



Kaipara te Oranganui

**Kaipara
District**

Two Oceans Two Harbours

Kaipara District Council Long Term Plan Hearings Agenda

Date:	Wednesday, 21 April 2021	Thursday, 22 April 2021
Time:	9.30 am	9.30 am
Location:	Mangawhai Club 219 Molesworth Drive Mangawhai	Northern Wairoa Memorial Hall 37 Hokianga Road Dargaville

Elected Members: Mayor Dr Jason Smith
Deputy Mayor Anna Curnow
Councillor Victoria del la Varis-Woodcock
Councillor Karen Joyce-Paki
Councillor Jonathan Larsen
Councillor Mark Vincent
Councillor Peter Wethey
Councillor David Wills
Councillor Eryn Wilson-Collins

*For any queries regarding this meeting please contact
the Kaipara District Council on (09) 439 7059*

Wednesday, 21 April, 2021

9:30 am

Mangawhai Club

219 Molesworth Drive

Mangawhai Heads

Pages

1. Opening

1.1. Karakia

1.2. Apologies

1.3. Confirmation of agenda

1.4. Conflict of interest declaration

2. Submissions for the Long Term Plan 2021-2031

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2.1. Att A: Long Term Plan Submissions

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2.2. Att B: Hearings Schedule

To be circulated separately from this agenda, prior to the meeting.

3. Closure

Submissions for the Long Term Plan 2021-2031

Meeting: Kaipara District Council
Date of meeting: 21st and 22nd April 2021
Reporting officer: Diane Miller, Strategic Planning Advisor

Purpose | Ngā whāinga

To provide Council with the Long Term Plan (LTP) consultation submission content ahead of Consultation Hearings on the 21st and 22nd April 2021.

Executive summary | Whakarāpopototanga

Kaipara District Council undertook community consultation for its 2021 – 2031 LTP between 1 March 2021 and 2 April 2021. Council received 246 submissions, made up of individuals, community groups and other business organisations. Of the 246 submitters, 64 have requested to be heard by Council. Two hearing dates have been scheduled, Mangawhai on 21 April and Dargaville on 22 April 2021.

Recommendation | Ngā tūtohunga

That the Kaipara District Council

- a) Receives the submissions for the Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 and hears the 64 submitters who want to be heard.

Context | Horopaki

Long term planning balances the communities needs and aspirations, service realities and the community's willingness and ability to pay. Getting the balance right is a matter for the judgement of elected members, informed by community engagement and the hearings process.

Discussion | Ngā kōrerorero

All LTP submissions have been collated and are being managed through the Isovist software system. All submissions have been compiled in one report for elected members in their raw format. This provides elected members an early insight into the nature of the feedback and assists with preparation for the hearings, where those submitters who wish to be heard will talk to their submissions.

Staff are currently contacting those submitters who have indicated they wish to be heard and booking them into allocated slots in the scheduled hearing days. These schedules will be made available at least three days before the first hearing date.

At time of writing, no late consultation submissions have been received, however should any come through then a recommendation will be added to this report on the day of the first hearing and council will be required to make a decision about including or not including late submissions in the process.

Significance and engagement | Hirahira me ngā whakapapa

Significance and engagement is very relevant under the LTP and will be covered under the Issues and Options reports, shared with elected members to support the deliberations process.

Next steps | E whaiake nei

Following hearings, council staff will continue preparing issues and options reports for elected members to assist with the deliberation meetings on 20th and 21st May. An update on LTP progress will be provided prior to this at the 5 May Council Briefing.

Attachments | Ngā tapiritanga

	Title
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B	Hearings Schedule
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Please note:

To build this agenda, in some cases attachments have been saved down as images, meaning the hyperlinks may not work. To ensure hyperlinks from submissions attachments work correctly, please open the correct submission attachment from the below folder:

The naming convention is SubmissionNumberSurnameInitial then type of attachment e.g. *1Doe/ email*

All attachments can be found via [this OneDrive link](#).

- Submission number sits below the Submitters Name
- Attachments include pictures and video (noted on submissions)

In the interests of condensing this agenda packet, submissions received via form/email/brochure have **not** been included in this packet but can be found in the above-mentioned folder.

Submission #196

Point 196.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note: attachment is letter from Northern Region Football



Northern Region Football

Introduction

NRF is the Regional Sports Organisation (RSO) for football in the Northern Region and responsible for delivering, growing and developing football in the Far North, Whangarei, Kaipara, Waitakere, North Harbour, Auckland and Counties Manukau areas.

In the Kaipara District, NRF supports 2 affiliated clubs (Northern Wairoa AFC and Mangawhai FC), who are responsible for delivering a quality football experience in their local communities from First Kicks (4-6 years), Fun Football (7-8 years), Mini Football (9-12 years), Youth Football (13-19 years), Girl's Only, Senior Men's and Women's leagues.

We also deliver a number of community-based programmes throughout the Kaipara District including Football/Futsal in Schools, Holiday Programmes and Fun Football/Futsal Centres.

NRF provides a wide variety of player, coach, and referee development programmes to the whole of the community at a range of levels in both football and futsal.

Football is a true world game and NRF has a diverse range of players which reflect the ethnic makeup of our modern-day society.

We are a youth sport, with over 70% of registered players under the age of 19. This was reinforced by two recent Sport New Zealand surveys:

1. Sport NZ's Young Persons Survey where football was the only sport to be rated in the top 10 of interest for boys and girls of all ages.
2. Sport Beyond School Survey identified football is the top option for boys and in the top 5 for girls.

Future financial support for the key recommendations in the recently completed Kaipara Spaces and Places Plan

Council has been a key stakeholder in the development of Kokiri ai Te Waka Hourua (a strategy for play, active recreation and sport in Tai Tokerau) over the last 12 months. A key part of this strategy has been the development of a specific Spaces and Places Plan for the Kaipara district, which details the state of sport and recreation facilities across the district, what the challenges are and some recommendations for the future.

We encourage and advocate for future Council support for the recommendations in both documents as they pertain to Kaipara, some of which may require capital contributions in the future and some which may just require staff resource.

Thank you to Council for your on-going support of sport/recreation and facilities across the Kaipara district.

Dave Alabaster, Northland Area Manager, Northern Region Football

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Mobile: 021 795 073

Submission #35

Point 35.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

The recycling bags are horrendous. They can hardly hold much content and constantly get torn if cardboard / anything with sharp corners is put in there. It can be difficult and awkward to even put bottles in there there as glass and aluminum. Not to mention the absolute terrible waste of the plastic bag!!

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

YES!! It is vital to make significant changes to combat climate change ASAP and it has to come from a government level to set the example and standards

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Every person has the right of access to education and books, the mangawhai library building is poorly laid out and resourced. A larger building would encourage more people to use it as a safe space to read, learn and study

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

Submission #150

Point 150.1

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

As the cctv has been assed as a benefit to the businesses in both Dargaville and Ruawai CBDs then those businesses should be prepared to pay those costs that accrue.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #167

Point 167.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

Bins don't suit the majority. Rural cannot have bins so I don't want our rates to pay for them.

Bags already are hard with collection being at the end of wonderview so we do trips to the tip.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

Any further comments?

As long as us that are not included don't get charged

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

Any further comments?

As above. As long as rural who are not connected dont get charged

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Fix our roads and mowing etc more often. Browns and wonderview are always horrid. And no more brown rock please!

Submission #40

Point 40.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

I understand the question is bags or crates, but a solution for general rubbish + recycling would be beneficial.

I am all for the idea of a general rubbish bin & a plastic recycling crate, this will minimise the use of plastic rubbish bags.

This should be a free service to Kaipara residents (without raising rates more to establish this initiative).

By making this service free will encourage more to recycle and also hopefully less general waste around low income families homes. (Said with respect) but I know of many who struggle to pay the dump rates or disposal services.

Less public dumping? Resulting in council contractors for clean up and disposal.

Well worth running the figures, the benefits for our town and the environment are far better than what we have at present.

General Waste Bins / Recycling Crate / Free of Charge / No increase to rates to establish the initiative.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

This seems to be a backwards move in my opinion and there will be a loss of usable area within the building and will be wasted if it becomes an outside alleyway or wasted space.

Is there no option to repair or overhaul the current structure.

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Why not repair the existing council building and renovate that to house our local library.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

Neither, repair if possible and utilise for community purposes.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

So much has changed in our little town and visitors and even locals ruin it for so many, I love the idea of a town with CCTV

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #242

Point 242.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I do not believe that Council has made the case for homogenization of the wastewater schemes. The rationalization is absent, which leaves people suspicious as to its motivation. If Council proceeds it will most certainly exacerbate the already unhealthy schism between east and west.

The logic for having the general rate pay for 5% of the total is also flawed. A thinly disguised attempt to milk the Rural Community. Remember the rural community already contributes through the general rate to footpaths and street lighting, which you don't see much of at Waimatenui Road and the like.

Also, if the Regional Transport committee decides to initiate a study into a better/fairer way of funding roading, I would hope that KDC would back them. The current situation with Forestry under paying is not sustainable now, and will get worse. I understand another half a dozen pastoral farms converting to forestry this year. We've been there before, you should know what happens. The crises of forestry and roading has been forecast for 40 years (the attached was printed in the NZ Farmer mid Feb, it provides background information)

Staff note: attachment is part of submission (Forestry Rates are they fair)

FORESTRY RATES, ARE THEY FAIR?

A number of correspondents, and opinion pieces, from Production Forest Owners and/or their representatives, have complained of the unfairness of increasing their rates.

For most rural Councils, their major expense by far is roading. Roading is almost exclusively funded by Rates, and a Financial Assistance Rate (FAR) administered by the NZ Transport Agency (NZTA). In most Rural Districts rates are based on land value, and the FAR is funded in part by Road User Charges and in part from the consolidated fund.

Land classified as being production forestry has a lower value than if it were in Meat production or Dairy. This is a trend that seems to be getting worse. For example the latest valuations in Kaipara, the District in which I live, where the average valuation has gone up 17.5%; Forestry has gone up 5.4% and Pastoral 7.5%.

This trend is not surprising, as land value is based on the likely sale price of your land, should the land be vacant. Land in Production Forestry tends lower because it has less versatility. This throws up a number of anomalies, which Councils have to deal with. If your farm is predominantly Dairy, then that is how it will be rated, if you have substantial woodlots on that farm, so long as the predominant use is Dairy, that's how it is all rated. Same for Meat and Wool farms. So woodlot owners generally pay considerably more in rates for their forested land than do pure forest stands.

As a percentage of the rate take, without adjustment by way of targeted rate, production forestry pays not much, and it is getting less. So as the wall of wood moves inexorably on, and pressure on the roads gets greater, forestry contribution through rates is getting less.

One of your correspondents asks is a tonne of wood any different to a tonne of meat? Well no, but what tonnages are we talking about. In the North, forests will grow at up to 25 tonnes per hectare per annum. That doesn't all go on the roads of course, the slash gets left behind at harvest, but you will still have 20 tonnes per hectare per annum. A meat and wool farm producing 400kgs of meat per annum, which goes out as 800kg liveweight, add in some input tonnage like fertilizer etc, you are struggling to get to one tonne per hectare per annum. 5% of the tonnage of weight put on the system by Forestry. Because of rating valuations, pastoral farmers pay more in rates than forestry. If a District is using Uniform Charges per Rateable unit, it will skew the figures even further in favour of Forestry.

Dairy Farms, because of the amount of water in milk, produce more tonnage than meat and wool farms, but about 45% of that produced by Forestry. But remember that Dairy Farms pay considerably more rates.

In Northland, according to the NRC's 10 year transport plan, 60% of all heavy transport is wood or wood related products. I suspect the same trend is true for most Rural areas. However the contribution from log transport, through road user charges is 75% of that paid by other heavy traffic configurations. This is because they "piggyback" their trailers on return trips. It is not illegal for them to do this, but it does diminish their contribution to the pool of money administered by NZTR, and distributed to District Councils by way of FAR.

The current situation with regards to contributions from Forestry towards roading is clearly not sustainable, and with the increases in planting it will only get worse. In the absence of any real reform in how Roding is funded, Councils have to take some measures to protect the network and ensure some equity of funding. It seems to me that is what they are doing, and good on them.

Personally I consider that Forestry is an integral part of the Rural Matrix, and my wife and are farm foresters, all I ask is that they pay their way in roading, and act responsibly at time of harvest.

Richard Alspach

Submission #11

Point 11.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

More focus should be spent on pressuring retailers to reduce packaging and educate the public to not buy products with non-recyclable packaging. Should start with pressuring Countdown and other supermarkets...or at least provide shoppers with alternative to plastic...i.e. bring your own bags (paper only) or containers (glass).

The main issue is manufacturers, not end users. If we started to charge the producers of non-recyclable AND recyclable waste so that they actually had to get rid of it (instead of end-users, us the public) guarantee waste would reduce dramatically.

Whilst I fully understand that this is a national Government initiative and responsibility, we can still do more locally.

We also need to educate locally, to reduce what is disposed of privately in more rural areas.

I have spent 2 months clearing rubbish (over 50 cubic metres buried and above ground) off my property as this was killing all the wonderful trees and effecting viability of soil for growing quality vegetables.

The rates at Dargaville Refuse Centre are astronomically expensive; now they have the Infrared Measuring Device, costs have increased over 75%...

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Also appreciate your comments that you cannot make up for past issues in identifying services

I live in an older 1925 property that has no plans or identification of any connections to Council Services. Appreciate the responsibility is with the property owner, however there is no reasonably available service to assist me in gaining this information

I need to make improvements to the property, with genuine intention to ensure all developments are complaint and receive council consent. Believe this is valuable to me if I ever decide to sell, however also believe it is valuable to the council to provide more assistance in identification and mapping of all services / connections on every property

Happy to pay a reasonable fee, however no-one at the council can provide the service

Is there an opportunity for Council to initiate this service?

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

Any further comments?

I read many comments on the installation of Water Tanks in all properties in the region

It has to be the smartest user-pays method for improving rainwater management & retention

A subsidised system to reduce exorbitant rain-water tank cost would probably equate to Council savings on the major projects.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

I have read your broad statement regarding the "We have experienced cyclones, heavy rainfall, flooding, coastal inundation, erosion, seasonal rainfall changes and drought".

To use this as the basis for doubling expenditure on many actions that will not significantly improve "climate change" is blatantly unreal. Fully understand the guidelines are "led" by Government under the auspices of all the global initiatives such as Paris Agreement that J Arden and previous NZ governments have committed to, however...

The earth has and will always be providing change...the "Climate change" issues you mention have always happened for millennia and will continue to happen.

The reason we are led to believe it is only now an issue is due to improvements in speed and coverage of global communication and media-driven third party agendas. Big business interests are the issue behind most of our climate issues (Oil, Plastic and Manufacturing industries)

Suggest we should spend \$3.0m and utilise the other \$1.5m difference between Plan 1 & Plan 3 to educate and support local people

1. How to produce their own food in gardens/at home, eat seasonally
2. To buy local as a priority, and move fast on the crop diversification I have heard you promoting
3. Facilitate all properties in Kaipara with Water Tanks

4. Reduce waste through pressuring the producers of waste, not end-users

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

This option sounds sensible and practical

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

This option would provide a needed community resource

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

Never sell the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Dont really know the answer to this. Many friends live in / or visit Mangawhai.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Believe it is critical we have a greater say within the greater Northland Community.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Security is a priority for all, and realise that CCTV makes many people feel more secure.

If it that urgently required in Dargaville and Ruawai, then it should be fully funded by the businesses / police that will utilise and benefit from it

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

If we were provided CCTV in Te Kopuru and the Police actually showed a daily presence here to reduce the number of drug buyers visiting certain "well-known houses" then I would be delighted to contribute.

Otherwise if it is only for the benefit of business community in Dargaville / Ruawai then unfortunately my answer remains a No.

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I am a new (3-months) resident to Te Kopuru and enjoying living in Kaipara

There are a lot of areas for life to improve for locals and I hope they do participate in this opportunity to provide feedback

Do hope you have this questionnaire available at all roadshows

Hats off to you for providing so many opportunities on-line (I watched both on 4th and 9th) as well as in person at the various advertised events around the district during March - will be attending at Southern Rugby event.

Thank you

Submission #139

Point 139.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #73

Point 73.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

Repair and use

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Submission #89

Point 89.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I support a playground at Baylys Beach

Submission #23

Point 23.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

Recycling is the ambulance at the bottom of the cliff. A better approach from a resource use point of view, is to address the issue of consumption through promoting Reduce & Reuse.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

If a water supply scheme is unaffordable, then those users need to take responsibility and consider alternate options, e.g. transition to individual onsite collection and storage. Council can help with exploring options and supporting households to transition.

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

With a municipal supply connecting to a local water storage scheme, then the project will achieve economies of scale. In addition, Dargaville's current water supply behind Kaihu is not sufficient, resulting in low flows for this waterway and water shortages for Dargaville consumers. In addition, the 60km + supply pipeline to Dargaville is aged (80 years +?), and the supplementary storage in the dam on Opunake Road is only an 'insurance' when flow in the Kaihu River is low. A significant percentage of the water, when released from this dam, does not make it to the Kaihu River due to loss along the way, so the purpose for which the dam was built is not achieved.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Central government support will be available for top-ups, if and when required. There are a lot of unknowns with the effects of climate change. Affordability is a big issue for the ratepayers of Kaipara District.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Leaky buildings are not sustainable, so should be removed. Only reinstate the Municipal Chambers and Hall if they are in good condition. Has the ceiling in the Ballroom of the Municipal Chambers been fixed?

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Dargaville and all of Kaipara District has been in need of a decent public library for many years. The Dargaville Library supports the community libraries across the District. Libraries are a vital public space in any community. They provide a public service over and above books. A proper space for the Dargaville library is a vital Public Good to the surrounding community, and to all the Kaipara District through the Dargaville Libraries' support of the community libraries.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

Any further comments?

Release some capital to support the improvements required to other public services, like a new public library.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Don't need to secure a site, just use the Council owned land on Fagan Place, and locate the new library behind the Wood Street shops. This space is under utilised. Demolish the existing pensioner houses, which are not fit for purpose and their layout takes up too much space. Build new replacement pensioner housing through a private public partnership that is cost neutral to ratepayers. Increase the rent slightly. This is a good deal and location for these folk! If they can't afford it, then move to Kaiwaka.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

Neither Mwhai Village nor Mwhai Central. See my suggestion above - Fagan Place behind Wood Street shops.

I note that by providing only two options in this survey question, you are pre-loading the answers you will receive. There should have been an 'Other' option in the drop down menu for this question.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Yes, we are part of Northland so we need to be an active part of Northland Inc. Include strong performance measures that Northland Inc must report against to ensure they widen their current East Coast focus.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Safer communities is a benefit for everyone.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I use the CCTV targeted rate area.

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I understand that a District wide General Ratepayer component is proposed to be added to wastewater targeted rates. I strongly object to this. Rates should be based on User Pays policy. The wider District opposed when this was applied to support the Mangawhai wastewater targeted rate. This is now paid off. This approach should not be brought back in. I live rurally and provide my own on site wastewater servicing, with not general ratepayers subsidising me. Same principal.

Submission #37

Point 37.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

The question is about whether to continue with plastic rubbish bags or have bins or crates. I think wheelie bins would be better. However I am mindful of many people living down dirt tracks where pushing/pulling a wheelie bin to a collection point would be nigh impossible. A possible solution to this would be to have a simple fix point on the bin to hook it onto a tow bar just to get it to the pick up point. If anyone has more environmentally friendly solutions than plastic bags I would be pleased to accept their ideas

Submission #122

Point 122.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission on the Kaipara District Council draft Long Term Plan 2021/31 as part of public consultation.

Auckland GE- Free Coalition (AGEFC) is a network of community members and environmental groups concerned for regulation of the risks of Genetic Engineering, and has long contributed to Council community consultations and plans.

The AGEFC submission recognises the common concerns of communities across Kaipara and neighbouring jurisdictions, and supports the collaborative work by different councils in the work of the Northland/Auckland ICWP on GMOs

<https://www.wdc.govt.nz/Council/Council-Documents/Reports/Genetic-Engineering-Review?BestBetMatch=genetic%20engineering|6e9e70d9-9f02-4800-b0d5-b879edb5ecb8|fb4ea860-87cd-4828-9087-4d6b196c76ec|en-AU>

Kaipara, Place, People and Key Trends Kaipara District Environmental Scan 2020

AGEFC would like to see precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMO policy of council to address the risks of gene edited organisms, and other GMOs, in the Long Term Plan.

AGEFC support a precautionary approach and prohibitive GE/GMO provisions/ policies/ rules to align Kaipara with other territories.

This reflects producer, ratepayer and residents wishes and aspirations, sets council policy direction, helps protect our existing valuable GE/GMO free status, as well as financial/ budgetary requirements. AGEFC requests that the new LTP 2021/31 contain content that reflects community concerns and goals, sets policy direction and budgetary requirements.

AGEFC- and communities concerned for regulation of GE support the work of the Northland/ Auckland InterCouncil Working Group on GMOS.

Kaipara District Council are asked to specifically budget funds to

- **progress its precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMO policy in the context of the new LTP 2021/31 and**
- **cost-efficiently benefit as a full participant of the ICWP on GMOs) in any work done by the Northland/ Auckland "Inter Council Working Party on GMO Risk Evaluation & Management Options".**

AGEFC support Kaipara District Council's decision to progress a similar GE/GMO plan change (as Whangarei District Council and Far North District Council have already achieved, with their precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMO content/ policies/ rules in their operative District Plans)

As with the Auckland Plan's section AUP E37 precautionary approach and important cost-recovery policies, it is important that you protect Ratepayers from exposure to the financial risk of GMO use.

This responds to deficiencies in the HSNO Act including inadequate liability provisions and no mandatory requirement for the EPA to take a precautionary approach to outdoor GE/GMO applications.

AGEFC support the Kaipara District LT Plan addressing the risks of any outdoor GE/GMOs experiments/ field trials/ releases to our biosecurity, unique biodiversity, wider environment, existing GM/GMO free primary producers, food sovereignty, economy, Hua Parakore, cultural values, and the public health.

AGEFC support the current WDC Long Term Plan (LTP) and WDC's policy on GMOs – see page 18: <https://www.wdc.govt.nz/files/assets/public/documents/council/plans/long-term-plan/long-term-plan-2018-2028.pdf>.

"Policy and planning issues noted by Council

Genetically modified organisms

The topic of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) came up throughout the consultation period and as a result, Council wishes to confirm its ongoing commitment to policy work in this area. Council has adopted a precautionary approach to the management of biotechnology, in general and to GMO land uses in particular. It will continue to investigate ways of keeping our District free of GMOs until outstanding issues such as liability, economic costs and benefits, environmental risks and cultural effects are resolved. Together with other Northland and Auckland councils on the Inter-Council Working Party on GMO Risk Evaluation and Management Options, Council has committed to investigating possible local and/or regional management of GMO land uses under the Resource Management Act. Any further costs in relation to appeals will be reported back to Council prior to proceeding."

AGEFC ask that the LTP plan specifically mention in that GMOs (genetically modified organisms) now includes risky gene edited organisms (new CRISPR technique), and Gene Silencing Pesticides.

Gene edited organisms have been shown to have unexpected/unforseen off target adverse effects and should not be allowed in NZ. The Civil Society Working Group on Gene Drives have produced a briefing on gene drives

see

<https://etcgroup.org/content/reckless-driving-gene-drives-and-end-nature>

Gene Silencing Pesticides are an emerging risk.

<https://foe.org/resources/gene-silencing-pesticides-risks-and-concerns/?eType=EmailBlastContent&eld=5d267046-1c08-430b-86e6-b0aefc109cc>

AGEFC oppose any outdoor use of risky and controversial Gene Drive (a sterility technique that has grave risks).

Scrutinising Claims for Addressing Climate Change

There are some claims that demand council be critical of the hype of the biotech industry which has made some false claims that GE /GMO/ gene edited trees, grasses or animals are the answer to NZ addressing climate change.

Protection of soil health and biodiversity are integral for authentic climate- smart and regenerative agriculture. Regulation of GMOs and protections in the Auckland Plan are part of this kaupapa.

We note that the FSC and PEFC (global certification bodies for truly sustainable forestry) prohibit the use of any GE/GMO trees, due to the serious ecological risks, their adherence to the Precautionary Principle, and market aversion.

Council and strategic planners are asked to note independent scientific advice provided to Councils.

<https://www.psgr.org.nz/genetic-engineering-new-breeding-technologies/faqs>

Physicians & Scientists for Global Responsibility/ Responsible Genetics Charitable Trust (NZ)

GE/GMO grasses and trees are of particular concern, and would impossible to contain / prevent from contaminating our existing GMO free agriculture, horticulture, apiculture, forestry, etc.

GMO/ gene edited organisms are very risky and both global certification bodies for truly sustainable forestry (PEFC and FSC) prohibit the use of any GMO trees due to the serious ecological risks, their adherence to the Precautionary Principle, and market aversion.

Please keep us informed of development of the plan and opportunities to be heard.

Thank you.

Submission #217

Point 217.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

Have strategic bins located in different area's of towns/vilages instead of crates that can and will blow around if windy. Will not get picked up if people come just for the weekend, and have the potential to create hazards i.e run over.

Plastics will blow out of the bins if a windy day and create havoc for drivers

Just more plastic if everyone has 2 bins. Plus way too expensive.

What is KDC going to do with the recycling? Urettiti has a great idea, so look at their's and use their model for Hakauru .

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Dargaville is no longer relevant to the future of Kaipara. Just grandstanding for KDC

Has any rate \$s ever built maintained halls in Mangawhai. No all paid for by locals.

KDC uses Mangawhai Halls at times for meetings.

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Maybe KDC need to get their act together and do what Mangawhai has done for yrs. Volunteer tradies and fund raising for these

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

Any further comments?

Lease a building elsewhere as administrative centre for KDC.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Hope that people do not have to pay for this ill thought out plan to use the new library.

Need good data bases/resources that Dargaville/ Managwhai don't have as way to small. Wellsford and Whangarei have fantastic resources.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Listen to what rate payers are saying to you as a council esp those of us on the east coast, as at the moment you don't.

Rates in Mangawhai are ridiculous for what a ratepayer gets. Since 1986 not much expenditure here has occurred except the blown out sewage scheme that Mangawhai rate payers are still paying for that is just about at capacity despite what KDC says

Rates need to be equalized across the district.

Still no foot path from Heads to village although I believe one is going to happen which is long overdue. A footpath to nowhere in Tara rd.!!!

The Heads/village foot paths if they exist are dangerous in places with raised/broken concrete and bits missing, except for the new one from Leslie St to the Domain.

Waste water in Mangawhai is going to become KDC's nightmare that the ratepayer bunnies will have to pick up the tab. KDC seems to have no idea how to fix this issue except put out platitudes that everything is fine. Its not.

Reticulated water supply from where when the rain fall this side of the coast has been under a meter for 2 yrs running. Kaiwaka gets more rain i.e 500mms more/yr than Mangawhai does. So really how does KDC think that Mangawhai Central a stream!! and a dam will supply its water.

Submission #30

Point 30.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

We already compost , recycle and have very little waste . This would be a lg extra expense . I don't see open crates being a good idea as a lot of light plastics will be blown over our countryside mitigating any gains . Educate about choices of packing available.

Submission #185

Point 185.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

The current bag system requires more effort from residents and is perceived as expensive. I feel many just chuck everything in the blue bag. We have to do whatever we can to make recycling easier.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

We are rapidly running out of time to act and the more we do now hopefully the less onerous the burden for future generations. Simply denying the reality of CC and burying our heads in the sand will not make it go away. Council should have followed the lead of WDC and NRC and started decarbonising it's fleet of vehicles years ago.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Council needs to be far more proactive in it's responsibilities towards waste minimisation and climate change. We desperately need a commercial composting facility and more community recycling drop off centers. If necessary council must also help enable the contractors who handle recycling (mainly Kaipara Refuse) to get these products to their destinations. I believe we do not have soft plastic recycling (outside the supermarket collections) because transport costs are too high.

Submission #215

Point 215.1

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Any further comments?

Staff note: attachment is submission

SUBMISSION / REQUEST-TO-SPEAK - L.T.P. 21-31

Submitted by: Charles Barclay. P.O. Box 211, Dargaville. (439 5828)

Subject: **Te Kopuru Sewage Rate 1979**

Summary of grounds for objection to modelled/proposed rate increases

1) **AFFORDABILITY**

1651022 Target Rate Operat:WW TeKopur
LGCA (Local Govt. Cost Adjustor) ~2% 09-21/231
Rural Areas within Twenty Territorial Local Authorities, Compared [Showing TK as most deprived of 63 similar deprived NZ-wide areas]
Ann Pomeroy (Centre for Sustainability: Agriculture, Food, Energy and Environment University of Otago)
December 2019
<https://ourarchive.otago.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10523/10248/Report%20-%20Rural%20Areas%20of%20Twenty%20Territorial%20Authorities.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

2) **"Internal Charges and Recoveries" - Inordinate / Unsustainable ESCALATION (f.y.e. 2009-2031)**


1653010 Corporate Costs:WW TeKopur	2009	2020	2031
1653011 Department Costs:WW TeKopur	N/A	18,268	50,050
	1,832	12,548	28,412

3) **KDC FAILURE TO DISCUSS ALTERNATE OPTIONS**

For historic reasons Te Kopuru is excluded and rated on a stand-alone basis.
Council recognised the rationale for normalisation and decided to undertake further investigation and consultation before proposing the change. It also acknowledged a need to re-examine the historic separation of Te Kopuru. ...Te Kopuru wastewater. For affordability reasons, Council has calculated the targeted rate based on land value for the Te Kopuru network separately on a scheme basis manner from all other schemes (as set out above). For Te Kopuru, there is one rate for the scheme made up of individual scheme costs.(LONG TERM PLAN 2018/2028)

An exception will be made for Te Kopuru where the averaging of operating costs has a negative impact that would make being connected to the scheme unaffordable. (Infrastructure Strategy 2018-2048)

operational costs of the system may not be cost effective from a Council perspective, and it may be more cost effective to transfer the system back to a private community scheme, (similar to the Sunset West scheme at Baylys Beach (KDC AMP Wastewater June 2015 FINAL)


Te Kopuru, 1st April 2021.



Submission #16

Point 16.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

If any councillors read the local facebook pages they will be aware of the strong feelings of the community about the local dump and its costs.

How anyone can consider 'green' issues by insisting on blue plastic bags beggars belief. Refuse bins should be available as an alternative to these plastic pollutants.

Perhaps a more important question is that of what will actually happen to the recycled rubbish - how is it going to be recycled - by whom - who benefits? or will it continue to go to the dump?

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Clean, fresh drinking water should be a right to everyone not just a few. However I have concerns, having funded the Mangawhai scheme as a ratepayer and had the council pretty much bankrupt as a result, that everyone pays again. There are huge socio-economic differences across the area and these must be taken into account.

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

However there needs to be better enforcement when restrictions come into force.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

There is little point in any coastal development if the long term issues of climate change are not seriously addressed, particularly sea level rise.

Drinking water, waste water and waste collection are key areas that need to be looked at in the light of climate change, ie not locating sites on low lying ground, etc.

Waste reduction, carbon emission all need to be dealt with now not deferred until later.

This should be at the forefront of ALL council decisions.

It seems to me the the coucil's preferred approach is to put in the too hard basket. Longer term this will create much larger costs to the ratepayer than facing reality NOW.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Any further comments?

I was confused by the statement of the memorial hall and library???

Can I ask who actually gave planning consent for the annex 30 years ago? What steps will be taken to ensure that any remedial work is professional and competently carried out so future generations don't have to foot the bill - again?

It seems to me that the council hasn't really taken care of community assets over the years and I have concerns that all this extra money spent on new buildings wont do anything positive for the local community long term. I also have grave concerns if the council decides to go with the cheapest and not local builders in the short term.

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

The idea is a nice one BUT Dargaville currently has numerous vacant premises that can be repurposed so why the extra costs (its not like this is a very wealthy area looking to splash cash!)

The area doesn't have the money for grandiose building projects.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

Any further comments?

Perhaps a better question would be why it was allowed to deteriorate this much? It is/was a community asset which apparently has been poorly looked after. Perhaps put the library in there with some remedial work? Or a community hub??

Sell as it reduces the debt is the best way forward - at least the community isn't paying for mowing the grass!

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Extra cost that the area doesn't have. I'm not familiar with how many vacant permits there are currently in Mangawhai but I can't see why the area has to splash out on expensive building plans

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

Don't.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

The West Coast does need all the help and money we can access .

But Like many residents I don't understand why the council has totally failed to support local tourism/information centres citing it is too expensive yet is proposing to pour in vast sums to Northland and adding to the rates burden. I agree in principle with a regional approach but feel Kaipara is a poor cousin to Whangarei in particular. I think perhaps putting the extra money into targeted, local projects is perhaps the best way to go.

Possibly in future - but the area doesn't have much money and we need to spend wisely.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

The rates are set to increase by a vast amount already. As a community we just can't afford it. Make better use of Maori wardens, etc and invest in our youth to encourage better behaviours rather than just monitor everyone.

Put it in the future possibility basket but not now

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #152

Point 152.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I write on behalf of the Baylys Beach Community Centre Trust with our submission to the Plan.

Firstly, we would like to acknowledge the efforts of Darlene Lang on our behalf within Council. She has certainly made our work easier and helped on a number of fronts. Also worth mentioning is David Buttenshaw and his prompt addressing of the stormwater issue at the roadside. However, the Trust is concerned at the lack of progress Council is making on roading and parking issues which remain at the top of the priority list for this community. These have been exacerbated by the resulting increase in visitor numbers to the beach from COVID 19 and the growing popularity of the beach for 4wd activities. The Trust adds its concerns about safety on the beach and asks that Council act to address the regulation and enforcement of measures that prevent environmental, cultural and enjoyment damage.

In addition, the Trust would like to work with Council to address the long term maintenance of the new Community facility. We would like Council assistance to prepare a targeted rate proposal to be included in consultation next year when we understand that the LTP will be revisited and amended. Finally, the Trust would like to acknowledge Council staff who have hired the Community Centre as a meeting venue.

This is a welcome and visible sign of Council support and staff have been exemplary in their care for the premises. We wish to be heard in support of our submission.

Nga mihi mahana,

with kind regards

Grant Suckling

29 March 2021

The Chief Executive
Kaipara District Council
Dargaville



Dear Ms Miller

RE: SUBMISSION TO THE LONG TERM PLAN

I write on behalf of the Bayllys Beach Community Centre Trust with our submission to the Plan.

Firstly, we would like to acknowledge the efforts of Darlene Lang on our behalf within Council. She has certainly made our work easier and helped on a number of fronts. Also worth mentioning is David Buttenshaw and his prompt addressing of the stormwater issue at the roadside.

However, the Trust is concerned at the lack of progress Council is making on roading and parking issues which remain at the top of the priority list for this community. These have been exacerbated by the resulting increase in visitor numbers to the beach from COVID 19 and the growing popularity of the beach for 4wd activities.

The Trust adds its concerns about safety on the beach and asks that Council act to address the regulation and enforcement of measures that prevent environmental, cultural and enjoyment damage.

In addition, the Trust would like to work with Council to address the long term maintenance of the new Community facility. We would like Council assistance to prepare a targeted rate proposal to be included in consultation next year when we understand that the LTP will be revisited and amended.

Finally, the Trust would like to acknowledge Council staff who have hired the Community Centre as a meeting venue.

This is a welcome and visible sign of Council support and staff have been exemplary in their care for the premises.

We wish to be heard in support of our submission.

Nga mihi mahana, with kind regards

Grant Suckling, Chairperson

Bayllys Beach Community Centre Trust
C/- P.A.G. Law Ltd
PO Box 38
Dargaville 0340



Submission #176

Point 176.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Submission #18

Point 18.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

Dargaville does need freshwater surity, however the costs of connection and other associated costs should be bourne by those who benefit, ie Dargaville. Caution should be exercised before committing to this project as I believe the "cost" of the water is largely underestimated. The \$100k estimation stated in the consultation document, is a very loose description of an as yet unknown sum. Is this a per annum cost or one off contribution?

Make no mistake, the "pump to source" method of storage is an incredibly inefficient and expensive way of achieving water storage.

Given that water is not a tradable commodity in New Zealand (nor should it ever become one), this "cost" of water is by assumption, a contribution to the cost of capture and storage of each unit of water (cubic meter). The final costs of the storage dam are unknown and the capture cost of this water will be very expensive in comparison to a source fed storage dam.

I am fearful this project has the potential to become Mangawhai wastewater 2.0. Assurances need to be sought and given to the ratepayers of Kaipara, that the costs associated with the project both now and in the foreseeable future are truly indicative of the actual cost.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

All three options are little more than varying degrees of "Talkfest" with incremental increases in budget to allow increasing amounts of talk.

Kaipara residents deserve a more tangible decisive effort in response to our largest climate change threat, rising sea levels over the next century. I'm not talking electrifying the entire vehicle fleet and supplying sustainably grown organic coffee beans in the lunchroom and other politically motivated feelgood actions. I'm talking actual physical infrastructure enhancement to protect our vulnerable and very valuable communities and productive land resources.

As a species we are very adaptable. The social and technological adaptations to the other threats of climate change will be made as a matter of course. But it is extremely unlikely we will have the evolutionary capability to develop gills over the next three generations.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Provided there is commercial sensibility in doing so, with commercial rentals able to mitigate cost and ongoing expense.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

In the information age, aren't public libraries a relic of a bygone era? If Mangawhai residents believe a public library is essential, perhaps a targeted rate to fund such a building is more appropriate.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

The internet.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I don't believe this is a good investment. Outside of the Kaipara Kai initiative, which was established largely on the back of central government PGF funding and whose existence will be marginal at the expiry of such funding, what other initiatives of Northland Inc are of direct benefit to Kaipara. Not entirely convinced the role of tourism promotion belongs with District council.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Again, not enough detail in the proposal. How many cameras and what coverage will Ruawai receive. Will gladly change my position on this, when a detailed plan is presented. We know the cost, what is the benefit?

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

See above.

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

More detail, particularly in the climate change section.

Submission #107

Point 107.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I would like to see some value for the rates that we in the Upper Wairoa pay the roads are a mess, we are unable to do any subdivision even thru we are best suited for this., as it requires not addition to the infrastructure already in place.

Why do the council spend so much on outside consultants yet employ people who have the qualifications to do the jobs. should be one or the other

Submission #25

Point 25.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #224

Point 224.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I would like to see a cost analysis and also usage of the Annexe. It is a very nice area

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

I think we need to be very careful about a community hub. We do not want to duplicate. Who is envisaged would make use of this hub?

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

I am not definite on this but that land may be needed by council in the future. What is the building fit for?

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Any further comments?

What is the need? if it will be well supported I would support it

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

have no idea

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

But insist that it is correctly managed and governed. The Board appointed about 3 years ago was very mid north (kerikeri) dominated

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

This is a great security opportunity

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I would like to see the significant park funding (not sure what its actual name is) looked at and consider a redistribution. I think it is currently Kai iwi, harding park and one at <Mangawhai.

Northern Wairoa memorial Park is making a huge contribution to Northern Wairoa citizens well being and needs to be considered for more funding.

There are a number of opportunities that have been identified by stakeholders when consulted.

It is very important that any funding from council for sporting activities or development of facilities/fields involves more than one sport/activity and is backed by data that proves its need

I applaud the involvement of council in the Northland regional play, active recreation and sport strategy. Once finalised it should be a very good document to base future decisions on.

I believe it would be good for Council to have a sport and activity strategy.



KAURI COAST RECREATIONAL SOCIETY INC

CI- P O Box 1492
WHANGAREI 0140

Phone (09) 4379605
brente@sportnorth.co.nz

The Chief Executive,
KDC

Kia ora Louise,

I submit the following on behalf of the Board of the KCRS inc. and its many stakeholders.

We understand that council annually finances 3 parks in the Kaipara. Harding park, Kai Iwi lakes and one at Mangawhai.

We believe that as a council owned park, the Northern Wairoa Memorial park should be considered for annual funding and be recognised as a significant park in the Kaipara area.

There are a number of areas in the park that could be improved including but not limited to, drainage, sports fields surface improvement, walking tracks, biking tracks and many more. There is also the opportunity to build on the existing success of Sportsville and provide further opportunities eg a hockey (half?) turf and a playground.

The sportsville Board has consulted their stakeholders who have helped identify improvements that are desirable.

The following is a piece copied from the reserve management plan for memorial park,

The Park is listed as a "key" reserve in Council's Reserves and Open Space Strategy (ROSS). Under ROSS, "key" reserves are those which are considered to have the potential to contribute to Council's Community Outcomes (as specified in Council's Long Term Plan) and which have the potential to meet local needs and satisfy District level needs. Because of this, ROSS prioritises Memorial Park to have a Reserve Management Plan (RMP) prepared for it. RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN NORTHERN WAIROA MEMORIAL PARK 1 BACKGROUND Page 5 4702.16 Looking forward, it is intended that the Park will be a sports and recreation centre to cater for a wide variety of sports. This will, in some cases, require the development of new facilities. These facilities can be developed in response to community demand, either by Council, community groups, sports clubs or other agencies. The intended use of Memorial Park is therefore to provide a multi-code sports park to cater for the Kauri Coast and wider Kaipara District, as well as to provide opportunities for other forms of passive and active recreation. It is considered that the siting and operation of some commercial activities which support these other uses (e.g. a café or tuck shop) would also be an appropriate, complementary use of Memorial Park.

The following is copied from one of the other RMPs.

The Council has also identified that an emphasis must be placed on providing Dargaville with more youth based activities in order to provide facilities which adequately cater for not only 'today's' youth but also 'tomorrow's'.

We as a board totally agree with the above statements and urge council to support the KCRS inc in their endeavours to improve the well being of Kaipara and particularly Northern Wairoa citizens.

We believe that it is important that any funding of recreation and sport is prioritised for bodies that have more than one sport involved. There should be an identified and independently backed need for any future developments.

We would like to be heard in support of our submission. Please combine the timing of the hearing with Chris Biddles submission.

Nga mihi

Chris Biddles
Board Chairman

RD 1
Te Kopuru
chris@teatarangi.co.nz

Submission #203

Point 203.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

We support the introduction of recycling crates and the plans as outlined in the consultation documents

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

We are unsure of the best location in Mangawhai and think this is something residences of the area must decide in conjunction with council

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Yes, definitely, this has been a long time coming and that time is now

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Absolutely, this is something the entire community of Dargaville and its environs will benefit from

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

We would like the council to consider the **public good** of supporting communities **across the district** with the aesthetic enhancement of their business / communal areas.

For Example, Dargaville's Victoria Street - Several years ago the community contributed to the funding of **Christmas Lights** and then **Street flags/sails**,

Several sets of flags/sails including but not limited to the following were purchased

- Northland Agricultural Field Days,
- Businesses contributed to Christmas / Summer Season flags,
- A full set of ANZAC Remembrance flags were purchased from funds raised solely for the purpose of REMEMBRANCE.

We, submitters Margaret & John Bishop, have a vested interest in both the CHRISTMAS LIGHTS AND STREET FLAGS.

We were INSTRUMENTAL IN:

- fundraising for both sails/flags and Christmas Lights,
- procuring both
- maintenances of the lights and sails/flags
- installation and removal (changing of sails and Christmas Lights) over many years

Over the many years that we had been involved both John and Margaret found that these **public good enhancements of Christmas Lights and Sails/Flag**, have lifted the spirits of our people.

We'd like to THANK Council AND make Council aware of the goodwill generated within the community by the Council's previous support of the CBD and community by:

- giving permission for
- connection of Christmas Lights to the street lights & power supply in Victoria Street
- installation and changing of Sail/flags
- enabling members of the public to learn Safe Traffic Management Planning

We would like to see the Council continue to support these community initiatives.

My husband John and I sold our engineering business in December of 2017. Since that time we have had people approach us on more than one occasion to complain about the lack of sail flag changes, as well as the seasonal Christmas Lights. We have been told that when they have approached the Council to enquire about these items, they were simply told, well Margaret Bishop isn't doing it anymore.

Both John and I feel a better response is required. We would like to see support offered to the Kauri Coast /Dargaville Development Board, to encourage members of the community to continue to do these small, but vital things which help to make our communities wonderful places, to live, work and play.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Margaret & John Bishop

Submission #102

Point 102.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #205

Staff note: submission is attachment

Points to remember when making a submission

- Please print clearly. The form should be easy to read and be understood and may need to be photocopied.
- We will acknowledge every submission received. Please ensure that you provide appropriate contact details for this. Emails are our preferred form of communication.
- Submissions, as part of the public consultation process are a public record, and will be included in a publicly available Agenda, and will remain on Council's Minute records.
- Your submission will not be returned to you once it is lodged with Council. Please keep a copy for your reference.

Please comment here on the proposal, including anything you agree with and would like to see retained. Tell us about any changes you would like to see.

What we do for one we do for all
Waste Minimisation
Option 1 will be most satisfactory
Water supply
Not an option year after year having
restrictions. Can we tap into better source
in Kaihu mountain area to gain more water
as existing one is compromised by trees. What
happened with 2nd pipeline down to reservoir
at Dargaville? I understood that was mooted.
Waste water
Keep on top of resource connects as
or before required
Rates all equal.
Is connecting to new Tekepuke water
supply the best option?
Climate change.
We need to be prepared but please
be wise and don't overspend in next
3-4 yrs
Dargaville Civic Precinct
Well not sure what to say but here
again be wise as you are spending rate -
Feel free to add additional pages if required.

2

Points to remember when making a submission

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- Your submission will not be returned to you once it is lodged with Council. Please keep a copy for your reference.

Please comment here on the proposal, including anything you agree with and would like to see retained. Tell us about any changes you would like to see.

Payers money and all options need weighing up. I know a lot of maintainance has been spent on some areas and advice given on other areas fallen on deaf ears hence I would say part of present problem. I have not been called on to check out myself.

Mangawhai Library
Go for it. This will only fester others
option 1

Invest in Northland Inc
I dont think we have any other option
Reading etc

Closed circuit television

Option 1 very important for this area
and others as required.

Option 1 preferred.

Only other thing which needs speaking about is Open stormwater drains in Dargaville Borough

These drains are disgusting as they dont get sprayed when grass is short. encourage rats

Feel free to add additional pages if required.

3

Points to remember when making a submission

- Please print clearly. The form should be easy to read and be understood and may need to be photocopied.
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- Submissions, as part of the public consultation process are a public record, and will be included in a publicly available Agenda, and will remain on Council's Minute records.
- Your submission will not be returned to you once it is lodged with Council. Please keep a copy for your reference.

Please comment here on the proposal, including anything you agree with and would like to see retained. Tell us about any changes you would like to see.

and mice.

Storm water drainage Jervois Street
from Bowen Street including 50K sign
to 70K sign

Unfortunately a breadwinner has to die on this
section of road before we all wake up to
the state of this section of road.

I own 102 Jervois St for approx 30yrs
state of width of Road and drains the same
Last 15yrs we have got tandem front wheel &
back wheel trucks, trailers 3-4, 5 axle and
no where to go when they pull out of
legal drive ways.

We desperately require drains piped, road
at least Three lanes, parking lanes,
From Delta To Silver fern, Truck Stop, compact
furniture, other side of road Plumbing and Heat
Centre, maize dryer, PCE Rental, all have
Truck and trailers on regular basis.

Douglas logging Williamsons.

I have personally rang Transit & Council
up over the years and got nowhere.
Have been onto Wei already no response as yet

Feel free to add additional pages if required.

4

Points to remember when making a submission

- Please print clearly. The form should be easy to read and be understood and may need to be photocopied.
- We will acknowledge every submission received. Please ensure that you provide appropriate contact details for this. Emails are our preferred form of communication.
- Submissions, as part of the public consultation process are a public record, and will be included in a publicly available Agenda, and will remain on Council's Minute records.
- Your submission will not be returned to you once it is lodged with Council. Please keep a copy for your reference.

Please comment here on the proposal, including anything you agree with and would like to see retained. Tell us about any changes you would like to see.

This time we will need to see action as is a an area where there have been minor accidents but I think this may be the 2nd fatal accident.

As to footpaths & kerbs & channel can we do something about for these at rest home Hōkianga Road, Lorne St area?

All The Best

Feel free to add additional pages if required.

Submission #240

Point 240.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note: Attachment is submission

LTP 2021/2031

SUBMISSION of

Clive Boonham

WASTEWATER

Historic MCWWS debt

If the wider district has already paid off their share of the Mangawhai wastewater debt, will they end up paying more if wastewater costs are shared?

A portion of the Mangawhai wastewater scheme was paid as a general rate. That debt has been paid off. The remaining debt will be paid off through new connections levied through development contributions. Some people are still paying a targeted rate, relating to specific properties for their wastewater connection. That will not affect other properties.

The KDC is misrepresenting the situation.

The KDC chief executive has acknowledged that the current amount of the historic MCWWS debt, as at March 2021, is \$34,430,745.

The KDC chief executive has also finally acknowledged that the KDC made a fundamental error in calculating the repayment of the debt.

This was an error relating to connections (originally advised there would be 5000 not the 2800 that has eventuated).

The evidence shows clearly that the capacity of the MCWWS has never been 5,000 connections. The most it has ever been is 2,000 plus. This is established from an analysis of reports and resolutions and plans from 2007 to the present day. The KDC as fully aware of this and has deliberately misled the community for the last 10 years.

This means that the historic debt will still be outstanding in four years' time when the scheme reaches capacity.

We know that capacity will be reached in the next 4 years. (Chief Executive)

That means that the debt will be "stranded" because no further connections will be available, and consequently there will be no further development contributions to pay off the debt.

Applying the same development contributions to different debts

For ten years the KDC has made the fundamental error in its models of applying the same development contributions to the two separate debts. The historic debt of \$58 million was to be funded by debt which was to be repaid by the (5,000) development contributions of those connected to the scheme. Under the adopted model that was sufficient to repay the debt over 30 years.

The fundamental flaw was that there were never 5 000 connections. An analysis of contractual documents, plans and reports from 2007 to the present day confirm that there was never more than 2,000 plus connections. (The precise figure varies.)

The KDC clearly and secretly acknowledged this fundamental flaw in the model. During the past ten years it continually expressed the need to increase the capacity of the scheme and has consequently completed works to extend the number of connections in the reticulation area, increased the capacity of the treatment plant, and made several extensions to the disposal field at Browns Road. It is also planning in the draft LTP to upgrade the treatment plant and to find further disposal options.

The aim is to cope with growth and to provide more connections and consequently more development contributions to repay the historic debt.

In all proposals to extend capacity the KDC glibly state that the proposal would be funded by debt and repaid by development contributions. This was no doubt to assure ratepayers that they would not be footing the bill.

Under the draft LTP the KDC is planning to increase capacity under the “do minimum” approach adopted by the KDC. As usual, it will be funded by debt which will be repaid from development contributions.

The fundamental fallacy is that the increase in capacity is driven by the need to provide further development contributions to repay the historic debt within the allocated 30 years (extended to 40 years in the 2015/2015 LTP). However, the development contributions triggered by the increase in capacity have already been allocated to funding the new debt incurred to fund the increased capacity.

It is perfect example of the double allocation of the same income.

The end result is that when capacity is reached in 4 years’ time, according to the chief executive, no more development contributions will be available to meet the historic debt. The historic debt will be stranded with no feasible means of repayment.

Frozen historic debt

The historic debt has been “frozen” by the KDC as if the \$58 million original debt gave us a scheme with 4,500 to 5,000 connections that would repay the debt over 30 years.

It is glaringly obvious that was never the case. Various LTPs have warned of the risks associated with the model. The Deloitte auditor's report (page 134) of the amendment to the 2012/2022 LTP also sounded warning bells about the KDC:

"relying on significant development contributions to help repay debt associated with the MCWWS. If the forecast level of development contributions is not achieved, it could affect debt levels, finance costs and rates".

The KDC amended the model in the 2015/2025 LTP by increasing the repayment period to 40 years for the future communities' attribution of the debt. Otherwise it has refused to acknowledge the compounding crisis and amend the model.

The real cost of the MCWWS

The KDC has refused to acknowledge that the concept of a frozen historic debt is illusory. To increase the capacity of the MCWWS from the actual 2,000 plus capacity to the 5,000 capacity over 30 then 40 years was always going to add a substantial extra amount to the cost of the scheme.

There is the capitalised interest compounding over that period. There has been further borrowing to fund capacity increases in the past ten years. There is the \$20 million in the draft LTP to be funded from debt for further capacity increases. And there are reports from expert consultant WSP that estimate that the cost of providing the necessary disposal field to increase capacity to 5,000 connections is \$38 million.

The end result is that the total cost of the MCWWS with a capacity of 5,000, originally stated by the OAG report to be \$63.3 million, with an initial debt of \$58 million, will probably approach \$100 million, with a correspondingly higher debt.

Amended repayment model

Having acknowledged the flawed model in March 2021, the chief executive has advised in her response to a LGOIMA request that there is a new model for repayment of both the historic debt and the new debt to avoid the double allocation of the same development contributions:

The debt prior to new additions in the LTP 2021-2031 (ie old debt) is scheduled to be recouped by 2042 and new capital expenditure in 2021-2031 be recouped by 2051 when we reach 4600 connections in total. (Chief Executive)

The figures are wrong. The current community part of the historic debt (\$9,563,745 at present) is to be prepaid over 30 years, but in respect of the major part of the debt attributed to "future communities" (\$24.867 million) the period of repayment was changed to forty years in the 2015/2025 LTP, and is scheduled be repaid by 2054. (Note: the 2018/2028 LTP confirmed the change to the model.)

That means that, using the KDC's figures, repayment of the new debt will be pushed out to 2063. That is quite absurd. The whole world will have change by then.

The sheer crassness of the situation is illustrated by the funding of the balance tank to be built this year at a cost of \$2.1 million. It is to be funded by new debt and, according to KDC staff, is to be paid by development contributions (that have already been allocated to the historic debt). However, under the repayment model now advanced (above) that new debt for the balance tank will now be paid off by development contributions between 2054 and 2063. By the time it is paid off in 2063 it will have accrued 42 years of capitalised and compounded interest. There is no provision for fifty per cent of the interest to be paid through the general rates.

And it will be paid off by our grandchildren and great grandchildren. The balance tank will be their inheritance, thanks to the KDC.

No model for repayment of debt in the draft LTP

The flawed model for repayment of the historic MCWWS debt has been included in the three previous LTPs. It has been omitted from the draft LTP although it was referred to in one of Q&As.

The KDC has clearly acknowledged the fundamental flaws in the original model. It has advised informally of a replacement model but that new model has not been presented to or approved by the elected members. The draft LTP contains no acknowledgement of the error in the model and it does not include the new model. There is nothing for the community to consult on.

This is a fundamental error which requires an amendment to the draft LTP.

The great con job: KDC's new Ponzi scheme

Why the sudden desire of the KDC to share running costs and capital costs of the various wastewater schemes proposed in the draft LTP?

The facts suggest that the KDC is committing a fraud on the people of the district. The MCWWS has a stranded debt of \$34 million with no feasible means of repayment. There is a further debt of \$20 million to \$38 million will be needed to create a capacity of 5,000 connections to cope with Mangawhai Central and other developments.

There are insufficient development contributions for both debts.

It appears therefore that the KDC is promoting an arrangement whereby those debts are to be the responsibility of all those connected to wastewater schemes throughout the district.

Not the misinformation that the KDC uses to misrepresent the true situation to the community

Te Kopuru has already paid off the cost of their wastewater system. Why should they pay the costs of other systems?

Te Kopuru is one of the older systems and in future years is likely to require a higher level of maintenance than other systems. Then other areas will help share the costs of maintenance and repair. While it may mean a cost increase in the short term, in the long term it is likely

to balance out. Te Kopuru has also benefitted from a government subsidy for an aerator, which other schemes did not receive.

Does anyone believe that? Will it balance out in the long term? What about the costs of the MCWWS?

This is what the KDC represents:

Would I be paying to increase the capacity of Mangawhai's wastewater system?

If Mangawhai continues to grow extensions may be required to the Mangawhai wastewater system in the future. These would be offset by growth, and paid by development contributions. All new capital for growth in other schemes will also be paid for by development contributions. There may be some shorter term cost of finance that would be shared across the district, as it is now.

Nothing but weasel words (words intended to mislead). "If Mangawhai continues to grow....." Really? KDC has just permitted a further 1,000 plus connections to the MCWWS (Mangawhai Central). "Further connections may be needed..." Yes over 1,000 of them. And there is no capacity for them. So where will the capacity come from?

These would be offset by growth, and paid by development contributions.

But those development contributions have already been allocated to the KDC historic debt and will be paying that off until 2054.

So where does the money come from to increase the capacity if the development contributions have already been allocated to historic debt?

Will the other communities end up paying for the MCWWS historic debt and the new debt to expand the capacity? If there are no development contributions available then will they be obliged to pay through a special "wastewater capital cost equalisation rate".

Is this proposal for equalising capital costs a massive Ponzi scheme designed to resolve the stranded debt problem? The KDC sucks in other communities in the district so that they will contribute to paying the MCWWS historic debt and the new debt to create future capacity,

The KDC attempts to deflect and criticism of the Ponzi scheme by misrepresenting the financial situation:

If the wider district has already paid off their share of the Mangawhai wastewater debt, will they end up paying more if wastewater costs are shared?

All sewerage systems have debt and are being paid by the district (except Te Kopuru). For example, the Dargaville system is currently being dislodged at a cost of \$2million. This cost is shared by others on Council waste systems.

Payment for the Mangawhai system was allocated in three ways

- Targeted rate for those connected to the system. This is only specific properties who are paying this over time.
- General rate for the district, now fully paid.
- Development contributions from future development. Interest on the loan payment is split 50/50 by developers (added to their connection fee) and all of Kaipara as a general rate. This amounts to about 1.5% of the general rate.

What the KDC fails to say is that this model for repayment is not in the draft LTP. The reason is that the model is fundamentally flawed. There is a stranded historic debt of \$34 million which cannot be repaid because the chief executive has advised that the scheme will reach capacity in 4 year time. There will be no more connections and therefore no more development contributions.

Why will people with their own sewerage systems be paying for 5% of Council schemes?

Everyone gets to enjoy the benefits of having sewerage treatment systems. They keep our rivers and harbour clean. They also service public facilities that everyone can use so it is appropriate that everyone contributes a small amount to the cost of operating them.

Forget the sweet-talk, the eco angle. It is part of the Ponzi scheme to fund the MCWWS stranded debt.

What does being 'capable of connecting' mean?

We charge a fee to people who are not connected to a wastewater system but who are capable of connecting to it. That fee is 75% of the full charge of connection.

The reason we charge fee is because we are providing a service which adds value to that property, whether or not they choose to connect. It gives them the option to connect at some time in the future, even if they are not currently connected.

Charging this fee helps share the cost of providing the service.

Your property is defined as being capable to connect if it's within 30 metres of a public sewerage drain and capable of being connected.

It is not a fee, it is a rate.

This rate was levied because there were insufficient actual connections to meet the cost of running the MCWWS.

The KDC runs the serious risk that it may run out of available connections to the scheme in the next few years. If that happens then those who are deemed to be connectable but no longer able to be connected could not be required to pay the charge. There would be a considerable drop in income for the KDC.

DARGAVILLE PRECINCT AND MANGAWHAI LIBRARY

The concern is that the KDC staff have no commercial, expertise no integrity, and no transparency. This is illustrated by their misrepresentations in respect of the MCWWS capacity; by their refusal to acknowledge the blatant defects in the repayment model for the repayment of the historic MCWWS debt. There are the misrepresentations in the draft LTP, the failure to fix the costs of fitting out the KDC offices in the new NRC building at the agreed figure of \$400,000/\$500,000 and then being compelled to pay \$1.2 million (so far).

The list could go on.

With rates that are barely affordable in the east, with a large debt, and with the MCWWS debt issues that are emerging we need to take very careful steps to ensure that we make the right decisions.

CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

MANGAWHAI WASTEWATER

This is what the consultation document says about the MCWWS

[Mangawhai Wastewater](#)

[With growth levels in Mangawhai there is more substantial investment signalled in the LTP. There are currently 2,411 connections and the existing capacity of the treatment system is circa 2,800.](#)

The chief executive has stated that the MCWWS will reach capacity in 4 years. That tallies with 84 connections per year for four years. At that stage it will reach capacity.

[The Infrastructure Strategy developed as part of the 2021 Long Term Plan includes a roadmap for the Mangawhai Plant. This table was presented to the community in 2020 and is still the strategy.](#)

The Infrastructural Strategy does not have a roadmap for the future. It states that a roadmap will be formulated during the term of the new LTP and the proposals for future capacity will become part of the consultation process for the 3024/2034 LTP.

In the interim there are no plans in the draft LTP for increasing the capacity of the MCWWS so that there are no plans that can be consulted with the community and adopted by the elected members.

[Over the next ten years we have assumed 84 connections will be made each year, combining to an additional 840 connections \(Based on 2021 Development Contribution Policy\). Over the time of the last Long-Term Plan \(2018-2028\) we have seen 77 connections a year. We have investigated future options for between 70 and 100 new connections, which allows us to prepare for lower or faster rates of growth.](#)

Legal counsel for Mangawhai Central Limited advised the hearing panel for PC78 that the supermarket would be connecting this year and that the connection of the other lots would start in 2022. The response to this is as follows:

The Mangawhai Central Development will be connected to the system (noted that 500 houses are currently allowed under the current District Plan and Plan Change 78 is seeking an increase to 1000).

The reference to Estuary Estates and the 500 permitted lots is a deliberately misleading red-herring that is employed by the KDC. That is the maximum number of lots. Building consents for those lots can only be issued if there is a wastewater supply at the time of application for consent.

There is a serious risk that there will be insufficient capacity to cope with the demand from Mangawhai Central and other developments.

It is expected, as is normal for developers, that sections will be subdivided and built in stages which we monitor the rate of take up (i.e. resource consents) allowing us to keep ahead of our planned connection numbers, ensuring our capital expenditure meets the needs as it arrives, if not before.

We can be flexible on these plans, should there be a large jump, or a greater than planned for demand occurs in Mangawhai. As growth occurs and Council determines it needs more capacity, the cost of the infrastructure has been planned for, and will occur just ahead of its requirement.

This simplistic, ad hoc response contradicts the advice from consultants, repeated by KDC staff in reports, that for major increases in capacity it takes at least 5 years from considering options to the time when the new connections are available.

The ability to respond immediately is not possible. This advice from the KDC completely misrepresents the situation.

Golf course disposal option

The Council is currently planning an irrigation system for the adjacent golf course and \$1.5m has been allowed for in year 1 of the LTP 2021-2031 for construction. With our current water quality this can be used to irrigate at night. This improves the quality to Grade A allowing for further irrigation uses and increases the amount of water that can be reused for the benefit of the community.

We will still need to dispose of water in storm events and funding has been set aside to increase the size of the pipe from the plant to the reservoir at Browns Road.

The KDC is not “planning” this disposal option. This option has been raised again as an option to increase disposal capacity. A panel has been appointed and the option is being considered, nothing more.

How can the cost be set at \$1 million when the proposal is in the discussion stage with nothing definite provided and no quotes available? The estimated cost from Harrison Grierson several years ago was many times more than the current price.

Note the comment about a new larger pipe being required to connect with Browns Road disposal field. The issue here is that the whole of the useable part of Browns Road is already being used for discharge irrigation, and the concentration limit will be reached in the near future. There is virtually no disposal capacity left.

“Funding has been set aside” for the pipe. Where? And how much? Ten kilometres of underground piping does not come cheap.

This option is nothing more than an option. It is essential that the option is agreed upon, finalised as a plan with full financial details, and that it is made available for consultation with the community and adoption by the elected members.

MCWWS funding

The LTP 2021-2031 includes \$300,000 to design the expansion to the overall system in financial year 2021/2022. This design work will allow for a number of solutions to manage growth in the coming years, and can be staged to meet the demands on the network.

This flexibility is not a reality. See comments above.

Construction will commence in financial year 2024/2025 with a total of \$10m budgeted to be spent between 2025 and 2031. It is planned to spend a further \$10m in the following 20 years (2031 -2051, the current second stage of development beyond this LTP is to increase the capacity to 7000 connections).

What construction is involved?

Out concern is capacity in the next few years, 4 years, when capacity will be reached. There is nothing in these proposal that suggest that capacity will be available in the near future when it is needed.

The KDC has not disclosed the fact that it has adopted a “do minimum” approach to capacity. It is eking out capacity by identifying efficiencies to increase capacity. It is very small scale and there is a huge risk that capacity will not match demand in the very near future.

Presumably, the KDC is cutting back. It has realised that the historic debt is stranded and it cannot afford more substantial debt to provide capacity that is likely to be needed.

Expanding the MCWWS will be primarily funded through development contributions not rates;

This is not correct. All development contributions from the MCWWS have already been allocated to the historic debt.

According to the new 'secret' repayment model that will happen until 2054. At that point the historic debt will be repaid and the new debt under the draft LTP will be paid from subsequent development contributions between the years 2054 and 2063.

- \$20.4m (inflated costs) is included in the current financial forecasts for 2021-2031 for growth (just for the treatment plant)
- Development Contributions are set at \$24,766 per property excl gst
- Based on an extra 840 connections over ten years – we would receive \$20.8m

This model is fundamentally flawed and has been rejected and replaced by the KDC.

The new model is not in the draft LTP.

With growth, the cost of operating and maintaining the plant will be spread over a larger rate base which will reduce the burden on existing users.

That has nothing to do with development contributions. It simply means that more connected properties will be paying the targeted rate.

PROPOSED RATES

A 3.37% increase in rates revenue doesn't mean everyone will receive a 3.37% increase on their rates bill. An increase in rates may affect properties differently, depending on their location and changes in land value. For example, a property where the increase in land value is higher than the average for the district may pay more in rates than others where the increase in land value is lower.

Council should find a way to equalise the value-based rates across the district. With valuations increasing more in the east, it means that those residents bear an inequitable burden of the rates, yet receive the same services as others in the district.

Whilst the system for levying rates is a central government issue, the Council should use any device that is available to it to, such as rating differentials, to make the rating burden more equitable across the district.

Rating on the value of property is the only asset tax in the country and should be re-evaluated.

DEBT

All councils set debt limits, which cap total borrowing. The limit is benchmarked by comparing the net debt to total revenue ensuring adherence to the maximum of 170%.

Back in 2006 the income to debt ratio was 2:1. Debt could be no more than half of one year's income (0.5 per cent). Now the prudent level is that debt cannot exceed 1.7 per cent of income.

That is an incredible increase, yet surely prudent debt management must be a constant? What was acceptable in 2006 must still be acceptable in 2021.

The level of fiscal prudence has not changed. The reason the debt limit has increased is simply because loans to local authorities are now provided by the Local Government Funding Agency. All local authorities who are members cross-guarantee the loan of every other member. If there is a default and the local authority cannot pay, all the other members have to chip in. If that fails every ratepayer in New Zealand has, effectively, an unregistered mortgage against their property and a special rate can be set to repay the debt of the defaulting member.

Consequently, the KDC may have a stamp of approval for its debt level, but the current debt and the proposed debt under the draft LTP is not fiscally prudent. In reality the KDC would struggle to meet the OAG's definition of a "going concern". It is not able to pay its debts in the reasonably foreseeable future.

Public debt

Whilst the KDC is allowed to state its debt based on external debt levels, it is misleading for ratepayers and does not reflect the true level of borrowing. Off-setting internal reserves or funds against the debt distorts the true figure because those reserves are allocated to specific purpose and will be used for that purpose at a later stage.

RECYCLING CRATES

Approve

EQUALISING WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER RATES

Approve for water and wastewater

Wastewater rates

Those deemed capable of connecting will be charged 75% of this figure, and those with additional pans charged 50%.

Fifty per cent is much fairer for connectable properties.

"and those with additional pans charged 50%." What does this mean? Is this for residential? Charged 50 per cent of what, for what?

CLIMATE CHANGE

Option 1 Baseline

DARGAVILLE CIVIC PRECINCT

I not trust the competence or integrity of KDC staff. (See earlier comments)

Once trust is lost it is hard to envisage the KDC competently handling any commercial development. Everything ends in a fiasco.

One cannot trust consultants either. Beca were completely negligent in the EcoCare fiasco.

MANGAWHAI LIBRARY RELOCATION

Option 2 status quo

We have serious problems with our debt level and the MCWWS debt. Leave this project for a while but keep our eyes open for a suitable location.

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY

It is difficult to understand how a development contribution for the MCWWS is allocated between past infrastructure and growth. Has the KDC complied with the legislation?

In respect of development contributions for connection to the MCWWS the repayment model allocates all future development contributions to repay the historic debt, not for growth debt. Is this permissible?

All growth projects for the MCWWS state that they will be funded by future development contributions. But those development contributions have already been allocated to repay the historic debt. How is this possible and how is it shown in the Policy?

Financial strategy

The proposed 10-Year Plan incorporates an ambitious capital expenditure programme. A programme that focuses on building resilience of our infrastructure, investing in planning in the areas of future growth,

Hype such as this destroys confidence in the KDC. What is *“a program that focuses on r=the building resilience of our infrastructure?”*

Submission #41

Point 41.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #34

Point 34.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

I am astounded at the price of this plan so would probably still go personally to the recycling center.

My biggest concern though is understanding what can be recycled. There are too many number 1's that are refused at the center. This is confusing. All number 1's need to be recycled to make this numbering system logical. Unless this is sorted the majority of the plastic in the crates will end up in the landfill anyway.

Submission #234

Point 234.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

Any further comments?

Definitely don't maintain the status quo. Our water restrictions are shameful and we need to eliminate them. If the Tai Tokerau scheme is adequate and cost effective to connect to, then consider it... but first, what is the real reason that our current water supplies aren't up to scratch? Get some bulldozers and build a decent dam.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Not yet

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

The concept is great. Evaluating what level of value our will bring is more difficult. Any project like this needs to be built for the future and not for today. Are cost and funding projections realistic?

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

What's the plan for the land? Not with selling for a measly \$1m

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Future proof it. Council needs internal staff with skills to oversee such projects and hold contractors (especially consultants) to account

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

Any further comments?

1. No clue really

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #130

Point 130.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Te Kopuru would like to stay under the ringfenced option.

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

As long as this does not introduce costs to ratepayers who are not benefiting from the scheme, eg. Te Kopuru are not charged the capable to connect water charge just because the pipe to Dargaville runs past their property.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

West Coast ward should not be charged the same rate, as they will benefit less from this service than those who live in Dargaville.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

The Te Kopuru Community Development Group would like to submit to the LTP in regard to the development of the Te Kopuru Domain. While this is currently in the LTP it is not funded at all for development by the KDC. We as a group are currently fundraising to build a bike park including a pump track on the Domain grounds. We see the domain as an area that will keep our Tamariki entertained but in its current state it offers nothing for them to do. We would ultimately like to see it fully developmented see attached plan but realise that this will need to be done in stages. The group is willing to continue fundraising and will apply for external funding but would like some financial assistance to support this project.

Submission #202

Point 202.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #82

Point 82.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff Note: Submission relates to the stopping of cheques by Council.

To: Re Chief executive,
Louise Miller,

Lance Bullock

P.O. Box 196

Dargaville 0340

Ph 021 025 086 48

A group of us are very concerned
that KDC is to ban cheques.

Our thoughts are this:

1. Quite a few people still use cheques.
2. Other options such as cash, A.P.S., EFTPos, and computer banking may be inconvenient or not practical or possible.
3. Given that many people have been victims of computer fraud, cheques are another safe option.
4. Many retired people want to keep using cheques.
5. For busy people, a cheque can be posted outside of business hours and provides a paper payment for accounting purposes.
6. Perhaps the KDC could open a cheque account at the ASB and keep accepting cheques.
7. If the ASB stops using cheques, there will be a major effort to get the TSB to open a branch here. They will keep using cheques and support the NZ economy.
8. It would be good to see KDC seek some feedback from ratepayers re. cheques.

Conclusions.

If KDC did keep using cheques (via ASB), they would be seen as a good corporate citizen for helping our most vulnerable people, and supporting a very good bank (open 5 days a week).

Banks stop using cheques / stops processing cheques 27 August.
less than 1% customers pay by cheque

ASB 28 May - stops issuing Lance.

ANZ 31 May - stops cheques

WP 25 June - stops cheques

BNZ 30 June - stops cheques.

TSB - ? but no one will accept them
any more.

- Admin

KDC
Alternatives: Direct debit for water /
land rates.

Attached forms:

Mayor also
received copy
Louise to respond
on his behalf.



Louise

Submission #79

Point 79.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Any further comments?

Go digital

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Submission #133

Point 133.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS:

We have never used yellow rubbish bags but have utilised the recycling station at Ruawai, costing us \$24-00 per annum (recycled tins & plastic bottles). We have no use for the proposed plastic bins, as are used in Whangarei.

When I resided in Tikipunga I was given 2 such bins. My property number was painted on them. They were stolen. To purchase replacement bins from the council cost \$8-00. They were stolen. There is no doubt in my mind that the same problem will surface in the Kaipara region.

The bins were too small for household rubbish.. but obviously convenient for contractors to handle - and the additional revenue to the council for replacement costs.

I am questioning the excessive cost of \$146 (give or take..) to be an additional charge to ratepayers, every year from now on. I feel ratepayers are at the mercy of councillors and that the consultation process is a place for (worried) people to voice their concerns over rising council costs, which will never be acted on. I have never heard of the KDC in the past 36 years of being a KDC ratepayer, reducing costs to us.

Water rates are increasing as well as land value rates.. we have replaced our land/house pipes so what are we paying these costs for.. Mangawhai Library?? Wastewater upgrades? (Vague..) My land rates are going up (mid year) by \$500-00 yet my house/land has recently been valued at \$180,000-00 - not enough for me to purchase property elsewhere. A friend in Auckland has a property valued at \$900,000-00 and pays approx. \$2300-00 annually. My point is, your council is charging city prices for little gain to ratepayers in Ruawai, Paparoa, Maungaturoto, Waipoua and so on.

Add to these high costs \$10-00 for CCTV coverage of Dargaville shops. Also add another \$10-00 for a (future) CCTV for the six Ruawai shops: of no value to ratepayers here or in outlying areas of the region: retailers should, on my opinion pay for this service which protects their businesses.

I will be paying \$647-00 additional this year PLUS the additional water rates costings - an excessive amount all round.

I feel I am wasting my time contacting you and that you the mayor and your henchmen have set these fees, which won't change for ratepayers like us: elderly, mortgage-free pensioners with no other means of income.

Dorothy \$ Eric Burton

Submission #157

Point 157.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

1.The introduction of recycling crates does nothing to encourage reducing recycling.

2.Introduction of the fee is a penalty to those who try to minimise their recycling waste and live rurally.

Currently we reduce our recycling to four trips to the Hakeru Recycling centre at a total cost of \$14.00 per year.

We use rubbish bins stored on the property to separate the recycling properly.

The introduction of a new fee on top of the rates is another considerable costs rise that many can't afford and does not encourage the residents to understand their waste responsibilities.

I understand that the use of plastic bags is also becoming a problem and so is the use for rubbish that seem to remain the status quo and not being addressed at all in this proposal.

In the case of rural ratepayers there is no guarantee that the crates not be stolen and used by others to clear away higher use of recycling as they lie at the collection points awaiting eventual pick up.

It would also mean two long trips back and forth to deposit the crate then having to go back to collect it, a complete waste of time and fuel. One of my neighbours will travel over 7 ks to get to their collection point. Thats 28ks per week just to deposit and collect their crate if it is still there.

I guess that there will be a further replacement costs to those that loose their crates as was the case in Whangarei city as they got stolen and trashed. In that case we will pay the fee yearly then have to continue to deliver to the recycling centre free or not.

Crates in the country will be ideal objects for trashing alongside our letter boxes.

Our collection point is regularly littered with rubbish not in bags or recycling bags just from one or two residents. This indicates that there will be an abuse of these crates as they are rolled out.

Maybe in a urban setting these crates are viable but the rural residents will be once again subsidising the urban centres.

I believe that the suggested change be re-thought through for rural residents but also the whole rubbish collection issue be thoroughly researched to meet future environmental issues.

A solution for example if a small deposit was charged on plastic and glass bottles a major part of the problem would soon be resolved as people cash in on the rebate. I have personally seen this in action in Canada with some people making a living from collecting recyclables thus creating a new industry.

We could be a leading district in this initiative and to encourage the other two districts to come on board.

Chris Carey

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I am yet to be impressed by the operational activity of Northland Inc.

They will continue to be a Whangarei/Bay of Islands focused organisation. Their track record has been patchy at best as with many of these public good organisations that are usually driven by business mover and shakers only protecting their own patches.

Kaipara has flown under the radar for many years and not capitalised on its location and attractiveness.

I see that some action has finally been taken to develop the boat ramp at Rangiora road which is the perfect location to enter the Kaipara closer to Auckland and for people to discover the harbour on the west coast.

The towns along the route north have been neglected as hotspot places to divert visitors out to each coast.

The area should also have promotion as ideal locations for light industry and digital businesses that we could be developing easily on our own without the help of an organisation that really has no area knowledge or interest in the Kaipara.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Not from ratepayers out of the arewa.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #69

Point 69.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

I would like to see the Council invest more in waste minimisation and recycling.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

Any further comments?

The whole cost of waste water management needs to be thought about more broadly. It's not just how it's funded.

Decisions like the number of houses to be built in Mangawhai Central are critical. Increasing the number above that originally proposed is incredibly short sighted as it will create a whole lot more demand for infrastructure, and create more costly pressure on the whole areas resources.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Get real. It's the biggest issue and needs to be invested in now to prevent costs, social, environmental and financial in future.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

People are doing more online. Upgrade the current library.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Kaipara is unique in having an awesome environment. That needs to be prioritized to maintain long term attractiveness and regional success....rather than allowing unrestricted growth. Sustainability and careful environmentally friendly development will become more and more valuable and important.

Submission #126

Point 126.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Any further comments?

My property is part of the 'Spring Street Wastewater extension'. While I am aware of contamination into our waterways and acknowledge there is a problem with leakage, what I do not support, is our neighbourhood being responsible for the overall cost of the project. We were provided with options, at a meeting between landowners & council, I support Option 1. I believe that the council should absorb this cost as it will benefit future ratepayers.

Council has allowed, approved & given consents to further housing in my neighbourhood over the last 14 years, since I have owned my property, yet the land still remains the same as it was when the environment court informed council that our land wasn't suitable for further housing, 30+ years ago. I feel that by allowing the further housing in my neighbourhood, council has added to the problem.

While I am aware there is a problem, what I am also aware of, is payment for the problem to be remedied, a payment that I will be unable to afford.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #65

Point 65.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

About 50/50 on this one. I don't think there will be much demand for libraries in 20yrs time. The community hub is a reasonable idea.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #62

Point 62.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Get crates in but still have bags available too

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

I heard it has asbestos, get rid of it for the health and safety of our town

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

I miss the old library, it was great. The current one was a stupid idea i can barely walk around it and they have bugger all books

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Submission #194

Point 194.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

I Support recycling crates as the preferred but not ultimate solution.

In other towns where I have lived when recycling crates were introduced they

1) proved inadequate in a short time span

2 led to large amounts of litter from plastic and paper blowing out of them.

Bins with lids were ultimately a better option long term.

Recycling in public places.

Can public areas have an improved bin system?

-rubbish bin

- glass bin

- plastics bin

Parks, picnic ares such as by the band rotunda in Dargaville.

In the 5 years I have lived in Dargaville NO recycling truck has been in my street, Yellow bags have gone in the back of the rubbish truck with the blue bags.

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #97

Point 97.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

Crates would be ideal but NOT if it would incur an increase in rates.

Preference would be for residents to be able to make a choice between crates or status quo.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

We were advised by the persons who conducted the inspection and testing for mould that the premises CAB occupy (front part of NW Memorial Hall) are completely free of mould.

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Only if there is no other alternative.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

Any further comments?

There is a dire need for affordable extra housing within our community and the building may be able to be sold to an NGO who could refurbish the building for this purpose.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No



In keeping with our long relationship, thank you for asking our preferences for new premises should we be required to move.

As serving the public is our first priority the Board felt the old library building (corner Normanby and Poto Streets) would be ideal as a first option, having good visibility and easy access.

If this option wasn't available we would certainly like to be part of the (prospective) Community Hub or housed with the library.

Thanks again for your consideration.

Darryl Quirk
chairperson

Citizens Advice Bureau Dargaville & Districts
Te Pou Whakawhirinaki o Aotearoa
37 Hokianga Road, Dargaville 0310
Phone: 09 439 6100, Fax: 09 439 4581, Email: dargaville@cabi.org.nz

Submission #12

Point 12.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Any further comments?

I am rural so have tanks. Does not affect me.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #70

Point 70.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Some of these questions are not relevant to my location so believe the consultation should have allowed for selective responses. For this reason I have not answered all the questions above.

Secondly, I wish to submit a request for a change to the Council's PRIVATE ROAD SEAL EXTENSION POLICY adopted on 29 November 2018.

I wish to see the threshold for proposals to proceed being adjusted from 75% to 67%, noting that Council conceded when adopting the policy that "It should be noted that a 75% threshold is very high." Currently KDC do not plan to review the policy until November 2023, but given the level of subdivision occurring in our area we think an earlier review is essential, AND for the credibility of Council's policy, a more realistic threshold is applied.

The level of interest and criticism of KDC's roading policy could well be mitigated by adopting this approach.

Submission #223

Point 223.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #140

Point 140.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Submission #120

Point 120.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I tried to find out about the council's plans about cycle/walking pathways in districts other than Mangawhai but could not figure out where to put submissions etc.

After spending about 10min going around in circles on the information given on the web site and being unable to attend the sessions at Paparoa I have given up and will try this way.

I have been spending considerable time over the last few years on trying to make a cycle/walking pathway between Ruawai and Maungaturoto and thought that the pathway between Ruawai and Matakohē was being taken over by the council - BUT I have heard nothing apart from the initial meetings last year.

I have contacted and spoken in a meeting in Dargaville about the possibility of a pathway from nearly opposite Noel Radd Motors below the new subdivision owners - who were interested in giving this land as part of the recreational reserve - a positive reaction was given at the meeting from NRC but nothing happened. Currently the purchasers of the subdivision land are using a digger to put a line in for the fence nearest the road which could be the basis of a walkway cycle track as far as the paper road going up to Griffins Rd - a perfect opportunity - and then the stream could be planted in natives by the school children and the stream life improved - instead we have pampas and aleagnus and now the rubbish from the digger work.

I have approached a farm and a land owner regarding a cycle walkway along the stream from opposite Griffins Rd to Ford Rd - a definite possibility but what's the point if KDC does want cycleways in its long term plan?

I have cycled many of the other tracks around NZ and seen the huge difference it has made to increased jobs and income to small towns without creating pollution or other problems.

Maybe this is not a priority for this council. I hear there are steps being taken north of Dargaville to make cycle tracks there - but surely we could have a plan where we all work together for a trail that connects Kaiwaka to the north to join with the Opuā to Waima trail.

Or is it all too hard? It doesn't have to be flash - just a simple limestone track with maybe a bit of blue metal on the top and a weed control program. On the west coast trail parts are not even fenced through farm land.

Hoping its not just me that wants things to happen.

Submission #142

Point 142.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Coatestone Limited notes that there are reference documents drawn upon the the proposed KDC LT Plan that are incorrect. Notably the reference (NZTA) to local roading aggregates being "lower quality than in the rest of the country".

The KDC is aware that there is the Bald Rock / Pukepohatu stone resource is one of the highest quality aggregate resourses in New Zealand.

Whereas we are aware that the KDC was not the author of this report, it is essential that the KDC is relying on true and accurate information.

Here is the link to the source documents for KDC's Long Term Plan.

The Environmental Scan is listed towards the bottom under "other".

<https://www.kaipara.govt.nz/council/council-publications/long-term-plan-ltp/long-term-10-year-plan-OLD/source-documents>.

Pages 79-80 of the Environmental Scan, refer to roading aggregates available locally being of lower quality (2nd paragraph), the poor and worsening connectivity with Auckland, the current reliance on roading as the Northland freight network (para 4). 98.6% of freight goes by road.

Within the 10-year plan, there are statements that roading is a priority and stated intention to seek funding to develop a connection between Cove Road and central Mangawhai and continue working with Waka Kotahi to determine the preferred route for four-laning at Kaiwaka. This will surely require high quality aggregate from a nearby resource.

Climate change is also a feature of the 10-year plan. Council seeks to "become a Climate Smart District" and asks for input into how it may build and adapt a climate change response. Using our aggregate, they would have more durable roading with longer life due to significant reduction in thermal variance. There would be immediate cost savings in sourcing a quality local product.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit to the planning process.

Yours sincerely
Nick Caughey

Director
Coatestone Ltd

Submission #99

Point 99.1

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Instead of connecting to the Tai Tokerau Trust Water Store, Council could investigate options north of Kaihu where there is a continuous flow of water with fall in the Kaihu River. This gives options to form a dam and mitigate flood damage right through to Dargaville.

Submission #83

Point 83.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #46

Point 46.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

?I dont want the rates going up 22.5%in Tekopuru,as I think this un fair.It is hard enough to pay rates now,let alone the rates keep going up.Just dont put the rates up,its going to cripple a lot of people including myself.Worse case we loss our homes not been able to pay the rates .why does Tekopur always get penalized and go up so much each year.Compared to Dargaville and other districts This is down right robbery yous sould be ashamed of yourselves .I dont know how yous can sleep at night.Get it right give us a fair deal.

Submission #5

Point 5.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

This is an excellent idea. Having previously lived in Auckland where recycling was "free" (paid for by general rates/rubbish fees) it was a shock moving to the Kaipara and having to pay for recycling. The cost isn't a barrier for me but I can see how for some people it would mean they wouldn't bother. I strongly support the introduction of recycling crates to make recycling easier and cheaper (and hopefully increase recycling rates throughout the Kaipara).

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

This seems like a very small rates increase to address such a significant issue

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

I strongly support KDC having some control in return for its investment

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

No

Submission #235

Point 235.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

- Same day recycle/ rubbish day
- Does the impact on debt 400,000-500,000 over 5-7 years for crate purchase include an application to the Waste Minimisation Fund?

Kerbside Glass Recycling - Crate Supply	Tauranga City Council	Infrastructure Packaging \$330,000	2018	Bay of Plenty	Completed
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To reduce putrescible items - 40 % of waste

- Investigate the discount voucher scheme that many council's provide for home composting bins, worm farms & bokashi. Appears to be \$20 - \$40 offered, probably partly funded through the Waste Minimisation Fund.

What is the targeted solid waste rate for? - just the bins or the circular economy as outlined in

<https://sustainablekaipara.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Kaipara-District-Compost-Needs-Assessment-Feasibility-FINAL-December-2020-v2.pdf>.

This is not a source document in the LTP but is obviously used in developing KCD's Solid Waste 10 year plan.

There is an error in this study (page 59) in reference to the Dargaville Transfer Station as a potential site for a Commercial Composting Facility. The 14 hectare site presently may be undeveloped, however its developmental potential is recognised in KDC's Dargaville Spatial Plan. The land is part of the Awakino River Neighbourhood with Medium Density Housing of 400 to 800 lots & proposed road connections to State Highway 14 & Hokianga Rd from Awakino Rd.

Many ratepayers may applaud the concept of the circular economy but if it is to be paid for from the new solid waste targeted rate why aren't we discussing it as part of the LTP process?

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Any further comments?

Please refer to Any other comments.

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Any further comments?

I am not on the wastewater network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

Any further comments?

I have only lived in Dargaville for 5 summers and have been shocked by the water restrictions in that time.

Last year I started investigating why and found the following

"Current understanding is that the current water supply in Dargaville supplies about 700,000m³/yr for urban and industrial use. Approximately 400,000m³ is supplied to the residents and 300,000m³ to industrial and commercial users. The largest industrial user of water in Dargaville is Silver Fern Farms (SFFs) cattle slaughter and beef processing plant which, at estimate, uses approximately 200,000m³ /yr. During drought conditions the Dargaville urban water supply is already under pressure, but the drought also forces farmers to send their stock to the processing plant due to lack of feed/water".

<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/50pmnrta/scopingofirrigationschemeoptionsinnorthlandfinalreport20170731.pdf>

And

"The Dargaville raw water main also includes untreated raw water connections to approximately 116 rural landowners along its approximately 22 km route, providing a valuable source of water for agriculture purposes". (I don't know if this water collection is included in the 100,000m³ industrial users as it is raw water & the above document is 2017)

https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/4ujmwnvt/report_vol-1-27-march-2020-command-area-analysis-and-refinement.pdf

And

The ability of Dargaville in the future to provide the quantity of water at sufficient quality to retain and if possible, attract additional industries is an important consideration. Water is a key enabler for providing a viable outlet for primary producers in the area, as well as providing employment opportunities for the people in the town and surrounding areas.

https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/4ujmwnvt/report_vol-1-27-march-2020-command-area-analysis-and-refinement.pdf

The comment ". There will be additional costs to buy the water, but they are unknown and have not been included in this LTP". Also "There will be additional costs to buy the water, and \$100k has been included in this LTP." (both from KDC's consultation document) confuses me as a residential water user.

We have a water supply, it is inadequate for both industrial & residential users. I would ask the industrial users of the water supply, would they as a business, sign a contract for unknown on going costs??

Are there alternative solutions?? Given the importance of the industrial users of the Dargaville Water supply to the Dargaville/ Kaipara economy are there alternative funding options??

3 waters is coming, with it government funding, it made not be the solution but I would prefer to wait.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

With addition of CAB & I-Site

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

If the land is suitable and community interested, establish a community food garden. Waste from the new NRC/KDC building could be used in community compost bins.

I can't find details relating to the design of the new NRC building but presumably non potable water collection & storage for use in toilets would be part of the design. This water may also be available to a community garden.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

With addition of CAB & I-Site.

Unfortunate the way the cost of the two Libraries is presented in the LTP.

Dargaville has a "free" Library.

"A trust would be established to oversee the building of a new library/civic complex."

Mangawhai carries a cost

"Acquiring land and building a new Library would be funded from a variety of sources; loans, development contributions and financial contributions, and is anticipated to cost around \$5m. Of this anticipated cost 50% will impact ratepayers, and the rest will be from development contributions or other sources of funding"

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

I am not a Mangawhai resident

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

It appears to be "double dipping" by the NRC. As a Kaipara ratepayer I already pay rates to NRC for Northland Inc.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

The question is **How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?**

My reply is who uses the water supply & in regard to Dargaville I have answered that in the Tai Tokerau Trust water storage question

My conclusion is that KDC has failed over many years to resolve the water supply to Dargaville residents. We as residents on the supply are restricted @ level four to provide water to industry (SFF & Kumara growers are asked to restrict their water @ Level 3 & 4) and our rural neighbours who have no restrictions on the water they buy, form the Dargaville water supply, to fill their water tanks in times of drought. Hopefully, there would be restrictions on the raw water supply during drought.

"Currently, the capital costs to build and upgrade each network are paid for by those serviced by the scheme, and the operating costs (including the cost of desludging, which is akin to a capital cost but is budgeted as an operational cost) are shared across all schemes, except for those on the Te Kopuru wastewater scheme, which is treated differently."

Presumably both industry & residential users on the scheme pay for capital costs. . Neither options are the same as the Staus quo.

As a residendal water user I am facing massive changes with 3 waters. Might be good, might be bad but I would prefer to wait.

Submission #42

Point 42.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I am a bit concerned about you increasing the rates for the Maungawhare flood area. The flood wall constructed after cyclone Bola is looking weathered with gaps forming between the boards and the risk the people face in the Museum end where the road has dropped. The home owners down here are going to face increasing insurance premiums and for what. buildings that will be useless in the future given the sea rise problem.

When you are building all these new structures which some of us will never see the inside of, think about the homeless around our town and what you propose to do about them.

You are allowing our dune lakes to be a money earner at the risk of thoughtless people misusing them. What effect will all those sun screen products have on water quality and the fauna within. The lakes do not flush out every tidal change so these contaminants will probably build up over time.

Is it time to let Whangarei have Mangawhai and its high brow problems and concentrate on our own structures and things called roads.

Yours

E R Cowan.

Submission #246

Point 246.1

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Any further comments?

1. Creative Northland understands that this option hasn't been included in draft budgets and will impact rates.
2. We recognise that climate change is an unprecedented "collective action problem" that requires agreement, collaboration and shared action among people and organisations that may not normally collaborate, ranging from the community and local authority levels to private and central government political agreements.
3. There is a growing recognition that climate change constitutes not only an environmental and scientific challenge but a cultural challenge, and that there is a need to make climate change and climate action more meaningful and personally relevant in order for a comprehensive transition to take place.
4. The cost of a Climate Smart Programme over 10 years would achieve a deeper understanding and appreciation of how people interpret climate change communications, assign value to different aspects of climate action, their ability to adapt to the expected impacts as well as consideration of methods of engagement beyond the presentation of the scientific facts.
5. Culture is a powerful conduit for public engagement, with artists, cultural and creative practitioners historically playing a crucial role in social and political transitions. Many forms of cultural expression seek to address complexity and confront challenges in ways that are provocative and engaging, often opening up dialogue and engagement with and about new social and political contexts and using creative forms of critical inquiry as opposed to seeking or presenting technical solutions.
6. Similarly, heritage can be an important channel through which people can understand, interpret, and engage with many aspects of climate change, including impacts, mitigation and adaptation.
7. Having said that, the role of the cultural sector has rarely featured in key climate change reports, strategies and policies. However Our Atmosphere and Climate 2020 report has provided a Living Standards Framework Wellbeing component that refers to 'Social and cultural relations are affected by climate change'. At this stage it makes no reference to the arts, artistic or creative practices or heritage in engaging the public in climate action.
8. The 'Our Atmosphere and Climate 2020 report' makes direct references to Maori culture and identity including the community wellbeing it does not provide a broad commitment to engage the cultural and creative sectors in order to see how they can provide meaning and awaken interest in climate change. This suggests that there is a need to encourage dialogue on how the Cultural and Creative sectors can engage our local communities on climate change and in undertaking climate action, and to make themselves an essential part of the climate narrative
9. We believe Option 2 is a crucial part of the overall transition towards a carbon neutral society and will get you closer to making climate change a relatable social and cultural issue. As it is our culture that shapes how we interact with our environment – through our habits of consumption, ideas about nature, what we value as

meaningful, and what we think is possible and impossible. It is also fundamental to how individuals and communities will interpret, accept and undertake the risks and responses.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

1. Creative Northland supports the restoration of Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers due to the historic significance of these 2 buildings.

2. It is an opportunity for KDC to develop cultural policy in the restoration and preservation of historic buildings that are vital to understanding a local community's architectural heritage. In addition, it is an environmentally responsible practice. By reusing existing buildings historic preservation is essentially a recycling program of 'historic' proportions. Existing buildings can often be energy efficient through their use of good ventilation, durable materials, and spatial relationships.

3. An immediate advantage of older buildings is that a building already exists; therefore energy is not necessary to demolish a building or create new building materials and the infrastructure may already be in place. Minor modifications can be made to adapt existing buildings to compatible new uses.

4. Cultural infrastructure provides the critical spaces where we come together to create, share and enjoy arts and culture. Delivering cultural infrastructure plays a role in creating great places that bring people together, great places to live, work, visit and do business.

5. Some practical and/or intangible benefits of historic preservation include:

- Retention of history and authenticity
 - Commemorates the past
 - Aesthetics: texture, craftsmanship, style
 - Pedestrian/visitor appeal
 - Contextual and human scale

6. Creative Northland is supportive of Architecture, both new and old, defines our skylines and has a lasting impact on our perceived memory of a place. And while historic architecture has its own charm, it's no secret that, at its best, modern architecture has the ability to be inspiring.

7. Therefore we support the development of a new building adjacent to the Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers that will transform the Dargaville Precinct.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

1. Creative Northland understands that the building is not fit for purpose, in this day and age of reduce, reuse and recycle, we ask the Council a question - Do you recognize the value of the adaptive-reuse process - Whereby the cost of labor and materials, as well as the intrinsic value associated with the culture and memories, help revitalize our communities.

2. Today's adaptive reuse also goes beyond retrofitting a structure to make it look as it once did: In many cases, buildings receive a brand new skin that allows the owner to capitalise on the existing structure while the community benefits from the structure's facelift. Whether transforming the old into new or refurbishing the old to its original glory, adaptive reuse has a growing place in our communities.

3. Adaptive reuse is a process of retrofitting old buildings for new uses, which allows structures to retain their historic integrity while providing for occupants' modern needs.

4. In the pursuit of sustainable development, communities have much to gain from adapting and reusing buildings. Bypassing the wasteful process of demolition and reconstruction alone makes adaptive reuse attractive. Environmental benefits, combined with energy savings and the social advantage of repurposing a place with valued heritage, make adaptive reuse an essential component of sustainable development.

5. Historic buildings provide a glimpse of our past while lending character and serving a new practical purpose in our modern communities. Though this building is 1990's, there aspects that could be saved, reused for future repurposing i.e. bricks, glass, facade.

6. An old factory may become an apartment complex, a rundown church may find new life as a condominium, or an old office building may be transformed into a vibrant retail facility. In many ways, an adaptive-reuse project can invigorate a community by meeting the changing needs of the population.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Mangawhai is Northland's fastest-growing region with more than 10,000 people calling this coastal township home.

Creative Northland has seen a number of changes occur in the past 5 years as it's creative and cultural industries grow along with local lifestyles, new amenities and services developing.

We are aware that the Mangawhai Central development will provide a collection of high quality amenities and services. Creative Northland sees the Library as a fundamental construct in society and becomes a gateway to knowledge and culture. The resources and services they offer create opportunities for learning, support literacy

and education and help shape the new ideas and perspectives that are central to a creative wellbeing and an innovative society.

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Creative Northland would like to see Kaipara District Council apply to Creative New Zealand Local Government Arts Fund that is designed to assist councils to support the resilience and recovery of local arts organisations affected by COVID-19. The aim to develop an Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategy that in the long term provide the necessary Culture Policy for future Long Term plans

A. Include the arts, culture and creativity in your LTP community outcomes

B. Commit to developing an arts and culture strategy

C. Consider adopting a policy that requires council infrastructure to include art or design elements that bring artist's into planning from the outset.

Other objectives:

A. With new infrastructure being considered in the Long Term, continue to work with Mana Whenua and Maori Arts collectives and organisations to identify opportunities and where the greatest needs are.

B. Ensure Maori representation on your councils Creative Community Scheme Committee, commit to including people with lived experience of disability.

C. Commit to doing a stock take to understand which arts organisations and groups in your community aren't currently receiving funding and work with Creative Northland to address these gaps.

On behalf of the Creative Northland Board we thank you for the opportunity to make this submission and We look forward to presenting.

WE EMBRACE AND CELEBRATE OUR UNIQUE CULTURE AND HERITAGE AND VALUE IT AS A SOURCE OF
ENDURING PRIDE

Kaipara District Council Online Submission

Name (optional) Hinurewa te Hau

Organisation: Creative Northland

Contact: hinurewa@creativenorthland.com

I would like to be notified about future consultations: YES

Representative: Hinurewa te Hau (Hinū)

Address: Whangarei Railway Station
Railway Road
PO Box 959
Whangarei 0110
Northland

Daytime Phone: +64 9 430 0710

Mobile: +64 27 422 3739

Council Hearing

Do you wish to be heard in support of your submission: YES

Preferred Time Slot: PM

If others Make a Similar submission

I will consider presenting a joint case with them at a hearing: YES

Key Decision 4

Climate Change

Option 2: Climate Smart

1. Creative Northland understands that this option hasn't been included in draft budgets and will impact rates.
2. We recognise that climate change is an unprecedented "collective action problem" that requires agreement, collaboration and shared action among people and organisations that may not normally collaborate, ranging from the community and local authority levels to private and central government political agreements.
3. There is a growing recognition that climate change constitutes not only an environmental and scientific challenge but a cultural challenge, and that there is a need to make climate change and climate action more meaningful and personally relevant in order for a comprehensive transition to take place.

4. The cost of a Climate Smart Programme over 10 years would achieve a deeper understanding and appreciation of how people interpret climate change communications, assign value to different aspects of climate action, their ability to adapt to the expected impacts as well as consideration of methods of engagement beyond the presentation of the scientific facts.
5. Culture is a powerful conduit for public engagement, with artists, cultural and creative practitioners historically playing a crucial role in social and political transitions. Many forms of cultural expression seek to address complexity and confront challenges in ways that are provocative and engaging, often opening up dialogue and engagement with and about new social and political contexts and using creative forms of critical inquiry as opposed to seeking or presenting technical solutions.
6. Similarly, heritage can be an important channel through which people can understand, interpret, and engage with many aspects of climate change, including impacts, mitigation and adaptation.
7. Having said that, the role of the cultural sector has rarely featured in key climate change reports, strategies and policies. However Our Atmosphere and Climate 2020 report has provided a Living Standards Framework Wellbeing component that refers to 'Social and cultural relations are affected by climate change'. At this stage it makes no reference to the arts, artistic or creative practices or heritage in engaging the public in climate action.
8. The 'Our Atmosphere and Climate 2020 report' makes direct references to Maori culture and identity including the community wellbeing it does not provide a broad commitment to engage the cultural and creative sectors in order to see how they can provide meaning and awaken interest in climate change. This suggests that there is a need to encourage dialogue on how the Cultural and Creative sectors can engage our local communities on climate change and in undertaking climate action, and to make themselves an essential part of the climate narrative
9. We believe Option 2 is a crucial part of the overall transition towards a carbon neutral society and will get you closer to making climate change a relatable social and cultural issue. As it is our culture that shapes how we interact with our environment – through our habits of consumption, ideas about nature, what we value as meaningful, and what we think is possible and impossible. It is also fundamental to how individuals and communities will interpret, accept and undertake the risks and responses.

Key Decision 5a

Dargaville Civic Precinct

Question 1:

Should the Council demolish the 1990's leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two, separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

1. Option 1 - Yes

Question 2:

Do you support development of a new building adjacent to the Northern Wairoa War memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers to house the Library and a community hub?

1. Option 1 - Yes

1. Creative Northland supports the restoration of Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers due to the historic significance of these 2 buildings.
2. It is an opportunity for KDC to develop cultural policy in the restoration and preservation of historic buildings that are vital to understanding a local community's architectural heritage. In addition, it is an environmentally responsible practice. By reusing existing buildings historic preservation is essentially a recycling program of 'historic' proportions. Existing buildings can often be energy efficient through their use of good ventilation, durable materials, and spatial relationships.

3. An immediate advantage of older buildings is that a building already exists; therefore energy is not necessary to demolish a building or create new building materials and the infrastructure may already be in place. Minor modifications can be made to adapt existing buildings to compatible new uses.
4. Cultural infrastructure provides the critical spaces where we come together to create, share and enjoy arts and culture. Delivering cultural infrastructure plays a role in creating great places that bring people together, great places to live, work, visit and do business.
5. Some practical and/or intangible benefits of historic preservation include:
 - Retention of history and authenticity
 - Commemorates the past
 - Aesthetics: texture, craftsmanship, style
 - Pedestrian/visitor appeal
 - Contextual and human scale
6. Creative Northland is supportive of Architecture, both new and old, defines our skylines and has a lasting impact on our perceived memory of a place. And while historic architecture has its own charm, it's no secret that, at its best, modern architecture has the ability to be inspiring.
7. Therefore we support the development of a new building adjacent to the Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers that will transform the Dargaville Precinct.

Question 3:

What should the council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga road?

Neither option

Opinion:

1. Creative Northland understands that the building is not fit for purpose, in this day and age of reduce, reuse and recycle, we ask the Council a question - **Do you recognize the value of the adaptive-reuse process** - Whereby the cost of labor and materials, as well as the intrinsic value associated with the culture and memories, help revitalize our communities.
2. Today's adaptive reuse also goes beyond retrofitting a structure to make it look as it once did: In many cases, buildings receive a brand new skin that allows the owner to capitalise on the existing structure while the community benefits from the structure's facelift. Whether transforming the old into new or refurbishing the old to its original glory, adaptive reuse has a growing place in our communities.
3. Adaptive reuse is a process of retrofitting old buildings for new uses, which allows structures to retain their historic integrity while providing for occupants' modern needs.
4. In the pursuit of sustainable development, communities have much to gain from adapting and reusing buildings. Bypassing the wasteful process of demolition and reconstruction alone makes adaptive reuse attractive. Environmental benefits, combined with energy savings and the social advantage of repurposing a place with valued heritage, make adaptive reuse an essential component of sustainable development.
5. Historic buildings provide a glimpse of our past while lending character and serving a new practical purpose in our modern communities. Though this building is 1990's, there aspects that could be saved, reused for future repurposing i.e. bricks, glass, facade.
6. An old factory may become an apartment complex, a rundown church may find new life as a condominium, or an old office building may be transformed into a vibrant retail facility. In many ways, an adaptive-reuse project can invigorate a community by meeting the changing needs of the population.

Key Decision 5b
Mangawhai Library Relocation

Question 1: Do you support the Council securing a site and building a new library in Mangawhai
Option 1 - Yes

Mangawhai is Northland's fastest-growing region with more than 10,000 people calling this coastal township home. Creative Northland has seen a number of changes occur in the past 5 years as it's creative and cultural industries grow along with local lifestyles, new amenities and services developing.

We are aware that the Mangawhai Central development will provide a collection of high quality amenities and services. Creative Northland sees the Library as a fundamental construct in society and becomes a gateway to knowledge and culture. The resources and services they offer create opportunities for learning, support literacy and education and help shape the new ideas and perspectives that are central to a creative wellbeing and an innovative society.

Tell us what you think?

Creative Northland would like to see Kaipara District Council apply to Creative New Zealand Local Government Arts Fund that is designed to assist councils to support the resilience and recovery of local arts organisations affected by COVID-19.

The aim to develop an Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategy that in the long term provide the necessary Culture Policy for future Long Term plans

- A. Include the arts, culture and creativity in your LTP community outcomes
- B. Commit to developing an arts and culture strategy
- C. Consider adopting a policy that requires council infrastructure to include art or design elements that bring artist's into planning from the outset.

Other objectives:

- A. With new infrastructure being considered in the Long Term, continue to work with Mana Whenua and Maori Arts collectives and organisations to identify opportunities and where the greatest needs are.
- B. Ensure Maori representation on your councils Creative Community Scheme Committee, commit to including people with lived experience of disability.
- C. Commit to doing a stock take to understand which arts organisations and groups in your community aren't currently receiving funding and work with Creative Northland to address these gaps.

On behalf of the Creative Northland Board we thank you for the opportunity to make this submission and We look forward to presenting.

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Submission #72

Point 72.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Recycling more than 1 & 2s

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Submission #228

Point 228.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

Any further comments?

Neither, why should I pay for something that is out of my area and I will never use.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #100

Point 100.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

Most longer-term Mangawhai residents have found the two collections system cumbersome and unnecessary. Northland waste was providing excellent service and the Kaipara blue bag people were imposed on the community with no consultation whatsoever. The price increased.

As many ratepayers are not resident they will be subsidizing the residents and obviously, Mangawhai will be subsidizing the rest of Kaipara. Full-time permanent residents at Mangawhai tend to be older and are well-practised at recycling. We would put out one bag per month.

Leaving bins out for days at a time is problematic. Weekenders and holidaymakers will often have bags out well before a collection. Unbagged plastic bottles risk blowing all over the place. Empty bins lying on the edge of the road for weeks will become a traffic hazard.

The council should explore the possibility of a coin in the slot waste bins that take rubbish bags. I see them at various marinas. That way rubbish is not left curbside for the gulls to attack. A free recycling centre where residents deliver and sort their recycles would be best.

What sort of processing is envisaged after collection? What are the costs of this? What plans have been made?

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Mangawhai likes tank water.

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

Any further comments?

Irrelevant to Mangawhai. If there is a cost then those who benefit should pay.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Happy to spend more but where is the plan? Your options in the documentation contain nothing useful or concrete.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Dargaville is no longer relevant to the future of Kaipara. This is just empire building.

No rates money has rebuilt Managwhai local halls and the council uses them for meetings. How can you justify the expense?

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

See above.

Mangawhai's community hubs have been paid for by the community. How about Dargaville gets its act together to pay for what it needs. It takes fundraising and volunteer tradesmen.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

Any further comments?

Would be best to lease offices until a clearer solution as to where the administrative centre of the Kaipara should be located.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

You make it sound like the council has had something to do with the current Mangawhai library.

The resources, particularly IT and databases and archived collections for a modern library are beyond the reach of a small council. The current Dargaville library has none of the resources available to library users that would be available in Whangarei or Wellsford. Serious library users at Mangawhai hold membership cards for other libraries. How do you overcome that? it is not a matter of a physical building.

If this should go ahead then it is important that there is no particular charge against the Mangawhai community. Dargaville library has never been a targetted rate and because of its location never been available to Mangawhai residents.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

Any further comments?

Central will be a very unpopular setting, it has lost any community spaces and focus in its recent plan.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Such past Northland growth and business initiatives have generally been a waste of time.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Sure so long as they are happy to pay for it.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

The biggest issue facing Kaipara is inequitable rates. Mangawhai residents are paying rates based on land values so those who happen to have a sea view are paying very big rates and because they live in the older sections of the community they have very few services. No footpaths, no stormwater detention, overhead power etc.

It is time for a larger standard general rate across the whole district. There is no justification for enormous variation in the context of no services.

It is clear that the Council has a very limited understanding of its future wastewater needs or how they might be met at Mangawhai. It is also clear that the Council has no idea where water for a reticulated scheme might come from.

Roading is the biggest expense in the district. Mangawhai subsidizes the district in this regard, we use Auckland and Whangarei roads NOT Kaipara roads. Rates revenue expended on roads should be targetted to the areas it is drawn from.

Submission #201

Point 201.1

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Any further comments?

Staff note: attachment talks to Bridge club and Civic Precinct.

Submission on KDC Long Term Plan 2021 - 2031

By: Dargaville Bridge Club Incorporated

Secretary: James Nyssen

Phone: 021 131 5912

Email: dargavillebridge@gmail.com

Date: 31 March 2021

Thank you for the chance to submit on the KDC's Long Term Plan for 2021 – 2031. The Dargaville Bridge Club does not have any specific 'Yes' or 'No' answers to provide on the Key Decision points in the Consultation document. However, we note that as part of Key Decision 5a, the KDC would like to develop a form of Civic Precinct in Dargaville. And that it is looking to set up a community trust to develop that Precinct.

If the Council does establish such a trust and / or develop a Civic Precinct, the Dargaville Bridge Club would like the Council to consider please:

- The need to ensure that the Dargaville Bridge Club, and other similar groups, are provided for (either as users of the new Precinct area, or elsewhere)
- The desirability of including a representative from the Bridge Club on any trust (or similar body) which is formed.

Our reasons include:

- The population of Kaipara is expected to continue aging rapidly over the next 30 years. The over 65year old group is expected to pretty much double in size, while other age groups either remain steady, or only slightly increase (see pg 17 of the Activity Management Overview in the Strategic Activity Management Plan)
- Many older people play bridge and it is an extremely important form of social connection for them, and a great activity in supporting mental acuity. People can play bridge well into their 90s, and our Club has several members in that age group and many in their 80s
- Currently the Dargaville Bridge Club has 45 – 50 active members and it has been growing year by year with around 10 people taking lessons at the moment. Given the demographics of the area, we expect to continue to grow

- In addition to our own membership, the Club belongs to the NZ Bridge Federation, and hosts a number of tournaments during the year with people coming to play from Whangarei, Auckland, Kerikeri and further afield
- Bridge is played competitively by tens of millions of people around the world. And the World Bridge Federation is recognised by the International Olympic Committee. We would like the Council to give as much consideration to providing for bridge, as they do to providing for other more physical sports such as rugby, tennis and netball.

Thank you very much for your consideration



James Nyssen, Secretary, Dargaville Bridge Club Incorporated

Submission #93

Point 93.1

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Any further comments?

I am writing on behalf of the Dargaville Community Cinema Charitable Trust.

We would like to thank Council for your understanding and support of the cinema during the last year where all cinemas have been impacted severely by COVID-19 and its flow on effects.

The Long Term Plan describes options for the Town Hall complex. The Trust recognise the need to address the issues of the building and believe that doing nothing is not an option.

This will have impacts on the cinema and its operation, both in the short and longer terms.

What is clear is that the longer-term option of entry through the Municipal Chambers would enable the creation of a truly outstanding facility for our community. This would require significant investment.

In the short-term work to demolish parts of the existing building would impact the cinema operation. It may not be possible to operate viably while work is undertaken.

We would like the opportunity to outline and discuss the implications of plans for the Town Hall on the cinema. Therefore, we wish to be heard in support of this submission.

Yours faithfully,

Karen Jones

Chair

dazkaz@xtra.co.nz

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note: submission letter attached



The Chief Executive

Kaipara District Council

Dargaville

Dear Ms Miller

Re Submission to the Council Long Term Plan

I am writing on behalf of the Dargaville Community Cinema Charitable Trust.

We would like to thank Council for your understanding and support of the cinema during the last year where all cinemas have been impacted severely by COVID-19 and its flow on effects.

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In the short-term work to demolish parts of the existing building would impact the cinema operation. It may not be possible to operate viably while work is undertaken.

We would like the opportunity to outline and discuss the implications of plans for the Town Hall on the cinema. Therefore, we wish to be heard in support of this submission.

Yours faithfully,

Karen Jones

Chair

dazkaz@xtra.co.nz

Submission #61

Point 61.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Interested in crates or bins with lids (to prevent wind from scattering recycling far and wide), and support a move to more capacity for recycling.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Our climate change response needs to be brave. Fear of annoying rate payers is not reason for avoiding the response that is required. A more dedicated response will result in much more resilient communities in the future.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

This is a much needed resource in Mangawhai with our growing population.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

Any further comments?

Would love to see a community hub such as a library stay in the village, an area already used heavily by community with proximity to school/kindys/Community services at Te Whai Trust.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

The submission process for this consultation is incredibly difficult. I tried several times to create a profile, it just wouldn't. So I had to find an opportunity to fill this out from beginning to end in one sitting. Also flicking between the document and this portal to answer is so tedious. A new system needs to be adapted, and you would certainly benefit from doing more of your consultation on social media, where people are easily able to share views. This system is not encouraging people to submit.

Submission #60

Point 60.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

The proposal would add costs for our Household.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

Any further comments?

It doesnt make sense to Demolish a perfectly useable building that could realise cash for Council if sold.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Mangawhai needs a new library

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #243

Point 243.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note: Attachment is Submission

**Submission on KDC Long Term Plan
John Dickie
15 Mangawhai Heads Road
31 March 2021**

Context

Submitting as:

- Joint owner (with wife) of property at address as above since approx. 2003.
- Resident at property since that time when in New Zealand (in earlier years often worked overseas)
- Frequent submitter on KDC proposals over last 15+ years
- Active in community on several volunteer activities.

I wish to be heard at any public hearings.

Clarification

By submitting this document on 01 April 2021 I am not by inference acknowledging the legality of the LTP process currently being conducted by KDC.

This arises in part because of:

- The fact that on 31 March 2021 a Motion was moved by Cr Larsen, and passed by elected Council that *"the KDC chief executive to brief the elected members on the capacity and debt of the MCWWS and to clarify matters raised in the Kaipara Concerns column dated 19 March 2021 and Mangawhai Matters column in Mangawhai Focus dated 22 March 2021 regarding the MCWWS capacity and debt"*. Should this briefing identify that information presented to ratepayers in the Draft LTP and supporting documentation is materially incorrect, ratepayers should have the ability to present further submissions based on a revised Draft LTP.
- I have serious doubts about the apparent discrepancy between statements made (repeatedly, and in writing) by Council staff as recent as February 2021 that the MCWWS has capacity (in terms of treatment and disposal) for several years of further development at Mangawhai, including of Mangawhai Central, yet the Draft LTP indicates a requirement for earlier capital work expenditure to enable expansion of capacity.

Nevertheless I am making this formal submission to have legal standing in the process should it be determined that the currently advertised dates for the process are legal.

Overall Impression

The documentation

I am unsure what the amount of extremely voluminous documentation is meant to do. Is it:

- to confuse the reader? If Councillors are really doing their job, I would expect them to have read in detail the more than 1000 pages and be fully aware of the misleading and inconsistent statements.
- to direct the ratepayer to only look at the summary information and steer her / him towards an answer that KDC staff have already decided? Possibly, but for better or worse, I have a long professional history of looking behind the spin.
- to impress "whoever" that a comprehensive assessment has been done?
 - In my opinion, it just highlights the incompetency of Council (certainly officers, unsure just how much influence by Mayor and Councillors) and the wastage of ratepayer's monies.
 - I certainly feel that some of the more important aspects of the Long Term Plan are missing; notably how can costs to the community and to ratepayers be reduced rather than increased.

Consultation

KDC prides itself on consultation and will probably “showcase” how the LTP is yet another example of such.

Again as a professional who has often worked in consultation, I consider past and even the current specific (LTP) approach to consultation is flawed. For examples:

- Often KDC puts out a consultation question / survey without identifying options (or gives “straw” options) and / or without identifying proper implications of the options.
- Much of the consultation is focussed on “feel good” statements (e.g. “sustainable”) without detail or a dispassionate assessment of the implications and then proceeds from there.
 - One local example is some years ago there was a very general question about traffic lights, most in community said no. Then when actual examples of proposed works came up the statement is made “The community does not want traffic lights so we did not consider then further”.
 - Another more recent example is in relation to stormwater management, treatment via sediment ponds and / or vegetated swales. Yes (again having first worked in this field about 45 years ago) I do say “Yes, it does work but look at the real technical requirements”. LARGE areas are required for effective treatment.
- There are notable examples where KDC has sought consultation, yet effectively ignored the inputs from the public at the meetings / hearings etc.
 - Recently Wood Street modifications were done after several consultation meetings in late 2020 where business owners, I (and I think others) clearly stated that some of the proposals would just not work. Council proceeded along lines very similar to what Council and its consultants had first proposed, and within a couple of weeks of implementation changes had to be made to effectively align with what the community had stated needed to be done.
 - I realise it is historical, but as Ecocare was being consented I made detailed submissions based on my experience. KDC, consultants and contractors effectively told me I did not know what I was talking about; within a very few years the majority of my predictions / concerns were realised. I think even today’s Councillors would be aware of the burden that KDC is still trying to free itself from.

I submit that as part of the LTP process KDC improves the capability of the organisation to undertake reliable and professionally competent public consultation.

Reliable information on which to make a submission

Given the voluminous information provided on the KDC website page dedicated to the Draft LTP, and that there are inconsistencies therein, I believe it makes it difficult to make a reasoned submission.

Additionally, as noted previously the costing and capacity of the MCWWS and the timing and costing of potential upgrades to the system give rise as to reliability of information as at the closing time for public submissions.

Cost estimations

This could be considered a sub-set of reliability of information, but is specifically drawn out to highlight that KDC has an unfortunate history of grossly underestimating costs, “approving projects” and then accepting gross cost overruns.

I submit that should the cost of any “proposals” / “items” rise more than 20% above costs as identified in the Draft LTP those items be set aside for implementation until the next LTP.

Staffing, consultant and associated costs

As far as I can determine, there are only very broad figures in the Draft LTP given for this item of expenditure. However,

- This is a significant figure.
- I do not believe there is any justification given for the amount of expenditure.
- Frankly, I do not believe that the community gets good value for monies spent on this item. How many consultant reports have been done in the last decade related to the status and upgrading of the MCWWS, the reports apparently unavailable to the Councillors and general community? What were the cost of these and were good outcomes achieved? I maintain (again from decades of senior professional experience) that (perhaps in part because of the poor oversight by Council staff) many of the reports were "not worth the paper they are written on" - or the digital equivalent.
- What was the direct and indirect cost to KDC of the almost 700 page Transport Alliance report provided in the supporting documentation for the Draft LTP? I would suggest 100's of thousands of dollars (or even more); is this value for money?
- What consultant costs have been associated with much of the public consultation, often to "out of District" individuals who have little to no idea of Kaipara and who present costly proposals (and lots of fancy ideas and drawings) that do not necessarily align with the Kaipara community's needs.
- "Council" seems to believe "just put a figure in for staffing cost, certainly apply an escalation figure, add some fat" and that is what the ratepayers have to cough up.

I submit that rather than accepting the staffing, consultant and associated costs as identified in the Draft LTP the overall figure for this should be reduced by 10% for each of the next 5 years.

Specific Issues

I will address some of the main issues / questions raised in the Draft LTP Discussion document, and then progress to some general comments of the overall documentation and proposals.

Water Supply at Mangawhai

"The development of Mangawhai Central provides an opportunity to create a reticulated system with water storage. Mangawhai Central at a recent Plan Change 78 hearing have said they will look to provide a reticulated system for the proposed development area having been given rights to water from two streams."

I submit that Council should in no way at all be associated with the construction, operation or maintenance of any reticulated or centralised water supply for the Mangawhai Central development. There are too many risks for the Council and ratepayers.

Mangawhai MCWWS

As noted above, there is considerable inconsistency in KDC provided documentation and even at the date of writing this Council resolved that clarification is required. I reserve the right to bring up aspects other than I submit on below given the current uncertainty.

I submit that while I am in general "agreement in principle" for medium to long term disposal of treated sewage effluent to the golf course there are currently too many unanswered issues (few if any raised in the Draft LTP) to commit capital expenditure for this at this stage. By Council's own "evidence" no such additional disposal capacity" is required for many years, though some technical trials may be desirable in 2-3 years from now. I further submit in relation to capital expenditure (beyond the currently "approved" balancing tank") for upgrading of the treatment plant I have serious concerns about the cost estimations. I further submit that from my informal knowledge there may well be substantial deficiencies

in the originally installed reticulation scheme and that these should be competently investigated, costs of rectification identified and the community advised. I further submit that the development contribution for connection to the MCWWS be re-assessed should it be determined that additional capital works be required for disposal and or treatment within the next 5 years so that no financial burden is placed on existing "connected" ratepayers, or the general ratepayers of the District. I further specifically submit the listed "unit of demand" (if this term is even legitimate, refer earlier Ecocare saga) for retirement units should be set at a rate higher than 0.4. I further specifically submit that wherever there is to be a development agreement between Council and a developer for any reduction in MCWWS "development contributions" that such agreement be made publicly available, discussed during general Council business and be approved by full Council.

There is a general comment somewhere in source documentation about monitoring of effluent pH presumably as an indicator of treatment performance. To be polite, I find this very strange and query its technical validity.

Rate increase

The "rates calculator" available on Council website indicates and overall increase of some 10% for me. I have not checked other properties but this increase is certainly above the stated 3.37% (and how misleading to state some properties MAY pay less, if there is an "average" and some will be below, others MUST be above). In line with my statement above regarding Council efficiency and wastage I believe there could be significant savings made.

I submit that Council should ensure that NO ratepayer has an increase of more than 2% per year over the next 3 years. We at Mangawhai have had enough of ever increasing rates.

Population forecasts

"Interesting" as KDC is now admitting what was well known but not acknowledged when representation was last brought up. When representation next arises, there should be acknowledgement that Mangawhai (eastern area) is both largest and fastest growing, and rather than Mangawhai being on 10% "over" and western wards being 10% "under", representation should be reversed to acknowledge that growth will continue to be faster in Mangawhai than elsewhere in the District.

Recycling / Waste Minimisation

I consider the documentation related to this has "lofty" goals but really does not fully address the issue. Any proper "waste minimisation" programme should be based on, in decreasing order, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. The KDC "strategy seems to only focus on the least important, Recycle. Furthermore I contend:

- The current user-pays nature of the KDC refuse collection service encourages waste minimisation, though I do accept that for some households costs of bags does not seem to matter with multiple bags of non-compacted general waste and "recycling" waste are put out whenever the house / bach is occupied .
- My personal example is that I collect / store what recyclable waste our household of 2 generates, and about once per month we take this to Whangarei for "no cost" recycling. Food scraps mostly get composted. We need a collection bag for general waste about once every 3-4 weeks.
- If "bins" are provided and householders have to pay a set fee, there is an incentive to put as much as possible into the bins each week.
- The bins are open and thus subject to disturbance by birds, dogs, wind etc, especially (if as I suspect would be the case) items are not cleaned out before being deposited.

- What is the environmental cost of bins? I suspect that the weight of one bin would equate to many tens if not hundreds of the yellow “recycling bags”. [A plastic shopping bag weighs about 5 gram; i.e 200 to the kg. A plastic 30L cube bin (one I have around home) weighs almost 2 kg; thus 2 bins equates to some 500-800 bags; about 5-10 years of use of bags].
- What happens to bins left out for many days – as likely to be inevitable given the number of “bach owners / users”.
- What is the environmental cost (petrol as a minimum) of KDC’s suggested “take to the local (Hakaru for Mangawhai) recycling centre” if one’s bins are overflowing? The alternative of using yellow bags for “excess” seems to defeat the whole purpose.
- What actually happens to the collected yellow bags at present. I have been told (admittedly hearsay) that they are just disposed of to landfill along with the blue bags. Would this happen to the bin collected “recycling materials” if there is no or limited market for same?

I therefore submit that I oppose KDC’s suggested proposal for compulsory recycling bins.

In relation to waste management I make the following comments:

- Mention is made of the solar powered compacting bins. I and others have queried between ourselves the operation of at least one at Mangawhai Heads shops that sits in a completely shaded area under cover of a roof. Are these just “feel good” and what is the environmental cost of these, let alone the financial cost for procurement, operation and eventual maintenance and / or replacement?
- Why not start to encourage waste minimisation by the stopping of junk mail?
- “Elsewhere” (other than the discussion document) there is mention of:
 - the buildings at Hakaru being owned by the Contractor. I query this as I recall (perhaps incorrectly) that the buildings (or at least some of them) have been there for many years.
 - KDC considering its own ?? resorting / recycling unit with an incinerator. I caution about an incinerator before there is a proper financial and risk assessment done for this, including feed quality and quantity and how this changes through the year.
 - “strange things” in the source document which appear to have “cut and pasted” out of a previous LTP with no updating to reflect that we are dealing with a current Draft LTP. For example: “Council is currently undergoing this process with a Waste Assessment completed in 2016 and the 2017 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan out for Public Consultation, it is expected this will be adopted in Sept 2017”.
- Differential costs between Mangawhai and Dargaville for both bags and disposal to Transfer stations. Why?

Equalising water supply and wastewater rates

- “Te Kopuru pays for the entire capital and operational costs of their scheme, which was a historical decision made in the Long Term Plan 2012-2022. This will not be an option in future.” Why is not an option? If it because it “was a historical decision” does this mean that any historical decision cannot be reversed? If so, it means all decisions related to equalising water and wastewater rates would not be possible, since the status quo is based on historical decisions.
- Water supply does not affect me so I will not comment.
- Sewerage does affect me.
 - I submit that in principle I support this equalisation of rates across the various schemes..*
 - However I seek clarification of “extra pans”. This has been debated at length through the history of Ecocare. If as occurs in our household there is more than one pan, yet only two people here for the vast majority of time, we do not place any extra burden on the wastewater system. I see no justifiable reason why there should be “extra pan

charges”; in fact there appear to be baches with perhaps only one toilet / bathroom that during peak time (and therefore loading the wastewater reticulation and treatment / disposal facilities) there can be 10+ occupants.

Climate change

I suggest that Council work through NRC (or other) to establish for Mangawhai

- a “proper” weather station (the privately owned one is quite good, but its records are incomplete and its future continuation is dependent on the owner)
- a tide gauge preferably at a place such as the Causeway (and / or lower in the Estuary).

I have been involved in Resource Consent applications (and in fact recently for PP78) where the lack of local long term certified information hinders effective decision making.

In relation to the specific proposal:

I submit that KDC should adopt the “minimum” approach as the expertise should come from competent authorities / agencies and be nationally funded.

Dargaville Civic Precinct (and other land)

I have no specific comments on such other than if costs are to be incurred they should be absolutely fixed at no more than 5% above the estimates given in the Draft LTP. Any additional costs above this should be recovered from staffing cost budgets.

I do note the following statement from the source documents ““In certain circumstances Council will decide to sell land that has been deemed surplus to requirements. The funds raised from such sales can be used to acquire other land or develop facilities to support meeting the goals of the Council.”

I submit that for the next 3 years at least, ALL and ANY sale of significant Council assets such as land and / or buildings be addressed by full Council and if approved be directed to reduction in debt.

Mangawhai Library

I support in terms of equity that there be Council-funded library services at Mangawhai.

I submit that the new library be established on current Council owned land such as at the existing site or in “Mangawhai Park” in close proximity to the Museum.

I further submit that it should NOT be placed at Mangawhai Central.

Regional Economic Development CCO

I do NOT support any use of ratepayers funds to invest (is this a wise term?) in Northland Inc and the Growth Reserve Fund.

What does it mean for you and your rates?

I find this table interesting when compared with the rates calculator on the KDC website.

The table suggests that our property should have reduced rates (based on land value) whereas the Website calculator indicates an approx 8-10% increase in rates.

ADDITIONAL – found in Source documents

- Allowance is made for a Mountain Bike Track at Browns Road. I query the “urgency” / timing and expenditure for this and what assessment has been made of numbers of beneficiaries / users compared with other items on the wish list.

- Transport. “In particular, the recent recognition that dust is a health hazard to residents has elevated the needs for dust control on freight routes.” Yet at a recent hearing a Councillor stated in effect that because NZTA does not agree that road dust is a Health Hazard KDC would not wish to prioritise works based the health hazard of road generated dust. Yet even a quick literature review indicates that road dust is a health hazard, including by the NRC – apart from the very well recognised nuisance effects.

I therefore submit that KDC “follow the science”.

Signed electronically

John Dickie
0920 01 April 2021.

Submission #159

Point 159.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

It's scandalous that at a time when we should be more proactive towards keeping as much out of the landfill and the protection of our environment that yellow plastic bags are still being used for the collection of recyclables.

Submission #92

Point 92.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

If no charge, use crates, otherwise maintain status quo

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #94

Point 94.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I am putting in my submission in regards to the SPRING ST WASTE WATER EXTENSION and am in favour of option 1 in which the project be entirely funded through the general rates.

I believe that this issue has come about through wrong decisions being made by the council and for this reason the costs should not be burdened by the residents of Sunny Nook.

Please find attached previous correspondence dating back to 1977 where a consulting public health engineer found the groundwater levels were too high and the soils have insufficient permeability for accepting septic tank effluent. Forward to 2008 and consents were given to build yet nothing had changed and of course problems arose.

I am putting in my submission in regards to the **SPRING ST WASTE WATER EXTENSION** and am in favour of option 1 in which the project be entirely funded through the general rates.

I believe that this issue has come about through wrong decisions being made by the council and for this reason the costs should not be burdened by the residents of Sunny Nook.

Please find attached previous correspondence dating back to 1977 where a consulting public health engineer found the groundwater levels were too high and the soils have insufficient permeability for accepting septic tank effluent. Forward to 2008 and consents were given to build yet nothing had changed and of course problems arose.

Regards
Marie Dropulich

15 March 2008

The Mayor
Kaipara District Council
DARGAVILLE

Dear Sir,

We the undersigned residents of Sunny Nook Aoroa ,wish to draw your attention to our objection to the granting of building permits in our area.

Two houses have recently been erected on Lots 11 & 12 Empire Street, and we understand the possibility of more in the future. The first house was placed on the section before consents were sought. Mrs Dropulich would like to state that she felt very pressured to sign as progress was held up without her consent and the house was already there. It was her understanding that the consent was just for this first house. Her consent should not be taken as consent for the sections on Spring Street and she would like it confirmed that it does not apply to these sections. Consents were not sought from the residents of Spring St. Why?

In 1976 the Town & Country Planning Appeal Board sat in Dargaville and halted all further building in this area. Enclosed copy of documents. We were of the understanding that this Appeal Board decision still stood. Can you clarify when this decision was changed? Have these dwellings been erected illegally?

Some building in the area might be acceptable to the residents if it is of a reasonable standard and not crammed together.

In the area along Pouto Road, between Spring St & Empire St DP11653 there are 7 Lots and in this area there are 3 houses. To suggest there could be 7 houses just because it is in 7 sections would be unthinkable just from the sewerage point. We would like to be assured that if any further building in this area were permitted it would require a high standard of sewerage system.

Could you please give this your attention and we would be happy to meet with you at a suitable date.

Your faithfully

M Dropulich.

K Dropulich

D Dropulich.

S Cathro

L Cathro

B White

B Going

The Residents

P O Box 68

Dargaville

24-HOUR TOWING SERVICE

Panel Beaters
BRYANT and CONDON
Accident Repairs
Underbody Rust Prevention
Phone 8443; after hours 8443, 8640

EVENING DAILY PUBLISHED IN DARGAVILLE — GATEWAY TO

Weather Forecast

MAINLY FINE

The North

TELEPHONE 8209 (3 lines)

FRIDAY, FEB 18 1977

DISTRICT SCHEME HALTS HOME BUILDING PLAN IN AOROA AREA

An appeal by Mr W. E. Burgess and others against the Hobson County Council's decision to allow two dwellings to be erected at Aoroa has been upheld by the No. 1 Town and Country Planning Appeal Board.

The application to build the dwellings was made by Mr and Mrs K. J. Morris. They planned to build the dwelling on two of the six small lots they own in a rural zone at Aoroa.

Some 26 quarter-acre and half-acre lots in the Aoroa area had been subdivided by 1921, and now there are 32 small lots, all on the river flat. Nine of them have houses on them.

PURPOSE OF SCHEME

In its decision, the Appeal Board says the Hobson County Council has a district scheme in which all the land at Aoroa is zoned Rural B, the purpose of which is to protect land of high value for the production of food, and to promote compact and economic growth on land zoned and serviced for urban use.

The zone is established for an appropriate distance around Dargaville and Te Kopuru.

In that zone residential accommodation is permitted as of right if accessory to a predominant use; residential accommodation not accessory to a predominant use is a conditional use.

The Hobson County Council gave its consent to Mr and Mrs Morris' application to build two dwellings in September last year, and the objectors, who are residents of Aoroa, took the appeal to the

board seeking cancellation of the council's consent.

BOARD'S REASONS

In allowing the appeal the Appeal Board in its decision gives the following reasons:

"Aoroa has no public water supply or any public sewerage system. It is only a few feet above high-tide level. The evidence satisfies us that the disposal of effluent from the septic tanks of the existing houses is not entirely satisfactory; and that to permit more houses to be built there without a public sewerage system would only compound the existing problem.

"On this question we accept the evidence of a consulting public health engineer, whose conclusions were:

"That the groundwater levels are too high and the soils of the site do not possess sufficient permeability for accepting septic tank effluent, and that any use of septic tanks and sub-surface soakage systems on the properties will contribute in the short term to the deterioration of the quality of the underground water environment and will generally detract from the environmental health standards of the area."

NOT JUSTIFIED

The board's decision continues:

"The subdivision and development which has already occurred at Aoroa is of the sporadic urban kind, which if proposed today Section 2B (c) would require us to prevent. The subdivision was effected many years ago and some houses are already there."

But, because a subdivision already exists, does not necessarily justify the construction of dwelling-houses on the several lots still not built upon, particularly when the

district scheme indicates to the contrary (as in this case).

NO URBAN SERVICES

The proposal is contrary to the purpose of the Rural B zone to promote compact and economic growth on land zoned and serviced for urban uses.

Aoroa has no urban services and the internal road is barely formed.

There is serviced land within the borough, only a short distance away.

It may be that Aoroa will, in due course, be provided with urban services; but until it is, no development should be permitted there which could just as well occur in Dargaville.

Those who decide to live in the dwelling-houses proposed by the applicant could just as well live in Dargaville.

"For the foregoing reasons the appeal is allowed. The decision appealed against is cancelled and consent to the application is refused," says the board.

To Discuss 'Tea Towel' Print Of Maori King

AUCKLAND: The manufacturers of "tea towels" bearing a print of Maori King Tawhiao's head are to meet the king's descendants to discuss the "unexpected misunderstanding" that has arisen.

The king's family say they have been insulted by the reproduction, and claim the dignity of the King movement has been destroyed.

Mr R. J. Latimer, managing

QUEEN SETS SAIL FOR N.Z. TODAY

SUVA: The Queen sails for New Zealand today for the second stage of her jubilee tour of the Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Australia and Papua New Guinea, after a

Details Of Now Broad

Submission #76

Point 76.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

My wife and I are owners of a property within Tern Point, Mangawhai and have been for over 20 years. In that time Council has allowed further subdivision, with the result that there are many more properties paying rates than originally conceived, which use the unsealed 900 metre long Raymond Bull Road. With the Council's limited commitment to road sealing and introduction of its funding policy in 2018, the threshold for community-funded road sealing projects was set at 75%. Council itself noted that may be too high, and that has proven to be the case. Increasing numbers of property owners make it increasingly difficult to gain a suitable level of acceptance.

We support a more appropriate threshold level for community-funding being two thirds (67%).

Submission #106

Point 106.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I wish to make a submission regarding the policy to seal roads in Kaipara District. We have tried to participate 3 times to have Raymond Bull Rd sealed.

Each time the affected parties have come very near the 75% threshold for this to become a targeted rate.

From my investigation I have learnt that since the policy has been in place, there have been no groups that have reached that threshold. This clearly shows that the level is too high and is ineffective.

I would like to suggest a 65% threshold which is a clear majority and would result in more road sealing at users expense.

This would clearly benefit Kaipara District Council's objective, and have many benefits for those affected by unsealed roads..

Submission #55

Point 55.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Crates or we would prefer wheelie bins so it fits everything, paper doesn't blow down the street and they are easier to transport up the drive.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

Submission #219

Point 219.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #2

Point 2.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Having been on the committee of Mangawhai Football Club, I believe that KDC should provide proper sporting facilities for all of the sports teams in Mangawhai. This includes Mangawhai Football Club, Mangawhai United Soccer Club, Mangawhai Netball Club, Kaipara Tag, and the potential Mangawhai Cricket Club. For MFC, we have 190+ members with the vast majority children who live in and around Mangawhai. MFC plays at Mangawhai Domain.

Whilst the Mangawhai Domain Society has done a good job in the past, I believe that the re-election of executive members each year gives an unstable governance for this vital community asset (Mangawhai Domain) where the quality of the management may vary dramatically from one year to the next. This is no criticism of those who have stood in the past, yet the governance structure provides high management risk. This management risk is compounded by the fact that running one facility in isolation must be inefficient compared to the management of a range of parks, sports fields and open spaces both from a daily management perspective, but also from a capital expenditure and asset management perspective also.

I understand the sensitivity associated with any Council involvement with the Mangawhai Domain, but I believe that council needs to 'grasp the nettle' and provide a central, properly managed and maintained sports facilities in Mangawhai.

Submission #238

Point 238.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note: Attachment is submission

SUBMISSION

TELEPHONE 0800 327 646 | WEBSITE WWW.FEDFARM.ORG.NZ



To: KAIPARA DISTRICT COUNCIL

On the: KAIPARA DISTRICT COUNCIL'S LONG TERM PLAN 2021 / 2031

Date: 1 April 2021

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SUBMISSION TO KAIPARA DISTRICT COUNCIL

ON: KAIPARA DISTRICT COUNCIL'S LONG TERM PLAN 2021

Federated Farmers of New Zealand ("Federated Farmers" or "the Federation") thanks the Kaipara District Council for the opportunity to comment on its: Long-Term Plan 2021 ("the Plan").

General Comments

The purpose of councils is stated in the relevant local government legislation as being both "to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities" and "to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future". Prior to a change in 2019, the latter purpose had been stated as being "to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses". Despite the changes, Federated Farmers continues to see the emphasis of these "purpose" provisions as being firmly on councils undertaking whatever activities they undertake efficiently, at low cost and in a fiscally prudent manner, and focussing on core services such as roading, which are the basics of local government.

Federated Farmers is generally supportive of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act 2014, which makes it clear that the purpose of the LTP consultation document and the associated consultation process is to provide an effective basis for public participation in local authority decision-making processes relating to the content of a long-term plan, including by providing a fair representation of the matters that are proposed for inclusion in the plan and identifying and explaining significant and other important issues and choices facing the local authority, along with the consequences of those choices. It would seem that there is a requirement for a local authority to consult only in regard to issues that it determines should be included, having had regard to its significance and engagement policy and the importance of matters to the district and its communities, including significant changes that are proposed to the way the local authority funds its operating and capital expenditure requirements, including changes to the rating system.

Federated Farmers recognises the challenges facing the Council that have been created by Covid-19, in particular the Council's recognition that many individuals and businesses in the Kaipara community have been affected by COVID-19. Nevertheless, it is considered that now is not the time for the Council to slow down its response to the issues it faces, such as growth and aging infrastructure. Now is the time for the Council to play its part and lead the way in the District's economic recovery by stimulating construction and jobs and maintaining and improving infrastructure and community assets. Federated Farmers recognises the part the Plan plays in meeting those challenges. In general terms Federated Farmers considers that the Plan adequately sets out the process by which Council plans its activities in Kaipara, and the process by which it makes decisions relating to the funding of those activities.

However, Federated Farmers is disappointed with some aspects of the Plan. As regards the Council's income, it continues to be a matter of regret that the Council has not made more of the opportunity to develop a rating system which: is fair and equitable to all sectors of the community; which properly allocates the cost of council-provided services to those that use

those services; and which ensures that all those in the District pay their contribution towards the costs of running the District. The high cost of rates on farmland is a major issue for Federated Farmers members all around the country, with property value rates often amongst the highest overheads for a farm business.

For example, the differential system that the Council utilises as regards its General Rate disadvantages the owners of farmland. Whereas differential systems are usually used to recognise that the owners of farmland have less access to general council services than others, so are set at less than 100%, rather than being set at greater than 100%, there is a very large differential of 155% in the case of the Kaipara General Rate. In addition, and in this same vein, Federated Farmers considers that insufficient use is made of the ability Council has to charge for its services on a per property basis, by way of targeted rates.

Further, Federated Farmers prefers a funding system whereby the use made by each sector of the community for each of the Council's services is established, and sheeted home to that sector of the community. For example, farmers have full access to the Council's roading network, but generally poor access to facilities such as swimming pools and passenger transport, and they receive no benefit at all from such things as stormwater services.

As regards rating, generally Federated Farmers supports the following principles:

- the use of modifiers such as differentials, to reduce the high general rates on farms;
- the use of the UAGC and Targeted Rates; they are generally fairer for farms than is property value;
- transparent processes, and a robust LTP consultation document that shows who pays for what;
- the funding of expenditure on big new projects being transparent, particularly when they are based on property value rates;
- the promotion of tourism or other businesses not being funded from rates on farm businesses: Farmers pay for their own industry promotion.

With respect to the proposed general rate increase of 3.37%, Federated Farmers considers that, in general terms, rate increases should be kept in line with inflation. While on the one hand the increase represents a rate rise that is considerably more than the annual rate of inflation (1.4% in the December 2020 quarter) and the Local Government Cost Index (forecast at 2.2% for the 2020 / 2021 year), nevertheless, as will be apparent from Federated Farmers' responses in the Submission Form, Federated Farmers does support the increase in rates of 3.37% which, although it is well in excess of the rate of inflation, reflects the challenges to Council created by Covid-19.

But Federated Farmers does want the Council to focus more on the basics of local government, the core services, in particular transport. We continue to be concerned about the state of Kaipara's rural roads and the quality of some rural road sealing and repairs, and we continue to be concerned at how much is being spent on the nice to haves, such as the Dargaville Civic Precinct, compared to spending on the basics such as rural roads. We want to be sure that Kaipara's rural areas are getting their fair share of the basics of Council's expenditure, in particular a fair share of the Council's capital spending programs.

Nonetheless, in addition to the matters about which the Council is seeking feedback, Federated Farmers takes the opportunity to comment, in the Specific Comments section below, on some more general aspects of the Plan, with some comment also being provided on other matters that are discussed in the Plan.

On a positive note, Federated Farmers notes that the Council's approach to many of its functions is inclusive and co-operative. Federated Farmers supports Council adopting a "partnership" approach in the performance of its functions. Federated Farmers is pleased to be able to participate in forums such as the Rural Advisory Panel.

Specific Comments

Climate Change

Introduction

This section of the submission expands on the brief response provided to the Council's consultation on climate change, in the Submission Form section of Federated Farmers' overall submission.

Federated Farmers generally supports the Council responding to climate change. Federated Farmers also considers it important that Council recognise that Kaipara's farmers and growers will be contributing through their rates bills to the Council's climate change response, as well as funding the changes that central government will require to their own production systems, themselves.

Federated Farmers and its farming members take climate change very seriously and are keenly aware of the need to meet the challenges posed by the issue, including by mitigating the impacts of primary production on New Zealand's emissions profile. For farmers, this involves balancing a fundamental requirement for food and fibre production, a requirement to reduce the warming from our emissions and the need to prepare for the potential future impacts caused by a more variable and changing climate.

Food production is, however, also an essential process that cannot be sacrificed. For those products it produces, New Zealand is comparatively a low emission producer, with the country's farmers nevertheless confident that they can continue to improve production systems if given the chance.

Federated Farmers supports New Zealand playing its part in addressing climate change by pursuing action consistent with the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement, including recognising the fundamental priority of food production. New Zealand farmers are world leaders in the highly efficient production of safe, protein-dense, and low-emissions food. Per kilogram of product, New Zealand sheep meat is twice as emissions efficient as the global average, our dairy milk is over three times as emissions efficient, and Kiwi beef is over four times as emissions efficient.

Demand for New Zealand livestock-based products (such as red meat and dairy milk) is strong and has remained so throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. Any reduction in New Zealand food production will be replaced by production in other countries, which is often subsidised and results in higher emissions per unit of output. The concept of "emissions leakage" (or "carbon leakage") from New Zealand needs to be avoided, as it will result in increased global greenhouse gas emissions, decreased global food security, and decreased economic growth in New Zealand.

Federated Farmers considers that, when taking action to mitigate emissions in New Zealand, it is important to recognise not only the need for global food production and

the impressive emissions efficiency of New Zealand products, but also the fundamental difference between:

- Short-lived biological emissions, which involve the short-term recycling of carbon between various states (such as those produced from growing plants and livestock) and,
- Long-lived fossil emissions, which involve the effectively permanent conversion of solid and liquid forms of carbon (such as coal and oil) into atmospheric carbon dioxide.

Federated Farmers is pleased that the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 implemented a split-gas approach for New Zealand's emissions reduction targets. This split gas approach recognises the fundamental differences between biogenic methane and other GHG and the inability of the current GWP₁₀₀ metric to account for these differences.

Under current inaccurate GHG accounting methods (which rely on GWP₁₀₀) methane is reported to comprise 78% of the total warming from the agriculture sector.¹ For this reason, it is critically important that biogenic methane is reported in a manner that accurately reflects the best available science on the GHGs radiative impact, by either using an improved metric (such as GWP* or CO₂-we) or by using a split gas approach (as taken for New Zealand's domestic emissions reduction targets).

Federated Farmers was closely involved in the development of, and is a signatory to, the historic *He Waka Eke Noa Primary Sector Climate Action Partnership*.² This industry-driven commitment was accepted by Government in late 2019, and Federated Farmers has since been an active member of the co-development process. This partnership is working on ways to equip farmers and growers with the knowledge and tools they need to reduce emissions, while continuing to sustainably produce quality food and fibre products for domestic and international markets.

He Waka Eke Noa includes collaboration on the detailed development of an appropriate farm gate emissions pricing mechanism by 2025. The Climate Change Commission has been asked to assess progress under *He Waka Eke Noa* and provide this no later than July 2022. It is important to Federated Farmers that any pricing mechanism developed through *He Waka Eke Noa*, is consistent with its emissions pricing principals, namely that;

- Pricing occurs at the margin for methane (where additional warming occurs) and not on the inaccurate GWP₁₀₀ value.
- Pricing exclusively occurs to incentivise the use of a cost-effective mitigation tool that is available, with regulatory approval, to farmers.
- New Zealand farmers are not put at a disadvantage to our main international competitors. Any reduction will be replaced with production in countries that have higher emissions per unit of output, and often subsidised. This is known as "emissions leakage" and results in higher greenhouse gas emissions and higher food costs.

The Appropriate Role for Local Government in Climate Change

While Federated Farmers is generally supportive of the Kaipara District Council's overall response to climate change, there is concern that the local government sector

¹ The 2018 New Zealand National Greenhouse Gas National Inventory.

² Available at <<https://hewakaekenoa.nz/about/#sec-story>>.

as a whole may be considering undertaking, or is being encouraged to undertake, actions to manage agricultural emissions, especially methane and nitrous oxide. The concern is that, by doing so, some councils may end up acting inappropriately prior to the completion of work taking place under *He Waka Eke Noa*, which would be at best duplicate and at worst could undermine this work (along with other work underway at a national and international level).

As a general principle, Federated Farmers considers that councils should focus on ensuring their districts and regions can best adapt to the expected impacts of climate change and only seek to mitigate emissions which they themselves are directly responsible for. Without direct agreement with central government, local authorities should not seek to independently manage emissions that are already subject to management at central government level and, in particular as regards agricultural emissions, are the subject of management by central government in partnership with Iwi/Māori and the agricultural sector under the historic *He Waka Eke Noa* partnership approach.

The mitigation of GHG emissions at a national level is being guided by the Climate Change Commission, with central government ministries, industry peak bodies and non-governmental organisations all playing a part. Councils developing regional or district climate plans in isolation from these organisations would risk duplicating or undermining these processes. Federated Farmers consider that those councils wishing to mitigate GHG emissions should only do so in the areas in which they have direct control, including by ensuring that council buildings are appropriately constructed and insulated, by electrifying council vehicles and by providing affordable low emissions public transport.

While there is undoubtedly a need to mitigate GHG in all sectors of the economy in New Zealand (including agriculture), there is also a need to ensure that New Zealand can better adapt to the expected impacts of climate change.

The complex impacts of climate change will vary widely between regions in New Zealand, with some expected to experience hotter drier climatic conditions while others are expected to become colder and wetter. These expected localised impacts of climate change make it appropriate for local government to consider how best to adapt to the expected impacts of climate change in their region when preparing district or regional plans and other local government regulatory processes.

Mitigation and adaptation policies should not be considered independent of each other. While Federated Farmers supports New Zealand playing its part and transitioning the economy to one that is warming neutral by 2050, this must be done in a manner that enhances the ability of rural communities to adapt to the potential impacts of climate change. Bridging this gap and ensuring regional adaptation factors are adequately considered when national GHG mitigation policies are being designed is an area in which local government is required.

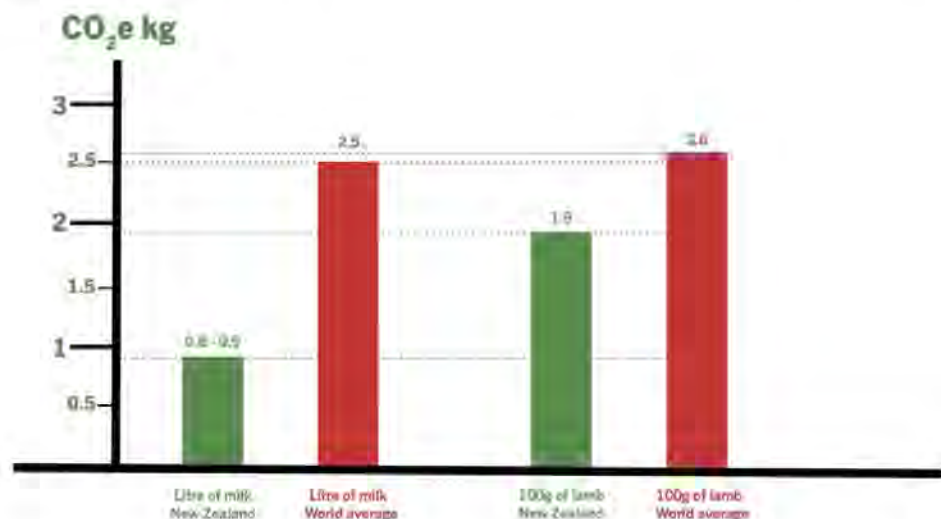
Federated Farmers is concerned that climate change mitigation and adaptation policies are being viewed in a silo to the detriment of rural communities. One prominent example is policies that have incentivised the rapid blanket afforestation of productive sheep and beef farms on the East Coast of the North Island while not adequately factoring the predicted increased fire risk that will result from climate change potentially making the region hotter and drier.

Another example of the siloed nature of climate change policy in New Zealand is a reluctance to support, or even to enable, infrastructure projects that improve community water security and generate renewable hydroelectricity. Water storage infrastructure projects have the potential to mitigate emissions (by producing renewable electricity) and to improve New Zealand's ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change by enabling communities to resiliently store water during times of plenty and draw upon reserves during time

Action Being Taken on Agricultural Emissions

New Zealand farmers want to play their part in tackling greenhouse gas emissions. They are prepared to work hard to do their fair share and Federated Farmers support the agricultural sector achieving the goal of becoming warming neutral by 2050.

New Zealand farmers are proud to be amongst the most efficient producers in the world and, unlike many of their overseas competitors, essentially stand on their own two feet, largely unsubsidised by consumers (by way of inflated prices) or taxpayers, and they have done so for over 30 years. The unsubsidised nature of farming in New Zealand has resulted in farmers becoming economically and emissions efficient. The impressive emissions efficiency of New Zealand milk and lamb meat is demonstrated in the graph below.³



Far from being satisfied with this impressive emissions efficiency, since 2003 the Pastoral Greenhouse Gas Research Consortium (PGGRC) has directed about \$75 million of industry and Crown funding to the challenge of lowering New Zealand agricultural emissions, including by attempting to decouple the relationship between

³ Climate Change and the Global Dairy Cattle Sector: The role of the dairy sector in a low-carbon future, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and the Global Dairy Platform Inc, Rome 2019, pp.26.

Clune, Stephen, Enda Crossin, and Karli Verghese. "Systematic review of greenhouse gas emissions for different fresh food categories."

Ledgard, S.F., Chobtang, J., Falconer, S.J. and McLaren, S., 2016. Life cycle assessment of dairy production systems in New Zealand, Integrated nutrient and water management for sustainable farming. (Eds L.D. Currie and R.Singh). <http://nrc.massey.ac.nz/publications.html>. Occasional Report No. 29. Fertilizer and Lime Research Centre, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand. 8 pages. 1 LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT.

Federated Farmers of New Zealand
Private Bag 92-066 Auckland 1142
P: 09 378 0057.

the feed consumed by a ruminant animal and methane produced. Much valuable knowledge has been gained, but the program has yet to be successful.

This cutting edge research is also being supported by an ambitious co-development policy framework underway. In October 2019, government agreed to work with the primary sector and iwi/Māori to equip farmers and growers with the knowledge and tools they need to reduce warming from GHG emissions, while continuing to sustainably produce quality food and fibre products for domestic and international markets. This work involves designing a practical and cost-effective system for reducing the warming from GHG emissions at the farm level by 2025. It also includes designing an appropriate farm-level pricing mechanism building on the principles set out in *He Waka Eke Noa*.

Recommendation: That Council take note of this discussion on climate change as it affects the primary production sector.

Rating Policies

Federated Farmers is concerned that the Council does not appear to have in place a process to carry out a comprehensive review of its funding mechanisms, including rates, development contributions and fees and charges. Such a review would be timely and appropriate in the light of the economic challenges that have faced various elements in the agricultural sector over recent years.

Federated Farmers is concerned where councils such as Kaipara are using land value rating, in that it prejudices higher valued properties that are less intensively developed, such as farms. Federated Farmers supports a move to a mixture of land and capital value rating, depending on the purpose of the rate.

Federated Farmers supports the maximum use being made of the facility provided by section 21 of the Local Government (Rating) Act whereby councils can apply rates on a uniform basis. It is considered that Uniform Annual General Charges (UAGC) and the eligible targeted rates should make up the 30% maximum allowable under the Act.

Federated Farmers encourages the Council to lobby central Government to address inequities in the current funding mechanisms that councils can use. Land and capital value does not reflect income or relative ability to pay. Modern local government also provides a wide range of ratepayer funded facilities and services, which are valued and accessed differently by residents. Basing general rates on land and capital value inevitably means that farmers pay higher rates than others but benefit less from many services such as footpaths, street lighting, rubbish collection, reticulated water and sewage, public transport etc.

Recommendation: That Council carry out a review of its funding mechanisms, including its rating system, over the next 3 years, and consider:

- moving to a mixed land and capital value rating system;
- retaining the UAGC at the maximum level allowable under the law;
- making greater use of targeted rates and user fees and charges;
- asking central Government to provide for more equitable rating policies for local Government.

The Federation

Federated Farmers of New Zealand is a primary sector organisation that represents the majority of the country's farming businesses. The Federation has a long and proud history of representing the interests of New Zealand's farming communities, primary producers, and agricultural exporters.

The Federation aims to add value to its members' farming business. Our key strategic outcomes include the need for New Zealand to provide an economic and social environment within which:

- Our members may operate their business in a fair and flexible commercial environment
- Our members' families and their staff have access to services essential to the needs of the rural community
- Our members adopt responsible management and environmental practices.

The total agricultural sector is even more important to the economy than it was fifteen years ago. Its contribution to the New Zealand economy has risen from around 14.2 percent of GDP in 1986/87 to around 17 percent today (including downstream processing). Some authorities consider agriculture's current contribution to the New Zealand economy to be about 20 percent of GDP.

Federated Farmers looks forward to further consultation with the Kaipara District Council on the Annual Plan.

Submission #144

Point 144.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #154

Point 154.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Dear Mayor and councillors,

You will be aware that the Government is set to move decision making on fluoridation solely to the Director General of Health.

However, considering:

- the growing research being carried out in fluoridated countries showing harm to health, including research showing beyond reasonable scientific doubt that it causes IQ loss as much or greater than leaded petrol was before we banned it
- the increased pressures on council finances
- the fact that a large section of the community, probably the majority, does not want fluoridation chemicals added to their water
- the fact that the NZ Supreme Court has ruled that fluoridation is compulsory medical treatment, invoking s11 of the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990, and came to no majority view on whether it was justifiable under s5 of that Act
- it was clear from the first reading of the Bill (and from statements since) that the "decision" has already been predetermined by Government policy, and this is "mandatory fluoridation by the back door"

We propose that Council carry out a survey to find out exactly what the residents would like. It is the responsibility of the councillors, who have been voted in and are paid to represent and protect the community, to stand up to the Government and demand that they retain the right to decide what goes into their community's water. This was what the Royal Commission of Inquiry clearly concluded in 1956/57.

We also recommend that your Council consider whether it would be open to joining a class action lawsuit against the inevitable "decision". We consider there will be several grounds for judicial review of the inevitable decision.

As of February 2021 there are a total of 68 studies have found that elevated fluoride exposure is associated with reduced IQ in human which you can find here <http://fluoridealert.org/studies/brain01/>

Here are short summaries of just a few of the studies on neurotoxicity:

2006: The National Research Council published Fluoride in Drinking Water,¹ the most authoritative review of fluoride's toxicity. It stated unequivocally that "fluorides have the ability to interfere with the functions of the brain and the body."

2012: A Harvard-funded meta-analysis² found that children ingesting higher levels of fluoride tested an average 7 IQ points lower in 26 out of 27 studies. Most had higher fluoride concentrations than in U.S. water, but many

had total exposures to fluoride no more than what millions of Americans receive. The same is true of New Zealand exposures. In fact the US level is now a maximum of 0.7ppm, whereas Hutt City levels are 0.85ppm.

2017: A National Institutes of Health (NIH) – funded study³ in Mexico covering 13 years found that every one half milligram per liter (mg/L) increase in fluoride in pregnant women’s urine – approximately the difference caused by ingestion of fluoridated water⁴ – was associated with a reduction of their children’s IQ by about 3 points. Leonardo Trasande, a leading physician unaffiliated with the study, said it “raises serious concerns about fluoride supplementation in water.”⁵

2018: A Canadian study⁶ found iodine-deficient adults (nearly 18% of the population) with higher fluoride levels had a greater risk of hypothyroidism (known to be linked to lower IQs). Author Ashley Malin said “I have grave concerns about the health effects of fluoride exposure.”⁷

2019: Another NIH-funded study⁸ published in Journal of the American Medical Association Pediatrics found every 1 mg/L increase in fluoride in Canadian pregnant women’s urine was linked to a 4.5 decrease in IQ in their male children. The physician editor of JAMA Pediatrics said “I would not have my wife drink fluoridated water”⁹ if she was pregnant.

2019: A Canadian study¹⁰ found a nearly 300% higher risk of ADHD for children living in fluoridated areas. This reinforced earlier study linking fluoride to ADHD in Mexico (2018)¹¹ and the U.S. (2015).¹²

2019: A systematic review of 149 human studies and 339 animal studies by the U.S. National Toxicology Program¹³ concluded that “fluoride is presumed to be a cognitive neurodevelopmental hazard to humans.” The report is still in draft form, but NTP has also said there is little chance they will change their finding.

2020: Another NIH-funded study¹⁴ in Canada found that for babies fed formula mixed with fluoridated water, every additional 0.5 mg/litre fluoride reduced their IQ by 4.4 points. In NZ, where we typically fluoridate at 0.85 ppm and natural levels are very low, this represents a 7 IQ point loss (Half a Standard Deviation, which is significant),.. Losses of non-verbal IQ were even more serious, an average of 9 points.

More research, one a whole host of various adverse health effects can be found on our website under the Science tab. <https://fluoridefree.org.nz/>

And information about dental studies and the successful Scottish CHILDSMILE programme can be found under the Dental Health tab.

Please take the time to become fully informed on this most important issue.

We would like to speak to our submission if possible.

Regards

Mary Byrne

National Coordinator Fluoride Free New Zealand

www.fluoridefree.org.nz

Fluoride Free New Zealand
P O Box 40
Featherston 5710



25th March 2021

Feedback to Long Term Annual Plan 2021

Dear Mayor and councillors,

You will be aware that the Government is set to move decision making on fluoridation solely to the Director General of Health.

However, considering:

- the growing research being carried out in fluoridated countries showing harm to health, including research showing beyond reasonable scientific doubt that it causes IQ loss as much or greater than leaded petrol was before we banned it
- the increased pressures on council finances
- the fact that a large section of the community, probably the majority, does not want fluoridation chemicals added to their water
- the fact that the NZ Supreme Court has ruled that fluoridation is compulsory medical treatment, invoking s11 of the NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990, and came to no majority view on whether it was justifiable under s5 of that Act
- it was clear from the first reading of the Bill (and from statements since) that the “decision” has already been predetermined by Government policy, and this is “mandatory fluoridation by the back door”

We propose that Council carry out a survey to find out exactly what the residents would like. It is the responsibility of the councillors, who have been voted in and are paid to represent and protect the community, to stand up to the Government and demand that they retain the right to decide what goes into their community’s water. This was what the Royal Commission of Inquiry clearly concluded in 1956/57.

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Please take the time to become fully informed on this most important issue.

We would like to speak to our submission if possible.

Regards

Mary Byrne

National Coordinator Fluoride Free New Zealand

www.fluoridefree.org.nz

0273615951

REFERENCES FOR FLUORIDATION'S NEUROTOXICITY

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Submission #113

Point 113.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

Introduce a bin for plastics/paper and cans as will blow everywhere with crates. Crate for glass is ok.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Any further comments?

Give option of water tanks. Make people resilient and have their own grey water source.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

Should be at Mangawhai Community Park alongside other emergency services, library and council should be above tsunami level.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Submission #160

Point 160.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

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Answer

No

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Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #85

Point 85.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

As an owner of a property within Tern Point we are in favour of/ and support the threshold reduction to 67% for the Private Road Sealing Policy.

Submission #86

Point 86.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I am an owner of (redacted) Tern Point Mangawhai. In relation to the Private Road Sealing Policy, I would like to support the threshold for community-funded road sealing projects be adjusted to 67%, that is two-thirds of those who would benefit. We would like Raymond Bull Road sealed as it causes major issues with residential dust and car damage.

Submission #209

Staff note: submission is attachment



GE Free New Zealand

In Food And Environment Inc.

PO Box 13402, Wellington, NZ

Tel: 027 479 4195

1 April 2021

RE: draft Kaipara District Council Long Term Plan (KLTP) 2021-2031

Tēnā koutou katoa,

Thank you Kaipara Councilors for the opportunity to make a submission.

GE-Free New Zealand in Food and Environment is a not for profit NGO. We engage with our members and the public to provide valuable information on the latest research published on GMOs.

We would like to speak to the GMO issue.

GMOs have the potential to negatively affect environmental issues through contamination of land and water thereby the viability of the Kaipara economy. The Kaipara District Council (KDC) held off any GMO regulations for the 2017 district plan until there were provisions placed in the Regional Policy Statement (RPS). These became operative in June 2018 with policy's 6.1.2 implemented by 6.1.5

6.1.2 - Precautionary Approach

Adopt a precautionary approach towards the effects of climate change and introducing genetically modified organisms to the environment where they are scientifically uncertain, unknown or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse.

6.1.5 Method - Statutory Plans and Strategies

The regional and district councils should apply Policy 6.1.2 when reviewing their plans or considering options for plan changes and assessing resource consent applications.

We note that Mr. Waanders, in the extraordinary meeting of 5 September 2018, recommended amending the Kaipara District Plan to include regulations on genetically modified organisms (GMO) but this has not been detailed in the draft KLTP. We believe that this recommendation should now be addressed in the 2021-2031 KLTP.

The KDC made valuable input with Northland and Auckland Councils as part of the Inter-Council Working Party on GMO Risk Evaluation and Management Options. This Council working party spent ten years consulting on whether GMO were an issue for the region. Dr. Somerville (QC) expertise helped to identify gaps where Council could protect the community. This resulted in the Auckland Unitary Plan (E37) The Far North (Plan Change 18) and Whangarei (Plan Change 131) District Councils placing precautionary GMO rules in their plans.

GE Free NZ asks that KDC budget funds to participate as a full member of the Northland/Auckland Inter Council Working Party On GMO Risk Evaluation And Management Options.

We would like the KDC to budget funds to implement a GE/GMO plan change as recommended in the RPS. We ask that the wording is similar to the WDC regarding GMO precautionary provisions extended to the draft 2021-2031 Kaipara LTP for regional consistency.

We note that the RPS 6.1.2 refers to the “*scientifically uncertain, unknown or little understood but potentially significantly adverse*” effects of GMOs. In the last five years further new advances in GMO development using different tools (CRISPR, TALENS, ZnFN) have been developed to create genetically engineered (GE) organisms. These GE organisms have yet to be commercialised; have no history of safe use and there are many publications showing serious mutations and off target effects. A detailed report written by the Greens European Parliament called “Gene Editing Myths and Reality” (2021) detail with references the unknown and unpredictable risks with this genetic engineering technology.¹

Friends of the Earth (2020) have a report on RNAi² considering the risks and concerns of these novel genome technologies.

Transgenic GMOs are failing to deliver according to expectations. Almeida et al (2021) research found that insects are becoming tolerant to the herbicides and insecticides engineered in the plants causing economic loss and plant damage causing disease.³

The Union of Concerned Scientists reported in 2013 that herbicide resistant super weeds affected 60 million acres of US farmland.⁴ This has caused a further rise in secondary herbicide use, economic hardship and environmental problems for farmers.

¹ Gene Editing Myths and Reality (2021) [https://extranet.greens-](https://extranet.greens-europe.org.nz/assets/Uploads/RNAi-FullReport.pdf)

[europe.org.nz/assets/Uploads/RNAi-FullReport.pdf](https://extranet.greens-europe.org.nz/assets/Uploads/RNAi-FullReport.pdf)

³ Almeida, M., Tavares, C., Araújo, E., Picanço, M., Oliveira, E., & Pereira, E. (2021). Plant Resistance in Some Modern Soybean Varieties May Favor Population Growth and Modify the Stylet Penetration of Bemisia tabaci (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae). *Journal Of Economic Entomology*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jee/toab008>

⁴ The Rise of Superweeds— and What to Do About It Union of Concerned Scientists (2015)

In Australia, there has been a poor uptake of GM Canola and an average price penalty of \$80/tonne compared with non-GM varieties.

For further information regarding GE, please refer to our website
<https://www.gefree.org.nz/documents/>.

In Summary –

We now have mounting evidence that GE technologies cause harm to the environment and economic livelihoods of the communities. It has now been 25 years and still there is little evidence on the safety of GE organisms. There have been no studies on how GMOs affect consumers and a growing documentation on off target environmental effects.

GE Free NZ requests that Kaipara District Council to-

- Budget funds to implement a precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMOs policy in the context of the new LTP 2021/31
- Implement a GE/GMO plan change with the precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMO policies and rules that support the Whangarei and Far North District Councils wording.
- Budget funds to maintain their participation as a full member of the Northland/ Auckland Inter Council Working Party On GMO Risk Evaluation And Management Options.

We consider that these GMO rules and policies should be adopted in the 2021-2031 Kaipara LTP for regional consistency on GMO management.

We fully support the submission made from GE Free Northland and AGEFC.

We would like to be heard.

Nga mihi, nā

Jon Muller
Secretary GE Free NZ in Food and Environment

Cc: Claire Bleakley
Claire@gefree.org.nz

Submission #244

Point 244.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note: Attachment is submission

Submission to:

Kaipara District Council
draft Long Term Plan 2021/31

Submission by:

GE Free Tai Tokerau

Contact details:

Martin Robinson
secretary, GE Free Tai Tokerau
PO Box 1439
Whangarei 0140
Te Tai Tokerau

email: organics@value.net.nz
cc: linda.grammer@gmail.com

Tena koutou

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission so that together we can achieve sound environmental, biosecurity, biodiversity, economic and other important outcomes (including council doing everything it can to help stop the rising GHG emissions by 2050). Please note that we wish to be heard.

Our community group, a key stakeholder, is extremely concerned about the risks of any outdoor GE/GMO experiments, field trials or releases. These risks have been identified by the Northland/ Auckland "Inter Council Working Party on GMO Risk Evaluation & Management Options" (of which KDC has been a full member since its inception in 2003).

We urge council to ensure that the new KDC LTP 2021-31 contains precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMOs wording/ policy. This would reflect strong community concerns (expressed to KDC over many years by ratepayers/residents including local mana whenua), set policy direction, and budgetary requirements. Previous KDC Long Term Council Community Plans (including the 2004/14, 2006/16, 2009/19 LTP's) included a precautionary GE/GMO policy and other related statements about protecting the Districts biosecurity, unique biodiversity, non GMO primary producers and their access to key markets/ premiums, unique character.

We ask KDC to specifically budget funds to not only progress its precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMOs policy in the context of the new LTP 2021/31 but to

-participate fully (as a full member of the ICWP on GMOs) in any work done by the Northland/ Auckland "Inter Council Working Party on GMO Risk Evaluation & Management Options". This means identifying a KDC staff member and KDC elected representative. We understand that Cllr Victoria De La Varis has volunteered to take on the role of KDC elected staff representative on the Northland/ Auckland ICWP on GMOs.

- progress a similar GE/GMO plan change (as Whangarei District Council and Far North District Council have already achieved, with their excellent precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMO content/ policies/ rules in their operative District Plans)

See the KDC decision made back in September 2018

***1601.23 C Agenda 05 September 2018 EO PUBLH**

I hereby give notice of the following Extraordinary Meeting:Kaipara District Council Date Wednesday 05 September 2018 Time 10.30am

Venue Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall, Dargaville

Agenda item: 4.1 Genetically Modified Organisms -District Plan Position

<https://www.kaipara.govt.nz/uploads/meetings/kdc/Cagenda%2005%20September%202018%20EO%20PUB%20complete.pdf>

Our community group shares the concerns of many Kaipara ratepayers/ residents about climate change (as well as any outdoor use of GE/GMOs) and would like to see Kaipara District Council join other councils (as well as the relevant agencies in NZ government) in prioritizing swift and appropriate action to combat climate change (while continuing to oppose any outdoor use of GE/GMOs, including risky, controversial, and unproven GE/GMO/gene edited grasses, trees, or animals).

Plans to develop GE/GMO grasses, trees or animals are ill-advised and of particular concern . Such new organisms would be impossible to prevent from contaminating our existing GMO free agriculture, horticulture, apiculture, forestry, as well as the wider environment/ finite resources like soils and waterways. Vectors for GE/GMO contamination including soils,

water, wind, pollen, seeds, vegetative material, insects, animals, machinery, human error, extreme weather events including floods, etc.

To date proponents of these hazardous new technologies

- refuse to be personally and financially liable for unintended or unforeseen adverse impacts of an EPA approved outdoor GE/GMO experiment/field trial or release.

- welcome the fact that under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act there are inadequate liability provisions and no mandatory requirement for the EPA to take a precautionary approach to outdoor GE/GMO applications.

We thank council for it's hard work addressing the risks of GE/GMOs to date (initially under the leadership of former Mayors Graeme Ramsey and Neil Tiller, as well as Deputy Mayor Richard Alspach) but we are concerned that the current council (including the Mayor's office) has failed to critically examine various false claims of alleged "benefits" of the risky and controversial CRISPR technique/ gene edited organisms.

We stress that gene edited organisms (CRISPR controversial technique) are GMOs, under NZ law and as ruled by the highest court in the EU. **Gene edited organisms have been shown (various independent reports and peer reviewed scientific papers, see Appendix below at **) to have unexpected/unforeseen, off target adverse effects (undesirable traits manifesting in the organism) and should not be allowed in our region.**

We oppose any outdoor use of risky and controversial gene edited organisms (CRISPR) or "gene drive" (a sterility technique that presents grave risks to NZ's biosecurity, indigenous biodiversity, and wider environment). While we strongly support robust protection of native flora and fauna, use of such risky new technologies on our public conservation lands (or elsewhere) would be counter productive and potentially create more problems than it solves.

We note that Forest and Bird's updated precautionary GE/GMOs policy specifically states the societies opposition to any genetic

modification (including gene editing) of indigenous flora and fauna.

See

<https://www.forestandbird.org.nz/resources/genetic-modification-policy>

<https://www.forestandbird.org.nz/sites/default/files/2020-08/Genetic%20Modification%20Policy.pdf>

The immediate past Minister of Conservation Hon Eugenie Sage clearly stated her opposition to any outdoor use of GE/GMOs, including gene edited organisms/ CRISPR or "gene drive", which was conveyed in no uncertain terms to both the Department of Conservation and Predator Free 2050 Ltd.

"Gene editing is an unproven technology for predator control. Gene technologies are problematic and untested and have significant risks.

"They have no social licence to operate. There is a lot at stake and there is a need for the utmost caution.

"There would be serious questions around the risks to New Zealand's GE-Free reputation from being associated with any field trials of gene technology."

-Minister of Conservation Hon Eugenie Sage

In our view, we need to focus on organic/ regenerative agriculture/horticulture and forestry, we believe the greatest impacts for global warming in New Zealand are in land management, and therefore the most pressing area for immediate constructive action.

Adoption of existing sound and sustainable farming methods like Organic farming (and Forest Stewardship Council -FSC- and Programme for the Certification of Forestry-PEFC certified forestry) has many advantages including protecting our food sovereignty, access to key markets and premiums,

and protecting the right of Kaipara residents to eat GE/GMO free food (as well as assisting in the reduction of GHG. If such sound and sustainable methods (in primary production) are more widely adopted would protect our ability to nourish ourselves (food supply/sovereignty) and increase the ability to reach the 2050 emissions targets proposed by the Climate Change Commission in NZ.

Hua Parakore (Maori organic primary producers valuable businesses need protection from any outdoor use of GE/GMOs, including those certified under the **National Maori Organic Authority- Te Waka Kai Ora**). The various organic standards (including under Organics Aotearoa NZ and Te Waka Kai Ora) do not permit even trace contamination of GE/GMOs (this includes gene edited organisms).

see

<https://www.tewakakaiaora.co.nz/>

Forestry:

We would like to draw councils attention to the fact that the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) prohibit the use of any GE/GMO trees, due to the serious ecological risks, their adherence to the Precautionary Principle, and market aversion.

The FSC and PEFC are global certification bodies for truly sustainable forestry. The National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF) also prohibits the use of any GE/GMO trees or rootstocks in NZ.

Scrutinising Claims for Addressing Climate Change

In our view, council must critically review the hype of the biotech industry which has made various false claims that GE /GMO/ gene edited trees, grasses or animals are the answer to NZ addressing climate change (or would have benefits for pest control).

We and our members (Pakeha and Maori) oppose any outdoor use of GE/GMOs including gene editing (and particularly gene edited organisms / grasses/ trees) . We are familiar with NZ CRI AgResearch's controversial GE/GMO activities at Ruakura (Waikato) (controversial cruel transgenic experimentation on cows/goats high animal mortality / gross deformities (with no benefit after 10 years or more). There have also been biosecurity breaches at Ruakura involving inappropriate disposal of transgenic carcasses in the Waikato site.

Genetically modified cows were born with ovaries that grew so large they caused ruptures and killed the animals.

The bungled experiment happened during a study by AgResearch scientists at Ruakura, Hamilton, in an attempt find human fertility treatments through GM cows' milk.

see

"Mutant cows die in GM Trial" front page NZ Herald 1 May 2010*

[Mutant cows die in GM trial - NZ Herald](#)

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10642031

After more than 10 years and expenditure by the AgResearch of millions of NZ taxpayer dollars, no benefit whatsoever has been achieved by this cruel transgenic experimentation on innocent animals to date (moves are being made to shut down this controversial trial). Breaches by AgResearch include inappropriate disposal of transgenic carcasses.

We are pleased that such activities are prohibited in Whangarei and Far District as well as in Auckland. In our view, KDC needs to take immediate steps to protect Kaipara primary producers and other ratepayers, as well as the environment/finite resources like soils and waterways in Kaipara from any outdoor use of GE/GMOs.

The same NZ Crown Research Institute (CRI) mentioned above (AgResearch) has recently advocated the use of controversial and risky gene edited ryegrass (despite no evidence that this would help address

climate change and the impossibility of keeping such a GMO separate from non GMO grasses).

This NZ CRI (who has a history of poor compliance with conditions of approval set by the EPA for other GE/GMO experiments) is currently involved in experimentation with gene edited/GMO ryegrass in the USA.

Gene Drive:

Our community group shares the concerns of many councils, environmental groups/ NGOs, organisations and Iwi/ hapu about the risks of "gene drive", a particularly dangerous type of sterility experimentation (in the case of possums, completely unsuitable and unethical, as the risks are huge and possums are indigenous just across the ditch in Australia).

See

"Reckless Driving: Gene Drives and the end of Nature" by Civil Society Working Group on Gene Drives

Please note this paper has already been formally tabled with full council via the Mayors office

<https://etcgroup.org/content/reckless-driving-gene-drives-and-end-nature>

(controversial new sterility technology, touted by the biotech industry as the "magic silver bullet" to kill all possums "with negligible risk". Naturally, they refuse to take responsibility for any unintended/unforeseen adverse impacts/ effects (and they would not be liable for harm caused to NZ's biosecurity/ unique biodiversity/ wider environment/ existing GM free primary producers/ economy etc... as long as they are in compliance with any minimal conditions that might be set by the EPA).

Thank you again for the opportunity to submit and participate, in order to help achieve sound integrated management, protect finite resources and our unique biodiversity, existing GMO free primary producers and their access to key markets and premiums, our existing valuable GE/GMO free status (and

valuable "Northland, naturally" brand), as well as the 4 Well Beings stipulated under the Local Government Act.
We wish to be heard.

Attention new councillors/Mayor Dr. Jason Smith

For information on the innovative Northland/ Auckland ICWP on GMOs and the reasons why so many local councils are taking action in the face of serious deficiencies in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act. Deficiencies in HSNO including inadequate liability provisions and no mandatory requirement for the EPA to take a precautionary approach to outdoor GE/GMO applications.

see

Genetic Engineering Review

WDC GE /GMO webpage detailing the collaborative and fiscally responsible work of the Northland/ Auckland ICWP on GMOs

<https://www.wdc.govt.nz/Council/Council-Documents/Reports/Genetic-Engineering-Review?BestBetMatch=genetic%20engineering|6e9e70d9-9f02-4800-b0d5-b879edb5ecb8|fb4ea860-87cd-4828-9087-4d6b196c76ec|en-AU>

Local councils taking steps in NZ to block any outdoor use of GE/GMOs

These include all councils from south Auckland to Cape Reinga (all full members of the Northland/ Auckland INTER COUNCIL WORKING PARTY ON GMO RISK EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OPTIONS), Bay of Plenty Regional Council, councils in Hawkes Bay, Nelson, etc.

The legal and planning context is now clear- case law from Principal Environment Court Judge Newhook- May 2015- and High Court Justice Mary Peters- August 2016- as well as Whangarei District Council's recent victory in the Environment Court against Northland Regional Council regarding precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMO provisions in the Coastal Marine Area of the new Regional Plan for Northland.

see 17 June 2020 Northern Advocate

<https://www.nzherald.co.nz/northern-advocate/news/victory-for-gmo-opposition-northland-regional-council-votes-to-reverse-position/73MWEVADCIYXPVARBHC4FA62XQ/>

17 June 2020

<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/news/2020/june/regional-council-to-support-inclusion-of-coastal-gmo-provisions/>

All Northland and Auckland councils have precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMOs provisions (this applies to all gene edited organisms which are GMOs) in local plans, including the Auckland Unitary Plan, Northland Regional Plan, Regional Policy Statement for Northland, and the various Northland District Councils district plans. The precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMO provisions in the new Regional Plan (Northland) are now operative. District Councils must be in compliance with the precautionary GE/GMO provisions and policies (Policy 6.1.2 and Method 6.1.5) when reviewing local plans.

The above mentioned case law and actions taken by many councils, and the Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017 (in which Parliament recognized the right of local councils to create enforceable GE Free Zones) confirms that local authorities have authority/ jurisdiction/ the right to control GMOs under the RMA via local planning instruments. This is an integral part of truly sustainable integrated management.

****Appendix**

Further Evidence GE/GMOs issues

Fact sheets gene editing- you can find some of these here: <http://emergingtech.foe.org.au/synthetic-biology/>

You may also want to look at this CBAN report which is hot off the press. As more and more science about how risky and imprecise gene editing is, some former supporters of "gene editing" are now distancing themselves from this technique

<https://cban.ca/genome-editing-in-food-and-farming-risks-and-unexpected-consequences/>

Gene Silencing Pesticides are an emerging risk.

<https://foe.org/resources/gene-silencing-pesticides-risks-and-concerns/?eType=EmailBlastContent&eld=5d267046-1c08-430b-86e6-b0aeffc109cc>

Thank you. I wish to be heard at any hearing that may occur.

ANIMAL WELFARE issues (further background/ concerns about transgenic/ gene edited cattle at Ruakura, Waikato by NZ CRI AgResearch)

****1. Mutant cows die in GM trial**

Eloise Gibson

New Zealand Herald, May 1 2010

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10642031

Genetically modified cows were born with ovaries that grew so large they caused ruptures and killed the animals.

The bungled experiment happened during a study by AgResearch scientists at Ruakura, Hamilton, to find human fertility treatments through GM cows' milk.

AgResearch is studying tissue from one of three dead calves to try to find out what made the ovaries grow up to the size of tennis balls rather than the usual thumbnail-size.

Details of the deaths - in veterinary reports released to the Weekend Herald under the Official Information Act - have reignited debate over the ethics of GM trials on animals.

AgResearch's applied technologies group manager, Dr Jimmy Suttie, said he did not see the deaths as a "big deal", and they were part of the learning process for scientists.

But GE-Free NZ spokesman Jon Carapiet said details of the calf trial showed the animal welfare committee overseeing AgResearch's work was "miles away from the ethics and values of the community".

The calves died last year, aged six months. They were formed when human genetic code injected into a cow cell was added to an egg from a cow's ovary and put into a cow's uterus.

CCID: 32947

The scientists hoped that the genetic code, a human follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), would enable the cows that were produced to produce milk containing compounds that could be used as a human fertility treatment.

Under permits issued by the Environmental Risk Management Authority last month, AgResearch can put human genes into goats, sheep and cows for 20 years to see if the animals produce human proteins in their milk.

The proteins could eventually be used to treat human disorders.

Anti-GM groups said the cost to animal welfare was too high, citing cases of aborted and deformed fetuses, deformed calves and respiratory conditions among animals bred at Ruakura.

The Official Information Act documents show a Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) investigation found deformities and respiratory problems among animals at the facility - something AgResearch had been open about - but said that was a foreseeable by-product of the project.

Overall, the investigator found cows were better cared for by vets at Ruakura than they would be on a standard dairy farm.

Scientists noticed that four calves carrying the FSH gene grew more quickly than their clone sister, which did not have the gene.

The FSH calves had bigger abdomens and thicker necks but seemed otherwise healthy, apart from one that easily grew short of breath, said a vet's report.

Dr Suttie said the abnormalities were reported to the animal ethics committee, which told the company to monitor the calves.

Tests five months later found three of the four calves had abnormally large ovaries.

When the calves were six months old, one died suddenly of a haemorrhage to her uterine artery, probably because of stretching and distortion caused by her deformed ovaries.

Five days later, a second calf died, after her ovary became twisted and separated from her uterus.

The third calf with over-sized ovaries was killed the same day so scientists could study her tissue.

Dr Suttie said the root of the trouble was that the human FSH genes had affected the whole calf and not the mammary glands only, as was intended - a problem that did not show up in trials on mice.

"This was not intended to happen. But, bluntly, this is what research is all about."

Emails between AgResearch and MAF reveal Agriculture Minister David Carter sought more information about animal welfare when he learned of the calves deaths last year.

He said yesterday that he was satisfied with AgResearch's response.

2.Cows die in GM experiment

NZTV, Source: ONE News

<http://tvnz.co.nz/national-news/cows-die-in-gm-experiment-gone-wrong-3504561>

WATCH the video (1:59)

<http://tvnz.co.nz/national-news/cows-die-in-gm-experiment-gone-wrong-3504561/video?vid=3505454>

Three genetically modified cows are dead after being born with ovaries that grew so large they caused ruptures and killed them.

The animals were being used in a study by the AgResearch centre at Ruakura, Hamilton. AgResearch scientists are seeking human fertility treatments through GM cows' milk.

"(An animal) was found dead in a paddock. It showed no previous exterior symptoms or anything like that, and a few days later a second animal died," says Dr Jimmy Suttie, AgResearch's applied technologies group manager.

A third animal was put down for scientists to study. They are studying its tissue to try to find out what made the ovaries grow to the size of tennis balls rather than the usual thumbnail-size, the Weekend Herald reported today.

The newspaper obtained details of the deaths in an Official Information Act request and says it has reignited debate over the ethics of GM trials on

animals.

Suttie says the deaths are not a big deal and told the newspaper they are part of the learning process for scientists.

He says all the right procedures were followed after the deaths - the animal ethics committee was notified and MAF.

Advertisement

But he says it is impossible to say if the animals were in pain.

"The Ethics Committee and the vets have the power to stop any experiment if they see any sign of distress, and at no time did they ask us to do that," he says.

AgResearch has permits to put human genes into goats, sheep and cows for the next 20 years to see if the animals can produce human proteins in their milk, which could be used to treat human disorders in the future.

But the deaths will reignite debate around genetic modification.

GE-Free NZ spokesman Jon Carapiet says details of the calf trial show the animal welfare committee overseeing AgResearch's work is "miles away from the ethics and values of the community".

"The latest story is quite horrifying for most New Zealanders. I guess the question is - when you have very powerful and extreme science practices, we have got to have some ethics. We've got to have some values," he says.

The animals died last year, aged six months.

They were formed when human genetic code injected into a cow cell was added to an egg from a cow's ovary and put into a cow's uterus.

It was part of an experiment to see if the genetic code would enable the cows that were produced to produce milk containing compounds that could be used as a human fertility treatment.

The one cow left is producing human protein as it was meant to and it is being intensively monitored by the research company.

ENDS

next:

further background:

There is a very clear and concerning link between GE/GMOs/ gene edited organisms and nasty poisons/ pesticides (and herbicides, a lot of GE/GMO crops are engineered to be "tolerant"/ resistant to proprietary herbicides

see

New pesticides will modify insect genes: What could go wrong?

By Kendra Klein

EcoWatch, 9 Mar 2021

<https://www.ecowatch.com/pesticides-modify-insect-genes-2650992311.html>

Biden's election has boosted hopes that scientific integrity will be restored in the federal government. To make good on that promise, the administration will need to take action to safeguard against the risks of an entirely new type of pesticide, one developed by genetic engineers rather than chemists.

These pesticides will broadcast "gene silencing" agents across our farm fields — resulting in an open-air genetic engineering experiment. Among the concerns that scientists have raised are threats to bees and other beneficial insects essential to food production. Others have called out potential impacts on human health, including for some of our most essential frontline workers — farmworkers — and rural communities.

Farmers across the U.S. could soon fill their pesticide spray tanks with a substance known as interfering RNA (RNAi). (RNA is a molecule similar to DNA.) Insects that are exposed to it — either by eating crops sprayed with the substance or by landing on a crop and absorbing it through their bodies — would be genetically modified right there in the field. The pesticide would trigger a process inside the insects' cells to switch off or "silence" genes

that are essential for survival — like those needed to make new, healthy cells — thus killing them.

At least one product has already been submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency for approval. But unless Biden's administration takes action, companies will be able to commercialize these new RNAi pesticides without submitting meaningful health or environmental risk assessments.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's pesticide rules were written fifty years ago, long before regulators could imagine a class of pesticides that could genetically modify living organisms. Perhaps most concerning is that once gene-silencing agents are released into the environment, there's no clean-up process when things go awry. Evidence shows that RNAi-related genetic modifications could be passed on for up to 80 generations in some cases.

What could go wrong? Quite a bit, according to scientific research summarized in a report from Friends of the Earth.

RNAi and the "Insect Apocalypse"

ENDS

next:

gene edited organisms are GMOs under NZ law and as ruled by the highest Court in the EU and there has been mounting evidence over the last two years of the imprecision/ unpredictability of the CRISPR technique. This has have been documented in various reputable scientific publications (including peer reviewed papers). What is happening is a large # of instances of unintended/ unforeseen off-target adverse impacts (undesirable traits manifesting in the gene edited organisms)

**

Some background info/ links

New analytical tool reveals massive DNA damage caused by CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing

<https://www.gmwatch.org/en/news/latest-news/19732-new-analytical-tool-reveals-massive-dna-damage-caused-by-crispr-cas9-gene-editing?fbclid=IwAR29Ht3tK2C6UDlYWdrey6aSYrpS5dHTftXYpQdR-l7m1xOAc7CXIf7MP5o>

Relevance to plant gene editing

How are the findings of the study relevant to plant gene editing? London-based molecular geneticist Dr Michael Antoniou explained, "The mechanisms of gene editing and the subsequent DNA repair processes are the same in animal and plant cells. Given that fact, the implications of the new research are clear. The genome sequencing analysis conducted by the scientists shows that all analyses of gene-edited plants done thus far need to be re-evaluated with this new tool to get a more complete picture of the DNA damage arising from gene editing."

Dr Antoniou and GMWatch have said [previously](#) that long range PCR and whole genome long-read DNA sequencing must be applied to gene-edited plants and other organisms. Dr Antoniou commented that the new tool does not replace those analyses, but adds to them: "This latest study adds another invaluable tool allowing a greater depth of analysis of raw DNA sequence data, so that you see a more complete spectrum of outcomes, both on-target (at the intended edit site) and off-target (at other locations in the genome)."

Dr Antoniou added, "This new tool is a major step forward. It is important that it gets widely adopted and used – not just within a medical gene therapy context, as the authors of the new study suggest, but also in the gene editing of crops and animals."

The new research is described in a [pre-print](#) published on bioRxiv and has not yet been peer reviewed.

Global detection of DNA repair outcomes induced by CRISPR-Cas9

Mengzhu Liu, Weiwei Zhang, Changchang Xin, Jianhang Yin,

Yafang Shang, Chen Ai, Jiaxin Li, Fei-long Meng, View ORCID
ProfileJiazhi Hu
bioRxiv, 16 Feb 2021
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.15.431335>
<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.02.15.431335v1>

See

<https://www.independentsciencenews.org/news/fda-finds-unexpected-antibiotic-resistance-genes-in-gene-edited-dehorned-cattle/>

[Gene-edited cattle have a major screwup in their DNA | MIT Technology Review](https://www.technologyreview.com/2019/08/29/65364/recombinetics-gene-edited-hornless-cattle-major-dna-screwup/)

<https://www.technologyreview.com/2019/08/29/65364/recombinetics-gene-edited-hornless-cattle-major-dna-screwup/>

"Bid for barnyard revolution is set back after regulators find celebrity "hornless" bovines contaminated by bacterial **genes**. They were the poster animals for the so called " **gene-editing** revolution",

23 September 2019

Gene-Editing Unintentionally Adds Bovine DNA, Goat DNA, and Bacterial DNA, Mouse Researchers Find

by Jonathan Latham, PhD

<https://www.independentsciencenews.org/health/gene-editing-unintentionally-adds-bovine-dna-goat-dna-and-bacterial-dna-mouse-researchers-find/>

[Gene-Editing Unintentionally Adds Bovine DNA, Goat DNA, and Bacterial DNA, Mouse Researchers Find - Independent Science News | Food, Health and Agriculture Bioscience News](https://www.independentsciencenews.org/health/gene-editing-unintentionally-adds-bovine-dna-goat-dna-and-bacterial-dna-mouse-researchers-find/)

Submission #231

Point 231.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Ultimately 3 million over 10 years is a small price to pay to be forward planning to protect our district. Some forethought now could save well more than 3 million in the long run. Although this must contain plans around better water holding in our soils and improved water storage on all properties as the length of droughts will only increase. Plans around the sea wall in low lying areas like Ruawai as I am sure you are aware. Plans around improved land use, regenerative farming or at least protecting our topsoil and not releasing more co2 and silt runoff. Plans for more independence as a district so we can be self reliant. Council needs to pave the way with these initiatives. Role model best practice and promote or even legislate for a better path to our future. For our children's lives depend on it.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

The population boom there is in need of a place to gather and learn. A community space like you are suggesting in Dargaville is needed here also.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

Any further comments?

Mangawhai Central has the museum and marae nearby and would provide a better youth connection.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #232

Point 232.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

When Auckland introduced recycling bins they were bigger than normal bins. They were recycling paper as well as plastics. The bonus of these bigger bins was that people felt like they should be recycling more than they were just throwing into landfill. It wasn't just a physical advantage of having a larger bin for recycling but also a psychological encouragement to recycle more.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

Any further comments?

Some communities have had the lion's share of rates to improve their sewage systems. It is unfair that smaller towns who were left behind now have to fund their own.

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

The bigger the network, the greater the resilience.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

This is the big one guys. If we don't go hard on this, our future is screwed. Not seeing half measures as being a viable solution. Unless we get 100% focused, our future looks extremely grim.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #132

Point 132.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

As a resident at Tern Point I endorse a review to consider reducing the community funded road sealing policy resident approval threshold from 75% to 67% as the former is just too high and the latter still gives a fair approval consensus.

From my involvement on the TP road sealing subcommittee I believe it is unlikely the 75% threshold will be achieved anywhere , therefore the policy as it stands is of little value.

Submission #29

Point 29.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #245

Point 245.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission today.

I am a primary producer and member of Rural Women NZ. RWNZ has a proud history of acting to protect the interest of rural communities, our biosecurity, wider environment and food sovereignty. RWNZ has released many media releases in the past questioning the wisdom of outdoor use of GE/GMOs (and advocating protection of Third World Women from GMOs and pesticides) as well as participating in the Bioethics Council (this was disbanded when the National Party was in government and it has unfortunately not been resurrected). The Bioethics Council took an important stance advocating for animal welfare (addressing concerns about GE/GMO experimentation on innocent animals). This was in compliance with one of the key recommendations of the Royal Commission into Genetic Modification (RCGM Report 2001) that animals should not be genetically engineered and used as "bio-reactors".

Sadly, NZ Crown Research Institute has ignored this advice.

I would like to thank KDC for its hard work to date on the important GE/GMOs issue (including its participation as a full member of the Northland/ Auckland "INTER COUNCIL WORKING PARTY ON GMO RISK EVALUATION" and scrutiny of an ill advised proposal to experiment with GE/GMO grasses and trees in the District). This has meant so much to those of us farming in Whangarei and Kaipara District, whose livelihoods (as GE/GMO free primary producers) would have been put at risk.

We are particularly glad that the Northland / Auckland ICWP on GMOs has taken action in the face of the failure by central

My farming colleagues and I urge council to ensure that the new KDC LTP 2021-31 contains precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMOs wording/ policy. This would reflect strong community concerns (expressed to KDC over many years by farmers and other ratepayers/residents), set policy direction, and budgetary requirements.

Previous KDC Long Term Council Community Plans (including the 2004/14, 2006/16, 2009/19 LTP's) included a precautionary GE/GMO policy and other related statements about protecting the Districts biosecurity, unique biodiversity, non GMO primary producers and their access to key markets/ premiums, unique character.

I ask KDC to specifically budget funds to not only progress its precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMOs policy in the context of the new LTP 2021/31 but to

-participate fully (as a full member of the ICWP on GMOs) in any work done by the Northland/ Auckland "Inter Council Working Party on GMO Risk Evaluation & Management Options". This means identifying a KDC staff member and KDC elected representative. We understand that Cllr Victoria De La Varis has volunteered to take on the role of KDC elected staff representative on the Northland/ Auckland ICWP on GMOs.

- progress a similar GE/GMO plan change (as Whangarei District Council and Far North District Council have already achieved, with their excellent precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMO content/ policies/ rules in their operative District Plans)

I support the more substantive submission by GE Free Northland (in food & environment).

I wish to be heard, please keep me informed.

Thank you.

Background:

KDC GE/GMOs decision made back in September 2018

*1601.23 C Agenda 05 September 2018 EO PUBLH

I hereby give notice of the following Extraordinary Meeting: Kaipara District Council Date Wednesday 05 September 2018 Time 10.30am

Venue Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall, Dargaville

Agenda item: 4.1 Genetically Modified Organisms -District Plan Position

<https://www.kaipara.govt.nz/uploads/meetings/kdc/Cagenda%2005%20September%202018%20EO%20PUB%20complete.pdf>

Submission #162

Point 162.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

?

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

None

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #145

Point 145.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #188

Point 188.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

?

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

None

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #51

Point 51.1

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Any further comments?

Please find attached notes pertaining to your invitation to comment on the above document.

I have focussed specifically on the Climate Change proposals.

I have taken this opportunity to produce a somewhat lengthy report as it is difficult to offer suggestions without taking on board the wider issues associated with this crisis.

I wish you and your colleagues all the best with formulating your plans for the future.

Kaipara District Council

Climate Change Perspective



Do “Green Lives Matter”?

During 2020 I undertook a personal project to understand the nature of the climate crisis and where we now stand. My goal was to achieve by the end of 2020 a decent perspective of all the major issues, and to determine where I should devote my energies come 2021 and beyond.

I confess to being a technologist and not a scientist so my perspective was to establish how the climate change crisis has evolved, Where we now stand, and where to we go from here.

This report is produced so as to aid my determining where a New Zealand local authority fits into the solution, if at all, and to form the basis of further potential dialogue with the my council, Kaipara.

I would like to acknowledge both the Climate Change Commission in Wellington and especially the University of Exeter in the UK for providing much of my knowledge plus the literally dozens of web sites and media subscription services that specialise in this subject. In particular I appreciate the coverage provided by the Newsroom web site in providing an on-going New Zealand perspective on this key topic. Joining protests marches along with college students has also proven highly informative!

The Simple Reality

Planet Earth is facing a major series of global crisis's. Take your pick, however I would nominate climate change, nuclear proliferation, and financial inequality as the top three. Maybe Covid like epidemics comes in at No 4! We have lived with the threat of the bomb for over 70 years now, and have made huge progress in eliminating poverty and starvation. Ironically many now herald obesity as a greater crisis!

Where does this lead to? Sadly a perspective that the goals needed to be achieved by 2050 are highly unlikely to be achieved. I am not however a prophet of gloom, and we truly have no alternative but to challenge the damage being inflicted upon our planet. As the word charts demonstrate, climate change means different things to different audiences.

The Four Levels of Climate Control Commitment

Perhaps the main outcome of my studies is that there are four distinct levels associated with overcoming the climate crisis, and it is essential that each level succeeds and that all levels work in harmony over the coming 30 years. Three out of four will not do the trick.

The four levels? Firstly much needs to be done at the global level, secondly much needs to be done at the national level, much can be done at the “community” level, and obviously much must be done at the individual level.

Global Commitments



Without global policies and agreements little will be achieved. Conferences have been the major forum for international cooperation, be it Brazil, Kyoto



or more recently Paris. Furthermore individuals have taken the message to a global audience and in particular Al Gore and his “inconvenient truth”, and more recently Greta Thunberg and her “how dare you” philosophy.

As the popular saying goes “there is no planet B”.

The following word chart highlights the global perspective from Kyoto in 2005, so the terminology hasn't changed in the past 15 years...



There is still far more that can best be achieved at this level especially in investing in innovative technologies, but we can only maintain our focus over the next three decades if everyone is sharing the load. The withdrawal of the USA from the Paris Accord in 2017, and its subsequent support of fossil fuels, is but one example of how fragile global ownership currently is.

National Commitments

We must have a total national commitment to playing our part combined with the introduction of legislation and policies to make sound investments to achieve our very demanding goals and commitments to the Paris Accord. I am incredibly disappointed with New Zealand's increase in emissions since the early 90's and we are just about the worst performing developed nation to date.



With legislation finally enacted over a year ago, we now have a Climate Change Commission based in Wellington with the responsibility of guiding the Minister for Climate Change. The Commission's team is absolutely superb and I have no doubt that they will provide information and recommendations of the highest quality. Regrettably the minister is not a cabinet member, a major misjudgement as his recommendation will inevitable have a significant impact on just about every government ministry over the coming term.

Inevitably all legislation, and resulting policies and programs, will need to be aligned to the unique perspectives of Maori. I understand from the Ministry of Environment that there remains a strong lobby for Maori to establish their own policies... time will tell but just like Covid, climate change shows now knowledge of one's ethnicity!

Reports published by the Ministry of Environment highlight the major risks over the remainder of this century as being weather related. Sea levels are anticipated to rise but at a minimal level. Therefore the dominant concerns appear to be the repercussions associated weather-related disasters with

It is highly likely, and indeed essential that central government will legislate to introduce programs, targets and education for “community groups” within the overall control of their ministries. e.g Ministry of Education to oversee programs for schools, colleges and universities to guide them towards emission neutrality. Naturally the same should apply to the Ministry of Health to address the hospitals, and Ministry of Corrections to address the prisons.

Where do local authorities fit in? More later...

Individual Commitments

Can one person make a difference? Yes. We will not succeed unless the vast majority of our population are enrolled in being part of the solution. This will require a phenomenal investment in education, the implementation of national policies, and a sharing of the challenge to ensure that the costs are shared and minimised.



New Zealand citizenry not only needs to “get” climate change but continue to get it for the next 30 years! I can find no example of this ever happening in our proud nation. Certainly such a level of commitment to a cause was evident in the two world wars, during rugby world cups, the occasional Americas Cup, and now with our management of Covid. We can come together, and fortunately much help is at hand.

I love the “Count Us In” web site as an aid to helping everyone understand and commit to making changes to their lifestyles. The site highlights 16 steps that most adults can adopt.... start with just one or two and see what progress can be achieved and then see how much progress is being achieved collectively as they work towards having a billion citizens all rowing in the same direction.

One of the 16 categories is “tell your politicians”!

WHAT WE DO COUNTS

Our mission is to inspire 1 billion citizens to significantly reduce their carbon pollution and challenge leaders to deliver bold, global change.

As someone who has benefitted from the industrialisation and globalisation during my career, I feel that I have an absolute obligation to do my bit! I therefore believe the movement needs to be rebranded to be "Green Lives Matter"!

Where Do Local Authorities Fit In?

That is why I contacted Kaipara District Council as part of my research. I am delighted with the information provided in such a prompt and professional manner, and further delighted that they now employ a dedicated international climate change guru to lead Kaipara towards an emission free future.

It does however appear the all local authorities potentially can contribute in three different ways.

Firstly naturally they must implement whatever legislation and programs are delegated by central government. Hopefully any costs will be sponsored centrally!

Secondly they must "get their own house in order". Such endeavour will cover reduction of energy use in council buildings, transitioning to EV vehicles (both cars and public transport), and abandoning the use of "dirty" energy such as by the introduction of solar power to premises. Local authorities must take this opportunity to set the standard to encourage other local community groups.

Thirdly to provide a forum within their jurisdiction for local initiatives. This I understand is what is suggested by updating the next LTP and on-going workshops with Kaipara residents over the coming years.

At the moment I see this area as being highly problematic. Why? Good question. To start with, the modus operandi of local authorities is fully established and confined to legislation determined over many years by the Ministry of Local Government. This way of working is highly proven and suitable for the gradual execution of central government legislation and delivery of services, but is totally unsuitable when we have an emergency

where the unique nature of the climate crisis has to be addressed with minimal delay and cost.

Next, it is essential that both central and local government focus on what must be done and not what can be done. I am sure that many local citizens will have lots of concerns and suggestions to make, but local authorities need to focus on the essentials. Naturally costs will always be an issue. Local residents already are impacted by the grave level of debt that currently exists and by the inevitable rises in local rates, often way above the level of inflation. Furthermore many local citizens have been hit hard financially due to Covid, and will view any further revenue gathering with distain, especially when most New Zealanders working in the public sector have neither lost their jobs nor income.

I note that the council became a signatory to the Local Government Leader's Climate Change Declaration dated 2017. The emphasis of this declaration appears to be a focus on ensuring that central government gets its act together, but with local government having "a seat at the head table" and driving change. This declaration was produced in 2015, and seeks immediate action. Six years later I am searching for what local authorities have achieved and what expertise they collectively possess. With the passing of the climate change act in 2019, the formation of the Climate Change Commission in 2020, the appointment of a Climate Change Minister, the imminent introduction of our first five year plan, and the Prime Minister's recent announcement of a "national emergency" there is ample evidence that the Government gets it!

It is also highly beneficial that any programs available for implementation locally are standardised throughout the country. There is no need to reinvent the wheel and having consistent programs facilitates central government monitoring ongoing progress and improving programs that appear to be failing.

Therefore the contribution capable of being made by local authorities needs to be limited to implementing policies delegated by central government more that such local authorities initiating local projects over and above national legislation. Sticking to the "must do's" and leave out the "nice to do's".

I further note that in the three years since Kaipara signed the declaration, energy saving light bulbs have been installed, and some speed signs powered by solar cells. Furthermore the council will soon be introducing measure to monitor the reduction in emissions generated.

[The Long Term Plan Consultation Document 2021](#)

I wish to limit my feedback on this document to the proposals associated with climate change. As mentioned in this report I believe that any local authority has two obligations. To “get its own house in order” and to deliver programmes delegated by Central Government. Nothing else! As for the first priority I believe that there is merit in appointing a CCO, Climate Change Officer. This employee has the dual responsibilities of liaising with the many government departments to understand national policies, and naturally to be the person of authority when it comes to working towards the Council becoming “carbon neutral”. I understand that you have already employed an excellent professional into this role, and work is underway.

I do believe that it is desirable that this role, and members of your management team, are incentivised so that failing to achieve published goals for emission reduction negatively impact their annual pay.

The current status of determining our National programme is that the Climate Change Commission has just produced their initial draft report to Government. The review period for submissions is now coming to an end, and the revised recommendation expected to be with the Minister of Climate Change by May 2021. The Minister, and Government, have until the end of 2021 to decide whether or not to accept these recommendations! Early indications are that they are comfortable with much in the draft, but legally they can reject the whole report. 2022 is reserved for “discussions” with local authorities and iwi as to means to implement recommendations and enact legislation where needed. Therefore it is not expected that the recommendations currently in the draft report will come into effect before early 2023.

As such it is simply premature for any local authority to establish any budget beyond and above the first option in your consultation document.

Climate Change has now been declared a “national emergency”. As such I fully expect that programmes to inform and educate the public will be devised, sponsored and delivered at a national level. It is imperative that our “team of five million” are fully and equally informed as to measures available to them to reduce their emissions and hopefully lead better lives. I do not see therefore that any one local authority has the skill nor mandate to interfere with such national programmes.

Not specifically part of your climate change section, it is inevitable that our civil defence capabilities need to be vastly improved with significant investments needed in technology, logistics and manpower. There will be more floods and fires and potentially the need to accommodate families in emergencies. This must be on the national agenda, but will inevitably impact local communities.

Observations made pertaining to water supply, primarily in the west are simply “business as usual” where you should be able to respond within the current establishment and budgets!

So Where From Here?



To achieve emission neutrality by 2050 we all have much to undertake. We will all need to make adjustments to our lifestyles, and all have to be highly motivated to run this marathon.

The good news is that progress is being achieved at the global level. COP26 should be amazing. It looks like the USA is re-committing to the Paris accord. Science and technology are to the fore in delivering a range of potential solutions. Bill Gates tells me so! The passion of Greta has won over from the cynicism of Trump. EV vehicles are becoming more popular and affordable, and the degree of information and cooperation globally is stunning, and technologies such as zoom are having a huge impact on the need to fly and drive.

At a personal level I must rely on Kiwi experts to represent our needs at the global level. I am too old and weary to try to contribute at a national level, and have admiration for the CCC team in Wellington to shape and represent my views.

At a personal level I have gradually become “green by name; green by nature”! Of the 16 categories promoted by Count Us In, I am already contributing to 14 of them. Driving an EV car is not yet practical for me and I am unable to promote the cause at work as I am now retired.

Therefore the remaining question is whether or not there is scope for me to make a contribution within my local community. Hopefully you will be able to help answer this question!

A Final Global Perspective..

I started this perspective on a negative note, and finally sadly I offer my reasons for this. There are two.

Having determined that the four levels of engagement exist and must all work in harmony, this has simply never been achieved on our planet before. Ironically Covid has required a similar degree of cooperation and commitment, and we will overcome. But sadly there has been vast inconsistencies at national level, mainly politically inspired, with carnage resulting at national health, business and financial levels.

Since 1990 a number of countries have actually increased their emissions! Some increases are due to industrialisation in nations such as China and India, but in percentage terms our performance is terrible so far. Emissions already generated will sadly be in the atmosphere for decades and centuries to come, inevitably increasing temperatures and impacting glaciers and sea levels.

My major concern simply relates to demographics over the coming 30 years. In 1990 the world's population was had reached 5 billion, 30 year later it is now approaching 8 billion and by 2050 is projected to be 10 billion. Furthermore over the same period of time there has been a stunning reduction in global poverty. As people "move up the ladder" they seek the lifestyle that come with a degree of wealth. Thus the massive increase in the need for electricity, transport, meats and dairy products, and international travel. Obesity had replace malnutrition! Therefore we are striving to reach our 1990 based emission goals by 2050; a period when the planet's population doubles!

This population growth when combined with the drift from poverty will inevitably result in vastly greater levels of carbon emissions entering the atmosphere at just the same time as the current 7 billion of us worldly creatures are endeavouring to reduce the emissions to their levels determined 30 years ago.

I will be exactly 100 come 2050 and I can't wait to see how this story ends. However if we do not make absolutely massive progress in the coming five years in New Zealand it will be game over.

Yes, we have an emergency.

Submission #153

Point 153.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note: Attachment is submission

1/ Detailed submissions of F. G. GROVER, 29-3-21.

(A) Support & encourage the provision of essential community services which are outside the direct control of KDC.

- 1) A prime example of this relates to banking services.
- 2) The KDC currently banks with the BNZ. But this Bank has closed its Branch in Dargaville recently & most of its other Branches in Northland as well.
- 3) This is a disaster for Northland, Dargaville & the KDC, as confirmed in a recent press article printed by the Northern Advocate newspaper on 25th March - refer to the attached clipping.
- 4) Another submission by Mr Lane Bullock of Dargaville highlights the specific concerns that are being caused by BNZ's decisions which have been aggravated by reduced facilities offered by Westpac & ANZ.
- 5) A recent letter to the Editor published in the Kaipara Lifestyle on 9th March shows just how damaging these developments are to affected individuals - refer to the attached newspaper clipping.
- 6) A great way for the KDC to deal with these problems would be for it to close its BNZ Accounts & transfer them to the ASB which is fully operational here in Dargaville.

2/

- 7) The ASB is operating 5 days a week full time & will shortly be returning to its rejuvenated site in Victoria Street. It will also handle cheques indefinitely - a great advantage to its customers, many of whom pay all their rates by cheque!
- 8) And KDC handles thousands of cheque rate payments every year.
- 9) I myself bank with TSB, a very similar bank to ASB & like the ASB operates fulltime in its various branches. It too will continue to handle cheques indefinitely.
- 10) By changing to ASB the KDC would give the continuation of rural & regional banking services a real shot in the arm.
- 11) So much so that the so called major Banks might even reverse their withdrawals from provincial towns in New Zealand!

- (B) Strengthen support for the continued existence of the Kaipara District as an independent local authority.
- 1) There is much speculation surrounding the Central Government's intentions towards local government in N.Z.
 - 2) The so called Three Waters Reform package would effectively gut the independence of smaller local bodies in N.Z. such as KDC.
 - 3) But reducing the number of local bodies would probably destroy the effectiveness of most local involvement. Just witness the terrible example of the present Auckland Council since it was created!
 - 4) "The bigger an organisation grows, the more brutal it tends to become."
 - 5) But the KDC could spearhead a very compelling alternative to the (two) "Three Waters Reforms" as outlined in a special press article published by The New Zealand Herald newspaper on 23rd March - refer to the enclosed clipping.
 - 6) By supporting the retention of local community services such as banking & providing for essential local infrastructure such as water requirements the KDC would be able to emphasise the need in absolute terms for its retention as it is.
 - 7) Long live the Kaipara!

NORTHERN ADVOCATE . 25 MARCH 2021.

THE COUNTRY

Banks urged to analyse social, economic impacts of rural branch closures

16 Mar, 2021 08:45 AM

3 minutes to read



Photo / RNZ - Supplied

RNZ

By Riley Kennedy of RNZ.

Rural communities are urging banks to give more thought before closing branches in small towns.

For many years, banks have been pulling out of small towns blaming a lack of foot traffic and profitability.

Last month, Kiwibank announced plans to close seven branches, five of which are in rural communities. A final decision is due at the end of March.

Rural Women New Zealand national president Gill Naylor is urging the banks to undertake a rural impact analysis to study the effects of bank closures.

"We think there needs to perhaps be a little more work done on those impacts rather than simply looking at bottom lines," Naylor said.

A petition was presented to Parliament this month on behalf of 33 mayors across the country urging banks to reinstate rural branches.

South Wairarapa mayor Alex Beijan, who delivered the petition, said the banks were maximising profit at the expense of rural communities.

He said post offices and petrol stations had left rural towns in recent years.

"And now banks ... are now closing their doors as well.

"So where is the hub of a town and what importance does that place on the fabric of the society?" he asked.

"I understand the banks find branches to be commercially unviable but I have a problem with that when they are making \$5 billion a year. They must have a social conscience."

When the petition was delivered to Parliament, Beijan said as part of it they also called on the banks to analyse the impacts on rural communities.

"To find out what actually are the social and economic impacts it will have on our rural economies and in the meantime put a moratorium on bank branch closures so we can see what the scale of the problem is."

Beijan said he compared the banks' situation to the automotive industry.

"Catalytic converters are not economically viable but the government legislated to say you must because ... that is of a social imperative."

He said closures of banks went beyond the odd inconvenience.

"There is a huge amount of impacts we are seeing and as local government officials it's our responsibility, is to look after the economic and social well-being of our areas," Beijan said.

"What we are seeing is impacts on elderly and people who aren't as technologically and financially savvy and that causes a lot of time spent travelling to banks in major towns.

Beijan said children were also affected by bank closures.

"The way they bank and the traditional way of teaching them financial literacy - and that used to happen by going into a bank and depositing money."

- RNZ

N.Z. HERALD. 23 MARCH 2021.

THE COUNTRY

PREMIUM

John Robertson: How about a third option for water reform?

23 Mar, 2021 05:00 AM

4 minutes to read



What lies beneath? The Waipukurau and Waipawa wastewater treatment plant would come under the proposed new Three Waters scheme. Photo / Warren Buckland, Fle

NZ Herald
By: John Robertson

OPINION

The public has a number of expectations of government. This includes that new policy is well-reasoned, principle-based and has a clear and achievable mission.

The worst policy is that made on the hoof by politicians without departmental advice. Kiwi Build was an example of this. Problem identified but solution ill-conceived.

In play now is water reform. Cabinet has decided to reform the way public water services are delivered, serviced and funded in our communities.

The problems the reforms are meant to address include drinking water quality issues (Havelock North), challenges by councils to meet increased water quality standards imposed by central government, a backlog of maintenance by councils on underground pipe networks; and design,

construction and a management expertise shortfall in smaller councils (for example, the Mangawhai Wastewater Scheme in Kaipara District).

The Government has taken its reform proposals to councils for consultation. The Government then expects councils to take these proposals to their communities for consultation later this year.

The Government has put just two options on the table. Option one is to maintain the status quo. Option two is for councils to hand over their water assets to a few yet-to-be-established large water organisations.

The Government is pushing hard for option two.

But the option two proposal has not yet been fully explained.

Ministers have failed to advise a key principle. Are water charges struck by these new water organisations to be on the basis of the costs of water services in each community, or is cross-subsidisation to take place to equalise prices being paid by households regionally or even nationally?

This basic question needs answering.

The fact is that households in rural towns such as our towns and villages in the Waitomo District currently pay much more for water services than households in big cities like Auckland.

Rural New Zealand households might like cross-subsidisation; urban New Zealand households might not.

There are other unanswered questions. The Government has not disclosed how the monopoly water organisations are to be kept efficient and their prices controlled. Neither has it disclosed how they will account back to the communities they serve. Will small communities have a say on investment priorities - and if so, how?

There is no doubt that reform of some kind is needed.

I saw the issues first-hand when Kaipara District Council bungled the Mangawhai Wastewater scheme.

Councils of all sizes struggle with such infrastructure challenges but I am not convinced that just two options should be on the table.

A third option worth considering is for the Crown to establish a "Three Waters" advisory and capital works funding agency, the expertise and resources of which could be called upon by councils when considering new investment options or upgrades.

Under such a model, the Crown could contribute funding to capital works, along the lines that the Crown transport agency does for council roads.

This would bring improved consistency across the sector, insight for small councils into the latest technology available (small scheme wastewater processing for example), readily available advice on the best solutions for upgrades to meet increasing standards, and assistance with infrastructure funding solutions.

Importantly, it would leave decisions on investment in the three waters to local communities to make through democratic processes, something the proposed water organisations will not achieve.

Rural and growth councils do need guidance and support in the "three waters" space.

But simply removing these assets and service responsibilities from them and their communities and putting them in the hands of monopoly providers may not provide the right solution.

• **John Robertson, QSO, is Mayor of Waitomo District Council, former chairman of commissioners at the Kaipara District Council and was the MP for Papakura from 1990-96.**

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

With a lot of banks closing in Dargaville, I hope your paper is following it. Why can't all the banks be put into one building and separated? It's bad enough there are no more cheques as an older person and disabled — I need these things.

I don't drive very far, and not at all after midday, due to the medication I take.

I wrote twice to my bank with no reply (BNZ Wellsford), which is also closed. I'm also dyslexic, so I need to be face-to-face with tellers. With

repairs needed in my home, I need cash to pay for them, and Whangarei is too far away for me to drive to.

I look forward to reading your paper, as I do every week, to see any updates, same with our new wharf in Pahi when it happens.

There's a lot of older people that can't and don't use computers, cell phones or online banking. There must be more for us.

Yours faithfully,

W Trepels

Paparoa

Correction: Mangawhai meeting

The Draft Regional Land Transport Plan public meeting on Thursday, March 11 at Mangawhai's Domain Hall will take place from 11.30am to 1.30pm — not 3pm to 5pm as reported in last week's edition.



Submission #1

Point 1.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I'm very happy to have more CCTV in Dargaville. I know it has been of help to the owners of BP in Victoria Street and I believe it will be of benefit to the greater community. Thanks for all you do.

Submission #208

Point 208.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

We need to improve our recycling habits. Crates would be the way to go, hopefully this will result in fewer items, that can be recycled to end up in the landfill. And making recycling at the transfer free of charge will hopefully stop the illegal dumping that has been happening in our District over the years.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #207

Point 207.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Mangawhai and its surrounding rural area is KDC fastest growing settlement. The population forecast is to grow still. The population increase has supported the viability of a proposed large commercial development. This is a significant difference within Kaipara between the East and West coast. With Mangawhai being closer to Auckland greatly benefits from the extra infrastructures and financial benefits. As a result, the property values are way higher on the East coast. This also means that the costs associated with the population increase is impacting, putting more pressure on the existing community infrastructures. On the other hand, Dargaville and surrounding townships have a lower socio-economical population with fewer infrastructures and lower population growth.

Equalizing the wastewater Rates would only impose more burden on those low socio-economic population who would end up subsidizing the East coast development which has no benefit to them.

High WW costs are the costs of living on the East coast of the Kaipara District Council. It is up to potential property owners to make a conscientious decision when buying a property in this area and should not expect to pass on the costs onto others who may have made a conscientious choice about the area they live in.

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Submission #191

Point 191.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

n/a

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

n/a

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #103

Point 103.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

I would love to see bins used for land fill collection someday. Also a green waste collection and composting/biochar/wormfarm system for it all. The less single use soft plastic and stuff sitting in landfills the better.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

And a performing arts space?

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

Plant fruit trees there? make it a community vege garden?

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

I never go to Mangawhai, so take my answer lightly for this one!

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I'm pretty netural on this one. In an ideal world we would do things to prevent the need for CCTV in the first place (like better social services, drug and alcohol abuse support, healthy lunches in schools, education, a sugar tax - Happy healthy people don't generally go and steal/hurt others!) But of course that kind of stuff is not what you guys do!

This would be at the bottom of my prority list - not even sure if it would make the list.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Well I guess its easy for me to be netural about something that won't effect where I live... :)

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Thank you for all your hard work and putting up your hand to do this. I'm sure in one way or another, you're all just trying your best and being on council is not an easy job!!!

Submission #192

Point 192.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #197

Point 197.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

?

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #210

Point 210.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Restore NW Hall

Retain all Kaipara Land

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Submission #149

Point 149.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note - attachment is letter

29-3-21

TO THE MAYOR, CEO & KAITIARA DISTRICT COUNCIL
LONG TERM PLAN 2021-22-31.

MY SUBMISSIONS IS THAT COUNCIL DROP THIS OUTRAGOUS
RATE RISE 37% ON RUAWAI & BE REALISTIC
NOBODY ELSE GETS A PAY RISE OF THIS SIZE.
WHEN PROPERTIES DROPPED IN VALUE BY ABOUT 25%
YOU DIDN'T DROP RATES ACCORDINGLY JUST IGNORED IT
JUST BECAUSE PROPERTIES RISE IN VALUE DOESN'T
MEAN PROPERTY OWNERS HAVE A WHOLE LOT OF
EXTRA CASH & WE ARE ORDINARY PEOPLE NOT RICH
ANYWAY WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO FOR RUAWAI
TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY WHICH YOU DON'T ACHIEVE
NOW.

MANAWHAI PROPERTY VALUES HAVE RISEN TO
HOW COME THEIR RATES ARE GOING DOWN DOESN'T
MAKE SENSE SO WHY? ABOUT 12% WITH
MANY AREA IMPROVEMENTS.

WE IN RUAWAI ALREADY PAY FOR EVERYTHING
RUBBISH WATER SEWAGE ETC NOT TO MENTION
HALL, BOAT RAMP & SO ON FARMER OUT.
WHAT DOES COUNCIL DO NOT MUCH.

ALSO RATES IN RUAWAI IN THE LAST 8 YEARS
HAVE ALREADY RISEN 100%.

YOUR JOB AS COUNCIL IS TO LOOK AFTER PEOPLE
NOT FLEESE THEM AT THE FIRST CHANCE
YOU GET SO GIVE US A FAIR GO.

HOPING TO SEE COMMON SENSE PREVAIL
OR I MAY GO TO MINISTER OF LOCAL
& MAYBE FAIR GO GOVERNMENT

NIG HARRISON
68 FREYBERG RD
RUAWAI 0530

Submission #28

Point 28.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #222

Point 222.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

I agree with Council collecting genral rubbish & recycleable rubbish.

Supply crates and bins to facilitate the above.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

fit meters and charge properties on water used.

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

have uniform rate form residential, single household upto 3 bedrooms and then a further charge for every bedroom above this. Thus assuming a greater occupancy for houses with more bedrooms.

A different rate for commercail properties possible based on a per pan, per urinal charge.

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

replace council vehicles with environmental friendly vehicles when due.

Otherwise put policy in place to allow for climate change.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

if this proves to be the most economic.

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Dargaville is not where the growth in kaipara is occurring. Amenity need to be provided where growth is and no or little amenity exists.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

The current library is way to small for the growing population.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

Any further comments?

there is a nice big corner site on Molesworth & Moir Streets.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Council should stick to basic council functions and not spread itself and its resources so thinly.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

the CCTV is a private venture and Council should facilitate only but otherwise leave it alone.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

There is a cul-de-sac serving 5 properties from 15-23 Eveline Street in Mangawhai Heads. This road was vested with Council at time of subdivision. If it were not, as suggested then whom is the owner.

The recent maintenance seal was not applied to this area and it has been neglected since Kaipara took over from Otamatea Borough Council. Between the 5 properties we pay rates in the vicinity of \$30,000 plus and likely more when the new rates notices are sent out.

The current cul-de-sac does not meet the Council's own Engineering Standards the same standards they get everyone else to abide by. This is hypocrisy at it's finest.

Do the right thing and tarseal the cul-de-sac road properly.

Submission #91

Point 91.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

This is unaffordable for people on a budget, who currently do the tip \$2 a boot load, once a month, at most. i.e \$24 a year.

To expect now a cost of over \$100 for crates to now be emptied, is a huge wasted expense.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #101

Point 101.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #155

Point 155.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Please see attachment

Commented [SM1]: Branch logo here



Hospitality New Zealand

TO KAIPARA DISTRICT COUNCIL

SUBMISSION ON

LONG TERM PLANS 2021-31

31 MARCH 2021

CONTACT DETAILS: Hospitality New Zealand

Contact: Richard Doolan – Regional Manager Northland

Phone: 0800 500 503

Email: richard@hospitality.org.nz

www.hospitality.org.nz

About Hospitality New Zealand:

1. Hospitality New Zealand ("Hospitality NZ") is a member-led, not-for-profit organisation representing approximately 3,000 businesses, including cafés, restaurants, bars, nightclubs, commercial accommodation, country hotels and off-licences.
2. Hospitality NZ has a 119-year history of advocating on behalf of the hospitality and tourism sector and is led by Chief Executive Julie White. We have a team of seven Regional Managers located around the country, and a National Office in Wellington to service our members.
3. Hospitality NZ has a Board of Management, made up of elected members from across the sectors of the industry, and an Accommodation Advisory Council, made up of elected members from the accommodation sector.
4. We also have 20 local Branches covering the entire country, representing at a local level all those member businesses which are located within the region. Any current financial member of Hospitality NZ is automatically a member of the local Branch.
5. This submission relates to the Long-Term Plan 2021-31 ("the Plan").
6. Enquiries relating to this submission should be referred to Richard Doolan, Regional Manager – Northland, at richard@hospitality.org.nz and 021 774 761.

General Comments:

7. Hospitality New Zealand welcomes the opportunity to comment on Kaipara District Council's Long-Term Plan 2021-31. We have a number of general concerns on issues that we believe will rear their head in the next ten years. These include infrastructure funding, local alcohol policies, short-term rental accommodation, and responsible camping.

Rates

8. HNZ is not opposed to rates increases if they are funding infrastructure and tourism projects that will benefit the entire district. We should check any increases in line with an increase in the business differential – HNZ supports Kaipara District for a disbursement of rates charges across residential, commercial, industrial, and other lines.
9. Hospitality NZ urges caution around cyclical rates increases. While we are supportive of many of the proposals in the LTP consultation document, we are encouraged that businesses do not carry an unfair proportion of the rates bill.

Infrastructure Funding

10. Local Councils in some parts of the country have recognised infrastructure funding is a significant issue and are working towards change, some Councils are looking at targeted rates while others have openly criticised the funding investment options put forward by the Government.
11. In 2019, Productivity Commission undertook its report into Local Government Funding and Finance. The report recommended that "Better use of existing tools and central government funds should be enough to close the tourism funding shortfall. Given the small scale of the funding gap, introducing new funding tools would incur significant implementation, administration and enforcement costs and is unlikely to result in a net benefit to councils."
12. We endorse those sentiments – rather than introducing new tools that target specific sectors, councils should make better use of existing tools to achieve their goals.
13. Hospitality NZ believes a consistent and fair nationwide approach to the funding of core infrastructure needs to be introduced.
14. Hospitality and accommodation sectors are viewed by local councils as an easy source of funds, via targeted rates on commercial businesses, or implementing bed taxes. Hospitality NZ opposes the introduction of bed tax as it targets only those people staying in commercial accommodation.
15. If a targeted rate or visitor levy is deemed necessary, Hospitality NZ believes these must be broad based taxes, and ensure that they are appropriately designed, are fair and equitable to those contributing, have community support, and are used solely for initiatives that benefit the visitor economy. Alternatively, those funds raised must be ring-fenced and used for the benefit of those contributing to the fund. However, Hospitality NZ's preference would be for any funding of tourism infrastructure to come from a centralised pool.
16. Hospitality NZ recommends further consideration is given to implement the Productivity Commission's report findings.
17. Prior to COVID, tourism was struggling to maintain social license in communities – in part given the infrastructure pressure tourism growth was placing on some regions. We recognise that tourism and hospitality use and benefit from a wide variety of mixed-use infrastructure. We now have a real opportunity to resolve some of these infrastructure issues and prepare for the rebuild of the sector.
18. Targeted rates and 'tourism' or 'bed taxes' concern our members, who assert:
 - These unfairly place the burden of funding infrastructure or promotion on just one part of the tourism/hospitality industry;
 - As ratepayers, businesses oppose increased rates to fund basic infrastructure they may not receive a direct benefit from i.e., infrastructure for freedom campers;
 - We would prefer to see Central Government funding of infrastructure, where local councils are unable to fund it themselves; and
 - If new funding schemes are required, there needs to be an emphasis on broad-based levying. They need to be fair and equitable and all businesses who will benefit from further infrastructure development should contribute.

Local Alcohol Policies (LAPs)

19. Hospitality NZ has and continues to be actively involved in developing LAPs, ensuring the sector, local communities and the viability of our members have the best fit settings and rules governing the sale and consumption of alcohol.
20. HNZ is also proactive amongst local Alcohol Accords in the Kaipara District, with a good relationship developed with KDC DLC and local Police
21. Hospitality NZ has actively contributed by submitting on all draft LAPs throughout the country. Some Councils have opted not to introduce a LAP and instead used the national default rules set out in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (SSAA).
22. Since the implementation of SSAA 2012 Act it has become apparent that some Councils often attempt to include rules within an LAP that are beyond their authority. This is a timely and expensive process.
23. The wider hospitality industry would like the process of LAPs to be either repealed or significantly amended.
24. Within the current District Licensing Committees system, there is the ability for each licence to have appropriate restrictions placed on it if deemed necessary by the committee. A shift in the system whereby DLCs administer appropriate restrictions would render the LAP process unnecessary.

Short-term Rental Accommodation (STRA)

25. The significant growth in short-term rental accommodation (STRA) through providers such as AirBnB or Bookabach, has raised a number of concerns for the sector, including:
 - Peer to peer accommodation providers, particularly if they are operating in a highly commercial way, are often not meeting the regulatory requirements under the Building Act, taxation, health and safety or local government district plans that commercial accommodation providers are required to adhere to. Some of these regulations incur significant costs to businesses and this can create an imbalance in competition.
 - In some parts of the country, the preference for rental property owners to convert to AirBnB or similar, is resulting in a lack of available long-term rental accommodation for workers and families.
26. Traditional accommodation operators are seeking a fairer playing field with regard to commercial vs non-commercial rates and regulation. STRA operators do not require the same building and operational compliance and therefore do not attract the associated costs that commercial accommodation providers do. However, they do benefit from things like tourism promotion which is often funded from the tourism and accommodation sector. STRA operators also have an impact on the communities they operate in, contributing to housing shortages, noise impacts and loss of community.
27. There is a growing inequity in the regulation of short-term and long-term accommodation. Stats NZ estimated that for 2018, STRA gross revenue was between \$550-\$700 million, with guest nights between 6-10 million.
28. The STRA sector operates mainly in residential areas, only pays residential rates, operates with less regulation, and often escapes appropriate taxation. Where councils have tried to regulate STRA operators, barriers for regulation include identification of STRA properties, lack of cooperation in data capture from operators and booking platform providers, and consistent regulation between local councils.

29. As more people look to non-traditional STRA, safety standards, hygiene standards, and contact tracing becomes significant guest care factors and priorities post-COVID-19. We face negative impacts of an unregulated and substandard product offered to both local and international visitors.
30. Hospitality NZ alongside other sector associations submitted a letter to MBIE in July 2020 recommending a compulsory registration/data sharing system that allows for information collection from all operators of STRA and a consistent national regulatory framework.
31. Hospitality NZ would welcome the opportunity to work with you and related parties to:
- Define commercial accommodation in your area in a way that captures people who are benefiting from STRA house letting on a commercial level;
 - Ensure rates are appropriately collected from these businesses;
 - Ensure appropriate health and safety and compliance requirements on peer-to-peer house letting is set at a national level, removing the need for local councils to come up with the rules; and
 - Advocate to Central Government to create a national register of short-term rental accommodation properties, moving towards fair regulation of STRA operators.

Responsible Camping

32. Freedom camping has been a part of New Zealand culture for many years. However, in recent years, freedom camping has attracted more attention as international tourism numbers have grown, and communities have expected higher standards from both domestic and international tourists. The proliferation of non-self-contained freedom campers parking up in non-compliant spots around the country has increased to the detriment of local's perception of visitors, the environment and to other visitors using these facilities.
33. The number of international visitors who did some freedom camping in New Zealand has been rising recently, from 54,000 in the year ended 2013 to around 123,000 in the year ended 2018. This followed a period of moderate growth from around 10,000 visitors at the beginning of the 2000's. Total estimated spending by visitors who did some freedom camping has also increased significantly in this period, from \$210 million in 2013 to \$540 million in 2018. The growth in numbers and spending from this group of visitors followed a similar pattern to that seen for total international visitors. However, even with this increase, only 3.4 per cent of visitors to New Zealand did some freedom camping in 2017 and 2018.
34. The definition of "self-contained" now means freedom campers wanting to stay in restricted areas will need a toilet that can be used inside the vehicle even when the bed is made up.
35. The wider industry feels their local councils need to do more to control this issue and are also concerned about the damage being done to scenic spots due to lack of appropriate facilities. When left unmanaged it effects the amenity of an area negatively through rubbish, waste and congestion in public areas.
36. Direct effects can be seen on smaller accommodation providers where freedom campers have the ability to stay in areas where no clear local rules have been established. Therefore, having the ability to stay centrally in their vehicles as opposed to staying at small to medium sized accommodation.
37. The Tourism Infrastructure Fund put public bathrooms in many popular tourism spots, and unintentionally created places where people could freedom camp – some of which were

only a few kilometres from a holiday park. We do not believe this contributes to the type of high value visitor we want.

38. Businesses primarily impacted are holiday parks as these freedom campers would traditionally have stayed in these facilities. Currently issues for holiday parks include freedom campers using facilities without paying.
39. Hospitality New Zealand wants local government to develop and strengthen appropriate regulations for responsible camping, and create infrastructure cost support for the future.
40. Hospitality NZ would welcome the opportunity to work with you and related parties to:
 - Take greater leadership in managing the locations where freedom campers can operate;
 - Implement freedom camping bylaws through clear, honest, pragmatic consultation and feedback during its development; and
 - Lobby to ensure Central Government has a strategy to acknowledge the growth in freedom camping – accommodating responsible camping but not to the detriment of other visitor experiences and other accommodation providers (i.e., Motels and Holiday parks).

Conclusion:

41. We thank Kaipara District Council for the opportunity to provide input into the consultation.
42. We would be happy to discuss any parts of this submission in more detail, and to provide any assistance that may be required.

Howard Mike / 75

Submission #75

Point 75.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

Waste Minimisation : Moving to crates for rubbish would appear to be a retrograde step. If we are to move in this manner surely expansion of wheelie bin concept would be more logical, secure and tidy especially given the large percentage of our population that is not permanent, puts rubbish out but may not be back for a week or more. Conversely the current rubbish bag system seems to work well with nothing left behind.

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Any further comments?

Waste Water rates: I understand the rationale for the application of the “able to be connected charge” and would fully endorse Council pursuing those who continue to not connect and worse still, continue to use their own septic tanks. That is untenable in this day and age.

4: Should Council

Any further comments?

?Securing Water Supplies: I don't believe it is in the mandate of KDC to invest in a water supply scheme operated and owned by someone else.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Any further comments?

Mangawhai Library. I admit up front I am not a user. However as we look to efficiencies in capital expenditure surely it would make more sense to take an expanded view. I am aware that NRC are funding the new building KDC will occupy in Dargaville and KDC also looking at new, centralised premises here in Mangawhai (quite rightly and they also need to ensure appropriate representation for this eastern sector before then – but that is another matter!!). Why could KDC not approach NRC to build another purpose built building in Mangawhai Park (adjacent to St Johns/FENZ) and incorporate appropriate area and access for the Library in that. The result

would surely mean efficiencies, there would be no land acquisition costs and all these facilities would be centrally located??

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Any further comments?

Regional Economic Development CCO: - Mangawhai especially and Kaipara in general absolutely need tourism marketing support from Northland Inc. We have been treated like a 42nd cousin in the past and whilst some KDC decisions may have contributed to this we absolutely need their commitment and energy to be marketing this part of the territory. KDC should become a shareholder of Northland Inc but set very clear expectations of the nature of the returns we seek.

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Treated Waste water disposal to mangawhai Golf Course. – I can only commend KDC for actively pursuing disposal of treated waste water onto mangawhai Golf Course. Not only is it exceedingly logical, it has been recommended in the past and will create significant benefits to the community (business, tourism, efficiency of project) but will also add materially to much better presentation year round of our golf course. I am aware there is more information to be gleaned on this project but my “in principle” support is emphatic.

Submission #74

Point 74.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I wish to submit that the "private Road Seal Extention policy" should be set at 67%..(two thirds majority)... 75% is way to high and will never work...we at Raymond Bull Road have tried three times,and have missed out by a very small margin.

Submission #22

Point 22.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

The councils policy of not sealing roads is apaling!!!Mangawhai is undergoing huge growth...and we have some gravel roads that need to be sealed!!! developers creating new titles should contrubte spacificaly to the sealing of roads...

Regarding the "private seal extention policy" this should be set at 67%..(3/4 majority)... 75% is way to high and will never get accross the line...we at Raymond Bull Road have tried three times,and have missed out by a very small margin.

Please submit this for a change in this policy...thank you regards Dave Hurley

Submission #112

Point 112.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I would like to support the development of the Te Kopuru Domain to become a family space with a bike park and other activity for our tamariki. I support the Te Kopuru Community Development Group with their submission for financial support for the domain from the Kaipara District Council.

Submission #114

Point 114.1

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Any further comments?

Northern Wairoa Hall to be rebuilt due to use by community for various functions, birthdays, weddings, concerts, meetings, polling booth etc. Hub part of town, utilised by various organisations, affordable costs

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

land to be retained KDC Council building property. not to be sold to cover debts.

Submission #177

Point 177.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

As a bach owner, I can't see how we would ever be able to use the crates as we would not be there to bring them in. I currently use the recycling bags regularly- the new system would mean I have to put everything into rubbish bags. There are so many baches and airbnb in Mangawhai, many would be in the same situation

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Each town/area is so different

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Would love to see a vibrant library offering activities etc (eg, wriggle and rhyme) like they do in Auckland

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

Submission #58

Point 58.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

yellow bags and not crates. I have a tiny bit of recycling and the crates are too expensive. Pay as you go is much fairer

Submission #109

Point 109.1

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Any further comments?

See attachment for report on ICNZ Climate Change Report.

5 March 2021

ICNZ's views on climate change and the role of local government

This paper sets out ICNZ's views on climate change and the role we consider local government should play.

By way of background, ICNZ's members are reinsurers, and general insurers insuring about 95% of the New Zealand general insurance market, including about a trillion dollars' worth of New Zealand property and liabilities. ICNZ insurer members provide insurance products ranging from those usually purchased by individuals (such as home and contents, travel and motor vehicle insurance) to those purchased by small businesses and larger organisations (such as product and public liability, business interruption, professional indemnity, commercial property and directors and officers insurance).

It is fair to say that ICNZ and its members have been seeing the impacts of climate change and how this affects people, businesses and communities for some time. We also have a keen interest given our knowledge and experience when it comes to identifying and engaging with climate change risks and risk management, the role insurance plays in this context, and our desire to ensure this remains available and affordable (including to support lending).

We advocate local governments take a long-term view and act in a proactive, coordinated and resilient manner when it comes to climate change, with regard to risk mitigation, adaptation, risk transfer options and setting appropriate risk signals. Particular attention should be had to avoiding developments in areas vulnerable to flooding, rising sea levels or coastal erosion.

After a high-level summary, in this document we provide a detailed overview of climate change, its impacts and the role ICNZ considers local government should have in this regard. Examples of some of the great work already being undertaken in this respect, a list of helpful resources and diagram highlighting key points from this document are included as appendices.

Summary

In our view local government must take a proactive, coordinated, and long-term view when it comes to managing the real and significant impacts of climate change putting their people, businesses and communities at the heart of any decision-making. This includes:

- Planned action and investments for adaptation and mitigation - reducing the extent of future climate change and its impacts.
- Grappling with the full impacts of climate change now head on despite the uncertainty, noting that the potential impacts stretch across generations, with the economic, social and environmental impacts being too significant to ignore and only increasing if no action is taken.
- Adopting a holistic and flexible approach when working through these matters, leveraging a risk management framework and an adaptive pathways approach.

Local government is well placed to respond to these issues because effective climate change responses are context specific and best addressed at the regional and local level. Additionally, local

government has legal duties to act, doing so ensures resources are efficiently used and bypasses avoidable harm. This also aligns with communities increasing expectations for climate change action and ensures that insurance and lending remains available and affordable.

In our view there are five practical ways local government can advance climate change issues in the near term. These include:

- **Avoiding developments in areas vulnerable to flooding, rising sea levels or coastal erosion**, noting this is fundamental to bypassing costly and avoidable climate change which otherwise local governments (and ultimately ratepayers) will have to meet, and if not addressed, may lead to insurance and lending availability and affordability issues.
- **Embracing collaboration and coordination on climate change issues within regions**, with all elements of local government working together to establish a consistent understanding of climate change risks and what should be done to address them.
- **Identifying and filling gaps in regional knowledge about climate change**, championing public education and, from specific property information perspective, making good quality, transparent and consistent information about all-natural disaster available.
- **Prioritising climate change mitigation and adaptation in planning and investment decisions**, including incorporating emissions reduction targets into investment decisions, and having regard to managing or reducing natural disaster risk and protecting assets casting a broad net (e.g. both built and natural infrastructure).
- **Ensuring buildings are resilient to climate change impacts**, specifically making sure that any new building work approved contributes to reducing emissions and is more resilient to climate change impacts alongside other natural hazard risks.
- **Supporting vulnerable groups or areas particularly adversely impacted climate change**, including potentially subsidising resiliency improvements or managed retreat, noting that climate change has the potential to exacerbate existing inequalities.

Background

Climate change is here

Without question the full impacts of climate change is coming to bear around the globe and need to be taken extremely seriously. This includes:

- larger, longer and more extreme weather events occurring leading to increasingly frequent and extreme flooding and storm events (including hailstorms, tornadoes and cyclones)
- sea levels rising leading to issues with coastal flooding, storm surge and king tides, and
- associated increases in landslips and land erosion.

Climate change has also resulted in the increasing likelihood and severity of droughts, heat waves, water shortages and wildfire. Then there are the pest and health effects associated with higher temperatures.

Climate change responds to cumulative emissions, and unless these are close to zero increases over time, it is clear that the associated temperature increases will lead to the sea level rising and that this will continue for centuries to come.¹ The same applies to the impact of emissions on weather patterns and increasingly frequent and extreme weather events.

¹ Choices made now are critical for the future of our ocean and cryosphere (25 September 2019), <https://www.ipcc.ch/2019/09/25/srocc-press-release/> and Preparing New Zealand for rising seas: Certainty and Uncertainty (November 2015) <https://www.pce.parliament.nz/media/1398/preparing-nz-for-rising-seas-web-small.pdf>.

There is clear international scientific consensus about the cause of climate change and its impact. In their special report on global warming of 1.5 °C, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlights that:²

- There is a certain level of climate change already locked into the global climate system due to emissions to date.
- Every extra bit of warming matters, with warming of 1.5°C or higher increasing the risk associated with long-lasting or irreversible changes, such as the loss of ecosystems. Conversely, limiting global warming gives people and ecosystems more room to adapt and remain below relevant risk thresholds.

This report highlights several climate change impacts that could be avoided by limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C, or more (noting that damage is not linear, with a 2°C or more increase in temperature being significantly worse than 1.5°C). However, even limiting global warming to 1.5 °C would require:

- Global net human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) to fall by about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching 'net zero' around 2050, with the remaining emissions needing to be balanced by removing CO₂ from the air.
- "Rapid and far-reaching" transitions in land, energy, industry, buildings, transport, and cities.

The report records that even with 1.5°C of warming, there will be more frequent heatwaves and heavy rainfall events, more intense tropical cyclones, losses of some species, spread of diseases, and issues with water and food security.

New Zealand has committed to limit global warming to 1.5 °C and the 'net zero' emissions by 2050 target as a signatory of the Paris Agreement.³ These obligations are, in turn, reflected in the Zero Carbon legislation domestically.⁴ This legislation provides for a centralised adaptation framework with the newly formed Climate Change Commission responsible for preparing a national climate change risk assessment every six years.⁵ In response to this assessment, the Government will prepare a national adaptation plan with progress reports being provided every two years.

New Zealand is significantly impacted by climate change

As well as considering climate change as a general phenomenon and New Zealand's international commitment to emissions reductions, it is important to reflect on New Zealand's vulnerability to climate change impacts. As a nation with a very long coastline and a high proportion of urban development in coastal areas,⁶ New Zealand is particularly susceptible to sea levels rising, inundation, coastal erosion and other climate change impacts. According to a Lloyd's of London study, New Zealand is the second most vulnerable country in the world to natural disaster (behind

² Global Warming of 1.5°C (January 2019), https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/10/SR15_SPM_version_stand_alone_LR.pdf. More than 6,000 scientific references are cited in this report with thousands of experts and government reviewers worldwide contributing to it. The report has ninety-one authors and review editors from 40 countries.

³ The Paris Agreement is the new global agreement on climate change. It was adopted by Parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 12 December 2015. It commits all countries to act on climate change. In addition to the 2050 target, pursuant to this Agreement, New Zealand has also committed to reducing emissions by 30 per cent below 2005 levels, and 11 per cent below 1990 levels, by 2030.

⁴ Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019.

⁵ Details on the first risk assessment published 2 August 2020 are provided below.

⁶ Coastal Hazards and Climate Change: A Guidance Manual for Local Government in New Zealand (July 2008), https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Climate%20Change/coastal_hazards_guide_final.pdf

Bangladesh).⁷ In addition to the risks associated with New Zealand being in a high seismic zone (e.g. earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanoes), this is a reflection of the risk of climate change and weather events (particularly flood).

Looking at sea levels rising, a Parliamentary Commissioner Report for the Environment refers to a projected rise of 30 cm between 2015 and 2065.⁸ This report also indicates that:

- By 2065 it is expected that today's 1:100 year flood event will occur annually in Wellington and Christchurch, every two years in Dunedin and every four years in Auckland, if sea-levels rose by 30cm. A 40cm rise would see these events occur several times a year in Wellington and Christchurch. This is unlikely be much different for rural and provincial coastal areas.
- The estimated replacement value of buildings within 0.5m of the spring high tide mark is \$3 billion (equating to 9,000 homes). Buildings within 1.5m of the spring high tide mark is estimated at \$20 billion.⁹

New Zealand's first national climate change risk assessment records that an estimated 675,500 New Zealanders live in areas already prone to flooding, and that over 72,000 are potentially impacted due to sea levels rising in the future.¹⁰ Also, nearly 50,000 buildings are currently exposed to coastal flooding, and at the highest range of warming scenarios, that could rise to nearly 120,000 this century. Preliminary research shows we could lose 125,600 buildings, at a replacement cost of \$38 billion, if the sea level rose 1m.¹¹

It is important to acknowledge that the above research does not provide a full picture of climate change impacts - focussing only on the consequences of sea levels rising. It also does not consider costs associated with local government owned infrastructure (of which up to \$14 billion is estimated to be at risk from sea level rise),¹² ongoing development and growth,¹³ broader economic and social impacts (including impacts to people, businesses and communities) and to the natural environment.

Consideration should also be given to the fact that New Zealand's current infrastructure is not well positioned to manage the impact of climate change. Specifically, for the most part, our aging storm and wastewater networks are only designed to cope with today's 1:10 year event. Much of this is also gravity dependent and vulnerable if running-off in low lying coastal areas. The quality of some of the older infrastructure is also somewhat unknown.

⁷ A world at risk: Closing the insurance gap (2018), https://www.lloyds.com/~media/files/news_and_insight/risk_insight/2018/underinsurance/lloyds_underinsurance-report_final.pdf

⁸ Preparing New Zealand for rising seas: Certainty and Uncertainty (November 2015), <https://www.oce.parliament.nz/media/1390/preparing-nz-for-rising-seas-web-small.pdf>

⁹ We expect that this analysis may understate matters somewhat as it does not consider storm surge, king tides, and heavy rainfall, as well as things like the ability of infrastructure such as stormwater drainage systems to respond.

¹⁰ National climate change risk assessment for New Zealand - Main report (2 August 2020), <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Climate%20Change/national-climate-change-risk-assessment-main-report.pdf>

¹¹ From the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA). 125,000 buildings at risk from first metre of sea level rise (21 November 2018), <https://www.newsroom.co.nz/125000-buildings-worth-38bn-at-risk-from-first-1m-sea-level-rise-draft-report>

¹² \$14 billion of council infrastructure at risk from sea level rise (31 January 2019), <https://www.ignz.co.nz/news-and-media/2019-media-releases/14-billion-of-council-infrastructure-at-risk-from-sea-level-rise/>

¹³ The Productivity Commission projects that over the next 30 years have 28 urban areas in New Zealand experiencing population growth of 20% or more and 61 experiencing depopulation, <http://www.chapmantripp.com/publications/building-resilience-to-climate-change-local-government-the-front-line-in-the-climate-change-response>

Consistent with this broad view of climate change impacts, New Zealand's first national climate change risk assessment refers to ten major threats in need of urgent action within the next six years under five categories:¹⁴

- **The natural environment**, including coastal ecosystems and indigenous ecosystems –described as having major consequences.
- **The human domain**, including social cohesion, displacement of communities and the entrenchment and further opening of inequalities - seen as risks with extreme consequences.
- **The economic domain**, including costs associated with disaster relief and long-term changes, and the risk of instability in the financial sector.
- **The built environment**, including infrastructure and buildings being vulnerable to sea level rise and more extreme weather conditions generally –described as being an extreme risk.
- **The governance domain**, in respect of which reference was made to 'maladaptation' (actions that may lead to increased risk of adverse climate-related outcomes), and the risk that climate change impacts across all domains are exacerbated because current institutional arrangements are not fit for adaptation.

The report highlights the potential cascading nature of climate change impacts. For example, where an extreme weather event impacts a region's potable water supply that in turn negatively impacts the ability to earn income, quality of life and public health.¹⁵

The fact that New Zealand is in a high seismic zone also increases the impact that climate change will have. For example, analysis of pre- and post-earthquake data from the 2010 and 2011 Christchurch earthquakes revealed that seismic shaking, tectonic movements and/or liquefaction associated with earthquakes led to land surface and waterway deformation and substantial floodplain subsidence.¹⁶ In turn, this greatly enhanced the risk posed by floods, storm surges and the sea-level rising. The likelihood and severity of impact of tsunamis also increases as the sea level rises.

Stepping back, and taking the above into account, it should come as no surprise that the cost to New Zealand of climate change is significant and growing. Nationwide insured costs of extreme weather events are as follows (noting that this somewhat understates the issue given other climate change related events and uninsured costs are excluded):¹⁷

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
\$million	175	153	115	52	242	226	176	213* estimate to-date	169

From 2003-2015 insured costs of floods alone averaged \$75m. However, Water NZ estimates that this is about 40% of the total cost (i.e. \$190 million per year).¹⁸

¹⁴ National climate change risk assessment for New Zealand - Main report (2 August 2020),

<https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Climate%20Change/national-climate-change-risk-assessment-main-report.pdf>.

¹⁵ National climate change risk assessment for New Zealand - Main report (2 August 2020),

<https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Climate%20Change/national-climate-change-risk-assessment-main-report.pdf>, Figure 10.

¹⁶ The sinking city: Earthquakes increase flood hazard in Christchurch, New Zealand (April 2015),

<https://www.geosociety.org/gsatoday/archive/25/3/pdf/gt1503-04.pdf>. See also Report of the Public Inquiry into EQC (March 2020),

<https://eqcinquiry.govt.nz/assets/Inquiry-Reports/Report-of-the-Public-Inquiry-into-EQC.pdf>.

¹⁷ Cost of natural disasters, <https://www.icnz.org.nz/natural-disasters/cost-of-natural-disasters/>.

¹⁸ Water NZ (October 2015), https://www.waternz.org.nz/Attachment?Action=Download&Attachment_id=235.

The Ministry of the Environment have advised that, in the past 10 years, the cost of weather events to our transport network alone has risen from about \$20 million per year to over \$90 million per year. Additionally, they have advised that the 2012-2013 drought in the North Island cost the economy around \$1.5 billion, with climate change only making droughts more likely.¹⁹

The role of local government with climate change

ICNZ considers that local government should take a proactive, coordinated and consistent approach to engage with the clear challenges posed with climate change highlighted above. This involves investigating, analysing and managing risk associated with climate change within your region, taking a long-term view.

In practical terms a key principle here is, while you cannot control the forces of nature associated with climate change, you can reduce their impact significantly through well thought out and planned action and investments for mitigation and adaptation. Expanding upon these concepts:

- **Mitigation** involves action to reduce emissions and modify conduct, with a view to reduce the likelihood of further climate change, which may have more severe, damaging and costly impacts.
- **Adaptation** involves action to reduce the risk and impact of climate change, including strengthening resilience and preparedness to minimise risk and disruption.

Both matters should have a balanced and equal focus. Failure to sufficiently focus on adaptation may lead to significant economic loss or disruption which in turn could undermine efforts to reduce emissions. Conversely, failure to sufficiently focus on mitigation, may necessitate more urgent and extreme adaptation measures. Local and central government need to work together here. While central government has the central role to play with mitigation, local government is well placed to contribute as both a provider of infrastructure and services and by virtue of its influence over activities and duty to connect with communities, preparing them for mitigation and adaptation measures through information and education and by supporting local social services.

One of the challenges of implementing adaptation in this context is the complexity of climate change, uncertainty about what its full impacts will be and when they will occur over a long-time frame. However, this uncertainty and long horizon is not something to shy away from or ignore. To the contrary, this is something that should be grappled with now head on, the sooner the process begins the better, noting that extreme events can and do happen now. Also, ongoing potential impacts will stretch across generations, with the economic, social and environmental impacts being too significant to ignore. These risks only increase if no action is taken and become more costly to address later.

In investigating climate change matters reliance should be placed on the best available science and scenario planning, to understand the widest possible range of what could happen, being explicit with others about what assumptions have been made and being prepared for debate and discussion. The position should also be regularly monitored and reviewed.

In our view it is also important to take a holistic position – having regard to how individuals, businesses and communities are likely to behave. With that in mind, it is critical that you bring people on the journey, sharing what is known about the impact of climate change in your region based on evidence and getting them to meaningfully contribute to the solution, putting all options on the table, noting

¹⁹ Adapting to Climate Change in New Zealand (31 May 2017), <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/adapting-to-climate-change-stocktake-tag-report-final.pdf>

that initiatives on the ground are the most effective when they are driven by motivated and engaged people who can see a way forward and do not consider that their interests are threatened.²⁰ Planning and investments should also involve consideration of what must be protected and what is a tolerable level of loss. Again, this requires community conversations (factoring in human, social, natural, physical, cultural and financial capital).

In considering climate change issues it is helpful to analyse and prioritise matters using a risk management framework.²¹ This involves an assessment of the likelihood and consequence of each risk with reference to the following treatment options:

Avoid	Changing plans to circumvent the problem. This may involve developing an alternative strategy that is more likely to succeed but have a higher cost. This may require a judgement call weighing up the cost of avoidance against the cost of impact if not treated. In a climate change context, this could involve relocating or abandoning areas as retreat is virtually inevitable.
Control	Taking steps to reduce the impact and /or likelihood of impact. Elements of this option relate to mitigation or adaptation referred to above, noting whereas mitigation relates to reducing the likelihood of something occurring (i.e. by reducing emissions leading to further climate change), adaptation relates to reducing the inevitable impact of climate change. In a climate change context, this may involve better protecting assets or modifying them so they are more resilient to the impacts of climate change.
Accept	Assuming the chance of the negative impact and taking this into account.
Transfer	Outsourcing the risk (or a portion of it) to a third party to manage (e.g. via insurance). Simply put, this involves paying someone else (e.g. an insurer) to accept the risk. However, risks will not be transferable if they are not sufficiently managed. This is something outlined in more detail later on.

In planning for climate change, local governments should also consider adopting an adaptive pathways approach.²² This involves testing a range of responses against possible future scenarios and then mapping pathways that will best manage, reduce or avoid risk. Under this approach a plan is subsequently developed with short-term actions and long-term options with pre-defined trigger points when decisions can be revisited. Ways forward can then be identified despite uncertainty, with flexibility provided should the agreed course of action need to change (e.g. because more scientific information or new technology becomes available). By foreshadowing future change at the outset, without committing to a particular course of action long-term, this approach helps avoid locking in investments early that may be later rendered obsolete or which make future adjustments difficult and/or costly.

Why it is important for local government to act on climate change

Drawing upon the call for action outlined above, it is important to reflect on the reasons why local government should act on climate change. The most obvious reason being effective responses to

²⁰ See How to Talk About Climate Change: A Toolkit for Encouraging Collective Action (31 July 2019), <https://www.oxfam.org.nz/news-media/reports/talking-about-climate-change/> for more details in this regard.

²¹ See for sample risk management framework produced by Massey University available here: <https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/fms/PolicyGuide/Documents/Risk%20Management/Risk%20Management%20Framework.pdf>. Also see, by way of example, the Risk Management Framework, Policy and Guidelines put together by the Thames Coromandel District Council available here:

https://docs.tcdc.govt.nz/store/default/2914590?fbclid=IwAR0cHOJtQK9I5bNZDTPkHr8AmLNwefAzPVx44SnnnwHowg_0F3bM-TqshFA
²² Preparing for coastal change: A summary of coastal hazards and climate change guidance for local government (December 2017), https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Climate%20Change/coastal_hazards_summary.pdf. See also Supporting decision making through adaptive tools in a changing climate: Practice guidance on signals and triggers (2020), <https://www.deepsouthchallenge.co.nz/sites/default/files/2020-03/Supporting%20decision%20making%20through%20adaptive%20tools%20in%20a%20changing%20climate%20Practice%20guidance%20on%20signals%20and%20triggers.pdf>

climate change are context specific and accordingly best addressed at a regional level. Other reasons are outlined below.

Local government has a legal requirement to do so

Local government has statutory duties related to climate change. These include:

- Under the Local Government Act 2002:
 - Meeting the current and future needs of communities for 'good-quality' local infrastructure, public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.²³ 'Good quality' in this context means infrastructure, services and performance that is efficient, effective and appropriate to meet present and anticipated future circumstances.²⁴
 - Avoiding or mitigating natural hazards, which include subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire and flooding.²⁵
 - Considering the interests of future, as well as current communities, and community diversity in decision making.²⁶
- Under the Resource Management Act:
 - Having regard to the maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment and the impacts of climate change.²⁷
 - Controlling the effects of the use or development of land, including avoiding or mitigating natural hazards.²⁸
 - Considering the effects of a changing climate on communities and incorporating climate change into existing frameworks, plans, projects and standard decision-making procedures, including activities such as flood management, water resources, planning, building regulations and transport.²⁹

Additionally, under the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010, local government is required to ensure that coastal hazard risks are managed and identified for a period of at least 100 years, taking account of climate change, and applying a precautionary approach.³⁰

The aforementioned Zero Carbon legislation also contains obligation for local government. Specifically, under this legislation the Minister or Commission have the power to require local government organisations, and 'lifeline utility providers' to provide information, including the organisations' assessments of the risks climate change poses to their functions, the organisations' proposals and policies for adapting to climate change, and their progress towards implementing these.

²³ Section 10(1).

²⁴ Section 10(2).

²⁵ Section 11A.

²⁶ Section 14.

²⁷ Section 7.

²⁸ Section 31.

²⁹ Climate change adaptation and local government, <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/climate-change-and-government/adapting-climate-change/adaptation-and-local-government>. Also see section 30 and 62.

³⁰ New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010, <https://www.doc.govt.nz/about-us/science-publications/conservation-publications/marine-and-coastal/new-zealand-coastal-policy-statement/new-zealand-coastal-policy-statement-2010/>. Specific requirements of note include policies 3 (precautionary approach), 7 (strategic planning), 24 (identification of coastal hazards), 25 (subdivision, use, and development in areas of coastal hazard risk), 26 (natural defences against coastal hazards) and 27 (strategies for protecting significant existing development from coastal hazard risk). This statement is to be applied as required by the Resource Management Act 1991 by persons exercising functions and powers under that legislation.

Communities are increasingly demanding action

Property owners and communities are already facing the impacts of climate change and it should come as no surprise that there is also strong and growing public support within New Zealand for action on climate change including action by local government. An insurance company's recent climate poll indicates that:³⁶

- 79% of respondents consider that climate change is important to them personally (consistent with the 2019 result and up from 72% in 2018).
- 68% of respondents have become more concerned about climate change over the past few years (down slightly from 69% in 2018 but up from 60% in 2018).
- 68% of respondents consider that local councils are responsible for acting on climate change (consistent with the 2019 result but up from 48% in 2018).

This poll indicates that 79% of respondents believe that local councils should take a long-term view on climate change, with 80% indicating that local councils should provide information on the local impacts of climate change.

Doing so ensures insurance remains available and affordable

Another key reason for proactive action by local government on climate change is that this ensures the associated risks are well managed so they remain partly transferrable to insurers. In turn this will:

- Ensure that insurance remains available and affordable for people and businesses within your community.
- Avoid a situation where climate change related risks become too great to be transferred to insurers and must be self-insured instead. This would put considerable strain on people, businesses and/or local and central government, particularly when financial resources are already stretched. This may also involve situations when the burden of covering losses falls with local and central government (and in turn ratepayers and taxpayers generally), because the specific people and businesses impacted lack sufficient resources to cover these losses themselves.³⁷

The importance of keeping insurance available and affordable is well demonstrated by research,³⁸ with well insured countries spending less on emergencies, freeing up capital for investment and growth.

To understand the connection between climate change and the availability and affordability of insurance in more detail, it is helpful to consider how an insurer looks at risk. In particular:

- Insurance only transfers risk, it does not manage or reduce it. An insurer business will not take on a risk that it is not sustainable for it to do so in the longer term. In so far as a risk is taken on by an insurer, the higher the risk the higher the premium charged. If over time risks are not addressed and allowed to get worse, to ensure risks taken on remain sustainable, higher premiums or excesses are applied. In extreme cases cover for some risks may be removed entirely, on the basis that it is not viable at all.

³⁶ Adapting to climate change July 2020, <https://www.iag.co.nz/content/dam/iag-nz-main/corporate-documents/Climate%20Change%20Survey%20Detailed%20Results%202018-2020.pdf>. This survey was of 1,000 people and ran between 18 and 24 June 2020. It has a margin of error of 3.1%.

³⁷ In this regard also see comments from the New Zealand Productivity Commission in their report Local government funding and financing (November 2019), https://www.productivity.govt.nz/assets/Documents/a40d80048d/Final-report_Local-government-funding-and-financing.pdf.

³⁸ Lloyd's Underinsurance Report 2018, prepared by the Centre For Business and Economic Research, https://www.lloyds.com/~media/files/news-and-insight/risk-insight/2018/underinsurance/lloyds_underinsurance-report_final.pdf. This report reinforces the correlation between low insurance penetration and taxpayers required contribution post disaster.

- While traditionally insurers assessed risk looking backwards (based on claims received), decision making today also increasingly involves forward looking predictive models leveraging technology and the latest scientific insights, including ones related to climate change (for example, flood and weather pattern modelling). Insurers are also increasingly using more sophisticated and granular data to form a much more precise picture of a particular risk and then underwrite it accordingly (either by imposed specific terms or conditions and/or via risk-based pricing).³⁹
- From a first principles perspective, insurance follows the pooling principle 'the many paying for the unfortunate few'. While this works well for a diverse range of accidental (i.e. sudden, unintended and unforeseen) events, where the numbers suffering losses at any one time is small (e.g. a vehicle crash or house fire), this does not work well for wide scale and predictable climate change events. For example, coastal properties in a certain area known to be at risk of coastal erosion and/or tidal inundation. Additionally, losses connected with the sea level rising or coastal erosion are not sufficiently accidental because they are neither sudden or unforeseen. Insurers also generally exclude cover for land damage.⁴⁰
- Lastly, whereas insurance responses to climate change operate on short annual renewal cycles, as outlined above, local government planning for climate change operates on very long timeframes, with potential impacts stretching across generations.

In light of the above, it should come as no surprise that in other countries where flooding has been an issue it has been removed from standard insurance offerings because doing so has not been sustainable, being removed entirely or offered instead as an optional extension for additional premium.⁴¹ Consistent with this, property damage from coastal erosion and "actions by the sea" is excluded from the majority of home insurance policies in Australia.⁴² Local government action to manage the impact of climate change risks is critical to ensuring the same thing does not happen in New Zealand.

Ensuring lending remains available

Another reason for action, connected with the availability of insurance, is property lending. Generally, banks and other lenders require insurance to be in place for property securing lending as this ensures there are funds available if something goes wrong. The banking sector alone lends over \$280 billion in residential mortgage lending in total.⁴³ Substantial lending is also secured against commercial properties. If insurance and therefore lending is reduced in an area within your region due to climate change risks, this will restrict growth, deflate people and business' property values (and in turn rateable income).

Another issue is the asymmetry of the term of lending and insurance. Unlike mortgage lending, which is generally structured over several decades, as mentioned above insurance is generally renewed annually and can be withdrawn if risk gets too high. Accordingly, the risk that lenders are

³⁹ Risk-based pricing results in increased premiums for high-risks and promotes low risk behaviour. This contrasts with a community-based pricing approach where everyone pays the same rate regardless of the varying risk, with people in low risk areas effectively paying higher premiums to subsidise people in high risk areas who have no premium incentive to reduce their risk.

⁴⁰ Land is insured by EQC provided this is within the residential property boundary and either: (1) under the relevant home and outbuildings, (2) within 8ms of these buildings; or (3) under or supporting your main accessway up to 60ms from the home. <https://www.eqc.govt.nz/what-we-do/land-cover>.

⁴¹ For example, until the 1960s US had all risks house policies as we have in New Zealand to <https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/statistics/c31> day. However, frequent flooding events drove the predictable premium response until insurance became unaffordable.

⁴² Beachfront homeowners at risk of losing millions as properties uninsurable against the sea (28 July 2020), <https://www.news.com.au/finance/business/beachfront-homeowners-at-risk-of-losing-millions-as-properties-uninsurable-against-the-sea/news-story/2d9d3f73f7a03f248448f62731800a12>.

⁴³ New and existing residential mortgage lending by payment type - C32 (24 July 2020), https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/statistics/c32?fbclid=IwAR2lu_C8v_i3h94bdudlo2RMDQahF07N9QbAJTDToShl_18I42MjD0yE5Y.

left with an uninsured secured asset in the future due to evolving climate change risks is likely to flow through to higher deposit requirements and lending rates and shorter loan terms, restricting growth, deflating property values and rateable income.⁴⁴

Action is required to manage local government liability exposures

Another important reason for action is local government's potential liability exposures related to climate change. For example, the risk of an allegation being made that a local authority failed to have sufficient regard to known climate change issues in decision making or planning and this led to a third party suffering property damage or financial loss. This could lead to substantial defences costs being incurred, and liability payments being made, from ratepayer funds.

To this end, a recent presentation by a Queens Counsel to a local government audience records that:⁴⁵

- In addition to issues associated with breaching statutory duties as outlined above, common law is changing, and the Judiciary appear to have an increasing appetite to entertain arguments about climate change in common law.⁴⁶
- While current local government litigation mostly relates to decisions to limit development (short-term judicial review), in the future it seems likely to extend to the consequences of allowing development and failing to implement adaptation measures (e.g. from homeowners suffering physical and economic consequences of climate change in the longer term).
- While there have not been any large damages claims in relation to failure to implement adaptation measures in New Zealand to date, this may be only a matter of time.

Insurance may also have a role to play here and to that extent the same principles as outlined in the insurance section above apply equally here. Specifically, if local government's liability exposures associated with climate change are not sufficiently managed this may lead to liability insurance becoming unaffordable or unavailable. Liability insurance also commonly excludes reckless or intentional conduct, which may be an issue if the climate change impacts are known but ignored.

If the relevant liability insurance is not in place and a large climate change related event occur, this could put extreme pressure on local governments already strained resources – diverting ratepayer funds to fight litigation that otherwise could be used to repair infrastructure and fund the emergency response.

Specific areas for local government action

Reflecting on the above, we consider there are five practical ways local government can advance climate change issues in the near term, focusing on matters directly in their control. In some regions these matters may be already well advanced, while others may be just at the start of their climate change journey.

Embracing collaboration and coordination

⁴⁴ Also in this regard see comments from the New Zealand Productivity Commission in their report *Local government funding and financing* (November 2019), https://www.productivity.govt.nz/assets/Documents/a40d80048d/Final-report_Local-government-funding-and-financing.pdf.

⁴⁵ "Climate Change Adaptation" session of the Local Government New Zealand Rural and Provincial Sector Meeting, Wellington (7 March 2019) <https://www.lgnz.co.nz/assets/Uploads/f488365773/Climate-change-litigation-Whos-afraid-of-creative-judges.pdf>.

⁴⁶ See also the paper 'Climate Change and the Law' produced by three justices of the Supreme Court available here: <https://www.courtsolnz.govt.nz/assets/speechpapers/ccw.pdf>.

One key area of action by local government in our view is leading and embracing collaboration and coordination on climate change within the region. While local government has a great deal of autonomy in deciding what to do regarding climate change, unfortunately this means there is a lack of consistency across the country in terms of approaches. Things may be further complicated by different bodies (i.e. regional/unitary, district or city councils) having different but overlapping roles and responsibilities.⁴⁷ However, climate change and its impacts do not respect local government boundaries.

To combat this, all elements of local government within a region must collectively work together – having regard to their specific functions/roles whilst leveraging their combined leadership, resources, knowledge and expertise. This should include:

- Establishing a consistent understanding of how to identify climate change risks, undertake risk modelling, planning and the appropriate terminology and methodologies to use, drawing upon approaches set out by Local Government New Zealand, other local and central government (including the Ministry for the Environment and the Climate Change Commission).
- Developing a shared understanding of overarching climate changes issues in the region and what should be done to address them, with coordinated roles and accountabilities, noting that all of local government is charged with meeting the current and future needs of communities.⁴⁸

It is important that mitigation and adaptation measures are considered together in a coordinated fashion that involves all relevant stakeholders, noting that while mitigation on climate change (reducing emissions) is principally being progressed at a national and central government level much of the decision making and implementation around adaptation occurs at the local government level. Working together enables a full picture of climate change to be formed and a balanced approach to be taken when prioritising responses and allocating responsibilities and accountabilities.

For efficiency and economies of scale, local government should look for opportunities to partner up or draw upon insights from other regions grappling with similar issues or who have done so in the past.

Lastly, if good collaboration and coordination is already occurring within your region, now is a good opportunity to 'take this to the next level' by formalising these arrangements.

Building knowledge about climate change and sharing it

Local government also needs to focus on identifying and filling gaps in regional knowledge about climate change,⁴⁹ investing in specialist personnel, training and additional research (leveraging the latest scientific insights and technology), to gain a better understanding. Improving the information available will enhance the efficacy of the actions local government can take. In undertaking this work,

⁴⁷ For example, while regional councils focus on decisions that relate to resource use and hazard management, district or city councils focus may focus on core services that can impact on resources including land, water and coastal areas.


⁴⁸ Local Government Act 2002, section 10(1)(b).

⁴⁹ This issue is compounded by the fact that there is currently no national public database of natural hazard risks. While this work has recently stalled due to a lack of government funding, ICNZ has been advocating for work to be undertaken in this regard through the ReZealiance project. The intention of this project is to use publicly funded research undertaken by GNS, NIWA and LINZ to produce a natural risk database that many stakeholders including homeowners, businesses and central and local government can use. Another challenge is that there is no consistent hazard information for assessing the exposure of the built environment at a national scale, <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Climate%20Change/national-climate-change-risk-assessment-new-zealand-snapshot.pdf>.

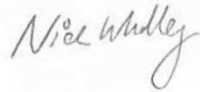
consistent and coordinated manner, taking a long-term view that focusses on both climate change mitigation and adaptation.

It is truly positive that some local councils have already made great strides to engage with and progress climate change issues - some of this work is outlined in Appendix 1. There are also some helpful resources local governments can leverage in this regard - as outlined in Appendix 2.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Grafton', with a long horizontal stroke extending from the bottom of the signature.

Tim Grafton
Chief Executive

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

Nick Whalley
Regulatory Affairs Manager

APPENDIX 1: EXAMPLES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRESS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

- Whangarei District Council's draft Natural Hazard Plan Change for their District Plan (which includes a review of flooding and coastal hazards). More information is available [here](#).
- Waikato District Council's Stage 2 of the Waikato District Plan Review (which focusses on Natural hazards and the effects of climate change). More information on this available [here](#). *Waikato Regional Council also recently secured \$23.8 million from the Government for 10 flood protection and catchment projects (4 August 2020). More information on this is available [here](#).*
- The Bay of Plenty's Rangitāiki River Scheme Review – April 2017 Flood Event (18 September 2017). More information on this is available [here](#).
- Whakatane District Council's Awatarariki Managed Retreat Programme. More information of this is available [here](#).
- The Hawkes Bay's Coastal Hazard Committee's⁶⁰ Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazard Management Strategy 2120 (August 2016). More information of this is available [here](#).
- Work done by Wellington City Council and the Greater Christchurch Partnership as two of the 100 cities that have joined the Rockefeller Foundation's Resilient Cities network, which helps cities survive, adapt and grow no matter what kind of stresses and shocks they experience. More information about this is available [here](#) and [here](#).
- Tasman District Council's community centric coastal management work. More information on this is available [here](#).
- Christchurch City Council's flood intervention policy (including investigation and mitigation of the Flockton area). More information on this is available [here](#).
- Queenstown Lakes District Council's flood management work (including a joint flood mitigation strategy). More information on this is available [here](#).
- Nelson City Council's Online Coastal Inundation Map which includes modelling for 0.5m, 1m, 1.5m and 2.m sea level rise scenarios. More information on this is available [here](#).

⁶⁰ This is a joint committee, bringing together elected representatives from Hastings District Council, Napier City Council and Hawke's Bay Regional Council.

**APPENDIX 2:
HELPFUL RESOURCES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

Author	Title and hyperlinks for access	Date
Ministry for the Environment	Coastal Hazards and Climate Change: A Guidance Manual for Local Government in New Zealand available here	July 2008
Department of Conservation	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 available here	2010
Judy Lawrence, Frances Sullivan, Alison Lash, Gavin Ide, Chris Cameron & Lisa McGlinchey	Adapting to changing climate risk by local government in New Zealand: institutional practice barriers and enablers. available here	2015
Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment	Preparing New Zealand for rising seas: Certainty and Uncertainty available here	November 2015
Tonkin+Taylor	Risk based approach to natural hazards under the RMA available here	September 2016
Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group	Adapting to Climate Change in New Zealand available here	31 May 2017
Ministry for the Environment	Preparing for coastal change: A summary of coastal hazards and climate change guidance for local government available here .	December 2017
Jack Hodder QC	Climate Change Adaptation: session of the Local Government New Zealand Rural and Provincial Sector Meeting, Wellington available here	7 March 2019
Oxfam NZ	How to Talk About Climate Change: A Toolkit for Encouraging Collective Action available here	31 July 2019
Deep South Challenge: Changing our climate	Supporting decision making through adaptive tools in a changing climate: Practice guidance on signals and triggers available here	2020
Local Government New Zealand	Various resources for local governments on climate change available on their Climate Change Project page here and case studies regarding community engagement on climate change adaptation here	Various
Ministry for the Environment	Climate change adaptation and local government available here	
Massey University	Sample risk management framework produced by available here . <i>Also see, by way of example, the Risk Management Framework, Policy and Guidelines put together by the Thames Coromandel District Council available here</i>	

ICNZ's view of the role of local government on climate change

What (the problem: climate change is here)

Larger and more extreme weather events	Sea levels rising, coastal erosion and flooding	Droughts, water shortages and wildfire	Flow on impacts to: - Natural and built environments - human, economic and governance
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The potential impacts stretch across generations, with the economic, social and environmental impacts being too significant to ignore and only increasing if no action is taken

Why (local government need to act)

The best responses are context specific (addressing matters at a local level)	Ensuring resources are efficiently used	Communities are increasingly demanding action	Ensuring insurance and therefore lending remains available and affordable
There is a legal duty to do so	Bypassing avoidable harm		

How (local government can act)

Grapple with the full impacts of climate change (taking your community on the journey, leveraging the best available science and regional capability)	Thorough planned action and investments for adaptation and mitigation (reducing the extent of future climate change and its impacts)	Take a holistic, long term and flexible approach (using a risk management framework to prioritise and an adaptive pathways approach)	Practical actions includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ collaboration and co-ordination ✓ building and sharing knowledge ✓ embedding mitigation and adaptation in investment and planning decisions ✓ declining development in areas vulnerable to flooding or rising sea levels ✓ ensuring buildings are resilient
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A pro-active, co-ordinated, and long-term view should be taken to managing the real and significant impacts of climate change, putting people, businesses and communities at the heart of decision-making

Submission #181

Point 181.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Any further comments?

Is a myth

Pay nothing

fix sewage problem

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Submission #237

Point 237.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

Yes

Please create a recycle bin option ASAP.

Submission #195

Staff note: wishes to be heard

Submission #47

Point 47.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

Hi, would like to see recycling bins or crates made available to residents. The cost of the bags puts some people off recycling at all. My neighbour seems to dump it all in a hole on his land. The bags are very small and often don't fit a week's worth of recycling. We are a household of two, but if I have guests I always have to purchase extra bags. It has to be better for the environment to have bins or crates.

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Submission #4

Point 4.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

WASTE MINIMATISATION

- education all residents and organisations on how to reduce the waste is fundamental
- prevention of waste is much more efficient than end-of-pipe treatment
- why pay waste tax if someone recycles and selects glass, paper, plastics, metals and has a compost system in the garden ? I only pay a few blue bags/year and bring all recycable waste to Uretiti for free deposit. For electronics and other I agree to pay some dollars BUT not if that waste goes to landfill
- more incentives need to increase recylement of glass, paper, cans, plastics etc.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Any further comments?

CLIMATE CHANGE

- more actions needed to reduce energy usemore energy efficiency on all levels
- restoration of wetlands as a carbon sink
- short term actions in agriculture to reduce methane CH₄ - Nitrous oxide N₂O and ammonia NH₃ from livestock
- more decentralised renewable power plants to create less dependency on centralised power plants and POWERCUTS
- incentives for solar energymore promotion for advanced solar hot water systems in residential- commercial and industrial buildings

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

WASTE WATER-STORMWATER

- many rural areas are not connected to mains water or sewage pipes ...like me
- no tax for rural households that use rainwater + vermicompost system for wastewater

- more **education** needed for efficient water use and **PREVENT** waste water

ROADING

- more sustainable and durable roading techniques should be in place to create a longer life of the roads
...instead of layers of seals that are not sustainable and only bring more broken car glasses !
- durable roading is more cost-effective than short term sealings

Submission #95

Point 95.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

We request the council to lower the private seal extension policy from **75% to 67%** agreement of benefiting owners.

The current 75% rule is too high and coupled with Kaipara Councils policy of not carrying out road sealing means the majority of benefiting owners will never have their roads sealed.

Submission #183

Point 183.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #123

Point 123.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

We write to submit that the present Council approved policy for seal extensions be modified to provide for a threshold percentage of affected property owners of 67% being in favour in place of the present 75% .

Our understanding is that there is no legal requirement for 75% and that it was known when Council approved the policy that it was a very high hurdle to overcome. By way of example, the operation of the policy has prevented 2 significant efforts by users of Raymond Bull Road Mangawhai to achieve the required threshold percentage of owners.

A 67% threshold is surely adequate to address fairness and democracy issues and is more likely to result in the Council being able to report success in achieving road sealing extensions as it has no other means of sealing metalled roads in its district.

Submission #98

Point 98.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

?Have given up trying to negotiate all the info provided about the LTP. This needs to be condensed if you want people to bother reading it all..

My main contention is regarding water supplies.

For many years now Dargaville has suffered restrictions on water use during summer periods, and there does not seem to be any worthwhile effort to alleviate the problem.

When the preceding water right was renewed some time ago the NRC stipulated that the limit for taking water from Kaihu would be reduced from 100% to 75%, and the suggestion was made that perhaps KDC should consider constructing some storage facility to make up any shortfall. At considerable expense KDC did just that by creating a large dam that could be used as backup if needed.

We learned later that the dam supply can only be used to replenish the Kaihu River when it is running low, thus a major portion from the dam could be running out to sea.

We also learned that no pipeline was provided, so at least some of the dam water could be diverting to other areas.

When the dairy company was operating here it was understood they were using approx one-third of the water supply: when the dairy company deserted Dargaville there should have been plentiful water thus made available, yet since about then we have suffered water restrictions every year. So where has the freed-up supply gone?

It is well known and accepted that water is the most necessary substance for life, and in my opinion the provision for adequate water should be by far the most important and basic item for ongoing planning.

The suggestion to create a connection to a storage facility to be constructed for Te Kopuru 'doesn't hold water' as there seems doubt for sufficient supply to be available from two small streams there. I note that the draft plan already states that supply from that source will not be enough to end restrictions - only enough to allow a bit more time before restrictions are applied.

Presumably a pipeline would need to be connected from Te Kopuru to help the Dargaville supply network. Well I would guess the distance from Te Kopuru would be about the same as to the existing dam near Kaihu, so perhaps a pipeline from that instead would be more useful? That way we could benefit from a facility already constructed and said to be always full.

Much is being said about the attractiveness of Dargaville and surrounds and other facilities are lauded to bring people to this area. If we are to encourage people to live and/or play here the least we must do is provide an adequate water supply.

Submission #131

Point 131.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

Rubbish and recycling

As a pensioner I do not want to pay for a large bin in my rates. I am a single occupant in my home and my rubbish is minimal. I put out one blue bag every two - three weeks. I recycle regularly at the kerbside and through Countdown.

There must be options to suit the minority not just the majority.

I would support options of different sized bins and the plastic recycling bin like in other towns.

the blue bags are poor quality, they rip very easily and I often have to line it with a black rubbish bag.

Submission #88

Point 88.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

Kaiwaka Can prefers to leave this to individual respondents

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

Any further comments?

We note that there is no mention in the LTP of how the historic debt (\$26 million) associated with the Manhgawhai sewage system, is to be repaid.

4: Should Council

Any further comments?

Kaiwaka Can prefers to leave this to individual respondents

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Any further comments?

Kaiwaka Can prefers to leave this to individual respondents

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Any further comments?

Kaiwaka Can prefers to leave this to individual respondents

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Any further comments?

Kaiwaka Can prefers to leave this to individual respondents

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

Kaiwaka Can prefers to leave this to individual respondents

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

We do not understand the need to acquire new land for this much needed facility, as we observe that land is already available and suitable for purpose on Council land below the bowling club.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

On Council land below the bowling club; this position is elevated from tsunami risk and is convenient to both the Mangawhai Heads and Mangawhai areas.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

We believe that shareholding would be advantageous if all of the relevant districts were participating, however with the withdrawal of Whangarei DC from the proposal we believe that if KDC was to invest in shareholding its investment would ultimately lead to increasing rivalry and inequities among the communities of Northland. Business development initiatives need to be equitably managed with a view to the benefits arising for all concerned within the area.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Any further comments?

Kaiwaka Can prefers to leave this to individual respondents

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

See attachment for feedback on currently planned Major Projects, and for our request that urgent provision be made for an additional project of great importance to the Kaiwaka Community.

Kaiwaka Can looks forward to supporting its submission at Mangawhai on 20 April 2021.



In support of Kaiwaka Can's Submission to Kaipara District Council's Long Term Plan (2021)

We wish to first acknowledge the Major Projects already provided for in the LTP (reference: KDC Major Projects 2021-2031_WebFinal.pdf). Specific comments on selected projects from that schedule follow:

Kaiwaka District Parks & Reserves projects:

Kaiwaka Bush Kauri Path Yes (full) \$ 550,000

We strongly support this project and look forward to its implementation once supporting funding is secured.

Rangiora Road Park Development No \$ 200,000

We note that the expected cost of this project has risen to \$240k in addition to the \$63k spent in 2021 (ref: Opening Meeting Agenda of 3 March 2021, page 83).

The ramp and associated parking are undisputed priorities to our community, supporting as they do the only public access to the Kaipara Harbour for residents south of Brynderwyn. However the budget provisioned seems high for the expected outcomes, and out of balance with other local priorities. We suggest that a proportion of this spend (\$100k) be diverted to later years, and the \$100k thus released be applied to the urgent development of McClean Park to capitalise on the footbridge project now being completed.

Infrastructure projects:

New and improved Kaiwaka Oneriri Road intersection upgrade \$ 250,000

This intersection is exceptionally dangerous. With continuing growth in Kaiwaka and west of Kaiwaka this intersection is already critical and is under increasing pressure. Kaiwaka Can strongly supports its improvement. We would like to be closely informed of plans to this end.

New and improved Kaiwaka footbridges \$ 500,000

This is a marvellous improvement now underway, and the community is anxious to leverage this through the remediation of McClean Park (following) in time for the opening of the footbridges project.

Immediate and Urgent project not provisioned in the Long Term Plan:

Not currently in the Long Term Plan, but an immediate and urgent priority is the remediation of McClean Park, rendering useful and safe the footbridge connecting the town precincts via this park.

The currently approved footbridges project will bring important safety benefits to Kaiwaka residents, and will also open up the potential to improve linking of the spread apart commercial areas strung along the SH1. However, as planned the northern footbridge will deliver pedestrians to McClean

Park, an area which is presently badly run-down, the scene of vehicle based vandalism, and reputed as the scene of regular drug related commerce. Immediate priority should be given to clean up this park as it is a major potential asset to the community.

Cleaning up McClean Park would promote its safe use as a stopping / rest area for passing motorists and would provide for the safety and security of pedestrians using the footbridge to reach a picnic area by the edge of the estuary. Connecting the town to the Kaipara waterway will provide great advantage to residents and to visitors alike, giving the town and the state highway travellers a waterside picnic rest area and a venue where kayakers can access the waterway safely. The area can provide parking spaces from which visitors can access the town over the new footbridges or walking north to the café and beyond. The park will be an open recreational and rest area for the workers associated with the newly zoned commercial areas north of the bridge. With enhancement, this area could also potentially provide an excellent future base for the intended information centre at Kaiwaka: the gateway to Northland.

We ask that at least \$200k be provisioned from the Reserve Contribution Fund in the next (2021-22) financial year, to be spent before the footbridges are completed (March 2022).

The improvements needed are as follows:

- Drainage of the area, and cosmetic enhancement around the drive, bringing the reserve up to the expected standard for public use;
- Removal of excess vegetation and weeds to enhance personal safety and security;
- Installation of bollards or other barriers to prevent vehicles from driving on the grass or through the bush;
- Establishment of additional carparking and picnic tables;
- Provision of paths from the new footbridge to the existing drive and connecting to the existing underbridge on the north side of the bridge;
- Provision for public access to the water (either a jetty or a pontoon) where kayaks might be launched;
- Currently there are no amenities at McClean Park. A toilet facility will eventually be required, but may not be possible within the current funding found;
- This park would be an ideal location for an informational storyboard or signage to be provisioned through Te Uri o Hau, celebrating the many historic and heritage values of the area.

We observe that this \$200k provisioning can be achieved through the deferral of part of the spend on the Rangiora Rd Reserve, plus a deferral of part of the spend on the resurfacing of the Kaiwaka Sports Association carpark. We realise that this sum may not be enough to immediately carry out all of the work required however we believe that with the active cooperation of volunteers and donations from the community, we can collaborate with Council to achieve the end goal in time.

Submission #117

Point 117.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #9

Point 9.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

The proposed annual charge for collection of recycling is too expensive.

Submission #27

Point 27.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

Build housing for kaumatua and Kuia or emergency housing

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #179

Point 179.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I'm writing this letter in order to make a contribution towards a better Kaipara - making some constructive suggestions for a brighter future and this as part of the submission form due April 1, 2021!

There are two areas that I would like to touch upon, the first one is regarding the current Council building on Hokianga Road which is due to be demolished and the second has to do with the importance of sealing our gravel roads.

Myself and others would very much like a Community Garden. There used to be a park where the Council building currently sits and it would be brilliant to see it being used for something positive in the community. Surplus food could either be sold or given to the food bank. I've briefly touched on this when speaking with fellow Rotarians, including Ben Hope. It's next to the community centre. What better use could we have for this land? We really need a Community Garden!

My second suggestion is to seal roads near running water and in front of people's houses - as soon as possible. This is an urgent problem that needs attending to. Why? Because dust is a proven health hazard (carcinogenic) and the colour of a wet dirt road is pretty close to that of our heavily silted Kaipara harbour. That dirt from our dirt roads inevitably ends up in the harbour and even more quickly when next to a stream or similar. It's time to clean up our harbour and it logically begins where these open festering wounds (dirt roads) spill their run-off into our water ways - especially on rainy days. On dry days the ensuing dust can be close to unbearable - of course that dust would find its way to water and exacerbate the problem further. I handed in a petition a couple of years ago where close to 100% of the residents on Waihue Rd (the gravel bit) and side-roads supported our roads being sealed. Can we just see some meaningful progress here please? We pay rates our here like everyone else but our roads are sub-standard. It's time to bring our roads into the 20th Century (yes, I know we are in the 21st Century, but one has to be realistic).

Submission #129

Point 129.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #26

Point 26.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Yes, I have copied/pasted a few comments from facebook anonymously and will list them below from the less tech savvy people in our community

1. What will this plan do for the residents of River Road and what does the council intend to do for the flood zone

2. A number of businesses have there own security systems because they say that the present system is not working to protect their property

3. The original agreed price for new offices was they were to pay \$400,000 for office fit-out in 2019 , at the Jan 2021 KDC council meeting they were informed by KDC staff, Mr Stephoton the price is now \$1.2 million .There were councilors that were very upset at this announcement, (so you have to give them credit for that) Thats a \$8000,00 increase in about 16 months = approx \$20.000 per staff.

4. Dogs, Stray Cats, no animal management, why?

5. How long does it take to get street lights around this town working again??? Dark enough with only 2 lights In my street, now it's just creepy with only 1 working.

And finally my gripe I've spoken about a number of times, as you know I live on the corner of Awakino/Gordon road, the road was just recently tarsealed again, we have elderly crossing that road daily, school kids, joggers, walkers, and people speed down that road like it's a racetrack especially around 8am, 10am, Midday, 3.00pm and 5-8pm, all times when people are crossing it, i have witnessed a few bad car accidents in the 3 years I've lived here on that corner also, We have a crossing outside the police station, we have one outside selwyn park school on gordon street, but not one on awakino which is actually a much busier road than gordon, on the weekend we have kids crossing from the hokianga end to scooter across to selwyn park, I'm just worried somebody is going to get hurt one day, it honestly can't be that hard to look into, bit of paint, concrete, couple of signs..... might make people more aware of the risk and slow down.... I know we can't do speed bumps because of the ambulance but if there was any way, that would be welcomed by all that live down here, haven't met a neighbour yet that doesn't complain about the speeding cars down here, hey maybe a speed camera would work you can install it on the side of my house if you want I have gigabit fibre I'll even give you free access to use it?

Submission #198

Point 198.1

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

GREAT IDEA 4 library complex a major meeting/studying internet place for all ages and backgrounds.

Submission #220

Point 220.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #124

Point 124.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Petition Attached - 417 signatures

"Supportive submission/petition - for the \$800,000 allocate in Kaipara District Council's Long Term Plan (L.T.P) for years 2021 and 2022.

We collectively believe this money, partly funded from The Reserve Contribution Fund would not only complete the best skate facility in New Zealand but will allow a training arena for Olympic Aspirants through our country."



191 Molesworth Drive, Mangawhai Heads, 0505

For the attention of Louise Miller
CEO Kaipara District Council
42 Hokianga Road
Dargaville, Kaipara 0310

Dear Louise,

At short notice (10 days only) MAZ was told that submissions supporting our funding in the L.T.P were needed.

Our committee has gathered in this 10 day period in excess of 417 signatures which we believe shows the community support for our funding requirements.

We would appreciate your acknowledgement and those of KDC, as this funding would largely complete our park.

Kindest regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Colin Gallagher".

Colin Gallagher

MAZ Chairman 30/3/21

Chairman Colin Gallagher 021 955 850, Secretary Arinna Alexander
Charitable Trust Registration No. 2169254
GST No. 100-714-604
www.mangawhaiactivityzone.co.nz

MANGAWHAI ACTIVITY ZONE (MAZ) SUBMISSION 20/3/21

SUPPORTIVE SUBMISSION/PETITION - for the \$800,000 allocated in Kaipara District Council's Long Term Plan (L.T.P.) for years 2021 and 2022.

We collectively believe this money, partly funded from The Reserve Contribution Fund would not only complete the **BEST** skate facility in New Zealand but will allow a training arena for Olympic Aspirants through our country.

Name	Address	Signature
I. Brown		
B. Adamsen		
Walter Kennedy		
Winnie Robertson		
RAY WELSON		
Gracie Smith		
ROY. A. PARRIS		
DAVID MCLEISH		
KEITH MITCHELL		
KRISTINE WINTLE		
G. MOFFITT		
Ellie Gaskin		
S. Rasmussen		
George Line		
Judy Fretton		
Kim Lysoaght		
A. Jones		
Jule Page		
Robert Hansen		
Linda Carter		
Carol Wilkin		
H. Buckingham		
Gabriele Horn-Walder		

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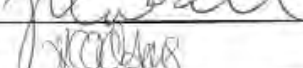
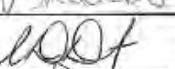
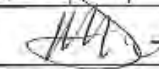




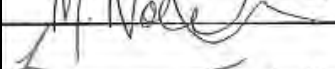



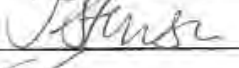



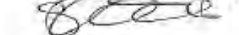


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Name	Address	Signature
G.M. DERMOTT		G.M. Dermott.
ANDY PAUL		Andy Paul
Paul PAUL		Paul
Deidre Lennox		Deidre Lennox
Jim Henchman		Jim Henchman
Aaron Toddman		Aaron Toddman
Bart Peters		Bart Peters
Grant van Dalsum		Grant van Dalsum
Mary van Dalsum		Mary van Dalsum
Ngaire Evans		Ngaire Evans
BARRY CONNIS		Barry Connis
Smith Prodey		Smith Prodey
Brian Fudge		Brian Fudge
David Fredas		David Fredas
TERRY CATHEART		Terry Cathcart
Ron Lucca		Ron Lucca
Maureen Wilbur		Maureen Wilbur
Kerry Miers		Kerry Miers
Melissa Wilbur		Melissa Wilbur
Diane Lucca		Diane Lucca
Seamless Madsen		Seamless Madsen

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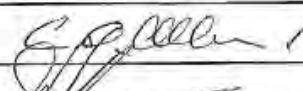

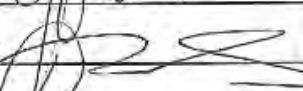
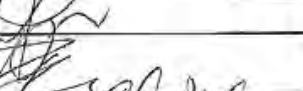




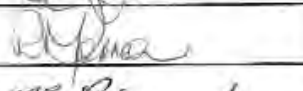
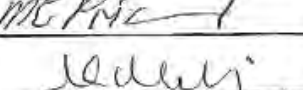

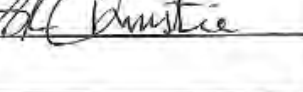
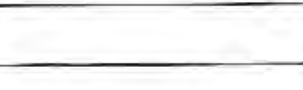




We collectively believe this money, partly funded from The Reserve Contribution Fund would not only complete the **BEST** skate facility in New Zealand but will allow a training arena for Olympic Aspirants through our country.

Name	Address:	Signature
Deb Harris		
Will Roberts		
Caroline Halloran		
Clare Moss		
Nicole Seaton		
Georgia Hackett		
LISA ADAMS		
Carolyn Dumasemat		
Mark Dumasemat		
Adienne Osman		
Tanine Brougham		
Patti Line		
Susan King		
Maria Northin		
Jennifer Miller		
Lois Dahl		
Ross Miller		
Kimberley Millar		
Jess Gervon		
Schuyler Dickson		
Jess McConnelius		
Adam Blake		
Sean Cozens		

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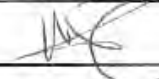
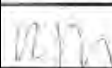
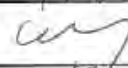
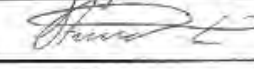
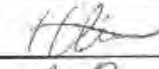


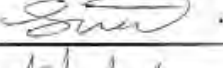







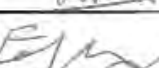


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Name	Address	Signature
C.T. ALLEN		
S. JAMES		
Alan Collier		
VERN DRAKE		
Doug Lloyd		
Don Grahame		
Duncan Christensen		
Colin Weeks		
Dave Christensen		
Pol Dring		
Lyth Parlow		
Ed Coffey		
Rhonda		
McPhee		
Heidi Mulligan		
Ron Schmidt		
Supreme Christ		

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Name	Address	Signature
Zac Balfour		
Max Anstis		
MU Mataafa		Mr.
Ryan W. P. 2127		
Vincent Robins		
Stewart Lane		
Harrison Friend		
JOSH DAVISON		
Martyn Dent		
SPENCER PAEN		
Aron Stanford		
Richard Fyfe		
Conrad King		
luke B		
Lance Harold		
Jonathan Johnson		
JORGE DE SILVA		
Sau Christianse		
Emma Jones		
JAMIE PATERSON		

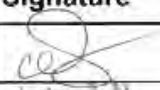





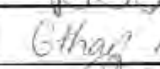

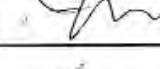

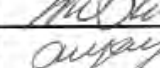

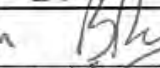



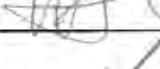
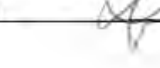


SUPPORTIVE SUBMISSION/PETITION - for the \$800,000 allocated in Kaipara District Council's Long Term Plan (L.T.P.) for years 2021 and 2022.

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MANGAWHAI ACTIVITY ZONE (MAZ) SUBMISSION 20/3/21

SUPPORTIVE SUBMISSION/PETITION - for the \$800,000 allocated in Kaipara District Council's Long Term Plan (L.T.P.) for years 2021 and 2022.







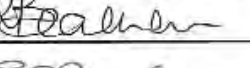
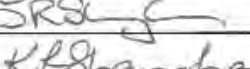
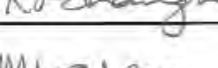

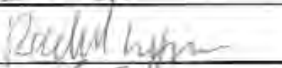

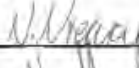
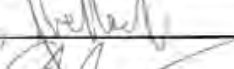





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Name	Address	Signature
Caryn Scott		
NEALE WILLIS		
Corey Finer		
Alan Johnson		
Joel Langdon		
Jeff Steunap		
Stef Hewitt		
Ethan Birch		
Chantelle Bond		
Fiona Hitchcock		
Damon Brown		
Aaron Blundell		
Ashleigh Taylor		
Cory Varcoe		
Brent Percy		
Wessel Hanelen		
Kaitlen Taves		
Daniel Hawes		
MARIA HULL		
Evand King		

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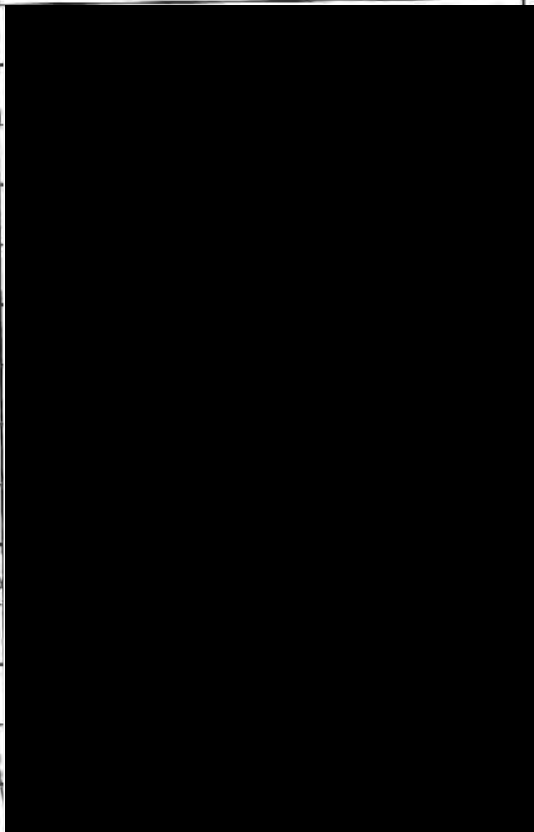
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Name	Address	Signature
TOM CUDDE		
Nicole Seyle		
Hargy Leese		
Shimmer		
Edgar Damsky		
Edgar King		
D. LAMERTON		
P. Lamerton		
K. Beacham		
G. Shanaghan		
K. Shanaghan		
Kenzie Joyce		
Teah Treadgold		
Rachel Lynn		
Nick Edwards		
Nouane Neumann		
Debbie Holland		
Stewart Bermingham		
Danielle McBride		

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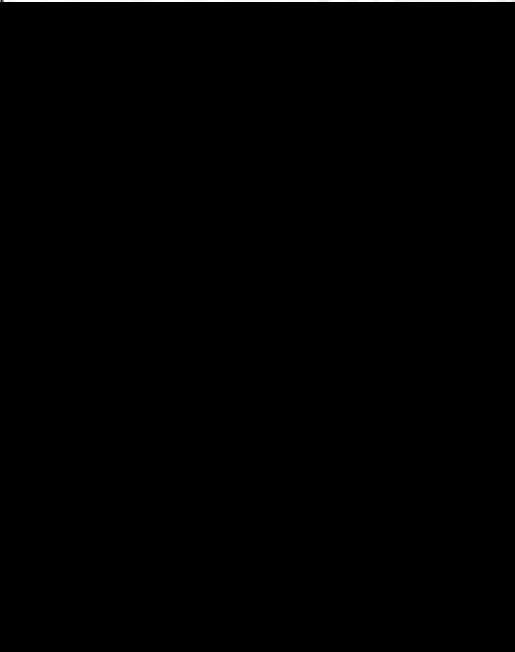
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Name	Address	Signature
COLIN GALLAGHER		B. Gallagher
Jenny Gallagher		J. J. Gallagher
BETH MILLER		B. Miller
CAMERON GALLAGHER		C. Gallagher
Shona Robertson		S. Robertson
Brandan Gallagher		B. Gallagher
PAUL WILSON		P. Wilson
Robbie Martin		R. Martin
V. Pendergast		V. Pendergast
Henry Asche		H. Asche
JEFF ASCH		J. Asche
Natalie Whistling		N. Whistling
Cameron King-Cornell		C. King-Cornell

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Name	Address	Signature
Jan Fisher		Jan Fisher
Warren Fisher		Warren Fisher
Heather Murray		Heather Murray
Dianne Redfern		Dianne Redfern
Jim Palmer		Jim Palmer
Barb McLennan		Barb McLennan
Malcolm Knox		Malcolm Knox
Kerry May		Kerry May
Rana Brewster		Rana Brewster
Jan Harvey		Jan Harvey
Ali Dunlop		Ali Dunlop

MANGAWHAI ACTIVITY ZONE (MAZ) SUBMISSION 20/3/21

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Name	Address	Signature
Anita Wauker		Anita Wauker
Geoff Brown		Geoff Brown
Natalie Epton		Natalie Epton
Hannah McInnes		Hannah McInnes
Anita Nawell		Anita Nawell
Izayah Frost		Izayah Frost
Rendy Parker		Rendy Parker

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Name	Address	Signature
WILLIAM K MAGEY		[Signature]
DUNCAN CHISHOLM		[Signature]
Michelle Drummond		[Signature]
KEN NORMAN		[Signature]
SUSIE GALLAGHER		[Signature]
NEVILLE TOLKINGHORN		[Signature]
KEITH STEWART		[Signature]
CHUCK SAMP		[Signature]
P. SAMP		[Signature]
Bryce Leckie		[Signature]
Lester Leckie		[Signature]
DEY Taylor		[Signature]
Linda Mabey		Heads. L. Mabey
M Reid		[Signature]
Sandy Allen		[Signature]

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Name	Address	Signature
W. WATTS		
V. DICKERSON		
David Philip		
Tommy Allen		
Stephen Lee		
CAMPBELL RAE		
Rory Gribble		
Steve Hinton		
GARY LISTER		
Russell Hill		
SHAYNE STUART		
RON CUDDY		
Cliff McPherson		
Maria Billon		
LIZZIE GILL		
Teresa Mulholland		
L. Thompson		
FRAN KIRBY		
China Franki		
Bruce Keane		
Sharon K...		

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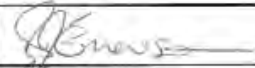
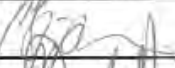

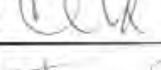


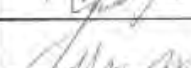
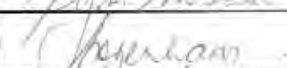

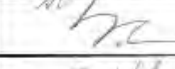





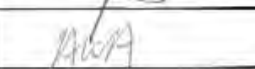




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Name	Address	Signature
David Gibbs		David Gibbs
John Sutherland		John Sutherland
Marisa Gover		Marisa Gover
Glen Johnson		Glen Johnson
Lisa Johnson		Lisa Johnson
Olivia Lay		Olivia Lay
Shannon Moore		Shannon Moore
John Lay		John Lay
GERALD LATH		Gerald Lath
John Thomas		John Thomas
Olivia Cullen		Olivia Cullen
Melissa Hockenbult		Melissa Hockenbult
Rishin Munn		Rishin Munn
Shannon French		Shannon French
ADRIAN CLARK		Adrian Clark
Kirsty Millar		Kirsty Millar
Eden Smith		Eden Smith
Maehenzie Gove		Maehenzie Gove
Sarah Wesley		Sarah Wesley
JAMES WESLEY		James Wesley

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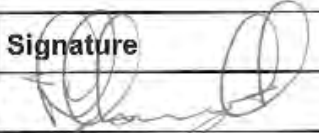

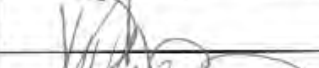








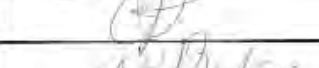
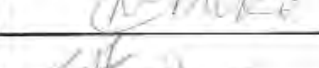







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Name	Address	Signature
SHIRLEY ENERSON		
COLLEEN STEPHENSON		
PAUL STEPHENSON		
JOANNE LEE		
JOHN SULT		
GRACE FOSTER		
JOHN MERRICK		
YVONNE MERRICK		
LYNNE DENTON		
JONATHAN NESBIT		
SALVADOR GILGIL		
RAY GARNETT		
G.D. MULLIGAN		
MICHAEL BRADIE		
TYLER WOOD		
BRUCE MCCULLOCH		
ANDY JONES		
AVON ALLOTT		
M. LEVING-SMITH		
F. LEVING-SMITH		

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Name	Address	Signature
DAVID HARTLES		
PETER BURNES		
Robert De Vening		
BRAHME MCCALLUM		
Ross Cochrane		
Carmy Oale		
Dolores De la Vega		
yug. Hunt		
Gerardine Bender		
D. Ashby		
D. Ashby		
Grant Pritchard		
David Presco		
Helen Dukes		
Adi		
Jordan Wilson		
DARRYL TAYLOR		
MIKE COOPER		
Richard Fenne		
Sharon Fenne		

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Name	Address	Signature
Alan Leckie		
Brent Agnew		
John Cragg		
G. Smeaton		
P.J. Tapp		
Brian Paterson		
Malcolm Graham		
KERRY NEAL		
Bruce Blue		
N.V. Griffiths		
Dave Kite		
Graeme Thompson		
Ken Teale		
Martin Arrowood		
Jim Fountain		
LUCIANO CANESTRI		
Ole Iversen		
PAUL SUTTON		
W. ORR		
Adrian Skinner		

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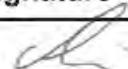

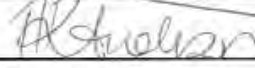
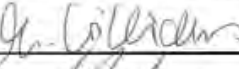




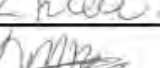

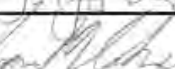
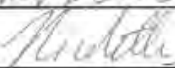

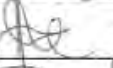






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Name	Address	Signature
JF RYANNE		JF Ryanne
GRAIE OWEN		Gracie Owen
Rebecca Owen		Rebecca Owen
Shirley Schloz Allott		Shirley Schloz Allott
Christian Allott		Christian Allott
Lynette Allott		Lynette Allott
David Henderson		David Henderson
Y. D. Smith		Y. D. Smith
Laura McInnes		Laura McInnes
Roger Kendall		Roger Kendall
Alida van Nickerk		Alida van Nickerk
Sharon Jarry		Sharon Jarry
BRUCE TARRY		Bruce Tarry
PAUL Tarry		Paul Tarry
S. Kerley		S. Kerley
Alan McIntyre		Alan McIntyre
Wayne Neal		Wayne Neal
Hugh Jones		Hugh Jones
Dick Naisit		Dick Naisit
K. Mulford		K. Mulford

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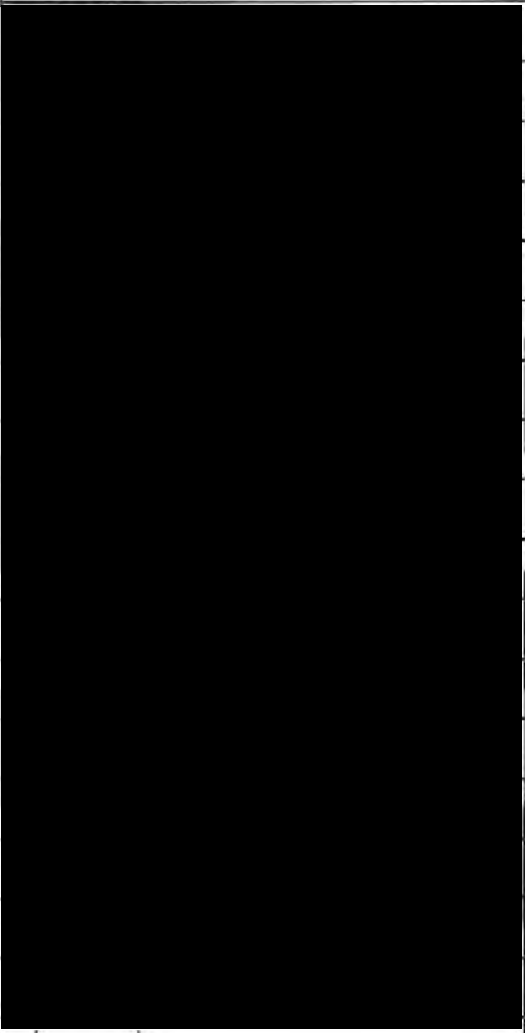
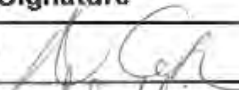
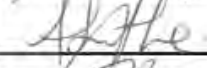


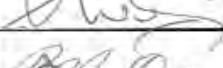



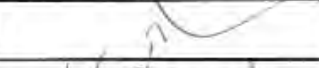
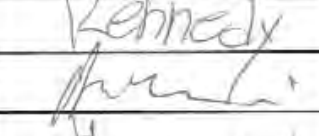

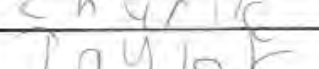



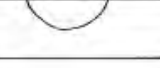
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Name	Address	Signature
Vicky Andrews		
Tamara Hampton		
Helen Anderson		
Martina Williams		
Joanne Denekamp		
Joshua Proud		
Molly Reynolds		
Jane Crist		
Rachel Blair		
Delwyn McKenzie		
Heather Lymburn		
Lance Coker		
Nicole Magi		
Katherine Simpson		
Jackie Fanning		
Rebecca Low		
Kyle Farr		
Emma Greve		
Vanessa Fulton		
Laura Lee		

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Name	Address	Signature
NATALIE CROOK		
ALANA SMYTHE		
Jeremy Galun		
Kat Galun		
Wendy Ogilvy		
Bruce Ogilvy		
Holly Parkes		
Andrew Parkes		
Leo Parkes		
Kennedy G		
OLIVER		
Rita Gibbons		
Hendrik Galun		
Charlie		
Taylor Harman		
JOSEPHINE CHARLIE		
Alison Jacobson		

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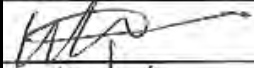




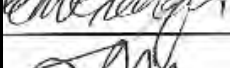



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Name	Address	Signature
Rachael		Rachael
Tane		T Zander
Sherrill		Sherrill
Sarah Bray		Sarah Bray
Kivi Erwinck		Kivi Erwinck
Melissa Hambley		Melissa Hambley
Tane Zander		Tane Zander
Phil Thompson		Phil Thompson
Gwen		Gwen
R. Baskin		R. Baskin
Lyella		Lyella
Dylan Colcord		Dylan Colcord
Julia Linna		Julia Linna
Kim Mura		Kim Mura
John Bullen		John Bullen
Henry Bennett		Henry Bennett
KATE LOVELAND		204 THELMA ROAD NORTH
PETER HARPUR		Peter Harpur
Jon Harris		Jon Harris
Sham Higgins		Sham Higgins

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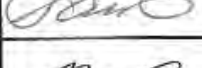



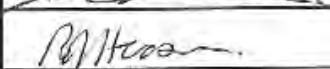

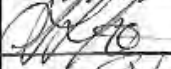
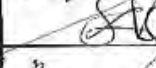
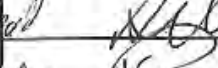


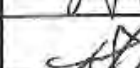
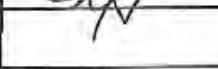

We collectively believe this money, partly funded from The Reserve Contribution Fund would not only complete the **BEST** skate facility in New Zealand but will allow a training arena for Olympic Aspirants through our country.

Name	Address	Signature
Chels Myers		
Vanessa Palmer		
Usula Walters		
Lauren Crocker		
Chris Hill		
Mark FURSMITH		
McRilligan		
Lisa J Myers		
Joe McAuley		
Jacob Restly		

MANGAWHAI ACTIVITY ZONE (MAZ) SUBMISSION 20/3/21

SUPPORTIVE SUBMISSION/PETITION - for the \$800,000 allocated in Kaipara District Council's Long Term Plan (L.T.P.) for years 2021 and 2022.

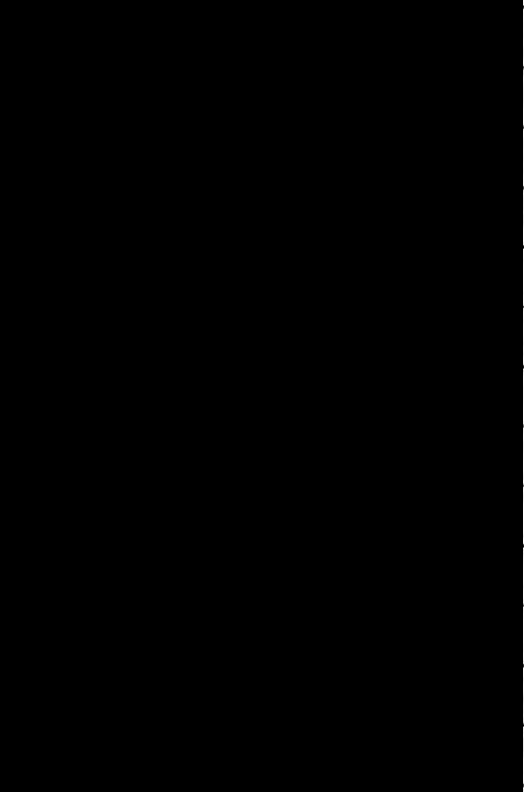
We collectively believe this money, partly funded from The Reserve Contribution Fund would not only complete the **BEST** skate facility in New Zealand but will allow a training arena for Olympic Aspirants through our country.

Name	Address	Signature
Anna Alexander		
Ed Smyth		
N. Mansell		
Sandra Dacey		
Georgie Smyth		
Derek Smyth		
Trevor West		
Michael Hensman		
Brynna Hensman		
Liz Nesb		
Ann Yates		
Sue Vos		
Rebecca Muckin		
Karen Rogers		
Jan Jacobs		
David Vos		
Henry Armstrong		

MANGAWHAI ACTIVITY ZONE (MAZ) SUBMISSION 20/3/21

SUPPORTIVE SUBMISSION/PETITION - for the \$800,000 allocated in Kaipara District Council's Long Term Plan (L.T.P.) for years 2021 and 2022.

We collectively believe this money, partly funded from The Reserve Contribution Fund would not only complete the **BEST** skate facility in New Zealand but will allow a training arena for Olympic Aspirants through our country.

Name	Address	Signature
Anne Mahy		Anne Mahy
Sarah Birch		S Birch
Greg Dancer		Greg Dancer
Jacinda Pole		Jacinda Pole
Tracy Keenan		Tracy Keenan
Mafatu Barlow		Mafatu Barlow
Tim Parker		Tim Parker
Regahn Leng		Regahn Leng
Arny Brown		Arny Brown
Simon Daud		Simon Daud
Gabrielle Crowe		Gabrielle Crowe
Sonia Silvester		Sonia Silvester
Rachael Gilbo		Rachael Gilbo

Submission #182

Point 182.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

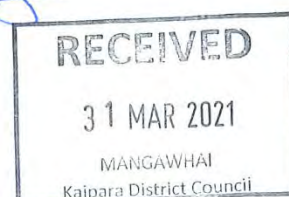
Answer

Staff note: attachment is petition supporting "in principal the Councils plan to use Mangawhai Golf Course for the disposal of treated wastewater"

The KDC Long Term Plan Consultation Document 2021 (pages 8-10) plans for an irrigation system for the disposal of wastewater on the golf course.

We, the under signed, in principal support the Councils plan to use the Mangawhai Golf Course for the disposal of treated wastewater:




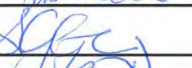


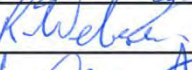
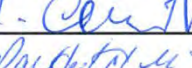
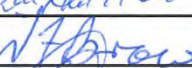


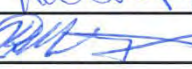


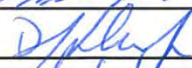


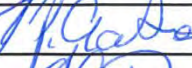

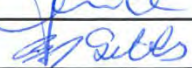







Name	Address	Signature	Date
Penny Thompson			23/3/21
Warren MURRAY			23/3/21
Sue Clayton			23/3/21
Heather Murray			23/3/21
Sharon Carr			23/3/21
Caroly Dunasmet			23-3-21
Patti Line			23/3/21
Christine Lee			23/3/21
William Waldoch			25/3/21
SYLVIA MONEY			25/3/21
Fran Ferguson			25/3/21
Kathy Holley			25/3/21
Liz Mulcahy			25/3/21
Heather Haynes			25/3/21
Claire Dunn			23.3.21
Joy Hogan			23/3/21
Liz McLeish			23/3/21
Tracey Bancroft			23/3/21
Nancy Teale			23-3-21
Sharon Haslam			23.3.21
Ale Ash			23.03.21
James Finlay			23/3/21
Jan Flavell			23/3/21
Diane Mair			23/3/21
Gillian Browne			23/3/21
Julie Eddington			23/3/21
Margaret Brookes			23/3/21



2.02pm

The KDC Long Term Plan Consultation Document 2021 (pages 8-10) plans for an irrigation system for the disposal of wastewater on the golf course.

We, the under signed, in principal support the Councils plan to use the Mangawhai Golf Course for the disposal of treated wastewater:

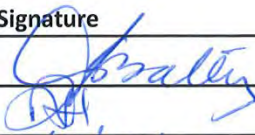

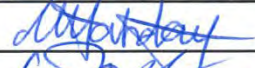










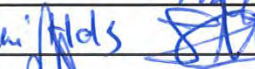




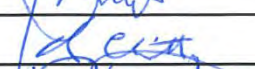








Name	Address	Signature	Date
Sarah Hartles			23-3-21
Helen hay			23-3-21
Lorraine Ansd			1-25-21
LEANNE HOWELLS			23/3/21
Shernil Glen			23/3/21
Claudia Jones			"
Ana Araya			23/3/21
NEVILLE PARKING			24/3/21
Richard WEBSTER			" " "
LUIGIO CANESTRI			20/3/21
RAY HUTCHINGS			20/3/21
FRANK BROWN			"
Chas Rinta			"
JEFFERY FIELD			23/03/21
MARK BRIGGS			23.03.21
KEITH MITCHELL			23-3-21
Alex Flavell			" "
Keith Coleman			"
MIKE ROBINSON			24-3-21
DAVID KENNEDY			24/3/21
Claudia Brown			" " "
PM SOGNETTE			"
Janette Howard			24/3/21
Irish Gordon			24/3/21
ALISON DUNLOP			25/3/21
Janice Fisher			25/3/21
BEV GIBBS			25/3/21

We, the under signed, in principal support the Councils plan to use the Mangawhai Golf Course for the disposal of treated wastewater:

378



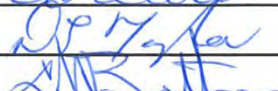
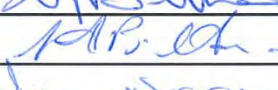
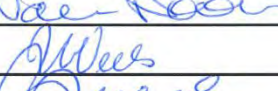
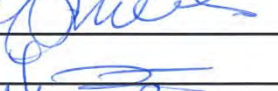
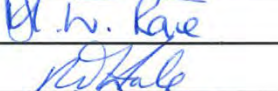
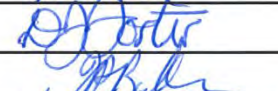
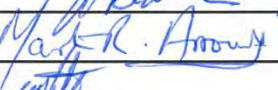

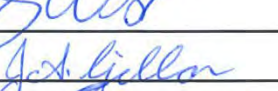

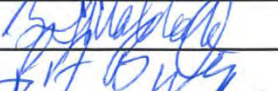
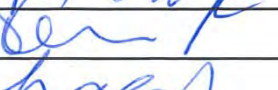
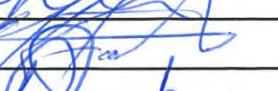
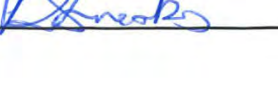




The KDC Long Term Plan Consultation Document 2021 (pages 8-10) plans for an irrigation system for the disposal of wastewater on the golf course.

We, the under signed, in principal support the Councils plan to use the Mangawhai Golf Course for the disposal of treated wastewater:

Name	Address	Signature	Date
John Batley			27/3/21
Roy Hyslop			27/3/21
Matt Holiday			27/3/21
WARR COLE			27/3/21
BRAND ROSE			27/3/21
Dave Chisholm			27-3-21
GARY COLE			27/3/21
Roary Quibble			"
Duncan Chisholm			27/3/21
Tim CRESSIE			27/3/21
KEVIN EVERETT			"
DAVID BRIDGE			27/3/21
JOHN CREGG			27/3/21
Roy Gillard			27/3/21
Zach Shepherd			
Rte Zarkengo			28-3-21
Paul Steele			28/3/21
Jason McInch			28/3/21
Dawn Dawson			28/3/21
Dalene Vega			29/03/21
Ole Fjersa			29/03/21
KEITH MITCHELL			29/3/21
DAVID HARTLES			29/03/21
JEFF BRYAN			29/2/201
DES CHITTY			" " "
Kevin Cox			29/03/21
Hugh Williams			29/03/21

The KDC Long Term Plan Consultation Document 2021 (pages 8-10) plans for an irrigation system for the disposal of wastewater on the golf course.

We, the under signed, in principal support the Councils plan to use the Mangawhai Golf Course for the disposal of treated wastewater:

Name	Address	Signature	Date
A Genty			26/3/21
A Genty			4
A Hargrave			26.3.21
D. Taylor			11
L. Burton			26.3.21
M. Burton			26.3.21
V. Noonan			26.3.21
J Wells			27.3.21
John Wells			27.3.21
J. Sterling			27.3.21
M. RAE			27.3.21
R. Hale			27.3.21
D. Foster			27.3.21
I. BUTLER			27.3.21
M. ARROWSMITH			27.3.21
W PIRATHINGSTON			27.3.21
Trish Weston			26/3/21
God Westo			26/3/21
JUDE GILLAN			26/3
A Skinner			26-3/21
GERAY Hagan			26/3/21
Bruce Wadgate			26/3/21
Peter Buxley			11
R. CUDDY			27.03.
G. LYONS			27-03
KEVIN FOUNTAIN			27.02
Ray Snooks			27-02-21

We, the under signed, in principal support the Councils plan to use the Mangawhai Golf Course for the disposal of treated wastewater:

[illegible]

Mangawhai Matters Inc - Joel Cayford / 185

Submission #186

Point 186.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Just want to ensure that you have got the attachment submission - attached above.

Submission to Kaipara District Council (KDC) Long Term Plan 2021-2031 (LTP)

Prepared by Mangawhai Matters Inc (MMI)

Dated April 1st 2021

Introduction

MMI welcomes this opportunity to submit on KDC's LTP. The introduction to this submission provides context and background, and summarises its key points. The sections that follow expand on this summary. **We wish to speak to our submission.**

1. Summary of Submissions to LTP

The LTP is an important local government process for achieving accountability and transparency. Among the key issues for the community that we believe are priorities and need to be addressed fully in the LTP are: growth; infrastructure management and funding (especially wastewater); rates and revenues; and COVID 19 implications. We understand that KDC must also provide for climate change in its long term planning, and for new targeted projects and initiatives, and that these need to be explained and consulted with the community in the LTP.

At the outset we commend KDC on the overall quality of its consultation document. Here we refer to the effort that has gone into explaining issues and proposals in straightforward language, and the detail provided in justifying and explaining the various proposals and options. That said we are concerned to see gaps in critical bits of the financial picture (eg how the remaining capital debt on the Mangawhai EcoCare wastewater system is provided for), and have suggestions for more transparently accounting for the different elements of the wastewater system.

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) states that a consultation document's purpose is to provide an effective basis for public participation in local authority decision-making processes that relate to the content of an LTP.

The Audit Office has issued guidance for Councils that notes the variable quality of infrastructure strategies that formed part of LTPs recently, and advises that infrastructure strategies could be improved in a number of ways including:

- They should be clear about the condition of council's critical assets, and what this means for their management;
- They should be better integrated with financial strategies;
- They should consider the potential impacts of climate change on each asset group

MMI has significant concerns with the way in which Mangawhai's wastewater system (a critical piece of infrastructure for Mangawhai and for the whole District) is accounted for in the LTP.

Of greatest concern is the lack of transparency over the wastewater treatment plant capacity implications (we have been advised that the original capacity of the WWTP was supposed to be 5000 and it has turned out to be 2800), leading to reduced development contribution revenues, leaving an outstanding and apparently unaccounted for capital debt of around \$26 million. This is unacceptable and must be attended to.

In summary MMI's other submissions are as follows (where necessary, these are expanded on in later sections of this submission):

- **Rating.** Because at least 60% of KDC rate expenditure is on activities shared across the whole district (roading & footpaths and district leadership, finance and internal services) we believe the Uniform Annual Charge should reflect that and be increased from the present 24% level to 30%.
- **Library.** MMI accepts that the present site does not allow expansion, and submits that given the site is already in Council ownership, the best site for the Mangawhai Library is co-located on cleared land adjacent to the critical mass of the community cluster of Museum, MAZ, proposed art space, and heritage collection, and that the new building also provides for district and regional council displays and related office accommodation. Further option analysis is required – especially in regard to the potential use and purchase of Mangawhai Central Land for civic and council purposes.
- **One Bucket for Water and Wastewater.** MMI supports the proposal to equalise rates across the District's connected wastewater users, on condition that the management of the different wastewater systems and their component assets is not compromised, and that the level of development contributions payable is commensurate with the infrastructure costs needed to service local development and subdivision. MMI notes here that it has considerable concern with some of the options canvassed by Government for shifting ownership of these assets (and associated liabilities) to a large entity as part of its proposed "three water review" reforms.
- **Climate Change.** MMI is concerned about the potential effects of climate change, and recognises that KDC already has duties to provide for these effects in its plans. However MMI considers that until the recommendations of the Climate Change Commission have been debated and adopted by Central Government, and related local government intervention requirements imposed and subsidy levels made known, KDC should proceed cautiously doing only what it must do, including following the guidance of the Audit Office.
- **Recycling Bins.** MMI notes that the policy of Whangarei City Council is to provide bins for the collection of recyclables. We are not aware of the detail. A significant concern we have is the clutter that will result on roads and public areas of Mangawhai, and reduction in recycling generally, if the ONLY option for ratepayers for the management of recyclables is bins. Bachowners typically put out their recyclables on Sunday evening – before returning to their homes. Yellow plastic bags of recyclables are currently picked up and taken away, leaving the berms clear. Under the proposed new system, empty bins will be left outside empty properties until the owner visits again. We submit that bins should be optional if yellow bags are to be discontinued and no other system of recyclable collection is in place for holiday visitors/bach owners. We submit that without such system, recyclables risk being disposed of in blue rubbish bags – a waste of resources.

- **Regional COO**

We oppose KDC investing up to 0.5% of KDC rates in the COO owned 100% by Northland Regional Council.

- **Vesting of Private Utility Assets to KDC.**

We wish a clause added to the LTP that prevents privately developed and run utility assets to be vested in KDC.

The body of the submission follows.

2. Ecocare and Three Waters

MMI has significant concerns with the way in which Mangawhai's wastewater system (a critical piece of infrastructure for Mangawhai and for the whole District) is accounted for in the LTP.

This system is made up of three very different asset classes: the collection network; the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP); the effluent disposal system. They are different assets with different issues and need to be provided for appropriately. We understand – for example - that the collection network infiltrates stormwater (when it rains inflows into the treatment plant are about 10x dry weather inflows), raising questions about whether the network is fit for purpose, what maintenance is needed, and whether extensions to the network need to be engineered differently.

We note that the LTP does canvas in general terms options for using the golf course as a drainfield – but this is cursory – given the level of cost involved.

Of greatest concern is the lack of transparency over the wastewater treatment plant capacity implications (we have been advised that the original capacity of the WWTP was supposed to be 5000 and it has turned out to be 2800), leading to reduced development contribution revenues, leaving an outstanding and apparently unaccounted for capital debt of around \$26 million.

This situation is unacceptable and inappropriate. Analysis carried out by various individuals as part of the PC78 submission process indicate that the level of development contribution payments is insufficient to cover the capital cost of Mangawhai's EcoCare scheme. By capital cost we include historic and planned investments, as both investments combined are needed to fund a functioning system (collection, treatment and disposal) that meets the needs of developed land. New users and connections today and in future benefit from historic as well as expansion investment, and should pay commensurately, now that the true cost of this infrastructure is known.

We are aware that those who connected when the scheme began paid a reduced, even subsidised connection charges. We are aware that connection charges/development contributions related to Ecocare have increased in stages over time. Now, with the knowledge we have (eg via WSP reports and advice), it is appropriate for KDC to review its policy on wastewater connection fees and development contributions.

In regard to Three Waters proposals, we are aware that Government has indicated funds may be available to transition three water assets (and any liabilities) out of council ownership and into the control of regional entities charged with the ownership and management of publicly owned three water assets. We note that these proposals may be attractive to debt laden councils. However we are very concerned that the implications of these proposals have not been fully analysed, and nor have they been discussed and consulted with our community.

For example, we note that Watercare has an enormous debt and that it is the single largest consumer of electricity in the Auckland Region. We also note that Watercare's track record with stormwater relies on traditional and unsustainable practices. Watercare's focus is on metering water (and using this as a proxy for wastewater charging). Its wastewater network is extremely leaky and costly. Its traditional patterns of end of pipe solutions and knowledge requires construction of large treatment plants, costly disposals and outfalls to the sea, and collection networks whose capacity has to be routinely increased to provide for the inflows of stormwater (eg Central Interceptor). We are concerned that transferring KDC's local networks (water, wastewater and stormwater) to such an entity - while this might handover our debt to someone else – will come at a cost (we will be the ones who pay), and will devolve decision-making about services that are presently locally controlled and which are fitting in better and better to local culture and aspirations, to a remote entity which is out of local control.

3. Rating

There are 3 main rating tools in NZ: General Rates (which are charged in dollars on asset value – land value LV, or capital value CV, or assessed value AV); Uniform Annual Charges – where every rate payer pays the same UAGC; and targeted rates (eg for wastewater, stormwater etc). Sometimes a “differential” is applied – so that commercial users pay – eg 2.1 x more - than residential ratepayers, though the respective asset values (eg LV) may be the same. Sometimes a “differential” may be applied in the General Rate – so that one group of properties may more/asset dollar value, than properties in another area. There are other local government revenue sources including development levies, connection charges, and fees for consent processing.

Rating policy in New Zealand has always been a vexed and political topic. There have been a number of investigations, including by the Productivity Commission. Trying to cut to the quick here, the criteria that are considered when weighing the fairness of rating systems are mainly:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ▪ ability to pay | ▪ simplicity and transaction costs |
| ▪ benefits received | ▪ stability |
| ▪ intergenerational equity | ▪ sufficiency |
| ▪ efficiency | ▪ transparency |

Essentially: UAGC rates are regressive (flat charge no consideration of ability to pay), very simple, efficient, stable, transparent, and provided all properties receive the same services equate to benefits received. Targeted Rate provide a transparent way of charging only those properties receiving specific benefits. If services are provided to properties in proportion to property value, then a General Rate enables rates that relate to benefits received (eg bigger house = more stormwater, = more inhabitants borrow more library books generate more rubbish and wastewater). However it is the “ability pay” measure that causes the most heartache when setting rate policy, and the General Rate.

Does the value of a property asset relate to the ability to pay rates?

The first issue with the General Rate is how is property asset value established? Should it be land value (LV), or capital value (CV) – (KDC collects this information as LV and Improvement Value, and assesses GR using LV). The second issue relates to inequity: some households on similar incomes own properties of highly varying value and, hence, pay quite different rates (this becomes more of

an issue for households on fixed incomes – eg retired couples and individuals – KDC and Mangawhai in particular has an increasing proportion of its population in this situation – we received a number of emails expressing concern at “being rated out of their homes”) ; while some households with markedly different incomes own properties of similar values, and hence pay similar rates.

In practice Councils across NZ decide on a locally specific mix of UAGC, General Rate and Targeted Rates, to collect the rate revenues needed to fund services, assets and operational costs.

In previous years KDC councillors have been presented with tabulations comparing household income spent on rates, by census areas across the district. While these sorts of tables can be useful, the use of averages (as used in the previous LTP) conceals the spread of rates, and effectively conceals from councillors the individual impact of rates. This is important when testing rate policies against the various criteria, especially if one of those criteria is that where the benefit of services is evenly spread/shared (roading for example), then the rate burden to fund those services should also be evenly spread.

KDC’s rating policy is unclear in how it has addressed the criteria (set out at the front of this section) in allocating rates. It appears that the rate policy was set several years ago, and since then rate increases have been based on that pattern without any review – despite significant changes (for example) in Mangawhai land values compared with other parts of the District. We accept that the revaluation and the “one bucket” proposal does affect rates distribution, but it does not address the affordability matter.

We note that last year, based on KDC’s rating policy, average valued properties in Dargaville experienced a rates decrease somewhere between 2% and 0.5%, while average valued properties in Mangawhai experienced rates increases of 5.5% (for the rating year 2020-2021). There were no policy explanations in the LTP consultation documents supporting this relative changes in rates.

MMI considers that the steady increase in land values at Mangawhai – relative to other parts of the District – should not be taken for granted, and used to justify shifting more and more of the rates burden onto a growing number of Mangawhai ratepayers on fixed incomes. (We note here that the KDC rate remission scheme should not be assumed as the solution to this issue. This is an unpopular option for independent citizens used to paying their way.)

MMI submits that KDC has duty to its ratepayers to collect more indicative and commensurate information about the financial circumstances of its different communities. For a start we submit that averages should be avoided. We also submit that “indicative” land values are misleading when considering affordability. KDC collects land value and improvements value, these can be added to give Capital Value for each property. Dividing median household rates for a community, by median capital value for that community, gives another measure (alongside dividing median household rates, by median household income), in comparing relative rates burden across the district.

MMI notes that a good 60% of KDC rates are spent on services that are shared equally across the district (roads & footpaths and district leadership, finance and internal services). MMI notes in passing, in terms of fairness, that in terms of roading there are far more kilometres of roads in the West of the district compared with the East. Our understanding is that this ratio is high compared with more urban jurisdictions, and adds weight to the argument that as much rates as permitted be collected using the UAGC, so that the rate burden is shared equally, noting that some of the balance is collected in user charges, and the rest is collected in proportion to land value.

MMI submits that this would achieve a better balance in delivering to the various rating policy criteria that are set out above.

4. Library

Both our local Councillors, Peter Wethey and Jonathan Larsen support the establishment of a new library for Mangawhai. Cr Wethey says Mangawhai's the use of the current library per head of population is the highest of any library in the KDC area.

We also support the building of a new library, but also want it to be part of a civic centre that encompasses KDC offices, an office for the Northern Regional Council and potentially in the future a hall or gymnasium.

However we believe KDC should not increase debt and purchase land at either Mangawhai Central or in Mangawhai Village, but use the council-owned land available that has been cleared below the Mangawhai Club. This approach is also supported by our two local councillors. The current Mangawhai council offices at the Hub in Molesworth Drive are rented and unsuitable for council offices.

The NRC has indicated it wishes to establish a presence in Mangawhai and would prefer to be part of a new civic precinct. NRC is also open to funding the new library/civic centre facility from its property investment arm in the same way it is funding the new Dargaville shared offices with KDC.

We recommend that this option for a library and civic centre is fully investigated and reported back to ratepayers for their approval prior to any decision being made on the library re-siting at either Mangawhai Central or in the village.

The current proposal in the Long Term Plan of acquiring land and building a new library at a cost of \$5 million funded from rates and development contributions is unacceptable to Mangawhai Matters.

The LTP document says the impact of purchasing land and building a new library will add 2.3% from year 4 of the current LTP. Such an increase is unnecessary.

MMI appreciates that Mangawhai Central will be developed in some way over time, and it is appropriate that it has community facilities. We are concerned that there is an ad hoc feel to Council's library proposal. We are particularly concerned at proposals which will effectively "gut" existing communities (eg Village or Heads) of community assets, in order to provide anchor activities that are intended to support the development of Mangawhai Central – especially when significant capital costs and further borrowing are needed to fund such developments.

We note that the current Mangawhai Spatial Plan begins to explore how Mangawhai's three parts will inter-relate. However this is not a Master Plan. Careful and very well consulted options planning needs to take place now – and funding for that should be provided for. If any buildings or services need to be relocated (eg the existing library may need to be relocated if a roundabout is to be constructed in the vicinity) then we would suggest a lower cost/relocated building be placed on land already owned by council (as described above) which can benefit from land already developed for parking. Longer term options need further planning and consultation.

5. Waste Minimisation

While the concept of providing recycling crates is good in theory, it fails to recognise the 1000 or so households in Mangawhai that are owned as holiday homes and also the vast amount of glass, plastic and cans that need to be disposed of during the peak holiday season and on long weekends.

(a) Holiday homes.

Typically holiday home owners spend the Christmas period and weekends at Mangawhai as their schedule allows. Not all of those owners visit Mangawhai every weekend. These owners mostly depart on Sunday nights, putting out their rubbish and recyclables in bags at their property before they leave.

If they have crates or bins, these could remain at the property boundary for weeks before they return, creating an eyesore along every street in Mangawhai. There is also the potential for the crates to be stolen and used as storage bins.

(b) Volume of recyclables.

One bin for glass and another for cans and plastic will not be enough for many properties over the Christmas period and during long weekends or school holidays. With many properties rented over these periods, vast amounts of recyclable waste can be produced that will not fit in two crates. Currently, with the option of yellow bags, the waste is able to be disposed of at the time it is put out for collection. For many, this will not be possible under the new proposed crate scheme.

For many years Auckland City used recycling crates. Their use was discontinued in favour of recycling bins.

We don't propose compulsory bins or crates for Mangawhai, but want the option of continuing with yellow plastic bags to be available.

We also believe that it is unfair to fund compulsory bins with a targeted rate for every household across the District as it fails to recognise that a huge percentage of Mangawhai holiday home owners will be unfairly disadvantaged by this scheme.

6. Regional Economic Development Council Controlled Organization (CCO)

Mangawhai Matters opposes becoming a shareholder in Northland Inc, a company that currently has Northland Regional Council (NRC) as its 100% shareholder.

One of the stated reasons by KDC for a proposed investment in the COO is "we think there is an opportunity to take a more holistic look at development of the entire Northland region."

The proposal would mean rate increases from 0.1% in year 1 to 0.5% in year 10.

Our opposition to this proposal for KDC to spend ratepayer funds are as follows:

- Central Government promotes tourism and economic development and we do not see local authorities, particular KDC ratepayers, duplicating this function.
- Each KDC ratepayer already owns a share in the COO by the very fact it pays parts of its rates to NRC. NRC is proposing a 20% rate increase in the 2021/2022 year to fund such operations as this COO. Mangawhai ratepayers currently pay a considerable amount to NRC and should

have consideration based on that fact alone---without KDC sitting around the board table of the COO.

- An agency that helps potential investors negotiate the various council regulations (including those of the NRC) and liaise with government departments may have a regional role to play, but it should be lean rather than an expanding organisation. The regional council is, in theory, the agency with an overview and the appropriate funder and governance body of such an organization should it exist.
- Any suggestion that additional money from KDC ratepayers would enhance our position at the NRC, or COO table just cannot and should not be true.

Once committed to this COO, it is proposed that the year 10 contribution peaks at \$180,000. We think that KDC can spend 0.5% of every rate dollar in a way that benefits all ratepayers equally and in a far more productive manner.

7. An addition to the LTP- a No Vesting Clause

We believe that with the advent of Mangawhai Central and its plans to supply potable water to many small 350 lots, that there could be a desire by the developer to eventually vest the water utility system in Kaipara District Council.

We vigorously oppose the vesting in private utility assets in local authorities and wish a clause added to the Long Term Plan that make it both obvious to developers and to ratepayers that such vesting opportunities will not be legally possible.

8. Speaking Right

We wish to speak to our submission.

ENDS

Submission #17

Point 17.1

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

We support the development of recreational facilities which will contribute to the economic development and well being of the wider Northland region. We note that nearly \$30m is identified for open spaces and facilities and yet nowhere does the plan identify any major open space initiative. The Tracks Trust would like the Lincoln Downs recreation area specifically identified for investment given its strong potential to contribute to regional economic growth. In particular the development of a Mountain Bike Park to a national standard along with walking tracks, will not only attract visits from outside the region but would be a key recreational facility for Northland. A significant investment from Council would show its commitment to the project and provide leverage for funds from other sources.

Submission #32

Point 32.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

An upcycling shed option available at refuse centre for people to drop off building materials and take free rather than dumping it all

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

I think mangawhai should be separate from Dargaville

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #125

Point 125.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

I do not think that there need to be only two options. Some years ago, a local business in Dargaville took some recycling where people would simply turn up and do their sorting themselves. Once that was shut down, it was ok for several months to go to the Dargaville Dump and again, sort paper, cardboard, glass, cans, aluminium etc without charge.

Then a flat fee of \$2 was introduced, regardless of the amount of recycling being dropped off. This alienated a lot of people, firstly, because there was no accountability (who ended up getting the \$2?) and secondly, it was unfair to be charged the same for a few bottles as for a huge amount of recycling.

Why can we not have free recycling stations at the dump? Then there would be no extra cost to the rate payer, and people could use the yellow bags if necessary.

The next issue is to ensure that the sorted material is actually recycled - there are repeated stories that previously separated items were simply chucked in the landfill. This needs to be clarified so people don't think they are doing the right thing, but it ultimately makes no difference to the environment.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Any further comments?

None. Clean up the environment instead.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

There are a lot of people in Dargaville who cannot afford wifi. The library is full of people, particularly during the school holidays, with not enough room to linger and sit. A library in Dargaville is extremely important and is a meeting place for the community.

It doesn't have to be a fancy-schmancy building, simply a space with seating for people and sufficient shelf-space. The current building has been too small from the very beginning, no room to get past one another, the kids' area way too small and access for wheelchair is pushing it - the shelves are too narrow due to the limited space.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Mangawhai's demographic is such that the current library facility are sufficient. If the expected growth occurs, the issue can be revisited at a later stage. Dargaville should take precedence in this instance since the current library is so tiny.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Northland Inc just adds another layer of bureaucracy. What would they do that could not be done through existing channels. Too many chiefs and not enough indians. Create the necessary infrastructure and the business opportunities will present themselves.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Less Big Brother rather than more.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

The overall condition of infrastructure is a shocker. Roads are a complete disaster, both on state-maintained State Highways and on council-maintained side roads. Council should focus on getting the basics right - then the business and growth will happen organically.

If Dargaville is to be an attractive centre for people to retire to, we need to put pressure on the banks to keep open and to provide a taxi service or alternative transport for our older citizens. It is a terrifying thought to depend on a car when you may not get another licence once you are 80.

Submission #199

Point 199.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

Your costings would make it more costly for us.

You give no indication of the size of the recycling bins.

Where we live most people are not permanents, therefore they are not there when the bins are emptied. What happens to those bins before they can be collected? It could be weeks. I can see people in fact being worse at recycling than they are presently as they will just fill up their blue bags rather than worrying about what happens to their bins. Unless of course you supply replacement bins free of charge.

Over long weekends people put out their rubbish when they leave on the Monday. The rubbish sits there until the next weeks collection on the Monday. That leaves an opportunity for bins to "go walk about"

In our situation we have to leave the rubbish some distance from our house. We would not see what is happening to any bins left out. Again I can see them disappearing.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #189

Point 189.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

?

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

None

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #8

Point 8.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

I'm all for aiming high - let's aim to be a zero waste Kaipara.

Starting with recycling crates instead of those awful single-use plastic bags is a must.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

It's important that KDC gathers enough revenue for actual construction and maintenance of functioning drinking and waste water networks.

4: Should Council

Any further comments?

I don't know enough about this to make an informed decision.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

I completely do not support any money spent on this. We have a lot more pressing issues to think about. How do we keep our farmers happy and profitable, so they can provide employment and continue to be users of local service towns such as Maungaturoto and Dargaville?

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Yes. In my opinion there should be large community facility to support the Arts. This needs to include a dance studio with floor to ceiling mirrors, a barre along the walls, and appropriate flooring. This studio could be used for dance, gymnastics, sports, and a number of other activities.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I would support this proposal if there was a type of Arts community hub attached to the library, or at least if the library contained multi-use spaces for community groups etc.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Yes definitely. Dargaville is becoming a crime hot spot. A strong CCTV network acts as a fantastic deterrent.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Have a look around the country and see what other councils are doing well.

For example, Hamilton's destination playgrounds and general family-friendliness are OUTSTANDING.

The Mangawhai Activity Zone is a fantastic community resource, but it took the unique and self-motivated Mangawhai community to achieve that. The rest of Kaipara will need KDC's help to establish family-friendly community spaces.

Submission #166

Point 166.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

While I support a greater emphasis on recycling, I am concerned that the narrowed view presented in the consultation documents is alienating lower waste users, larger families, rural users and those that already have a streamlined way of recycling.

The assumptions made create a greater financial burden on those that use very little in the way of waste and recyclables (single person dwellings - the elderly etc) those that have devoted time to recycling - I visit the hakaaru transfer station 5 times a year to recycle - while that will be free if I choose to do so - it will only save \$17.50 while I will need to pay an extra \$154. My waste is already optimised so there is no savings of waste bags.

What options are there for larger families that will require more bins? as one bin for comingle and one bin for glass is not a lot - and with paper and cardboard separate there is a greater risk of wayward rubbish on the streets and in rural areas.

/It was stated that rural users will need to place their recycling in a designated pickup area, if these are not convenient it will add unnecessary burden to both the user and collector - along with increasing target for vermin.

I believe the status quo should remain until the council addresses all concerns with a collection and looks at ways of scaling the collection up and down to better facilitate the needs of all.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

This is important as long as it is tailored to the specific needs of the Kaipara and not accepting and shoe horned cookie cutter solutions from outside organisations.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

While community resources are scarce and I support the continued improvement them. More thought and consultation needs to go ahead with the community to ensure the council is supplying the correct services and if centralised resources are the most efficient - In the last 5-10 years the concept of a library is not the same as what many folks older than that believe a library is for. Book resources are growing less, and providing access to digital resource is growing especially in areas of lower social economic bias. Those without are in greater need of support and it needs to be decided what that is before decisions are sought from the public.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Kaipara is in a unique position to grow and large portions of it geographically removed from wider Northland, any funds that could be directed to northland Inc would be better focussed into directives that serve Kaipara.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Support of the arts and culture is not catered for in the consultation documents or the LTP. Kaipara has a wide variety of cultural and arts practitioners but without the support from governing bodies and the recognition that art and culture permeate everything that we do, Kaipara will stagnate. In a previous LTP question, it is asked if we should join Northland Inc. How about redirecting that money into the creative sector that resides in Kaipara to boost the economy, tourism and general way of life.

How about incorporating artist advisers at the beginning of large civic and infrastructure projects to highlight areas that can include arts and integrate them into the project rather than after thoughts and temporary happenings.

To not include the arts and culture sector in the LTP is not only an oversight but will create a vacuum which other regions will gain from.

It is a long term reality that in times of economic hardship the private sector jettisons the arts. It is up to public organisations - and in the absence of regional arts organisations - it is up to Kaipara Council to step in and be

that advocate and steward. Take an active and forward thinking role and be progressive. While those that moan tend to do so about infrastructure - when the arts are integrated, entire population can gain from it.

Submission #21

Point 21.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #173

Point 173.1

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

Any further comments?

As a prospective property owner who is about to become a Wastewater Ratepayer in the Dargaville Wastewater Scheme I support the proposal to Equalise the Annual Operating charge.

I believe that all properties connected to wastewater scheme can all pay the same Annual charge on our rates. (This equalisation is common in other Councils around NZ that have multiple wastewater plants within their district.)

Capital costs for each scheme should maintain a Scheme by Scheme cost.

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Activity: Wastewater

Area of benefit: Dargaville

Project: Extension of Reticulation on Pouto Rd to Spring, Empire, Anzac Streets

I support this project and want it to proceed in year one (2021-22) of the LTP.

I am a property owner in Empire St that is adversely affected by the neighbours current on-site wastewater system that is failing and discharging semi treated wastewater onto my property making it uninhabitable during times of high ground water.

As a property owner since March 2018, I obtained a building consent in August 2018 then to be advised in November 2018 that my consented on-site wastewater scheme would fail and was to be replaced by a reticulated system. I have been patient and supportive of Councils proposals and understand your processes.

I am pleased this project has reached the LTP and is scheduled for year one.

I attended the community consultation meeting and support the Communities preferred option, however I believe that a more realistic outcome is a shared project.

I support the proposal in the Draft LTP that the Dargaville Wastewater Scheme complete the capital cost of the installation of the main reticulation.

I support the affected owners paying/be responsible for payment of all works inside our property boundary. (ie the private drainage works.) I support the proposal that Council coordinate and complete these works in consultation with the owners.

Once a decision is made on how the project is to be delivered we as residents and affected owners will require payment options for our private works.

I am aware some property owners have limited resources to pay for the required works so a specific repayment policy will be required.

In summary I support the project and want to continue to work with Council officers to bring about the installation of the project as soon as possible.

Submission #184

Point 184.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #104

Point 104.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I think they should collect funds but I believe that \$10 per rateable household is much too high.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

The rate is too high for a rateable household that's being proposed.

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I would like to see Victoria St from Hokianga Rd to Kapia St closed off and become a pedestrian area.

I would also like it to be investigated that some of the Giant Kaihitea trees between Dargaville and Ruawai look at being protected like the Gray's Bush in Gisborne which is spectacular and very special.

Submission #84

Point 84.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Crates are ok for glass recycling only. Not satisfied with it for papers etc.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Would like to see a commercially focused resource at Council on the ground in Kaipara that will support business and economic development initiatives and connect back up to Northland Inc.

Historically and future looking Kaipara is missing out. Northland Inc and Northland Regional Council are not focused in Kaipara, and their plans continue to be focused in the Far North and Whangarei.

Submission #165

Point 165.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

?plastic garbage and recycling bags should be replaced with bins

Submission #134

Staff note: submission is attachment

23 March 2021

Kaipara District Council
42 Hokianga Road
Dargaville 0330

Dear Sir/Madam

Metlifecare Submission on Long Term Plan

Introduction

This submission is made by Metlifecare in response to Kaipara District Council's Long Term Plan 2021 setting out Council's direction for the future including priorities for projects, services and funding.

Metlifecare

Metlifecare operates 28 retirement villages across the country. Metlifecare seeks to provide quality, innovative and sustainable solutions for the lifestyle and care needs of older people.

To respond to the different needs of residents Metlifecare villages have an extensive range of living options, ensuring older people can live life to the fullest with the support that's just right for them, with independent living choices or assisted care.

The independent living options are designed for residents who are still active, able and live independently. Residents have all the comforts of home while enjoying the companionship, social life and security that comes with being part of a thriving village life.

Across villages, residents live independently in villas, apartments, townhouses and cottages. Assisted Living options, also commonly known as Supported Living, are designed for residents who require regular support with daily tasks. To cater to individual needs, this level of support can be varied from basic assistance right through to residential hospital level care, depending on the village.

With a choice of living options at many of the villages, residents can stay close to their spouse or partner if care needs are different.

For assisted care, Metlifecare offers flexi-services apartments for residents who require extra assistance with day-to-day living, while still enjoying their independence in the privacy of their own home, which is a more manageable size.

Care homes offer rest home and hospital level care where residents have access to 24-hour care in a safe and comfortable environment with a team dedicated to their wellbeing.

Urban Village Model

The current industry trend is to accommodate residents within a retirement village in large integrated buildings where people circulate within the corridor network inside the building. Sometimes there are complementary villas.

By contrast, the Metlifecare vision is to create an urban village where residents are accommodated in a number of buildings grouped around a "street network". People circulate on the 'street'. This approach more closely aligns to urban design best practice. It brings a number of design advantages:

- It breaks up the bulk and scale of these large villages.
- It enables buildings to more readily nestle into the landscape, particularly in sensitive environments.
- It activates the street system with the obvious benefit this brings from the look and feel of the village, as well as the proven CPTED benefits.
- It creates a normal street environment typical of an urban lifestyle.

This new form of 'urban village' retirement accommodation better meets broader urban design principles and provides a balanced approach to retirement villages. One that provides an urban building form with high urban design principles, and yet provides a quality and functional living environment for retirees.

There are consequences of the 'urban village' model.

- (a) The land area required for a fully integrated urban village retirement facility is 4-7 hectares.
- (b) The site needs to be effectively a "flat site". This impacts the degree of earthworks and land contour. In a traditional retirement village people circulate inside the building in the corridors. The corridor provides the flat gradient, and the building itself can absorb land contour variations in its subfloor design. There needs to be a different solution in the 'urban village' model. Because of mobility issues for the elderly, there is an increased use of mobility scooters and walking frames. They need level, well designed paths. The finished contour of the 'streets' are of fundamental importance. Metlifecare manages the private street network to achieve a maximum gradient of 1:20.
- (c) The "streets" must be under the ownership and management of Metlifecare. Effectively these are private roads and shared, low speed environments. The streets are an integral part of the functionality of the village.
 - They are the means by which the village is serviced.
 - The normal traffic entitlements of 'road users' cannot be allowed to occur within the village streets. Speeds are usually set at 10km/hr. Pedestrians have right-of-way at all times, not just on pedestrian crossings.
 - These streets need to perform the same function and have the same opportunity and obligations as if they were "the corridor within the building".
 - Metlifecare needs to institute a far higher degree of maintenance and renewal on the streets. It also needs immediate maintenance to any discrepancy in the street surface. The age of residents and the susceptibility to anything that can cause tripping is clearly a significant matter. Metlifecare will inspect the roads daily because their staff are constantly working around the village, and they will immediately repair any problems.

Response on Long Term Plan

Metlifecare supports the aim of the Long Term Plan (LTP) to provide infrastructure and services to support the growth of Mangawhai over the next 10 years. The LTP includes expenditure to address the community's social, economic and environmental needs, and respond to its local context.

A Spatial Plan has been developed for the District that includes the key growth centres. Mangawhai has experienced significant population growth in the past two census periods. However, there are currently limited living choices for older persons in the Mangawhai area. The current district plan provisions for residential development within the existing urban area do not provide for a variety of housing types, styles and sizes that reflect the variety of housing and lifestyle choices required by the community, including retirement villages. Metlifecare endorses the Council's investigation of a Plan Change to the Operative District Plan to provide more effective rules to support sustainable growth in growth centres like Mangawhai, including housing choice for older persons.

To this end, Metlifecare supports providing a clear, prioritised and funded Infrastructure Strategy aligned to the growth targets of the District. In particular, Metlifecare supports the following components of the LTP.

Water and Wastewater

- The strategic growth initiatives for the Mangawhai Wastewater Treatment Plant, including the ability to prepare for faster rates of growth in new connections.
- The plan to dispose treated wastewater in Mangawhai to land rather than seek consents for a coastal or estuary outfall and initiatives for reuse for irrigation and other non-potable purposes in the Mangawhai area.
- The provision of potable water reticulation and storage schemes, including in partnership with private water schemes or KDC directly.
- The equalization of water and wastewater rates across the district. This will ensure a more proportionate spread of costs over time across all ratepayers receiving wastewater services.

Transport

- The Mangawhai shared path providing for improved and safe movement in Mangawhai.
- The Cove Road Connection Project to provide an alternative route through the area.

Three Waters Reform

- Broader participation in the Three Waters Review and reforms.

Mangawhai civic buildings

- Securing a new library site for Mangawhai to provide for the needs of residents.

We would be happy to provide any further detail necessary in support of our submission.

Yours faithfully



Matthew Wickham

General Manager - Development

Submission #164

Point 164.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #169

Point 169.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

I fully support this option and suggest that new building for library and community hub include a performing arts venue that could cater to live theatre, dance and live music performance. A public art space to accommodate visual arts exhibitions would also be valuable as the current Muddy Waters gallery space is limited in capacity and located in the old municipal building which will likely need seismic upgrade and render the current gallery space inaccessible for a time.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

I would like to see the land become a public park space until any other public building may be needed

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

be sure to give high priority to graphic novels, large print books and audio books

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

much better to be "inside the tent" and part of the conversation and decision making etc than "outside shouting shouting thru the tent"

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

i absolutely oppose CCTV and suggest a strenuous and continued campaign directed to central government to fund a local police presence that can adequately police the town in person and in contact with the whole community in a positive and supportive way

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

see above comments

Submission #172

Point 172.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Yes I agree with the recycling crates. A much better alternative than having the plastic bags that we need to constantly purchase. However, I am just out of town and would like to know whether we would get the crates as I find the rubbish bags to be fairly expensive adding on to a weekly grocery bill.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Not sure if we are in the area.. Dargaville yes..

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I have added in a submission attachment in regards to the sewer connection for Empire Street.

I am writing this submission about the proposed Sewer Connection Plan for Empire Street. I have lived at the 6 Empire property with my family for almost 3 years. We moved in June 2018, with our oldest child and have since had two more. They are aged 5yrs, 2yrs, & 4 months old.

However, several months into moving into our home, we received a letter from you the KDC, which was regarding a complaint around a sewage leaking issue on some properties in the area. The council sent someone to test our property. We received a letter back saying that there was no issue with our sewage system, and that it was of an adequate standard, I then thought that would be the end of it.

Over the next few years we received more letters from the KDC with regard to talks around the issue of sewage in the area. No one came to talk to us about anything! I am shocked to then receive this recent letter from the KDC about the proposed plan for sewage in the area. No consultation beforehand! None, what-so-ever! Just, here are your three options on how to pay for this \$30,000 sewage connection, come to a meeting to decide what option, and hear about the plans.

I went to the meeting, but felt disappointed that we never had anyone come and actually explain the plan before the meeting or during, and that there were no other options provided for payment plans.

I am all for a move to a mains sewage system, as it will be best for the area long term. But due to the fact that the KDC approved our sewage system, and those of some others in the area to be of standard, I feel that the full cost for the sewage connection plans should be cover by the KDC. No development should have been allowed in these areas in the first place, and this is reason we are in this mess currently.

However, if somehow funding is an issue for the KDC and it cannot cover the full cost of \$30,000 for each house hold, I would rather the option to have the cost covered through the rates, which is OPTION 1. Being a young family we cannot afford the other options that were provided. I myself having just had a baby, and my partner having lost his job due to covid, who has recently started a plumbing apprenticeship, are on a significantly reduced wage.

Submission #20

Point 20.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Let all the aucklanders pay for there nice mangawhai services themselves.

Submission #110

Point 110.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

?Our submission is to request that Kaipara District Council supports the project to build a Museum and Visitor Centre in Le Quesnoy with a donation equivalent to \$1 per resident of your district, to remember those who gave their lives in the World Wars to give us freedom.

The funds are not required immediately and can be paid over the next three years. We are seeking a commitment from you towards the project at this point in time. Soldiers came from this town and region as evidenced by your War Memorials. Their names stand in perpetuity here in our country. Their descendants live here and maybe even sit in this Council Chamber. New Zealand soldiers came from cities, towns and villages across New Zealand, not knowing what they were going to face on the other side of the world but stepping forward with a courage and belief in what was right and just and good for our country and our world. They went with a belief that tyranny and injustice threatened the very essence of our lives, threatened the freedom, friendship and future which, because of their sacrifice, generations that came after them have been able to enjoy.

In this day and time, we cannot even imagination what they must have faced on the battle grounds of Europe, but we can remember and honour them. The NZ Memorial Museum Trust asks that you do just that through support of our project.

Staff note: attachment is detailed background



New Zealand
Memorial Museum Trust
– Le Quesnoy, France
PO Box 90345
Auckland 1143
New Zealand

29 March 2021

Long Term Plan Submissions
Kaipara District Council
Private Bag 1001
DARGAVILLE

Submitter: New Zealand Memorial Museum Trust – Le Quesnoy

Contact: Rt Hon Sir Don McKinnon ONZ GCVO
Chairman
Email: info@nzwmm.org.nz

SUBMISSION TO LONG TERM PLAN 2021-2031

REQUEST FOR FUNDING SUPPORT FOR NEW ZEALAND MEMORIAL MUSEUM & VISITOR CENTRE, LE QUESNOY, FRANCE

Background

In the closing days of the First World War, our soldiers on the Western Front, exhausted survivors of battles on the Somme, Messines, Passchendaele and from halting the 1918 Spring Offensive, had one last wall to climb – literally.

The small town of Le Quesnoy in northern France had been under German occupation since August 1914 and this was November 1918. Surrounded by a moat and a 17th century wall complete with ramparts, the medieval town was like a fortress that had survived many an invasion in the preceding centuries. It had one more force to reckon with. The New Zealand Division had arrived to liberate the town from the German occupiers, who continued to defend the ramparts using howitzers, machine guns and rifles. Orders had been given to the New Zealand troops not to shell the town, to avoid any casualties among the 1600 civilian inhabitants.

Instead, some 300 flaming oil drums were fired onto the ramparts to create a smoke screen obscuring the assault by New Zealand infantry using long ladders to scale the outer walls and inner ramparts. The liberation of the town was completed with the capture of over 700 German soldiers, against just on 500 New Zealand casualties including 142 dead - the liberation was achieved without

LE QUESNOY

FRANCE

PATRON: Rt Hon Helen Clark ONZ MP
TRUSTEES: Rt Hon Sir Donal McKinnon ONZ GCVO (Chair), Hon (Rev) Mark Hall
Shilton (Buddy) Milkeny, Rt Hon Sir Lockwood Smith KCMG, Jude Dobson

Charities Commission No: CC54965 | info@nzwmm.org.nz | www.nzwmm.org.nz



the loss of a single civilian life. This is an achievement which the town and its people have never forgotten, even today - over 100 years later - which is now beyond living memory. They speak of the liberation with awe, still amazed that men would come from the far side of the world to free their town and citizens, to rescue them in their darkest hour.

The liberation of the historic walled town by the New Zealand Rifle Brigade just one week before the end of the Great War was a demonstration of Kiwi ingenuity and an act of courage. The story of Le Quesnoy is different from that of many other World War One sites – the town was liberated without being destroyed, and the residents were not displaced, and in that respect, it is a story of hope. The town was preserved intact and stands as a place where memories are lived and relived to tell the story to all who will listen; of the price that was paid for freedom in a war that stole much from our world.

The Project

The NZ Memorial Museum Trust - Le Quesnoy (a non-profit charitable trust) believes it is time to build a permanent memorial to our soldiers who perished on the fields of Flanders and France in the “war to end all wars”. Indeed, it did not end all wars and many more New Zealanders lost their lives on European soil in the Second World War. Over 12,400 New Zealanders are buried in France and Belgium. It is appropriate that the sacrifice of a significant number of New Zealanders, who will remain forever in a place far from home, is acknowledged and remembered.



The Trust has had the opportunity to purchase a heritage property, the former Mayor's residence and Gendarmerie (military police headquarters), in Le Quesnoy, which is directly connected to New Zealand's World War One experience in Europe.

The Trust is working towards the vision of creating “a Kiwi place in France where memory and relationships are alive”. We are working towards this goal through the establishment of a Museum and Visitor Centre in Le Quesnoy where our story will be told across multiple platforms – through artefacts, interactive activities, movies, audio stations, an app and other media.



LE QUESNOY

FRANCE

PATRON: Rt Hon. Helen Clark ONZ, SSI, PC
TRUSTEES: Rt Hon. Sir Donald McKinnon OBE, SSI, PC (Chair), Maj. (Ret.) Mark Hall
Britson (Buddy) Mikaere, Rt Hon. Sir Lockwood Smith KCMG, Jude Dobson

Charities Commission No: CC54965 | info@nzwmm.org.nz | www.nzwmm.org.nz

The museum itself will include space for exhibitions and interactive activities, both digital and manual, designed to encounter and explore the stories of New Zealand's liberation of Le Quesnoy, New Zealand's contributions to the war in Europe, the history of the town of Le Quesnoy, an introduction to New Zealand's culture and heritage to Europeans, and the unique relationship that has developed between New Zealand and the French in Le Quesnoy.

Our Objective

Through this project we seek to celebrate:

Freedom – which inspired our people to go to war

Friendship – the unique bonds which developed between the people of Le Quesnoy and New Zealand which are still strong 100 years on

Future – the opportunity to create a better future with a focus on how to avoid war

Our Partners

To fully realise the link between past, present and future, we have engaged New Zealand's most respected professional museum experts to help shape and guide the concept through strategic planning and interpretative masterplanning. We have recently approved the Internal Experience Design Brief for the Museum and Visitor Centre prepared by museum experts Lily Frederikse, Tim Walker and Karl Johnstone. The Feasibility Study prepared by French company, Lamaya, was signed off last year and our Māori Advisory Group has provided a Māori cultural framework to inform the overall visitor experience.

We are in discussions with the French government about a potential partnership. They are very supportive of the project.

We have raised \$8M to date towards the \$15M total. Most of this has come from private individuals and businesses, who are on board with the vision of establishing “a Kiwi place in France where memory and relationships are alive”. This is not just a project about remembering the past but focuses on the future, developing an experience which is cross-cultural, connecting across nations, through educational experiences and exchanges, offering an opportunity to reflect and learn from the past as we step into the future. As it is so beautifully expressed in Te Reo:

Ka mua, ka muri

We walk backwards into the future.

Our Request

We have previously presented to your Mayor at the Regional and Provincial Council Sector meeting. We wish to request that you consider a funding commitment to this project as part of your Long-Term Plan.



Our submission is to request that Kaipara District Council supports the project to build a Museum and Visitor Centre in Le Quesnoy with a donation equivalent to \$1 per resident of your district, to remember those who gave their lives in the World Wars to give us freedom.

The funds are not required immediately and can be paid over the next three years. We are seeking a commitment from you towards the project at this point in time.

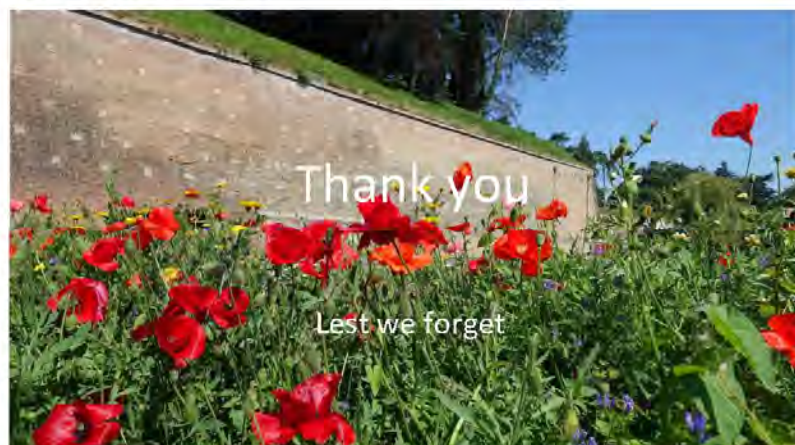
Soldiers came from this town and region as evidenced by your War Memorials. Their names stand in perpetuity here in our country. Their descendants live here and maybe even sit in this Council Chamber. New Zealand soldiers came from cities, towns and villages across New Zealand, not knowing what they were going to face on the other side of the world but stepping forward with a courage and belief in what was right and just and good for our country and our world. They went with a belief that tyranny and injustice threatened the very essence of our lives, threatened the freedom, friendship and future which, because of their sacrifice, generations that came after them have been able to enjoy.

In this day and time, we cannot even imagine what they must have faced on the battle grounds of Europe, but we can remember and honour them.

The NZ Memorial Museum Trust asks that you do just that through support of our project.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission which we hope will be favourably considered.

Rt Hon Sir Don McKinnon ONZ GCVO
Chairman
New Zealand Memorial Museum Trust



PATRON Rt Hon Helen Clark ONZ SSI PC
TRUSTEES Rt Hon Sir Donald McKinnon ONZ GCVO (Chair), Maj (Ret) Mark Hall,
Britson (Buddy) Mikaere, Rt Hon Sir Lockwood Smith KCMG, Jude Dobson

Charities Commission No: CC54965 | info@nzwmm.org.nz | www.nzwmm.org.nz

Submission #239

Point 239.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note; attachment is submission



Ngā Tai Ora
PUBLIC HEALTH NORTHLAND
Promote Protect Prevent

**SUBMISSION TO
THE KAIPARA DISTRICT COUNCIL ON**

“Long Term Plan Consultation Document 2021”

To: Kaipara District Council
Private Bag 1001
DARGAVILLE 0340
haveyoursay@kaipara.govt.nz

1 April 2021

Kia ora

Thank you for the opportunity for Ngā Tai Ora - Public Health Northland, Northland District Health Board to provide a submission on the Draft Long-Term Plan 2021 - 2031.

Ngā Tai Ora is one of 12 public health units across New Zealand. We are tasked with promoting and protecting the health of our communities, and preventing disease, with actions focused on reducing inequities, influencing health determinants and supporting people to be healthy where they live, learn, work and play.

We support parts of the Draft Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 for the Kaipara District but have suggestions and recommendations for improvement. We wish to be heard in support of our submission.

Submission Contacts:

Prepared by:

Dr Bart Willems Public Health Medicine Specialist Ngā Tai Ora - Public Health Northland Email: bart.willems@northlanddhb.org.nz	Dr Brigid O'Brien Public Health Medicine Specialist Ngā Tai Ora – Public Health Northland Email: brigid.o'brien@northlanddhb.org.nz
Mr Warren Moetara Service Manager Ngā Tai Ora – Public Health Northland Email: warren.moetara@northlanddhb.org.nz	Dr Lily George PhD Policy Analyst Ngā Tai Ora – Public Health Northland Email: Lily.George@northlanddhb.org.nz

INTRODUCTION

We acknowledge significant changes to the landscape since the previous Long-Term Plan (LTP) in 2018. In 2019 we welcomed the reinstatement of the four aspects of community well-being – social, economic, environmental and cultural – into the Local Government Act (LGA). This shift towards broader, more integrated and sustainable approaches to improving quality of life in our communities into the future was also reflected by the central Government's first wellbeing budget in 2019, and at the international level by the Sustainable Development Goals to which New Zealand is a signatory.

As well as the local issues we face as a region we have been heavily impacted by two large global emergencies: climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. These are ongoing and have in common at their root the unsustainable impact of human activities on the natural environment. There is increasing awareness of seriousness and urgency to act upon climate change with the scientific recognition that we now have less than a decade to prevent the worst outcomes. Numerous local bodies in New Zealand have declared climate emergencies, and in 2019 Kaipara District Council (KDC) Mayor Smith signed the New Zealand Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration. Last year brought the COVID-19 global pandemic with major impacts both globally and locally, especially for mental health in our community.

As we step into the next decade, we see opportunities for Public Health Northland and Kaipara District Council (KDC), with our overlapping roles and common goals, to work together to tackle the challenges in a way that optimises co-benefits for health and wellbeing. From a population wellbeing perspective, the top priorities we see for the region are:

- An equitable transition to healthy people living in a healthy climate and environment
- Drinking water security
- Affordable healthy housing for all
- An equitable transition to safe, healthy, decarbonised transportation
- Pandemic readiness, response and recovery.

Drawing on this context we offer detailed feedback on the LTP 2021-31 in the following table.

Our Submission

Key Issues	Our Comments
Key Decisions/Ngā Whakatau	
1. Climate change:	
<u>Climate change emergency in Kaipara: an equitable transition to healthy people living in a healthy climate</u>	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Northland has carbon emissions intensity above the national average¹ and the effects of climate change are already being seen (extreme weather events, flooding, coastal inundation, erosion, and drought²). With further climate change projections already locked in, delayed or inadequate action may see irreversible tipping points crossed, and a worsening of these impacts³ with serious consequences for the four wellbeings (social, economic, environmental and cultural), all of which should be in balance for optimal health⁴. We therefore applaud KDC's declaration of a climate emergency and the acknowledgement of climate change as a priority issue in the LTP. However, we are concerned that the proposed actions do not match the urgent scale and unprecedented rate of transformation that is required to enable a healthy future for our communities. The science is now clear that this transformation requires dramatic decarbonisation to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C by 2030⁵. This means at least a 45% reduction in global emissions by 2030 and zero emissions by 2050⁶. No one country or region can solve climate change singlehandedly. KDC needs to take its part in a global and national effort for an equitable transition to healthy people living in a healthy environment.</p> <p>Climate change, human health and wellbeing:</p> <p>The health sector recognises climate change as the biggest threat to human health and wellbeing in the 21st century⁷, but also as an incredible opportunity to cut carbon emissions in ways that greatly improve health, equity and wellbeing⁸.</p> <p>According to the former World Health Organisation (WHO) Director-General, Dr Margaret Chan: "<i>achieving net zero emissions is the most important global health intervention now and for decades to come,</i>" and that the "<i>health benefits will outweigh the costs of mitigation policies, even without considering the longer-term health and economic benefits of avoiding more severe climate change.</i>"⁹</p> <p>The right to the highest attainable standard of health is recognised in the United Nations (UN) Declaration on Human Rights¹⁰, and hauora (health and wellbeing) is one of the taonga guaranteed to all citizens under Te Tiriti o Waitangi¹¹.</p>



	<p><u>Health/wellbeing effects of climate change:</u></p> <p>The health and wellbeing impacts of climate change are serious, broad and disproportionately affect the vulnerable (children, elderly, people with disabilities and chronic disease and low-income groups, posing a particular risk for Māori). Impacts include increased injuries, heat illnesses, air pollution related illness, mental illness, infectious and food/waterborne illness, health and socioeconomic inequalities, food/water insecurity and climate refugee burden on healthcare systems¹².</p> <p><u>Health/wellbeing co-benefits of well-designed climate action:</u></p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reductions in air pollution related disease through reduced fossil fuel use in heating and transport • Reductions in injuries and deaths from vehicle accidents • Reduction in infectious disease, respiratory disease and energy poverty from more energy efficient homes • Reduction in cardiovascular disease, obesity and diabetes from more active transport and plant-based diets¹³ • Reduction of stress levels related to excessive heat, uncontrolled fires, flooding and sea level rises, and insufficient drinking water. <p>Recent studies clearly show that well-designed climate action is needed to optimise health gains¹⁴.</p> <p><i>The scale and rate of decarbonisation needed to secure a healthy future:</i></p> <p>While many people are undertaking well intentioned action towards emissions reductions the degree of scale and rate of the reduction required is usually not appreciated. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has shown that to avoid the worst effects, a rise in global temperature needs to be limited to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels by 2030, which translates to global net CO₂ emissions decline of about 45% (from 2010 levels) by 2030¹⁵. New Zealand (NZ) ratified the Paris Agreement (2015) in 2016¹⁶ that committed to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5°C.</p> <p>The Climate Change Commission (CCC) is currently drafting advice to the Government regarding specific emissions budgets and targets which are expected to be legislated by 2022. NZ's Zero Carbon Act 2019 provides the legislative framework for NZ's contribution to this 1.5°C reduction (New Zealand's Nationally Determined Contribution is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030)¹⁷. These are likely to have significant implications for local government decision-making especially in terms of infrastructure</p>
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such as transport, roading, housing, manufacturing and primary industries. In NZ the agriculture and transport sectors account for most emissions¹⁸. In Northland the two biggest emitters are agriculture and manufacturing¹⁸. Other Councils around New Zealand are expecting the bulk of climate change mitigation work to fall on councils²⁰ and accordingly are taking a proactive approach - developing carbon emissions inventories for their regions and plans for quantifiable emissions reductions, along with adaptation (e.g. Auckland Council has committed to reduce emissions by 50% by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050²¹).

Recommendations:

That KDC strengthens its approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation, drawing on the work of other Councils such as Auckland Council, Waikato District Council and Horizons Regional Council²²:

- Invest in climate change action: we support option 2 in the LTP: \$7.4 million of new funding climate change mitigation, adaption and waste minimisation.
- For the Kaipara region and for KDC itself:
 - Measure carbon emissions by type and district, including a baseline inventory and on-going monitoring.
 - Set measurable emission reduction targets by type/sector that match the urgent scale and rate of transformation that is required and align with the Paris Accord, IPCC and Zero Carbon Act recommendations e.g. 50% reduction by 2030, net zero by 2050
- KDC work more closely with Northland DHB to develop and implement plans that support an equitable transition to safe, healthy, decarbonised region. This means applying a health/wellbeing and equity lens to all climate relevant policies/decisions, with a focus on the following areas: transport, water, food systems, agriculture, housing, energy. Recommended structured processes include:
 - Health Impact Assessment (HIA)²³
 - Health in all Policies (HiAP) approach²⁴
- Avoid locking in infrastructure projects over the next decade and beyond that are not compatible with rapid decarbonisation; instead prioritise projects that decarbonise with co-benefits to health e.g. active transport.
- KDC takes a 'green recovery' approach to rebuilding our local economy and communities from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic i.e. taking the opportunity to create the healthy decarbonised region we need



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation: plan to prepare for the already locked-in impacts of climate change, and to rapidly adapt to a zero-carbon future. Measures need to prioritise and protect groups likely to be worst affected – Māori, Pacific peoples, children, elderly, and low-income people, and those geographically more affected by the direct climate impacts e.g. living in flood or drought prone areas.
2. Waste Minimisation:	
<u>How should Council better manage its recycling collection?</u>	<p>We support recycling crates²⁵, with resource sustainability to improve public service.</p> <p>We support composting of organic waste to reduce waste and carbon emissions in landfill. Sustainable Kaipara's <i>The Compost Project</i> is a great scheme, but some consideration needs to be given to rural households regarding pick-ups of composting scraps²⁶. We note that the needs assessment document for the food scrap collection trial in Kaipara is a valuable resource for future development of waste minimisation²⁷.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We support option 1: introduction of recycling crates That consideration is given to a regional composting solution to reduce waste and carbon emissions in landfill including planning towards kerb side collection of organic/food scraps and green waste.
3. The Three Waters:	
<u>Health Act 1956</u>	<p>The Health Act 1956 is not included under the heading Legislation associated with this service²⁸, although it is in the KDC's <i>Activity Management Overview</i>²⁹.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That all activities regarding drinking water management therefore meet requirements of the Health Act 1956 for drinking water supplies and to deal with all types of nuisances that may impact on those supplies.
<u>Water supply and wastewater rates equalisation</u>	<p>We reject the equalisation of rates³⁰. Those that are not connected with the reticulated water supply generally live rurally and in the most economically deprived areas. Most affected will be those who are faced with adversity and poverty. Therefore, inequity in relation to water supply is further increased. While the Council proposes to join the Tai Tokerau Trust Water Store, availability of water is less an issue if residents are unable to afford to buy water.</p>



	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We advise against the equalisation of rates, because this risks creating supply inequities in vulnerable populations with consequential impacts on wellbeing and health.
<i>Drinking water security</i>	<p>Access to safe drinking water is a particular issue in Northland. Data drawn from StatsNZ demonstrate the relatively high rate of homes without access to safe drinking water (up to 8% of households in Northland)³¹.</p> <p>The KDC is aware of the need for increasing water security for KDC residents³²; however, the majority of proposed initiatives in the LTP refer to upgrading existing town water supply, rather than assessing and providing support for those who are not connected to town water. The LTP mentions KDC supplying a sustainable drinking water supply for Kaipara. The issue highlighted in the Activity Management Overview (February 2021, 2.3.2 Asset performance, page 872 second column) implies this has not been achieved.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management of the water supplies should include both a compliance-based model and a risk model. This should reduce or level out the costs of treatment and will align with the changes to drinking water legislation. That KDC prioritises Public Health Risk Assessments for the effect of Cyanobacteria, and Chemicals in their raw drinking water (currently absent). That the budget gives priority to securing sustainable water sources and assets for the provision of drinking water.
<u>Mangawhai Water Supply</u>	<p>Mangawhai Heads water supply only services a limited area (18 connections) of the Mangawhai Head Township, mostly servicing Council-owned properties including the Mangawhai Head Camp Ground (north and south) and public toilets.</p> <p>Mangawhai Heads has a registered population of 200 people which is a true reflection of the normal population of the water supply. The maximum population is considerably higher with an estimated maximum peak population of 900 people based around the campground having a maximum capacity of 745 people.</p> <p>Reliance of this community on privately owned water supplies, rainwater harvesting, and tankered water for potable water is not in the best interest of public health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That KDC initiate a long-term sustainable water supply for Mangawhai businesses and residents.



<p><u>Kaiwaka Water Supply</u></p>	<p>The Kaiwaka water supply is a privately owned and funded supply that provides raw water to 120 households and a primary school. The primary school has over 200 students.</p> <p>Should this water supply in the future be discontinued for whatever reason by the private owner, concern will include significant risks to public health. We encourage KDC to involve the private supplier and the community to work towards a positive outcome.</p> <p>Reliance of this community on privately owned water supplies, rainwater harvesting, and tankered water for potable water is not in the best interest of public health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That KDC initiate a long-term sustainable water supply for Kaiwaka businesses and residents owned.
<p><u>Water fluoridation</u></p>	<p>The most recent New Zealand <i>Oral Health Survey</i> (2009)³³ showed that children and adolescents living in areas with fluoridated water have 40% less tooth decay than those living in areas without. The significant benefits of water fluoridation for oral health are also supported by over 60 years of studies around the world³⁴.</p> <p>Northland has consistently had one of the country's highest tooth decay rates, especially among children and adolescents with significant ethnic (Māori: non-Māori) oral health inequalities³⁵. The high rate of tooth decay affects general health and well-being and results in significant costs to the health sector. This includes the probable connection between tooth decay and heart health³⁶ – yet, much of this is potentially preventable. Community water fluoridation (endorsed by the Ministry of Health)³⁷ is considered worldwide as one of the cornerstones of prevention and one of the top ten greatest population-based public health measures in reducing the occurrence of tooth decay³⁸. However, Northland remains non-fluoridated.</p> <p>The <i>Health (Fluoridation of Drinking Water) Amendment Bill</i> was first introduced by the previous National government in 2016. The bill as it stands proposes decision-making on fluoridation be shifted from local authorities to District Health Boards. The government will however be introducing a Supplementary Order Paper that changes the bill and gives responsibility for decision making to the Director-General of Health. This is expected to pass by the end of the year and to mandate fluoridation of reticulated water.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We recommend fluoridation of the reticulated water supply to protect the health of our community.



<p><u>Wastewater</u></p>	<p>Over the past two years (2019/20) NDHB has received a total of 17 sewage spill complaints and/or notifications from the Kaipara area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven were from the Dargaville area - four were as a result of sewer line blockages and two involved power failures at pump stations within the reticulation and one spill at the Dargaville Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP). • Three were from the Mangawhai area – one blockage and spill in a subdivision, one spill from a transfer main and an odour issue from the Mangawhai WWTP. • Five were from Maungaturoto area involving the WWTP and Oxidation Pond for this treatment plant. • Two occurred in the Kaiwaka area – one was a spill from a blockage at a single premise and the other was pump station due to power failure. <p>It is noted in the <i>KDC District-wide Major Projects 2021-2031</i>, no upgrades are budgeted/planned for the Dargaville Wastewater Treatment Plant until 2027/2028.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That KDC prioritise upgrading the Dargaville wastewater system to address overflow issues.
<p>Other Key Issues</p>	
<p>4. Housing:</p>	
<p><u>Substandard Housing</u></p>	<p>An analysis of households in Te Tai Tokerau paints a dismal picture with a high proportion of substandard housing, particularly in relation to damp and mould, and many households lacking access to basic amenities³⁹. It was reported in 2020 that generally one in three Māori live in cold, damp and/or mouldy homes, in comparison with one in five Pākehā. In Northland, 42.9% of Māori live in damp housing⁴⁰. Such conditions, along with overcrowding and other factors of substandard housing, can have significant impacts on health, especially in relation to respiratory infections and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, rheumatic fever and skin infections⁴¹. There is strong evidence, nationally and internationally, of improved health outcomes resulting from warmer and drier homes⁴². Improving housing is also an equity issue, with Māori and Pacific families being over-represented in low-income households in areas of poorer quality and crowded housing. Energy use in housing (building and heating) also impacts carbon emissions.</p> <p>The KDC plans to build 36 pensioner units in Dargaville and Ruawai for older community members of limited means⁴³. This is a very positive move for increasing housing in KDC region; however, further</p>



	<p>housing solutions are required, including developing initiatives to help deal with repairs to sub-standard housing in the region.</p> <p>Recommendations: Prioritise reducing emissions from our existing and new houses while maximising health and equity co-benefits. Pathways to this include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The installation of clean heating and insulation of all existing houses • Investing in new, zero carbon, healthy, accessible social housing • Enabling high efficiency, low emissions home heating⁴⁴ • Working with Māori and iwi with regard to collaborative housing initiatives that are meaningful for Māori.
<u>Homelessness</u>	<p>It is understood that "A home is essential to wellbeing.... [as] a crucial platform for recovery, employment, education and wider community engagement and participation"⁴⁵. In 2019 more than 41,000 people were estimated to be homeless in Aotearoa NZ⁴⁶. Furthermore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Homelessness is no longer dominated by the stereotypical rough sleeper with mental health issues and is now more often a working family with young children"⁴⁷ • Māori and Pasifika groups, along with new migrants and those with disabilities, have disproportionate rates of homelessness⁴⁸ • Homelessness is living without shelter, in temporary accommodation, sharing accommodation with a household, or living in uninhabitable housing⁴⁹ • Many have experienced a multitude of disadvantages, including poverty, poor physical and/or mental health, unemployment or low-income rates, and disconnection from cultural institutions⁵⁰ • The concept of the 'hidden homeless' defines homelessness as beyond just those who are sleeping rough, to include those who are 'couch surfing', living in overcrowded homes and so on⁵¹. <p>The government has recognised that Te Tai Tokerau/Northland has one of the most severe experiences of homelessness, with a disproportionate impact on Māori⁵². In Northland across all age groups, Māori make up a significantly higher proportion of those receiving Emergency Housing Grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 15-29-year age group, Māori were 87.1% of recipients. • 83.3% of the 30-44 age group. • 79% of the 45-59 age group. • While down to 52.5% for those in the 60+ age group, this is still more than half the recipients in that age range⁵³.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northland currently has a population percentage of 33.9% for Māori, more than twice that of the national population percentage of 15.7%⁵⁴. <p>The Hon. Phil Twyford, then Housing Minister, stated that: <i>"We must acknowledge the harsh effects the housing crisis has had on Māori. They have borne the brunt of rapidly rising house prices and skyrocketing rents. A crucial part of Government policy must help more Māori move into their own homes, and there are great opportunities to partner with Māori organisations to do this⁵⁵."</i></p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That KDC work closely with local as well as government organisations such as Te Puni Kōkiri, and iwi/hapū, to create sustainable housing solutions for Māori, that enable home ownership in ways that are meaningful to Māori, for example, use of papakainga and multi-owned land. This would also create increased employment opportunities for Māori, including building apprenticeships, with positions specifically for Māori apprentices.
5. Transport:	
<p><u><i>An equitable transition to safe, healthy, decarbonised transportation</i></u></p>	<p>Transport is one of the leading and growing sources of carbon emissions in New Zealand⁵⁶ so a rapid transition to safe, healthy, decarbonised transport is a national priority to which Kaipara must be a participant. In urban centres this involves rapidly shifting people out of petrol and diesel vehicles into more active transport (e.g. walking, cycling and public transport), electric vehicle use and ride sharing. Infrastructure must be set up to support this to occur in a safe and equitable manner so that our vulnerable populations such as elderly, children, those with disabilities, low socioeconomic groups and Māori are not disadvantaged. In rural settings the focus needs to be on electrifying the vehicle fleet. These shifts will not only bring benefits for climate due to emission reductions, but also major co-benefits for human health/wellbeing (reducing obesity, heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and respiratory disease)⁵⁷. There is also potential for co-harms to health and health equity from mitigation and adaptation actions that do not apply a population health lens⁵⁸. We commend the KDC's plan to fund more active transport but believe that the implementation needs to be more rapid.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 That KDC works together with Northland DHB to plan and implement transport infrastructure that supports an equitable transition to safe, healthy, decarbonised transport by 2030, including setting measureable targets. This includes that the following be in place as soon as possible and well before 2030:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible, low cost and safe public transport for people with diverse needs (people using guide dogs, pushchairs, walking sticks, wheelchairs, mobility scooters, and people with disabilities and their caregivers, people with babies and toddlers, and/or during the later stage of pregnancy, and senior citizens) • Accessible and safe walkways, cycleways, shared use pathways, especially in the inner city, with more planting for environmental health • Zero carbon public and freight transport systems (electric rail and buses, widespread electric car share systems, low carbon shipping, electric vehicle charging infrastructure). <p>2. That KDC implements a plan to measure and reduce its own transport emissions (with targets aligned with guidance set by the prevailing science and legislation [the IPCC, Paris Accord, Zero Carbon Act]).</p> <p>3. Avoid locking in transport infrastructure projects that are not aligned with transport decarbonisation.</p>
<u>Public transport and Active transport (walking, cycling, scooting, jogging, skating etc.)</u>	<p>We support the KDC's efforts and on-going commitment to build and improve cycleways, walkways and shared used paths in Kaipara. This promotes active transport with dual benefits for climate (emissions reductions) and human health/wellbeing as already outlined, as well as decreasing traffic congestion.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That, as the population grows and with it the need for people to get around efficiently, prioritisation is given to infrastructure for active transport: this will reduce carbon emissions, improve health and decrease traffic congestion.
6. Engagement with iwi:	
<u>Increased engagement</u>	<p>The Local Government Act (2002) states that a local authority must "Establish, maintain and improve processes for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes"⁶⁹, and the Council has established a Māori Liaison Committee to notify iwi of upcoming projects including roading works⁶⁰.</p> <p>The vision section of the KDC LTP states "In 2020 Kaipara District Council adopted a new vision, "Growing a better Kaipara". This builds on the promise of our district's abundant wellbeing in our "Kaipara te Oranganui – Two Oceans, Two Harbours". It's our social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing that will enable our district and our communities to thrive."</p>



However, 'Māori' is mentioned just once in the 66-page LTP document, and iwi is mentioned twice⁶¹. In the 70-page Activity Profiles document, Māori is mentioned twice in relation to establishment of Māori wards, and iwi not at all⁶². In the 962-page KDC Activity Management Overview document, 'Māori' is mentioned on 11 pages, and 'iwi' is noted on 16 pages⁶³. Māori is often spell 'maori'.

On page 3 (867), the Council states "*Cultural – the NZ government has a responsibility to ensure that it meets the responsibilities as set out in the treaty of Waitangi, Māori have a spiritual connection and relationship to the Awa, this symbiotic relationship is sometimes not agreeable with the consenting process, and although it may be the best body of water from a business point of view, it may have alternative factors that make it culturally significant through Treaty Partnerships and responsibilities.*"

And on page 11 (875), "*Council needs to reconnect with these communities and forge stronger ties with our partners, Iwi/Hapu/Marae, regional council and other government agencies and local groups focused on the well-being of their community....*"

It seems, therefore, that the KDC is aware of legislative responsibilities to Māori and local iwi and has created of engagement mechanisms to ensure compliance with those responsibilities. However, given that Māori are more likely to live in substandard housing, experience poverty and under-education/under-employment, and so on, and on the other hand can be creative and innovative and contribute significantly to local and national economies⁶⁴, it seems imperative that **the Council develop a comprehensive policy on engagement with Māori and local iwi**. This must include working collaboratively with Māori to ensure equitable growth for Māori, which will be of benefit to the Northland economy. As noted by Te Taitokerau Iwi Chief Executives' Consortium, "*Already significant contributors, Taitokerau Maori have the potential to substantially increase their contribution. For whānau to secure meaningful work and enjoy the same income levels as the average Kiwi, an environment needs to be created that enables this to occur.*" – However, "*Māori need to lead the change in the conversation*"⁶⁵.

Recommendation:

- That KDC develop a comprehensive policy on engagement with Māori and local iwi.



<p><u>Community safety and connectivity for healthy community outcomes</u></p>	<p>Collaboration is encouraged with iwi/hapū through the Māori Councils and Komiti Māori for regions (Te Kaunihera Te Tai Tokerau) to reinstate Māori wardens in areas of populations exceeding 40% Māori. This will support equity in whānau ora and community health through tikanga-based support of community and social wellbeing. Māori and rural/marae communities can be empowered to support pro-social behaviours through a tikanga approach for whole of Community Social Wellbeing. Māori Warden roles are supported by funding and training available through Te Puni Kōkiri⁶⁶.</p> <p>The Covid-19 pandemic lock down in 2020 saw a reduction in petty crime, non-scheduled offences, and road traffic offences⁶⁷. Marae across the country modified tikanga in order to cope with the pandemic, learning from previous pandemics in which Māori experienced disproportionate loss of life – Māori died at seven times the rate of non-Māori in the 1918 influenza pandemic⁶⁸. Strategies included creation of border controls to protect the whakapapa for Māori communities. Such activities can be supported by Māori Wardens in their capacity as cultural conduits with existing terms of reference to serve the whole community.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That KDC work with Te Puni Kōkiri and other local organisations, to, for example, support the work of Māori Wardens to increase community safety.
<p>7. Engagement with Public Health Northland and Northland DHB</p>	
<p><u>Mahitahi – Working together</u></p>	<p>Local Government Minister, Nanaia Mahuta, noted that <i>"We face serious challenges such as the impact of population growth, climate change and ageing infrastructure...Reintroducing an emphasis on the four well-beings will engage councils and citizens on an intergenerational approach to improving quality of life outcomes in our towns and cities"</i>⁶⁹. The four wellbeings are social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing.</p> <p>As well as providing an opportunity for strong engagement with iwi/Māori, there is opportunity for stronger engagement with Public Health Northland and Northland DHB (NDHB). The Canterbury DHB defines Health in All Policies (HiAP) as <i>"an approach to working on public policies across sectors and with communities. It systematically takes into account the health implications of decisions, seeks synergies, and avoids harmful health impacts – to improve population health and health equity"</i>⁷⁰.</p> <p>Northland, including Kaipara, is a region of high deprivation and huge inequities in health. With relatively little effort, synergies between activities and goal outcomes of Public Health Northland/NDHB and the Council could be identified, and</p>

	<p>collaborative projects established. Adopting a HiAP approach in Council could impel innovation in meeting targets for the four wellbeing's.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of a working group between Public Health Northland/NDHB and KDC to identify projects and a way forward.
8. New subdivisions:	
	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That KDC ensure new subdivisions are connected to KDC operated reticulated water and wastewater systems wherever possible. This will ensure the security and safety of drinking water supplies, and also reduce the likelihood of adverse effects due to the cumulative effects of multiple single on-site systems within a relatively small area (this is especially important if on-site systems are located close to ground water tables, on poor draining soils, susceptible to flooding or with features that allow drainage to surface catchments or the sea). That a climate change action lens and population health lens be applied to all new subdivisions, i.e. they are built to reduce emissions from our homes while maximising health and equity co-benefits e.g. zero carbon builds, with insulation and clean heating (low emission, low air pollution).
9. Tobacco and vaping/Smokefree environments:	
	<p>Northland has higher smoking rates than the New Zealand average - the 2018 Census data⁷¹ indicates that for regular smokers, Northland is at 18.2%, while the New Zealand rate is 13.72%. It is estimated that smoking kills about 11 people per day in New Zealand⁷² and we have less than 5 years to reach our Smokefree Aotearoa 2025 goal⁷³.</p> <p>Three recent projects undertaken by Public Health Northland investigated the importance of tobacco sales to the business efficacy of convenience stores and alcohol retailers. The aim of the projects is to capture a local perspective and contribute to the existing evidence base for reduction of tobacco supply and achievement of <i>Tupeka Kore Te Tai Tokerau</i> (Smokefree Northland) and the government goal of a Smokefree Aotearoa by 2025. The first gathered data through survey interviews with owners/managers of</p>



	<p>convenience stores, the second with customers of these stores, and the third with owners/managers of alcohol retailers.</p> <p>While full analysis is yet to be done, the perception of owners/managers that tobacco sales are important to the sustainability of local businesses was confirmed, despite the low profit margin of such sales. However, as confirmed with other studies⁷⁴, the majority of customers do not purchase tobacco, so their 'foot-fall' custom is not likely as important as anecdotal evidence contends. Most owners/managers stated that they would consider going tobacco-free if all such stores were made tobacco-free and tobacco sales were centralised in specialty stores. This would then mean they wouldn't lose customers to other stores that did sell tobacco.</p> <p>A project about to get underway is with tobacco-free retailers (TFR's) nationwide, building on a study done in 2018 with TFR's in Northland by the Cancer Society. Northland has achieved TFR's at almost the same degree as the rest of the country.</p> <p>There is yet more work to be done however to ensure a Smokefree Northland. The Council has a strong contribution to make to this, and we recommend that they work in stronger collaboration with the NDHB's Smokefree coordinators.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That KDC actively designate KDC-owned land as smokefree (including walking and cycling tracks, all outdoor public spaces and outdoor dining, as well as beaches and Department of Conservation-owned land) with clear signage positioned in a visible way • That tobacco and vape free outdoor dining is extended throughout the entire district • That consideration is given to the implementation of a bylaw to prohibit the location and density of shops that sell tobacco and/or vaping products to ensure they are not concentrated near schools or lower socio-economic areas to discourage new generations of smokers • That KDC work in stronger collaboration with Northland DHB's Smokefree coordinators.
10. COVID-19:	
<p><u>Pandemic preparedness and response</u></p>	<p>Although Northland has been relatively shielded from major economic impacts of the lockdowns, and major morbidity/mortality from COVID-19, Healthline call data indicates that the mental health of Northland residents has been significantly impacted. We are in the process of a vaccination roll-out and much uncertainty remains around the future of the pandemic and its effects on our community.</p>



	<p>Even if the COVID-19 pandemic is brought under control, our communities will need on-going assistance with recovery. Furthermore, we need to be aware that pandemics are predicted to increase in frequency and severity because of increased globalisation, urbanisation, changes in land use, and exploitation of the natural environment⁷⁵. Therefore, we face an ever-present risk of another infectious disease pandemic (e.g. novel influenza) and need to be prepared for such.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That KDC has a comprehensive pandemic plan in place to deal with the current and future pandemics • The KDC takes a 'green recovery' approach⁷⁶ i.e. as we recover from the COVID-19 pandemic taking the opportunity to create the healthy decarbonised region we need (as outlined in the section on climate change).
11. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁷⁷:	
	<p>In 2015, the 17 SDGs were signed off by all governments in the United Nations (including New Zealand). The SDGs are an exciting opportunity for business, government, civil society and the tertiary sector to align their purpose and provide leadership on the delivery of Agenda 2030 (a universal agenda to achieve sustainable development globally).</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We encourage KDC to engage with this process as appropriate and would welcome collaboration on relevant projects.
12. Dust mitigation/roading:	
	<p>We support the proposed sealing of rural unsealed roads with prioritisation of the areas identified in the <i>Regional Dust from Unsealed Roads Mitigation Framework</i>⁷⁸. Dust generated (from road dust and other sources) can have a range of potential effects including: health effects from exposure to contaminants associated with the dust; health effects from exposure to inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}); nuisance effects such as soiling, and effects on amenity and visibility; and effects on ecosystem⁷⁹. The exposure-response relationship is essentially linear and there is no 'safe' threshold; adverse effects on health are observed at all measured levels⁸⁰. The possibility of logging companies and such businesses contributing to costs of road sealing could be explored.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That KDC invest sufficiently in carrying out the sealing of unsealed roads as per the priorities outlined in the <i>Regional Dust from Unsealed Roads Mitigation Framework</i>⁸¹.



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13. Alcohol:	
	<p>While KDC has an Alcohol Control Bylaw⁶², it does not have a Local Alcohol Policy as such. The <i>Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012</i> clause 75, permits any territorial authority to develop a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP). Territorial authorities are not required to have a LAP in place; however, we strongly recommend that the KDC develop a LAP to limit hours and density of licensed premises, particularly off Licences.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• That consideration to be given to the development of a Local Alcohol Policy (LAP).



CONCLUSION

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission. In summary we support aspects of the KDC LTP 2021-31 and believe it can be strengthened in the following ways, focussing on the five top population wellbeing priorities for the region and the transitions we need to see within the next decade:

Recommendations¹:

1. Climate change and environmental sustainability: An equitable transition to healthy people living in a healthy climate. KDC strengthens its approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation by:
 - a. Baselining regional emissions (developing a baseline emissions inventory), setting quantitative reductions targets that align with the science (e.g. 50% reduction by 2030, net zero emissions by 2050 as per Auckland City Council)
 - b. Collaborating with Public Health Northland to develop climate action policies that optimise health/wellbeing and equity co-benefits (using tools like Health in all Policies and Health Impact Assessments) with a focus on transport, housing and water.
2. Transport: that transport strategy aligns with an equitable transition to safe, healthy, decarbonised transport. Prioritise investment in active transport, ride sharing, electric vehicle infrastructure; and divest from carbon emission-heavy projects.
3. Housing: that housing strategy aligns with healthy, safe, affordable, accessible, decarbonised housing for all.
4. Water: that drinking water strategy aligns with ensuring security of safe, equitable supply. Prioritise drought resilience in the context of climate change.
5. Pandemic preparedness: that adequate planning is in place to manage the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, and future pandemics, and that KDC takes a 'green recovery' approach.

Perhaps the strongest recommendation we can make, however, is that the KDC apply a health/wellbeing and equity lens over all their activities and work more closely with Public Health Northland to facilitate this. This would help achieve the 'four wellbeings' outcomes that are sought and steer the region through the challenges it faces into a healthy sustainable future.

Yours sincerely

Dr Bart Willems - Public Health Medicine Specialist
Mr Warren Moetara - Service Manager
Ngā Tai Ora - Public Health Northland.

¹ Note other recommendations are contained in the body of the document.



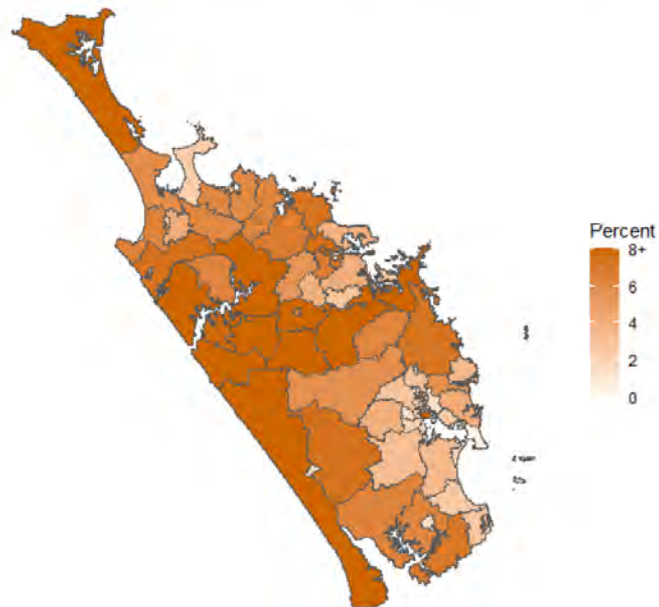
Ngā Tai Ora

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Appendix One:

Figure 20: Households without safe tap water to drink



Source: George, et.al., 2021, pp. 27-28.



Appendix Two:

Figure 26: Households which are always or sometimes damp

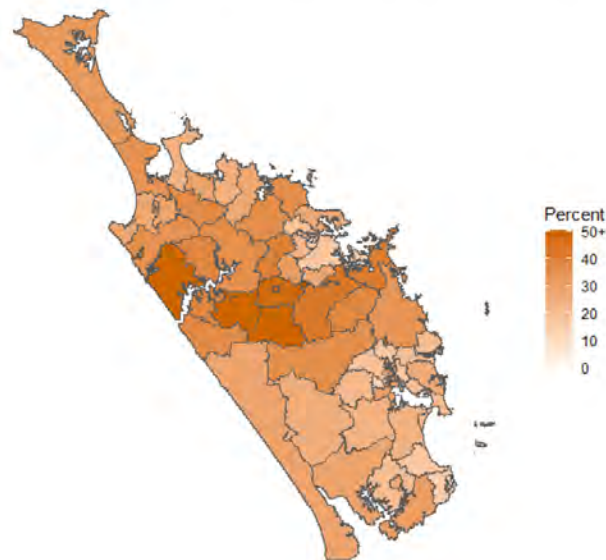
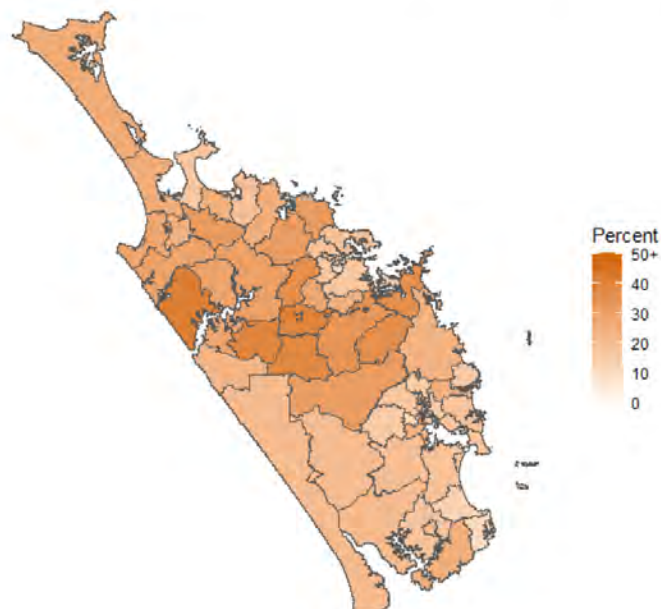


Figure 27: Households which are sometimes or always mouldy



Source: George, et.al., 2021, pp. 33 & 34.



Endnotes:

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Submission #45

Point 45.1

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Submission #52

Point 52.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

LTP Submission

This submission for the Kaipara District Council Long Term Plan is written on behalf of the Northern Wairoa Rugby Union Chairman and Committee.

We believe that community events, both sporting and cultural are at the heart of the growth of the region. The Northern Wairoa Rugby Union has gone from strength to strength and is acknowledged by Northland Rugby to be one of the strongest sub unions in the region. This is something to be proud of and its growth should be supported through local government funding via the Long Term Plan. As such we submit the following:

Strategic Goal

The Northern Wairoa Rugby Union (NWRU) has a mid term strategic goal of continuing to develop the Pioneer Park complex and facilities into a multi sport centre. This will enable us to attract high profile sports and community events for the benefit of the greater Kaipara District.

This ability will further extend the range of benefits this complex currently offers to the wider community and also boost local economy by delivering quality sports and community related outcomes.

How we will achieve this By upgrading the facilities at Pioneer Rugby Park including but not limited to;

- Maintenance of fields and grounds
- Supporting cultural and community events
- Installation of lighting for evening games and events to be held
- Installation of a digital score board
- Building a multi purpose wheelchair accessible grandstand with gymnasium, changing rooms and showers, sports equipment storage that would be used by all sporting codes at Pioneer Rugby Park.
- Carrying out a feasibility study to purchase land to construct additional parking for all MultiSport codes at Memorial Park and Pioneer Rugby Park.

Sponsorship and funding

Acquiring the necessary funding to deliver on our strategic goals will require engagement with, and participation from a number of areas of the wider sports and business community. We believe that be a combination of grants funding, fund raising and sponsorship arrangements where possible.

It is our firm belief that the development of such a complex for the purpose of hosting regional events is paramount in planning for the future growth of Dargaville and the wider Kaipara district.

It is only with a venue, such as the one we are working towards, that we will be able to attract greater sports and cultural tourism to the region.

Although we are seeking funding through external sources including grants, private sponsorship and fund raising activity we strongly believe that funds from the Long Term Plan should be allocated to the creation of a comprehensive multi sport venue to compliment the current Sportsville complex.

As the Northern Wairoa Rugby Union President, I am happy to present our case at any submission hearings. Please contact me on 027 495 1552 to advise when we may be invited to present our submission in the council forum.

Yours sincerely

Chris Fife

Chairman/President



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Yours sincerely

Chris Fife
Chairman/President

Submission #187

Point 187.1

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

We support Kaipara District Council in connecting to the Tai Tokerau Trust Water store as a way of ensuring that areas around Dargaville are more resilient and less affected by the droughts that are becoming common place in summer. From a strategic perspective, Kaipara District Council connecting to the Tai Tokerau Trust Water Store aligns with the priority outcome of "Better Use of Water" in the Tai Tokerau Northland Economic Action Plan, as well as the related water storage projects within the plan.

Having access to water not only contributes to improved health outcomes for the population but can also enable economic development and the positive outcomes associated with it. For the wider west coast area, improving the storage capacity of water will result in increased production and productivity of local businesses who are reliant on it as an input in their production processes and be an important conduit for attracting new investment into the district- especially as people continue to explore diversification opportunities on farms through initiatives like Kaipara Kai and begin to pursue horticulture.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

We are in support of Council's preferred option- which is "Baseline". We are in support of this, as it is recognised at a global level that Climate Change has the potential to impact upon economic stability, so we support Council in taking a proactive approach in developing appropriate policy and engaging with the community to develop a Climate Action Plan that will identify concerns, needs and opportunities as they relate to climate change.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

We are writing in support of Kaipara District Council becoming a Shareholder in Northland Inc under a Joint CCO model with Northland Regional Council. This aligns well with their strategic outcome of supporting a "Prosperous Economy" for the District where "Development is encouraged, supported and sustainable," and we commend them for taking a big step. We believe that overall, this could help the region to achieve greater efficiencies in terms of delivering economic development activities, as well as giving the Kaipara District Council input into Northland Inc's Statement of Intent and thus activity within their district.

However, we believe that for Northland Inc to have a proper impact in terms of both delivering better economic outcomes across the district and promoting the district as a destination for tourism, it needs to be more adequately funded. The S17a Review of Economic Development Arrangements in Northland report (2017) identified that there was currently an over-reliance on the formal Statement of Intent process for setting and agreeing on Northland Inc priorities and that Northland Inc has too many objectives with resources appearing to be spread over too many activities in order to achieve all its objectives. This remains a real risk for Northland Inc as we shift to a joint CCO model and other councils have greater influence over the Statement of Intent.

In a recent analysis that looked at the proportion of funding per capita that regional and district councils contribute to economic development agencies across the country, it was interesting to note that Northland Inc received the lowest proportion from Councils of any other economic development agency. Northland received only \$7.40 per capita from councils, with the next nearest being Nelson Regional Development Agency, receiving \$11.33 per capita. Every other economic development agency receives in excess of \$20 per capita of funding from their associated councils. This is also consistent for the Regional Tourism Organisation component of Northland Inc, whereby Northland Inc sits in the bottom three of twenty six regional tourism organisations across the country for spend on marketing and promotional activities, which as the S17a Review recognises is completely disproportionate to Northlands reliance on the visitor economy. The funding for this activity is also short term and without further investment and focus will cease shortly.

For Northland Inc, having more long-term security in regards to operational funding, much like any business, aids in forecasting, budgeting, continuity of service delivery and job security for staff over longer periods. This security would enable Northland Inc to build and maintain better relationships with its stakeholders, operate with greater efficiency and effectiveness when executing programs and continue to deliver transformational outcomes for Northland. Based upon this, we urge Council as a shareholder, to consider contributing more to the Investment and Growth Reserve overtime so that the overall contribution to Northland Inc is more on par with other Economic Development Agencies and Regional Tourism Organisations across New Zealand.

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

We would like to thank Council for their continued support and partnership in important projects, such as Kaipara Kai. The openness and willingness of council staff to engage in such projects has made working with council straightforward. The support of HWM and Councillors, especially for projects such as Kaipara Kai has been encouraging. Moving forward, as we potentially shift towards a joint CCO model, we would like the opportunity to continue to be a strategic partner in projects of significance for the district and to work in a manner that is more closely aligned.

Northland Inc are also supportive of your investment into enabling infrastructure for the district and commend you on your recent and ongoing investments into infrastructure- especially those projects funded through the Provincial Growth Fund, e.g. Pouto Road Sealing. With the population for the district forecasted to grow in the coming years, further investment in infrastructure will be key to ensuring the economy continues to function well and the development of your Infrastructure Strategy will ensure that households and residents are connected to higher quality opportunities for employment, healthcare and education.

Tourism & Destination Management

From a tourism perspective, given that Northland Inc is the Regional Tourism Organisation for Northland (as well as the economic development agency) it is tasked with promoting the region, especially for tourism purposes. As part of this work Northland Inc through both their Regional Promotions and Tai Tokerau Northland Economic Action Plan teams works with industry and other key stakeholders to ensure that Northland is able to capture and manage the opportunities associated with tourism and try to become a "top regional visitor destination"- a priority outcome within the Tai Tokerau Northland Economic Action Plan.

Because of this, it is positive to see that within Kaipara District Council's Vision and Mission statements they have identified that they would like to support tourism initiatives within the district. This is evident again within their infrastructure strategy, whereby there is an entire programme (Ancient Kauri Coast) committed to the development of a tourism plan/strategy for the district to encourage the development of new product and investment into supporting infrastructure. Some of the projects that have been outlined in both the programme and strategy are also projects in the Tai Tokerau Northland Economic Action Plan, e.g. Kaipara District Cycleway and Walkway projects, Twin Coast Discovery Route projects, Kaipara Wharves, etc.

This alignment between Council projects/investment and programmes of work led by Northland Inc is extremely positive in our view and we ask that Council continues to work collaboratively with us to execute programmes of work and projects for the betterment of the visitor industry in Northland. One area of particular importance to Northland Inc currently, is the enhancement of destination management and marketing, especially as this relates to the development of a destination management and marketing plan and the continued development of the Northland Journeys network of byway routes- both projects are within the Tai Tokerau Northland Economic Action Plan.

For the former, Northland Inc in partnership with Te Au Marie Sester-centennial Trust, Te Hiringa Trust & Business Promotions and Te Puni Kokiri Tai Tokerau, are in the process of developing a Destination Management Plan for the region and we encourage Council to continue to engage with and include Northland Inc in the development of any plan/strategy they develop it as an outcome of their Ancient Kauri Coast work programme, as this will ensure alignment of the plans and reduce duplication of resources. We also ask that Council continue to work collaboratively with us and the other partners to drive and deliver any actions within the Regional Destination Management Plan. It is also important to note that the successful implementation of the Regional Destination Management Plan will require adequate resourcing, of which there is currently very little funding secured to do this.

Submission #216

Point 216.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note: attachment is submission

1 April 2021

Have Your Say
Kaipara District Council
Private Bag 1001
Dargaville 0340

Email: haveyoursay@kaipara.govt.nz

LONG TERM PLAN 2021-2031 SUBMISSION

We enclose the Northland Regional Council's submission on your Long Term Plan 2021-2031 proposals.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback. NRC wishes to be heard in support of this submission. Officers would be happy to clarify any matter or provide any other assistance that would be helpful.

Yours sincerely



Penny Smart
Chair



Malcolm Nicolson
Chief Executive Officer

A1428713

Submission

To: Have Your Say
Kaipara District Council
Private Bag 1001
Dargaville 0340

Email: haveyoursay@kaipara.govt.nz

By: Northland Regional Council

1. The Northland Regional Council (NRC) thanks the Kaipara District Council (KDC) for the opportunity to make this submission on their draft Long Term Plan (LTP) 2021-2031.
2. NRC acknowledges that this LTP outlines a range of challenges and opportunities.
3. The consultation document, *A bright future – now's the time to have your say* does a good job of presenting those challenges and the options to Kaipara communities. NRC supports and encourages the overall focus on core infrastructure.
4. NRC has also taken this opportunity to highlight several matters for consideration by KDC, which are not included within the consultation document.
5. NRC wishes to speak in support of this submission at a hearing in the third week of April.

Matters raised in Consultation Document and Supporting Documents

Transport

NRC fully supports all efforts by KDC to upgrade and strengthen roads and improve the unsealed network.

NRC would also like to take this opportunity to encourage KDC to:

- support the implementation of public passenger transport services operations for the transport disadvantaged in the Kaipara and provide suitable infrastructure for these services, such as bus stops, bus shelters and termini. NRC requires KDC support for these services in order to strengthen future applications for national funding assistance.
- financially support the introduction of a Total Mobility Scheme and the sourcing of Community Vehicles Trusts in the Kaipara. NRC is wanting to introduce Total Mobility Scheme services and to support the formation of Community Vehicle Trusts to provide transport options to those who do not have access to transport.
- continue to support NRC and NTA in their effort to provide the best possible transport related outcomes for Northland.
- support NRC and NTA in their efforts to reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries and serious injuries and death crashes on the roads of Northland.
- continue to support and assist NRC and NTA in the compilation, consultation, implementation and monitoring of regional transport strategies and plans.

Potable Water Supply

NRC supports the proposed option to Connect to the Tai Tokerau Water Trust Water Store, should the water storage scheme obtain the required resource consents. NRC notes that the proposal would alleviate shortages in the public water supplies serving Dargaville and Baylys Beach during periods of dry weather that result in low river flows. In addition to providing for the cost of constructing the infrastructure to treat and pipe the water (as per LTP). KDC also needs to provide for the cost of purchasing the water from the Trust, involving both a capital outlay to buy into the scheme and an on-going operational payment.

NRC notes that during periods of dry weather there are also shortages experienced in the Maungaturoto public water supply. NRC strongly recommends that KDC includes some expenditure in the LTP to address improving the resilience of the Maungaturoto public water particularly given the predicted growth in the Maungaturoto community during the period cover by the LTP.

NRC also recommends that KDC includes some expenditure in the LTP to address improving water resilience of communities that currently do not have public water supplies.

NRC would like to draw the attention of KDC to the proposal in NRC's LTP to improve water resilience for remote communities. NRC is proposing a scheme focussed on providing grants to those in need for essential infrastructure such as water tanks, guttering and spouting, and recommends that KDC contribute to the scheme to allow further reach across affected areas.

Economic Development

NRC strongly supports KDC in their decision to become shareholders in the regional CCO (Northland Inc.) for sustainable regional economic development. The joint ownership of Northland Inc. is a significant step in strengthening the delivery of Northland Inc.'s activities across the region. NRC looks forward to working with KDC.

Closed-Circuit Television

NRC, as property owner with office facilities in Dargaville, supports KDC's plan to collect a targeted rate for video surveillance (CCTV) on behalf of Dargaville Community Development Board.

Wastewater

NRC supports KDC in undertaking a capacity modelling project to gain a complete picture of the wastewater schemes. NRC accepts that this information is important to improve management of the wastewater schemes. NRC notes the importance of following any modelling with planning and implementation.

Stormwater

NRC acknowledges that water quality is compromised and supports the proposed discharge management option. NRC encourages KDC to gather additional data since current data and asset register are unreliable and inaccurate. NRC accepts that good asset (water infrastructure) data is critical in order to effectively manage the asset.

NRC strongly supports improvements in catchment planning as a response to climate change and sea level rise.

Other matters for consideration

Climate Change

NRC would like to thank KDC for its continuing support to the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee and encourages continued collaboration on climate change at both government and operational levels. NRC strongly supports the series of climate change activities that KDC has factored into its LTP. However, NRC recommends that KDC further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (Option 3). NRC also encourages KDC to work together with NRC in expanding electric vehicle infrastructure and investigating more sustainable waste management initiatives.

Land Management

NRC acknowledges the planning undertaken by KDC in supporting the growth of Kaipara's food, fuel, fibre and forest-based industries while protecting the natural environment for future generations.

NRC believes that fit-for-purpose, accurate soil information is essential for growing Kaipara's rural economy while balancing population growth and sustainably managing the Kaipara's wealth of natural capital.

A better understanding of soil resources within Kaipara will support a wide range of district and regional planning initiatives, including spatial planning, identification of highly productive land, security of water supply, drought resiliency, flood prediction, and improved water quality.

Under the framework of Northland | Forward Together, NRC requests KDC to co-invest in the expansion of New Zealand's digital spatial soil information system, S-map, across Te Taitokerau and the revision of Land Use Capability (LUC) mapping for the region. This work represents a generational step-change to update legacy natural resource information that unpins environmental modelling, management and economic investment uses.

As custodians of New Zealand's national soils datasets, Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research (MWLR) have the expertise and facilities to undertake the S-map survey for Northland. However, the scale of this 5-year project requires a unique partnership approach. While MWLR will lead a locally employed soil survey team to complete the S-map soil survey and deliver the S-map and LUC outputs, collaboration between stakeholders is required to deliver the greatest uptake and benefit. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$6.9M over 5 years with \$1.1M coming from local government partners. Northland Regional Council is proposing that KDC invests \$66,850 over the next five years (a 6.5% share).

This work represents a generational step-change to update legacy natural resource information that unpins environmental modelling, management and economic investment uses.

Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM)

NRC strongly supports the proposed investment towards the joint multi-agency Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) from KDC.

NRC notes and supports KDCs verbal support for the proposed upgrade of the tsunami siren network but notes that the proposed funding is not mentioned within KDC's LTP.

NRC requests that funding for the upgrade of the tsunami siren network is included in KDCs Long-Term Plan. The siren network assets are currently owned by the district councils and the upgrading of their assets, proposed funding and timelines, should be identified.

NRC requests the proposed funding amounts for the joint multi-agency ECC, upgrade of the tsunami siren network and the ongoing CDEM Shared Services Agreements with the NRC are indicated in info-graphics and/or descriptions, and the proposed timeline for funding be made visible in KDCs LTP.

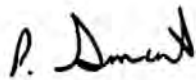
NRC also recommends that KDC consider re-wording the KDC Plan (public consultation document and Supporting documentation) in consultation with the Northland CDEM Group to correctly reflect the CDEM activities and arrangements.

Waste management

NRC notes the increasing issue that waste management is presenting across all regions. NRC recommends that KDC work with the Whangārei and Far North district councils to gain regional alignment across Northland on the management of waste, and alignment with central government initiatives.

Natural Hazard Risk

NRC encourages KDC to collaborate with NRC and other district councils to have a more standardised approach in the setting of the district councils' associated rules on managing natural hazard risk. NRC notes that natural hazard maps must be included in district plans as required by the Regional Policy Statement. KDC should ensure it is adequately resourced to implement RPS direction on natural hazards and updated natural hazard maps 'as soon as practicable'. NRC also recommends that the district councils work together to develop natural hazard provisions that are as consistent as possible.



Penny Smart
Chair



Malcolm Nicolson
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: 1 April 2021

On behalf of Northland Regional Council
Private Bag 1001
Dargaville 0340

Submission #241

Point 241.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note: attachment is submission

SUBMISSION TO KAIPARA DISTRICT COUNCIL LONG TERM PLAN 2021-31

By the Northland Toxin Awareness Group

Submitted by Nora Shayeb/coordinator, 203 Te Toiroa Road, RD3 Whangarei 0173

Contacts: MOB: 021-0311680, email: ntag2011@hotmail.co.nz

WE ASK KDC TO IMPLEMENT AN IMMEDIATE MORATORIUM ON ALL AERIAL AND ROADSIDE SPRAYING WITH TOXIC CHEMICAL PESTICIDES, TO PROTECT THE HEALTH OF OUR ENVIRONMENT; WATER WAYS; AIR QUALITY; HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH.

Introduction: The health of the environment and human health are interconnected. The current COVID-19 pandemic is yet another warning of the consequences of ignoring these connections. If we are to constrain the emergence of new infections and future pandemics, we must cease our exploitation, degradation and pollution of the natural world. For infectious diseases such as COVID-19, air pollution creates another risk. COVID-19 causes a respiratory illness and, [as with SARS](#), exposure to air pollution worsens our vulnerability and weakens the immune systems of all life forms. Particles of air pollution also [act as transport for pathogens](#), contributing to the spread of viruses and infectious disease across large distances.

Since the 1920s there has been strong scientific evidence about the adverse effects of toxic pesticides on the environment and all life forms, yet NZ is still using highly hazardous pesticides that have been banned in other countries.

Given that Japan has recently rejected NZ honey on the basis of containing only *traces* of glyphosate, I believe it is only reasonable to ask our government: *"What do the Japanese know that we don't?"*

NZ is relying on 'safety data' provided by the very industry that is making billions of dollars on selling their products. If NZ doesn't have the funding for independent research, we should be looking for advice from informed sources, like the United Nations.

Page 1

Blanket spraying of 'undesirable' plants, in aerial and roadside spraying, is proven to be not only dangerous and ineffective, but also financially inefficient, wasting our tax dollar. Indiscriminate pesticide spraying in general is creating very costly problems, such as erosion, pollution of the waterways and serious health issues for humans, live-stock and wildlife. Pesticide poisoning is linked to cancer, endocrine disruption, reproductive effects, neurotoxicity, kidney and liver damage, birth defects, and developmental changes in a wide range of species.

References:

<https://www.beyondpesticides.org/programs/wildlife>

<http://www.pananz.net/pesticide-factsheets/>

<https://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/news/meet-pesticides-silent-bird-killers-protect-our-crops>

https://niwa.co.nz/our-science/freshwater/tools/kaitiaki_tools/impacts/chemical-contaminates/mitigation

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropospheric_ozone

<https://www.pesticidereform.org/climate-change/>

<https://pesticidestewardship.org/non-target/pesticide-impact/>

HUMAN RIGHTS

The continued and indiscriminate use of toxic pesticides is a breach of one of our most basic human rights – the right to health! On this basis, we believe it *is our right* that we ask all our government agencies to exercise the precautionary principle and place an *immediate moratorium on Glyphosate and all other Highly Hazardous Pesticides (as classified by the United Nations)* in aerial and roadside spraying.

References:

[https://www.universal-rights.org/wp-](https://www.universal-rights.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/2021_URG_R2HE_TIME_REPORT_MM.pdf)

[content/uploads/2021/02/2021_URG_R2HE_TIME_REPORT_MM.pdf](https://www.universal-rights.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/2021_URG_R2HE_TIME_REPORT_MM.pdf)

<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/peace-rights-and-security/our-work-with-the-un/sustainable-development-goals/new-zealands-first-voluntary-national-review-vnr/?m=648350#search:dm9sdW50YXJ5IG5hdGlvbmFslHJldmlldw==>

<https://www.beyondpesticides.org/assets/media/documents/documents/Pesticide%20Use%20Violates%20Human%20Rights.pdf>

<https://undocs.org/A/HRC/43/53>

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21306>

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2017/03/552872-un-human-rights-experts-call-global-treaty-regulate-dangerous-pesticides>

SOLUTIONS: There are many *non-toxic methods* for roadside maintenance and weed management, which are regenerative, sustainable and could bring many permanent jobs into our communities, if the roadside maintenance contracts were assigned to each individual community. As a community operated business under the guidance of specialists in this field, such as NRC Councillor Jack Crow, our communities can actively participate in targeting and achieving positive outcomes for our collective health.

OBJECTIVES:

Minimizing the pollution of our waterways and environment by highly hazardous pesticides/herbicides, by practicing *integrated* roadside maintenance.

Replacing non-targeted herbicide sprays and destructive slashing with the MOLD method (method-of-least-disturbance).

Restoring our ecosystems by replacing weeds along roadsides with native vegetation (or beneficial non-native plants), to stabilize the soil, prevent erosion, enhance and promote biodiversity and provide habitat/shelter/food for wildlife.

Promoting the long-term financial benefit for ratepayers by reducing the costs of roadside maintenance by practicing integrated roadside management.

Providing people in *our* community with a *permanent* income, by gaining the contract for roadside maintenance as a 'community business'.

Job offers include: landscapers, arborists, ecologists, equipment service team; botanists, nursery managers, administration staff and educational program managers (to share the learning process and knowledge with the next generation).

Please note: road safety is not promoted by eliminating all vegetation to give a better view. This will only entice people to take more risks. Our country roads are just as windy without vegetation. Natural vegetation reducing visibility will slow drivers down, naturally.

Attachment to the Submission by the Northland Toxin Awareness Group to the Long Term Plans 2021-31 of Whangarei District Council.

WE ASK KDC TO IMPLEMENT AN IMMEDIATE MORATORIUM ON ALL AERIAL AND ROADSIDE SPRAYING WITH TOXIC CHEMICAL PESTICIDES.

Supporters

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Kevin Spill | 316 Clements Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 094343699

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Zelka Linda Grammer | c/o 64 Raewyn Street | Whangarei 0110 | linda.grammer@gmail.com

Erica Clueard | 150 Matapouri Road | RD 3 Whangarei 0173 | 027-5429248

Peter Nerney | 150 Matapouri Road | RD 3 Whangarei 0173 | 021-725676

Oliver Bone | 13b McMillan Avenue | Kamo Whangarei | 0110 – 0276773306

Katrina Powell | 1790 Matapouri Road | RD3 whangarei 0173 | 0212335280

Eve Schwarz | 1459 Ngunguru Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 0275444307

Nick Hall | 1459 Ngunguru Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 021568227

Kanoa Woollams | 316 Clements Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 0223155160

Paiaaka Whare-Cullen | 316 Clements road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 020 41668674

Malcom Rands | 316 Clements Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 027 2763300

Gloria Bruni | 73 Kaiatea Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 09- 9727885

Collin Blackman | 73 Kaiatea Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 09- 9727885

Julie Bain | Apotu Road | Kauri 0185 | 0211416845

Julianne O'Brien | 156 Bluewater Heights | Tutukaka | mabelde@xtra.co.nz

Richard Somerville | 156 Bluewater Heights | Tutukaka | ricsom@orcon.net.nz

Steve Moase | 1480 Matapouri Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 09-4344176

Fiona Mc Clurg | 1480 Matapouri Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 09-4344176

Lynette Hewland | 67 Whangaumu Street | Whangarei 0173 | 027- 3023415

Tara Needham | 94 George Street | Hikurangi 0114 | 021-2075827

Fiona Miller | 49 Tamura Road | Ruakaka 0116 | 021226048

John Dennis | 1834 Main Rd. Ngunguru | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 0274 757 412

Sophie Bone | 316 Clements Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 021-0233433

Ron Ford | 1941 Ngunguru Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 021-2156343

Casey Meredith | 1252 Matapouri Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | casey.revas@gmail.com

Diane Coker | PO Box 402085 | Manawa Drive | Tutukaka 0173 | 09 – 4343116 |

Gilbert Whalley | 28 Lawson Drive | Wellington Bay, RD3, Whangarei | 09-4344090

Geraldine Whalley | 28 Lawson Drive | Wellington Bay, RD3 Whangarei | 09-4344090

Dr.Melissa Gilbert-Smith | 20 Munro Place | Ngunguru 0173 | 09-921361124

Reva Meredith | 1252 Matapouri Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | reva.rotw@gmail.com

Page 7

Michael Ayling | 45 Mains Avenue | Whangarei 0112 | thefirstkiwi@gmail.com

David Ellis | Rimu Apt. 260 | 262 Fairway Drive | Kamo Whangarei 0112 | jande1@xtra.co.nz

Donn Dyas | 79 Walton Street | Whangarei 0110 | 09- 4300606

Heather Dyas | 79 Walton Street | Whangarei 0110 | 09- 4300606

Nadia Pavlovich | 698 Ngunguru Road | Glenbervie 0173 | nadiaswholegarden@gmail.com

Robyn Skerten | 33 Rauhomaumau Road | RD3 Whangarei 0173 | robyn@skerten.com

Janet Sturgess | 209/11 Marina Road | Tutukaka | janetasturgess@gmail.com | 021-166 3660

Sylvie Roblot | 134 Abbey Caves Road | Whangarei 0175 | roblotchamp@slingshot.co.nz

Carolyn Radford | 143 Middle Ridge | Tutukaka 0173 | 021-443436 | unltd@xtra.co.nz

Summer Foote | 205 Teatree Flat Road | RD2 Hikurangi 0182 | 09-9748193

Ursula Allen | 3 Beverly Crescent | Maungatapere | 09-4346332.

Robert Allen | 431 Matapouri Road | Tutukaka RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 09-4343540

Ann Gaskin | 389 Matapouri Road | Tutukaka RD3 Whangarei 0173 | 021-0611816

Submission #214

Point 214.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #180

Point 180.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Northland Wood Council submission is:

Formed in 2011, the mission of the Northland Wood Council (NWC) is to provide a forum for its members to promote, enhance and co-ordinate areas of strategic common interest in the Northland region. Membership comprises Northland's larger forest owners and managers, NZ Farm Forestry Association and Maori Forest Owners.

NWC accounts for 70% of Northlands log harvest and forest under management, including forestry in the Kaipara District Council. There are 36,400 hectares of forestry in KDC, 19% of Northland plantation forestry area (189,000 ha). Forestry in the KDC employs approximately 360 people directly and in-directly. Overall Forestry in the KDC contributes \$27 million p.a. to Northlands GDP. Total contribution of forestry in Northland is estimated to be \$142 million per annum. (Source: 2019 FGC & MPI report).

Forests are an important primary source of sustainable wood fibre for Northlands domestic wood processors. Additionally, forests also proven to reduce erosion of steep country while improving water quality and providing important recreational opportunities.

The decision the Northland Wood Council seeks from the Council is:

Recognise the role that rural land managers and/or their representative organisations will play in terms of its economic contribution to the Region and continue to actively involve rural land managers in Strategic Planning. The Northland Wood Council (NWC) represents one of the largest land uses in the Region and seeks a meaningful relationship with the Council.

SUBMISSION

To: Long Term Plan Submission
Kaipara District Council
haveyoursay@kaipara.govt.nz

Name: Andrew Widdowson
Northland Wood Council
PO Box 1860
Whangarei

Company: Northland Wood Council

Phone: 09 4701307

Email: awiddowson@hnrg.com

The specific provisions of the Annual Plan that this submission relates to are all those provisions identified below:

SUBMISSION 1

Chapter	Identifier	Page #
General Submission		

Northland Wood Council submission is:

Formed in 2011, the mission of the Northland Wood Council (NWC) is to provide a forum for its members to promote, enhance and co-ordinate areas of strategic common interest in the Northland region. Membership comprises Northland's larger forest owners and managers, NZ Farm Forestry Association and Maori Forest Owners.

NWC accounts for 70% of Northlands log harvest and forest under management, including forestry in the Kaipara District Council. There are **36,400** hectares of forestry in KDC, 19% of Northland plantation forestry area (189,000 ha). Forestry in the KDC employs approximately **360 people** directly and in-directly. Overall Forestry in the KDC contributes **\$27 million p.a.** to Northlands GDP. Total contribution of forestry in Northland is estimated to be \$142 million per annum. (*Source: 2019 FGC & MPI report*).

Forests are an important primary source of sustainable wood fibre for Northlands domestic wood processors. Additionally, forests also proven to reduce erosion of steep country while improving water quality and providing important recreational opportunities.

The decision the Northland Wood Council seeks from the Council is:

Recognise the role that rural land managers and/or their representative organisations will play in terms of its economic contribution to the Region and continue to actively involve rural land managers in Strategic Planning. The Northland Wood Council (NWC) represents one of the largest land uses in the Region and seeks a meaningful relationship with the Council.

SUBMISSION 2

Chapter	Identifier	Page #
Draft Revenue and Financing Policy	Targeted Rates	3

Northland Wood Council submission is:

The NWC is of the firm view that there is very limited information in the LTP consultation document relating to the existing Forestry Targeted Rate. Of concern to the NWC is the lack of detail regarding the Forestry Targeted Rate model, the basis of the rating calculations, etc .

NWC have formally requested for further information on the Forestry Targeted Rate. The lack of detail of the targeted rate in the LTP points to an absence of transparency of a model that is clearly flawed and out of date considering the significant decrease in annual harvest levels forecast from the Region over the coming ten years.

The decision Northland Wood Council seeks from the Council is:

The NWC seeks for Council to engage meaningfully and in good faith on the matter of the Forestry Targeted Rating model and its future application.

SUBMISSION 3

Chapter	Identifier	Page #
General Submission on the Targeted Rate		

Northland Wood Council submission is:

NWC have provided to Council sufficient information that outlines the Northland forest industry's serious concerns regarding the current KDC Forestry Rating model.

1. 23% of forestry in the KDC accesses **directly onto sealed State Highways** and which NZTA are the controlling authority including the legal entity that undertakes maintenance of State Highways in the Kaipara District.
2. Pouto Road has received significant central government funding for sealing over the next few years. This will significantly reduce unsealed maintenance costs for forests located in the Pouto area.
3. Research comparing productivity levels confirms truck movements on a per ha / per day from forestry harvesting is significantly less than that for dairy and beef when compared over a 25-year time scale. Why has forestry been targeted unfairly?
4. Harvest levels in KDC have significantly reduced since the model was imposed in 2015 and will continue to steadily decline over the next ten years. Maintenance costs of forestry roading corridors will reduce in line with a steeply declining annual harvest. The case for continuing with a forestry targeted rate is clearly not justified, particularly taking into account the inequitable primary land use rating model that currently exists.
5. Since the targeted model was introduced KDC has collected approx. \$1.9M (5 years at \$380k per year) from forestry over and above general land rates. The NWC understand that Government has a legal obligation (captured in Local Government legislation) to

ensure that revenue collected by way of targeted rates is applied specifically to benefit the industry targeted, in forestry's case this would be in roads and bridge infrastructure within the KDC district.

6. Forest owners already pay for the road maintenance through fuel taxes and road user charges.
7. The KDC NZTA subsidy (62%) is funded by fuel taxes and road user charges, both of which are costs incurred by forest owners. The KDC rates portion (38%) is funded by the general rate already paid by all forest owners.

In summary, forest owners and managers in the KDC district already fully fund the roading infrastructure used to transport of wood to market.

The decision Northland Wood Council seeks from the Council is:

The NWC appeals to Council to review the current Forestry Targeted Rating model particularly when taking into account the issues raised above in points 1 to 7.

Northland Wood Council **does wish to be heard** in support of this submission.

Dated this 31st day of March 2021

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Andrew Widdowson".

Andrew Widdowson
Chair - Northland Wood Council

Submission #168

Point 168.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #48

Point 48.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Roading vs Storm Water & Tidal Effects at Baylys Beach Entrance

In 1943 the Camp Club hand-over the strip of land along the creek bed so the council could create public road access to the beach. When it became apparent the public toilets and the old surf lifesaving clubhouse sat on land that still belonged to the camp club, a deal was done.

One of the key reason for the KDC applying for a Resource Consent regarding the sandbags, was to keep the stream from eroding the base of the bank and create a path for the storm water and tide. When they were installed there was serious slumping happening, which was impacting on properties at the top of the bank. The sandbags stabilised the bank and had successfully achieved the aim of the Resource Consent, until now.

If your contractor, Ventia, could be made aware of the need to grade the stream away from the bank with the sandbags, this will help in keeping the bank stable as well as the access to the beach usable. This was part of the Council maintenance schedule organised with the Resource Consent, which unfortunately the Council has not maintained.

The Chases Gorge Camp Club Trustee Ltd is concerned that Council is not maintaining & or replacing the sandbags given their success. This will impact on stormwater flows potentially the impact of the new boardwalk, on wave movements – see attached video (*Staff note: video is available via oneDrive link*)

Submission #33

Point 33.1

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Roading & Stabilising Entrance to Baylys Beach by Vehicles

In 1943 the Camp Club hand-over the strip of land along the creek bed so the council could create public road access to the beach. When it became apparent the public toilets and the old surf lifesaving clubhouse sat on land that still belonged to the camp club, a deal was done.

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The Chases Gorge Camp Club Trustee Ltd is concerned that Council is not maintaining & or replacing the sandbags given their success. This will impact on stormwater flows and potentially the impact of the new boardwalk, on wave movements – see attached video

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Roading vs Storm Water & Tide at Entrance to Baylys Beach

In 1943 the Camp Club hand-over the strip of land along the creek bed so the council could create public road access to the beach. When it became apparent the public toilets and the old surf lifesaving clubhouse sat on land that still belonged to the camp club, a deal was done.

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If your contractor, Ventia, could be made aware of the need to grade the stream away from the bank with the sandbags, this will help in keeping the bank stable as well as the access to the beach usable. This was part of the Council maintenance schedule organised with the Resource Consent, which unfortunately the Council has not maintained.

The Chases Gorge Camp Club Trustee Ltd is concerned that Council is not maintaining & or replacing the sandbags given their success. This will impact on stormwater flows and potentially the impact of the new boardwalk, on wave movements – see attached video

Submission #226

Point 226.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Submission #174

Point 174.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Have attached a submission in regards to the sewer plans at Empire Street.

I am writing this submission about the proposed Sewer Connection Plan for Empire Street.

I have lived at the 6 Empire property with my family for almost 3 years. We moved in June 2018, with our oldest child and have since had two more. They are aged 5yrs, 2yrs, & 4 months old.

However, several months into moving into our home, we received a letter from you the KDC, which was regarding a complaint around a sewage leaking issue on some properties in the area. The council sent someone to test our property. We received a letter back saying that there was no issue with our sewage system, and that it was of an adequate standard, we then thought that would be the end of it.

Over the next few years we received more letters from the KDC concerning discussions around the issue of sewage in the area. No one came to talk to us about anything! I was annoyed to then receive this recent letter from the KDC about the proposed plan for sewage in the area. No discussions, or plans were talked about with us before this proposal at all. Just here are your three options on how to pay for this \$30,000 sewage connection, come to a meeting to decide what option, and hear about the plans.

After discussions with my partner who attended the meeting, I disagree with the move to a mains sewage system, we have a perfectly good septic system that works, which according to the council is to standard, as it was approved. But since I don't have a choice and I was told this sewer connection will be going ahead regardless, I would like to choose Option One to have the cost covered through the rates. I lost my job due to covid and my partner is on maternity leave, we just cannot afford the other two options that has been provided to us.

Submission #7

Point 7.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

Leave recycling as it is user by as needed.

I read the LTP proposal of increasing rates approx \$148 a year

It won't be very cost wise for smaller families of 1 or 2 people when they would only need 1 yellow bag every 2 weeks.

The cost of a yellow bag every 2 weeks (\$1.50)x26 is a cost of \$39.00 per annum

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

Any further comments?

Not concerned *either way*

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

Any further comments?

I don't know enough about the Tai tokerau connection

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Climate change is important

Planting some trees and beautifying the streets would be a good thing as trees absorb carbon from the air.

Would be great if people walked, rode a bicycle to work as that will keep the air clean, improve health and support climate change

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Good idea

I liked the library when it use to be in the town hall

So bringing it back into the adjacent area is good

I am in support of a community hub

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I don't see why ratepayers should pay for CCTV.

It's the business peoples premises to protect.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

No don't want to pay for big brother unless it's on our street protecting our homes from intruders

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I don't want my rates to be increased I pay enough as it is

I am the owner of 1 of 3 houses on a small cross lease section

At the moment council is getting approx \$2500 a year out of each one of us

So your getting APPROX \$7,500 IN LAND RATES FROM THIS LAND AND ITS NOT BIG

Wouldnt it be fairer that us 3 owners paid one lot of fair rates approx \$2,500 per annum divided 3 ways?

Neighbours next door on bigger land isnt paying that

So why am I paying approx \$2,500 a year in rates when i dont get to use all of the land your rating me on?

Submission #206

Staff note: submission is attachment

There are few specific questions Council would like your feedback on. They are described in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Consultation Document Towards a Better Kaipara:



KEY DECISION 1 Waste Minimisation

Pages 25-27: How should Council better manage its recycling collection?

- ☐ Introduce recycling crates
- ☒ Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)



KEY DECISION 2 Equalising water supply and wastewater rates

Pages 28-33: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

- ☐ Equalise rates across the connected users
- ☐ Ringfence every network

Pages 28-33: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

- ☐ Equalise rates across the connected users
- ☐ Ringfence every network



KEY DECISION 3 Securing Water supplies

Pages 34-36: Should Council

- ☐ connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store
- ☒ maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)



KEY DECISION 4 Climate change

Pages 37-41: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response?

- ☐ Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)
- ☐ Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)
- ☐ Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)



KEY DECISION 5a Dargaville Civic Precinct

Pages 42-47: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Do you want to speak about your submission at a hearing?

- ☐ Yes (if yes, make sure we have a way to contact you)
- ☐ No



KEY DECISION 5a Dargaville Civic Precinct

Pages 42-47: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Pages 42-47: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

- ☐ Demolish the Council offices and retain the land
- ☒ Sell the Council office block



KEY DECISION 5b Mangawhai Library Relocation

Pages 48-50: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Pages 48-50: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

- ☐ Mangawhai Village
- ☐ Mangawhai Central



KEY DECISION 6 Regional Economic Development CCO

Pages 51-53: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No



KEY DECISION 7 Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)

Page 54-55: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

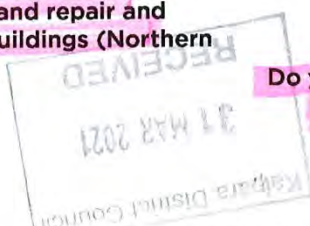
- ☒ Yes, Council should collect a \$10+GST charge for those in the Dargaville, West Coast Central and Ruawai/Tokatoka Township area
- ☐ No

Do you live in the proposed targeted rate area?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

RAY PAXTON
170 VICTORIA ST
DARGAVILLE

PAWNE 0272803214.



1 April 2021

LONG TERM PLAB SUBMISSION 2021

- 1) Clean power from the Northern Wairoa Estuary in front of Dargaville. Drawings were sent to KDC years ago. The following is very approximate but the mans idea is still there.

This idea gives the following:

- A) A lake in front of Dargaville
- B) Free power or subsidized power for local area and balance sold to National Grid, or all sold to The National Grid. Remember the flow of the river only stops for a very short time then runs the other way. So, in that time your Turbines click into reverse.
- C) Flood protection for Dargaville when it rains in the Tutamoes. You have so many tides before that water arrives at Dargaville. So, this is why you have drop gates in the River below the Museum. When it rains you let out water from the lake in front of Dargaville out. So, the water coming in goes into a ½ empty bucket. Takes the threat of flooding Mangawhai and Dargaville away.
- D) If the idea was looked at it would be a good time to include putting the Bridge back again at the bottom of Beach Road. But that's another project, this would remove the logging trucks off the river front.
- E) Remember we use to have eel factories. We still have the eels all we need is the pond for them to breed. (go and watch some of the kids fishing off the new wharf).
- F) Please find enclosed a copy of the letter from PDIC and a copy of a drawing of Mr Stephenson ^{AS} and I believe it was.
- G) This would also give water for irrigation if required.

There are other ideas out there. Mayor Browns idea to have a lake behind Montgomery Ave Dargaville.

Also have a commercial wing working out of our local airport. There is the potential to have one of the longest airport runways in Northland on the West Coast.

Great safetey when Whangarei fogs in, the West Coast is clear.

Remember peanuts were grown at Turkey Flat Road Te Kopuru years ago.

If I can help please feel free to contact me on 0272803214.

Or my email is rayglen@xtra.co.nz

Address 170 Victoria Street

Dargaville



Ray Paxton

Hundreds of jobs if water can be caught

Marginal Northland farmland could be transformed to productive horticulture if water can be better stored and used, the regional council says.

The Northland Regional Council is supporting a multimillion-dollar project investigating water storage options.

Two initial studies – co-funded by the regional council and central government – have already identified about 6300 hectares of potential land, some of which may be suitable for conversion to high value horticulture in Kaipara as part of a water supply scheme, another 1600ha south of Kaikohe and 1700ha to the west of Lake Omarepe.

Council chairwoman Penny Smart says overall, Northland has a lot of water “but, unfortunately, not always at the right time.”

“A lot of it comes at once and at its heart, the project is about collecting water and making it available when it’s needed.”

The project recently reached an important design stage, which has seen major Northland landholders contacted to gather information needed to answer key questions, including what water could be used for given local soil types, land profile and climate.

Initial indications are that with the availability of a secure water supply, horticulture and supporting industry could ultimately create hundreds of jobs and boost Northland’s economy by tens of millions annually.



During a stop on the second day of the recent water storage project fact-finding tour, Kaipara deputy mayor Ana Curnow, second from left, gets an impromptu ute tray briefing from Northland-based consultant Chris Frost on how a potential water scheme might look in the Poulo area.

This potential was reinforced in July when the project received an \$18.5 million boost from the Provincial Growth Fund.

At a local level, the regional council is leading the project in collaboration with the Far North and Kaipara district councils and Northland Inc.

Smart says the true value of water to horticulture can be difficult to grasp by just seeing reports and taking part in discussion.

Therefore, the council organised two field trips to look at horticulture operations in the Far

North (including the Aupouri peninsula and Kerikeri), as well as at Tapora, near Wellsford, on the edge of the Kaipara Harbour.

In total, 46 people attended over the two days including landowners, farmers, tangata whenua and government staff.

“The field trips were a definite eye-opener for some, who saw first-hand how land that had been considered ‘marginal at best’ for farming had been transformed by water into highly productive horticulture.”

Technology and innovation are at the forefront in managing

water use, costs and sustainability, with the latter a key consideration in Northland where any local economic growth needs to be done in an environmentally and culturally sensitive way.

Smart says water is just one of the parts to transforming land.

“The market for horticultural produce is growing worldwide, however, the level of investment needed for large land transformation is considerable.”

She says elsewhere in New Zealand, high-value horticultural land is being lost to subdivision, making land development

options in Northland more appealing.

“And of course, along with land and water, having a pool of workers to employ is also critical to success.”

Smart says ultimately, any change in land use for water storage/use will need to fit with the four well-beings all councils must allow for: social, economic, environmental and cultural.

“Environmental sustainability and enhancement will be crucial, as will a willingness to adopt emerging sustainable land use technologies.”

Ray Paxton

8th December 1995

The Business Facilitator
Kaipara District Council
170 Victoria Street
Dargaville

Attention:- Mr Ray Paxton

Dear sir,

Re: Barrage - Northern Wairoa River

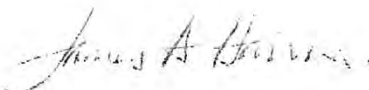
As I understand it our Mr Stephenson has been in recent discussion with you regarding the possibility of this company assisting with the development of the above Barrage.

We have formed an alliance with Daewoo Engineering and Construction Australia Limited a subsidiary of Daewoo of Korea to develop "Infra Structure" projects here in New Zealand. Together we have studied the Prefeasibility study commissioned by Northern Dairies and conducted by Beca and on face value feel that we could complete this development on a "Boot System" of payment.

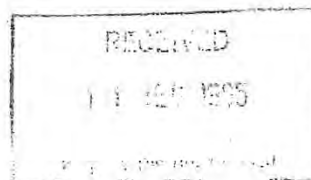
The main criteria Daewoo and PDIC have for financing such projects is that we need them to be underwritten by an internationally credit rated institution such as the New Zealand Government or a Regional Council.

If this is of interest we would like to meet with you and any other such appropriate party at a time convenient prior to making a formal proposal.

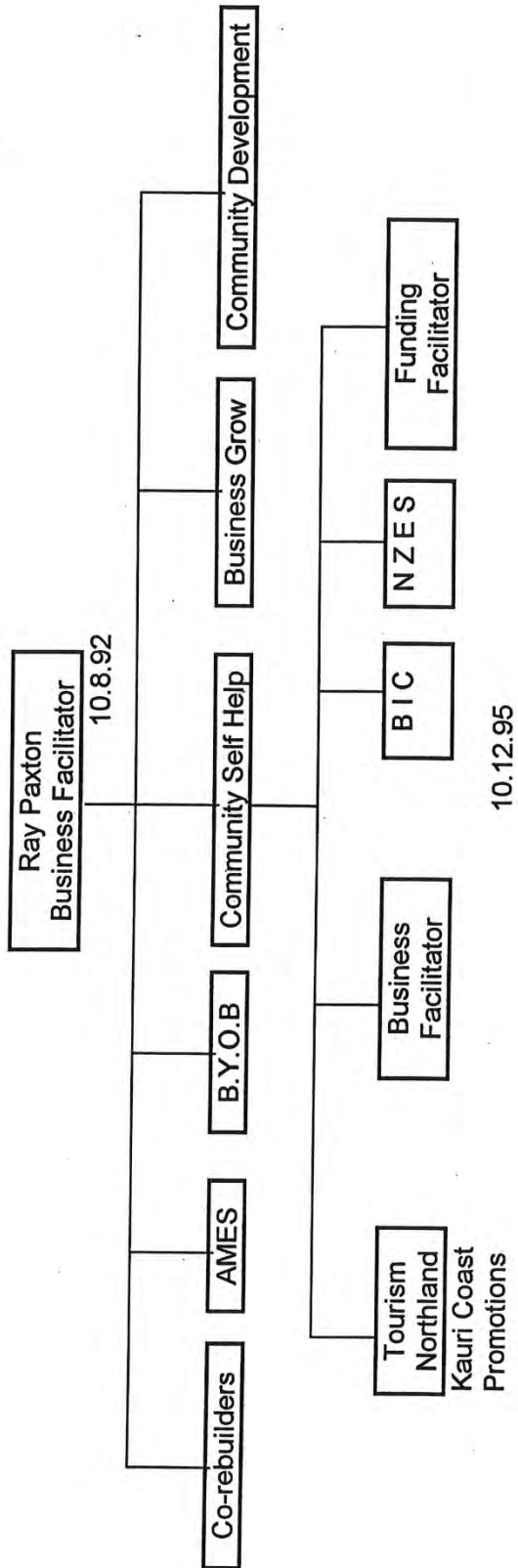
Yours faithfully,



James A. Hanna
Deputy Chairman



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2012

RE: SUBMISSION TO LONG TERM COUNCIL PLAN

I Raymond John Paxton want my views know by Council and they are as follows:

1. In the future any loan or money borrowed or spent over \$5 million you must ask the people first. This can be done when you send out the Rate Accounts every 2 months and you must have 75% approval to go ahead or you do more home work to get the people behind the idea of what you want to spend the money on.
2. Dargaville has a parking problem. What I would like to see is that Hokianga Road from Normanby Street to Victoria Street have angle parking on one side (this would just cost paint and could be done when the parking bays are next painted). Also I would like to see the same done on both sides of Gladstone Street from Normanby Street to Victoria Street. (If it does not improve parking you can change it back). Then the two car parks, boating club and back of McKay's are joined together by a road along the foreshore with two passing bays. The next one having a one way exit from the Dargaville club and that comes out on the Eastern Side of the band rotunda (these will cost money so can be done over time out of the Dargaville Development Rate).
3. Parking Wardens – We already have the Maori Wardens walking the streets make them the Parking Wardens, let them keep 50% of what they collect in fines. When I looked around the town it took me 10 minutes to find 25 Parking infringements. The fines could go as high as a \$100,000 a year. I would be prepared to find them a reasonable priced office in the main street with parking and all facilities. The Maori wardens could also patrol the Dargaville High School, which I believe is becoming a problem.
4. Multi-tenancy – We have two main blocks in town under multi titles. I would expect there would be no extra charge when you have one title one tenant. If you get harder than that you will kill the town. (Just remember rest homes have multitenants.)
5. Multi toilets in houses I believe you are looking at charging for the second toilet. I believe this is wrong, we are trying to lift the standards of the area and all modern good houses have two toilets. It does not mean you have twice the goods going down the toilet. Put the extra charge on the third or more toilets.
6. You guys have made some great blunders in the past. Lets not make the same in the future. You closed the information centre **wrong**. There are 82,000 cars that use the Rawene Ferry, put 2 or 3 in each car. These people have driven through Dargaville one way or the other. The visitors that come to Dargaville need information. People who live here need information, our Council has forgotten what the basic things are road drains, sewage and community facilities, town hall, information centre, parks and reserves. But don't use

retired librarians to run your Information Centre as they are not retail People. (sale/profit) . Travellers as well as locals need information.

7. You know what you are going to collect from Rates. If this money is not coming in and the owner or owners have not come forward to make arrangements to pay their rates put them in the debt collectors. Don't fall into the trap, which I believe you are heading to as its too hard with multi ownership.
I for one have land under multi ownership and I know many more that are watching you to see now you handle this. With all the blunders council has made we are now talking big money and remember the treaty, if it protects some land under multi ownership it must protect all land under multi ownership,
8. Storm Water – This is a big problem for your sewage scheme but you don't seem to be doing anything about it. It cost money to pump rainwater. Two properties that we purchased in the CBD both making up over ¾ acre all roof and ground water was going into the sewage. We have fixed this now but how many other properties are still doing this? To save money cut out your wastage.

The next project I would like to get council support for (support not money) is to move the band room up to and put beside the Kaipara Community Centre opposite the town hall. The object of the exercise is:

1. Band room to help KCC pay their overheads.
2. Give the Northern Wairoa Country Music Club their own base.
3. But the big one is in the event or should I say when the big windstorm comes through we will be in a position were we can feed our citizens above high water mark. BBQ's rolled out in the band room, casualty station in the KCC, and beds in the town hall. We will need to look after ourselves for at least 10 days unless the fuel tanks at the hospital have been filled again. I don't believe the area has any fuel above high water mark now that the garage in Te Kopuru has closed which leads onto my next statement.

Dargaville Borough is a disaster waiting to happen. We have trees growing over sewage lines. If there was or should I say when a big storm comes Dargaville will not have power, sewage, water or fuel. The roads will be blocked so unless we take things in hand now we will be in big trouble in the near future. Remember, you were warned 20 years ago Mangawhai was going to be a problem. You have also been warned about Baylys not to forget Marine Parade Glinks. Answers to the last two were found 20 years ago, I don't know if those answers are there today. But you must find an answer to these before the whole of the Kaipara become a major problem like Mangawhai.

As to Mangawhai this a major problem for the whole of the Kaipara, as I understand council once again did not know what they were doing. If we, the balance of Kaipara are called upon to help mangawhai now so be it. But if this is so, there must be cavaet put on all land titles. All land freehold and leasehold and when this land is sold,

subdivided or transferred from Co to Co, Iwi to Iwi, council to Government, Council to whom ever, there must be a tax taken from the transaction to repay the 60 million and as it was Government that directed Kaipara to have Mangawhai in the first place it should loan the money interest free until it is paid back in full.

There are some firm decisions to be made, not popular ones but decisions to help the Kaipara move forward.

But if you look back on the last few years all major decisions made by the Council have been a disaster and there are more disasters waiting in the wings ready to happen.

I for one have large investments in the Kaipara and so has my extended family so it is in our best interest to help not hinder the recovery of this fine area. I personally came from Wellington in 1956 and have not found a better place to go to but with what's happening now to our area I am starting to question.

But I will make this offer to take us back to the past to move again to the future, as I do believe this can be brought back to what it was like 20 years ago. People help people, the main street was closed off on Christmas Eve, I would work with any group to make Dargaville a more vibrant place to live and work.

Remember Grey Power has a lot to offer as well. We also need a community watch team. These are the people who walk their dogs or just walk for Health reasons they can be our eyes as to what's going on. It would work like this if they saw a tree growing over the footpath they would contact the centre with the address of the property. This would then be checked out, if found to be correct a letter would be sent to the people concerned to ask them to rectify the problem themselves, or do they want council to arrange to have the problem fixed and they pay. The same would be for trees on private land that grow above, alongside our water mains, sewage mains. The landowner in the end will pay; this would help out costs for council hence saving money going out.

9. As to the rates another blunder. Your rates should be attached to the CPI. Even though your rates have increased over the last 20 years your buying power has dropped. So first of all 31% rates rise. People cannot afford this in one jump. So you need to go back to the drawing board. What ever % you use in the end, inflation proof it every year and it will look like this

Last years Rates	\$
CPI Inflation	\$
New Works	\$
Total Rates to Pay	\$
For the New Year	

10. Dargaville Development Rates – what has happened to this the people need to feel they are part of the future and have a say.
11. Council needs to remember it's easy to collect the money from rates. But the trick is holding on to them. Let me tell you a quote from council 20 years ago. I questioned what they paid to have a job done. It was 40% more than what I would have paid to have the job done. I was told that it is right it always cost council more to do things (that's bull shit) But if that what you believe you are always going to be short of money.
12. Freedom Camping or caravans staying overnight in ratepayer's car parks this needs to be stopped with at least signs. If this is not stopped now we will have a major problem. Please look into this because they the smaller vans are just letting their brown water go into the ground (tarseal in this case). This not only pollutes the water way but breaks down your tarseal in time. We can have up to 7 vans a night sleeping in our car parks. It not only needs to be stopped for health reasons but one night and my picking it will be a Thursday night one of these vans are going to be robbed and as it happened up North the female raped. We have already had tourists in town robbed by gunpoint in this town. I know this for a fact because reporters from overseas (Ireland to name the country) contacted me for comment so we don't need adverse publicity.
13. The quickest and easiest way to bring money and jobs to the area of the Kauri Coast is Tourism wether council like it or not. So to recap on council blunders.
 1. Mangawhai Sewage
 2. Closing the information centre (Dargaville)
 3. Swimming Pool, the people got nothing like what they wanted
 4. Cutting all the trees down at once at the lakes cost the area thousands
 5. Baylys Beach is going to be our next major problem
 6. Marine Parade Glinks Gulley give it another 3-5 years
 7. I can go on with a few more but the biggest mistake was when the old post office was brought by me and offered to council to put the library in, this was the start of the blunders. If you did not want to purchase you were also offered a lease. I can go on with what council have done wrong in the past so please change the mould. If you have an idea, get a couple of the older citizens to work with you, to give you an example your new toilets at the lakes look great but for a disabled person and (this goes for most places in Dargaville) a bloody disaster. I took my wife to see the lakes she is in a wheel chair or on her

scooter when she is outside the house. Well she needed to use the toilet while we were up there. We went to the new toilets first problem we had to try and get the wheel chair through the metal. I had to flag down a passing car to get help to get her through the metal. Once in the toilets your disable pan is too low it is was very hard to get off the pan and back in the chair. The next time you are going to do something new for the disabled please contact us because my wife is only to pleased to be of help not hinder.

I thank you for your time and suggest we move to the future united.
The art of good leadership is to have the people look up to you. All remember you are not there to be popular you are there to lead.

Thank You

Ray Paxton

Submission #213

Point 213.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Any further comments?

We have much more IMMEDIATE environmental and health concerns we consider the money should be spent on!

That is the heavily sedimented brown road DUST we are being subjected to on a daily basis on upper Devich Rd, which has become a MAJOR thoroughfare to the Village, due to Council consenting so many new lots on Devich, Comes, Lawrence and side roads.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

As much as we like the quaint old Library it seems to have become inadequate to cope.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

YES! We are in total despair over the seemingly lack of serious concern by any Council (current or previous) to undertake the sealing of dirt roads that are within a certain proximity to the main Mangawhai Village or Heads and are now being used as major thoroughfares to these areas.

We have all seen the explosion of new lots and housebuilds being created in these areas and yet no planning

seems to have been made to consider how the roads are going to cope with the greatly increased traffic, or how the existing residents will be protected by the incessant dust.

Most people not living on these roads (we live on upper Devich Road) have no idea of the health issue this has become, especially from the heavily sedimented low grade brown gravel that has been used on our roads over the last 2 years and seeps into every nook and cranny possible, both inside and outside our houses and garages on a daily basis! It does not seem fair in this day and age, that our homes have become nightmares for us and the only foreseeable future seems to be to have to leave them! Any resale value will also no doubt be affected by this issue.

We have attached some photos of the dust we have to deal with in our house on a daily basis.

We would like to know what plans the council has within the Long Term Planning to have these roads finally addressed, and if not sealed immediately, at least what measures can be taken to keep the dust down. The proposed 60k limit is a farce. In the summer, council tell us they cannot grade the road because it is too dry. This means the road becomes heavily rutted and uneven and renders any speed above 30-40k unsafe. To have two vehicles pass one another at 60k is downright dangerous. Also, Council must be aware and we know first hand that the dust coming off the road increases exponentially the faster people drive. We have attached a video of a vehicle traveling at 60k along Devich road. You can see for yourself that 60K kicks up far TOO MUCH dust. Again, any speed above 30-40k is unacceptable. We have heard that Northland Council has been getting some good results from some experiments with dust control substances, and would like to know why Kaipara Council cannot at least try these on our worst hit roads?

Thanking you,
Sincerely concerned,
Bruce & Gayle Pedersen
275 Devich Road, Mangawhai











Submission #38

Point 38.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

We find it is easier to collect and sort our recycling in our own separate bins and monthly or bimonthly we go to the Hukaru recycle and transfer station, this saves us money and save the council from the high cost of collecting and sorting the recyclables.

Savings start at home so maybe if more people were encouraged to use the Hukaru transfer station it will become more cost effective for the Northland region.

Should the recycle bin system seem to be the preferred option then we believe it should be optional for each household to chose to use it or not.

regards Brent & Kina Percy

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

This is obviously a user pays system, we spend a lot of money maintaining our water tank system to keep our water to a high standard.

So therefore each water supply system needs to be supported solely by those using it.

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

Any further comments?

The Auckland water system has many issues of their own, being an ex west Aucklanders we don't want to have to be paying for issues created in the fiasco known as the greater Auckland area council.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

There are minimal actual facts to support the climate change beat up.

Until the bigger countries like the USA, Russia, China and India actually get on board and make significant changes, what we do in NZ will make little to no difference in the global arena

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?**Answer**

Sell the Council office block

Any further comments?

Lease or rental is a better option as it determines the ongoing cost with no unexpected costs as the current buildings are obviously doing.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?**Answer**

No

Any further comments?

The existing building is coping fine as my wife can contest to being a book worm.

A better use of the effort and funds would be to secure a new site and building for a new medical centre with better facilities like X-ray and isolation rooms to stop people having to travel to Wellsford or Whangarei for these services.

Mangawhai's population is increasing quickly and the average age is getting older as well which supports a better medical facility

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?**Answer**

Due to the increasing use of electric cycles in the greater Mangawhai area, better and wider footpaths or road berms would be something to look into.

Submission #218

Point 218.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Submission #178

Point 178.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

?

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #19

Point 19.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Any further comments?

Allow Residential households to install a water tank to catch water from their roof instead of it going down the drain.

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

Build Accommodation for the homeless.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I am opposing the proposed wastewater adjustment in the KDC LTP. And do not think that the rates increase for the Te Kopuru area should be increased to subsidise the Mangawhai portion of wastewater. Te Kopuru has already got a sufficient wastewater system in place that just needs maintaining.

Submission #64

Point 64.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Please advise where the traffic issues at Mangawhai Township will be corrected as with increased population , there is increased traffic problems.

Submission #236

Point 236.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

1. I agree with recycling crates and the rates charged need to reflect the areas covered with their collection.
2. As far as extra collections and collection areas during peak seasons; this needs to be equitable.

There were for years extra collections at Glinks over the summer holiday period, yet when these have been requested lately the response has been that they **never happened!!**

3. I would also like to see an effort by council generally to follow up illegal abuse of rubbish dumping in a more serious manner.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

Any further comments?

1. We just need a better water supply for Dargaville that does not create shortages every summer.
2. I would suggest that any new house permits are only given with the requisite that there is a rainwater catchment tank installed on the property.

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

Any further comments?

1. This seems generally the fairer method. However it does need to be rationalised somewhat given the massive problem caused by the over-spend of the Mangawhai system.

4: Should Council

Any further comments?

I do not know enough to comment.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

1. I see Climate Change as one of the biggest threats to the wellbeing and survival of humanity.
2. All our plans/approvals need and integral check to ensure that they are as environmentally friendly as sustainable as possible.
3. Improvement in our recycling and rubbish management as under first response.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I will qualify this.

1. I agree that there are issues with the reception area at present.
2. I am not sure of the cost/benefit of either the demolition of the whole area or of the present KDC building or the need for a new building.
3. The ANZAC Theatre is a major community asset and for a start I would need to be assured that it is able to continue to function comfortably during any alterations/additions etc.
4. Why should the Mangawhai Library funding be a different system from that of the Dargaville Library.

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I would need to have a plan that showed very clearly and plainly that

- The current Council Building could not be sufficiently renovated/altered/gutted and re-planned to provide a very comfortable Public Library with access from 2 streets and a lift ... and
- The CAB could have comfortable/suitable and more easily accessible premises in the same building and

That any alternative to suggestions such as these above would be much more financially viable and... could be undertaken with little or no disruption to the functioning of the existing Town Hall, Cinema and Art Gallery.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

I do not agree with either of these proposals at present... see above.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Not under the proposed method of financing.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

no comment

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I cannot understand how this would benefit KDC

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I do not believe that Council should collect funds for this Board in preference to the many other boards contributing to the well-being of the residents of the district.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Yes.

As above.

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Yes.

- I have filled out many similar submissions and have not previously had to complete one without a 'spell check' and no ability to cut or copy

- I find trying to refer back to the plan constantly, as I would wish to, is not as easy as it could be, i.e. there is no [search] button.

- Kaipara is a vast region/district with a fairly sparse population; over many years i have lobbied for services to remain in this District and worked with several mayors and have been fairly successful (mainly because I have known who to contact for various reasons on or employed by KDC) so I am very disappointed to have difficulty, and to hear of the difficulties of others, in contacting relevant council employees.

- SO... I have a request; could the website please identify

(a) the person in charge of each department and

(b) those responsible for liaison for a particular local body service **AND**.

(c) list the easiest method to contact/speak with these said persons.

- I am not necessarily complaining about employees rather I see this as a reasonably simple matter of improved organisation for the benefit of residents and ratepayers.

Thank you

Submission #227

Point 227.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

I support the concept of recycling crates. However I have several comments / questions:

1. Will there be curbside pickup of recycling crates at Glinks Gully (where I live)? It is not clear from the document. But I believe there should be as this is a residential area (not rural)
2. For areas where there is not curbside recycling, the LTP says that there will be 'collection' points. The KDC however has previously removed such waste collection points (including the one we had at Glinks for blue bags). This was because they were used as dumping grounds by some people for waste that was not of the designated kind. So how will the KDC ensure that any such future collection points will not suffer from the same issues?
3. Will there be a lesser impact on rates for areas without kerbside pickup of recycling? I believe there should be
4. In one of the source documents for the LTP, it notes that there are public rubbish bins provided across the district and that there is increased clearing of these in peak times. However, at Glinks, this is not the case - despite this settlement experiencing vastly increased numbers in the peak seasons - and despite us asking for this to occur. The one public rubbish bin on Marine Drive is only cleared once a week for the whole year. Similarly, despite a request for extra pick ups of blue bags over the peak holiday season, we were told this would not be done - even though it has been done in the past. I note however, that Mangawhai has twice weekly pickups through the entire peak summer season. I would like to understand the reason for this different treatment

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

Any further comments?

I support this on condition that there is greater transparency about the current state of, and work to be done on, the infrastructure of each of the individual networks - and the timing and sequencing of this work across the district. This is because we need to be sure that what is done in each area is fair for ALL of the individual communities, including the smaller ones. Everyone has a right to clean and sufficient water supply.

I would also suggest that any new houses built on public water supply are required to have a rainwater tank (e.g. for gardening)

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Any further comments?

I am not on the networked system so have no comment here

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

I consider that we need to do more than the minimum here. In particular, I think it's timely to do more on mitigation, adaptation and sustainability planning.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I have said 'No' to this as I do not feel I have enough information to make an informed decision. For example:

1. I am not clear on the cost / benefit analysis for demolishing the existing KDC offices and moving them into the new NRC building - or even on the timing of that

2. I am not clear on the cost / benefit analysis of demolishing the 'leaky annex' (or even quite which bit the annex is - a drawing would have been helpful), fixing up the remaining two buildings and building a new civic precinct

3. I am not clear on how the ANZAC Theatre (which I consider to be a great asset for Dargaville) will be able to (if at all) continue to operate through the proposed demolition and construction activities

4. I cannot understand the rationale for treating the Mangawhai library situation differently from that of the Dargaville Library. For Managawhai, the proposal seems to be to at least half fund what's needed from rate-payers, while Dargaville is expected to find the full funding elsewhere. This is despite the issues for the two libraries sounding essentially similar to me (i.e. inability to provide an adequate level of service - at least partially due to limited space). It doesn't seem fair

5. I was in the 'leaky annex' yesterday, and there were painters working on the inside. I can't understand why this work is being done if the plan is to demolish this annex soon

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

See previous comments

Though I am not adverse to the idea of a community hub, I would need more information to support it - and the proposed funding of it

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?**Answer**

No

Any further comments?

See the reasons above. Whatever is done, I believe the processes used for both Dargaville and Mangawhai should be similar - or at least receive similar ratepayer support

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?**Answer**

Yes

Any further comments?

I think CCTV has been good for Dargaville. And I support extending it to Ruawai

However, if there is to be a targeted rate for the areas mentioned in the LTP (i.e. more than just Dargaville and Ruawai), then I think the CCTV coverage should be extended to those areas also. For example, there are some hotspots of vandalism in the West Coast Ward. If we who live in that Ward are expected to contribute to the targeted rate, then I believe that from time to time we should also have CCTV cameras placed in some of the hotspots in our Ward. I think this would be money well spent. I also think this would be fair (i.e. to receive benefits in our area of the facility we are paying for)

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?**Answer**

Yes

Any further comments?

I live at Glinks Gully, in the West Coast Ward which is why I think cameras should be placed in the Ward from time to time in specific hot spot areas for vandalism

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?**Answer**

1. We (myself and others at Glinks) have been told my KDC staff that bollards have been prioritised in the LTP for the Marine Drive Reserve to prevent vehicle access from Marine Drive to that Reserve. However I can't find any reference to this in the plan. If it is there, I wholly support it (though would ask for community consultation on the location of those bollards). If it is not, I would like it included to match what we've been told.

2. We have also been told that the KDC essentially accepts NO accountability for the turnaround / picnic area at the southern end of Marine Drive. This area is used by vast numbers of people - including KDC contractors as well as dog walkers, motorcross riders, horse riders and other beach visitors. It is also used by everyone who drives the length of Marine Drive as there is nowhere else to turn around. Many weeks ago I wrote and asked what the requirements are for turn around areas for what is essentially a one-lane road (Marine Drive), but have not received any reply. It is true that, as I have told various KDC staff over the years, the area is 'owned' by LINZ. However, the KDC (without permission or a formal agreement) created the turnaround area, fenced it, grassed it and installed a water tap, a picnic table, and signage. In more recent years, it (and its contractors) have considerably degraded the area, including by grading off the grass, pushing sand up to and across the fence, dumping sand from other areas over the top of the fence and digging a deep hole on one side of the area to get sand for sandbags during a flood event. So I ask the KDC to accept accountability for its past actions, to reach an agreement with LINZ for the use of this land, and to work with the community to do at least some basic maintenance in this area (i.e. at least repair the damage it has done in recent years). As a first step, I ask for the KDC's commitment to prevent further degradation of the area by its staff and contractors

3. I am not impressed by the submission process for this LTP. Firstly, there is no facility to print out in full what I have written here (it misses anything that is longer than the size of this box). Secondly, I have had to completely rewrite this submission. When I pushed 'Submit' for the first one I wrote, it disappeared with a note appearing saying I would hear in a few days. I was annoyed, as I wanted to print out a copy for my records. However, when I tried to find it under 'My Submissions', it simply wasn't there on the Portal. Talking with staff, they said that there is no facility to see your submission once it has been made. I expressed my disappointment in that, but I asked them to check my submission had made it through anyway. After some searching, they told me that they had no record of it. So I have tried to write this out again from memory. I don't know if this has happened to anyone else. But I believe the submission process could be more user-friendly. I do a lot of work on-line and, at the very least, it is common to be able to print out whatever you have just lodged.

4. I was hoping to see something in the LTP about parking in Memorial Park. I know the KDC commissioned a report which said that the District Plan required a minimum of 120 car parks for Memorial Park - and also suggested 4 mobility parks. I was told these car parks would be constructed over time. While a few have been (and there are 2 mobility parks), there are not 120. So the KDC is in breach of its own District Plan. I would like to know how and when this situation will be rectified. Including when lines will be painted for the carparks that do exist (at times people park in such a way that it is almost impossible to drive along the road)

5. I am not sure what the service requirements are for the Council staff. But I have found it can take weeks (sometimes months) to get a reply to either a phone call or an email. I know people are busy - but the time it takes to get simple answers can be ridiculous. Sometimes it can take weeks to even find who is the the right person to talk with. For me, this is the antithesis of transparent and competent local government

Submission #81

Point 81.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

I am not for recycle bins, Firstly I would have to find a spot to keep them, secondly I would take four weeks to fill them, at the present time I take my recycling to recycle dept and would pay no more than \$20.00. Per year. Thirdly There will be the elderly that want manage carrying the crates , adding a fee to our rates account will have low users subsidizing others that use it more often. . those that want bins let them lease them from the KDC yearly

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Until the council can address the current problems with the Dargaville Town Water Supply which have been on going for many years I don't believe Equalise rates would be a fair call for low users.

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

Any further comments?

Council is considering connecting to a water store that as yet does not have resource consent, or even started how many more summers are Dargaville town supply residents going to suffer with water shortage . Town water supply users deserve a better service than current system, which sees them put on restrictions every summer, and watch their plants and vegies suffer. I can relate to summer restrictions dating back to 2014, KDC should be advising town water supply residents when it expects the hook up to Tai Tokerau Trust water store.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

I believe the annex connection to the two buildings is a great asset to all users of the town hall amenities. I vote that the money to demolish and reinsatement shoul be put towards quality repairs;

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?**Answer**

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?**Answer**

Sell the Council office block

Any further comments?

Put money towards developing new building for library etc

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?**Answer**

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?**Answer**

No

Any further comments?

I am against rate payers having to subsidy the camera system, It is more of a beniifits the retail sector, than me I believe that the retail sectore that benifit from this should be approched about a yearly levy.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?**Answer**

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?**Answer**

It would be nice to see the KDC inspecting footpath,s arround Dargaville, as a recent amputee and using them more often I have noticed how rough some are,

Submission #229

Point 229.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

I would support equalising rates across the connected network for town supply drinking water as long as there are no fees - annual service fees, rates charges etc for houses on tank supply. We live in Mangawhai and run on our own tank supply. We don't want to be charged a general across the board drinking water supply charge when we do not use a town supply, especially with the Three Waters program in the pipeline. If equalising rates only applies to households in greater Kaipara that use a town supply, then it makes sense.

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

Any further comments?

We support this as long as the proposed costs shown in the LTP are a true reflection of what will happen in the coming years, and not an exaggeration used as a scare tactic. We are concerned there are hidden fees/costs not shown in the proposed equalising costings, that will inevitably force our already high annual rates fees up. If this is not the case, and the costings are accurate, then we support equalising rates for wastewater.

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

We Support this as long as the rate increase is one off to complete the work, and not ongoing

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

If done with funding other than rates

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

We Support this as long as the rate increase is one off to complete the work, and not ongoing

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Perhaps in the 5-10 side of things but not in the next 1-5 years. Too many other important projects that need funding .

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Any further comments?

Unsure , I didn't really understand this section

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Any further comments?

Not sure

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I'd just like to say that as a rate payer in Mangawhai, we are concerned by the prospect of an annual 5% rate rise, especially when our income is not increasing at that rate. You mention a cap on annual rate rises as an average 3.something percent, but ours is always more than that. It's not fair to use an "average" percentage when that doesn't apply to the majority, only some. In any case, our wages aren't going up, so the thought of constant rate rises is very stressful.

Submission #158

Point 158.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #161

Point 161.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

?

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

None

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #146

Point 146.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

I agree with recycling but i am on my own so only have enough to fill a bag every 2-3 weeks. I might ave 1 or 2 glass bottles in tat amount. I would spend about \$40 o less a year on bags not \$146/year. Why not have removable tags for the crates that are brought at supermarkets like the bags. No tag no collection. Recycling is a great idea but don't kick the single home occupiers in the stomach and expect us to subsidise families.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Also, if Mangawhai need a library I hope they pay for it ad not the rest of the Kaipara ratepayers like last time.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Submission #71

Point 71.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #233

Point 233.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Please introduce crates.

Bags are messy, and people who don't want to use them just dump everything which requires man power and energy to sort.

Having just moved into Mangawhai we were shocked to find there was limited recycling options.

Step up please this is a no brainer

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

If that.

Industry should pay

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #143

Point 143.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #119

Point 119.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

?We request the Private Road Sealing Policy be reduced from 75% to 67%. We believe the 75% is too high and the owners will never get their roads sealed.

Submission #148

Point 148.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

As a rural ratepayer option 2 was our preferred option as we prefer to take out own waste to the transfer station, user pays.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

It seems much fairer for each network to pay their own

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

Dargaville town needs more water for town and industry to grow

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Until we have more facts and figures go with baseline figure (amount)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Looking to the future build something new and make sure it's watertight

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

The building of a library and community hub at no cost to ratepayers has to be a good idea

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

The Mangawhai library should be built with a trust and from funding agency or grant from a funding agency.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

If NRC is the funding body why should we pay a rate twice 1 to KDC and 1 to NRC

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

No because in our rural area we have to pay for our own CCTV and should not have to pay twice

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #163

Point 163.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

There needs to be more encouragements to recycle and incentives for people who do

As resources are dwindling and pollution is increasing we need to re use and recycle as much as possible and I would like the clean up of our resouces like the Piroa Falls to continue this use to be a great spot in summer and now it is too polluted to swim in we need to preserve what we have

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Drinking water and being clean and living in a clean place is a necessity of life and should be free for homes and businesses should be charged for all water used at a higher rate than homes, there needs to be some sort of grading system like if you are a farmer and need water to grow crops you should get the water at a dearer rate than a home but a cheaper rate than a business that washes cars or windows or houses, but wineries and breweries and gambling houses etc are leisure activities so should be charged at a much higher rate than homes

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

waste water should also be at a higher rate for businesses than homes

4: Should Council**Answer**

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response**Answer**

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?**Answer**

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?**Answer**

No

Any further comments?

why can't they stay where they are? Hasn't council spent enough money on moving these things around in the past 15 years

and how well used would these resources be with google and so many things being done on line due to covid

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?**Answer**

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

It would be a great are for a park

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?**Answer**

No

Any further comments?

would it be used?

If Mangawhai really wanted a library they would have built one by now they have gallery spaces, and infor centre a huge golf course and a museum. This is an effluent area if they really wanted a library they would have one by now.

With Covid who knows what the future will bring and how much librarys will be used when we can now google, and do research with our phones and download and read books from our phones also

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #105

Point 105.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

I strongly support the idea of introducing crates and any other measures that would encourage an increase in the amount of recycling in the District (i.e. the fact that it will remove the small cost associated with taking recycling to the transfer station).

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

Any further comments?

I believe equalising rates is the only sensible option, in order to protect the financial impact on smaller and shrinking populations. Introducing this option will allow all the networks to benefit, being able to draw from a larger "pool" of finances for any maintenance or development.

I also support this idea as I understand it will decrease the number of targeted rates which apply in the District, and I believe this makes the breakdown of the rates for properties easier to understand for future home/land owners.

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

Any further comments?

I believe equalising rates is the only sensible option, in order to protect the financial impact on smaller and shrinking populations (i.e. Te Kopuru). Introducing this option will allow all the networks to benefit, being able to draw from a larger "pool" of finances for any maintenance or development.

I also support this idea as I understand it will decrease the number of targeted rates which apply in the District, and I believe this makes the breakdown of the rates for properties easier to understand for future home/land owners.

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

We can't claim to be a district that is looking to minimise the impact of climate change without investing in infrastructure such as this. Anything that will allow the impacts of our almost annual droughts should be heavily invested in, I believe.

As mentioned in the consultation document, I believe that connecting to this scheme is not only of benefit in relation to access to water for the residents of the area, but in also ensuring that commercial enterprises continue to be viable. These enterprises contribute greatly to the economic stability of the town by offering employment opportunities, and the importance of keeping them 'on-side' should not be overlooked.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response**Answer**

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?**Answer**

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?**Answer**

Yes

Any further comments?

The preferred Council option is not very clear on where it considers this new library & community hub building will be placed. "Adjacent" means next to, or adjoining, so where does the Council envisage this will be? The park adjacent to the Hall? Built into the Hall? It would be good to have a stronger indication of any proposed sites.

While I strongly support the idea of the development of a new Dargaville library and a community hub, it seems like this option as provided in the consultation document is very much one where it is being passed over to the community to push along. While I understand this is being explained as being so that the Trust can gain access to external funding, there is no mention of what sort of funding this is, whether this project has been assessed as actually meeting any requirements to access the funding, or what happens if this funding is not available or sufficient. How much is the Council intending to remain involved, given that the provision of library services has been, and should remain, a Council function?

There is also no mention as to what should happen to the existing Library, should a new one be built? Does Council intend to keep that building? Sell it? Turn it into another Council facility of some type?

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

I believe that it should be demolished, and at least temporarily should be considered as a suitable space for a community garden, particularly given its proximity to local schools.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Kaipara has historically been under-represented in regional forums, and I believe that should be addressed. We should be an active participant in Northland Inc., in order to steer the development of the region as a whole, and also to ensure we have access to any opportunities provided by Northland Inc.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

The consultation document is a beautiful piece of work. It looks professional, is clear and concise, presents the information in an easy-to-understand way that isn't buried in a million tables of figures, and overall made the process of reading it in order to be able to submit on it a breeze.

Submission #151

Point 151.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

Being a rural ratepayer the status quo option 2 is our preferred option as this is how we manage our tidy operation at present. We prefer to take out waste to the transfer station when we travel to town and pay for the service we use as at present option one is an expensive service for rural users.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

I think it is much fairer for each network to be ring fenced.

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

Kaipara needs more water storage to attract industry and for population expansion.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Until we have more facts and figures go with the minimum baseline amount. We are one of lowest emitters in the world.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

We need to look to the future. There is no use spending big dollars and repairing a leaky building and not have it fit for purpose and establishment of a trust to gain funding at not cost to ratepayers is good business.

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Why could this build not be bought under a trust and gain funding to complete at no cost to ratepayers or Mangawhai ratepayers should pay for this acquisition if outside funding is not available.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I do think we need to look at selling our part of Northland i.e Kaipara to the tourist industry a large amount of tours advertised do not mention our town of Dargaville, the museum, the Lakes the lovely beaches etc. They seem to bypass this area. But we will need better roads to do this will contributing to Northland In make this difference.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I am against this charge to rural ratepayers as we have to protect our patch at our cost. we will not have CCTV in our area under this charge an i feel the real benefit for CCTV scheme is for the people of the towns and also business in town.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?**Answer**

Yes

Submission #66

Point 66.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #50

Point 50.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

?I would like to comment on recycling. I really believe putting recyclables into a plastic bag is a dreadful idea. Wheelie bins would be my preferred option as crates would be difficult for the elderly residents to handle. Recycling should be free, no charge to ratepayers or users. This reduces litter strewn over the area and is the way of the future. I cannot understand why we should separate recyclables either. This should be done at the waste management tip/collection facility.

Submission #77

Point 77.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

Can't find survey anywhere but I would like my voice heard. Re recycling. I'm in favour of bins but for someone living on their own a weekly pick up is costly and I would have very little in my bin.. Could there be an option for 2 weekly or 3 weekly with bins being coloured coded. Many people live on their own and I believe this needs to be considered. Currently I take my recyclables to Hakaru dump about once every 6 weeks. Cost is \$3.80 so your proposed amount is just too expensive. Plus I have to drive to gate where rubbish is picked up so this is far from ideal for an elderly person. Thanks for your consideration.

Submission #67

Point 67.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I wish to comment on the shocking state of the roading network within the Kaipara District Council, and the Council's refusal to do any sealing. In order to overcome this, the Private Road Seal Extension Policy was written in 2018. However, the requirement for a 75% threshold in order to trigger a targeted rate has proved to be insurmountable on two attempts, plus an initial attempt through the Commissioners. There is no point in having a policy that does not work, and probably never will....it is simply disingenuous. My submission is that the 75% threshold should be lowered to 67%, to make the policy more workable.

Thank you,

Anne Russell.

021996525.

Submission #193

Point 193.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #127

Point 127.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Roading and roading costs.

Submission #54

Point 54.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Crates would be ideal, I'm all for it. But it does not work for us. We live just over 12km from where we have to drop off rubbish and recycling. That means we would have to drop off the rubbish and then remember to go and pick the crates up, if it hasn't already been stolen.

For the price of the crate the collection point should be closer. Even if it was at the end of Lindquist Road (just over 2km for me to drop off) and less of a chance of having the bins stolen.

Nga mihi

Katie Shaw

Submission #63

Point 63.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Make sure they are the big wheelie bins, or make sure that the crates can hold the levels of recycling that is anticipated by Council.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Ringfence seems more equitable (user pays) rather than have the same situation occur where everyone else in the District is paying for Mangawhai again. Also make sure that the district plan allows for people to install water tanks easily if they want without facing any penalties should they not want or no longer want to be on the mains

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Again its more equitable if users pay. Make sure the district plan allows for alternative wastewater treatments to be placed on properties like vermiculture wastewater treatment systems.

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

Any further comments?

This scheme does not guarantee benefits for the District. It seems that they can collect our water and do what they want with it. There is no guarantee that it will be available to the District even if the Council does invest on our behalf.

It would be different if we had some sort of certainty that our Districts needs for the water were prioritised above all else... this may change my mind about the scheme.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Auckland Council has just committed \$150 million dollars to thier Climate Change budget. Kaipara has 3 Coastlines (if you count our half of the Kaipara Harbor) with sea level rise, we need to take the risk seriously, and hire a person who can create the plan as well as educate all of us to better understand the ramifications that increased severe weather events, drought, sea level rise and acidification of fresh water supplies will have on us in the future. Council must lead us all and come up with solutions that Communities can start working on now to build our resilience in the future.

Farmers that have cleared all of the shade and shelter (trees) from paddocks need to think about the welfare of thier animals in the summer and winter.

Market gardens are going to have to deal with drought, and the dangerous working conditions (heat) for workers and crops. Kaipara Kai was a good initiative as it provided alternative options for them.

People building houses close to the sea, or on low lying land should Council be encouraging this activity within the District?

Apart from the climate change webpage on your website, how is Council leading the people to make sure that we are ready?

I would definately not support selling our water like other Councils.

Another thing, what is happening with the lakes? When will Council put its foot down and stop taking in campers when the lakes drop? Everyone knows that it relays on rainwater to fill it? And you can see the slick across the top of the water from sunscreen and other contaminates. What is the Taharoa governance board thinking? First they stop the speed boats because of environmental affects, then they stop the trout for environmental affects, yet they are not concerned about the lake levels or the pollution that can be seen with the naked eye both ontop of the water as well as under it. The level of campers is unsustainable and Council needs to tell the Taharoa governance board about the environmental damage that too many campers is having. This year has been ridiculous, and i reckon that it is only going to get worse. Maybe put a limit on the amount of campers allowed per year. Whats more important to the Taharoa Board - the short timespan of making money (because the lakes becomes unuseable) or the sustainable management so that it can be used for generations to come.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Use the buildings that you are fixing up to house them.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

Make it a green space, and put a pedestrian crossing so that it can connect to the RSA playground

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I feel that we will not get bang for our buck.

I think that Council should consider other options. Our district is unique, and judging from our environmental scan, our economy shone as we came through COVID. This was without the assistance from the likes of Northland Inc.

Find solutions within our District, for our District. We could spend that money elsewhere, or on a consultancy firm whose job it is to understand and work in the best interests of our District and our district alone.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I have heard that some businesses have invested in thier own surveillance gear.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

The proposed long term plan has heaps in it for Mangawhai, nothing for the rural areas of the District, if there is anything planned for them, its rates increases. There are still places like Kaihu who are on raw water supplies, Waikara whose roads have boulders protruding out so high that they hit the sumps on average family vehicles if you dont swerve to miss them. Pouto still have huge potholes that can swallow small children. None of which is news to the Council.

The roads in Kaipara are the worst roads in Northland, it is visably noticeable when crossing into the FNDC, WDC or Auckland side of the boundary line. Why has Council not sued the roading contractors that it has hired? the roads are clearly not fit for purpose and they are just wasting our rates money with thier 'tar and seal sections' roading strategy.

I do know that Council is not responsible for the State Highways, but why is the Kaipara always the last on the list to have its SH fixed? Is Council happy to always be last in the eyes of NZTA or whoever it is? The section of road at the top of Paparoa (how has that not killed anyone yet?) That section where the cones have been for ages heading into Ruawai from Auckland (they might as well just put islands on either side and in the middle then add a speed bump just for shits and giggles), the section of road between the Dargaville experimental straights and all the way to Rotu is a roller coaster ride! Council should provide neck braces either side of that part or NZTA need to lower the speed along there to 50kms to save all the wear and tear on vehicles that have to travel it regularly.

Maybe KDC needs to take control of its roading and stop paying for a service that we as rate payers are not recieving. Its shit workmanship and poor accountability for the amount of rates money being spent on it. Coucnil can and should do better.

How about Council go back to the drawing board and put forward a longterm plan that benefits the WHOLE district rather than just Mangawhai? If they dont like it then tell them to move. Remind them that it was the rest of us that paid the legal fees when they didnt want to pay thier rates!

Submission #204

Staff note: submission is attachment



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Kaipara District Council
Private Bag 1001
Dargaville 0340

1 April 2021

**RE: SUBMISSION ON THE KAIPARA DISTRICT COUNCIL LONG TERM PLAN 2021
CONSULTATION DOCUMENT**

Silver Fern Farms appreciates this opportunity to provide feedback on the Long Term Plan 2021 consultation document.

Silver Fern Farms Limited is the major meat processing company in New Zealand, with the most northern operation located in Dargaville. The Dargaville site relies on several services provided by the District Council to enable efficient operation. The future reliability and security of these services are critical to the plant's operation.

The Long Term Plan Key Decision most relevant to the Dargaville operation is Key Decision 3 – Securing Water Supplies. Water for Silver Fern Farms operations is sourced from the Dargaville water supply scheme, Silver Fern Farms accounts for approximately 30% of the volume. A reliable source of quality water is essential for the running of the plant (enabling the processing of stock from our farmer supplier / shareholders in the area) and for the wellbeing of the wider community.

Processing is seasonal and throughput can be variable. In summer and times of drought the plant can experience increased throughput as more stock is sent for processing. This requires additional water at already high demand times of the year.

Currently there are no practicable supply alternatives. As such, Silver Fern Farms supports the Council's proposal to investigate supplementary water sources for during the summer drought months. Be that from the proposed Tai Tokerau Trust water storage scheme or through the investigation of any other practicable alternatives.

For further information or discussion, do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours Sincerely,

Alison Johnstone
Group Environmental Manager



100% MADE OF NEW ZEALAND

Submission #36

Point 36.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #68

Point 68.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Plan to protect Council assets. Don't ask ratepayers to pay for protection of private assets, or to pay compensation for private losses.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #3

Point 3.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

Any further comments?

the reason why I think we need to stay with the yellow bags is that i have seen a lot of untidy litter left on the road in different district by recycle bins. they are open to the weather and wind also to animals roaming around. on my travels i see a lot of districts having closed recycling bins marked glass paper tins etc and in different colours stationed at super markets schools and other points that get a good flow of people coming through.

have you considered this option?

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

not really applicable for me as I am on tank water if there was an option to choose NOT APPLICABLE I would of chosen that one.

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

once again no option in the choices for not applicable

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

let rate payers know the different costs between the options. yes they are there in total but break it down for every ratepayer.

I am definitely behind looking after our environment for the future generations

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

again not enough options in the choice yes or no. please try better next time

it saddens me though that this building only reached 30 yrs. there are lots of buildings that are still standing after 50 to a 100 yrs.

building code?

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I have to repeat myself again about the choices I don't live close enough to this library to make an informed decision

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

Any further comments?

I heard on yesterday's meeting that it is the newly build part that is severely leaking. once again what kind of workman ship was delivered here?

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

I don't live on that side of the KDC district so don't really have a need here to say yes.

no option for not applicable.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

Any further comments?

not applicable to me

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

marketing is part of a wholesome business.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

that is up to the people of dargaville and ruawai to decide so once again I would of loved to have the option not applicable available.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I think I have done my fair share on the comments above.

would like to close with a big thank you to all that are involved in this process a great job and there is always room for improvement.

Submission #53

Point 53.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Bins are definitely a must but free with a one off cost. It cost too much to recycle. It cost \$2 to do a trip to the rubbish dump. And you can take as much as you want so realistically you ain't saving anything if you live in Dargaville. It cost us 4 dollars every month to recycle. But bins are more efficient than bags.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Blue bags are ridiculously priced to high. They are to small and break really easy. Bins are recommend. Pay a one off charge for the bin and then buy tags for the bin to be collected each week. This style is what Auckland does and is really cheap.

Submission #57

Point 57.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

Ensure you do know the long term costs, and that they are locked in. Auckland Council had to pay massive sums when they needed it most to take Waikato River water last summer.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Remain practical. Every drought and/or weather event is attributed to climate change now. But they have been happening for years.....remember Cyclone Bola in 1988?

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

This has been a great initiative, and should continue to be added to. Add cameras at each entry/exit to town as well, not just the CBD.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Council growth plans need to include a proactive plan to make land available for housing and commercial. I am a business owner with 25 staff and two key challenges;

1. We need to employ higher paid executive staff in Dargaville. It is almost impossible because of the housing situation - three candidates for a role who would have otherwise taken employment with us pulled out after trying to find houses to buy or rent in Dargaville.

2. Business growth means we need more room in our current commercial property. There is no land available readily for a new build in Dargaville, and we are now looking at the option of adding a satellite operation outside of Kaipara for this reason. This will cost current local staff some jobs, and will create others in another region.

Tourism is great for bringing income in, but a vibrant, resilient local economy requires proactive council investment that makes further private investment easier and more attractive.

Submission #135

Point 135.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Long -Term Plan (LTP) for the Wastewater Extension on Spring Street, Empire Street, Anzac Street and Pouto Road.

To Whom it may concern.

Our submission is to go with option 1:

Project to be entirely funded through general rates by way of including this project within the LTP, which would mean the overall cost of the project would be absorbed by the gengeral ratepayer.

Yours Sincerely

Basil Smith and Vanessa Bell

Submission #15

Point 15.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Works well in other councils

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Definitely ring fence !

Why should the rest of hard working lowly paid Kaipara ratepayers pay for the wealthy retired Aucklanders who are moving into Mangawhai ?

Especially as the hard working lowly paid Kaipara ratepayers have had to already bail wealthy Mangawhai residents out of their existing waste water scheme !

All costs of any upgr&de of Mangawhai MUST be paid solely by the Mangawhai residents and those who wish to develop Mangawhai

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

I very much believe & support option two - i.e. every wastewater system should be ring fenced & thus paid for by the users - rather than paid for by all of Kaipara ratepayers.

My reasoning is as follows :

a). we currently have a variety of wastewater systems across the district most of which have already been paid for by the particular systems current/past users only.

By equalising you are effectively giving new systems a free ride, when people who put in place the old systems have had to pay for their system by themselves only.

This is not at all fair or equitable as it heavily favours new developments (e.g. Mangawhai) while penalising existing folk's systems.

b). all of Kaipara ratepayers have already had to pay very heavily for Mangawhai's wastewater system, especially the peoples of Hobson & the West Coast having the lowest percentage of sealed roads in New Zealand have had to forgo any roading improvements to pay for Mangawhai's wastewater folly !

While Mangawhai owes a large debt to the rest of Kaipara ratepayers (which I suspect will never be prepaid) the retired wealthy of Mangawhai have behaved very badly (like spoilt children) in refusing to pay their correct rates covering what was due, thereby absorbing in legal fees alot of Kaipara ratepayers moneys i.e. moneys that could of well been spent on roading.

No way at all will I ever support having to spend another cent of Kaipara ratepayers money on Mangawhai. In fact I believe, most strongly, that a bylaw should be enacted whereby three building permits should have to be granted in Dargaville before one is ever granted in Mangawhai.

c). equalising heavily encourages & exacerbates the disenfranchising of Hobson, Dargaville & the West Coast by Otamatea, Mangawhai & the east coast.

Already from the last Kaipara District news report, the latest three ongoing government funded projects in Kaipara (Kaiwaka footbridges, Pahi wharf & Wood Street Mangawhai) are all situated in Otamatea whereas Hobson (Dargaville & the West Coast) is getting nothing !

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

Yes as it benefits all of the Hobson County.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

No as **tar sealing of metal roads in the old Hobson County is of far greater importance to us than climate change**

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Yes **providing that strong legal action is taken against all people involved with the 1990 extensions** (town hall & then "improvements" to the council offices) i.e.

- the builders - as they have built shoddily ensuring that the place leaks (thus causing the current damage).
- the manufacturers of the supplies used that caused the leaks (sale of shoddy products that were not fit for purpose).
- the relevant individual people who signed off on then extension works as being sound - when they were obviously not sound at all (e.g. engineer, building inspector, architect, council chief executive from that time).
- the council that approved this work - on the basis that as Kaipara inspectors can't "mark their own homework" then the Whangarei Council or other Council inspectors that would of been called in to review & sign off on the then Kaipara Council building extensions in the 1990s didn't do their job properly & passed work that was deeply flawed.

It is amazing that buildings constructed one hundred years ago are sound and can be revamped, whereas building work of less than twenty five years ago needs to be demolished because it is so bad & rotten. I do not see why yet again Kaipara ratepayers have to pay for shoddy unprofessional not up to standard work whereas all who have profited from this get away scott free !

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Strong legal action needs to be taken against all involved with the building & approval of the 1990s extensions to the town hall & council buildings

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

Any further comments?

Any funds to come back from this 1990s debacle will be much gratefully accepted by Kaipara ratepayers.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

- Mangawhai gets too much funds & attention. When you look how Hobson & the rest of Otamatea Counties have bailed out Mangawhai in the past - it has had enough money spent on it already !

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

Shouldn't be built

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Kaipara Council's main concern should be the **tar sealing of metal roads in the Hobson County** & not get involved in projects that takes focus away from this being the fundamental core issue.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Graffiti is not art - its visual pollution. Thus it's important to catch vandals therefore I fully support the extension of Dargaville CCTV

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

But I support it for the positive visual effects on Dargaville - the capital of the Kaipara.

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Yes I strongly disagree with this Long term Plan as it is now, as I think that it :

a). favours far too much Mangawhai & the Otamatea County & discriminates heavily against Dargaville & Hobson County. In my opinion the Council should heavily limit the growth of Mangawhai by only approving one building permit in Mangawhai for every three building permits approved in Dargaville.

If you look at today's newsletter from the Council all three ongoing projects (Wood Street, Kaiwaka footpaths, Pahi Wharf) are in the Otamatea County whereas there is absolutely nothing being done by the Council in Dargaville or Hobson County !

b). has it focus far too much removed from its one central core issue (that everyone wants) which is the ongoing extension of tar sealing of metal roads in the Hobson County.

While the Council refuses to break down the percentage of roads tar sealed via Hobson or Otamatea Counties - as a whole Kaipara has 73% of roads unsealed. At a guess when you take Mangawhai & east Otamatea having nearly all of their roads sealed then the percentage of unsealed roads in Hobson must be up near the 90% mark (the more west you get the more the roads are not sealed).

Submission #49

Point 49.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

I would like to submit on recycling bin policy. The minimum I would like to see is a bin but let's be realistic on the price! We all as a nation are trying to reduce waste but at this time we have to pay a huge amount for "plastic" bags to recycle glass etc. Why can't Kaipara match other councils around NZ and supply wheels bins. Yes I guess you will charge but come on! Aren't we supposed to be environmentally conscious.

Submission #128

Point 128.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I would like cameras at the pool side of selwyn Park for safety.

Submission #13

Point 13.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

I lived in Nelson we had a glass bin and a cardboard and plastic bin. They were collected on separate weeks plastic one week glass the next. It was easy. Yes if it's the only way charge extra in the rates but not a crazy amount.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Any further comments?

7

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Yes 100% the library needs to be bigger. It needs to have a room that can be used for multiple things. Authors to come, book club, holiday activities, under 5's reading/music groups. There is so much potential for a bigger space. An area for kids to study or read comfortably. A bigger variety of books for everyone. The kids area at the dargaville library is so small only a handful of people can be in there. The couch at the front is cramped and the chairs and table space is hard to move around and look at books when people are there. It's hard for 2 people to pass up the aisles or for 2 people to look if one wants to look at the ones on the lower shelves and someone wants to pass. Not to mention it's hard with a pushchair. I would be happy to volunteer my time if the library was in a bigger area and run an under 5's group. I'm a big book lover and would love for my kids to be able to spend more time at the library. With the community center I'm all for anything that is new and gives kids; youth and adults something to do. Maybe even having a kid friendly Cafe in this space as well.

Look forward to watching this space.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Any further comments?

1. If it can be done in mangawhai it can be done in dargaville

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Yes at the moment it has partially been done and they don't quite do their job.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I would love to see something done with the playgrounds. None have a full fence if u have 2 or more little children its quite easy for one to run off on the road. Also having shade. The RSA playground Needs some love. There is a huge grass area going to waste. It has no shade And the RSA van drives on the footpath which isn't safe for kids. The brick wall looks cool but kids up to no good can hide there and u don't on they are there. The playground at Maungaturoto is amazing full fence but one u can see through and lots to do.

I grew up in Dargaville and moved away for 17years. I have been back for 2.5years Dargaville hasn't really changed much. Dargaville people hate change. They also feel hard done by. They see Mangawhai getting everything and feel Dargaville gets nothing. Yet when new things try to be put in they don't want to pay or believe money should be spent elsewhere. The council will never make everyone happy.

Give Dargaville something that doesn't cost us anything to show that Dargaville is important and people may not fight Change so much.

People don't understand how the council works. I was one until my husband started working there. People moan on Facebook without actually knowing the facts. Maybe the council needs to explain how things work. How complaints get dealt with why these may take time. Why it takes so long to get roads fixed ect.

Anyway thanks for all the changes so far. The mountain bike track, pump track, footpath and track by museum and new signage great work!

Submission #212

Point 212.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note: submission is attached



Kaipara District Council

Long Term Plan submission

1 April 2021

sportnz.org.nz

New Zealand Government

Executive summary

Wellbeing is more important than ever with the COVID-19 pandemic and the highly uncertain economic outlook both having an impact all aspects of our lives. We know if we can raise the physical activity levels of New Zealanders it will lead to better health and social outcomes.

Kaipara, like many Districts of New Zealand, faces challenges in relation to the provision of play, active recreation, and sport opportunities. The population of Kaipara District has continued to strongly over the past five years and now over 25,000 is expected to continue to grow and rapidly age over the period of the Long-Term Plan. While growth is a positive situation to have, it is one that requires the need to respond effectively by providing community facilities that promote participation in physical activity to improve health and well-being.

The recently completed **Kōkiri ai te Waka Hourua**, (Te Tai Tokerau moving forward in partnership – a strategy for play, active recreation, and sport 2021-2030) provides a high-level view of the overall regions needs in the short, medium, and long-term. Sport NZ thanks the Council for its involvement and support of the strategy to date.

A key part of this strategy has been the development of a specific **Spaces and Places Plan for Kaipara** which Council is to consider and provide its feedback in April. Sport NZ and its partner Sport Northland encourages Council to adopt and give its full support for the Plans recommendations, some of which may require capital contributions over time and importantly, on-going commitment to resource and guide implementation.

Play is a vital component of our strategy at Sport NZ with research showing that play has many benefits for children, families, and the wider community. Through our partner Sport Northland, we would like to work with Council to create more playful spaces, so encourage Council to work with Sport Northland to pilot ideas based on community willingness around play and to leverage off the work and recommendations identified in Kōkiri Ai Te Waka Hourua and specifically in the Districts Plan.

About Sport New Zealand

Sport New Zealand (Sport NZ) is the crown agency responsible for contributing to the wellbeing of everybody in Aotearoa New Zealand by leading an enriching and inspiring play, active recreation, and sport system. Sport NZ's vision is simple – to get **Every Body Active in Aotearoa New Zealand**.

Our role as kaitiaki of the system focusses on lifting the physical activity levels of all those living within Aotearoa and having the greatest possible impact on wellbeing. We achieve our outcomes by aligning our investment through partnerships, funds and programmes to our strategic priorities set out in our four-year strategic plan.

The importance of councils to our approach

Kaipara, together with, the Far North and Whangarei Councils are the major providers and investors of sport and recreation facilities in Northland and are critical to the work of Sport NZ in the Te Tai Tokerau region.

We greatly appreciate this support and investment – without it much of what happens in our sector would not be possible. Council investment has provided positive outcomes for a wide range of sports codes and community members from diverse cultures, ages, and abilities.

We also acknowledge the commitment of council staff in supporting the sector.

Council is also an important partner for Sport Northland, who Sport NZ invests in significantly and who we consider the regional champions of our strategic vision.

Play, active recreation and sport make an enormous contribution to the health and wellbeing of all those in your District. Physical activity, its wide-ranging benefits and its importance to our communities are fundamental to meeting the outcomes identified in the Regional Strategy and District Spaces and Places Plan.

We also acknowledge the challenges Council faces with balancing the various competing demands such as growth, housing, roading climate change and water quality within a context of falling revenue. The impact of Covid-19 will be with us for some time to come, so too the decisions made in your 10-year Budget.

The impact of COVID-19 on the play, active recreation, and sport sector

COVID-19 has placed significant pressure on Aotearoa New Zealand's play, active recreation, and sport system.

- Through our insights, we know the COVID-19 lockdowns has exacerbated inequalities, putting some population groups at even more risk regarding their physical and mental wellbeing.
- Analysis of media commentary also identified concerns about returning to previous activities in shared public spaces due to safety.
- Sector organisations which play a key role in allowing New Zealanders to be active were also impacted by COVID-19. These impacts include lost revenue, cash flow difficulties, reduced capacity and change of membership.

All these things have hit the sector hard and Sport NZ is working with regional sports trusts, councils, and other local stakeholders to find solutions to help address these.

Target audiences and activity areas

Sport NZ remains committed to making progress towards our primary goal of ensuring more tamariki and rangatahi (aged 5-18) have access to quality physical activity options. We aspire to reduce the drop off in activity levels of rangatahi from ages 12 to 18 and increase the levels of activity for those tamariki and rangatahi who are less active.

The Northland Region has a high representation of communities we know are most at risk of missing out, including:

- Māori and Pacific communities
- Low income communities where participation is declining
- Growth of new ethnic communities where physical activity preferences differ

Our feedback on your Long-term Plan

The Kaipara District Council been a partner and important contributor in the development of Kōkiri ai te Waka Hourua, your regional strategy for play, active recreation, and sport. This has included the development of a Kaipara Spaces and Places Plan which will provide a blueprint for the future of recreation and sport facilities and amenities in the district going forward.

The ability to continue to connect to a dedicated resource to work with Sport Northland, have representation of Council on the Northland Sports Coalition and the Strategy Project Steering Group is vital and we encourage Council to fund this ability for the duration of the Long-Term Plan.

Sport NZ acknowledges and thanks Council its continued support for Sport Northlands work in the District through an annual Council grant. This ensures a focus on community-led development in

targeted communities in the Kaipara District providing Community Connectors which has a positive impact on building local sport systems, places, and facilities.

We are also submitting that, through our partner Sport Northland, we would like to work with Council to create more playful spaces beyond just playground development. Together with Council we would welcome the chance to pilot ideas based on community willingness around play, leveraging off the work and recommendations identified in the Kōkiri Ai Te Waka Hourua Strategy.

Sport New Zealand, Sport Northland and the Kaipara District Council share a common interest to ensure the wellbeing of all in your community using physical activity as a core building block. We know if we can raise the physical activity levels of New Zealanders it will lead to better health and social outcomes. Working together towards a collective goal will allow us the greatest possible impact on wellbeing for all New Zealanders.

We urge greater investment in the play, active recreation, and sport sector under this Long-term Plan. Without this commitment from Council our current and future community play, recreation and sport spaces will be compromised. This means our growing, increasingly diverse population will not have access to suitable infrastructure and spaces to participate in physical activity.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sport NZ contacts

Should the Council seek information or clarification further to this submission, please contact:

BRENT SHELDRAKE

JAMIE DELICH

Regional Partnership Manager – Northern

Spaces and Places Consultant

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E: brent.sheldrake@sportnz.org.nz

E: jamie.delich@sportnz.org.nz

Submission #108

Point 108.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

In response to the draft 2021-31 LTP consultation document, we wish to comment on the following:

Future financial support for the key recommendations in the recently completed Kaipara Spaces and Places Plan

Council has been a key stakeholder in the development of Kokiri ai Te Waka Hourua (a strategy for play, active recreation and sport in Tai Tokerau) over the last 12 months. A key part of this strategy has been the development of a specific Spaces and Places Plan for the Kaipara district, which details the state of sport and recreation facilities across the district, what the challenges are and some recommendations for the future.

We encourage and advocate for future Council support for these recommendations, some of which may require capital contributions and some which may just require staff resource.

Play

We are submitting that we would like to work with Council (different departments within Council like roading, landscaping, libraries etc) to create more playful spaces (so beyond playground development). We would love to be able to pilot ideas, based on community willingness, around play streets, play on your way, utilising parks and reserves in different ways (e.g. loose parts play, sensory play etc) and to leverage off the work and recommendations identified in Kokiri Ai Te Waka Hourua (Te Tai Tokerau moving forward in partnership – a strategy for play, active recreation and sport 2021-2030).

KDC/Sport Northland Partnership

Sport Northland would also like to take this opportunity to thank Council for the part that it plays in the strong partnership that now exists between our two organisations, as evidenced by the following projects for the benefit of Kaipara residents:

- Sport Northland has recently supported both Sportsville Dargaville and Mangawahi Activity Zone (as the two prioritised Kaipara facility development projects in the 2014 Northland Sports Facilities Plan) to successfully complete their developments
- In particular, a lot of Sport Northland resource over the last 6 years has gone into supporting the Kauri Coast Recreational Society to complete the Sportsville Dargaville facility
- Sport Northland provides two mass participation events in the Kaipara (3 Lakes Trail Run and the Kai Iwi Lakes Triathlon), bringing thousands of dollars into the local economy

- KDC has been a partner in the development of Kokiri ai te Waka Hourua, our regional strategy for play, active recreation and sport. This has included the development of a Kaipara Spaces and Places Plan which will provide a blue-print for the future of recreation and sport facilities and amenities in the district going forward
- Sport Northland spends over \$300,000 annually on its core business of a professional programme of play, active recreation and sport for the Kaipara communities, including 3 FTE staff members dedicated to work in the District providing services in primary schools (1 FTE Energizer and 1 Advisor) and in targeted communities (1 Community Connector)
- In addition, a further 0.8 FTE resource provides other play, active recreation and sport services in Kaipara, including the events described above, our Green Prescription, Active Workplaces, Secondary School support, Strength and Balance, WaterSafe for Life programmes and Tu Manawa funding (including a rural travel fund contribution to Council)
- Council supports this core business through an annual grant, which Sport Northland aligns with our focus on community-led development in targeted communities in Kaipara through the Community Connector position – this approach is already having a positive impact on building local sport systems, places and facilities. We have been working with communities on projects important to them that were identified in our mapping phase of local systems in communities in the Kaipara District (see Sport Northland's 6 month report recently submitted to Council for more detailed information)
- Targeted communities where this local community-led development approach is being applied are Dargaville, Te Kopuru and Paparoa/Maungaturoto

Summary

Sport and recreation as an industry is recognised as a very big contributor to the nation's economy.

The sport and recreation sector is the seventh biggest in Northland, employing over 1770 people and contributing more than \$172m (or 3.7%) to the region's GDP (the national figure is 2.8%). This includes the work of over 20,000 volunteers throughout Northland.

We believe many, many positive community outcomes are attributable to the play, active recreation and sport sector, and as such we look forward to the outstanding partnership that Sport Northland has with Kaipara District Council continuing into the future.

Thank you to Council for your on-going support of play, active recreation and sport across the Kaipara district.



*Enriching lives through play,
active recreation and sport*

29 March 2021

Kaipara District Council Submissions
Private Bag 1001
DARGAVILLE 0340

Dear Madam/Sir

Draft 2021-31 LTP

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Phone 09 437 9600
www.sportnorthland.co.nz
info@sportnorth.co.nz

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We believe many, many positive community outcomes are attributable to the play, active recreation and sport sector, and as such we look forward to the outstanding partnership that Sport Northland has with Kaipara District Council continuing into the future.

Thank you to Council for your on-going support of play, active recreation and sport across the Kaipara district.

Yours sincerely



Brent Eastwood
Chief Executive

Submission #230

Point 230.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

please print recycling stickers for any bag instead of special yellow bags. we dont need more plastic bags to contain our p-plastic containers. same price for the sticker as bag.

or

biodegradeable bags.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

new, purpose built library and community center like kaitia has.

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

it is nice that the dargaville wharf has been re built.

i believe that if this is to be a river looking town and community than all wharves should be considered. the little wharf by the corner store could be rebuilt if there were more area to park and picnic it would be good.

the tikinui wharf as well should be considered for re construction as it too has historic importance to the people of the area and as it provides a place to launch boats, and for fishing for families that dont have access to boats.

every wharf that is lost is another door of opportunity that is closed forever. these wharves also provide safety net for boaties when they may need to come ashore.

Submission #24

Point 24.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Reduce if anything!

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

Anywhere

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?**Answer**

YOUR ROADING!!!!

Desperately needs help with maintenance and new seal extensions.....its an embarrassment and disgrace!

For example re Judd Road in Maungaturoto - this is known as the "community walking block" and it is both unsealed and poorly maintained and has a speed limit of 100k! It runs between two sealed roads being Whaka and Bickerstaff and is the last unsealed road in the greater town circle. The local school use it as part of their road race course meaning hundreds of children run up and down it at certain times of the year as well as many joggers and walkers on a regular basis. Does it take a fatality before you do something about this road??

And...on the main highway between Maungaturoto and Dargaville, past the Matakohē Musuem there is a terrible bit of roading that is on the verge of causing a big accident and it's been left ALL summer for travellers and campers to try and manouver around with cones put in to narrow it and uneven surfaces!!??!

Also....the beginning of the road on the way out to Whakapirou before the railway line is a complete disgrace. It has completely uneven sufaces that just about make you lose control! When is something going to be done about this?

This only mentions a very few of the roading hazards! What's it going to take for something to be done?

Submission #211

Point 211.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Sustainable Kaipara supports the transition from plastic recycling bags to reusable recycling crates and supports the cost of this service being included in rates. We know from other regions and research that when recycling is provided as a ratepayer funded service there is an increase in waste diversion from landfill. Kaipara households will have a real incentive to use the crates provided and reduce their waste in the blue bags. We talk to many people who simply don't recycle due to the ease of everything going in one bag or wheelie bin vs buying the yellow bags.

While we understand that people are concerned about the additional costs to their rates and that many rural households will end up paying more for recycling, we believe that this is a cost that the KDC must be willing to share. With the right education from KDC on why we are moving to recycling crates instead of bags I believe we can bring a majority of the community on board with this transition.

Sustainable Kaipara will be able to help spread the key messages about an overall waste reduction by transition to the recycling crates and can share both data and values based messaging to support this.

The other key aspects of this transition to rate payer funded recycling is that commercial recycling will now be able to gain traction. The current user pays system for business recycling has a poor uptake and the systems and infrastructure in place for businesses to recycle is lacking. The rate payer funded recycling will mean that businesses can set up proper recycling bins in their waste areas and can implement recycling readily.

Compost

Sustainable Kaipara would like to see KDC take an active and strong position on reducing waste to landfill. We note that the goal from the 2017 KDC Waste Management and Minimisation plan is to reduce the quantity of recoverable material entering landfill, with the initial target being to decrease the annual quantity of waste disposed of to landfill from the Kaipara district to below 200 kg per capita per year (which equates to >30% diversion).

Removing food and organic waste from rubbish bags (which is about 40.9% is Kaipara's current bagged reduce by weight) provides the greatest potential gains in terms of achieving the Kaipara District council's waste minimisation objectives (a weight based target).

Furthermore, removing organic waste from landfill also reduces Greenhouse Gas Emissions which contributes to KDC's climate change mitigation ambitions. At an individual level, removing food waste from landfill is one of the easiest actions we can take to reduce our carbon footprint.

Application of compost to soil is known to increase the soil moisture holding capacity and can reduce the need for fertilisers, herbicide or fungicide. This could result in less need for irrigation for some applications. This is relevant for climate resilience building in the Kaipara Region which has had water shortage challenges in some areas.

On average waste minimisation, prevent and re-use creates 6-8 jobs compared to one job created through sending it to landfill. Compost services can create economic opportunity across Kaipara.

Sustainable Kaipara has just released a Compost Feasibility Study (The Study) to assess the needs and solutions for composting across Kaipara District. The key recommendations to come out of this study is that localised solutions which limit transportation, employ local people, and produce high quality outputs should be prioritised. This includes the encouragement of home-based solutions first and foremost followed by community scale and commercial scale composting options for those who can't or where it's not possible.

1. The Study recommends an allowance from KDC for \$15,000 per year for community education for home based composting solutions.
2. For community composting hubs, The Study recommends an allowance of \$2,750 per community hub annually for three years, with the establishment of 10 community composting hubs.

To further test composting at a community scale, Sustainable Kaipara have commenced a community compost trial in Mangawhai, servicing 50 households and 3 businesses with potential to expand. Funding from the Waste Minimisation Fund (Ministry for the Environment) provided for the establishment of the trial as well as management to understand the capacity and operations requirements.

Based on our current trial outputs and the considerable community interest, Sustainable Kaipara proposes establishing additional community hubs around Kaipara. Creating opportunities for local groups to take on this model and providing the opportunity to minimise waste and produce nutrient rich compost to feed the soils of Kaipara – an essential aspect to future food security in the district.

On average the Mangawhai Community Compost trial is collecting approximately 200 kg from 50 households, equating to a diversion of 10,400 kg of food waste per year, which is only for this small scale trial. If the community compost hubs were expanded to 10 hubs across Kaipara there is a potential for 104,000 kg of food waste being diverted from landfill. Note, these figures don't take into account the business food and packaging waste as these streams are coming on board in a staged approach.

Other key recommendations in The Study include:

1. Investigating into horizontal composting unit and/or HotRot vessel composting system to process a larger scale of food and green waste.
2. Sewage sludge from wastewater treatment plants can be composted through the HotRot system and could prevent this by-product going to landfill.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

Staff note: 67

Submission #200

Point 200.1

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Any further comments?

It would be amazing to have a facility large enough to cater for a growing town.

To be able to cater to all towns people needs.

A larger selection of books, not only for adults but children and students.

Staff note: received at library

Submission #14

Point 14.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Council should make it affordable so people don't dump on the side of roads. Should put fines in if court .
Should promote people to take photos of people dumping rubbish

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Cost should be met by developers, not from those who have paid and are expected to pay for ever one else.
Council should make all new subdivision to have all services put in even if that service isn't there yet because
when the service does get they , we rate payers will have too.

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #121

Point 121.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Making recycling simple for residents of Kaipara should be the standard.

In my opinion, being a sustainable community is important for our residents and more importantly our Earth. It feels good to be kind.

My hope is that options for rural communities will be robust and easy enough to handle transportation to end of road drop-offs and pickups etc.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

ABSOLUTELY. The proposed space would provide a space for all residents of Dargaville and the immediate surroundings.

Children will have a space to grow, develop and learn. To sit down with a book, attend workshops, share meals with their "village".

I also love the idea of the cafe - especially one where local businesses could have an opportunity to "pop-up" and be supported by their local community. Tauranga's "Our Place" has some great examples of this type of work in action.

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

ABSOLUTELY. The proposed space would provide a space for all residents of Dargaville and the immediate surroundings.

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8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Staff note: Submission removed as Development Group submitted twice.

Submission #111

Point 111.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

The Te Kopuru Community Development Group would like to submit to the LTP in regard to the development of the Te Kopuru Domain. While this is currently in the LTP it is not funded at all for development by the KDC. We as a group are currently fundraising to build a bike park including a pump track on the domain grounds. We see the domain as an area that will keep our Tamariki entertained but in its current state it offers nothing for them to do. We would ultimately like to see it fully developmented see attached plan but realise that this will need to be done in stages. The group is willing to continue fundraising and will apply for external funding but would like some financial assistance to support this project.



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scale 1 : 1000 @ A3

Ref: 1272_C1Adraft_20190825



LITTORALIS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

KAIPARA
DISTRICT
Kaitiaki ki te Orahoua - Te Kōwhiri o te Hāhau

TE KOPURU DOMAIN
OVERALL CONCEPT
Prepared for: Kaipara District Council

Submission #225

Point 225.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Re: Te Kopuru Coronation Hall Car Park.

Te Kopuru community trust Inc would like to request that there car park be sealed with appropriate drainage and possible speed hump running through the middle.

The hall for years has found this area a hazard worsening over time, we have issues with cars doing skids , donuts , causing ruts uneven surface and stone chips over the halls colour steel walls. Our hirers and doctors rooms, with visitors in wheelchairs and walkers, finding the rough surface a risky walk, and when wet almost needing gumboots with the slushy surface.

The Hall Committee have installed security lights to help detour the evening joy riders with or ramp a small help deflecting stones. Attempting to manually sweep this area is just impossible.

This area is not a huge but would make a massive impact on entrance area servicing the wheelchair ramp and our school bus stop.

We thank you for your consideration

TE KOPURU COMMUNITY TRUST INC

Submission #116

Point 116.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

The Tern Point Recreation & Conservation Society Inc represents the 41 ratepayer families within the Tern Point farm park subdivision in Mangawhai.

The Society requests that Council undertake an early review of its Private Road Sealing Policy which was adopted on 29 November 2018. This policy sets out requirements for Council to sign-off on community funding of road sealing, including a threshold of 75% of affected landowners. At this time, the policy is not scheduled for review until November 2023.

When the current policy was being considered by Council in 2018, the the document "Kaipara District Council Private Road Seal Extension Policy 2018, Feedback Summary and Recommendations" included the comment "It should be noted that a 75% threshold is very high". This has indeed proved to be the case. Residents in Raymond Bull Road and Tern Point have approached Council twice to progress a community-funded project to seal the unsealed 700 metres of Raymond Bull Road, Mangawhai.

On the first occasion in late 2018, 74% support was achieved but we subsequently learnt of additional support that had been discounted by Council because the ratepayer had also requested a speed limit reduction over which Council has no authority. In 2020, with Covid19 fears hanging over the nation, KDC facilitated a second attempt in reach the threshold but this also fell short with just under 72% of those who responded to Council being in favour.

The condition of unsealed roads within the Kaipara District is currently a "hot button issue" for many Kaipara ratepayers and the Private Road Sealing Policy could provide a small positive for Council if a more realistic set of criteria can be agreed.

Accordingly, as part of the Consultation Phase for the Long Term Plan 2021-2031, we submit:

- a) that Council brings forward its planned review of the current Private Road Sealing Policy from 2023 to 2021;
- b) that the threshold of affected landowners required to proceed be adjusted from 75% to 67%.

Submission #87

Point 87.1

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

It has been a long term vision of the Dargaville Community Development Board (DCDB) to have a retirement village community established in or near Dargaville to encourage people to remain in the area when they are ready to down size from their family home or rural property. We also believe that family members gravitate towards the place where their parents and grandparents live, whether visiting on a regular basis or moving within a close proximity.

The DCDB has been developing the concept of a retirement village in the Dargaville area over the last five years and we have recently entered into discussions with a property owner and a developer so that the likelihood of this project becoming a reality is high.

Dargaville has a high percentage of over 75's per capita of population who are currently not catered for and are needing to relocate to other centres that already have the facilities retirees are seeking.

Our submission to the LTP is to ensure that the focus points of the Long Term Plan take into consideration the benefits and needs of future development such as a retirement village community in the Awakino Point area. In the coming months we will be applying for a 'Change of Land Use' as the first step in progressing this development.

The DCDB submits that we are in favour of connecting to the Tai Tokerau Trust water storage. The economic growth of the Kaipara Region (including the success of the proposed development including a retirement village) is dependent on the availability of water, and reducing the need for water restrictions.

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

At present the 1990's additions are not fit for purpose, and are hazardous to the health of people using the interconnected buildings. These buildings need to be demolished and the two older buildings could then become part of a new Municipal Precinct or Hub. Creating a new hub or precinct would better suit the needs of

our growing community and could include a built for purpose library, a cultural centre, conference.meeting rooms, etc.

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

The Dargaville Community Development Board (DCDB) agrees that a development of a Municipal Precinct, built adjacent to the Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall, containing a purpose built library and community hub, would be a great asset to Dargaville.

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

If the current KDC office block in Hokianga Road is not suitable for continued use by the Council due to hazardous materials and mold infested areas, it would be unethical to sell the building as it is. If the building is structurally sound, would it not be wiser to keep the building until after the Municipal Precinct has been completed. Dependent on funding and other constraints, the Municipal Precinct may not provide sufficient space and the current KDC office block could be used as overflow. We recommend that the demolition or sale of the Dargaville Council office building be deferred until after completion of the Municipal Precinct.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

The Dargaville Community Development Board (DCDB) submission is in relation to Economic Development and Growth, in particular the Visitor/Tourism Industry as related to the development of a Destination Strategy for all invested parties/stakeholders.

Kaipara benefits from the economic development of the Northland region. Kaipara's visitor/tourism offering is underdeveloped when compared with other districts and we are currently missing out on potential visitor/tourism opportunities. We think there is an opportunity to take a more holistic look at development of the entire region.

In changing times and the lack of a "Body" to drive the visitor/tourism sector, the governance board of the (DCDB) recently approved and is committed to support the Visitor/Tourism Sector in Dargaville and the Kauri Coast. The Board's role is one of support and facilitation of the Kauri Coast Promotions Society and Sector

Operators and other stakeholders. DCDB staff are providing the arms and legs to achieve initiatives that will provide development and growth of the sector.

The DCDB's focus is to identify and add to the process to develop the following:

- Encourage collaboration of all stakeholder parties to participate in the process
- Strategic Visitor Tourism Strategy (Dargaville and Kauri Coast)
- Aligned with KDC and the regional Destination Management Plan (DMP)
- The above to provide "a line of sight" for our local inclusion
- Story Development and Brand Positioning
- Market and product development
- Secure resources and funding to realise all the above

Stakeholders

The DCDB encourages KDC to develop a "Destination Strategy" that is aligned with the visitor/tourism sector involving collaboration and involvement of the process to provide a sustainable evolving strategy throughout the decades. The DCDB would also encourage working with Northland Inc to achieve a holistic approach to increase tourism and all business activity throughout Dargaville and Kauri Coast.

Financial contributions from central government organisations, plus the added investment of resources from the DCDB and sector businesses will provide a revitalisation of the visitor/tourism sector that we have not experienced or benefitted, since the days of the Dargaville I-site in the mid to late 1990's.

We encourage KDC to commit to collaboration and monetary support of Northland Inc to enable and provide more opportunities and investment. The already established Touring Routes which are initiatives of Northland Inc. are a great example of opportunities that have not had sufficient exposure or investment on our west coast.

The "Twin Coast Discovery Highway" and Northland Journeys specifically, "The Ancient Kauri Trail" and the Twin Coast and potential Kauri Coast Cycle Trails are all existing and potential trails that would provide leverage to enable a more proactive and collaborative development of our west coast. This, along with further investment of Dargaville and The Kauri Coast will create a trickle down effect to village communities throughout the Kaipara and economic growth for all.

However, historically, we have not received sufficient vested interest from Northland Inc to capitalise on these Touring Routes due to low levels of participation and investment from sector operators from Dargaville and The Kauri Coast. Add to this KDC's low capability to support the sector during their recent years of financial hardship. We understand this situation has improved and that KDC is ready to invest in this potential growth to support sustainable development of the region's economy.

Advantages

Additionally we would value KDC's shared governance and involvement with the other councils strengthening the delivery and visibility of Northland Inc's services across the whole region.

As an opportunity and a commitment to invest in the Kaipara District, specifically Dargaville and The Kauri Coast, to more evenly distribute and foster economic growth where it is most needed.

The DCDB and visitor/tourism sector are in favour of KDC becoming a shareholder in Northland Inc and view this initiative as an extremely positive commitment to encourage economic growth and development. In particular encouraging visitors from other regions of New Zealand and offshore to include this area in their itinerary, and be seen as a valued destination.

The DCDB submits that we are in favour of the Council becoming a shareholder in Northland Inc and contributing to the wider investment and Growth Reserve Fund. This will have an impact on the overall economic growth of the region including attracting new residents and businesses to the area to service a growing visitor tourism industry.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

The Dargaville Community Development Board (DCDB) has created and developed the Dargaville Community CCTV Project to enable the proactive management of public safety. This has been an ongoing project for more than three years and we have received over \$100,000 funding from Lotteries, Pub Charities, Kaipara District Council, local businesses and trusts for the purchase and installation of the infrastructure required at the Dargaville Police Station and cameras in Stage One of the CCTV Project.

The DCDB has established a good working relationship with the staff at the Dargaville Police Station and we regularly consult with the staff on the effectiveness and efficiency of the CCTV Project. The anecdotal evidence received from the staff at Dargaville Police Station is that the cameras have added a valuable tool to their armoury. They have noticed a reduction in crime in the area and an increase in resolving outstanding cases. It also provides the officers with an increase in their personal safety with the ability to understand a situation before attending an incident and to be informed as the incident evolves while they are in attendance.

Further stages will be developed in the future, with Stage Two being worked on at present. It is expected that each of these future stages will also cost in the vicinity of \$100,000 which will be sourced by the DCDB making applications to the appropriate funding organisations. It is our intention to extend the CCTV coverage to the outlying communities, such as Ruawai, Te Kopuru, Baylys Beach, Poutu, in the future stages.

We believe that the \$10 per rateable unit per annum targeted rate being requested for the ongoing costs and administration of the Dargaville Community CCTV Project is a small amount each year from the residents of the areas which are receiving the benefit of the CCTV Project.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Dargaville is a service town for the surrounding rural area. People who live in those rural areas rely on Dargaville public spaces to be safe and secure. The installation of the Dargaville Community CCTV Project has been undertaken to provide a safe place in Dargaville for people in the region to work, work, play, visit, do

business and live. While the CCTV Project does not have cameras located in rural areas yet, the Dargaville Community CCTV Project provides a safe environment for rural residents to attend schools and churches, do their shopping, visit retail stores and participate in sports and recreation activities. It has been proven that those who undertake criminal activity refuel their vehicle either on the way to or on the way back from committing crime in rural areas. In many instances, Dargaville's streets create a funnel through which a majority of traffic must flow. This was taken into account when locating the CCTV cameras in Stage One.

Submission #147

Point 147.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

The closure of the BNZ and the shorter hours of operation at the Westpac and the ANZ banks is a major concern for Dargaville and the Kaipara region. This is a hindrance to the local economy and hard blow to the economic growth of our region. Why would new businesses come to Dargaville when they do not have the banking facilities that are offered in Kaikohe or Kaitia (both of these towns still have a BNZ Branch).

We appreciate that there is a drive to make banking operations a digital process but the Kaipara is home to a high proportion of older and infirmed people who do not have access, or the ability, to carry out these transactions online. The presumption that everyone can carry out their banking through online portals is an ageist concept and does not allow for the multitude of older people who do business face to face or by cheque.

It has been brought to our attention that the Kaipara District Council is a customer of the BNZ Bank. We would hope that as a BNZ customer, and the entity charged with the growth and welfare of the Dargaville community and beyond, that a representative of the KDC vehemently argued with the BNZ's decision to close it's Dargaville branch. Why does the Kaipara District Council continue to support the operations of a bank who is not committed to supporting the Kaipara district?

At present there is much work being done by various organisations to attract more visitors to the Kauri Coast and part of the consultation process for the Long Term Plan 2021 is around investing in Northland Inc to bolster our local efforts and make Dargaville and the Kaipara region a 'must see' place to visit in Northland. For visitors coming to Dargaville at present they have an option of banking facilities through ATM machines and limited open branches to assist them.

Many of the major trading banks have decided to cease accepting cheques as legal tender, again, another form of ageism against the older population. We understand that the ASB, TSB and perhaps SBS banks will continue to issue and accept cheques within their own banking organisation. To assist your residents and ratepayers would the KDC consider opening an ASB account so that people who are ASB customers, or become ASB customers, can continue to pay their rates by cheque or cash.

The Kaipara District Council has a vested interest in the economic growth and development of the region and in supporting their residents and ratepayers.

Summary

Our community needs an inclusive delivery of banking services in Dargaville instead of centralisation of basic banking operations to Whangarei. Dargaville has a varied demographic, some of whom are elderly and without computer skills or access, and others who have special needs that limits their capabilities. It is part of our community's social responsibility to advocate for basic services to be available for all members of the community.

Submission #39

Point 39.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Submission #118

Point 118.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Treadgold Gary / 114

Submission #115

Point 115.1

4: Should Council

Any further comments?

Staff note: attachment relates to Water Supply

Points to remember when making a submission

- Please print clearly. The form should be easy to read and be understood and may need to be photocopied.
- We will acknowledge every submission received. Please ensure that you provide appropriate contact details for this. Emails are our preferred form of communication.
- Submissions, as part of the public consultation process are a public record, and will be included in a publicly available Agenda, and will remain on Council's Minute records.
- Your submission will not be returned to you once it is lodged with Council. Please keep a copy for your reference.

Please comment here on the proposal, including anything you agree with and would like to see retained. Tell us about any changes you would like to see.

KEY DECISION 3. MARCH 2021
PAGE 34. & 35. - DARGAVILLE & WEST COAST WATER SUPPLY
OPTION 1 CONDUIT TO TAI TOKEPAH TRUST.
OPTION 2 STATUS QUO.
OPTION 3 - A MORE COMPREHENSIVE LOOK AT WATER SUPPLY OPTIONS.

* OPTION 3 A. TAKE WATER FROM THE NORTHERN WAIROA RIVER. THIS WATER HAS A HIGH SEDIMENT LOAD BUT MODERN VEGETATION FILTERS CAN REMOVE THIS SEDIMENT. THIS SHOULD BE URGENTLY INVESTIGATED AS THERE IS NO QUANTITY LIMIT ON THIS WATER AS IT IS PRACTICALLY GONE TO WASTE. REMOVING WATER FROM THE N.W. RIVER AT SAY DARGAVILLE WILL HAVE A POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON THE KAIPARA HARBOUR - LESS SEDIMENT & LESS FRESH WATER. THIS OPTION WOULD MEAN DARGAVILLE WOULD NEVER HAVE SUMMER TIME WATER RESTRICTIONS WHICH WILL BE VERY ATTRACTIVE TO COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE ON INTO THE FUTURE. DISCUSS MORE DETAILS AT HEARING.

* OPTION 3 B. BORE WATER - THE WEST COAST FROM KAI IWI LAKES TO POU TO POINT HAS A MAJOR REGIONAL GROUND WATER SYSTEM FED BY THE KAIOHIA & TUTUMOE CATCHMENT. INVESTIGATE DEVELOPING A SYSTEM OF BORE WATER SUPPLIES FOR DARGAVILLE, BAYLEYS BRACH & TE KOPURU. - DISCUSS MORE DETAILS AT HEARING.
Feel free to add additional pages if required.

* OPTION 3 C - NEW HOUSING TO HAVE A RAIN WATER TANK!
CONSIDER DISCOUNTED WATER RATES FOR HOUSES WITH A RAIN WATER TANK.

Submission #156

Point 156.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

not needed

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #6

Point 6.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #136

Point 136.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

We require recycling bins to be provided; plastic bags contributes to unnecessary rubbish and crates are not large enough for family recycling. Neither option are optimal and Kaipara D.C. should consider a change to rollout bins that can be collected curb side.

Submission #96

Point 96.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

?I would like to make a submission to the council that the threshold for community funded road sealing projects be adjusted to 67% . (from 75%).

Submission #90

Point 90.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Maintain status quo (leave recycling as it is)

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Please change all "NZTA" reference in the LTP to the now official "Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency"

Submission #31

Point 31.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Climate change planning and response is the most urgent priority for me. It needs to be properly funded because delaying planning and responses is going to cost more in the future. I don't like the idea of gradual or in the worst case stalling action while we know that our children and grandchildren will be experiencing high costs towards mitigation and will suffer the hard consequences of our actions in the past (by continuing to ignore the science and carry on as usual with our wasteful and fossil fuel addicted lifestyle).

We need to start to implement the actions needed now to avoid the worst of the disasters laying ahead of us.

I am not sure whether costing for immediate action should result in a higher rate rise.

If Council considers climate action as a high priority over other "projects" it must be possible to juggle within the budget. Personally I do not mind to pay more rates re this important issue, but I realise that most people only look at what it is going to cost them, even though they wish for more action on climate change. So in a way the options given by the council on this matter are somewhat skewed?

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Thank you for the opportunity for having a say. Well done Kaipara District Council.

Submission #10

Point 10.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

8

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?**Answer**

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?**Answer**

I have grave concerns for the safety and access of those who use mobility scooters or are walking impaired. The dirt in the gutter creates slush after rain which is problematic given the already poor state of the walkways. Having recently moved home from Wellington, I am saddened to see such poor service for those less able to traverse footpaths. I recommend more Street cleaning to alleviate the build up of sediment. Thank you

Submission #44

Point 44.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Introduce large Rubbish and Recycling Bins like Auckland with lids.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Te Kopuru Residents source water from their houses or artesian bores. We do not need or want to pay for water provided by council. Water Rates will add another cost to a very low income area.

4: Should Council

Answer

Maintain status quo (don't connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store)

Any further comments?

Te Kopuru has its own water and does not want or need piped water!

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

Any further comments?

Save money!

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Repair your existing building and stop wasting money on unnecessary facilities and keep rates low!

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Any further comments?

Keep it and fix it up. You can repair leaks.

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

The Ratepayers cannot afford it. Let them build their own by fundraising or use existing building.

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

We need some in Te Kopuru the little village you have forgotten about other than as a revenue source. You mention Dargaville, Mangawhai Ruawai and Tokatoka but not Te Kopuru on your brochure.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Why does the Council do nothing for Te Kopuru other than plan to increase or rates to more than other Kaipara areas when we have paid for our Sewage System and our citizens earn minimum wages or are on the pension. You removed our historic Bowling Club Rooms without consultation and have not maintained the green as promised.

The Community has been trying for 20 years to have a Bike Pump Track built in the Domain and the Council will not even give us permission to build it ourselves. You even took our only rubbish away!

When are we getting our new wharf? You plan to build one at Pouto and improve landings for Maraes.

Once again Te Kopuru is not mentioned. Are you embarrassed by Te Kopuru and want to wipe us off the map.

Te Kopuru is significantly more historic than Dargaville and is not built on mud!

Submission #137

Point 137.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

I would support crates, however I live in a small private road in Mangawhai Heads and currently collections doesn't come to my driveway. If I have to carry crates to the end of our road for collection, then I would remove support for the crates and opt to support the continuation of bags as they are easier to carry.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #190

Point 190.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Any further comments?

n/a

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

No

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

No

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #56

Point 56.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

Any further comments?

As long as everyone DOES get the same service - for example, drinkable water. My parents are connected to town supply (in Maungaturoto) but before it gets treated, and when E-Cili was found in their water supply, they received notification from Council that 'consuming water may lead to persecution', and their complaint they still had to pay the same as everyone else for this water even when they were unable to drink it, was responded to with 'well you don't have to buy it'. They did: they had no other means of water. My two young nieces also live there with my brother. I lent them the money to buy a tank and get hooked up, so they wouldn't be reliant on water that could make them sick.

If the community is sharing the costs, the community should ALL be guaranteed safe water.

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Further increase investment to Climate Smart Plus (\$3m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

Submission #43

Point 43.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Increase investment to Climate Smart (\$1.8m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Demolish the Council offices and retain the land

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Village

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

Submission #221

Point 221.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Staff note: attachment is submission



Submission to the Kaipara District Council

Executive Summary

1. Preventable drowning fatalities cost the NZ economy around \$320 million per year. WSNZ wants to reduce the number of preventable drownings in the Kaipara District and believes this can be achieved by ensuring more drowning prevention activity is undertaken and there is better coordination and direction of the water safety effort. Ultimately, WSNZ wants residents of the Kaipara District to be safe in, on and around water.
2. The focus of the first part of this submission is to draw to Council's attention the need for water safety and drowning prevention and explain relevant legislation and strategy. This submission then comments on some of the key issues in the 10-year Consultation Document including the:
 - Relevance of water safety and drowning prevention to the Kaipara Districts community well-being – social, economic, cultural and environmental;
 - Need to invest in the on-going maintenance of waste water and storm water infrastructure to ensure water quality (swimmability and manoeuvrability) in Kaipara's aquatic environments;
 - Need to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change on aquatic environments in the Kaipara District; and
 - Possibility of working with Council, and other stakeholders to expand the awareness of Māori water safety issues, and potential ways to reduce the Māori drowning toll in the Kaipara District.

Introduction

3. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Kaipara District Long Term Consultation Document 2021 – Towards a better Kaipara *Kimihia he ara whakamua*.
4. Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ) is the leadership agency for the water safety sector and wants to reduce the number of preventable drownings in the Kaipara District. We believe this can be achieved by ensuring more drowning prevention activity is undertaken, and better coordination and direction of the water safety effort by all responsible parties.
5. It is towards these objectives that the following submission is made. Further information about WSNZ can be found in *attachment 1*.

Context

6. The World Health Organisation characterises drowning as a serious and neglected public health threat and a highly preventable public health challenge.
7. Drowning is a growing public health and well-being problem with drowning being the number one cause of recreational death and the third highest cause of accidental death (behind road accidents and falls) in New Zealand¹. From 2010 to 2019 there were 965 preventable drowning fatalities in New Zealand and injuries are increasing sharply; in 2018 alone there were over 36,000 claims for water related injuries (an average of around 100 a day).²
8. It has been estimated that preventable drowning costs the NZ economy around \$320 million per year. (Based on an average of 80 fatalities per year at \$4.0 million per fatality). In 2016 the economic cost of water related hospitalisations was \$83.6 million. In addition, a drowning incident may require a response from several agencies including: Police, NZ Search and Rescue responders or ambulance and medical service. Intervening early, or preventing the need to respond to a drowning, will provide cost savings to the New Zealand economy.
9. In 2019 the Government-appointed Water Safety Working Group concluded the responsibility for water safety, drowning prevention and frontline rescue services is shared between central and local government, the community, and water safety NGOs. In essence, their message was that central government has a partial responsibility for water safety and further effort is required to ensure all responsible parties are actively involved in the prevention of drowning.
10. In response, through Budget 2020 the Government provided multi-year funding for frontline rescue services, and to grow WSNZ's capability to lead and support the wider water safety sector. The Government is now looking to other parties responsible for water safety, such as local government, to see what role they can play. To this end WSNZ recently briefed the Minister of Local Government on the state of the water safety sector, Wai Ora Aotearoa (our new Water Safety Sector Strategy 2025), and our intentions to work with local government to improve water safety and prevent drownings.

Wai Ora Aotearoa – Water Safety Sector Strategy 2025

11. WSNZ recently launched Wai Ora Aotearoa which is the result of a year's collaborative work by water safety sector leaders. The strategy represents a consensual view of the best way forward for drowning prevention in New Zealand. Moreover, the strategy reflects the need for step change in the way the sector operates. This change will enable the sector to meet the major challenges it is facing over the next few years.
12. Key actions for the sector to implement over the term of the strategy include:

Develop a water safety sector local government engagement strategy that focuses on relationship building and engaging with local government planning.

Complete the Implementation of the Regional Strategy pilots and develop a Freshwater Strategy for the sector.

¹ WSNZ Drowning Report, 2018.

² ACC, 2020

13. Both these actions are relevant to WSNZ's relationship with the Kaipara District Council and are reflected in the content of this submission.

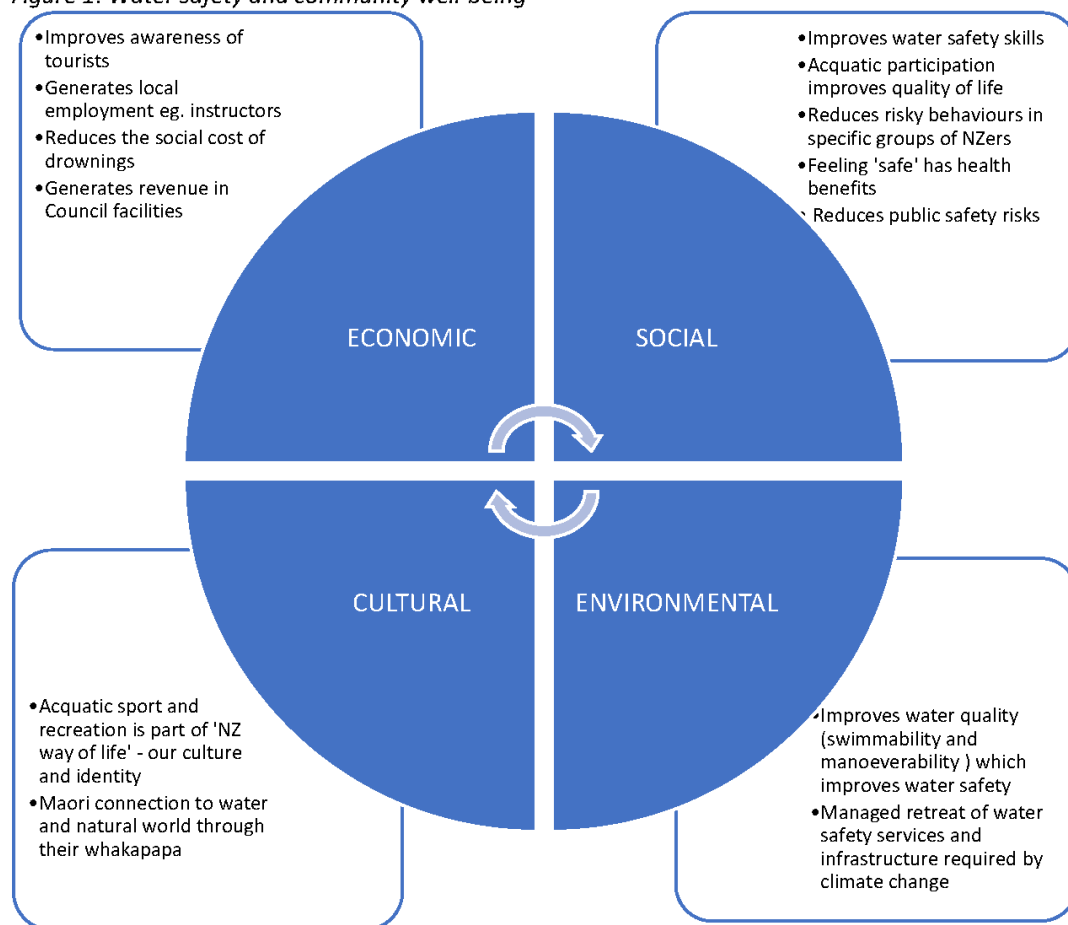
Community well-being

14. The Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Act 2019 restored the promotion of social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being to the purpose of local government.
15. The amendments to the Act are intended to enable local authorities, and ensure local authorities are responsible for, playing a broad role in promoting and improving the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities-the four aspects of well-being.³
16. The Minister for local Government, Nanaia Mahuta, stated that this emphasis on well-being will engage councils and communities in an intergenerational approach to improving quality of life outcomes in towns and cities.⁴
17. As shown in figure 1 below, water safety and drowning prevention connects with all four components of community well-being – economic, social, cultural and environment.
18. A fuller discussion of the connections between well-being and water safety, that is consistent with the SOLGM Community Well-being indicator framework, is included in attachment 2.
19. What this means is to fully contribute to the well-being of their community, local authorities must place greater importance on, and dedicate resources to, a wider range of initiatives relating to water safety and drowning prevention in all aquatic environments (pools, beaches, rivers, lakes, and the sea).
20. Local government needs to broaden its approach of providing community facilities and infrastructure, such as swimming pools, to a focus on community well-being. For example, focusing on providing and supporting water safety services to help reduce the social cost of drowning and allow New Zealanders to develop skills to feel safe in, on, and around the water. Other examples include a focus on managing the retreat of water safety services and infrastructure from the foreshore (required by climate change), and reducing public safety risks, particularly for high-risk groups and environments (under-fives; underwater activities; males aged 15-35 Years; Asians and male boaties aged 50+).
21. WSNZ wants to work with Kaipara District Council (and its partners and stakeholders) to help broaden their approach to reduce drowning fatalities and improve water safety awareness in the Kaipara District.

³ SOLGM, 2020

⁴ Mahuta, 2018

Figure 1: Water safety and community well-being



Response to key issues and opportunities in Council's Budget 2021-2031 consultation document

22. Reducing preventable drownings, and improving water safety, will improve the well-being of the Kaipara Districts residents. WSNZ wants Council to consider the following points in relation to the key issues identified in the 10-year consultation document.

Water safety and drowning prevention - ensuring the Kaipara Districts community well-being

23. We support Council's vision to grow a better Kaipara District, and Council's acknowledgement that your communities social, economic, cultural, and environmental well-being will enable your district and communities to thrive.
24. Located between two oceans and two harbours, your aquatic environment is varied with rivers (eg. Whakaki River), popular beaches (eg. Mangawhai Heads) and community pools (e.g. Kauri Coast Community pool) for all to enjoy. This means your water safety risk profile is variable as residents and visitors come to the Kaipara District to swim, kayak, surf, and boat etc.

25. For the reasons noted in figure 1 above, WSNZ considers water safety and drowning prevention a key part of maintaining the community's well-being of the Kaipara Districts residents.
26. For example, the Kauri Coast community pool provides social benefits through its water safety skills classes. This improves the quality of life for residents as it helps them feel 'safer' in, around and above water. Water safety classes will also help reduce the social cost of drowning – direct and indirect costs to families, whanau, emergency services, hospitals, and medical facilities. The Kauri Coast community pool also provides economic benefits to residents as it employs staff, who then spend in the local economy.
27. Water safety and drowning prevention also provides cultural well-being benefits. Being on, in or around water is an important part of New Zealand's psyche – part of our culture identity. This is particularly relevant for the Maori connection to water and the natural world through their whakapapa.
28. For these community well-being reasons, WSNZ would like to see Council's continued investment in water safety and drowning prevention activities. We encourage Council to continue to work with WSNZ and the broader water safety sector on these issues.

Water quality – maintaining waste and storm water infrastructure

29. NZWS supports the aim in Council's financial strategy to maintain and provide for renewal of Kaipara District Council's existing assets.
30. The renewal and on-going maintenance of existing waste and storm water assets ensures the quality of water is maintained for recreation and sport users. Contaminated water, or water filled with weed or floating objects impacts on both the 'swimmability' and 'manoeuvrability' of people and vessels in aquatic environments. This in turn may cause or impact on water safety risks and/ or drownings.
31. As Council notes "clean rivers and waterways is important for the community's health and is part of the attraction of the Kaipara District". (p.28)

Adapting and mitigating climate change

32. WSNZ also support Council's financial strategy that prepares the Kaipara District for the impacts of climate change.
33. Climate change may result in rising temperatures and sea levels, changes in wind patterns, storm tracks, and droughts and the frequent heavy rainfall events. In the Kaipara District this may require:
 - an increased demand on water safety services (rescues, medical support) from higher temperatures;
 - a requirement to replace, move or protect the water sector's physical assets (eg. surf lifesaving facilities) located on the coastline (because of sea level rise);
 - a need for better monitoring of coastal and river conditions to identify changes in water safety risks attributable to climate change-related phenomenon; and
 - an increasing requirement for the effective communication of the risks to the public from the changing conditions.
34. WSNZ notes Council's adaptation and mitigation approach (p. 37), and Council's acknowledgement of the on-going impact of climate change on capital and operational funding. We support Council's proposed work to better understand the impacts and implications of climate change, particularly, the proposed community consultation and communications platform (p.38). Preparing for climate change requires a collective effort.

We and the water safety sector, would like to be kept informed about (and participate as appropriate) in these types of initiatives.

Māori water safety strategy

35. Drowning rates for Māori are high and reducing and preventing Māori drownings are one of WSNZ's strategic priorities.
36. Working with a group of key Māori stakeholders, we recently refreshed *Kia Maanu, Kia Ora* strategy. Our new sector strategy (Wai Ora Aotearoa) also includes a focus on improving the connection to water for Māori as well as supporting greater use of a kaupapa Māori approach to water safety for tangata whenua.
37. WSNZ wants to work with Council, and your other stakeholders to expand awareness of Māori water safety issues, and potential ways to reduce the Māori drowning toll in the Kaipara District.

Paul Verić



Interim Chief Executive
Water Safety New Zealand

Attachment 1: About Water Safety New Zealand

Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ) is the water safety sector leadership organisation for Aotearoa, New Zealand. We work with water safety sector organisations, individuals, and the public to reduce the incidence of drowning and injury. Our work contributes to the reduction in drownings by ensuring evidence-based water safety policies, investment funding, initiatives and aquatic education are delivered throughout the country.

WSNZ is an incorporated society with charitable status that was established in 1949. Our membership structure comprises 37 general members, 3 core members (Surf Life Saving New Zealand, Coastguard New Zealand, and Swimming New Zealand), and a partially elected board. The WSNZ Board includes delegates from each of our core members.

The WSNZ annual operating budget is funded by Sport New Zealand and ACC. We provide both agencies with accountability reports half-yearly. Thus, while we are an incorporated society, Sport New Zealand is the 'government home' for water safety policy and our reporting agency. Sport New Zealand oversees our governance appointments.

The New Zealand Lotteries Grants Board, via Sport New Zealand, provides WSNZ with funds to distribute to water safety providers through our annual funding round. We also provide funds received from charitable trusts and foundations, commercial sponsorship, and other funding partnerships.

In 2020/21 we distributed \$2.5 million across New Zealand to water safety providers. These providers included: drowning prevention and rescue NGOs, professional and national sport and recreation organisations, child and youth support organisations, Māori organisations, swim schools, local authorities, and regional sports trusts.

This partnership funding is focused on two main areas - water survival skills training and water safety awareness raising and behavior change. Water Skills for Life (WSFL) is WSNZ's flagship water survival skills program and it reaches over 200,000 primary school children each year. A range of water safety behavior change initiatives are funded by WSNZ with emphasis placed on reaching demographic groups with high drowning risk (eg males aged 15-34).

Attachment 2: Community well-being and water safety and drowning prevention

WSNZ community well-being statement

WSNZ has, at the heart of its operations, a commitment to enabling the community well-being of all New Zealanders participating in aquatic sport and recreation or living near bodies of water. Our leadership, advocacy, policies, initiatives, and funding of programmes work to reduce the incidence of preventable drowning and injury in Aotearoa, New Zealand. Our work strives to contribute to a thriving society for individuals, families, and communities. A society where local communities inter-connecting economic, social, cultural, and environmental well-being needs are all met.

The Four Well-beings in the Local Government Act

Most definitions of well-being focus on the quality of life, a healthy human condition as well as happiness and prosperity. Social science research suggests that well integrated individuals with shared community goals have better health and well-being outcomes. Research also indicates the four domains of well-being are all interconnected, and all connect in some way with water safety.



The following outlines how water safety and drowning prevention infrastructure, services and activities provide local government with several opportunities to improve the community well-being of their community.

Cultural Well-being and Water Safety

Cultural well-being is defined by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage as:

'The vitality that communities and individuals enjoy through:

- *Participation in recreation, creative and cultural activities; and*
- *The freedom to retain, interpret and express their arts, history, heritage, and traditions⁵.*

Water is at the heart of our culture and identity as New Zealanders. New Zealanders have important connections to water through their history, experiences and practices that are important to them. Whether it is a connection to places that people swim, or swam as children, regular camping spots or mountain streams that people have encountered on tramps or hikes, many people have particular bodies of water that are important to them. These bodies of water can be important to a person's sense of identity, and from a Māori perspective, people are connected to water and to the natural world through their whakapapa. Aquatic recreation is a large part of the kiwi culture with many families and individuals enjoying spending time at their local beach, river, or lake and being able to

⁵ Te Manatu Taonga Ministry for Culture and Heritage (date unknown)

*safely enjoy taking part in aquatic activities such as, swimming, fishing, jet skiing, or boating is hugely important to New Zealanders.*⁶

Water safety knowledge and skills, gained from WSNZ's aquatic education programs, promote New Zealanders cultural well-being by allowing individuals to participate in aquatic recreation in a safe, enjoyable, and culturally sensitive way. This sense of feeling 'safe' is also relevant to New Zealanders social well-being in that it benefits our physical and mental health.

Environmental Well-being and Water safety

*Environmental well-being promotes interactions with nature; for New Zealanders to be able to enjoy and maintain their connections with water throughout New Zealand it is important that the quality of the water is maintained. The benefits of improving water quality of lakes and rivers throughout New Zealand benefit many activities from swimming to kayaking to mahinga kai. Environmental wellness can inspire individuals to live a lifestyle that is respectful of their surroundings and this in turn results in them assisting in maintaining and caring for waterway.*⁷

*Protection of mauri (life force or essence) is a principal issue for freshwater management, Māori throughout New Zealand are increasingly concerned with the integrity of waterways. A healthy body of water that has healthy mauri sustains healthy eco systems and supports a range of cultural environmental activities (mahinga kai or waka ama for example) and reinforces the cultural identity of the people.*⁸

Aquatic water, free from hazards such as bacteria, weeds, and floating objects, benefits New Zealanders well-being as it allows them to safely swim, dive, boat and gather food. Environmental well-being and water safety are interrelated, one does not exist in isolation of the other. Environmental well-being also re-enforces New Zealanders cultural identity.

Economic Well-being and Water Safety

Over the past ten years preventable drownings and injuries have incurred social and economic costs of over \$5 Billion. However, this financial figure does not illustrate the real cost in pain and suffering and disruption to families and work.

*Social costs of fatal preventable drownings and water related injuries can be difficult to isolate and measure. The individual victim is usually the person most directly affected; however, accidents can potentially impact on family members, coworkers, medical care providers and a host of other individuals. Socio demographic differences potentially modify the type and extent of a fatal preventable drowning or injury's social costs. An individual's age, gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, education, and their socioeconomic status all can influence the responses of the individual as well as others in their social circle. Multifarious impacts are possible and may include vocational, psychological, behavioral, social, economic, and functional effects. These costs and their impacts are varied, wide reaching and include both direct and indirect costs, costs at the micro and macro levels.*⁹

Water safety and drowning prevention services, activities and infrastructure reduce the social cost of drowning. Preventable drownings save the economy costs in terms of reduced hospitalisations, ongoing medical attention, and the attendance of police, ambulance etc. at events. Preventable drownings also reduce family and whanau economic, social, and cultural costs resulting from loss of

⁶ Ministry for the Environment, Manatu Mo Te Taiao, 2020

⁷ U C Davis, 2020

⁸ Tipa and Tierney, 2006

⁹ Dembe, 2001

household income, a primary care giver, and that person's broader contribution to their community. Reduced social costs benefit the economic well-being of local communities.

WSNZ's awareness and behavioral change programs also provide economic well-being benefits to international visitors, who unaware of the risks in some of our popular aquatic environments, are often included in New Zealand's drowning statistics. Water safety and drowning prevention services, activities and infrastructure also benefit the economic well-being of local communities. These benefits can be seen in the revenue generated through fees and local employment (which has an economic multiplier effect).

Social Well-being and Water Safety

*Social connections play an important role across many aspects of people's lives, from employment opportunities and advice on important life decisions, to receiving support during hard times and having someone to enjoy life and relax with. There is a growing body of evidence supporting the notion that healthy social networks are important for health and well-being.*¹⁰

*Aquatic activities are often undertaken as social activities and allow for social connections to be formed and maintained. Aquatic recreation is both a means to an end (contributes to health and fitness) and an end in itself (enjoyment and satisfaction). Recreation is a useful tool for social connection and social well-being.*¹¹

WSNZ's awareness and behavioral change programs allow individuals (and their families) to be able to safely partake in aquatic recreation activities. These programs equip them with water safety skills to ensure they can keep themselves and their families safe in, on, and around the water. Community education, and the use of safety/warning signage, also promotes awareness of the risks and dangers inherent at popular aquatic recreation spots.

Social well-being can also be enabled through the concept of safe communities. Safe communities are a World Health Organisation (WHO) concept that recognises safety as a universal concern and a responsibility for all. A safe community is a livable community where people can go about their activities in an environment that is without fear, risk of harm, or injury. Twenty-two communities in New Zealand are accredited as Safe Communities by the Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand (SCFNZ). A further five are currently working towards accreditation which is based on the WHO endorsed Safe Communities model. The safe community's website states:

*Community safety is not only about reducing and preventing injury and violence. It is about well-being, building strong, cohesive, vibrant, participatory communities. Homes, the roads, public spaces and the workplace are safe for everyone to enjoy. This is exactly what the Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand (SCFNZ) does for community development, through leadership and collaboration, to create safer communities to work, play and live. The majority of community-based injuries and accidents are preventable and predictable – it is this premise that forms the basis for everyone's safety. Each community or local area is different - each safety approach meets the unique needs of the people, their goals, and the community values, working together for better outcomes. SCFNZ specifically supports communities to adopt the Safe Community model to increase well-being and become effective advocates and enablers of injury and violence prevention*¹².

This approach to community safety encourages greater co-operation and collaboration between non-government organisations, the business sector, and local and central government agencies. It

¹⁰ Frieling, Krassoi, & Cording, 2018

¹¹ Recreation Aotearoa, 2019

¹² Safe Communities Foundation NZ, 2020

increases community well-being by creating an infrastructure in local communities to increase action by building local partnerships and collaborative relationships. Currently, some Councils in New Zealand incorporate water safety and injury prevention into ensuring the well-being of the community. WSNZ encourages all councils to consider the benefits to the well-being of their communities of becoming an accredited safe community. WSNZ also encourages all existing accredited communities to place greater emphasis on water safety in their regions.

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Submission #59

Point 59.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Saves having to travel to recycling centre and paying. It's free at the FNDC recycling depots.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Any further comments?

NA

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

Good for the town and who live in Dargaville.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Another sope to the jafa's. If they wanted to leave AK stop trying to turn Mangawhai into a mini Auckland. It's Kaipara not Auckland.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

NA

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

Definitely. Should help to get more business's and employment.

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

As Dargaville grows the more CCTV would probably be needed.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Stop trying to get the Te Kopuru Wastewater system to pay for the Mangawhai stuff up.

Te Kopuru's would be the most easy to maintain as it is a gravity system no pumps etc to maintain and if it had been ringfenced right from the start instead of KDC using it's funds for other KDC payments over the years.

Still extremely hard to get the real costs that over the last 40 years that the system has been going and has more than paid for itself many times over with KDC increasing the rate for it year after year. If it had been ringfenced from the start it would have had it's own account with a good surplus for desludging and any repairs needed.

Submission #170

Point 170.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

If the Spring st waste water extension is added to the LTP as per the letter addressed to the spring st residents I believe that the only option of the three in the letter is option one (council pay for all work). I believe a large part of the problems is from the amount of extra houses the council has aloud to be built in the area and this is not the residents fault and should not be liable for this. I do not believe that the area is a bad flood risk as the council are saying as in the 20years that we have lived in the street we have only ever had flood water above the drain levels twice.I do not think that the council has looked into this matter and consulted enough with all residents in the area.

Submission #171

Point 171.1

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

If the spring st waste water extension is put in the LTP like the letter addressed to the spring st residents says I believe the only option in this letter is option 1 (council pay for all work). I think alot of the problems have come from the amount of extra houses the council has aloud to be built in the area. This is not the fault of the residents so should not be liable to fix the problem.

Submission #78

Point 78.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Bins on wheels

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

MAZ next to fire station

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Submission #80

Point 80.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Any further comments?

Bins on wheels with lids

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across connected users

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

Next to fire station

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

Submission #138

Point 138.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

?

I was disappointed that the short section of Lawrence Road (2 km) from Kaiwaka-Mangawhai Rd to Devich Road was not on the ten year or annual plan. This piece of road has had grading wet and dry, rolling and remetalling for years, but at present because there is so much traffic this has to be done more regularly. The metal is pushed off to the sides to remove potholes and corrugations, then the rain comes washing the metal down into and blocking the culverts. A digger is sent to clear the culverts putting all the metal on the bank or carting it away, the trucks are then sent, usually in the winter to metal the road again. This goes on year after year at considerable cost to the ratepayer. Surely with the many complaints from residents and the considerable increase in subdivision, this road should be given some priority. Because of the narrow one-lane bridge in Devich Road, it has become unusable by heavy traffic, and Lawrence Road is being used instead to access the subdivisions in Devich Road also. At present, with the recent heavy rain, Lawrence Road is a total mess.

Submission #175

Point 175.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

Yes

Any further comments?

A library with free wifi and a large selection of books, magazines, audio books etc a lot like Wellsford would be an asset to our community. Mangawhai central would be good as it's in the middle

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Answer

Mangawhai Central

Any further comments?

Mangawhai Central will have quite a large 'hub' and will be pedestrian friendly from what I understand. A library in the middle of both the village and the heads makes sense.

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

My submission is regarding the very busy unsealed roads, Lawrence road and Devich road both in Mangawhai.

In the past 5 years that I have lived on Lawrence road the traffic has increased tenfold. Not only are there a lot more houses due to subdivision and the rapid increase in building development but people also use both Lawrence and Devich roads as thoroughfare roads.

The speed that a large percentage of these cars travel is alarmingly fast. I have had many close calls pulling out of my driveway just past the first blind corner.

The faster people drive, the more dust they create which then settles on everything. What worries me is the dust that settles on residents roofs and washes into their water tanks when it rains.

The unsealed roads are very adequate for servicing just a few homes. The problem comes with the large amount of people due to a high number of houses using an unsealed road that is marginal at best.

I feel that it is time to start looking at the option of tar sealing as constant repairs of the road is also very costly but doesn't last long at all.

Submission #141

Point 141.1

1: How should Council better manage its recycling collection

Answer

Introduce recycling crates

Any further comments?

Recycling crates will be a huge benefit for the district as well as the environment, hopefully this charge is affordable for rates payers, as it seems quite high.

Also, is Council looking at bringing in rubbish bag stickers as well? As there seemed to be further discussion around the stickers.

2: How should Council charge for drinking water supply to networked houses?

Answer

Equalise rates across the connected users

3: How should Council charge for wastewater services to networked houses?

Answer

Ringfence every network

Any further comments?

Te Kopuru do not want their waste water equalised.

4: Should Council

Answer

Connect to the Tai Tokerau Trust water store

Any further comments?

As long as no additional costs are forced upon the Te Kopuru community as a result of connection. Eg. Capable to connect charges.

5: How much should Council commit to climate change planning and response

Answer

Continue with the baseline amount (\$1.5m over 10 years)

6: Should Council demolish the 1990s leaky annex at 37 Hokianga Road and repair and reinstate the two separate older buildings (Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall and Municipal Chambers)?

Answer

Yes

7: Do you support development of a new building adjacent to Northern Wairoa War Memorial Hall to house the library and a community hub?

Answer

Yes

8: What should council do with the current Dargaville Council office building at 42 Hokianga Road?

Answer

Sell the Council office block

9: Should Council secure a site and build a new library in Mangawhai?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

Council have land in Mangawhai, they should make sure of this.

This project should be externally funded, as proposed for the new Dargaville Community Hub.

10: If Council develops a new library which is the best location?

Any further comments?

N/A

11: Should Council become a shareholder in Northland Inc. and contribute to the wider Investment and Growth Reserve Fund?

Answer

No

12: Should Council collect funds for CCTV on behalf of the Dargaville Community Development Board?

Answer

No

Any further comments?

The majority of this targeted fund will be collected from West Coast/Central ward, most of who only visit Dargaville occasionally, yet are expected to pay the same rate as those that live in Dargaville and will receive a greater benefit from CCTV.

This rate should not include the full West Coast ward, or should be tiered charge depending on property location.

13: Do you live in the proposed CCTV targeted rate area?

Answer

Yes

14: Is there anything else you would like to comment on as part of this consultation piece?

Answer

I would also like to include my support for the Te Kopuru Community Development Group submission. After reviewing the LTP 2018-2028, I note there is little to no Council support for the Te Kopuru Community, apart from Wastewater and Stormwater maintenance, which the community pays for via targeted rate.

We as a group are currently fundraising to build a bike park including a pump track on the Domain grounds. We see the domain as an area that will keep our Tamariki entertained but in its current state it offers nothing for them to do. We would ultimately like to see it fully developed but realise that this will need to be done in stages. The group is willing to continue fundraising and will apply for external funding but would like some financial assistance to support this project.