with critical assets. In addition, groundwater level can influence future liquefaction ground damage scenarios.

Coastal Inundation

27. Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BoPRC) has been progressing since 2019 the production of open coast inundation. Following a high-level desktop review of draft coastal inundation and Council provided initial comment / questions in October 2022.
28. The final draft of coastal inundation layers and technical report are expected in 2023, along with the release of the data. Data will be incorporated into updates of the Infrastructure Resilience Programme.

Other anticipated updates

29. Review of the sea level rise projections maybe required for Tauranga harbour following updates to the Coastal Hazard Guidance (and possible incorporation of the 2022 NZSeaRise data) in late 2023.

PROPOSED ACTIVITY FOR 2024-34 LTP

Capital Projects

30. The delivery of a resilient city, and the proposed programme and budget is important, as the Infrastructure Resilience Programme is subject to future LTP prioritisation and funding decisions. A summary of the projects proposed for the 2024-34 LTP are attached to this document. Whilst the projects start in the 2024-34 LTP, many of the projects extend past Y10.
31. A high priority is to ensure the resilience of bridges in the city given that bridges carry lifeline and communication services as well as essential traffic in an emergency. This is timely due to projects identified in 2020, and now exemplified by vulnerabilities at bridges following Cyclone Gabrielle in Hawkes Bay / Tairāwhiti. Though the cause of the vulnerabilities in Tauranga will be different i.e. earthquakes and harbour inundation rather than the impact from forestry slash, the lessons learnt from other regions are transferable.
32. The Infrastructure Resilience Programme budget is proposed to undertake GAP assessments and deeper physical resilience assessments of key bridges, and to identify priorities based on routes, risk, and outcomes. The end result might not necessarily be a new bridge (as highlighted by the 2020 bridge resilience high level desktop study) but to provide resilience to natural hazards and climate change wherever possible i.e. deck raising, stabilizing abutments, scour protection.
33. Project costs for Y1-10 of the 2024-34 LTP for four bridges (Chapel Street, Turret Road, Waihi Road, Matua) is estimated at \$39.7M.
34. Further investment in Y1-2 of the 2024-34 LTP is proposed to ensure the resilience of the following wastewater and water projects: Opal Drive Pump Station, Wairakei Pump Station and Rising Main and Cambridge Reservoir trunk main relocations. The infrastructure resilience contribution is already captured in the projects.
35. Waters projects post Y3 are anticipated to be transferred to the Water Services Entity. For completeness, they are described further in the table attached to this document.
36. All projects have been prioritised based upon each project's ability to reduce the risk to a residual level (impact on baseline risk), cross-over with other programmed projects, ability to address operational risk (e.g. wastewater and water supply), and ability to be achieved with the allocated funding.

Other activities

37. The following activities are proposed to support the Infrastructure Resilience Programme:
- (a) Expand resilience project to include other infrastructure and enable better risk-informed decision-making by addressing gaps and updating hazard modelling (also Climate Action Plan goal L9 and PC4)
 - (b) Expand hazard studies
 - (c) Update data (landslides, coastal inundation, liquefaction, sea level rise)
 - (d) Update Resilience Project asset database
 - (e) Review risk ratings in light of new hazards and infrastructure upgrades
 - (f) Possible implementation of automated programme
 - (g) Risk baseline studies
 - (h) Look into cascading hazards as may become new legal requirement

- (i) Traffic modelling study
- (j) Contingency and emergency response plans – cross-over with transport / water / emergency management teams

STRATEGIC / STATUTORY CONTEXT

38. Council has responsibilities under a range of legislative functions to understand natural hazards, natural hazard risk and reduce this risk. This includes the consideration of the effects of climate change (i.e. sea level rise) over 100 years.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

39. The following Infrastructure Resilience Programme capital works costs are anticipated for 2024-34 LTP (Table 3):

Table 3: Proposed resilience project costs (P95) for 2024-34 LTP

Project	Proposed P95 Costs (\$)				
	Y1-Y3 inflated	Y4-Y6 inflated	Y7-Y10 inflated	Total 10 Years inflated	Total 30 Years inflated
Chapel Street Bridge	825,800	-	14,829,650	15,655,450	105,032,467
Matua Bridge	112,290	282,950	9,614,310	10,009,550	31,183,391
Turret Road Bridge	561,450	10,712,451	-	11,273,901	11,273,901
Waihi Road Bridge	112,290	282,950	2,378,760	2,774,000	42,423,889
Resilience Total	1,611,830	11,278,351	26,822,720	39,712,900	189,913,648

40. An infrastructure resilience contribution of \$20M is captured in the following projects: Opal Drive Pump Station, Wairakei Pump Station and Rising Main and Cambridge Reservoir trunk main relocations.
41. Approximately \$105M (uninflated) Infrastructure Resilience Programme capital works costs for water (and to be transferred to the Water Services Entity) are anticipated for Y3-10 of the 2024-34 LTP.
42. Justification for the projects is provided in the table attached to this document.

IMPLICATIONS / RISKS

43. The risks of not making infrastructure resilient to natural hazards and climate change can be significant and can have negative consequences for individuals, communities, and economies including:
- (a) Economic costs: Natural disasters can cause damage to infrastructure, resulting in costly repairs and disruptions to business operations. In addition, failing to invest in resilient infrastructure can result in increased insurance premiums and reduced property values, which can have a negative impact on local economies.
 - (b) Human costs: Natural disasters can cause injury, loss of life, and displacement of populations. Communities that lack resilient infrastructure may be more vulnerable to these risks, which can have long-lasting physical, emotional, and economic impacts.
 - (c) Environmental costs: Natural disasters can cause damage to the environment, including soil erosion, habitat destruction, and pollution. Failing to invest in resilient infrastructure can exacerbate these impacts.
 - (d) Social costs: Communities that lack resilient infrastructure may experience social disruption, including displacement of populations, breakdowns in social services, and increased crime rates.

- (e) Climate change risks: Failing to invest in resilient infrastructure can increase the risks associated with climate change, including sea level rise, extreme weather events, and other impacts. These risks are likely to become more severe over time.
44. Due to increased project costs, and reduction of the Infrastructure Resilience Programme budgets, reducing the risk to infrastructure in the city will take longer to achieve.

SIGNIFICANCE

45. The Local Government Act 2002 requires an assessment of the significance of matters, issues, proposals and decisions in this report against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Council acknowledges that in some instances a matter, issue, proposal or decision may have a high degree of importance to individuals, groups, or agencies affected by the report.
46. In making this assessment, consideration has been given to the likely impact, and likely consequences for:
- (a) the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the district or region
 - (b) any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the decision.
 - (c) the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.
47. In accordance with the considerations above, criteria and thresholds in the policy, it is considered that the issue is of medium significance.

ENGAGEMENT

48. Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the issue is of medium significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

NEXT STEPS

49. Periodic status updates to this Committee as required.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Rationale of High Priority Mitigation Projects - June 2023 - A14776908** [↓](#) 

Rationale of High Priority Mitigation Projects

Project description	Rationale for inclusion	Hazards							Benefits of implementation	Total Project Cost (uninflated)
		Sea level rise	Tsunami	Landslide	Flooding	Liquefaction	Inundation	Erosion		
Transport										
Chapel Street Bridge resilience works Projects 801, 709a, 709b, 151 Chapel Street bridge and causeways	Chapel street bridge and causeway are vulnerable to multiple hazards, and the future impacts of sea level rise. Replacement is complicated by the multiple hazards impacting the approach roads which may be underwater within the expected service life of any new structure. Bridge condition is an essential part of the city transport network.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Current Risk Rating: 75 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 30 Adding reliability to key access route between city and Otumoetai. When in place this is an important alternate route providing network resilience.	\$75 million (bridge replacement)
Matua Bridge Resilience Project 713 Matua Rail Overbridge	The Otumoetai rail overbridge immediately north of the Ngatai Road/Otumoetai Road roundabout is an essential structure and the only access in and out of the Matua Peninsula. There is no road access to and from Matua should the bridge fail. The bridge is susceptible to landslide, earthquakes and liquefaction. The project aligns with proposed investigations into transport options to connect Matua.			✓		✓			Current Risk Rating: 64 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 4 Seismic strengthening and upgrade, in combination with the palisade walls will stabilise and ensure long term resilience of the bridge structure. However, in the short term, the construction of an additional emergency link will provide access should such events occur, prior to completion of the bridge strengthening works.	\$22.9 million
Waihi Road Bridge Resilience	Waihi Road is collector road connecting the suburbs of Judea, Bellevue and Cambridge Heights and beyond to the Tauranga CBD as well as access to the Birch Avenue industrial area. A number of hazards such as sea level rise, tsunami, flooding, inundation and liquefaction put the key corridor at risk.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Current Risk Rating: 80 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 10 The solutions mitigate the hazard by raising of existing bridge deck on this significant city link road, and providing solutions for potential	\$30 million

Project description	Rationale for inclusion	Hazards							Benefits of implementation	Total Project Cost (uninflated)
		Sea level rise	Tsunami	Landslide	Flooding	Liquefaction	Inundation	Erosion		
Project 739a/b Waihi Road Bridge	The bridge deck is low relative to sea level and susceptible to inundation. This solution ensures that the corridor remains open and permanently operational.								liquefaction and lateral spread hazards.	
Turret Road Bridge Resilience Project 752a, 753a Turret Road	Turret Road is an extension of 15th Avenue and provides the single direct route into the city for the suburbs of Hairini, Maungatapu and Welcome Bay. The causeway and bridge across the Waimapu Estuary are critical assets for maintaining direct access. The bridge and causeway are susceptible to multiple hazards and mitigation of these hazards ensures the corridor remains operational. The project aligns with the 15 th Ave to Welcome Bay business case	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	Current Risk Rating: 80 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 5 Solutions to improve the resilience of the route include construction of improved sea walls in conjunction with placement of rip-rap along the foreshore of Turret Road.	\$9.8 million
Waters										
Opal Drive Pump Station Project 588, 589 & 590	The Opal Dr PS is a critical element of the wastewater network servicing Papamoa, Wairakei and the future Te Tumu urban growth area (UGA). The majority of wastewater flows from eastern Papamoa, Wairakei and the future Te Tumu UGA will be transferred to the Te Maunga wastewater treatment plant (TMWWTP) from the Opal Dr PS. The pump station site falls within the coastal strip so is exposed to the risk of liquefaction due to earthquake.		✓			✓			Current Risk Rating: 45 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 18 The adoption of IL3 in the basis of design for the PS provides significant resilience against natural hazards, this resilience is greater than that provided in other pump stations. The design enables the opportunity to expand the storage on the site which provides resilience against unanticipated growth or constraints which limit capacity in other elements of the network. On	\$3.5 million resilience investment

Project description	Rationale for inclusion	Hazards							Benefits of implementation	Total Project Cost (uninflated)
		Sea level rise	Tsunami	Landslide	Flooding	Liquefaction	Inundation	Erosion		
									this basis the Opal Dr PS is considered an appropriate recipient for investment from the resilience programme budget.	
Wairakei Pump Station and Rising Main Project 588, 593, 594 & 920	The overall 'Eastern Corridor – Trunk Wastewater' programme purpose is to provide resilient infrastructure to service the wastewater needs of the eastern corridor catchment extending from the Te Tumu UGA (urban growth area) in the east through to Te Maunga wastewater treatment plant in the west. These two projects provide a new major pump station at Wairakei to serve Papamoa East growth and a new rising main from the new pump station at Wairakei to Opal Drive PS along a resilient route		✓			✓			Current Risk Rating: 45 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 18 The new pump station will be built to an importance level of IL3, to reflect the critical nature of the asset and need to be resilient to natural hazards (similar to the design of the new Opal Drive pump station).	\$5.5 million resilience investment
Cambridge Rsvr trunk main relocations Cambridge Reservoir Provides mitigation to Project 112 and 111	The Cambridge Road reservoirs supply water to over 40,000 customers, which is approximately one-third of the city's population. However, the existing two supply mains have performance issues and run through hazard locations, making the supply vulnerable.			✓	✓	✓			Current Risk Rating: 80 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 18 Secure critical water supply for the city.	\$15 million resilience investment
Oropi & Joyce WTP supply Trunks Project 301 consolidates	The two main water supply trunk mains currently carrying 100% of city water supply pass through locations subject to multiple hazards making these assets vulnerable to damage and difficult to repair. Loss of one or these pipes			✓	✓	✓			Current Risk Rating: 80 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 16 Protecting at least one of these water supply trunk mains brings	\$36.7 million

Project description	Rationale for inclusion	Hazards							Benefits of implementation	Total Project Cost (uninflated)
		Sea level rise	Tsunami	Landslide	Flooding	Liquefaction	Inundation	Erosion		
(Projects 327, 328, 338 and 340) Oropi and Joyce water supply main lines resilience.	threatens 50% of the water delivery to the city, loss of both is quite possible. Mitigation projects have been prepared for separate exposures and a larger scale combined project prepared (No. 301) that removes the pipelines completely from the hazard threatened area.								added security to city waters supply. Protecting both adds resilience to each trunk main and the capacity to continue supply if one pipe is still lost in a natural hazard.	
WS Resilience - Fernland Spa Slips Overlaps with Cambridge Reservoir Project 111 Slips (in vicinity of Cambridge Road/Fernland Spa)	There is a history of slope instability in and around Fernland Spa. Water supply threatened due to natural hazards (landslide, liquefaction, inundation) - cause loss of pipelines and effects on infrastructure performance. For the continuation of water supply to residents the project investigates slope stability in the area on Cambridge Road, with the construction of flexible connections and/or pipe replacement.			✓	✓	✓			Current Risk Rating: 80 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 18 The project will investigate slope stability and replace pipe materials with more flexible / resilient solutions. The project will ensure continued water supply for residents.	\$24.7 million
WW Resilience - Kopurererua Stream Outlet to Cypress St Project 108 WW/WS - Kopurererua Stream Outlet from industrial area at Cypress St	Present day harbour tide levels reduce infrastructure performance, resulting in ineffectual infrastructure within wider industrial area. The impacts will only increase with the effects of SLR. Multiple hazards are already present at low return periods which warrant a wider adaptation program for consideration. The Project has also been identified as an area that requires further investigation for WW Operational Resilience.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			Current Risk Rating: 80 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 24 Short term options are available to reduce some hazard impacts such as flooding from rainfall events, storm surge and high tides. Limited long-term resilience options may be possible but technically demanding and expensive.	\$19.1 million

Project description	Rationale for inclusion	Hazards							Benefits of implementation	Total Project Cost (uninflated)
		Sea level rise	Tsunami	Landslide	Flooding	Liquefaction	Inundation	Erosion		
WW Resilience - Beach Road - Otumoetai to Chapel St Project 102 WW - Otumoetai Harbourside to Chapel St. (WWTP)	Identified in Top 25 Projects due to loss of pipelines and effects on infrastructure performance from natural Hazards and climate change. Project involves manhole lid sealing, and pipe material replacement and realignment.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	Current Risk Rating: 100 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 75 Mitigates loss of pipelines and effects on infrastructure performance	\$20.3 million
WW Resilience- Welcome Bay Rd From Otumanga WW PS to Waitaha Rd Project 304 Big Story Project - Welcome bay Rd services From Otumanga WW PS to Waitaha Rd	Prioritised resilience project due to loss of pipelines and effects on infrastructure performance from natural Hazards (inundation, sea level rise, erosion, liquefaction, lateral spread) and climate change. Operational Resilience cross-over, Failure of assets due to landslides leads to complete loss of water supply to major catchments. Repairs inhibited due to bad ground conditions during hazards (Landslides, Flooding and Inundation) Asset vanishes with sea-level rise. Project involves installation of new pump station to capture DN375 Gravity sewer for relocation, and new PS at the end of James cook, or structural re-lining of 375 sewer.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	Current Risk Rating: 80 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 24 Provide resilience to sewer main serving large catchments as well as Welcome Bay Road. Protect assets and assure ability to maintain level of service	\$17.9 million
SW Resilience - Sulphur Point Project 100 SW - Sulphur Point	A number of hazards such as sea level rise, tsunami, landslide, flooding, inundation and inundation effect the infrastructure performance. Installing tidal gates could reduce or control the hazard impacts on assets.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	Current Risk Rating: 80 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 30 Short Term options available to reduce some hazard. Limited long-	\$557,000

Project description	Rationale for inclusion	Hazards							Benefits of implementation	Total Project Cost (uninflated)
		Sea level rise	Tsunami	Landslide	Flooding	Liquefaction	Inundation	Erosion		
									term resilience options may available.	
SW Resilience - Ngatai Road at Carlton Reserve Project 715a Ngatai Road at Carlton Reserve Project 715 and 140	Carlton Reserve is a significant stormwater catchment with significant infrastructure taking stormwater across Ngatai Road and under the ECMT railway lines to discharge in the Matua Salt Marsh. Carlton Reserve is the catchments low point and overland flow path causing road closure and flood damage to adjacent properties. Identified due to effects on infrastructure performance from natural Hazards and climate change.			✓	✓	✓			Current Risk Rating: 80 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 20 Ngatai Road between Otumoetai Road and Charles Street is a collector road which provides access for the College zone into City centre and beyond. Flooding is mitigated and Ngatai Road remains open and fully operational	\$21.6 million
SW Resilience - Beach Road Project 143 SW - Beach Rd	Identified in top Projects due to effects on infrastructure performance from natural Hazards (inundation, liquefaction and lateral spread, sea level rise) and climate change. Project involves introducing flood/tidal hydraulic-controlled gates to existing SW outlet points, seismic assessment of culvert, and new pumpstation.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Current Risk Rating: 75 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 30 Ensures infrastructure performance.	\$18 million
Project 334-Joyce WTP Raw Water Inlet Slip Mitigation along Pyes Pa Rd	This project critical to water supply however low water levels in the stream and continued high demand over summer challenges the limits of the consented take. This could lead to further restrictions of supply in re consenting. This may result in changing the sizing, location or need for the pipe.			✓	✓				Current Risk Rating: 100 Post Mitigation Risk Rating: 24 The budget has been moved out to allow time to plan and co-ordinate the project	\$27.3 million

8.7 Mount to Arataki Spatial Plan Update

File Number: A14650804

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Authoriser: Christine Jones, General Manager: Strategy, Growth & Governance

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Mount to Arataki Spatial Plan (MSP) and Mount Industrial Planning Study (MIPS), including outcomes of engagement to date and next steps.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee:

- (a) Receives the report "Mount to Arataki Spatial Plan Update".

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. This MSP seeks to deliver a 30-year blueprint that provides strategic direction for existing and future growth needs of the area, forming the basis for the coordination of decision making within and across multiple agencies in a growth context.
3. The MIPS is being prepared at the same time as the MSP. The purpose of the industrial study is to plan for the future of the industrial area and identify a programme of actions, which considers current issues and the needs of all stakeholders. Both projects will sit within the wider Mount Planning and Delivery Programme.
4. Initial engagement on both projects was completed during March and April, including engagement with tangata whenua, key stakeholders and the community. Over 960 responses were received to the community survey across the various topics, as well as more than 2,000 comments through face-to-face engagement. Drop-in sessions and pop-up shops were held at the Arataki Community Centre, Little Big Markets, Bayfair, Gratitude Café, at the base of Mauao, Omanu School, Arataki Primary, Mount College and Mount Maunganui Intermediate.
5. During late May / early June a three-day design sprint workshop was held with mana whenua, internal and external subject matter experts, partners and key stakeholders, focused on responding to key issues identified through proposed interventions (physical projects and policy changes) for both project areas.
6. Next steps are to continue to work with mana whenua, subject matter experts, partners and key stakeholders to assess the interventions and bring together draft plans for both projects. This will be followed by further consultation with mana whenua, the community and wider stakeholders in September, prior to the finalisation of the plans.

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Strategic Context

7. The strategic context has previously been reported to the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee on 5 December 2022 as part of the Mount Planning and Delivery Programme. Key strategic direction includes:
 - (a) The National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD)

- (b) SmartGrowth's Urban Form and Transport Initiative (UFTI) and the Western Bay of Plenty Transport System Plan (TSP)
- (c) Tauranga City Council's Vision and Strategic Framework.

Mount to Arataki Spatial Plan

8. The MSP seeks to deliver a 30-year blueprint that provides direction for existing and future growth needs of the area, forming the basis for the coordination of decision making within and across multiple agencies in a growth context.
9. Working with mana whenua, our community and key stakeholders, the spatial plan will include a 10-year implementation plan for growth in the Mount Maunganui/Arataki area, providing direction in relation land use, movement, open space and public realm, 3-waters infrastructure and culture and identity, having regard to key opportunities and challenges such as hazards and climate change impacts.
10. The MSP has a primary focus on commercial and residential land uses (and includes the interface with industrial uses), from Mauao to Arataki, covering the communities of Mount Manganui, Bayfair, Omanu, Arataki and Whareroa. The MSP will also include direction for the Mount Industrial area, informed by the outcomes of the MIPS. Refer map below.

Mount Industrial Planning Study (MIPS)

11. The MIPS is being prepared at the same time as the MSP. The purpose of the industrial study is looking to plan for the future of the industrial area and identify a programme of actions, which considers current issues and the needs of all stakeholders. Those issues include future land use, cultural and social impacts, natural hazards, air quality, transportation and economic growth. An integrated approach is being taken to the two projects, particularly in relation to engagement with mana whenua and key stakeholders.

Related Projects

12. There are currently over thirty Council-led projects of varying scale planned or underway for the Mount Maunganui to Arataki area over the next 12 months and beyond, and additional projects being delivered by other agencies. The MSP and MIPS teams are liaising with the relevant teams and ensuring a coordinated approach to planning through the Mount Programme. Of note are the following projects where direct integration is occurring:
 - (a) Connecting Mount Maunganui Business Case
 - (b) Accessible Streets Area A
 - (c) Priority One Mount Industrial Blueprint
 - (d) Mount Air Quality Working Party
 - (e) SmartGrowth Strategy 2023/Future Development Strategy.



PROGRESS TO DATE

13. The MSP and MIPS projects follow the following key steps during their preparation:

Key Step	Timing
1. Project planning, including early mana whenua, partner and key stakeholder engagement	Late 2022
2. Mana whenua engagement – refer detail below	Ongoing
3. Analysis and key issue identification	Early 2023

4. Values engagement with the community and key stakeholders	April / May 2023
5. Stakeholder and design sprint workshops - long list of interventions (physical projects and policy changes) responding to key issues	May / June 2023
6. Detailed assessment of options (short listing) including input from mana whenua, partners and key stakeholders, and draft plan preparation; community consultation preparation	July / August 2023
7. Consultation with community and key stakeholders	Sept 2023
8. Final refinement of spatial plan and industrial planning study, including liaison with mana whenua, partners and key stakeholders	Final quarter 2023

14. In relation to timeframes both mana whenua and key stakeholders noted early in the process the fast pace of the project and need to ensure time for adequate engagement. The above timeframes have responded to that feedback.
15. To assist in facilitating integrated planning and delivery, the MSP and MIPS has established a Reference Group comprising representatives of the following organisations, who will likely have a role in implementing the MSP and MIPS outcomes:
 - (a) Mana whenua
 - (b) Waka Kotahi
 - (c) Bay of Plenty Regional Council – Toi Moana
 - (d) Health NZ/Toi Te Ora
 - (e) Kāinga Ora
 - (f) Ministry of Education
 - (g) Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
 - (h) Port of Tauranga
 - (i) Priority One
 - (j) Sport BOP
 - (k) Tourism Bay of Plenty.
16. The Reference Group has held two workshops to develop the draft problem statements (key issues) for the MSP and MIPS, as well as direct involvement in the stakeholder and design sprint workshops.
17. In addition to community engagement (summarised below), targeted stakeholder workshops have been held for both the MSP and MIPS. Engagement with these groups will continue as the plan is drafted.
18. Two workshops have been held with stakeholders on the Mount Industrial Planning Study to date at Club Mount Maunganui:
 - Workshop 1 on 7 March 2023 – identified issues, opportunities and a vision for the Mount industrial area
 - Workshop 2 on 11 May 2023 – considered three draft scenarios (business as usual, expansion and environmental limits) and groups developed their preferred scenario and interventions (physical projects and policy changes).



MSP General Stakeholder Workshop, April 2023



MIPS Stakeholder Workshop, May 2023



MSP Design Sprint, The Hub, May / June 2023

19. Most recently the project teams have completed design sprint workshops. The purpose of the design sprint process is to provide an opportunity for a multidisciplinary, integrated approach to workshopping responses to the agreed problems identified for the MSP and MIPS (refer below). The three-day design sprint included over 30 participants from mana whenua, the Reference Group and internal and external subject matter experts.
20. As an output, the objective of the design sprint workshops was to establish a number of scenarios that respond to the key issues, from which further assessment and prioritisation can take place to form a preferred way forward.
21. The team are now working on the detailed assessment of options and preparation for September engagement.

EVOLVING DIRECTION

22. The following overarching problem statements (key issues) have been developed for the MSP and MIPS. These do not preclude wider issues being considered, but assist to focus the development of the plans on key issues facing the area:
 - (a) Past decision making and investment has created land use conflicts that harm the rohe's Mauri / environment and community wellbeing
 - (b) Lack of prioritisation of mana whenua voice and views has compromised mana whenua input and values

- (c) Competing land uses and growth creates a movement network that compromises safety, efficiency, environment and choices for moving about
 - (d) Climate change elevates hazard risks to existing and future communities (wellbeing, financial, social and safety) and for growth potential
 - (e) Housing stock in the Mount to Arataki area is not meeting the social and economic needs of current and future residents of Tauranga.
23. A snapshot of the key directions evolving from the process to date are summarised in paragraph 24 below. A wide range of other directions related to environment, land use, urban form, movement, culture and wellbeing have also been brought forward and are being included in the draft plans and actions to be assessed.
24. Key directions are:
- (a) **Support growth around centres** in line with NPS-UD direction and premised on 15-minute neighbourhood principles, including Mount Manganui North, Tweed Street and Bayfair/Arataki.
 - (b) **Recognise the inherent differences between communities**, with a greater focus on visitors at the Mount Maunganui area, and community outcomes in the Omanu, Arataki and Whareroa areas.
 - (c) **Protection of the environment**, noting this is an essential part of the community identity and culture (including health of the moana and whenua).
 - (d) For the **Arataki / Bayfair community**, focus on maintenance and safety; local area planning; enhancing local and wider movement connections; supporting growth of the area over time for housing; and overall enhancement of community wellbeing.
 - (e) For the **Central Maunganui Road Corridor and Omanu area**:
 - (i) Maximise the multi modal function of this corridor (as part of the wider connections with the city centre and western corridor), including residential and commercial densities
 - (ii) Provide buffer treatment between the industrial area and Maunganui Road, including consideration of land uses and other interventions
 - (iii) Support a local connected centres network, including neighbourhood centres along Ocean Beach Road
 - (iv) Enhance local east west connections, including with the industrial (employment) area.
 - (f) **For the Mount Industrial Area**, investigate regulatory and non-regulatory tools to enhance the existing and future environmental quality outcomes and amenity of the area, which may include:
 - (i) Environmental accord with businesses
 - (ii) Landscaping treatment (private and public realm)
 - (iii) Stormwater treatment and stream restoration
 - (iv) Creating buffer areas with sensitive areas, i.e., Whareroa community and residential areas
 - (v) Introduction of light industrial areas to support progressive change to appropriate uses where they interface with other activities
 - (g) **Culture and identity**: Wayfinding, storytelling and protection of the environment.

COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

25. This section provides an overview of the stage 1 'values' engagement process. The focus of the engagement with the community and stakeholders was to better understand what they love about the area and what they would like to see changed in the future. A full overview of the outcomes of the engagement is contained in **Attachment 1 to this report – Mount to Arataki Spatial Plan Values Engagement Summary Report**.
26. The feedback received during the 'values' engagement will assist to inform the option development and assessment for the MSP and MIPS, alongside wider inputs from mana whenua, partners, key stakeholders and technical experts. Following development of options, we will then share a 'preferred option' with the community during a second round of engagement in September 2023.
27. For the 'values' engagement, we focused on gathering feedback that was high-level and broad, but still addressed and provided direction on the key areas we were interested in. A key objective of the engagement approach was to ensure that we made it easy for the community to provide their feedback. To do this, we used several engagement techniques, both online and in-person, that we thought the community would best respond to. This included:
 - (a) An online survey
 - (b) Several in-person pop-ups and drop-in sessions
 - (c) Online webinars
 - (d) Sessions with schools
 - (e) Stakeholder workshops
 - (f) One-to-one meetings.
28. To generate awareness and interest of engagement, we used a letter drop to residents; social media; media (Sunlive etc); council's website; and physical presence at events and popular venues in the area.
29. Overall, 932 surveys (approximately 8,000 comments), and over 2,000 comments from in-person engagement were received. Across the engagement, we asked broad questions on specific themes to get the information needed to inform the spatial plan. These themes included:
 - (a) Better transport
 - (b) Celebrating our history and culture
 - (c) Parks, public spaces and community facilities
 - (d) The natural environment and responding to climate change
 - (e) Fostering a healthy and safe community
 - (f) Improving our shopping, entertainment and business centres
 - (g) Planning for the future of the Mount Industrial area
 - (h) Dreams for the area.
30. Where the feedback received relates to existing or projects currently underway in the area, we have passed this on to the relevant teams working on these projects.
31. For the survey responses, 74% of respondents lived within the study area, with another 11% in Papamoa, and the remainder generally from the wider Tauranga area. Overall, the age demographic was relatively well split, acknowledging that despite specific targeting and a creative campaign designed to entice this demographic the under 24 age category was less represented than others (this age group traditionally provides less response and hence direct engagement with schools was considered important).

32. Seven pop-ups were held at Bayfair (2), Mount Surf Club (1), the Little Big Markets (1), Arataki Community Centre (1) and Gratitude Café (2). We did not collect demographic information from people we interacted with, however, across the events, we reached a mix of people with different perspectives and views of the area.
33. We also visited four schools – Mount Maunganui Intermediate, Omanu Primary, Arataki Primary and Mount Maunganui College. We held an hour-long session with each of the schools.
34. While all topics received a high level of response, transport (72%), parks and open spaces (70%), and healthy and safe communities (61%) received the highest response rates through the survey and face to face engagement events. Some themes were common and heavily commented on throughout feedback received. This included:
 - (a) A desire for more public amenities like rubbish bins, toilets, showers, seating, barbecues, and shade sails
 - (b) Maintaining access to the beach while preserving the coastal environment
 - (c) The need for safer roads, separated cycle and pedestrian infrastructure, and traffic calming measures like roundabouts and speed bumps
 - (d) Crime reduction and personal safety, particularly in the Bayfair and Arataki area
 - (e) Parking and accessibility at key centres
 - (f) Managing traffic congestion across the network, including traffic generated by the industrial area
 - (g) The risk of natural hazards and climate change related impacts including flooding, sea level rise, and tsunamis.

MANA WHENUA ENGAGEMENT

35. There is a significant opportunity to work in partnership with mana whenua on both the MSP and MIPS such that the outcomes enhance identity and culture, delivered across all layers. This includes working with mana whenua to enhance the intrinsic cultural values of the Mount to Arataki area while also recognising mana whenua rangatiratanga within their rohe.
36. Mana whenua representatives identified in the initial hui for the MSP and MIPS are listed below, however this is not exclusive and it is acknowledged that there may be additional hapū groups with an interest in the project:
 - (a) Ngā hapū:
 - (i) Ngāi Tūkairangi
 - (ii) Ngāti Kuku
 - (iii) Ngāti Tapu
 - (iv) Ngā Pōtiki
 - (b) Ngā Iwi:
 - (i) Ngāi Te Rangi
 - (ii) Ngāti Ranginui
 - (iii) Ngāti Pukenga
 - (iv) Waitaha
37. An engagement plan has been developed with input from mana whenua to guide the process and matters for specific consideration, including:
 - (a) Enhancing local identity and culture, specific to the study area.
 - (b) Identifying opportunities to provide greater awareness of culture and heritage

- (c) The challenges which mana whenua currently face in their rohe and ways the spatial plan can assist to address these issues, e.g.:
 - (i) Environmental impacts i.e. air quality, harbour water quality and biodiversity
 - (ii) The impact of growth of industrial activities on ancestral lands
 - (iii) The health of mana whenua in the rohe.
- 38. Ongoing steps in the process include:
 - (a) Regular hui with mana whenua and project team representatives.
 - (b) Design wānanga through the process, for mana whenua to build and refine inputs into the strategy.
 - (c) Involvement in wider project workshops and Design Sprint (i.e., series of design workshops).
- 39. At the time of writing two facilitated wānanga have taken place with mana whenua representatives, with a focus on developing the cultural narrative based on the following elements:
 - (a) Ngā tātai kōrero: Heritage narratives, Whakapapa, Te Mana i te whenua
 - (b) Ngā Uara me ōna whakamārama: Insight, Reflections & understanding
 - (c) Ngā mahi whakawhanake: Observations, pathways, outputs and outcomes.
- 40. Mana whenua representatives also attended and contributed to both the MSP and MIPS stakeholder workshops and design sprints.
- 41. Next steps in relation to mana whenua engagement will include:
 - (a) Continued development of the cultural narrative
 - (b) Community / whanau wānanga, led by mana whenua
 - (c) Tākiwa mapping
 - (d) Further input into the development of draft plans.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 42. The timing and priority of interventions (physical projects and policy changes) identified as part of the spatial plan process will be considered as part of Council's LTP process and in partnership with project delivery partners, including central government. Consideration will also be given to funding options for TCC's share of capital costs as part of the LTP including the use of development contributions.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS / RISKS

- 43. Risks of not acting (i.e., not preparing a spatial plan) include inconsistency with central government and SmartGrowth direction and the inability to support growth and sustainable planning outcomes.
- 44. The implementation of the spatial plan relies on stakeholders, partnerships with mana whenua and the community, through execution of the projects, delivered by Council, Central Government and/or the private investment sector. This is being managed through ongoing engagement and partnership as outlined in the report. In addition, ongoing management will occur through the Mount Programme and project delivery. Risks of individual projects will be identified through the detailed project planning phases for those projects and as the programme of work is implemented.

SIGNIFICANCE

- 45. Having regard to Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, significance of this project is considered 'high'. It affects a wide range of people; has moderate to high public interest;

and will have a large consequence for the city in terms of growth over time. As outlined within this report, community, stakeholder and mana whenua engagement is ongoing, including opportunity to provide feedback in relation to aspects of the urban form, transport and wider proposals developed as part of the Spatial Plan. Further opportunities for engagement will also be provided through the Long-Term Plan process and project delivery stages.

NEXT STEPS

46. Detailed assessment of options (short listing) including input from mana whenua, partners and key stakeholders, and draft plan preparation in advance of community consultation is currently underway.
47. Community consultation on draft plans and actions will be undertaken during September 2023. This will include use of the Social Pinpoint online tool for feedback, as well as face-to-face sessions with the community. The consultation period will be closely preceded by key stakeholder workshops for both the MSP and MIPS
48. Final refinement of MSP and MIPS, responding to consultation feedback and including liaison with mana whenua, partners and key stakeholders, will occur in the final quarter of 2023, before reporting to Council.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Mount to Arataki Spatial Plan Values Engagement Report June 2023 - A14782076**  
2. **Appendix 1_ Mount to Arataki Spatial Plan Values Engagement Report June 2023 - A14782075 (Separate Attachments 1)** 

Mount to Arataki Spatial Plan

Engagement Report

June 2023



Tauranga City

1. Report purpose

This report summarises the 'values' engagement undertaken by the Mount to Arataki Spatial Plan project team, to inform the development of the Mount to Arataki Spatial Plan (MSP). It focuses mainly on engagement with the community and general stakeholders during the first round of engagement, held from 13 March to 10 April 2023. The report summarises:

- The approach taken to engagement, including analysis of feedback
- The key themes we heard through the various forms of engagement
- The next steps for engagement on the MSP.

2. About the Mount to Arataki area

The population of the Mount to Arataki area is diverse, with a number of distinct communities, including Arataki, Bayfair, Omanu, Mount North and Whareroa. Some key facts about the population are:

- 22,082 people live in the Mount to Arataki area (2018), the population is projected to increase to 27,671 in 2058
- There are 11,382 dwellings
- In the summer period, the population can double due to local and international visitors
- 76.8 per cent are European/Pakeha, 14.8 per cent are Māori
- 31 per cent are aged 15-29
- 68 per cent of people use a private car to get to work. 16.9 per cent work from home.



3. Role of engagement in the Mount to Arataki Spatial Plan project

Council is seeking to create a 30-year plan for the Mount to Arataki area, supported by a 10-year action plan, to create an overall vision for where the Mount to Arataki is heading, and what is important to the community. The plan will enable us to carefully plan the things that need to change now and in the future, as well as protecting the things people love about the area. To inform this, we engaged with the community and stakeholders to better understand what they love about the area and what they would like to see changed in the future. We have referred to it as 'values' engagement.

The feedback received during the 'values' engagement will inform next steps in option development for the spatial plan, working in partnership with mana whenua and wider project partners and key stakeholders, including Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency, Ministry of Education, Priority One, Toi te Ora and others. Following development of options, we will then share a 'preferred option' with the community during a second round of engagement in September 2023. The spatial plan will then be refined, taking into consideration all the feedback received, and a final spatial plan will be taken to council for adoption.

The final spatial plan will identify actions (i.e., projects, policy changes and other interventions) to be implemented and will inform our decision making going forward, such as providing direction on:

- What community facilities we need to invest in to support the existing and future community
- How we improve the transport network
- What infrastructure is required to support growth
- Changes required to the City Plan to help facilitate and manage future land use and urban outcomes.
- How we address risks related to climate change and natural hazards.

4. Engagement approach

For 'values' engagement, we focused on gathering feedback that was high-level and broad, but still addressed and provided direction on the key areas we were interested in.

A key objective of the engagement approach was to ensure that we made it easy for the community to provide their feedback. To do this, we used several engagement techniques, both online and in-person, that we thought the community would best respond

to. This included:

- An online survey
- Several in-person pop-ups and drop-in sessions
- Online webinars
- Sessions with schools
- Stakeholder workshops
- One-to-one meetings.

To generate awareness and interest of engagement, we used a letter drop to residents; social media; media (Sunlive etc); council's website; and physical presence at events and popular venues in the area.

Overall, 932 surveys (approximately 8,000 comments), and over 2,000 comments from in-person engagement were received. Coding of this information has identified key themes, which are discussed throughout this report.

Across the engagement, we asked broad questions on specific themes to get the information needed to inform the spatial plan. These themes included:

- Better transport
- Celebrating our history and culture
- Parks, public spaces and community facilities
- The natural environment and responding to climate change
- Fostering a healthy and safe community
- Improving our shopping, entertainment and business centres
- Planning for the future of the Mount Industrial area
- Dreams for the area.

A full list of the survey questions and detailed summary of responses is included in Appendix 1 to this report.

Some of the feedback received relates to existing or projects currently underway in the area. We have passed on this feedback to the relevant Tauranga City Council teams working on these projects.

5. Engagement feedback – what we heard

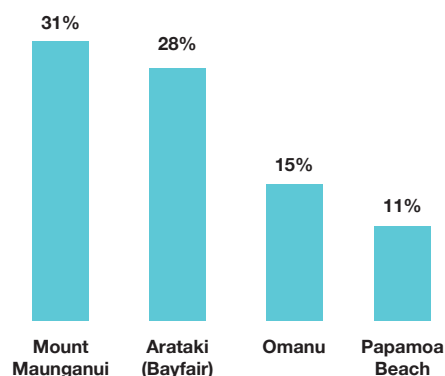
5.1. Who we heard from

We received 932 survey responses. 74 per cent of respondents lived within the study area, with another 11 per cent in Papamoa, and a further 15 per cent from the wider Tauranga area. Overall, the age demographic was relatively well split, acknowledging that despite specific targeting and a creative campaign designed to entice this demographic the under 24 age category was less represented than others (this age group traditionally provides less response and hence direct engagement with schools was considered important).

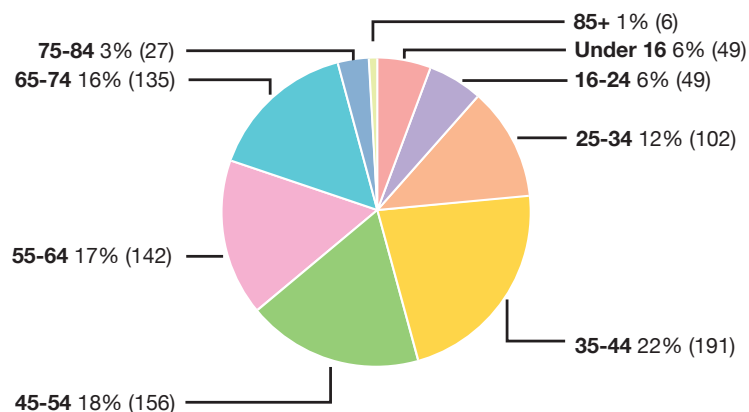
Seven pop-ups were held at Bayfair (2), Mount Surf Club (1), the Little Big Markets (1), Arataki Community Centre (1) and Gratitude Café (2). We did not collect demographic information from people we interacted with, however, across the events, we reached a mix of people with different perspectives and views of the area.

We also visited four schools – Mount Maunganui Intermediate, Omanu Primary, Arataki Primary and Mount Maunganui College. We held an hour-long session with each of the schools. At the college, our focus was on getting students to fill out the survey, and this data has been collated as part of the 932 survey responses. At the primary and intermediate schools, we focused on getting students to share their thoughts on four key areas – The natural environment, transport, what they love about the area, and how to make the area better (dreams).

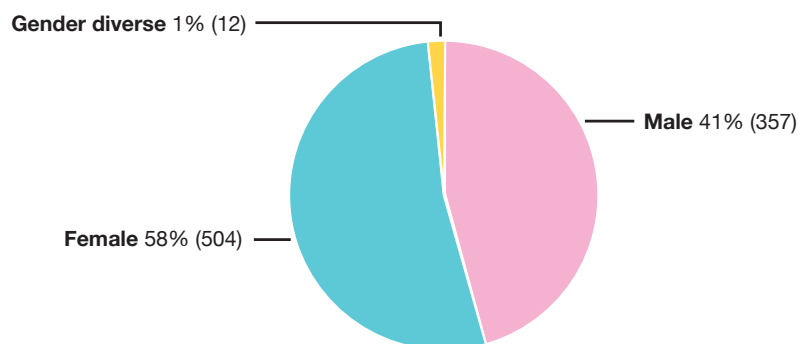
Suburb (%)



Age of respondents



Gender of respondents



3.

5.2. Key themes

While all topics received a high level of response, transport (72%), parks and open spaces (70%), and healthy and safe communities (61%) received the highest response rates through the survey and face to face engagement events.

Some themes were common and heavily commented on throughout feedback received. This includes:

- A desire for more public amenities like rubbish bins, toilets, showers, seating, barbecues, and shade sails
- Maintaining access to the beach while preserving the coastal environment
- The need for safer roads, separated cycle and pedestrian infrastructure, and traffic calming measures like roundabouts and speed bumps
- Crime reduction and personal safety, particularly in the Bayfair and Arataki area
- Parking and accessibility at key centres
- Managing traffic congestion across the network, including traffic generated by the industrial area
- The risk of natural hazards and climate change related impacts including flooding, sea level rise, and tsunamis.

These are discussed further in the summary of the topics below.

5.3. Transport

Survey responses

When considering using cycling, scootering or public transport to move around, many people said that safety is a key concern for them, both in terms of physical safety (i.e. risk of injury), and personal safety (i.e., risk from crime). Suggestions for improvement include separated cycle lanes, wider footpaths, better signage, more pedestrian crossings, better lighting, and security cameras. For public transport, a key theme is that it needs to be reliable, frequent and on time.

In relation to vehicle movement, common themes include improving access to and within the area for freight and commercial vehicles, improving the existing road infrastructure, finishing ongoing projects, creating dedicated lanes or routes for freight and commercial vehicles, enhancing the rail network, and providing other alternative modes of transport (e.g. a ferry service).

People are concerned about increasing traffic congestion on major roads, limited parking available at the Mount Downtown, and are keen to have clear and regular updates from Council on the projects happening in the area.

Pop-ups

To make it easier to move around, improved roading infrastructure to help ease congestion is a common topic, along with more frequent and reliable public transport, and creating safe cycling paths separated from cars.

Schools

Students want to see more separated cycle lanes, and improved quality and width of footpaths for cycling and other active transport modes. They also want safety enhancements around busy roads, crossings, and bus stops.

For walking, personal safety and fear of strangers is a common issue, and there is a desire to only walk during daytime. There are also concerns about road safety and crossing busy streets, as well as the need to have better maintained footpaths.

5.4. History and culture

Survey responses

People want to see increased knowledge and understanding of the local history of the Mount to Arataki area, particularly recognition and celebration of Māori culture. Preservation of landmarks and landscapes that are unique to the area, such as Mauao, Moturiki Island, the beach and the dunes is a common theme, as is having more information and signage on these sites.

5.5. Parks, public spaces and community facilities

Survey responses

Many people want to see increased amenities such as toilets, showers, seating areas, shade sails and BBQ areas. They also want to see additional recreational facilities like sports courts, playgrounds, outdoor gyms, and destination playgrounds. Trees, gardens and green spaces along streets could make streets more attractive and welcoming for people. Better pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, including wider footpaths and smoother roads is needed, along with more parks and seating areas. These should be wheelchair and age friendly.

Pop-ups

Recreational facilities, such as skate parks, swimming pools and playgrounds are encouraged. People also want to see parks improved and maintained through planting trees, and creating nature walks and community gardens. Better parking and accessibility, and safety considerations are also mentioned.

5.6. The natural environment and climate change

Survey responses

Environmental protection and preservation of significant landscapes are common themes, along with the need to maintain and improve access to the natural environment, particularly the beach. There are suggestions that this can be supported by promoting public transport and safe walking and cycling paths as well as traffic and parking management, including better parking options and park and ride facilities.

Reducing the pollution and impacts from the industrial area through stricter controls on emissions and improved air quality is also recommended. In terms of our changing climate, a key theme relates to rising sea levels and coastal erosion, as well as flooding and stormwater drainage. People want to see more awareness and education on evacuation procedures and post-disaster management.

Schools

Students are keen to improve access to the beach and recreational facilities. They also want to see environmental conservation, through actions such as native tree planting, dune preservation, and eco-friendly practices.

5.7. Fostering a healthy and safe community

Survey responses

In order to improve the physical and/or mental health of the people in the Mount to Arataki community, suggestions include improved access to resources and community facilities; increased funding and support for organisations working with disadvantaged communities; more opportunities to connect with others; enabling access to nature and green spaces; and addressing issues related to pollution, traffic congestion and high-density living. Better lighting, especially in laneways and parks, and traffic safety, including limiting speed of cars and increasing the number of pedestrian crossings would make people feel safer. People also feel that Bayfair (including the shopping centre) and Arataki are particularly unsafe.

Pop-ups

Feedback revolved around the need for mental health support and resources, crime reduction and the management of gang presence, and community engagement through online platforms, social events, and community-based support groups. There are also requests for public amenities such as shade

sails, water fountains and better cycling facilities to help facilitate a healthy and safe community.

5.8. Shopping, business, and entertainment centres

Survey responses

A common topic is the issues surrounding parking and accessibility at the Mount Downtown. People would also like to see enhancements of the Mount main street (Maunganui Road), including pedestrianisation and the ability to close the road to hold events such as markets and live music. Security at Bayfair could be improved, while improvements at Central Parade should focus on the pedestrian experience and aesthetics of the area. People also want to see business growth and innovation across the three centres.

5.9. The future of the Mount Industrial Area

Survey responses

People support the economic growth and job opportunities the industrial area brings to the community. In particular, the role of the Port. However, many concerns were raised regarding air, noise and water pollution, traffic congestion, and safety and amenity of the area. The aesthetics and appearance of the area should be enhanced, through planting and greenery along the streets. By 2050, people would like to see the relocation or elimination of some activities due to their environmental impact and pollution they cause. Development should focus on high-tech and service-based industries, which will attract skilled professionals to the area. The promotion of sustainable and eco-friendly practices should also be encouraged.

5.10. Dreams for the area

Survey responses

People's dreams for the area generally reflect and re-emphasise the wider matters raised through the above engagement questions

A large proportion of people mentioned the beach and coastal environment, and the activities associated with it, including swimming, walking, and sunbathing. People also feel there is already a sense of belonging, and good access to amenities and services such as shops, cafes, and restaurants. People want to see improved infrastructure and amenities, such as streets catering for pedestrians and cyclists, more public transport options and parking facilities, and enhanced parks. Commercial centres could be revitalised, and there should be more events and entertainment in the area.



To make the area even better in 2050, community facilities and events to enable opportunities for people to come together; improved transport options; and protecting and enhancing the natural environment are seen as important.

Pop-ups

People are keen to see better community facilities and amenities, and raise the importance of accessibility to these. They also raise concerns about traffic and parking management, especially in the Mount Downtown area and access to the Main Beach during summer. Physical and personal safety are also mentioned.

Schools

Common themes include the natural environment and the beach, as well as positive feedback on

recreational facilities and sports on offer and the sense of community and safety.

6. Next steps

The findings from community engagement will be used to help inform the overall vision and options for the MSP, which will look to provide direction on where the Mount to Arataki area is heading, now and over the next 30 years. This will be considered alongside other information that has been collected on the Mount to Arataki area.

In September 2023, we will be engaging with the public on the draft plan, including a series of maps and projects for feedback and understand community priorities before it goes to council for approval.

9 DISCUSSION OF LATE ITEMS**10 PUBLIC EXCLUDED SESSION****Resolution to exclude the public****RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

The general subject matter 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 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
10.1 - Public Excluded Minutes of the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee meeting held on 6 June 2023	<p>s7(2)(a) - The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p> <p>s7(2)(b)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would disclose a trade secret</p> <p>s7(2)(b)(ii) - The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information</p> <p>s7(2)(d) - The withholding of the information is necessary to avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public</p> <p>s7(2)(g) - The withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege</p> <p>s7(2)(h) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities</p> <p>s7(2)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</p> <p>s7(2)(j) - The withholding of the information is necessary to prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage</p>	<p>s48(1)(a) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7</p>

11 CLOSING KARAKIA