

Appendix A

Amenity	1
Heritage	4
Incompatible Activities	7
Natural Environment	9
Natural Hazards	17
Network Utilities	21
Residential Growth	27
Riparian Management	34
Rural Area Development	41
Solid Waste	46
Tangata Whenua	51
Transport	54

Appendix A – Indicators and Results

Amenity

Indicators

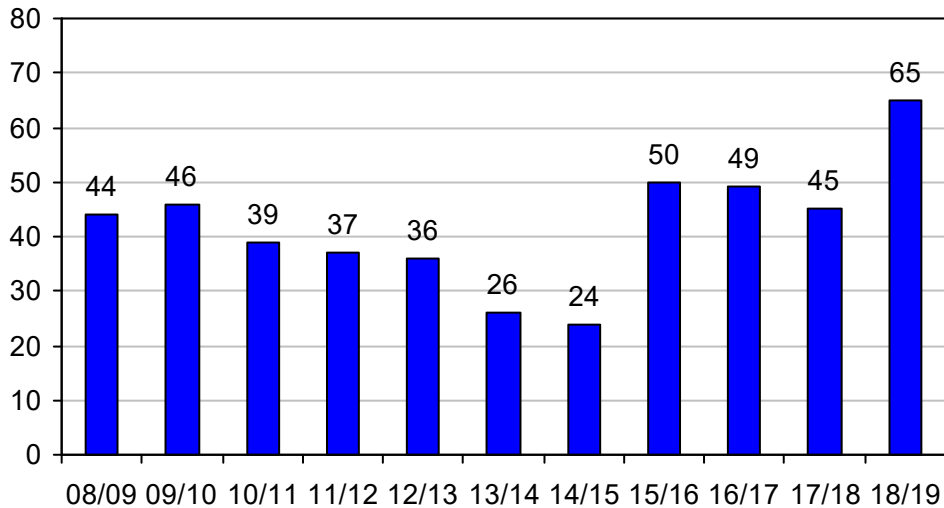
Pressures	State	Response
P1 Number of resource consent applications to breach development standards	S1 Number of complaints received concerning amenity values e.g. Noise, dust, odour, glare, vibration, chemical/effluent spray drift, signage	R1 Number of resource consent conditions imposed to control noise, dust, odour, glare, vibration, spray drift, and signage
P2 Number of resource consent applications received for offsite signage	S2 Number of scheduled protected trees	
P3 Number of resource consents granted for the removal of notable trees		

Results

Pressures

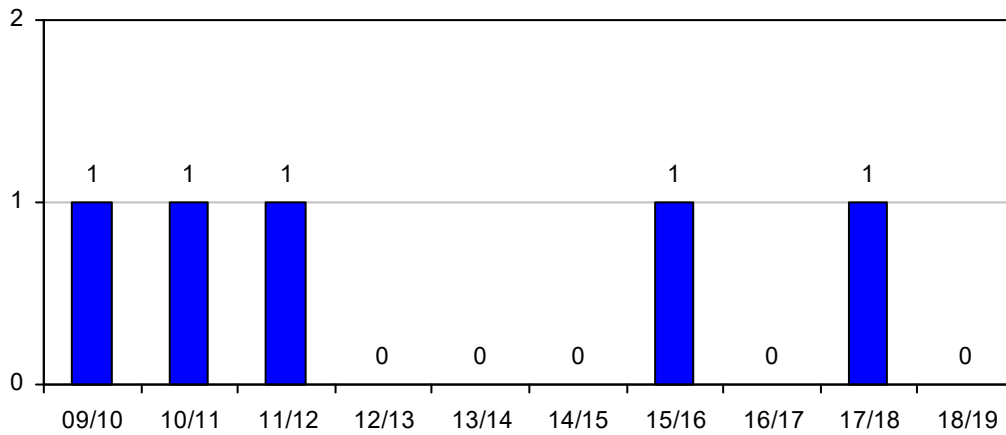
P1

Number of resource consent applications to breach development standards (e.g. daylight admission and bulk and location requirements)



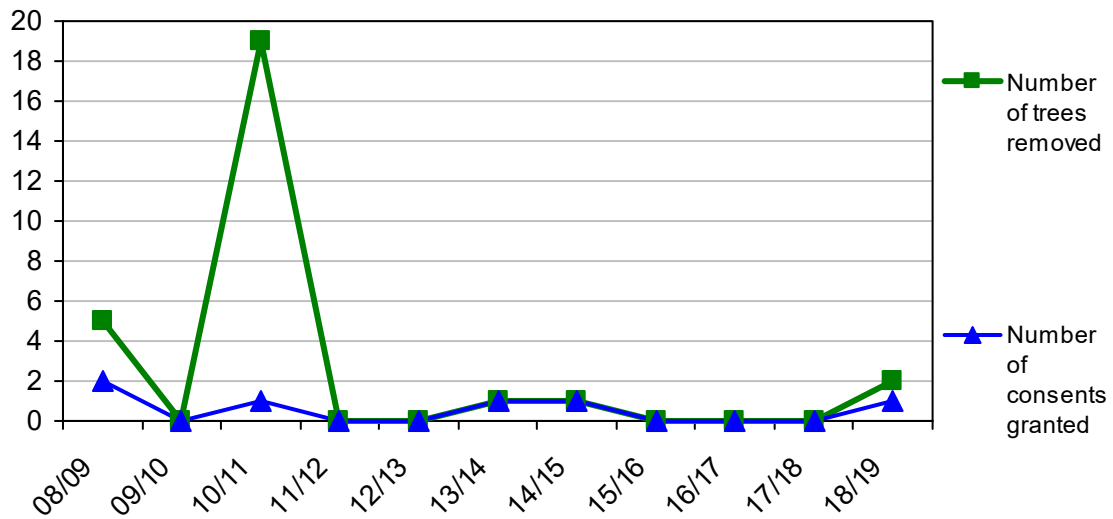
P2

Number of resource consent applications received for off-site signage



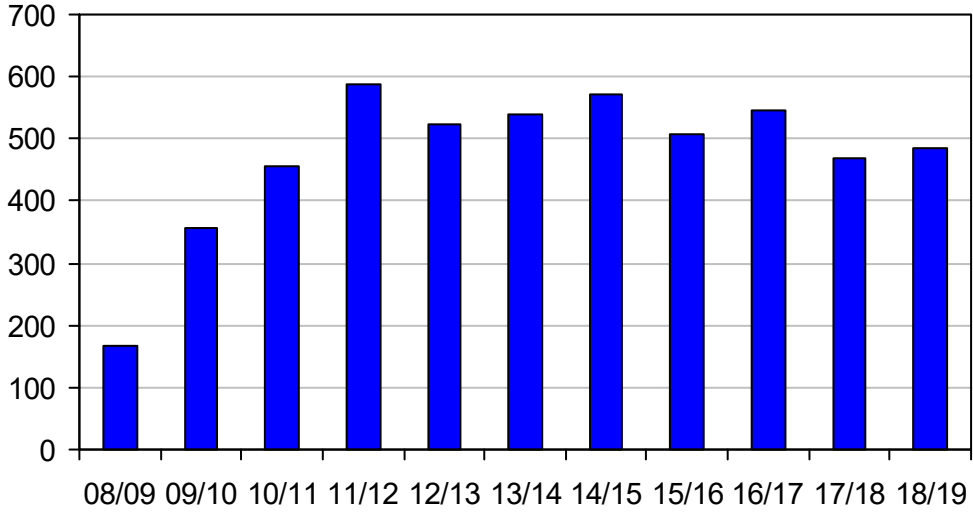
P3

Number of Resource Consents granted for removal of protected trees



**State
S1**

Number of complaints received concerning amenity values



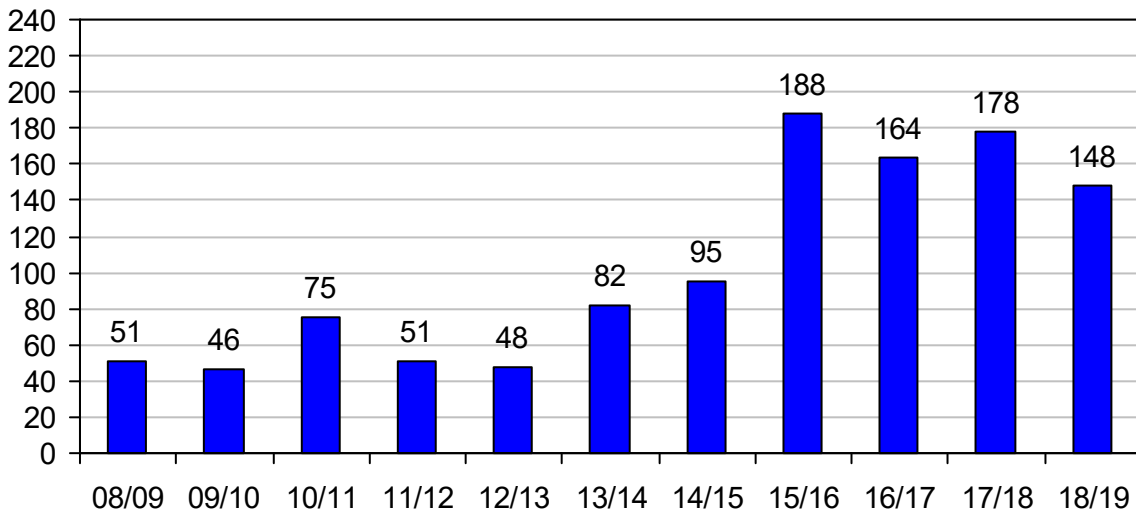
S2 Number of scheduled protected trees

There are 339 single trees protected throughout the district predominantly in Matamata, Morrinsville and Te Aroha. An additional 18 groups of protected trees are protected however most of these are within the rural area.

Responses

R1

Number of resource consent conditions imposed to control noise, dust, odour, glare, vibration, spray drift and signage



Heritage

Indicators

Pressures	State	Response
P1 Number of resource consents applied for/granted to substantially modify scheduled buildings within the Te Aroha Character Area	S1 Number, type and location of listed heritage buildings or features	R1 Number of resource consent applications declined to substantially modify scheduled buildings within the Te Aroha Character Area
P2 Number of resource consents granted / declined for the construction of new buildings within the Te Aroha Character Area	S2 Number and location of listed/known/protected culturally significant sites	R2 Number of resource consents declined for the construction of new buildings within the Te Aroha Character Area
P3 Number of resource consents applied for/granted to substantially modify listed heritage features	S3 Public perception of condition/quality of Te Aroha Character Area	R3 Number of resource consent applications declined to substantially modify listed heritage features
P4 Number of resource consent applications submitted/granted involving sites which contain or adjoin a culturally significant site		R4 Number of resource consent applications declined involving sites which contain or adjoin a culturally significant site (waahi tapu)
		R5 Number and type of resource consent conditions imposed to protect/enhance heritage resources
		R6 Percentage of the community that received educational/promotional material regarding heritage resources
		R7 Council expenditure (\$) on protecting, enhancing and promoting heritage features
		R8 Number, type and value of incentives offered for the protection of heritage resources

Results

Pressures

P1 Number of resource consents applied for/granted to substantially modify scheduled buildings within the Te Aroha Character Area

From 2008/09 to 2018/19, 12 resource consents have been applied for (and granted) to substantially modify scheduled buildings in the Te Aroha Heritage Character Area. These have mainly related to altering the appearance of buildings by the addition of signage or decks.

P2 Number of resource consents granted / declined for the construction of new buildings within the Te Aroha Character Area

There have been no consents granted to construct new buildings within the Te Aroha Heritage Character Area in the last 10 years.

P3 Number of resource consents applied for/granted to substantially modify listed heritage features outside Te Aroha Heritage Character Area

Year	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number of consents granted	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Since 2008/09 two resource consents have been granted for modification, one being the Thames Valley Power Board in Matamata.

P4 Number of resource consent applications submitted/granted involving sites which contain or adjoin a culturally significant site

Year	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number of applications	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0

State

S1 Number, type and location of listed heritage buildings or features

There are 88 listed heritage features in the Matamata-Piako District Plan. These include historic buildings such as churches and commercial buildings, as well as monuments, geological formations, and landing sites with one additional one being added in 2010/11.

S2 Number and location of listed/known/protected culturally significant sites

There are 78 other culturally significant sites in the district including urupa (Maori burial site), pa and midden sites, and marae. One additional site was added in 2006/07.

S3 Public perception of condition/quality of Te Aroha Character Area

The 2013 Waikato Regional Perception Survey found that 76 per cent of respondents in the Matamata-Piako District were satisfied with the 'unique or special character of your town'. This has increased from 74 per cent satisfaction in the 2010 survey.

Responses

R1 Number of resource consent applications declined to substantially modify scheduled buildings within the Te Aroha Character Area

No resource consent applications were declined.

R2 Number of resource consents declined for the construction of new buildings within the Te Aroha Character Area

No resource consent applications were declined.

R3 Number of resource consent applications declined to substantially modify listed heritage features

No resource consent applications have been recorded as being declined for the three indicators identified above.

R4 Number of resource consent applications declined involving sites which contain or adjoin a culturally significant site (waahi tapu)

None recorded

R5 Number and type of resource consent conditions imposed to protect/enhance heritage resources

Year	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number of conditions imposed	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

R6 Percentage of the community that received educational/promotional material regarding heritage resources

Council has allocated funds for the protection and promotion of the heritage resources in the district, including managing the Matamata, Te Aroha, Morrinsville and Matamata-Piako District Heritage Trails. Each of the four heritage trails has a corresponding brochure which is distributed through our information centres.

In addition, heritage funding assists with advertising for the Te Aroha Leisure Pools and Spas, and assisting with funding of the three museums in Morrinsville, Matamata (Firth Tower) and Te Aroha.

Amount of Council spending on protecting, enhancing and promoting heritage features

Year	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Amount spent (\$ 000)	21*	107	43	30	283	154	175	62	13	47
* approximate										

R7 Number, type and value of incentives offered for the protection of heritage resources

None recorded

Incompatible Activities

Indicators

Pressures	State	Response
P1 Number of resource consent and building consent applications for development within 500m of an intensive farm/industrial site or 250m from a litter poultry farm	S1 Number of complaints received regarding adverse effects from activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • noise • odour • dust • vibration • glare • rehabilitation 	R1 Number of conditions of resource consent imposed to control adverse effects from activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • noise • odour • dust • vibration • glare • rehabilitation

Results

Pressures

P1 Number of resource consent and building consent applications for development within 500m of an intensive farm/industrial site or 250m from a litter poultry farm

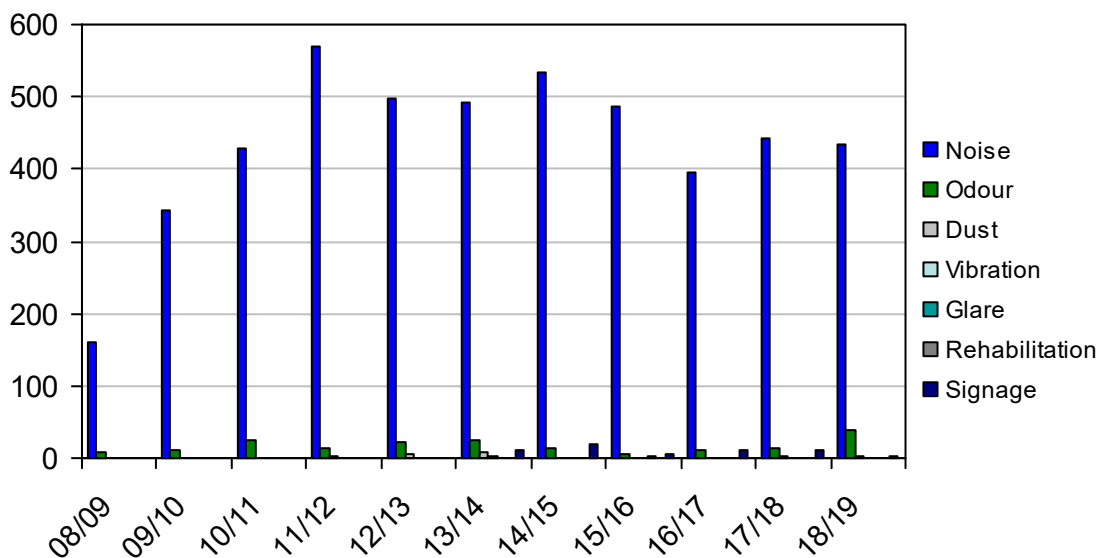
Year	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The two consents granted in 2011/12 were for additional dwellings located within 500 metres of the intensive farms with which they were directly associated.

State

S1

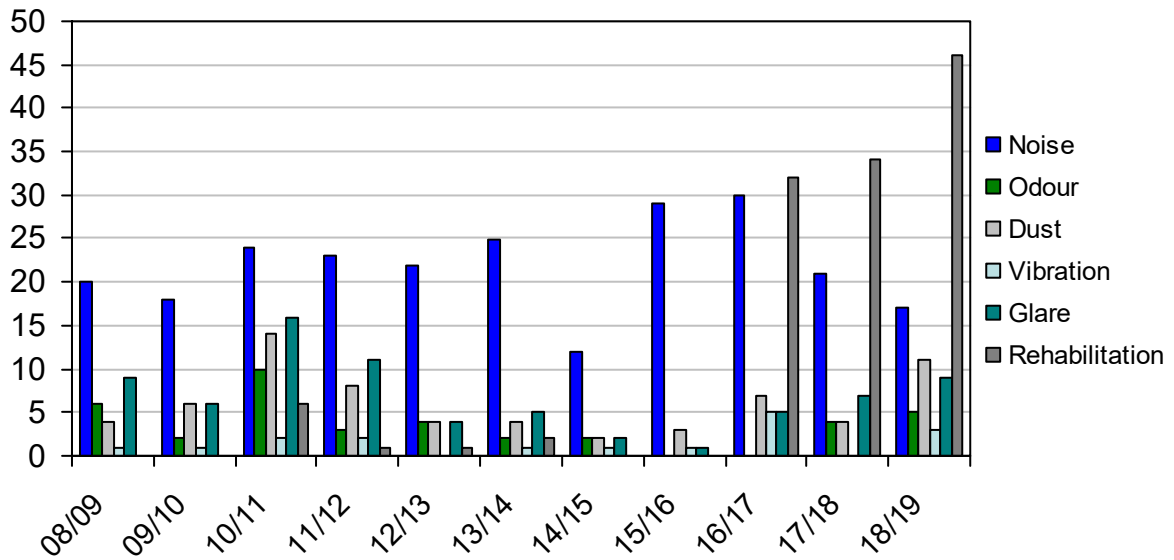
Complaints received for adverse effects from activities



Responses

R1

Number and type of resource consent conditions imposed to control adverse effects from activities



Natural Environment

Indicators

Pressures	State	Response
P1 Area of indigenous vegetation removed per annum	S1 Area of exotic forestry within the Kaitiaki (Conservation) Zone	R1 Area of significant trees or indigenous vegetation fenced to prevent grazing
P2 Abundance and distribution of plant and animal pests	S2 Area and distribution of indigenous vegetation	R2 Area and percentage of natural areas (by type) legally protected through resource consent conditions or other methods
P3 Isolation and fragmentation of indigenous systems	S3 Health and condition of natural areas assessed by health/condition classification	R3 Number of members of community participating in landcare groups
P4 Annual change in the surface elevation of the Kopuatai Peat Dome	S4 Community attitude/awareness of natural areas	R4 Location, area and type of pest control operation
P5 Number of resource consents applied for/granted for excavation or other activity within the Kaitiaki (Conservation) Zone	S5 Area of peat soil	R5 Area and percentage of natural areas ecologically surveyed
	S6 Area of Kopuatai Peat Dome	
	S7 Change in landscape types identified by the landscape study	
	S8 Population numbers of indigenous species	

Results

Pressures

P1 Area of indigenous vegetation removed per annum

The only consents identified where indigenous vegetation has been removed are those identified below for the number of consents applied for/granted in the Kaitiaki Zone – see P5.

P2 Abundance and distribution of plant and animal pests

The health of our native plants and animals is also threatened by predation and competition from introduced species. 69 regional plant pests and 35 animal species to be managed were identified in the Waikato Regional Pest Management Plan 2014-2024. The Plan includes five groupings of plant pests, and a table of animal pests that hold a production, environmental or public threat. The Waikato Regional Council will directly control and manage some pests and will provide advice and assistance for others.

Plant pests include Manchurian wild rice (particularly in the Piako and Waihou rivers), noongoora bur, and the water poppy. Moth plant, nodding thistle and pampas are also significant plant pests in the district. Some of the animal pests damaging our natural environment include possums, feral goats, feral cats and mustelids such as ferrets and stoats.

P3 Isolation and fragmentation of indigenous systems

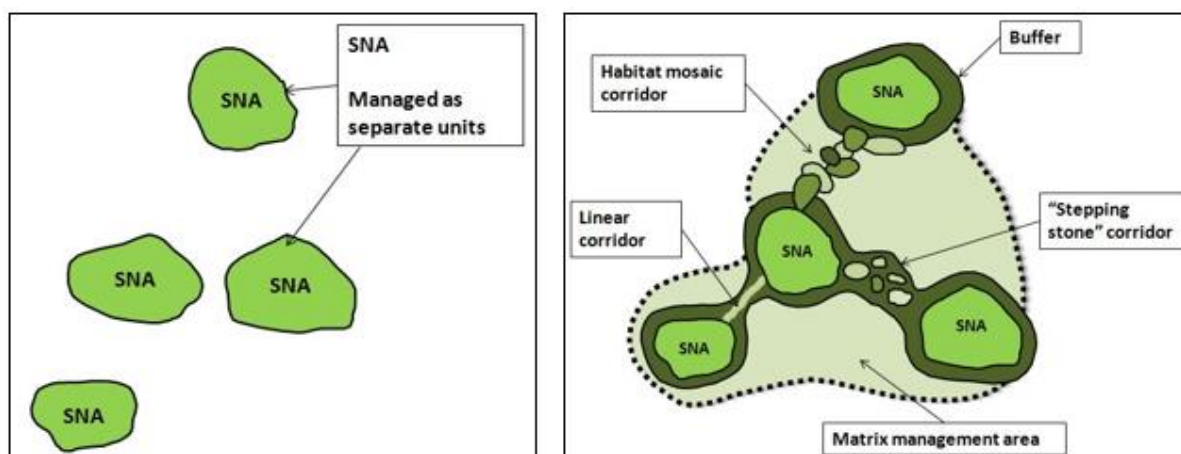
The LIBS Pilot Project – Source to the Sea: Te Puna o Waihou ki Tikapa te Moana – had as its purpose:

To test and share results of/learnings from landowner and marae-based engagement, and ecological network modelling in order to demonstrate the benefits of taking a strategic and co-operative approach to biodiversity management in a timely manner that transitions effectively into the LIBS programme.

It has identified that there has been a tendency for discussion about biodiversity to revolve around the protection of Significant Natural Areas (SNA) (as dictated by S6 RMA) rather than about how to maintain biodiversity across the landscape.

While these sites are critical dimensions in biodiversity management, ecosystems supporting biodiversity cross the landscape and sites seldom operate in isolation from their surrounding environment (biota moves in and out of such areas, while water, nutrients and energy flow through sites). Managing biodiversity is not simply about managing defined areas of vegetation in isolation from their surrounding context.

So to maintain biodiversity we need to partner with others to manage ecological networks at district and regional levels.



Sites vs landscape

This project has confirmed the ability to model and map ecological networks at catchment and zone scale, and apply this work to enable more proactive and strategic approaches to working with others and to prioritise resources.

P4 Annual change in the surface elevation of the Kopuatai Peat Dome

This matter is unknown as it is not monitored, however we do know that peat soils on farmlands are shrinking at a rate of approximately 2cm per year.

P5 Number of resource consents applied for/granted for excavation or other activity within the Kaitiaki (Conservation) Zone

Year	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number of consents	1	0	1	5	4	1	0	3	6	3	0

There were 3 consents granted in 2015/16 for activities in the Kaitiaki Zone. These were for the construction of a dwelling, comprising an area of 1000 m2, the extension of the Hauraki

Rail Trail and assorted work including channel excavation and remediation work on the Tui mine site.

There were 6 consents granted in 2016/17 for activities in the Kaitiaki Zone. Two related to the harvesting of plantation forestry comprising a total area of 17.3 ha and two others related to earthworks nearby, and the construction of a jetty on, Lake Karapiro.

There were three resource consents granted in 2017/18 for activities in the Kaitiaki Zone: these were for the construction of a weir on the Piako River, the construction of a backcountry hut and vegetation clearing for a helicopter comprising an area of 499 m²; and consent for road embankment earthworks.

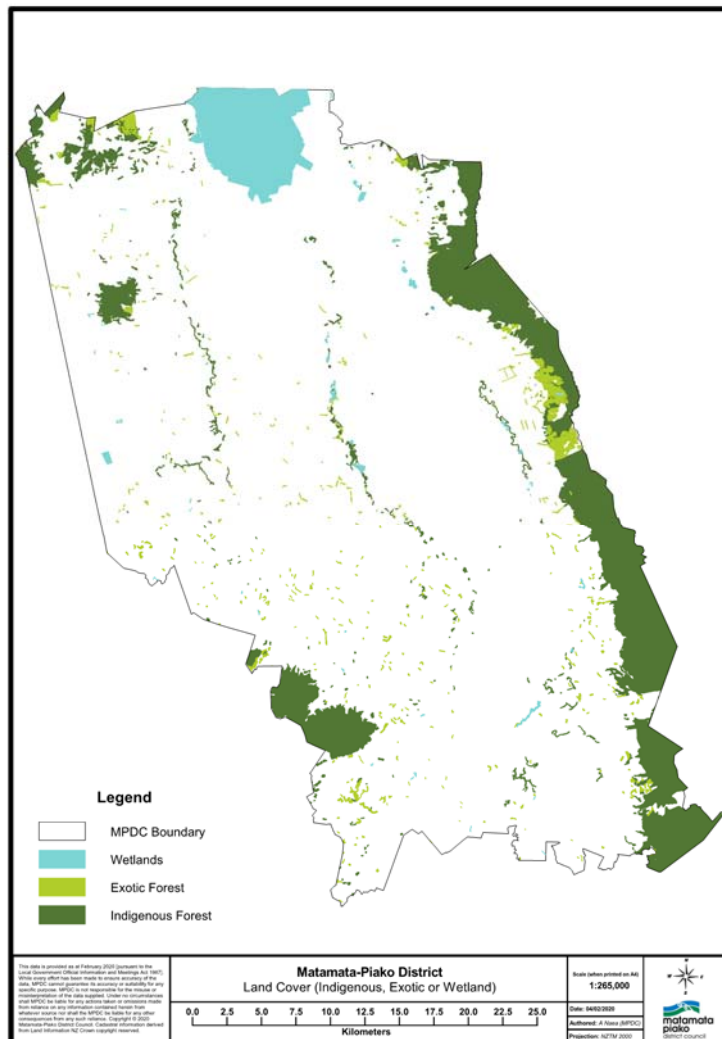
State

S1 Area of exotic forestry within the Kaitiaki (Conservation) Zone

There is 731 hectares of exotic forestry within the Kaitiaki (Conservation) Zone along the Kaimai Range which is approximately 5% of the area. The map below outlines these areas.

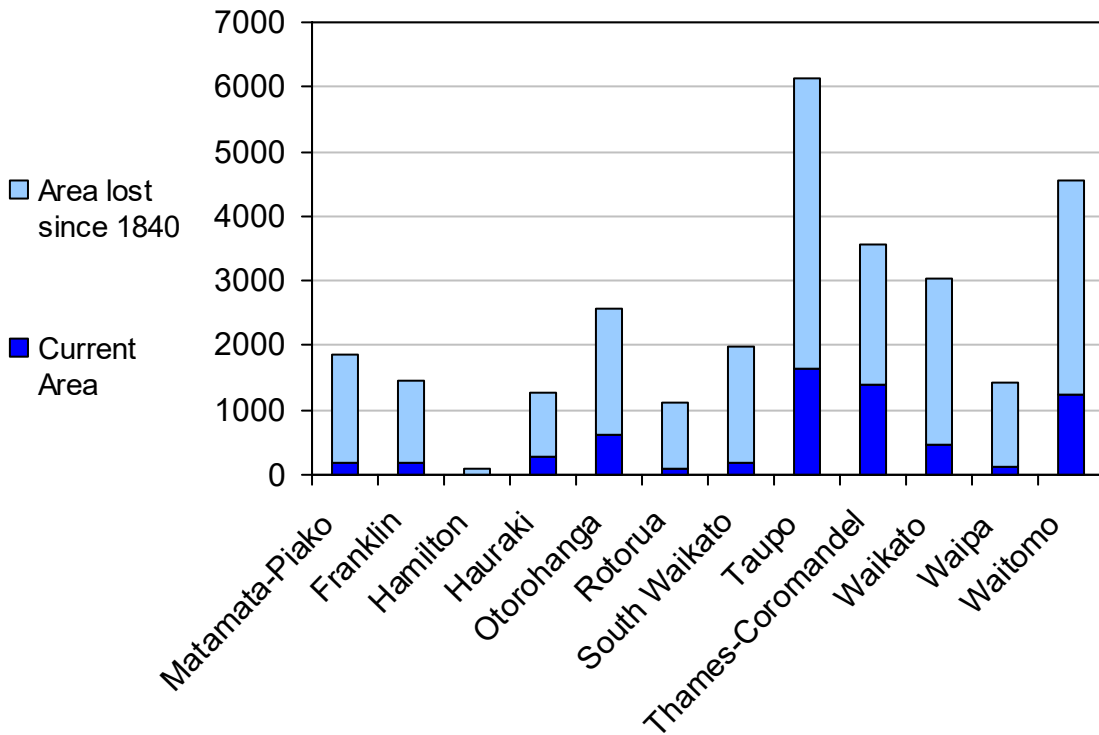
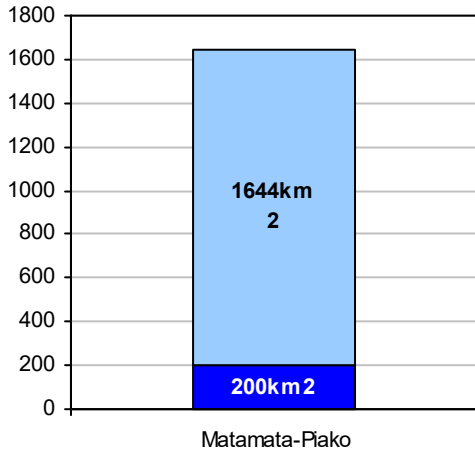
S2 Area and distribution of indigenous vegetation

The map below shows the indigenous vegetation within the District, along with the wetlands and exotic forestry.



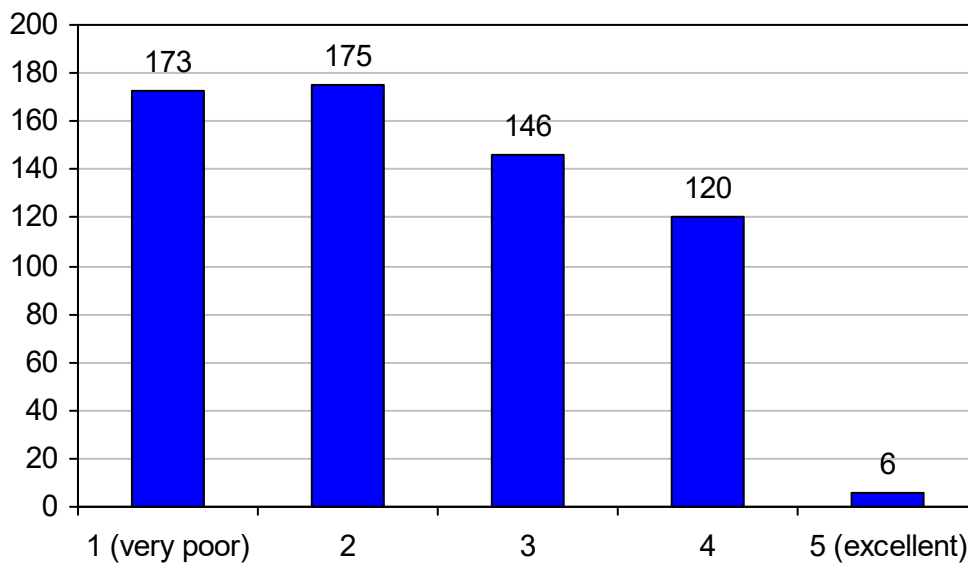
In 1840, 95% of the district was covered in native vegetation; this figure is now 11%, most of which is in the Kaimai ranges. This updated information has come from the New Zealand Land Cover Database (LCDB v5.0) released in January 2020 and is a multi-temporal, thematic classification of New Zealand’s land cover.

Change in areas of native forest, scrub and tussock from 1840 – present (km²)



S3 Health and condition of natural areas assessed by health/condition classification

Condition of Vegetation Surveyed



As part of the identification of areas of significant native vegetation within the district in 2006 the condition of the vegetation was also assessed. Vegetation units were given a rating between 1 (very poor condition) and 5 (excellent condition). The average condition was 2.36. Only 6 of the 667 units of vegetation surveyed were considered to be in an excellent condition.

S4 Community attitude/awareness of natural areas

From the 2013 Waikato Regional Perception Survey, 73.5 per cent of respondents in the Matamata-Piako District were satisfied with 'community treatment of your district's natural assets'.

S5 Area of peat soil

Council has identified that there is 5911 ha of peat soils identified on the planning maps as a hazard within the rural zone. This area is predominantly to the north of the district surrounding the Kopuatai Peat Dome and further to the north-west of the District.

S6 Area of Kopuatai Peat Dome

The Kopuatai Peat Dome is the only true peat/dome/restaid bog remaining intact in New Zealand. As well as the largest remaining freshwater wetland left in the North Island, it is the best example of its kind in New Zealand. It supports a vegetation type unique to the world. Whilst it covers an area over 10,000 ha approximately a third is within the District.

S7 Change in landscape types identified by the landscape study

This indicator has not been monitored however it is not foreseen that this has changed much over the last 20 years.

S8 Population numbers of indigenous species

Whilst the actual number of indigenous species has not been identified there are a number of rare and threatened species that are still considered to be living within the district. These include:

Threatened species	Where you might see them
Birds North Island brown kiwi North Island kokako NZ falcon Kereru North Island kaka Australasian bittern Branded rail Marsh crane North Island fernbird	Kaimai/Mamaku ranges Kopuatai Peat Dome
Reptiles Striped skink	Kaimai/Mamaku ranges
Amphibians Hochsetters frog	Kaimai/Mamaku ranges
Mammals Both short and long tailed bat	Kaimai/Mamaku ranges
Fish Giant kokopu Banded kokopu Black mudfish	Kaimai/Mamaku ranges Kopuatai Peat Dome
Invertebrates Te Aroha stag beetle	Kaimai/Mamaku ranges
Plants Stout milfoil Scarlet mistletoe Red mistletoe King fern	Kaimai/Mamaku ranges
Clubmoss Giant Wire Rush	Kopuatai Peat Dome

These rare or threatened species are present in the above locations, but may also be present in other, smaller, areas of the district.

Responses

R1 Area of significant trees or indigenous vegetation fenced to prevent grazing

Whilst this indicator hasn't been monitored on a regular basis it is identified that through the Significant Natural Features Policy 2014 sixteen sites would have been fenced to be able to obtain QE II covenants and others of the like.

R2 Area and percentage of natural areas (by type) legally protected through resource consent conditions or other methods

In 2012/13 two subdivision consents were granted with conditions requiring the protection in perpetuity of areas of native vegetation, amounting to an area of 8,200m². There were no similar consents granted in 2013/14. There were two consents granted in 2014/15. Both had conditions requiring effluent systems to have specific engineering designs. No consents have been granted since.

R3 Number of members of community participating in landcare groups

Council is aware of the following landcare groups operating in Matamata-Piako that are taking measures to benefit waterways and their margins.

1. The Mangawara Landcare Group was formed in 1994. Their aim was to improve catchment management and flood control in the Mangawara River. They have fenced and planted natives along the river, as well as willows to stabilise eroding banks. This project has resulted in a reduced nitrate runoff and reduced erosion, benefiting the downstream river ecology.
2. The Morrinsville Landcare Group aim to improve environmental health by protecting river margins and increasing biodiversity by planting and fencing streams and bush remnants.
3. The Piako Catchment Forum is a community group formed in Morrinsville in 2016 with the goal of helping clean up the Piako River and to get involved in riparian plantings along the Morrinsville River Walk.
4. The Kaimai Mamaku Catchments Forum has representation from iwi, recreational groups, primary industry and conservation groups and aims to restore forest biodiversity, enhance recreational activities and provide for sustainable land use across the entire Kaimai-Mamaku area, straddling several territorial boundaries.
5. Whitehall Landcare Group was formed by members of the community who became concerned with the water quality of the Upper Karapiro Stream. The group undertook fencing for over 17 properties that border the banks of the Upper Karapiro Stream. Since completing the fencing, members still carry out restoration and pest control work on their own properties with a focus on possum control with the Waikato Regional Council.
6. Keep Te Aroha Beautiful has a focus on riparian planting along a stream feeding into the Waihou River.
7. The Upper Waihou Project is a project supported by the Waikato Regional Council to clear willow and poplar from the upper Waihou River and to help restore its margins.
8. The Regional Council is also coordinating a collaborative project between mana whenua, landowners and local government to help restore wetlands in the Waihou catchment. "Te Puna o Waihou ki Tikapa te Moana" or "Source to Sea" aims to work co-operatively to protect, enhance and restore biodiversity.

R4 Location, area and type of pest control operation

This indicator has not been monitored however as part of the landcare groups identified above pest control has been identified as an on-going practice.

R5 Area and percentage of natural areas ecologically surveyed

In 2006 Council worked with an ecologist to determine significant native vegetation. 667 units of habitat totaling 3,111 hectares were surveyed, resulting in 77% of this area (2390 hectares) being considered significant. Of the total area surveyed, 78% was determined to be indigenous (predominantly native species), 20% exotic (mainly non-native species) and 2% was not determined. These significant features include native indigenous vegetation, such as native tree stands, areas of bush and wetlands. Native fauna also exists in significant areas.

Within Matamata-Piako, the Kaimai Forest Park makes up an area of 14,670 hectares, and the Kopuatai Peat Dome an area of 10,201 hectares (approximately one third of the Dome is within Matamata-Piako). The Te Tapui Reserve comprises 2370 hectares. There are 338 hectares within Matamata-Piako that are protected by covenants from the Queen Elizabeth II Trust. All of these sites would of being ecologically surveyed.

Natural Hazards

Indicators

Pressures	State	Response
P1 Number of resource or building consents applied for/granted within flood protection area	S1 Number and severity of flood events annually	R1 Area of land identified on planning maps being subject to flooding
P2 Number of buildings within flood protection area	S2 Area of land subject to flooding	R2 Amount of Council spending on resourcing rural fire fighting emergency services
P3 Number of buildings within identified fire area	S3 Number and area affected by rural fires annually	R3 Area of land being identified on planning maps as being subject to land instability
P4 Number of dwellings built on potentially unstable land (i.e) land classed as having a degree of erosion of two or greater and/or slopes of > 20 degrees)	S4 Area of vegetated and un-vegetated land classified as having a degree of erosion of two or greater	R4 Number of resource and building consents declined in areas identified as being subject to flooding, fire or instability
P5 Number of resource or building consent applications applied for/granted for development on potentially unstable land	S5 Area of headwater catchment in vegetation	R5 Council expenditure on educating community about hazards
	S6 Number and size of earthquakes recorded annually	R6 Number of fire-fighting emergencies
	S7 Annual damage (\$) to public and private property	

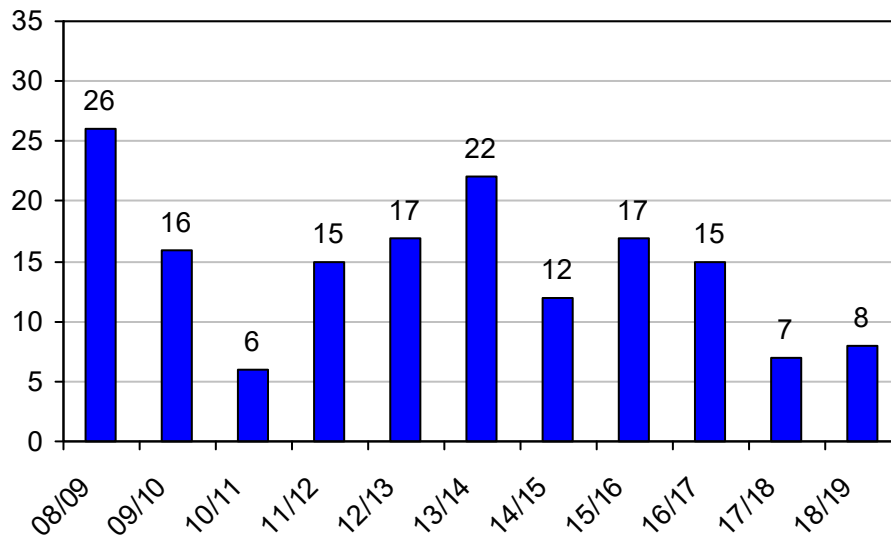
Results

Pressures

P1 Number of resource or building consents applied for/granted within flood protection area

Between 2008/09 and 2018/19 161 resource consents have been applied for within the flood protection area in the district. All were granted subject to conditions to mitigate potential adverse effects. These were for activities such as building new sheds to house livestock or poultry, relocating dwellings, upgrading buildings and to build a jetty.

Number of resource consents applied for within flood protection area



P2 Number of buildings within flood protection area

These have not been recorded.

P3 Number of buildings within identified fire area

Council has not continued collecting this data as on 1 July 2017 The New Zealand Fire Service Act and Forest and Rural Fires Act were repealed and replaced by the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act which takes away the financial and operational responsibility from Local Authorities. However, fire still remains a hazard under the RMA.

P4 Number of dwellings built on potentially unstable land (i.e) land classed as having a degree of erosion of two or greater and/or slopes of > 20 degrees)

There is approximately 11.3 hectares of this land identified in the district.

P5 Number of resource or building consent applications applied for/granted for development on potentially unstable land

None recorded

State

S1 Number and severity of flood events annually

A 'flood event' is a mean annual event or higher.

Date/Year	
17 April 2013/14	Flood event caused damage to Thompsons Track in the Kaimai Ranges
31 st July 2915/16	Flood recorded on Te Aroha-Gordon Rd and Old Te Aroha Road Foot bridge closed over Waihou River

April 2017	Cyclone Cook and Debbie caused widespread flooding. Matamata and Waharoa residents asked to conserve water as the heavy rain caused flooding at a water treatment station, causing damage to pumps. A number of roads throughout the district were closed for several days and flooding to a number of buildings was reported.
29 April 2018	Flooding on Te Aroha-Gordon and Old Te Aroha Roads and both Mace Road and Armadale Road were closed due to the Waihou River overtopping.
6 June 2018	The Ohinewai-Tahuna Road and Te Aroha-Gordon Road were flooded, and Mace Road was closed due to the height of the Waihou River.
16 -18 July 2018	Armadale Road was closed for a day and flooding across Mace Road closed the road for three days.

S2 Area of land subject to flooding

There are approximately 8,901 hectares of land that has been identified by Council as being at risk of flooding. This area also relates to the land as identified as flood on the planning maps.

S3 Number and area affected by rural fires annually

See P3 above

S4 Area of vegetated and un-vegetated land classified as having a degree of erosion of two or greater

Data taken from the 1992 Regional Indigenous Vegetation Inventory, there is approximately 20,686 hectares of vegetated land classified as having severe erosion potential in the district

S5 Area of headwater catchment in vegetation

Not measured

S6 Number and size of earthquakes recorded annually

The table below shows the number of earthquakes recorded in the district each year, at a depth of 70 km or less.

Number and magnitude of Earthquakes	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number of Earthquakes	0	2	11	9		10*	3*	7*	14*	2*	5*
Magnitude of Earthquakes		2.6 2.8	3.5 3.4 3.3 3.1 2.5 2.5 2.4 2.1 2.0 1.8	3.4 2.8 2.5 2.5 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.0 1.9		From 1-3*	From 2-4*	From 2-3*	From 2-4*	From 2-3*	From 2-3*

Source: <http://www.geonet.org.nz/>

*Geonet now depicts earthquake information in map form over specified time periods so the numbers and magnitude of earthquakes is an approximate figure

Note: Data for 2012/13 was not available from GeoNet due to a changeover in their recording systems

S7 Annual damage (\$) to public and private property

Between 2010/11 and 2012/13 and from 2014/15 onwards no damage was recorded to public property from natural hazards. However, in the 2013/14 year, the 17 April flooding caused approximately \$20,000 damage to Thompsons Track on the Kaimai Ranges. In a weather event recorded from 31st December to 2nd January 2016, trees were blown over and there were four incidences of roofs lifting.

In April 2017, Cyclone Cook and Debbie caused widespread flooding. Matamata and Waharoa residents were asked to conserve water as the heavy rain caused flooding at a water treatment station, causing damage to pumps.

Responses

R1 Area of land identified on planning maps being subject to flooding

There is approximately 8,901 hectares of land that has been identified as flood on the planning maps.

R2 Amount of Council spending on resourcing rural fire fighting emergency services

No spending since 1 July 2017 – see P3 above

R3 Area of land being identified on planning maps as being subject to land instability

There is approximately 11.3 hectares of this land identified in the district.

R4 Number of resource and building consents declined in areas identified as being subject to flooding, fire or instability

None recorded

R5 Council expenditure on educating community about hazards

Civil Defence plays a role in community protection through delivering presentations to community groups and training of Council staff on an annual basis. This is part of the core service of Civil Defence and covered by the levy paid to Civil Defence by Council. Council has concentrated on increasing emergency information on its website and increasing its presence on Facebook during natural hazard events.

R6 Number of fire-fighting emergencies

See P3 above

Network Utilities

Indicators

Pressures	State	Response
P1 Quantity of stormwater discharged from Council services per annum	S1 Level of compliance with resource consent conditions achieved by Council infrastructure e.g. stormwater	R1 Amount of overhead cable undergrounded by power companies per annum
P2 Quantity of sewage treated by Council services	S2 Area of reserves under Council management	R2 Co-siting of activities
P3 Quantity of water consumed per annum	S3 Quality of drinking water (Ministry of Health Standards)	R3 Amount of Council spending on maintenance and upgrades of urban services
P4 Number of new utilities granted resource consent per annum (e.g.) wind turbines, large-scale satellite dishes, telecommunications aerials)	S4 Length, number and state of Council infrastructure	R4 Percentage of the community that receive education material regarding water conservation
	S5 Incidence of water shortage restrictions	R5 Number and value of development contributions collected per annum (e.g. reserve, water, stormwater, roading, etc.)
	S6 Percentage increase in water consumption	
	S7 Percentage increase in the quantity of stormwater discharged	
	S8 Percentage increase in the amount of sewerage treated	

Results

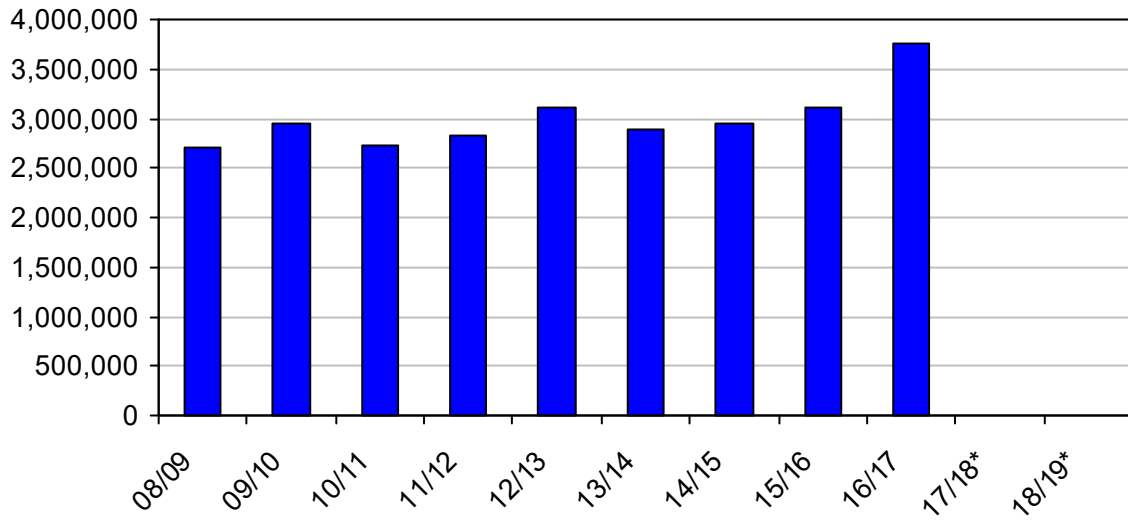
Pressures

P1 Quantity of stormwater discharged from Council services per annum

Information on the volume of stormwater discharged from Council reticulation is not monitored. Council does, however, monitor the quality of stormwater discharged as per conditions detailed in our discharge consents. Visual inspections of key stretches of open channel are carried out.

P2 Quantity of sewage treated by Council services

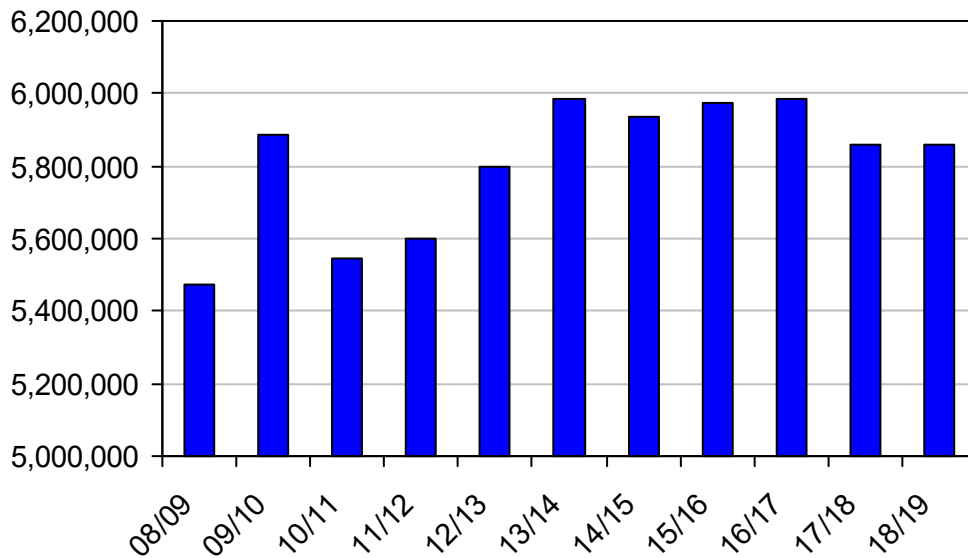
Quantity of sewage treated by Council services (m³)



*Figure not available

P3 Quantity of water consumed per annum

Quantity of water consumed (m³)



P4 Number of new utilities granted resource consent per annum (e.g.) wind turbines, large-scale satellite dishes, telecommunications aerials)

Year	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number of new network utilities granted resource consent	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0

Three new network utilities resource consents were granted in 2013/14, for a substation and two telecommunications facilities. A resource consent was granted in 2016/17 for the upgrade of aircraft navigational infrastructure on the Kaimai Ranges.

State

S1 Level of compliance with resource consent conditions achieved by Council infrastructure e.g. stormwater

Year	Resource Consent Conditions - Level of Compliance
2008/09	Council complied 100% with water resource consent conditions, 95% with stormwater resource consent conditions and 96% with wastewater discharge consent conditions.
2009/10	Council complied 100% with water and storm water resource consent conditions and 94% for waste water.
2010/11	High compliance with conditions.
2011/12	High compliance with conditions.
2012/13	High compliance with conditions.
2013/14	High compliance with conditions.
2014/15	High level of compliance except for two water and two wastewater sites
2015/16	Most Resource Consents have achieved a high level of compliance except two wastewater sites. Matamata and Te Aroha wastewater treatment plants are not compliant during specific times of the year. Council and the Waikato Regional Council (WRC) are working together to resolve this and Council may apply for a variation to the resource consents. Council is still awaiting the annual reports from the Regional Council for our water consents.
2016/17	All but two sites achieved compliance with resource consent conditions. The two non-compliances were both Matamata bores which exceeded their annual water take.
2017/18	Figures were unavailable at time of writing
2018/19	High compliance with conditions.

Improvements to waste water treatment plants (WWTP) has seen a steady increase in the level of discharge compliance throughout the district. Council commissioned a new \$4.5 million WWTP for Te Aroha in December 2006 and the effluent discharge from this plant is fully compliant with the current discharge consent.

The Matamata and Morrinsville WWTPs were upgraded in 2009/10 and 2012/13, respectively, in order to comply with resource consent requirements. The Waharoa/Raungaiti sewerage scheme, completed in 2012/13, is connected to the Matamata sewage system and allowed nearly 200 septic tanks to be decommissioned. The WWTPs for Tahuna and Waihou were also updated in 2010/11 and 2011/12 respectively.

S2 Area of reserves under Council management

As of 2018/19 there were 519.55 hectares of reserves under Council management

S3 Quality of drinking water (Ministry of Health Standards)

The Ministry of Health sets 'New Zealand Drinking Water Standards' (NZDWS) to ensure that safe drinking water is available to everyone. The NZDWS define the minimum standards for drinking water in New Zealand, and the water the Council treats and supplies needs to meet those standards. We started upgrading water suppliers and water treatment facilities five years ago in order to meet these requirements.

Public Health Management Plans for the Matamata, Te Aroha and Morrinsville water supplies have been approved

S4 Length, number and state of Council infrastructure

There are six water supply schemes in the district:

- Three larger supplies for Matamata (including Waharoa), Morrinsville and Te Aroha
- Three small schemes in Te Poi, Tahuna and Hinuera.

There are eight treatment plants and approximately 341 kilometres of water pipes.

Water - In 2013/14, Council upgraded existing reticulation pumps at the Burwood Road Water Treatment Plant to improve the flow of water into the reticulation network. The cost was \$35,000. A 148m deep replacement bore was drilled to supply the Tahuna community at a cost of \$49,000. A backup generator was installed at the Tawari Street Water Treatment Plant. The backup generator will ensure that Council can continue to supply water to the Waharoa community in the event of a prolonged power outage.

A new bore is currently being drilled at Waharoa to reduce the demand on the Matamata reticulation network.

S5 Incidence of water shortage restrictions

Year	Restriction	Reason
2008/09	1 month	Dry weather
2009/10	No restrictions	
2010/11	3 weeks	Dry weather
2011/12	No restrictions	
2012/13	Restrictions	Dry weather
2013/14	Restrictions	Dry weather
2014/15	Restrictions	Dry weather
2015/16	No restrictions	Request to conserve water
2016/17	No restrictions	
2018/19	75 days	Dry weather

S6 Percentage increase in water consumption

In 2016/17 there were 498 litres per person per day of treated water consumption. This reduced to 466 litres per day the following year, with a further reduction in 2018/19 down to 460 litres per day per person.

S7 Percentage increase in the quantity of stormwater discharged

Information on the volume of stormwater discharged from Council reticulation is not monitored. Council does, however, monitor the quality of stormwater discharged as per conditions detailed in our discharge consents. Visual inspections of key stretches of open channel are carried out. These show a high level of compliance with conditions of consent.

S8 Percentage increase in the amount of sewerage treated

Despite improvements on the metering of discharges and efforts by large industry to reduce the volume they discharge to Council treatment plants, there is a general trend of an increase in the quantity of sewage treated by Council. This trend correlates to an increase in the consumption of water over the same period. This trend is likely to be the result of an increasing population. This includes the increase from 2009/10 to 2010/11, which is due to the sewerage connection to Tahuna and Waharoa. The figures for the quantity of sewage treated in 2017/18 and 2018/19 were not available at the time of writing.

In order to improve the efficiency of our district's wastewater network Council has instigated a programme to measure and reduce stormwater infiltration to our sewerage systems.

Responses

R1 Amount of overhead cable undergrounded by power companies per annum

None recorded

R2 Co-siting of activities

None recorded

R3 Amount of Council spending on maintenance and upgrades of urban services (water, wastewater, stormwater)

Year	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
(\$000s)	8,195	5,994	7,258	8,014	8,124	8,463	13,248	11,281	15,816	12,002

R4 Percentage of the community that receive education material regarding water conservation

The community receives education material regarding water conservation through the fortnightly publication 'Council in Focus'

R5 Number and value of development contributions collected per annum (e.g. reserve, water, stormwater, roading, etc.)

Year	08/09*	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number	135	229	238	114	84	73	76	107	205	627	587
Value in (\$000)	1,136	336	373	168	133	132	147	432	304	1,149	1,955

When these contributions were originally collected, the majority of them were for Council recreation reserves but in recent years the contributions have related more to services.

Significant Development contributions were collected between 2009/10 and 2010/11 from the first stage of a development for 89 lots in Banks Road, Matamata.

Between 2011/12 and 2014/15 the amount of money received from contributions reduced significantly. This is primarily because there was less demand for residential sections as a result of the economic downturn. Consequently fewer 224 certificates (completion certificates) have been issued and fewer development and financial contributions have been received by Council. However, in the last three years both the number and value of contributions has climbed significantly when compared to the previous four years, in line with the growth in development in the district. The figures for 2018/19 are the highest recorded over the past 10 years.

Residential Growth

Indicators

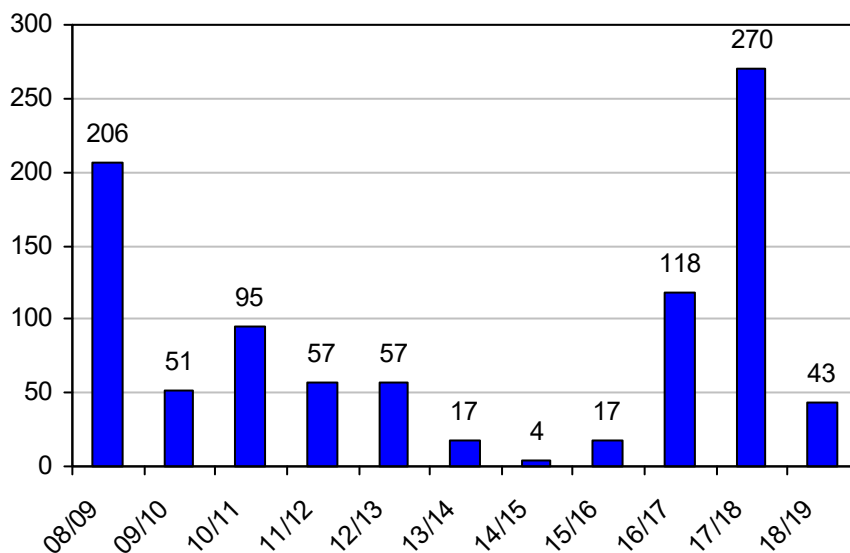
Pressures	State	Response
P1 Number of residential lots created as a result of subdivision	S1 Urban population numbers, including average household unit, age demographics etc.	R1 Number of infill subdivision consents granted and number of lots created per annum
P2 Number of resource consents applied for/granted for dispensation of development controls (e.g. maximum height, yards, site coverage etc.)	S2 Area of land zoned residential and rural-residential	R2 Number and value of development contributions collected per annum
P3 Number of notable trees or areas of indigenous vegetation removed as a result of residential development	S3 Number of lots between 2,500m ² and 10,000m ² in the residential and rural-residential zones	R3 Council spending on urban service upgrades/maintenance per annum
P4 Number of building consents applied for/granted for new dwellings	S4 Capacity of urban services to meet five year forecasted demands (water, waste etc.)	R4 Number of resource consent applications declined for non-compliance with development controls
	S5 Number of residential lots available with access to Council services	

Results

Pressures

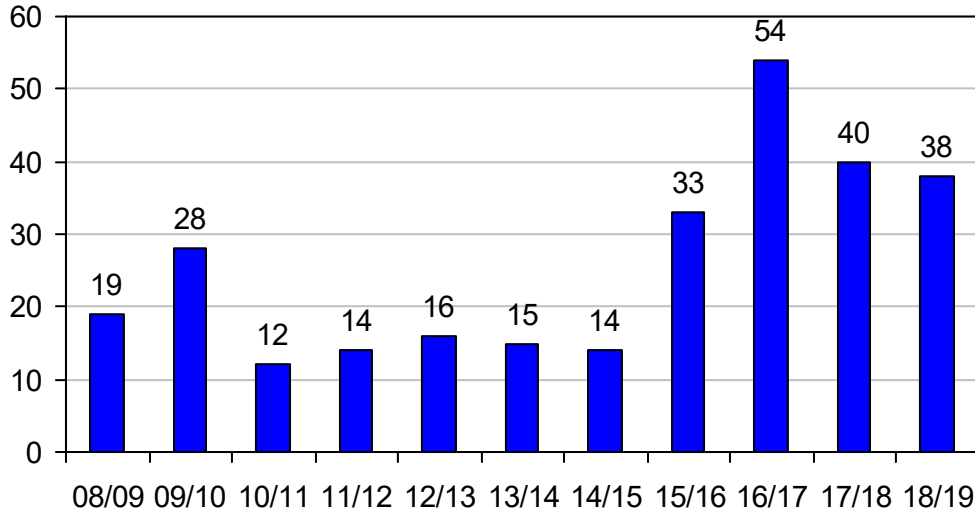
P1 Number of residential lots created as a result of subdivision

Number of lots created in the Residential zone



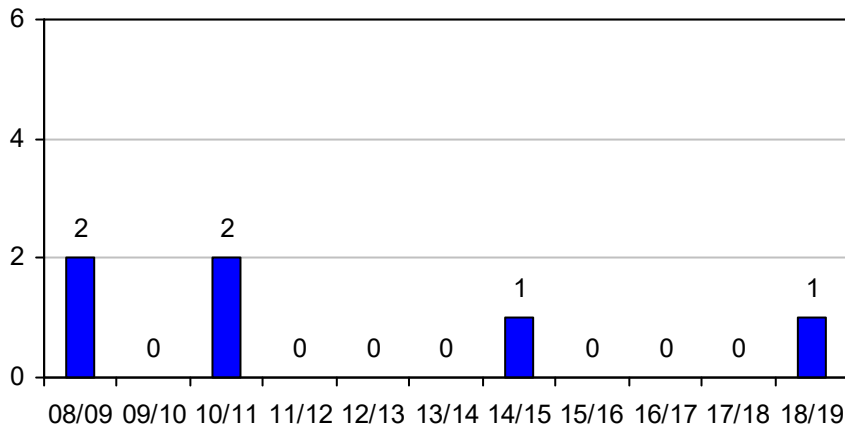
P2 Number of resource consents applied for/granted for dispensation of development controls (e.g. maximum height, yards, site coverage etc.)

Resource consent applications granted for the dispensation of residential development controls



P3

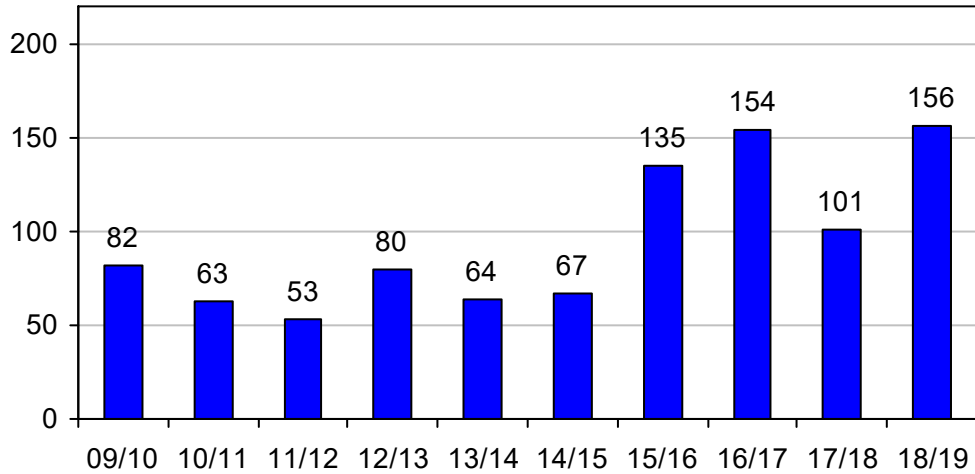
Number of resource consents granted for removal of protected trees as a result of residential development



A total of six consents have been issued over the last ten years

P4

Number of building consents granted for new dwellings in the Residential zone



State

S1 Urban population numbers, including average household unit, age demographics etc.

The Matamata, Morrinsville and Te Aroha townships all increased in population size between 2006 and 2018. Morrinsville increased by 17.5 percent, Matamata by 23.7 percent and Te Aroha by 20.8 per cent.

19.7% of district over 65 years of age

2018 Census figures

Total population 34,404

- Morrinsville 7,761
- Matamata 7,806
- Te Aroha 4,554

Below is an overview of the predicted population data for 2028 as supplied by Rationale:

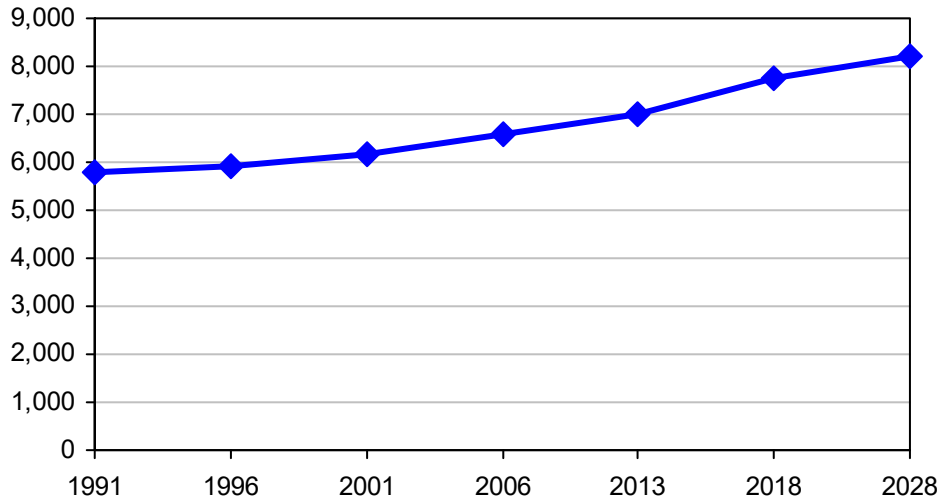
2028 Rationale medium growth projection

- Total population 36,540
- Morrinsville 8,208
- Matamata 8,390
- Te Aroha 4,380

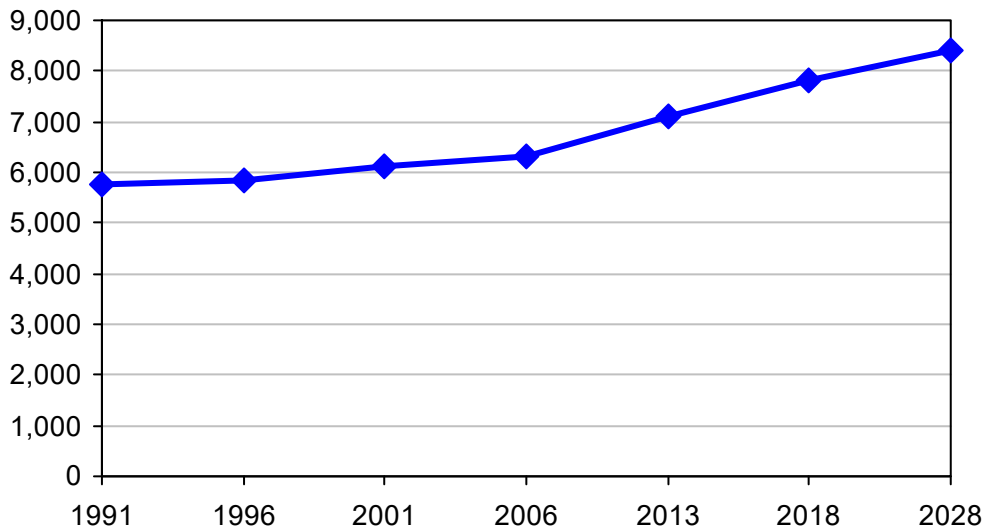
Town Populations

The following graphs record the population census figures between 1991 and 2018 and include the Rationale projection for 2028 for each of our three mains towns.

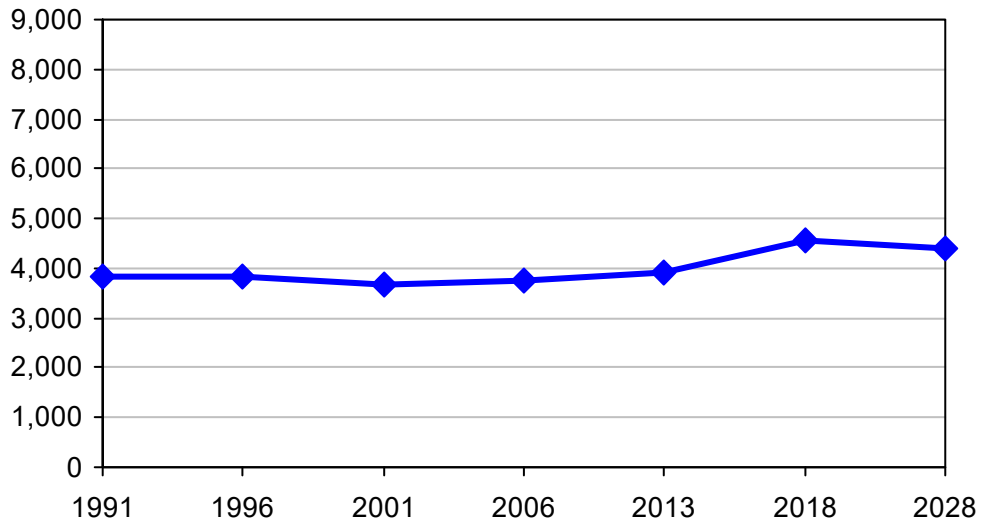
Morrinsville Township



Matamata Township



Te Aroha Township



Te Aroha experienced a higher growth in population numbers in comparison with the Rationale projection. The projection was for 4,240 residents in 2018 and 4,380 residents for 2028. However, in 2018 Te Aroha already has 4,554 residents; that is 314 more residents than the projection for 2018.

The aging population contribute to a decline in the average household size, decreasing from around 2.5 residents per household in 2013 to around 2.3 in 2048.

S2 Area of land zoned residential and rural-residential

As of 2009/10 there are a total of 1896 hectares of land zoned for residential and rural-residential purposes in the district.

S3 Number of lots between 2,500m² and 10,000m² in the residential and rural-residential zones

In 2015/16 there were 460 lots between 2,500 m² and 10,000 m² in the areas zoned Residential and Rural-Residential. 14 residential or rural-residential lots between 2,500m² and 1 hectare in area were granted consent in 2016/17, and 16 additional lots were granted consent in 2017/18. In 2018/19, 50 additional lots were granted consent.

S4 Capacity of urban services to meet five year forecasted demands (water, waste etc)

Water - Water take was reduced in 2017 at Matamata (including Waharoa and Raungaiti) therefore current and near future demand can be met. If the demand increases to where the existing services are at capacity, a bore pump and water treatment plant is planned to be installed at the airfield site.

Water capacity for Morrinsville is requiring further works, however works are planned to increase the capacity by obtaining consent to take water at Wisely Park and for a new borehole pump and water treatment plant to be installed on Lockerbie land in the north in 2026/27. There is no large increase in residential demand anticipated for Te Aroha.

Wastewater – The resource consent for wastewater at Matamata (including Waharoa and Raungaiti) expires in 2024 and Council is planning to spend \$5 million on upgrade works which will also provide for growth. The resource consent for the Morrinsville also expires in 2024 and \$15 million is expected to be spent on upgrade works and providing for domestic growth. At Te Aroha the existing plant provides for any demand, and in 2026 there may be upgrades to improve the treatment process.

S5 Number of residential lots available with access to Council services

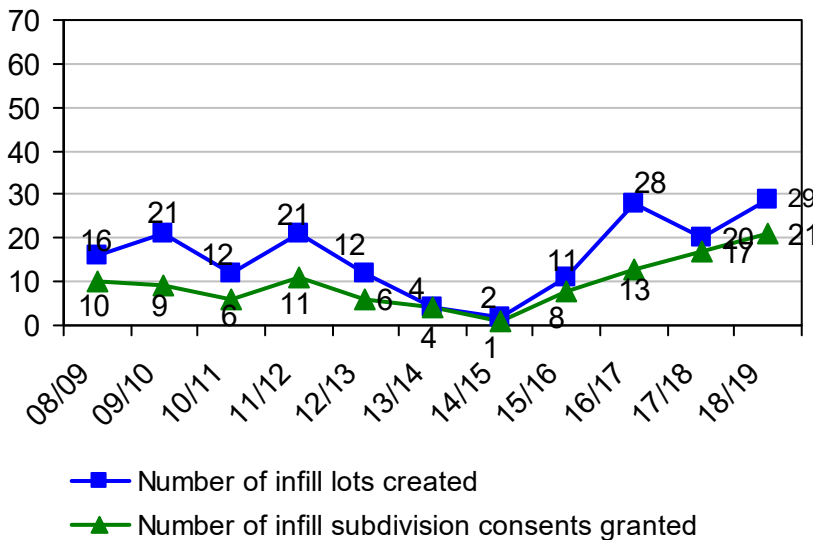
By the 2015/16 year, 9,649 properties had access to water and 9,143 had access to wastewater. By 2016/17 this increased to 9,706 properties with access to water and 9,217 properties with access to wastewater.

From 2017/18 Council has changed the method to count properties provided with services; there was an inaccuracy in the numbers once, commercial properties were being added to the figures. For 2017/18 the numbers of residential properties provided with services were 8,525 and for 2018/19, 8,634. The reason for the substantial drop in numbers from 2016/17 to 2017/18 is the exclusion of commercial properties from the count. However, when we consider 2017/18 and 2018/19 figures, there is an increase of 109 residential properties provided with services.

Responses

R1 Number of infill subdivision consents granted and number of lots created per annum

Infill subdivision in the district



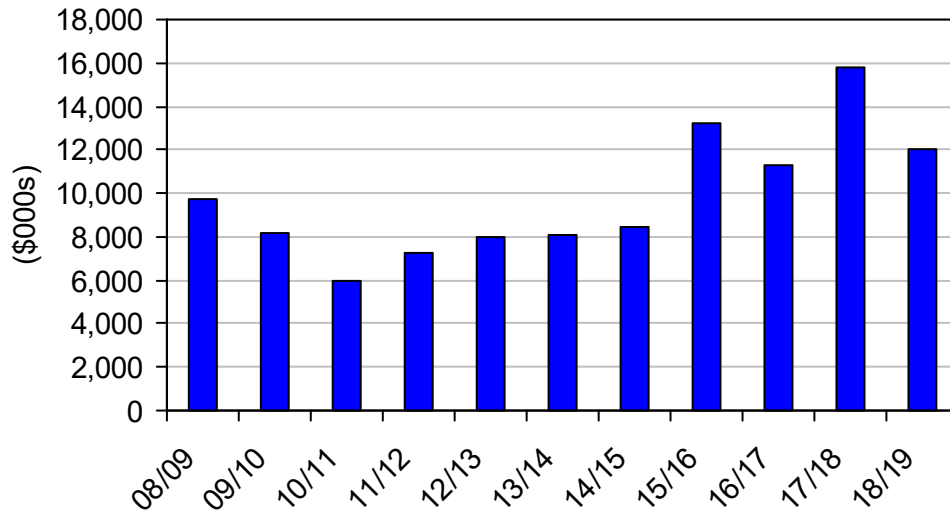
R2 Number and value of development contributions collected per annum

Year	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number	135	118	238	219	160	196	181	220	347	1,078	1,228
\$ Value (in 000's)	1,136	297	373	394	421	366	315	895	524	1,795	3,022

Includes Network contributions and Parks and Reserves contributions

R3 Council spending on urban service upgrades/maintenance per annum

Amount of Council spending on upgrading and renewing urban services



R4 Number of resource consent applications declined for non-compliance with development controls

No consents have been declined

Riparian Management

Indicators

Pressures	State	Response
P1 Length of un-vegetated, unfenced riparian margins	S1 Percentage of riparian strips in vegetation	R1 Percentage of riparian margins owned/managed by Council
P2 Number of dairy farms and stock numbers adjacent to waterways	S2 Quality of the District's waterways i.e. parameters identified by Waikato Regional Council (temperature, pH, dissolve oxygen demand, total nitrogen, turbidity, faecal coliforms, heavy metals)	R2 Number of resource consents granted requiring the creation of or protection of existing riparian margins
	S3 Percentage of districts waterways which comply with bathing standard guidelines	R3 Number and value of incentives offered e.g. rates relief
	S4 Percentage of riparian areas accessible to the public	R4 Number of landcare groups in operation
	S5 Number of complaints received per annum regarding poor water quality	R5 Percentage of the community which received educational material regarding riparian management
		R6 Length of access and walkway development

Results

Pressures

P1 Length of un-vegetated, unfenced riparian margins

Unknown – this has not been measured to date

P2 Number of dairy farms and stock numbers adjacent to waterways

The AgriBase data, being a voluntary survey, identifies that there are approximately 383,000 pastoral animals adjacent to the waterways within the District.

State

S1 Percentage of riparian strips in vegetation

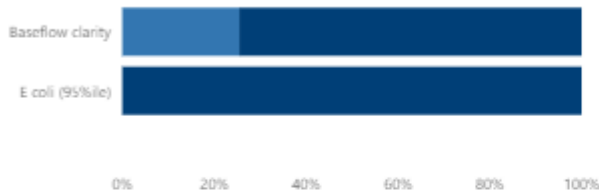
Unknown – this has not been measured to date

S2 Quality of the District's waterways i.e. parameters identified by Waikato Regional Council (temperature, pH, dissolve oxygen demand, total nitrogen, turbidity, faecal coliforms, heavy metals)

Waihou River – Te Aroha

Swimming

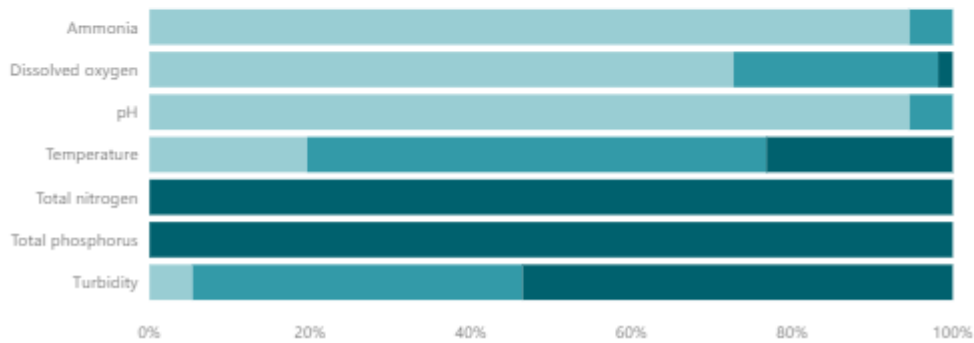
● Excellent ● Satisfactory ● Unsatisfactory



Waikato Regional Council says it's not OK.

Ecology

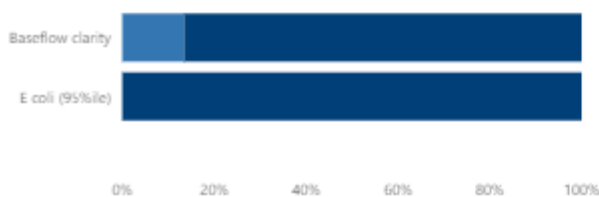
● Excellent ● Satisfactory ● Unsatisfactory



Waihou River – Okauia

Swimming

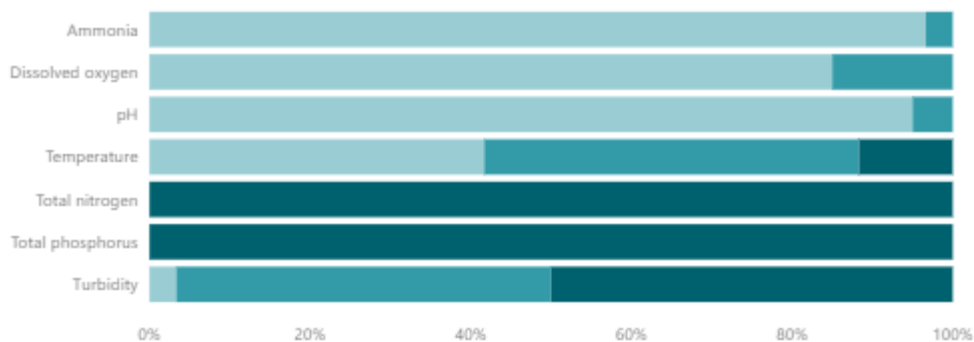
● Excellent ● Satisfactory ● Unsatisfactory



Waikato Regional Council says it's not OK.

Ecology

● Excellent ● Satisfactory ● Unsatisfactory



Waitoa River – Landsdowne Road

Swimming

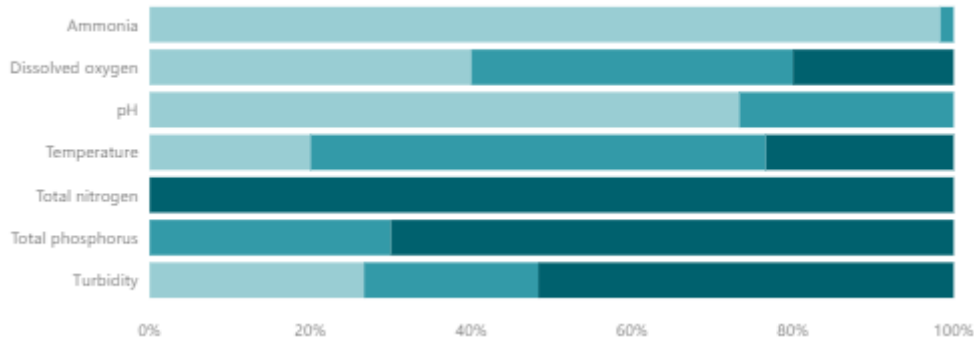
● Excellent ● Satisfactory ● Unsatisfactory



0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% Waikato Regional Council says it's not OK.

Ecology

● Excellent ● Satisfactory ● Unsatisfactory



Piako River – Kiwitahi

Swimming

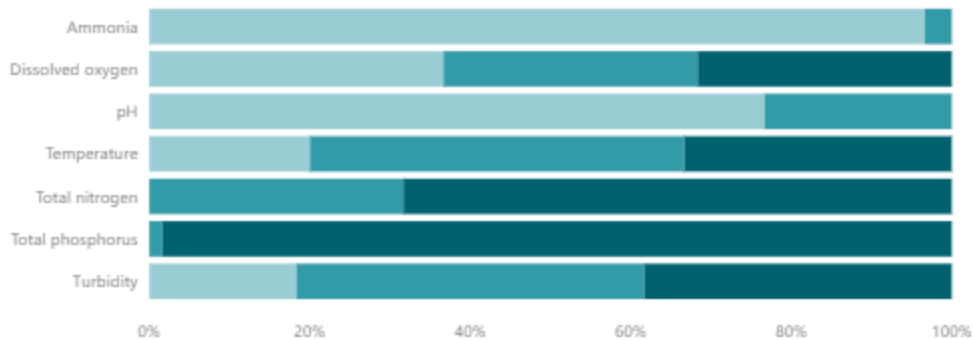
● Excellent ● Satisfactory ● Unsatisfactory



0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% Waikato Regional Council says it's not OK.

Ecology

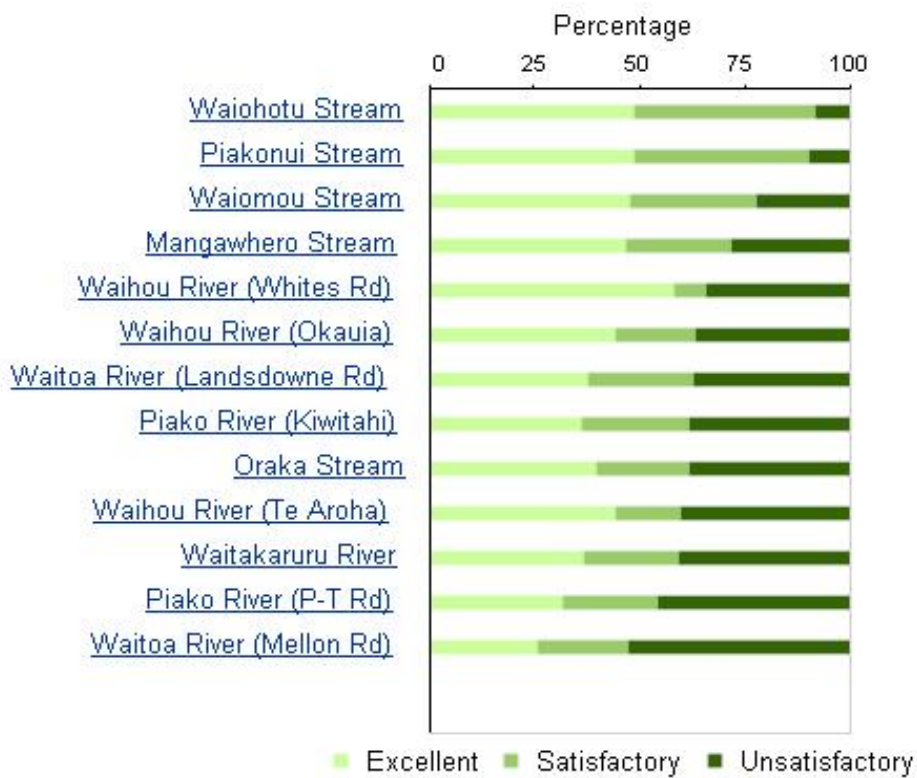
● Excellent ● Satisfactory ● Unsatisfactory



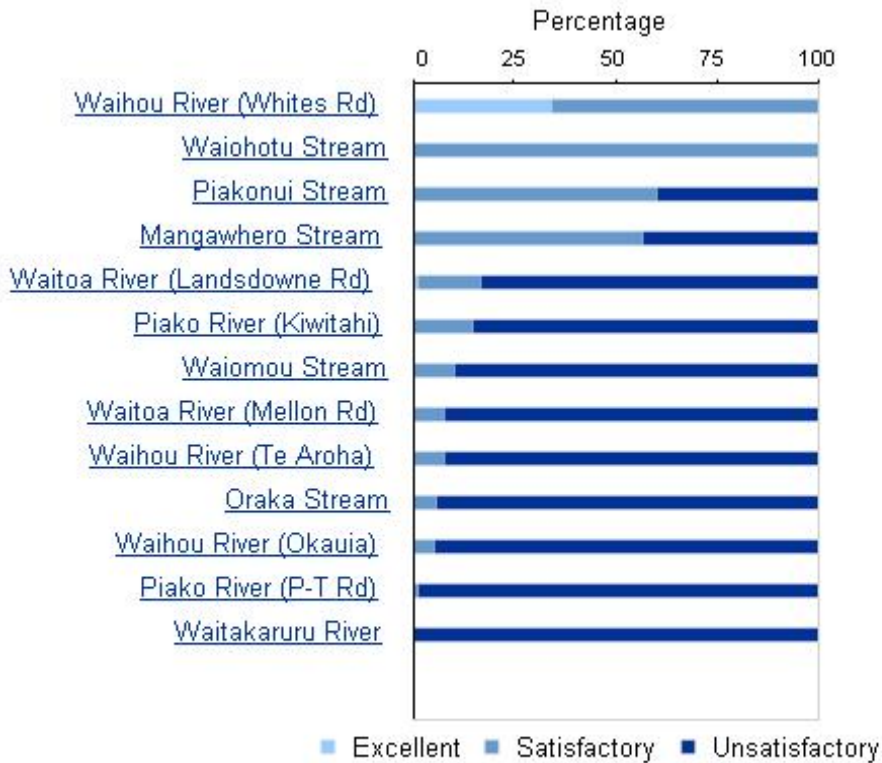
In general the graphs show that:

- Dissolved oxygen levels in most rivers is excellent or satisfactory;
- PH levels in most rivers is excellent;
- Turbidity in most rivers ranges from satisfactory to unsatisfactory;
- Ammonia in most rivers is excellent;
- Temperature in most rivers is excellent or satisfactory;
- Total Phosphorus in most rivers is unsatisfactory;
- Total nitrogen in most rivers is unsatisfactory;
- Baseflow clarity in most rivers ranges from satisfactory to unsatisfactory;
- E-coli in most rivers ranges from satisfactory to unsatisfactory.

Ecology



S3 Percentage of districts waterways which comply with bathing standard guidelines



Water quality for swimming in all the rivers and streams has worsened. E-coli data from 2006–2010 and water clarity data from 2003–2007 have indicated that a greater number of ‘unsatisfactory’ periods of water quality for swimming have occurred.

S4 Percentage of riparian areas accessible to the public

Whilst there is 68.3 ha of esplanade reserve within the Waihou and Piako catchments, there is also significant stretches of 20m widths along the Waihou River identified as Crown Land Reserved From Sale. Approximately 10km of this reserve exists along the Piako River between north of Maungatapu to Tahuna, a 2.5km stretch along the Waitoa River between Walton Road and the main trunk railway line, and portions of the Rapurapu and Waiomou Streams. These esplanade areas provide legal public access; however, it is unknown if these areas provide physical access.

The Crown Land Reserved From Sale was put aside under the Land Act 1948 when land was alienated by the Crown. The land is not a reserve as under the Public Reserves Act and has no public reserve status, however access is permitted to and along the waterways from them.

S5 Number of complaints received per annum regarding poor water quality

Two complaints of contaminants entering waterways were lodged with Council in 2012/13, and both were passed onto the Waikato Regional Council for investigation. In 2013/14 and 2014/15 there were no complaints received regarding water quality. In 2015/16 one complaint was received about oil entering the stormwater system following a car accident. This was handled by the Regional Council. There were no complaints about water quality.

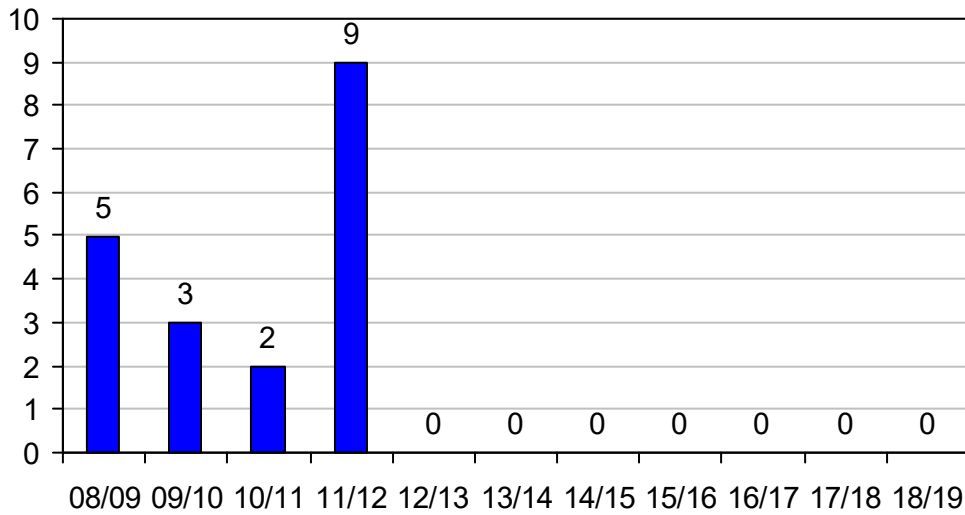
Responses

R1 Percentage of riparian margins owned/managed by Council

Council owns approximately 68.3 hectares of esplanade reserve within the Waihou and Piako River catchments. This is the land that generally extends 20 metres out from a river, and contains riparian margins. These esplanade reserves make up approximately 13% of all Council owned reserves

R2

Number of resource consents granted requiring the creation or protection of riparian margins



R3 Number and value of incentives offered e.g. rates relief

The Waikato Regional Council also funds up to 35 per cent of the cost of fencing and planting natural waterways on private property. Council also provides grants to protect and preserve significant natural features which may be located within riparian areas.

R4 Number of landcare groups in operation

Council is aware of three Landcare groups operating in Matamata-Piako that are taking measures to benefit waterways and their margins:

1. Whitehall Landcare Group
This group was formed by members of the community who became concerned with the water quality of the Upper Karapiro Stream. The group undertook fencing for over 17 properties that border the banks of the Upper Karapiro Stream. Since completing the fencing, members still carry out restoration and pest control work on their own properties with a focus on possum control with the Waikato Regional Council.

2. Mangawara Landcare Group
This group was formed in 1994. Their aim was to improve catchment management and flood control in the Mangawara River. They have fenced and planted natives along the

river, as well as willows to stabilise eroding banks. This project has resulted in a reduced nitrate runoff and reduced erosion, benefiting the downstream river ecology.

3. Kaimai Mamaku Catchments Forum

The Kaimai Mamaku Catchments Forum has representation from iwi, recreational groups, primary industry and conservation groups and aims to restore forest biodiversity, enhance recreational activities and provide for sustainable land use. A priority is to develop a multi pest management control programme plan. In addition, the Forum intends to ensure genuine community involvement. This community theme will continue with the establishment of new Landcare groups in addition to further support for existing groups.

In addition to the three groups above, there are several other initiatives in the district with a focus on waterway rehabilitation:

1. The Piako Catchment Forum is a community group formed in Morrinsville in 2016 with the goal of helping clean up the Piako River and to get involved in riparian plantings along the Morrinsville River Walk.
2. Keep Te Aroha Beautiful has a focus on riparian planting along a stream feeding into the Waihou River.
3. The Upper Waihou Project is a project supported by the Waikato Regional Council to clear willow and poplar from the upper Waihou River and to help restore its margins.
4. The Regional Council is also coordinating a collaborative project between mana whenua, landowners and local government to help restore wetlands in the Waihou catchment. "Te Puna o Waihou ki Tikapa te Moana" or "Source to Sea" aims to work co-operatively to protect, enhance and restore biodiversity.
5. The dairy industry has introduced the Sustainable Dairying Water Accord, an initiative to improve environmental performance on dairy farms which required, by May 2017, all dairy cattle to be excluded from any lakes; significant wetlands and all permanently flowing rivers, streams, drains and springs, that are more than a metre wide and 30cm deep. 97.2% of the waterways on New Zealand dairy farms were excluded from dairy cattle by the targeted date of May 2017.
6. The Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017 introduced a new subsection, s360 1(hn), which allows the creation of regulations for the purpose of excluding stock from water bodies.

R5 Percentage of the community which received educational material regarding riparian management

The dairy industry has introduced the Sustainable Dairying Water Accord, an initiative to improve environmental performance on dairy farms which required, by May 2017, all dairy cattle to be excluded from any lakes; significant wetlands and all permanently flowing rivers, streams, drains and springs, that are more than a metre wide and 30cm deep. 97.2% of the waterways on New Zealand dairy farms were excluded from dairy cattle by the targeted date of May 2017.

R6 Length of access and walkway development

The Hauraki Rail Trail is 22 km within MPDC which runs from Te Aroha to Paeroa. A further 38 km has been developed from Te Aroha to Matamata over the last 10 years.

Rural Area Development

Indicators

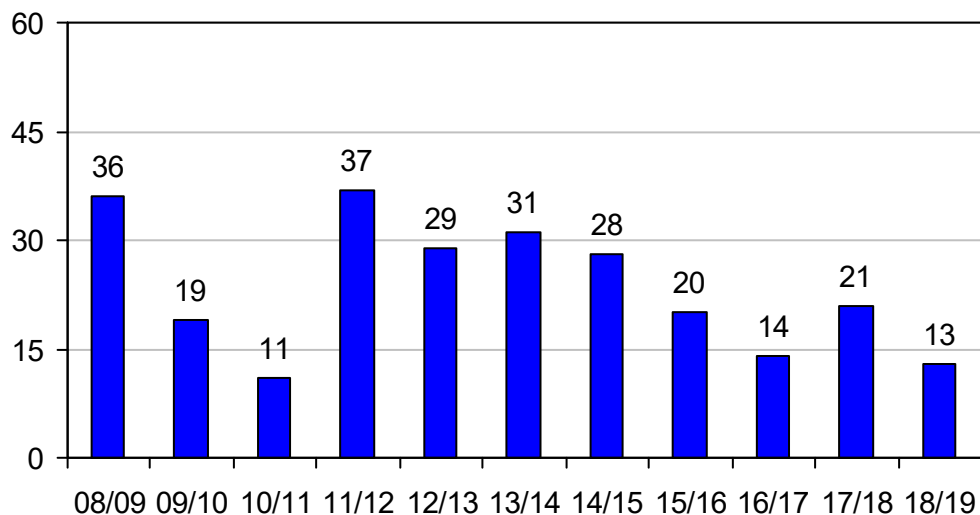
Pressures	State	Response
P1 Applications received/granted to subdivide class I, II and III soils (into lots of less than 8 ha) Note DP subsequently changed to 40ha	S1 Area of class I, II and III soils removed from the rural zone through District Plan changes	R1 Number of applications declined for subdivision on class I, II and III soils
P2 Number of building consents applied for/granted to build dwellings on class I, II and III soils	S2 Average lot size for rural subdivisions on class I, II and III soils	R2 Number of building consents declined for dwellings on class I, II and III soils
P3 Area of class I, II, and III soils designated for non-productive land uses	S3 Number of lots 2,500m ² to 10,000m ² in the rural and rural-residential zones	R3 Number of designations for non-productive activities on class I, II and III soils
P4 Number of applications applied for/granted for non-productive activities on class I, II and III soils	S4 Area/percentage of class I, II and III soils in productive/non-productive activities	R4 Number of resource consent applications declined for non-productive activities on class I, II and III soils

Results

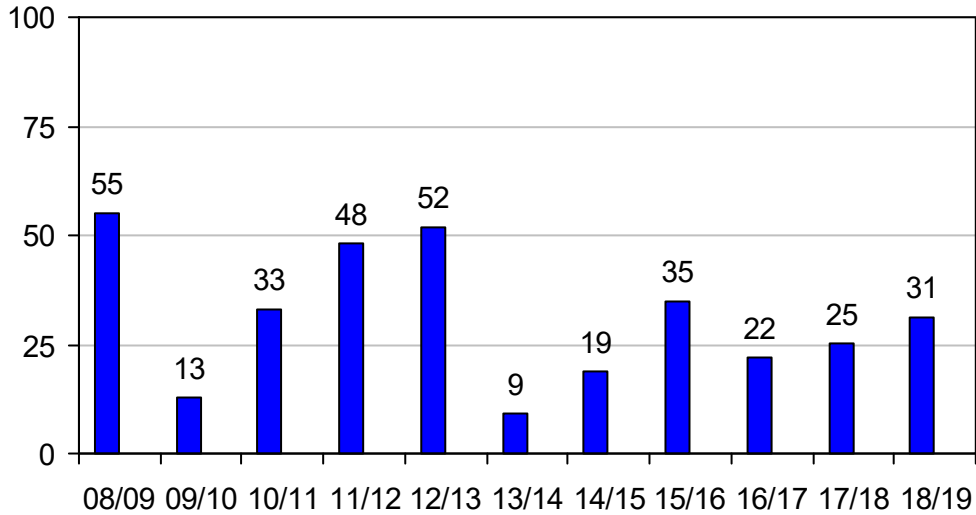
Pressures

P1 Applications received/granted to subdivide class I, II and III soils (into lots of less than 8 ha) Note DP subsequently changed to 40ha

Number of applications to subdivide class I, II and III soils into lots less than 8 ha

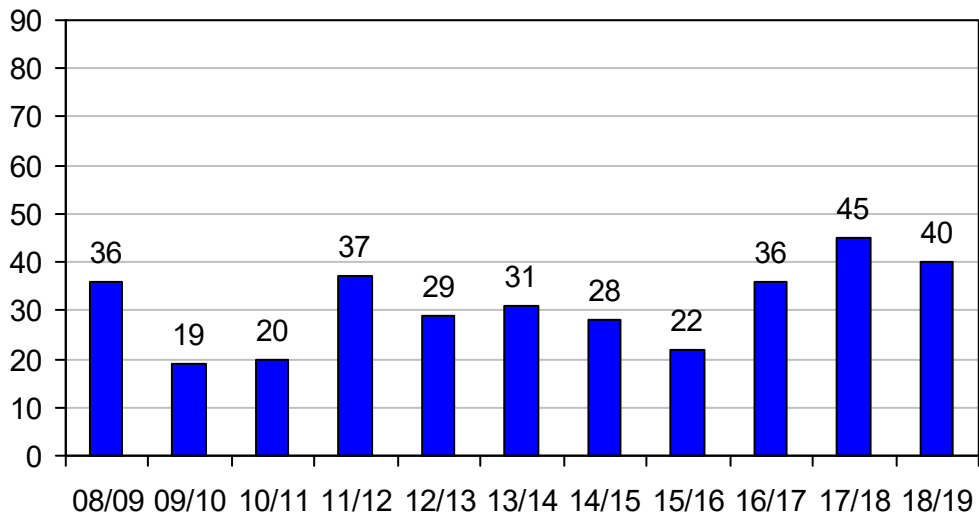


Number of new lots created smaller than 8 ha on class I, II and III soils



P2

Number of building consents applied for on class I, II and III soils

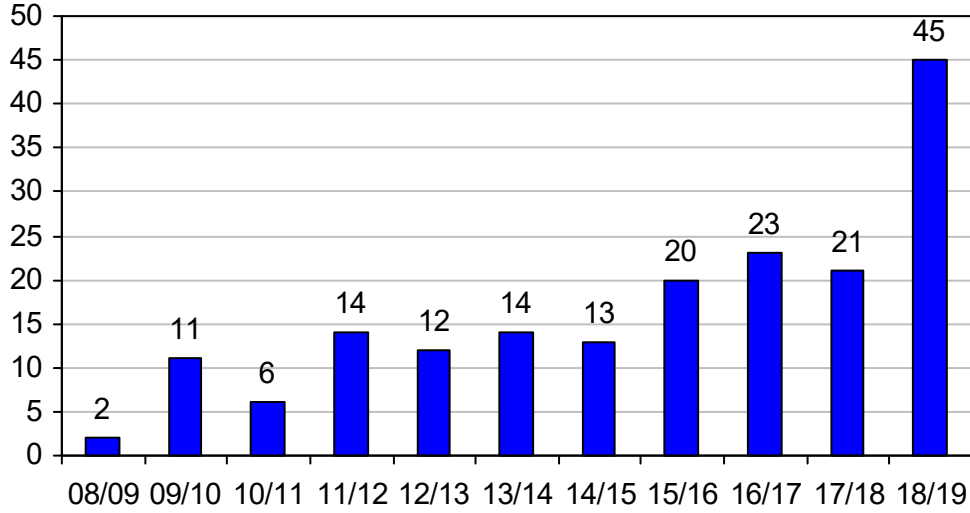


P3 Area of class I, II, and III soils designated for non-productive land uses

The area of class I, II and III soils in the Rural Zone designated for non-productive uses decreased, overall, from 1160 hectares in 2010/11 to 634 hectares in 2013/14. This was due to 23 designations being removed as they had expired. In 2015/16 a designation was added for the Mount Misery water reservoir south of Morrinsville.

P4

Number of applications for non-productive activities on class I, II and III soils



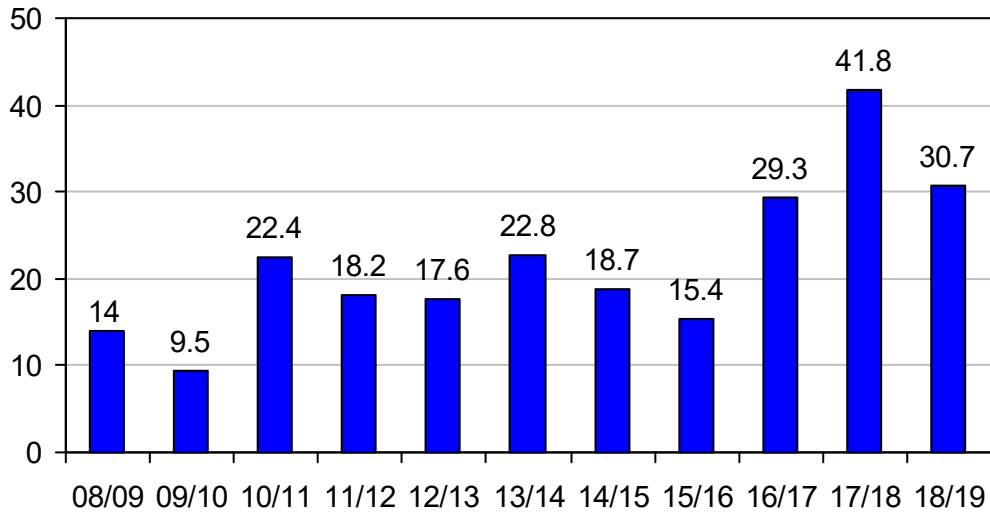
State

S1 Area of class I, II and III soils removed from the rural zone through District Plan changes

Approximately 1% of high-class soils is used for designated land

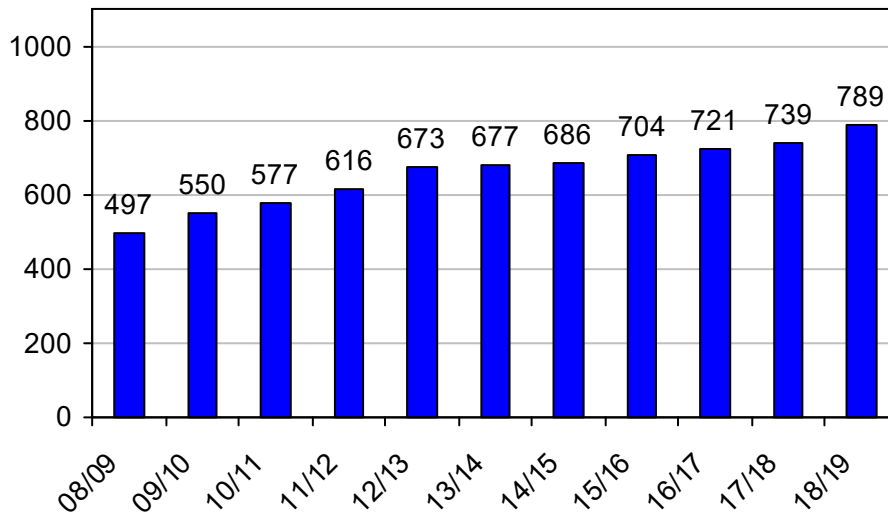
S2

Average lot sizes for rural subdivisions on class I, II and III soils (ha)



S3

Number of lots between 2,500m² and 10,000m² in the Rural and Rural-Residential zones



S4 Area/percentage of class I, II and III soils in productive/non-productive activities

Approximately 1% of high-class soils is made up of small sized land parcels (up to 4.5ha) with another 1% used for designations. Approximately 98% of these soils are used for productive uses on larger blocks.

Responses

R1 Number of applications declined for subdivision on class I, II and III soils

Only one subdivision consent was declined in the last ten years.

R2 Number of building consents declined for dwellings on class I, II and III soils

Note: Whilst building consents haven't been declined it is known that 65 building consents have been granted to demolish buildings. See under R4 below

R3 Number of designations for non-productive activities on class I, II and III soils

Twenty-three designations were removed from the high-quality soils in 2011/12 and in 2018/19 three additional designations have been removed. See table under R4 below.

R4 Number of resource consent applications declined for non-productive activities on class I, II and III soils

Unknown

Removal of non-productive activities on high class soils	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number of designations removed	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Number of building consents granted for demolition	8	13	7	6	3	8	5	1	4	4	6

Solid Waste

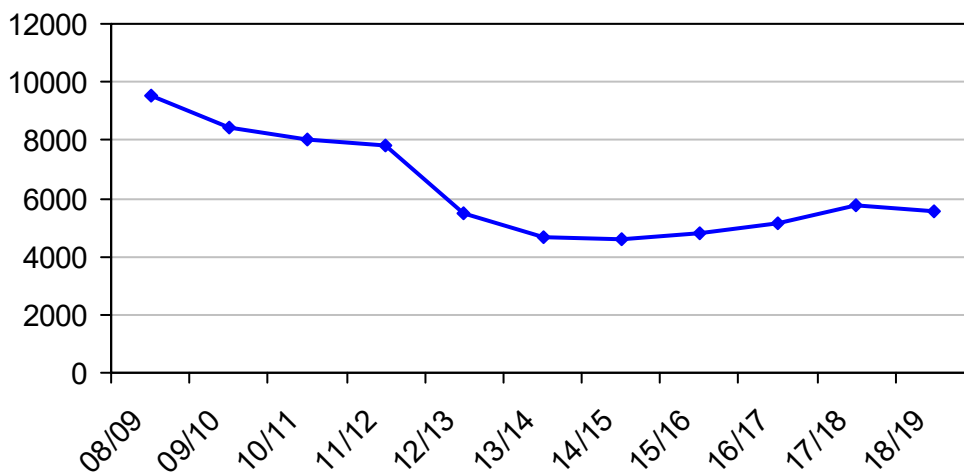
Indicators

Pressures	State	Response
P1 Total quantity of waste disposed to transfer stations from residential and business sources	S1 Compliance of disposal facilities with resource consent conditions	R1 Number of landfills fully consented
P2 Composition of waste disposed at transfer stations	S2 Groundwater quality upstream and downstream of closed landfills	R2 Quantity of waste recycled, composted or re-used as proportion of total waste generated
P3 Total quantity of hazardous waste disposed to transfer stations and sewer	S3 Area of land designated for landfills	R3 Participation rates for recycling
P4 Number of incidences and soils involving hazardous waste	S4 Number of potentially contaminated sites	R4 Quantity of hazardous waste safely disposed
		R5 The amount Council spends on leachate and receiving waters
		R6 Number of households receiving waste collection from Council

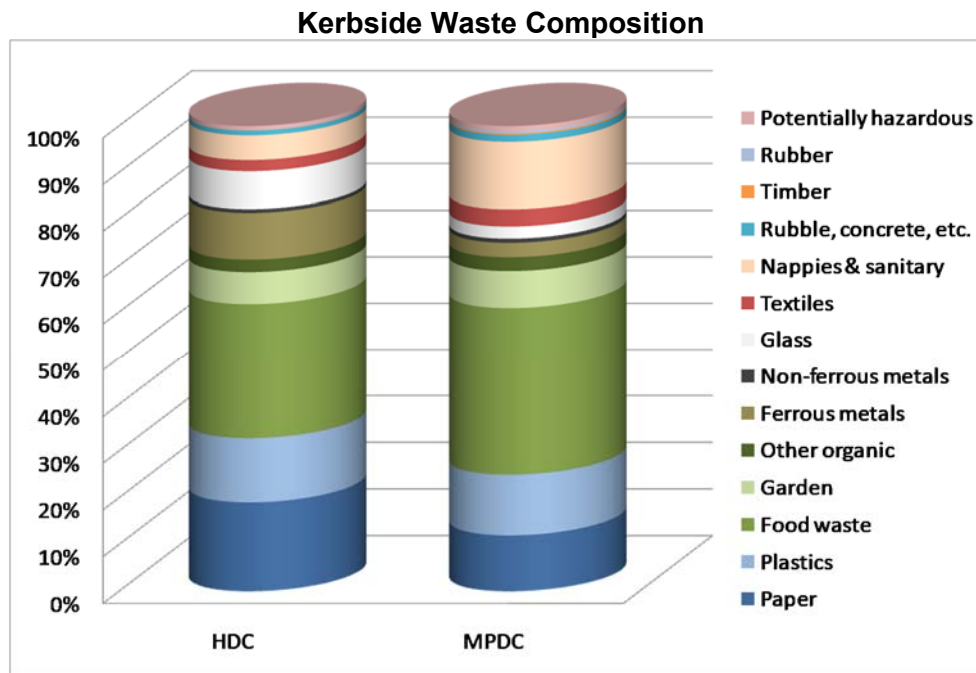
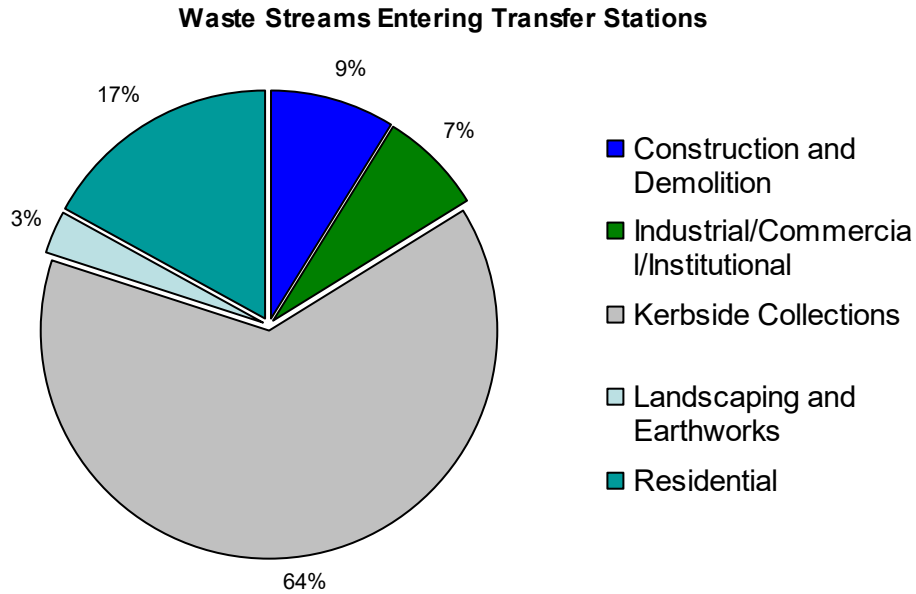
Results
Pressures

P1

Quantity of waste disposed to transfer stations at Waihou, Morrinsville, and Matamata and then sent to landfill (tonnes)



P2 Composition of waste disposed at transfer stations



The above chart is from the Eastern Waikato Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, developed in 2012, and jointly used by Matamata-Piako, Hauraki and Thames-Coromandel District Councils. Similar to earlier surveys, the highest proportion of waste that households put out for collection in is organic, garden or food waste which, instead of being sent to landfill, could be composted or processed to generate energy. Paper and plastic are two other main sources of general waste which could be recycled, rather than sent to landfill.

P3 Total quantity of hazardous waste disposed to transfer stations and sewer

See R4 below

P4 Number of incidences and soils involving hazardous waste

There were no reported incidents or spills involving hazardous waste in the district during the 2007/08 - 2009/10 period or in 2011/12. In both the 2010/11 and 2012/13 years there was one spillage of septage on to a roadway. There were no reported incidents in the three years until 2017/18

The Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017, which resulted in the merger of the New Zealand Fire Service with rural fire authorities to form Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) on 1st July 2017 also added the authority for expanded functions, including hazardous substance and incident response. FENZ reported eight incidents during 2017/18 including leaking gas cylinders at business and industrial sites, and hazardous chemical spills at a milk processing plant and from a truck crossing the Kaimai Range.

State

S1 Compliance of disposal facilities with resource consent conditions

Compliance of the district's landfills with their respective resource consent conditions is monitored regularly. Council monitors the amount and quality of leachate from the landfills to nearby surface water bodies, both up and downstream of the landfill location. Council also monitors several sampling bores near the landfills. The groundwater quality at the sampling sites has been good–satisfactory since 2000. Council's sampling sites achieved a compliance rate of 100 percent with Environment Waikato's Standards during 2009/10. In 2010/11 the Waihou Refuse Dump and Matamata Landfill had high levels of compliance with their resource consent conditions. The Morrinsville Landfill had partial non compliance, due to monitoring not being undertaken at the agreed intervals, and some monitoring results not being provided. However, there were no environmental concerns: there was no damage in need of urgent attention, and the quality and quantity of leachate pumped from the landfill had remained consistent. From 2012/13 to 2017/18 there was 100% compliance.

S2 Groundwater quality upstream and downstream of closed landfills

Council monitors the amount and quality of leachate from the landfills to nearby surface water bodies, both up and downstream of the landfill location. Council also monitors several sampling bores near the landfills. The groundwater quality at the sampling sites has been good–satisfactory since 2000. Council's sampling sites achieved a compliance rate of 100 percent with Environment Waikato's Standards during 2009/10. In 2010/11 the Waihou Refuse Dump and Matamata Landfill had high levels of compliance with their resource consent conditions. The Morrinsville Landfill had partial non compliance, due to monitoring not being undertaken at the agreed intervals, and some monitoring results not being provided. However, there were no environmental concerns: there was no damage in need of urgent attention, and the quality and quantity of leachate pumped from the landfill had remained consistent. From 2012/13 to 2017/18 there was 100% compliance.

S3 Area of land designated for landfills

The land areas identified below are where former landfill sites existed and today transfer sites exist on these.

Matamata 13.2669 ha

Morrinsville 3.9874 ha

Waihou 13.02 ha

S4 Number of potentially contaminated sites

Five hundred and seventy-four sites are potentially contaminated and forty-one of those are presently under review as at February 2020

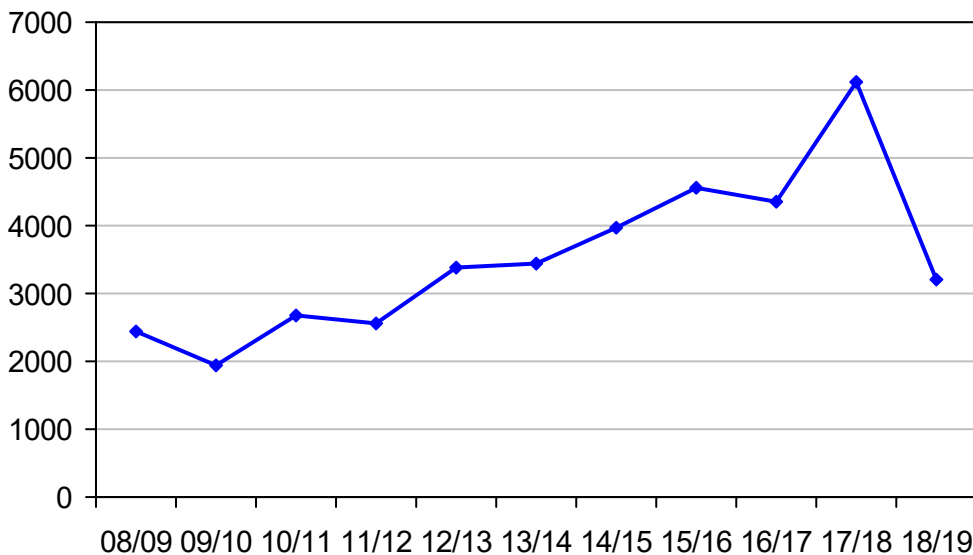
Responses

R1 Number of landfills fully consented

Within Matamata-Piako, Council has three refuse transfer stations, located at Waihou, Morrinsville and Matamata. Each is adjacent to closed, former landfills, which are managed to reduce unfavourable effects on the environment. Waste from the transfer stations is transported out of the district to a privately owned landfill at Tirohia, south of Paeroa.

R2 Quantity of waste recycled, composted or re-used as proportion of total waste generated

Quantity waste recycled / composted (tonnes)

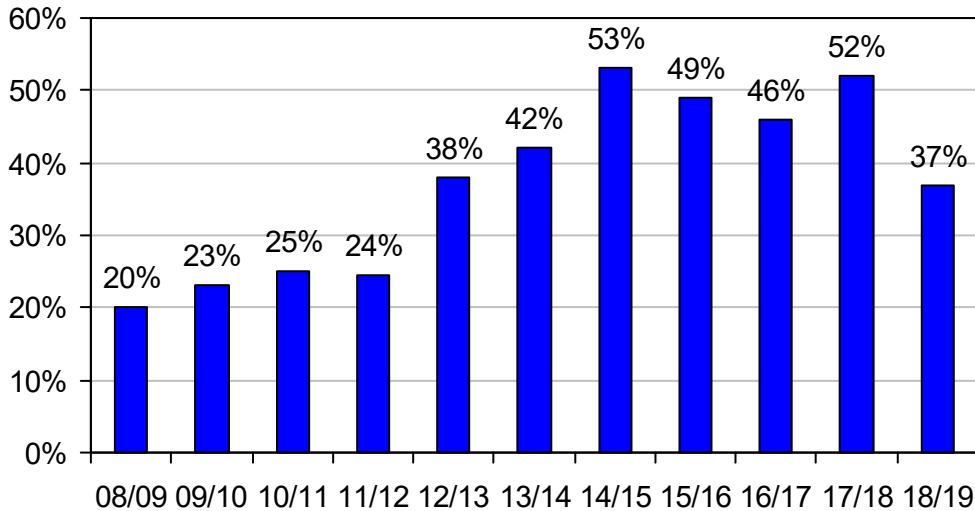


Overall the amount of waste being disposed of at the waste transfer stations has been steadily increasing. The reduction between 2011/12 and 2012/13 is due to the loss of the Council’s largest private customer that used the Council’s transfer stations to dispose of waste; however, this waste was still sent to landfill.

The percentage of our district’s waste being recycled or composted has increased since 2009/10. However, the graph above detailing the quantity of waste recycled varies from year to year. The increase in 2017/18 was the result of stock piling from the Material Recovery Facility in Kopu being stored at the refuse transfer stations instead. Glass had also been a major factor as tonnages in 2018/19 had dropped 100 tonnes from the previous year. In 2018/19 there was also a downturn as Chinas policy had a significant effect on consumer confidence whereby residents were unsure as to what was recyclable.

R3 Participation rates for recycling

Proportion of total waste recycled/composted from Council transfer stations



R4 Quantity of hazardous waste safely disposed

Matamata-Piako Waste Stream	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Quantity of hazardous waste collected at transfer stations (tonnes)	1.2	0.71	1.5	0	0*	1.03	0*	0.87	0.57	1.1

*There is some variation in the yearly totals as hazardous waste is not collected at regular intervals. As it is not cost-effective to collect small quantities of hazardous waste, it is stored until collection is economically viable.

R5 The amount Council spends on leachate and receiving waters

Council spending on leachate & receiving waters	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14 – 18/19
Amount spent (\$)*	30,000	25,000	30,000	40,000	*	*

*not recorded

The Matamata landfill does not have a leachate collection system, however, Council treats any leachate produced from the now closed Morrinsville and Waihou landfills through the associated wastewater treatment plants. Leachate volumes and treatment cost is no longer recorded as it is not required under Council's resource consents.

R6 Number of households receiving waste collection from Council

In 2017, 66% of properties within Matamata-Piako had access to Council kerbside recycling according to the Eastern Waikato Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

Tangata Whenua

Indicators

State	Response
S1 Number of complaints received from Iwi	R1 Number of consultations with Iwi
S2 Number of responses to consultation from Iwi	R2 Number of consent conditions imposed to protect Iwi interests
S3 Area of land in Maori ownership or management	R3 Number of Iwi development and management plans in operation
	R4 Number of Council initiated working parties which have Iwi representation e.g. District Plan, Memorandum of Understanding

Results

Pressures

S1 Number of complaints received from Iwi

No complaints have been recorded.

S2 Number of responses to consultation from Iwi

See R2 below

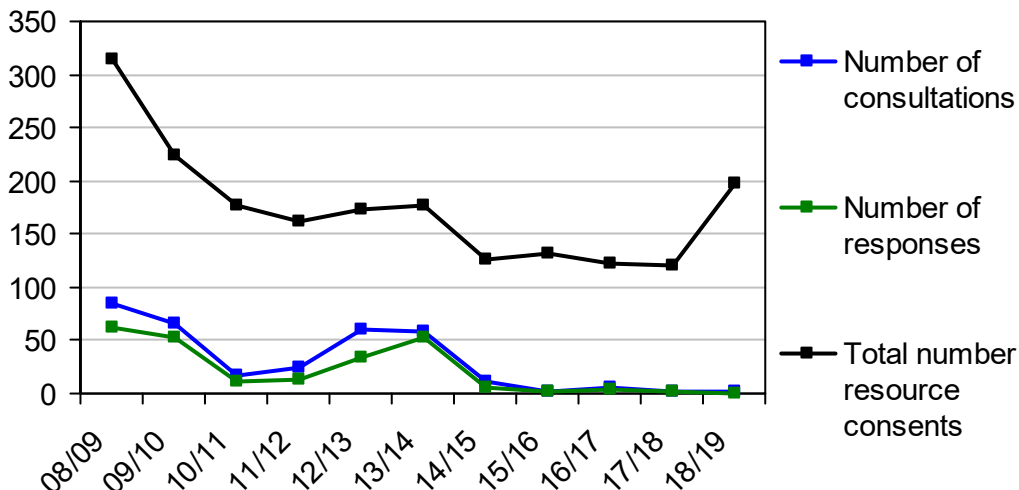
S3 Area of land in Maori ownership or management

Of the 175,500ha of land in the district, 4,802ha is held in rateable Maori Title.

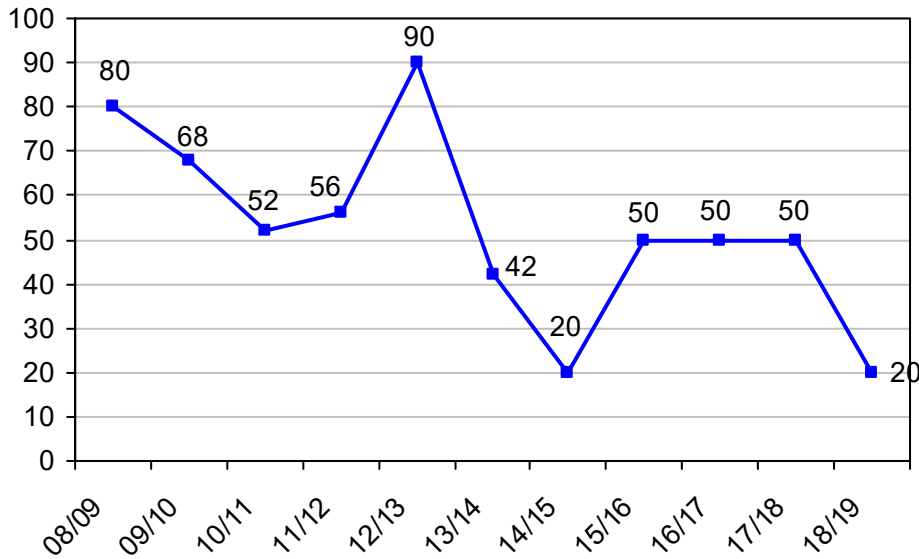
Responses

R1

Number of consultations and responses to consultation with Iwi



Percentage of responses from iwi consultation



R2 Number of consent conditions imposed to protect iwi interests

In 2015/16, three resource consents had conditions imposed. These included an undertaking to revisit the consent’s conditions should a co-management settlement act be signed for the Waihou catchment within 12 months. To ensure consistency between the requirements of the act and the resource consent. Also, two consents required archaeological discoveries to be reported to Tangata Whenua and Council; that work must cease immediately and not recommence until after Tangata Whenua values and interests had been considered and written permission had been provided by Council.

In 2016/17, there were two conditions imposed on resource consents; these were in relation to erosion protection earthworks and earthworks to re-contour land and develop a walkway for a tourist accommodation venture by Lake Karapiro. In 2017/18 and 2018/19 no conditions were imposed on resource consents for the purposes of the protection of culturally significant sites.

R3 Number of iwi development and management plans in operation

In 2013/14, The Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan was lodged with Council, and the Raukawa Environmental Management Plan 2015 was lodged in 2014/15. Ngati Haua has lodged its Environmental Plan in 2019.

R4 Number of Council initiated working parties which have iwi representation e.g. District Plan, Memorandum of Understanding

Council has a standing committee of Council called ‘Te Manawhenua Forum Mo Matamata-Piako’. This Forum has two representatives from Council, and each of the iwi in the district. These include Ngati Haua, Ngati Paoa, Raukawa, Ngati Maru, Ngati Rahiri-Tumutumu, Ngati Whanaunga and Ngati Hinerangi. The Heads of Agreement also provides for representation by Ngati Tamatera.

The purpose of the Forum is to facilitate tangata whenua contribution to Council’s decision-making. The members meet four times a year and consider any matter that has the potential

to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Maori communities today and in the future.

Council also has Memorandum of Understandings with a number of Iwi as it relates to consultation on resource consent applications. These identify the type of resource consent applications that Iwi are not consulted on, such as development control waivers.

Transport

Indicators

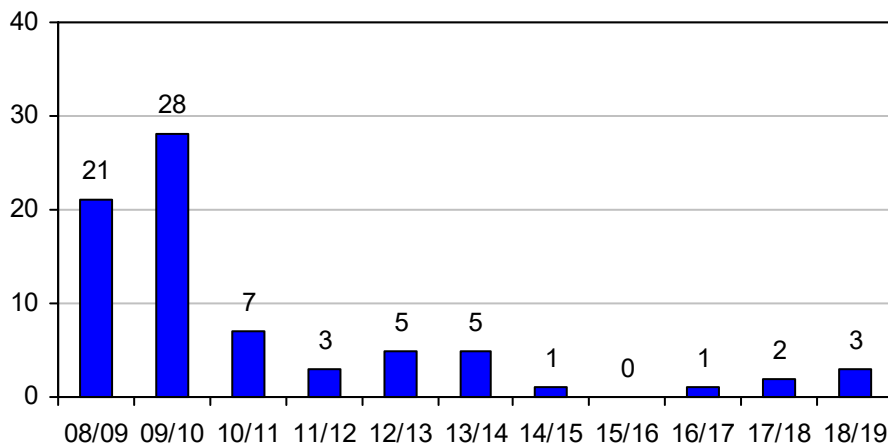
Pressures	State	Response
P1 Number of resource consents granted which permit an entranceway onto a State Highway or a regional arterial road	S1 Number of complaints received regarding adverse effects from roading e.g. noise, dust, glare, vibration	R1 Length of alternative transport systems cycleways/walkways
P2 Number of resource consents granted which permit signage on, or visible from a State Highway	S2 Number of complaints received from the roading authority e.g. New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA)	R2 Number and value of roading contributions collected per annum
P3 Number of resource consents granted in the business and industrial zones not requiring on-site parking/loading	S3 Number of traffic accidents reported on district roads per annum	R3 Area of public parking available
	S4 Length of the districts roading network	R4 Area of landscaping implemented along transportation corridors per annum
		R5 Council spending on noise absorption/abatement measures per annum
		R6 Number of parking spaces created as a result of development per annum
		R7 Number of parking contributions collected per annum

Results

Pressures

P1

Number of resource consents permitting an entranceway onto a state highway or arterial road



P2 Number of resource consents granted which permit signage on, or visible from a State Highway

Number of resource consents granted which permit signage on or visible from a State Highway	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number of consents	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0

The consent in 2013/14 was for a sign to be erected for a recreational club located beside the state highway in urban Morrinsville. The three consents in 15/16 related to signage at the Tatua Dairy factory, and the erection of a 6.5m cow statue and a billboard in central Morrinsville. The consent in 2017/18 was for a petrol station sign adjoining State Highway 24, near Matamata.

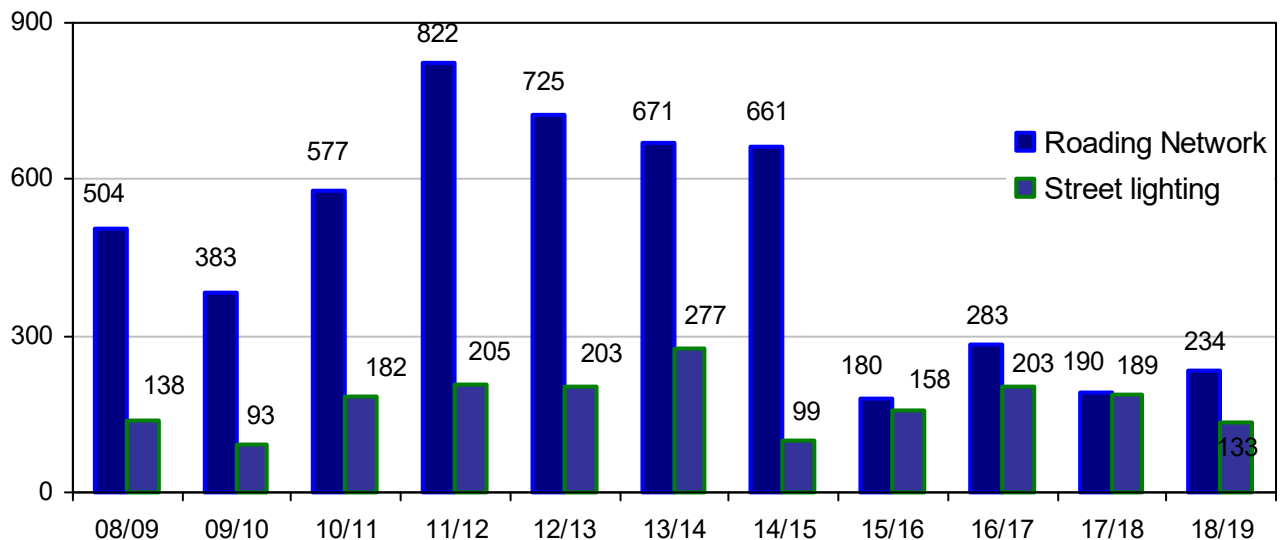
P3 Number of resource consents granted in the business and industrial zones not requiring on-site parking/loading

Resource consents in Industrial and Business zones given parking exemption	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number of consents	2	2	7	5	9	1	0	4	5	8	3

State

S1 Number of complaints received regarding adverse effects from roading e.g. noise, dust, glare, vibration

Number of calls regarding the roading network

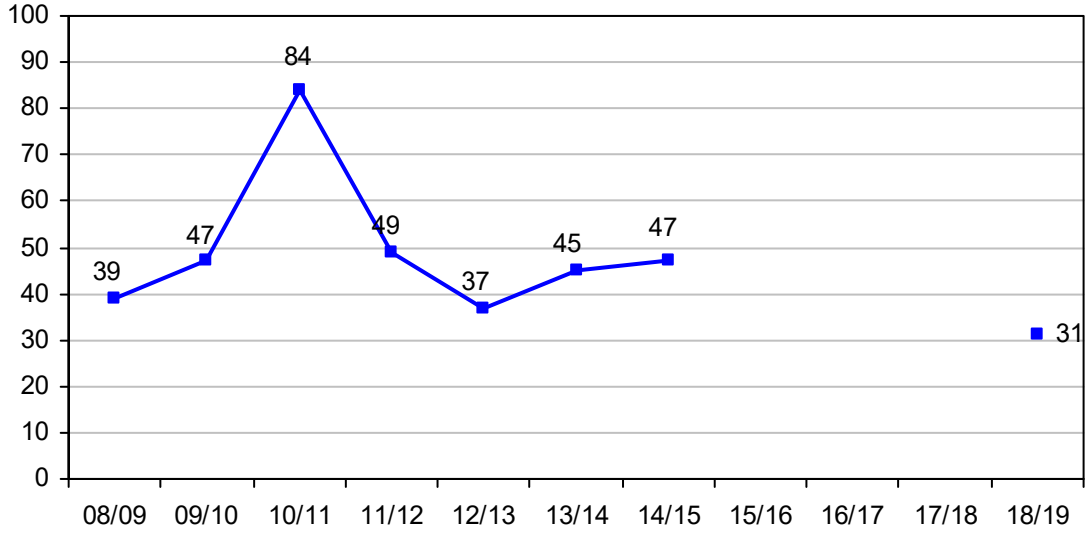


S2 Number of complaints received from the roading authority e.g. New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA)

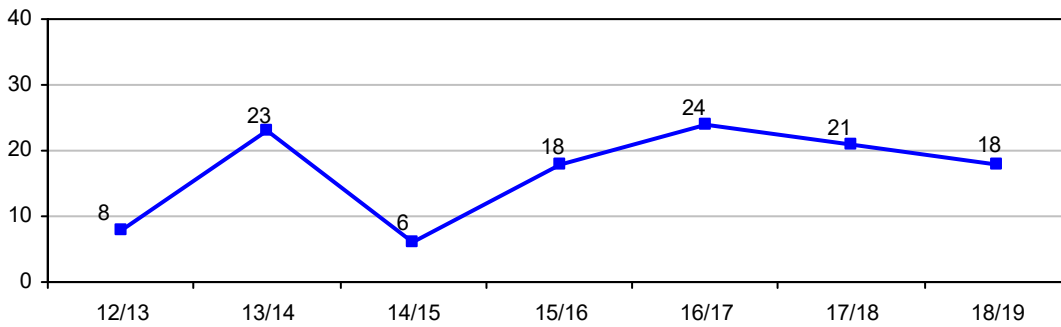
No complaints have been received

S3 Number of traffic accidents reported on district roads per annum

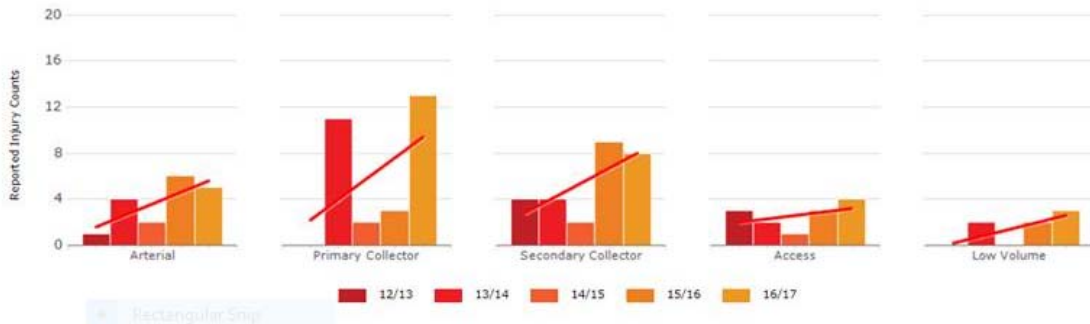
Number of reported injury-causing accidents in the district



Number of reported accidents causing serious injury or fatality in the district



The total number of reported serious injuries and fatalities each year on the network



S4 Length of the districts roading network

In 2008/09 there were 993.6km of roads in the Matamata-Piako District. This was made up of 994.5km of sealed road and 59.1km of unsealed road; approximately 860 km of the roads were within the rural area and 120km in the urban areas. The length of the roading network has increased very gradually since due to new roads being created through subdivision, mostly in urban areas.

Length of Roding Network (km)	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Sealed	934.5	935.7	938.9	938.9	938.9	938.9	938.9	938.9	938.9	948.9	951
Unsealed	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	51
Total	993.6	994.8	998.0	998.0	998.0	998.0	998.0	998.0	998.0	1008.0	1002.0

Responses

R1 Length of alternative transport systems cycleways/walkways

The Matamata-Piako district is predominantly a rural district and in 2002 had only half a kilometre of dedicated cycle or walkways.

As of 2018/19 the total length of footpaths in the district is 196.6 kilometres, and there is 500 metres of cycleway. In addition, 22 kilometres of the Hauraki Rail Trail, which provides a cycleway between Thames, Te Aroha and Waihi, is in the Matamata-Piako District. In 2015/16, Council decided to extend the rail trail from Te Aroha to Matamata providing another 38 km of the trail and this is now in place.

R2 Number and value of roading contributions collected per annum

In 2009/10 the total of roading development contributions collected, \$6,731, was low, as very few subdivisions or developments had been completed since the policy came into effect. This figure has increased since the introduction of the policy. In the three years 2016/17 through 2018/19 a total of \$142,011, \$439,554 and \$718,455, respectively, were collected in roading contributions.

R3 Area of public parking available

Only the number of new carparks has been monitored – see R6 below.

R4 Area of landscaping implemented along transportation corridors per annum

None has been recorded.

R5 Council spending on noise absorption/abatement measures per annum

There has been no Council spending on noise mitigation measures as a result of transport effects between 2008/09 and 2018/19.

R6 Number of parking spaces created as a result of development per annum

Number of parking spaces created as a result of development	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Number of spaces	6	35	200	111	153	87	34	129	136	136	173

R7 Number of parking contributions collected per annum

No parking contributions have been collected.