

Additional Attachments Tabled on the Day

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WELCOME AND EXPLORE!!!

Get involved!

Be Entertained!

Time	Entertainment	Location
10am-2pm	MC – Colin Kemplen	Homestead veranda
10:15-10:45am	Kapa Haka by Matamata Primary School	Homestead veranda
11am-11:30	Matamata Ukulele Ladies	Homestead veranda
11:30-12noon	Imperial Army battle	Front lawn
12:05-12:15pm	Rock and Roll by John Grover	Homestead Veranda
12:15 – 12:45pm	Grey Warblers	Homestead veranda
12:45-2pm	Matamata Brass band	Homestead veranda
2:05pm-3pm	Imperial Army escapade	Front lawn

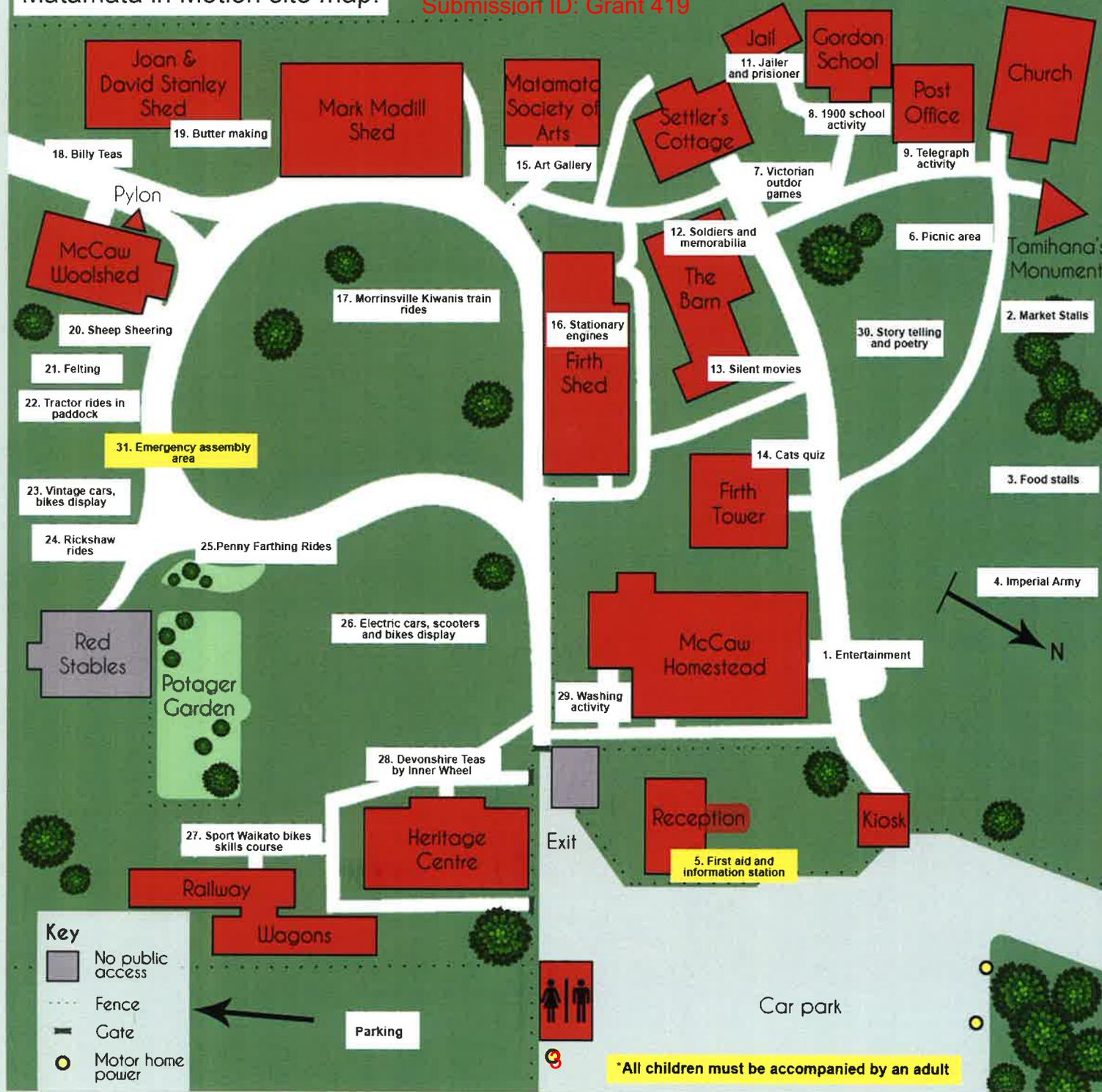
Watch and learn!

Time	Demonstrations	Location
10am-4pm	Artist at work by Matamata Society of Arts	Art building
1pm-1:30pm	Felting by Diane	Beside the Woolshed
10am-4pm	Stationary engines by Matamata Historical Society	Dairy shed/firth shed
10am-4pm	Soldiers and memorabilia by Merv Taylor	The barn
1pm-1:30pm	Sheep shearing by Murray Rolston	Beside woolshed
10am-4pm	Veteran and Vintage Car Club (Waikato) Inc.	Back lawn

Time	Activity	Location
10:30am 11:30am 1:30pm	Make a Telegram/telegraph	Post office
11am-12noon 12:30-2pm	Photos with the Jailor and prisoner	Jail
11am-2pm	Watch the Vicar of Dibley and parishioners	Chapel
11am-12noon 1-2pm	Victorian Outdoor Games coconut shy, egg and spoon race, etc	In front of school
10:15am 11:15am 12:15pm	Watch a silent movie – Charlie Chaplin, Pop eye	The barn
10am-4pm	Tractor rides by Waikato Vintage Tractor and Machinery Club Inc.	Back paddock
12noon-4pm	Train ride by Morrinsville Kiwanis Club	Back lawn
10am-4pm	Bike skills obstacle course by Sport Waikato	Back lawn
12:30pm 1:15pm 2pm 2:45pm	Story telling/ poetry by Bob Blackwell	In the picnic area in front of the Barn
10:15am 11:30am 1:45pm	Find the cats in the tower	Firth Tower
11:15am 1:15pm 2:15pm 3:15pm	Use the wash board and wash like Great grandmothers washing day	Behind homestead
12:30pm 1:30pm 2:30pm	Make Butter and try it!	Stanley Shed
1pm 2pm 3pm	Pretend to be in a 1900 school lesson	Gordon School
10am-4pm	Penny farthing rides for children	Back lawn
10am-4pm	Rickshaw rides for children	Back lawn

Matamata in Motion site map:

Submission ID: Grant 419



Proposal to halt and eventually ban the use of Glyphosate Herbicides in our Community

Matamata Piako District Council Long Term Plan 2021 - Te Aroha Wellness Spa

Good morning and thank you for the opportunity to speak to the Matamata Piako District Council Long Term Plan. Firstly I would like to applaud the Council for their foresight and drive to make the Matamata Piako district a health and wellness hub. It is a vision that we can all get behind and serve as a mission statement for our community going forward.

This is why I am here: health and wellbeing. What we as a community can do to promote good, environmentally friendly practices outside of large infrastructure projects that align with the health and wellbeing spa image.

The focus of my submission provides a voice to the dangers of glyphosate-based herbicide sprays currently used in our community and how it does not align with the future vision we are moving toward.

We are lucky to live in one of the most beautiful little towns in the world, but we need to ensure we are providing a safe, clean environment to our community both for the long term health outcomes of the residents, but also as a model to both domestic and international tourists who will be key to maintaining our image as a clean, green health-spa destination

To that end, I want to share my concerns regarding the use of glyphosate and its background:

Glyphosate was introduced by American agrochemical corporation Monsanto, as a broad spectrum weed killer in the early 1970's. The chemical is widely known as RoundUp but is present in many brands of herbicides. Glyphosate is an organophosphorus compound used as a systemic herbicide and crop desiccant. What that means is that it attacks the metabolic system of the plant, causing it to dry out and eventually die.

Not only are the dried yellow and orange strips of vegetation along sprayed roads and waterways unsightly, but glyphosate's use poses potential health risks, both short and long term.

Short term exposure can cause dry eyes, headaches, and nosebleeds in some individuals, and studies have linked long term glyphosate herbicide exposure with thyroid disorders, kidney disease, and unique forms of cancer.^{1,2}

Judging from that alone, glyphosate and wellness are two words that do not sit well together.

But it is not only academic studies showing plausible trends between glyphosate use and long-term diseases. RoundUp's manufacturer, Monsanto, has been mired in controversy over the past 6 years after its product was linked to a specific form of cancer; Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma. As of 2019, Monsanto has paid over 10 billion US dollars in settlement to people who claimed the weed killer caused their Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma.³

Even closer to home, in January of this year, Japan warned New Zealand of halting imports of Manuka honey after they tested and found trace amounts of glyphosate in the product. Potentially damaging the image and branding around New Zealand honey.⁴

It is clear that there can be unforeseen commercial risk in using glyphosate herbicides, but also the environmental cost is still unknown. Glyphosate herbicides are widely known to quickly degrade and dissipate after use, but the by-products of this process, known as metabolites and residual glyphosate can persist depending on the soil and climate.⁵

This can lead to leaching into groundwater or recirculating in the environment; through soils and sediments in rivers and streams and being absorbed into crops or animal feed.⁵

Spraying foliage with glyphosate also impacts the biodiversity of the environment and alters the habitat of animals, insects, and aquatic life.

University of Canterbury toxicology Professor Ian Shaw suggests glyphosate should be categorised as hazardous until proven otherwise. He says the routine use of this herbicide on the sides of roads by Councils is highly questionable.⁶

Glyphosate is a toxin we do not need in our environment and not enough is known about the long-term effects. Countries in Europe are moving away from using glyphosate where the public could be exposed, and NZ should do the same on a precautionary principle.

This is why I am advocating the halt and eventual ban of the use of the chemical glyphosate in our towns, around our schools and hospitals, aged care facilities, and all waterways.

I believe our elected Council is bound by a Duty of Care to the residents and ratepayers of our community, particularly those most vulnerable - the very young and the elderly – to provide, or at the very least, work towards a safer environment for everyone.

In the spring people love to step outside and go for walks to enjoy the fresh air and sun on their skin after a winter spent mostly indoors, and also in the autumn before winter sets in. Spring and autumn are when the spray programmes are happening. The people most likely to be affected are often young parents taking new babies or toddlers out for a walk in the fresh air, elderly people out for a stroll and exercise, children walking to and from school.

There is no warning identifying freshly sprayed areas. At the very least there should be visible signs indicating that there has recently been, and/or will be spraying in this area, down this road today/tomorrow, weather dependent.

Advertised once, in the local newspaper notifying that spraying will commence sometime over the next 3-4 months, is no longer acceptable. We need clear information and scheduling so we can at least mitigate exposure to glyphosate. Currently, there is not a good notification of spray programmes.

The Soil & Health Association of New Zealand is currently advocating a withdrawal of this herbicide nationwide. They are asking the Government for "stronger regulations around the use of glyphosate and that it should be used as a tool of last resort rather than the first thing we turn to". And also state that " Worldwide, glyphosate is being phased out and New Zealand is falling behind on this." ⁷

We have the right to choose a future without harmful toxins and given the controversy around glyphosate, a cautious approach should be maintained. We need to ensure our biodiversity by taking care of not only ourselves but also the native plants, insects, and animals in our community. Which in turn bolsters our brand and image with this new health and wellbeing vision.

Yes, I agree with you. We ARE failing the planet, and it would frankly be wrong to promote Te Aroha as a wellness destination before we have mitigated the obvious risk glyphosate poses to our communities. In closing, I urge Matamata Piako District Council to take my concerns on board and include this submission in the Long Term Plan. Thank you for your time.

References:

1. *Glyphosate, pathways to modern diseases II: Celiac sprue and gluten intolerance*, December 2013
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3945755/>
2. *Exposure to Glyphosate-Based Herbicides and Risk for Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma: A Meta-Analysis and Supporting Evidence*, 01 July 2020.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6706269/>
3. *Roundup Maker to Pay \$10 Billion to Settle Cancer Suits*, 24 June 2020
<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/24/business/roundup-settlement-lawsuits.html>
4. *Japan warns it will block NZ honey shipments if glyphosate limits breached*, 20 January 2021
<https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/country/434807/japan-warns-it-will-block-nz-honey-shipments-if-glyphosate-limits-breached>
5. *Glyphosate: Its Environmental Persistence and Impact on Crop Health and Nutrition*, 24 September 2019
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337223604_Glyphosate_Its_Environmental_Persistence_and_Impact_on_Crop_Health_and_Nutrition
6. *Should councils stop using the weedkiller glyphosate?* 05 May 2021
<https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/124553601/should-councils-stop-using-the-weedkiller-glyphosate>
7. *Soil & Health Association of New Zealand - Glyphosate Campaign*, Referenced 10 May 2021
<https://organicnz.org.nz/glyphosate/>

Submission by:

Robyn Baucke

Daniel Scanlen, BSocSci



matamata swifts afc

po box 145, matamata domain, matamata email admin@matamataswifts.com

May 11, 2021

RE: Proposed dog park at Swap Park

To whom it may concern,

Matamata Swifts Association Football Club has limited interest in relocating some, or all, of our footballing activities to Swap Park.

At the club's 2019 Annual General meeting it was determined that the club would look to the Domain as our long-term home, while also trialling Pohlen Park as a venue for junior football during the 2020 season.

The trial at Pohlen Park was a success and we will base all our junior football there in 2021. Despite the atrocious field conditions currently at the Domain, which has forced us to spread senior football between there and Matamata College this season, we still view the Domain as the best fit for senior football.

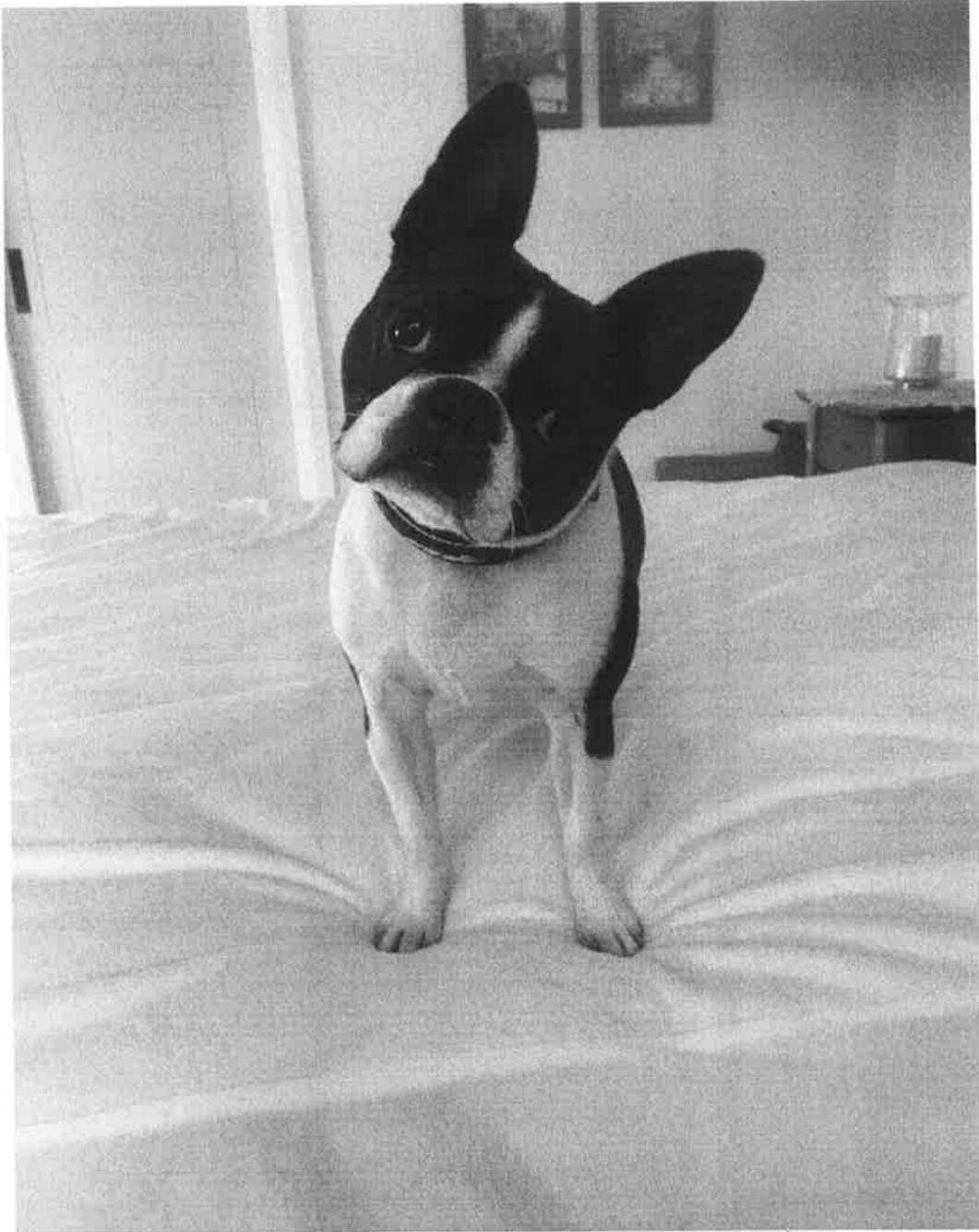
Swap Park has limited appeal as a back-up or over-flow option for junior/youth football. However, we see the Matamata Domain and Pohlen Park as the two primary venues for football during the medium-to long-term, with Matamata College as a back-up venue for senior football.

With that in mind, we support to building of a new dog park at Swap Park in whatever scope or scale required.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dwayne Barlow'.

Dwayne Barlow
President,
Matamata Swifts AFC

DOG PARK AT SWAP PARK



LET'S MAKE THIS HAPPEN
Peter Vossen

Good morning Mr/Madam Chair

Firstly I would like to thank you for the opportunity to speak to my submission today.

My submission relates to the proposed off leash fenced dog park in Swap Park

My name is Peter Vossen. Myself and a small group of fellow supporters were responsible for the successful project submitted to Your Voice Your Vision last year. This project received a favourable business case study from council.

If I may elaborate on my submission which when lodged read: With over 1500-2000 dogs in the urban area of Matamata, a Dog Park will have huge benefits for the dogs exercise and wellbeing and also social interaction with other Dog owners. A much needed development.

We believe the dog park will meet the requirements of a changing demographic of the urban area of Matamata. Higher numbers of more mature residents are arriving and most with dogs. These dogs are an important part of the owner's wellbeing. The dogs, and owners, need exercise and the dog park will provide a safe area for this activity.

There is basically no cost to ratepayers, as the project has full support of Rotary and will be a Matamata Rotary Club project. Most of the labour and products will be gifted and some donations have already been pledged. It is our understanding that a Bylaw Change is required to allow an off leash dog park and that council will fund the Resource Consent and associated fees for this.

The park will be fenced with a visibly pleasing chainlink fence approx. 1500 high. A double gated corral entry point, a large gate for access for the council lawnmower, a water fountain for the dogs and owners, a rubbish bin, dog poo bag dispenser, although owners should be responsible for providing their own, and dog exercise equipment.

The grass area around the main entry gates will have gravel laid and the area around the water fountain will have a concrete pad to avoid damage to the grass.

Toilets for the owners are not required.

However we do require a water supply for the water fountain.

The layout of this fenced area will be such that it will not interrupt with the present planting although a planting plan would help mitigate any issues.

I have been in regular contact with the Waikato Air Ambulance Base Manager and further discussion is required about the exact location of the dog park within Swap Park. Originally "earmarked" for Football the lower area is now not required by the Matamata Association Football Club as there juniors are now at Pohlen Park and the

seniors wish to remain at the Domain. I have a signed letter from the Matamata Association Football Club stating this. The lower area of Swap Park is now a preferred location for the dog park.

This much needed fenced dog park will allow our residents to access a local dog park rather than travel to Cambridge to take advantage of their established dog park in the suburb of Leamington.

We believe Swap Park to be the most appropriate location with access from both Burwood Road and Rata Streets.

I thank you for your time this morning.



Proposed New Location for a Dog Park in Swap Park Burwood Rd Matamata



Proposed New Location for a Dog Park in Swap Park Burwood Rd Matamata

Waihou Recreation Groups – LTP Submission
all weather outdoor arena

Submitted by: Bronwyn Chick (Vice-President Te Aroha RDA / Secretary MTDG)
 Georgina Lloyd (Treasurer Te Aroha RDA / Treasurer/Secretary Te Aroha H&H)

This submission is on behalf of three non-profit sport and therapy groups, who are users of the Waihou Recreation Grounds:

- Te Aroha Riding for the Disabled (RDA);
- Morrinsville Te Aroha Dressage Group; and
- Te Aroha Hack and Hunters.

Joint Venture - to construct an all weather outdoor arena ('arena') on the Waihou Recreation Grounds.

- The construction of an arena has been discussed with the Council's Coordinator for Operations and Projects and is provided for in MPDC's current Sport and Recreation Plan.

- The purpose of this submission is to propose that the arena is supported by the LTP by ensuring sufficient amounts of the forecast \$3.013M surplus of Community Purposes Reserve is put aside in the 21/22 – 23/24 financial years to support arena construction.

- An application for grants to support this project has been submitted, which we hope will receive some of the Multi-Year Community Grant as \$20k, \$20k, and \$10k amounts from 21/22 through to 23/24

Need for an outdoor arena

-will enhance the use and operation of the reserve

- **All weather use**
- **Alternative recreational facility** - there is no comparative arena in the district
- **Increased usage** - Alternative surface provides more options for recreational and competitive use and additional equestrian and sporting pursuits (eg – western riding)
- **safe riding conditions**

A fenced outdoor arena with good footing:

- *Provides a safe environment for young riders to develop confidence*
- *assists RDA's need for a safe alternative to its current facilities (which currently have poles interrupting the riding space)*
- *meets health and safety and horse welfare requirements.*
- *allows jumping in all weather*



Who will benefit

- **The 4 existing user groups** – directly the RDA, MTDG, H&H Groups (Combined membership =170 people) and indirectly the rugby club as arena usage preserves the surface of the primary field.
- **Riders** - Recreational, educational, therapeutic and competitive
- **Wider community and regional competitors** – increased use as an alternative venue
- **Associated families, volunteers and professionals.**
- **Local community**
- **Council** – supports the designated resurfacing work (topsoil) - previously provided for in the MPDC 19/20 Annual Plan but rescheduled to autumn 2021

Provision of a safe riding environment would promote recreational activity which increases confidence, self esteem and physical and mental well-being.





Proposed location of arena (70x55m). Not quite to scale.



Example of a similar style of proposed arena

Waihou Recreation Groups – LTP Submission *all weather outdoor arena*

Submitted by: Bronwyn Chick (Vice-President Te Aroha RDA / Secretary MTDG)
Georgina Lloyd (Treasurer Te Aroha RDA / Treasurer/Secretary Te Aroha H&H)

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- **Riders** - Recreational, educational, therapeutic and competitive
- **Wider community** and **regional competitors** – through increased use
- **Associated families, volunteers and professionals.**
- **Local community**
- **Council** – supports the designated resurfacing work (topsoil) - previously provided for in the MPDC 19/20 Annual Plan but rescheduled to autumn 2021

Provision of a safe riding environment would promote recreational activity which increases confidence, self esteem and physical and mental well-being





NZ • SPORTS • TURF

INSTITUTE

2019 Review – Waihou Equestrian Domain

For

Matamata Piako District Council



June 2019



Prepared By: David Ormsby
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Job Reference: 2019 NZSTI Advisory Visit – Waihou Equestrian Domain

Date of Visit: 6 June 2019

Present at Visit: Bryan Turner – Matamata Piako District Council
David Ormsby – NZSTI

Prepared For: Bryan Turner – Matamata Piako District Council

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1. **Executive Summary**

1. The present equestrian area at Waihou Domain is essentially undeveloped pastoral land and as such is characterised by having many shallow and gradual low areas. To my knowledge these levels have not changed significantly in the 10 years (approx.) that I have been visiting this site.

With the exception of Dressage, the rules don't reference the equestrian arena (turf density levels, traction etc.).

2. Moving forwards, my professional view is that the remedial option developed will depend on the type of use incurred, namely:

Community use Localised soiling option. Estimated cost: \$5,200 (2020) & \$2,600 (2021).

National/international representative use Resurfacing. Estimated cost: \$76,500.



2. Introduction

During our autumn visit (20 February, 2019), members of the different Waihou Equestrian Clubs raised concerns as to the condition of the grassed equestrian arena area. The main clubs which use this facility are:

- Te Aroha Pony Club
- Te Aroha Dressage Club
- Riding for the Disabled Te Aroha
- Te Aroha Hack and Harriers Club

There stated requirement was for a 'flat' surface. Subsequently Matamata Piako District Council has sought more information as to options for improving the 'equestrian area'.

3. Current situation

3.1 Ground cover

Presently the equestrian area has a complete mature, hard wearing turf cover, comprising of ryegrass, browntop and Paspalum.

The main weed present is clover. This poses a risk to horses and riders as it can provide a slippery surface when moist or wet.

3.2 Soil profile

Presently you have a well-structured free draining loam.

3.3 Levels – overview

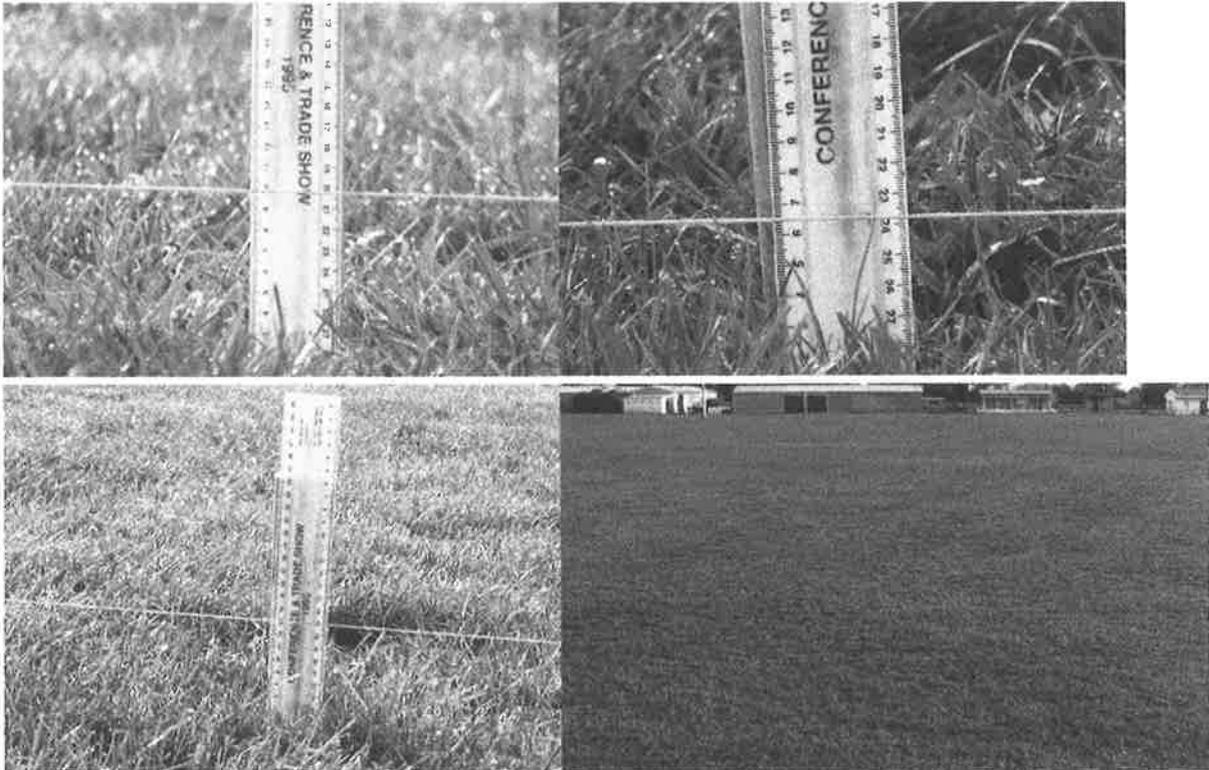
The equestrian area (like most of the Domain) consists of undeveloped pastoral land. In my 10 years of visiting this site; my opinion is that surface levels have changed negligibly with time and which (by accounts) until recently has been acceptable to the User groups.

As un-developed land, the equestrian area is not 'flat' and there many shallow mounds/depressions present. In the main these changes in level are very gradual over wide distances (5 – 10m – approx.). Levels are poorest within 8m (approx.) of the different equestrian club buildings. This area is unlikely to be used as equestrian rules require significant safety zones.

To get a handle on the severity of these localised level issues, a 20m stringline was used to assess the severity of the changes in levels. Variations in levels within the worst areas ranged from 60 – 100mm over 7 – 15m.

Note: For a more accurate assessment of levels a close spaced survey (5m grid- approx.) is required to pick up the level issues.





Picture 1 – 3: examples of height variations.

Overview of surface undulations.

3.4 Sporting legal requirements

In order to assess the equestrian requirements of a grassed arena; the following Equestrian Sport NZ documents were reviewed.

1. Rules of ESNZ Dressage & NZPCA Dressage 2018
2. F.E.I Rules Jump Rules 2019
3. Para Equestrian Rules 2018

The rules for Dressage are most demanding in terms of expectations from the 'arena', specifying:

- Article 472 (3.1) Grassed arenas must be as level as possible and the grass not too long
- (3.8) States maximum height differences over each arena, specifically:
 - The diagonal or length shall have no more than 0.5m fall or 0.79%
 - The short width shall have no more than 0.2m fall or 1%

There is no reference to standards for micro levels.

Part 3 states:

- Competition areas must compete on suitable and safe surfaces
- Ground surface Designed and maintained to reduce factors that could cause injury.

The other equestrian sporting sub codes and guidelines for Stewards don't reference requirements of the grassed arena.



4. Options & recommendations

In determining which options (detailed below) to adopt, Council needs to consider the standard of equestrian events which are (will) be held at Waihou Domain. My professional opinion is as follows:

4.1 Localised soiling

Where the venue is used to primarily meet community needs I believe localised soiling over the next couple of years will reduce the severity of the 'levels problems evident'. This option will not provide a flat (smooth surface).

In my opinion this option is appropriate, given the venue has in my time visiting this site been used for 10 years without concern about present levels – I do not believe levels have changed significantly over this time.

This option would involve:

- Autumn 2020 – 52m³ of sieved topsoil imported and applied to the worst low areas (ideally identified by the club). Areas would be re-seeded.
- Autumn 2021 – 26m³ of sieved soil applied to field area.
- 2022 onwards – soiling as required.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. This approach will 'soften' (reduce) existing concerns over levels within the equestrian areas. 2. Playing season isn't impacted 3. Existing hard wearing turf cover is retained 4. Existing soil structure and hence drainage is retained	1. Although improving levels it will not provide a flat surface demanded by national/international representative fixtures.

4.2 Reconstruction

Where the club can provide supporting evidence that they will regularly host national representative/international events, then reconstruction as detailed in NZSTI's autumn report is recommended (Appendix).

Construction process & timing

This would involve:

Timing	Activity
Late February	Spray-out facility
Mid-March (10 days later)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove and dispose surface 25mm litter layer. • Cultivate and laser level equestrian area
Early April (in conjunction with autumn rains)	Sowing arena (mixed browntop/ryegrass turf cover)
April - October	Grow-in of turf cover



Advantages/Limitations

Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>1. This option would provide the highest degree of surface smoothness, which subject to other equestrian requirements would provide a surface capable of supporting national or international events.</p>	<p>1. Major earthworks such as this will typically destroy existing soil structure (drainage) and typically it will take 2 – 4 years for the grass to redevelop this structure and drainage ability.</p> <p>2. Although 20 week grow-in will establish a dense turf cover, the grass will not have the maturity (robustness) of the existing turf and consequently will be more susceptible to damage.</p> <p>3. If area is to continue to be grazed, then careful selection ryegrass cultivars are necessary to prevent poisoning of the sheep (from endophyte).</p> <p>4. Annual maintenance requirements would need to increase to maintain the new equestrian area to the new standard (mowing, fertilising, soiling, undersowing).</p>

5. Appendices

5.1 Option - Reconstruction

Estimate: Waihou Dressage Arena Releveling

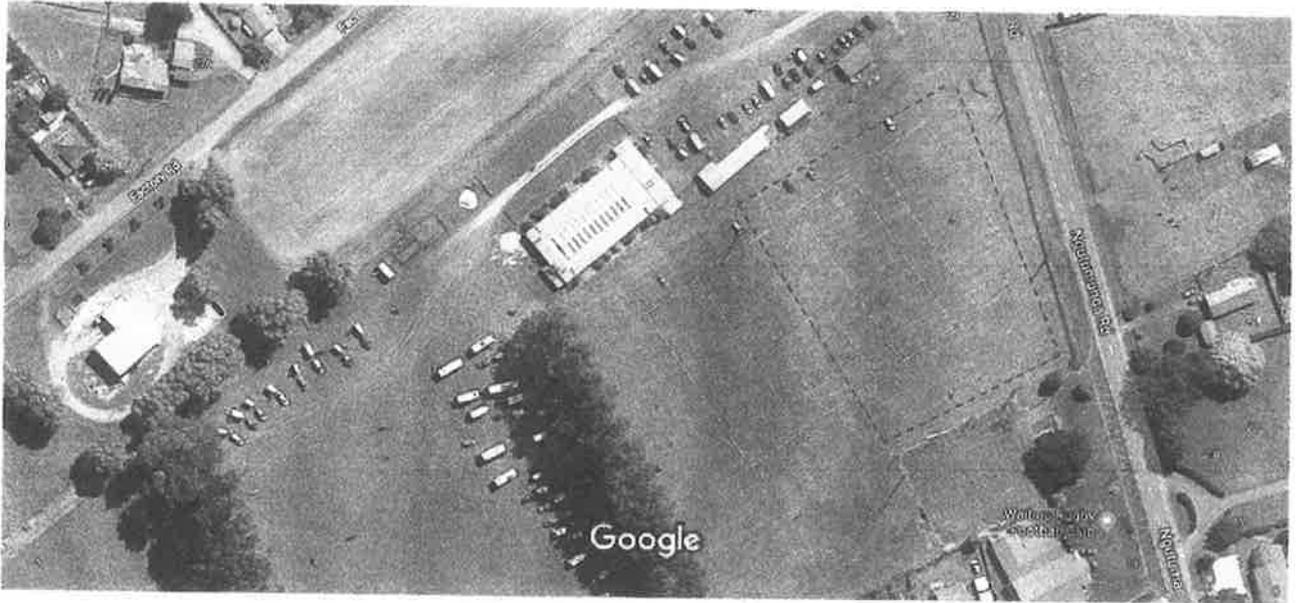
Area 8667 sqm

as and amounts exclude GST.

Description	Unit	Qty	Rate	Amount
Preliminary and General				
Establishment, set out, reinstatement, construction admin, power, sheds, lighting, OSH etc	LS	1	\$3,000	\$ 3,000.00
Materials testing	LS	1	\$500	\$ 500.00
Insurance	LS	1	\$1,500	\$ 1,500.00
Dust control	LS	1	\$1,500	\$ 1,500.00
All spoil disposal	LS	1	\$3,000	\$ 3,000.00
As-built survey & Electronic CAD Drawings	LS	1	\$2,000	\$ 2,000.00
<i>Subtotal</i>				\$ 11,500.00
Erosion and Sediment Controls				
Install, maintain and then remove 200m of security fence	Week	16	\$500	\$ 8,000.00
Supply and install construction signage	No.	2	\$55	\$ 110.00
Supply and install cesspit protection - grassed areas (Provisional)	No.	2	\$100	\$ 200.00
<i>Subtotal</i>				\$ 8,310.00
Surface Removal/cultivation and Releveling				
Spray out existing surface	Ha	0.87	\$750	\$ 652.50
Supply, spread base fertiliser	LS	1.00	\$1,200	\$ 1,200.00
Cultivate surface	Ha	2.61	\$1,000	\$ 2,610.00
Remove 10mm surface layer	Ha	1	\$8,000	\$ 6,960.00
Supply and spread topsoil (Provisional)	Cum	52	\$47	\$ 2,444.00
Carry out surface releveling/smoothing & consolidate	Ha	0.87	\$12,000	\$ 10,440.00
<i>Subtotal</i>				\$ 24,306.50
Turf Establishment				
Supply and apply starter fertiliser	LS	1	\$1,200	\$ 1,200.00
Prepare seed bed	Ha	0.87	\$2,500	\$ 2,175.00
Supply ryegrass seed	Kg	304.00	\$7	\$ 2,128.00
Sow seed	Ha	0.87	\$2,000	\$ 1,740.00
Cambridge Roll	LS	1	\$750	\$ 750.00
<i>Subtotal</i>				\$ 7,993.00
Turfgrass Grow-in (20 weeks)				
Prepare and submit weekly reports to Engineer or Eng. Rep. during grow-in	LS	1	\$1,000	\$ 1,000.00
Fertilise using ammonium sulphate at a rate of 120 kg/ha	No.	6	\$800	\$ 4,800.00
Fertilise using Nitrophoska Blue or equivalent at a rate of 250 kg/ha	No.	2	\$1,400	\$ 2,800.00
Rotary mow surface	Cuts	30	\$500	\$ 15,000.00
Roll surface with a lightweight roller	No.	1	\$750	\$ 750.00
<i>Subtotal</i>				\$ 24,350.00
Unscheduled Items				
Supply and undersow field with approved ryegrass @ 25kg/ha	App.	1	\$475	\$ 475.00
Supply and spray for broadleaf weeds	App.	1	\$395	\$ 395.00
<i>Subtotal</i>				\$ 870.00
Estimated total (less unscheduled items)				\$ 76,459.50

Proposed redevelopment area

Google Maps



Imagery ©2019 Google, Map data ©2019 MapData Sciences Pty Ltd, PSMA 20 m

5.2 Option – Localised soiling

Year	Requirement	Estimated cost
2020	52m ³ topsoil – supply, spread and seed	\$5,200
2021	26m ³ topsoil – supply, spread and seed	\$2,600



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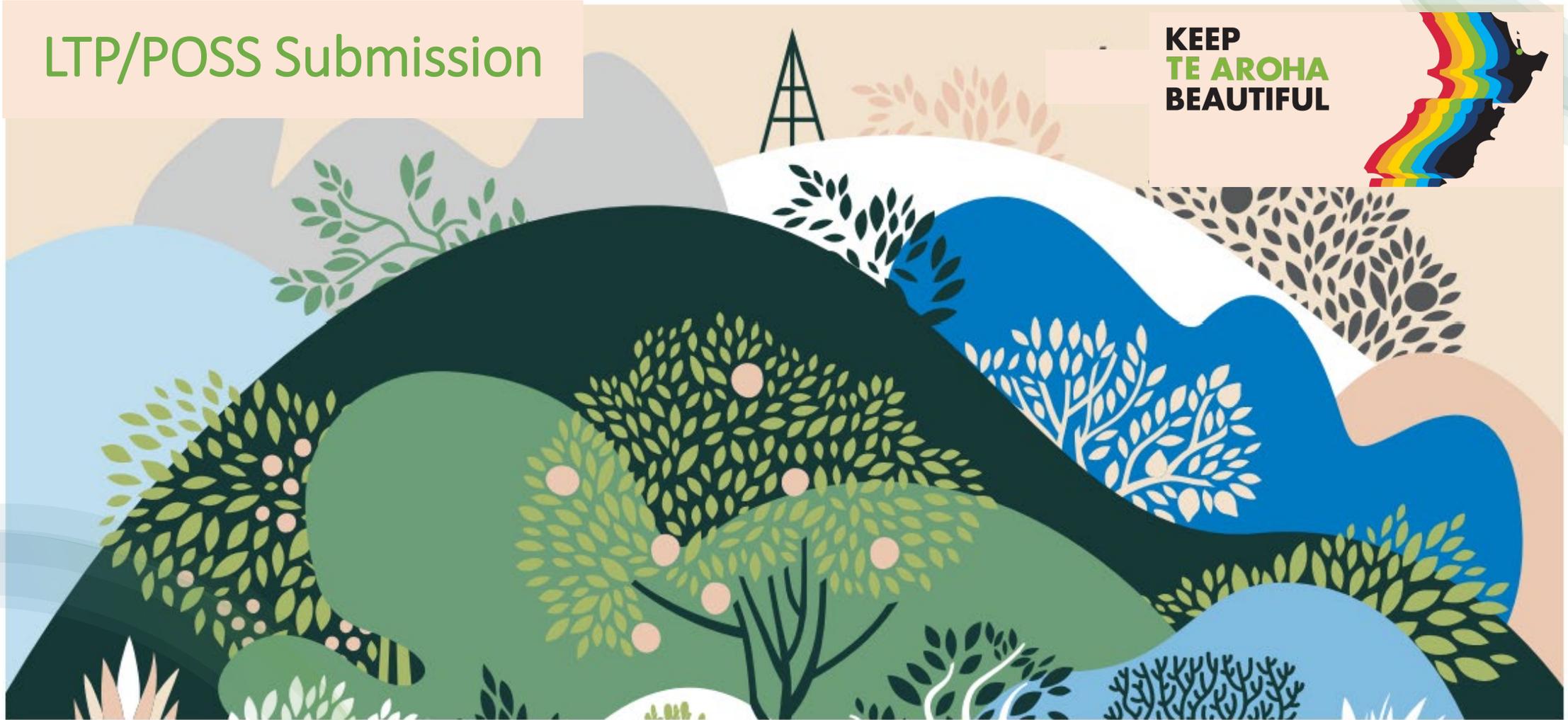
T: 06 356 8090

F: 06 354 0081

E: turf@nzsti.org.nz

LTP/POSS Submission

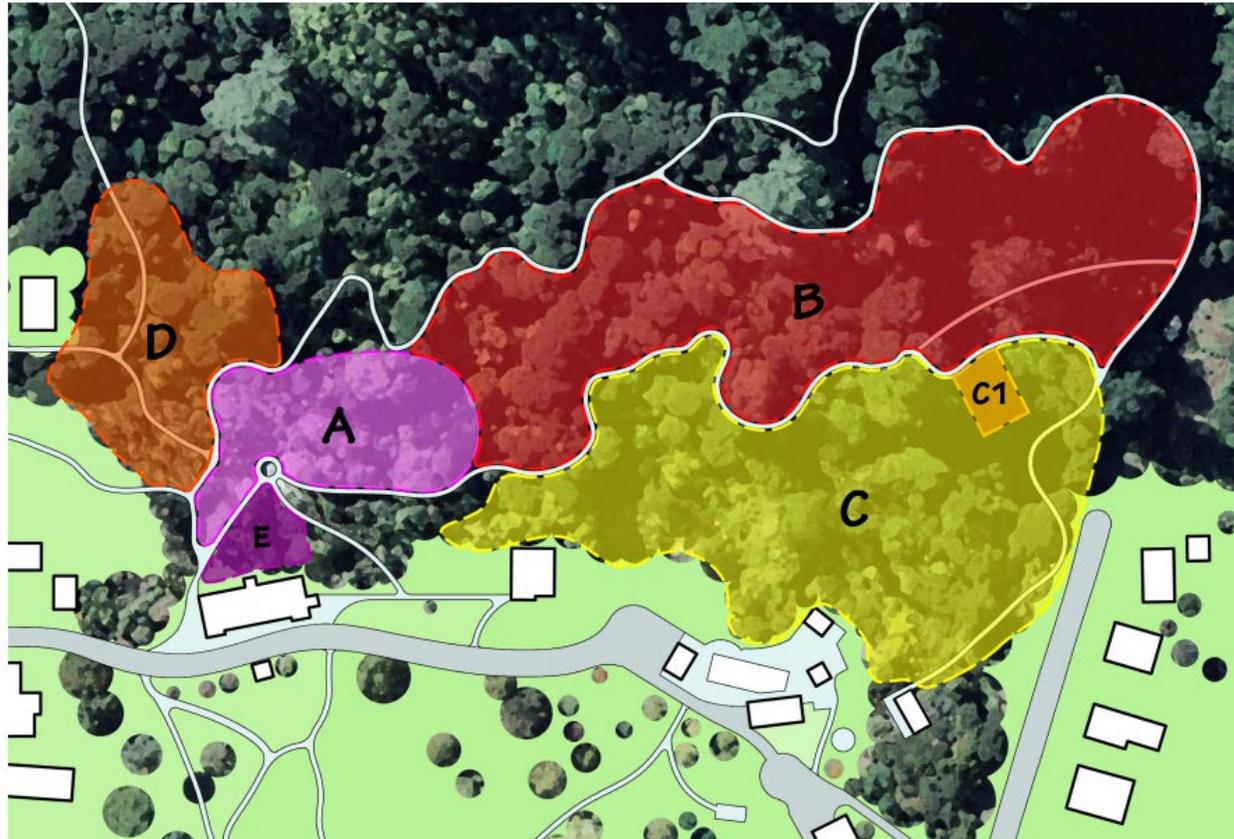
**KEEP
TE AROHA
BEAUTIFUL**



Some Pest plants in Domain



Domain Forest Restoration Plan 2009 – Forest Flora



Te Aroha Domain, Forest Restoration and Weed Management Strategy

Restoration objective

This plan is intended to provide a guide to the restoration of native forest on the lower slopes of Bald Spur, adjacent to the domain. The guide includes

1. An intensive planting plan for Area A adjacent to Mokena Geyser and between the lower and upper domain walks.
2. Weed control priorities and infill planting for Area B (the remainder of the area between the upper and lower domain walks).
3. Weed control priorities and infill planting for Area C (the area between the lower domain walk and the pool, domain house and car park).
4. Weed control and planting plan for Area D north of the geyser and above the upper domain walk.
5. Planting plan for the fenced area between the geyser and spa baths.

Background The vegetation of the lower slopes of Bald Spur is unique to that area, with lighter frosts than either higher up the mountain or out on the plains and better drainage than the plains. However it has been highly modified for at least the past 130 years by clearance by burning and introduction of exotic weeds. Small remnants of the original vegetation exist in the area and along the foot of the mountain as a guide to what originally grew there. This plan outlines the process of restoring that original vegetation and displacing those weeds currently dominating the area.

Strategy.

Planting will as closely as possible follow natural vegetation patterns of the area, this is in order to restore some of the natural character and create a matrix of plant species best able to out compete weeds which may re appear. The planting will consist of a natural pattern of canopy trees (kohekohe, karaka, puriri, tanekahaand titoki, an understory of shade tolerant species characteristic of the area and colonising species to provide shelter and compete with weeds in the first years as the others establish. It is expected that in time all of the plant species established will naturally regenerate and the site will progress from shrubland through to multilayered forest, similar in composition to adjoining bush. The site has been divided into five areas which may be restored either simultaneously or progressively.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Metres



TE AROHA DOMAIN
Forest Restoration & Weed Management Strategy

Drawn by: William Gumbley
Scale: 1:1500 @ A4
Date: April 2009





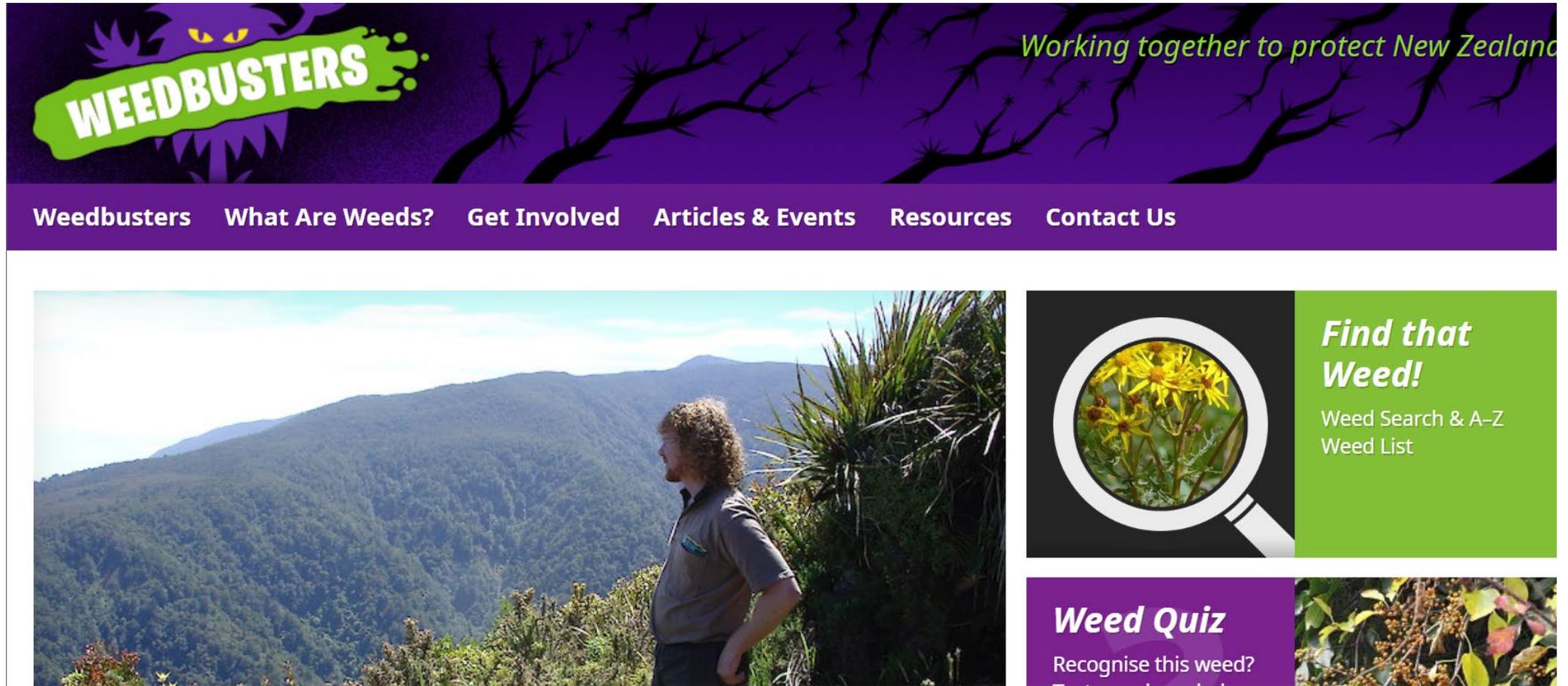


Te Aroha Domain: Gateway to Mnt Te Aroha



Hakarimata walkway - Ngaruawahia

WEEDBUSTERS - GROUP



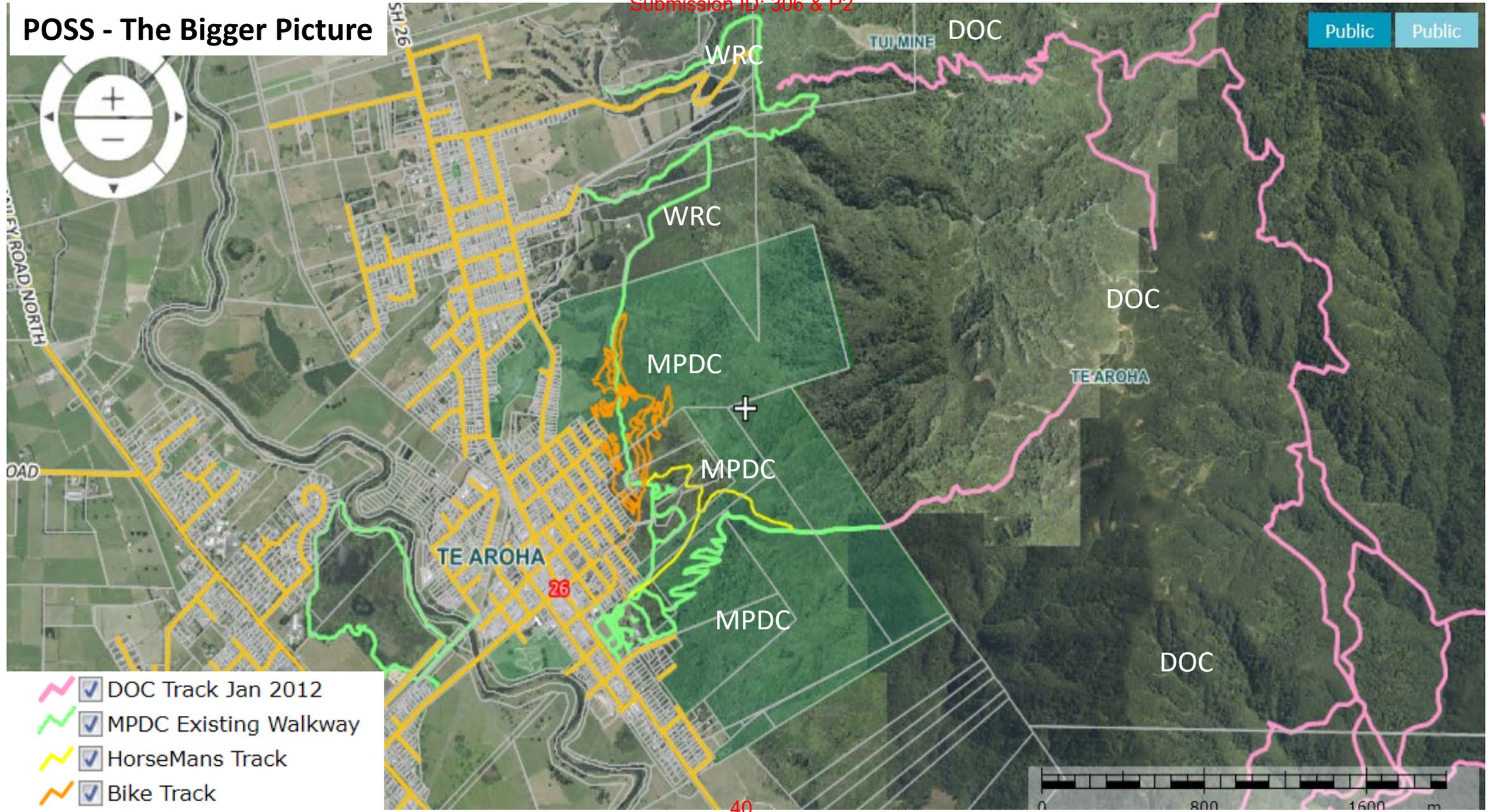
KTAB Nursery





POSS - The Bigger Picture

Public Public



-  DOC Track Jan 2012
-  MPDC Existing Walkway
-  HorseMans Track
-  Bike Track



Opportunities



Manaaki Kaimai Mamaku



Media release

15 September 2020

Commitment to whānau and whenua: \$19m for Kaimai Mamaku forests

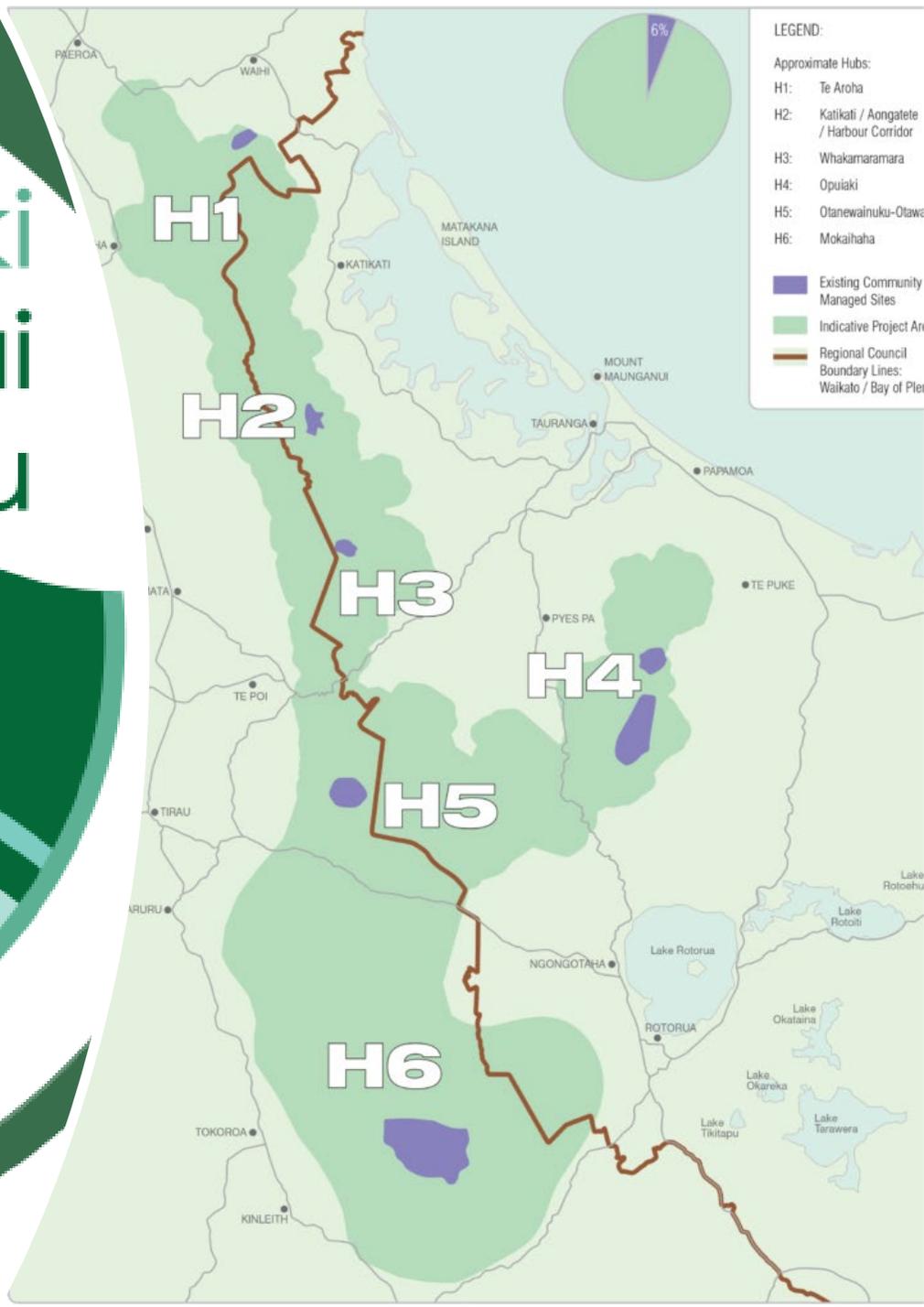
Hoki atu ki ōu maunga kia purea ai koe ki ngā hau o Tāwhirimātea; Return to your mountains to be cleansed by the winds of Tāwhirimātea. This powerful whakatauaki is driving a landscape-scale restoration project across the Bay of Plenty, initiated by the Manaaki Kaimai Mamaku Forum (MKMF).

Resourcing the people of the Kaimai Mamaku whenua to return as kaitiaki has been a desire for many hapū and iwi. The Jobs for Nature funding announcement by Conservation Minister Eugenie Sage will make this aspiration a reality with \$19 million dedicated to hapū-led mahi to restore and sustain the Kaimai-Mamaku forests.

The ambitious 240,000 ha landscape scale restoration project will create approximately 60 jobs through the investment over four years. Iwi and hapū will work to support and expand the conservation efforts that is already happening at six hub areas in the wider Kaimai-Mamaku forest landscape. The aim is to restore the mauri of the forest and the water that flows from it with comprehensive animal pest control, cultural protection, and biodiversity management.

"Working in partnership with many iwi and hapū over a significant area of public conservation land is a unique opportunity and will breathe life into the Treaty Partnership relationship," says DOC Tauranga District Manager Jeff Milham.

In addition to the biodiversity outcomes from increased pest control, this kaupapa will support the iwi and hapū of the Kaimai-Mamaku to restore the cultural knowledge



A Vision for Morrinsville

Who are we and what are we aspiring to be?

1

My Background

- ▶ **Financial Services**
 - ▶ Senior roles in Branch, Regional and Divisional banking
- ▶ **University Technology Transfer and Company Start-ups**
 - ▶ Created a world class University owned business incubators
 - ▶ Founding CEO of Bristol's Science Park
- ▶ **Waikato Innovation Park**
 - ▶ Deputy CEO of the Innovation Park
 - ▶ Founded and led the Park's Business Growth team who now make up the core of Te Waka Economic Development Agency

2

Matamata Piako District Council Area

- ▶ Mainly rural with of 3 distinct towns
 - ▶ Matamata
 - ▶ Relatively stable as far enough away from Hamilton and Tauranga not to be destabilized by their growth
 - ▶ Based on Agriculture (Dairy and Horticulture), Equine, Aged Care and Tourism and on the main route from Auckland to the Bay of Plenty
 - ▶ Te Aroha - a developing town
 - ▶ Located 1 hour away from Hamilton so outside their main influence
 - ▶ Core of Agriculture, meat Processing and Tourism (Spa, Mountain and Bike Trail)

3

Matamata Piako District Council Area

- ▶ Morrinsville
 - ▶ a town at a crossroads (in all senses)
 - ▶ Close enough to Hamilton and its developments (Inland Port, Expressway, Industrial and Housing growth) to fall under its influence
 - ▶ Not a major tourist town but has Agriculture, Dairy, Meat Processing and allied industries (Agritech etc)
 - ▶ A growing commuter population
 - ▶ Potential to become either a Rototuna or a Cambridge

4

Morrinsville's Opportunities

- ▶ Location
 - ▶ Close enough to the Hamilton and Auckland markets
- ▶ Transport Links
 - ▶ Expressway
 - ▶ Rail -freight hub + passenger
 - ▶ East/West Crossroads
- ▶ Land
 - ▶ Quality
 - ▶ Quantity
 - ▶ Price
- ▶ People
 - ▶ Potential Workforce

5

Ideas for Growth

- ▶ Build on existing strengths e.g.
 - ▶ Food Processing. Use the Food Innovation Network (based at the Waikato Innovation Park and South Auckland) to grow food and beverage production based on locally sourced primary sector products.
 - ▶ ICT. Use the University of Waikato to support the growth of Computing and Mathematical Sciences including cyber security to attract and support new companies to the area
 - ▶ Diversity existing skills - such as Boat Building into other products and services
- ▶ Create new areas of focus e.g.
 - ▶ Tourism . Connect Morrinsville to the local cycleway network - location makes it a good starting and end point.

6

Ideas for Growth - cont

- ▶ Retail e.g.
 - ▶ Make Morrinsville somewhere to stop and shop rather than just drive through by making the existing Cattle Market site into a retail park
- ▶ Leisure e.g.
 - ▶ Encourage the growth of Restaurants, Pubs and Cafes in say the north end of Thames Street and make it more "Family Friendly" through traffic management and street furniture

7

Threats

- ▶ Unmanaged Growth
 - ▶ Infrastructure needs to be developed as the town grows - e.g., how will the effect of the additional 1000+ Morrinsville based cars from the new Lockerbie Estate be mitigated.
- ▶ Commuter based households
 - ▶ Likely to just sleep in Morrinsville - and do their shopping in Hamilton
 - ▶ Not be local community focused

8

Proposal

▶ Two Phases

- ▶ That an experienced and well qualified Economic Consultant be engaged to review the Opportunities available to Morrinsville and make appropriate recommendations (Te Waka might be able to assist)
- ▶ As stage 2 - an Urban Designer be asked to review the recommendation from 1 above and suggest how the infrastructure requirements need to be adapted.

▶ Why?

- ▶ To inform and engage
- ▶ To show that Morrinsville has a Vision for its Future

▶ However

- ▶ This is a vision not a plan set in concrete and will need to be reviewed and adapted through time.

▶ But

- ▶ It needs to have credence - and professionally created

28th March
1922.

WALSH BROS.' AVRO TYPE



100 h.p. AEROPLANE

—will make—

PASSENGER FLIGHTS

from

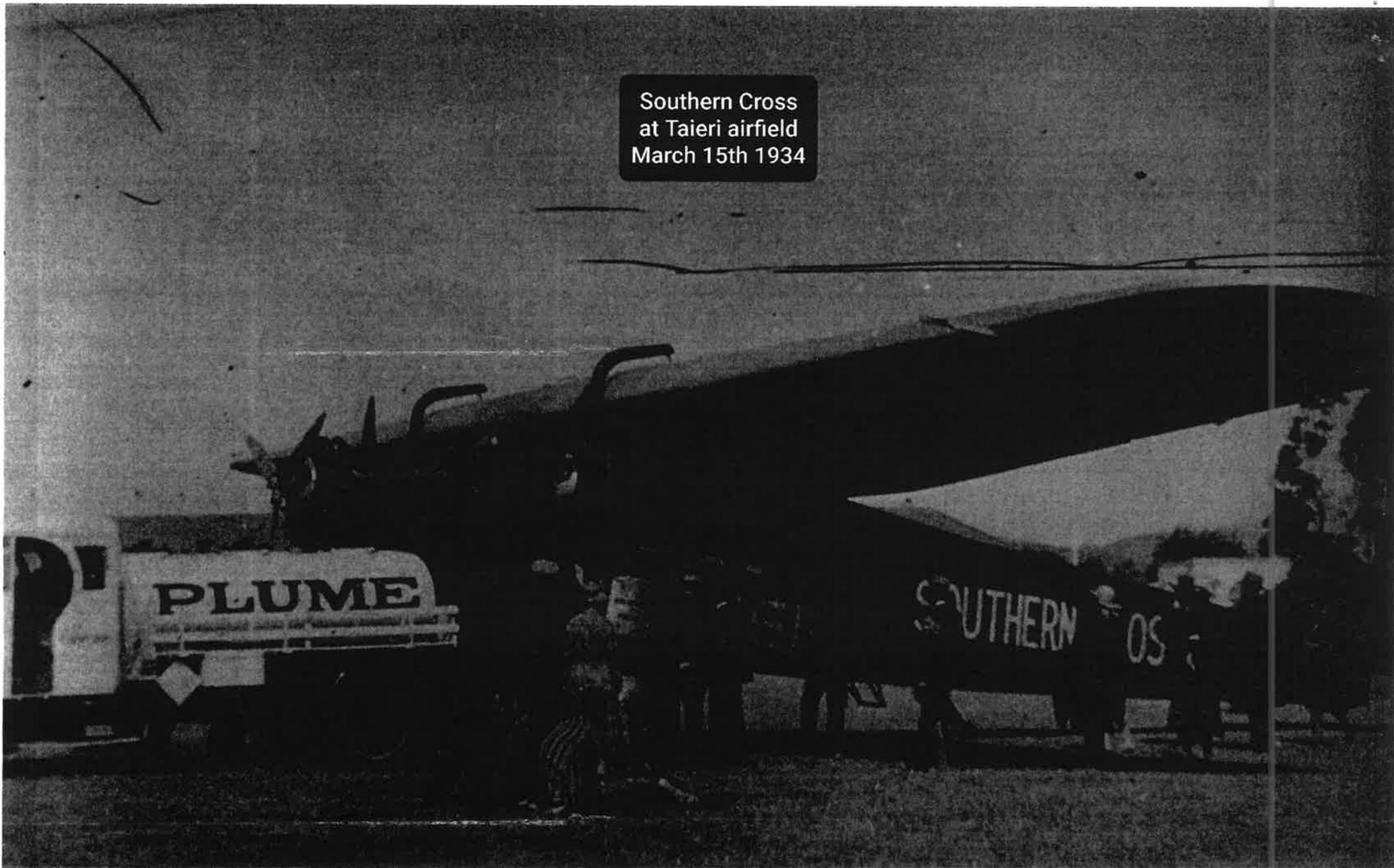
Mr Goodfellow's Paddock
(Behind Waihou Hall)

TO-MORROW, Wednesday

Weather Permitting

—Fare £2 per passenger—

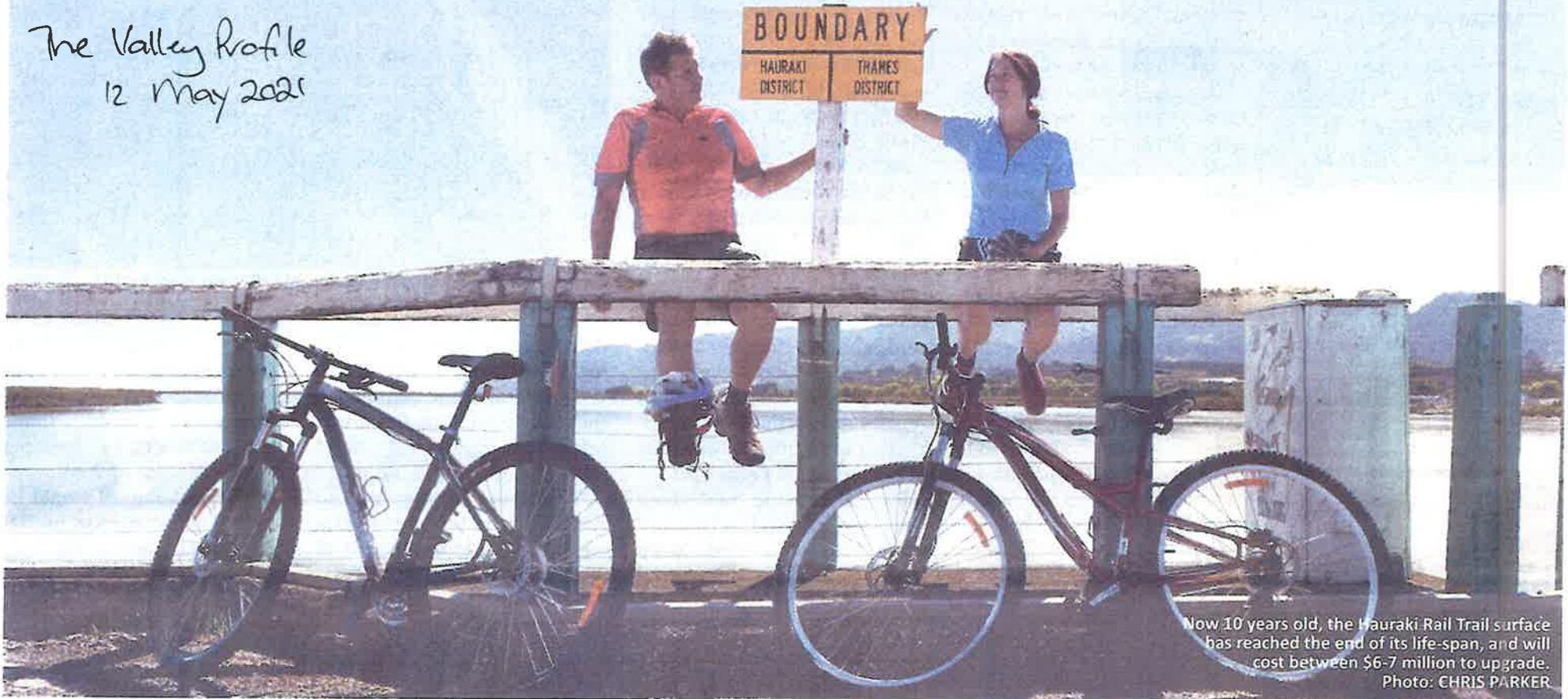
Southern Cross
at Taieri airfield
March 15th 1934



Rail trail plea for \$7m upgrade

Submission ID: 258

The Valley Profile
12 May 2021



Now 10 years old, the Hauraki Rail Trail surface has reached the end of its life-span, and will cost between \$6-7 million to upgrade.
Photo: CHRIS PARKER

By KELLEY TANTAU

A pitch for Thames-Coromandel District Council to contribute funding to the Hauraki Rail Trail was heard at council's first day of Long Term Plan hearings last week.

Day one of the hearings, held in Thames on May 4, was attended by a full house of elected members. To them, Hauraki Rail Trail Charitable Trust chief executive Diane Drummond asked for council's financial support for the resurfacing of the trail between Kōpū and Hikutaia in order for it to continue to meet

Grade One standards of the Great Ride network.

She said the district council's Long Term Plan (LTP) consultation document was "silent on support" for the trail upgrade.

"The trail surface has now reached 10 years of age, and that's the end of its life-span. We're looking at between \$6-7 million dollars of resurfacing for the trail network," she said.

The cost would be divided among Hauraki District Council, Matamata-Piako District Council, and Thames-Coromandel District Council, with the latter's expected costs amounting to

just over \$1.3 million. However, Diane told council the resurfacing should meet the criteria for support from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) for 50 per cent co-funding, meaning TCDC's exposure would be reduced to \$651,376 plus GST.

She also said the number of people using the trail between Kōpū and Thames was up 81 per cent since 2019, with trail users in Thames recorded at 22,155 during March and peaking at 41,500 in December, 2020.

"In Hikutaia, we're on par with last year, but we're up 100 per

cent on 2017-2018 numbers.

"People are coming," she said.

"It is driving people to our area. Our average spend in the last 12 months is \$220 per person per stay.

"People are staying longer, they're wanting to come back, and with the opening up of our borders again slowly, people are investing in campervans, and e-bikes, so the market has still got a lot of room for growth."

Council received 1,622 submissions on the LTP, "far more than for any other recent Long Term Plan consultation".

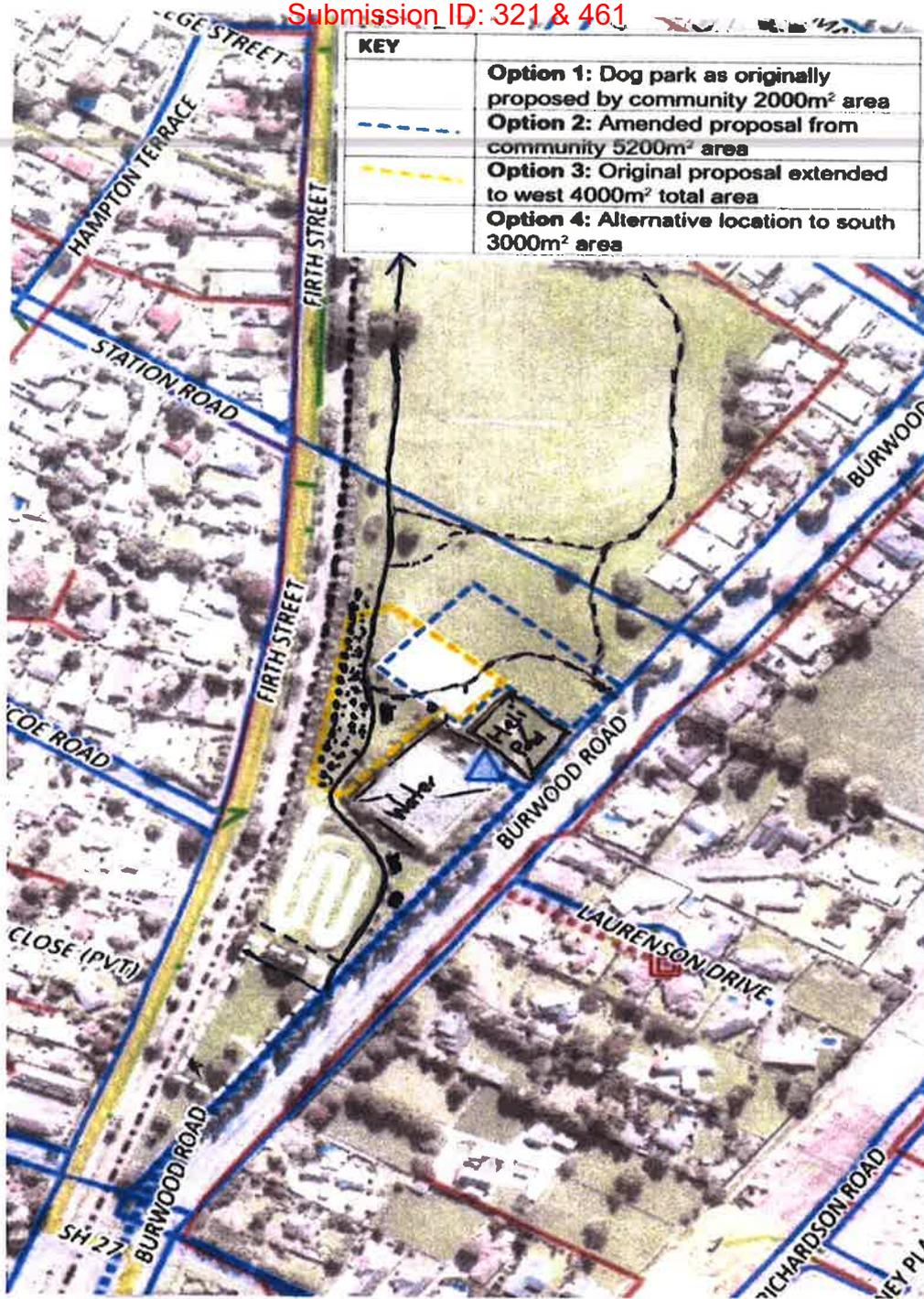
Council's preferred "no frills

budget" included a proposed average 4.79 per cent rates increase per year over 10 years.

If adopted, this would include a proposed average rates increase of 7.1 per cent for the 2021-22 year, dwindling to 2.4 per cent in 2027, and 2.9 per cent in 2030.

However, a second option adding "nice to have" projects, including a Thames sports precinct and a Totara Valley Rd services extension, would increase rates to an average 9.34 per cent per year over 10 years.

Council will deliberate on the LTP on June 1-2, and will formally adopt the plan on June 30.







Replant Tamihana Street

1. Reserve Status for Swap Park
2. Master Plan Swap Park: Te Rau Kohanga Reo, Iwi, Swap Park Community Group, Mayor Ash & Councillors
3. Contractors Health & Safety requirements for MPDC
4. Destination Play Opportunities versus Play Grounds – places and spaces encouraging free play.
Low carbon design & construction
5. Community & Environmental Health
6. MPDC Carbon Credit register
7. MiamiBeach Rising Above.
Miami Beach Urban Forestry Master Plan 10.2020



Youth spaces

In this report we will discuss youth spaces why we feel we need more youth friendly spaces in our town. We will also discuss recommendations for youth spaces here in Aotearoa and overseas.

Why we need Youth spaces in town

- Studies show that youth are attracted to urban spaces, shops and town centers.
- Active recreation, music, art, events and other social opportunities could all be accommodated in relevant spaces in high profile locations in places young people want to be, helping us to support youth.
- Skate parks do not cater for all types of teens. Teens do not have designated spaces other than the skate parks in town, therefore they are competing with others for space and causing problems. They can be too loud or rude so they are then banned or kicked out of spaces.
- Youth surveyed want more to do, somewhere to hang out.
- Youth surveyed want more centralized services.
- Communities, stakeholders and youth surveyed for the last eight years support a youth center/ youth space.

Challenges rural youth face

- Lack of transport services
- Lack of and reduced youth services
- Isolation
- Contested spaces
- Adult fear (ageism)
- Limited agency
- Risky behaviours (drinking, drugs, sex, crime)

<https://www.rsnonline.org.uk/images/seminars/rural-youth/Naomi%20Tyrrell%20Plymouth%20University%20-%20challenges%20facing%20young%20people.pdf>

Recommendations from overseas

A study done in Australia came up with the framework called SPOTS, which helps to plan youth spaces.

Social (areas to hang out, sheltered, safe)

Playful (areas to participate in recreation, art, music etc)

Open (visible, safe, accessible)

Town (close to town,shops, relevant)

Space

https://greatershepparton.com.au/assets/files/documents/community/Small_Town_Youth_Recreation_Spaces_Strategy_-_FINAL.PDF

- Wifi
- Places to study
- Places to listen to music
- Places to socialise
- Places that offer recreation other than sports
- High profile central location
- Lots of seating

Potential problems

- Youth wrecking the space/fighting
- Funding
- Finding a space
- Youth participation

Solutions

- Share the space with adults
- Security
- Have collaborative spaces where adults and youth can work together
- Rent rooms to youth services
- Have a cafe that youth can purchase food from
- Council building
- Start with an outdoor space with shelter and tables by the library (build in stages).
- Make the space youth friendly, work with youth in designing the space (follow SPOTS).

Surf's up: Hamilton resort 'would be a hit'

Submission ID: 219

- Peter Jager -

Mike Mather

Artificial beaches are booming in popularity around the world, and a new one proposed for Hamilton should - according to a marketing expert at Auckland University - prove a magnet for international tourists.

But whether such a user-pays attraction would also be a long-term drawcard for Kiwis - who have free beaches like Raglan and Mt Maunganui a short drive away - remains to be seen.

Plans for a \$30 million development called Te Awa Lakes Leisure and Recreation Park, to be located at the southern end of the 1500-home Te Awa Lakes residential development, were revealed during long-term plan hearings at the Hamilton City Council this week.

Construction on that residential development is due to begin at the end of this year, with the lagoon and recreation park getting under way soon after.

At the centre of the 12 hectare park will be the 2 hectare, 2.4 metre-deep lagoon that will be designed by US company Crystal Lagoons, which has installed such facilities in numerous countries. It would be at least partially heated, meaning people would be able to make use of it throughout winter.

Associate Professor Mike Lee, from Auckland University's marketing school, said while the beach resort proposal was - for most Hamiltonians - unexpected, it was also long overdue.

"These attractions are now quite common overseas, and in New Zealand we have been a little bit behind the eight ball in that regard."

Lee said while New Zealand had natural attractions that drew international tourists here, there were few activity-based attractions.

"It's not like Raglan. It's a water park, essentially, and people love a good water park."

The lagoon would, long term, be a drawcard for international tourists and would complement the region's other main visitor attractions: Hobbiton and the Hamilton Gardens.

"You can't just rely on Hamiltonians to make it float."

It would also have a low



US company Crystal Lagoons have constructed artificial water bodies in numerous locations around the world and are proving an attractive addition for new residential developments such as Te Awa Lakes.

environmental impact and should create jobs, he said.

The project is being driven by the Perry Charitable Trust, and general manager Jennifer Palmer said while entry prices were a long way away from being figured out, they intended the cost of taking a family to the lagoon for a day to be "much less" than taking them to the Rainbow's End fun park.

The Crystal Lagoon company, which has headquarters in Dallas and Miami, started out building the gigantic oases in South America and the Middle East about 20 years ago, and in more recent times demand has taken off in the United States.

The company has patented the technology behind its man-made bodies of water, and designs and sells

them to housing developers, who take care of the construction. The lagoons are much cheaper to develop than the average golf course and, surprisingly, use less water to run.

For home buyers priced out of purchasing coastal properties, buying houses in communities that came with an artificial lagoon was proving an attractive alternative.

In colder US cities, like Pittsburgh, the lagoon became a gigantic ice skating rink during the winter months.

The lagoons are constantly filtered and come with mobile vacuum cleaning machines which patrol the bottom of the pool, sucking up foreign matter. They also did not require a great amount of chemicals, such as chlorine, to keep the water clean.

"It's a water park, essentially, and people love a good water park."

Associate professor Mike Lee

The lagoons are constantly filtered and come with mobile vacuum cleaning machines which patrol the bottom of the pool, sucking up any foreign matter.



New zipline planned

Plans are under way for a new 850-metre zipline down Hammer Springs' Conical Hill. Hammer Springs Thermal Pools and Spa has lodged resource consent for the new attraction. The notified consent is open for submissions until Monday. It hopes to have the zipline up and running by the end of the year. It is being funded by a \$2.2 million government grant from the Provincial Growth Fund.

John Harris's 10 Year LTP Presentation to Council

For your convenience and deliberations, this verbal presentation includes, in normal sized black font, the previously submitted submission that you have already read. My verbal submission today is in *oversized red italics* for ease of following, as well as relating to the specific subjects.

Some of you may be aware of my aversion to four words, "We have a vision", as they are often sadly lacking in detail, an auditable business case and a very detailed realistic risk assessment of every facet of the project, especially given the possible/probable constraints/impacts created by the Covid-19 and Climate Change environments, not to mention highly probable financial constraints and last, but not necessarily least, CENTRAL and LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLITICS.

Never before has there been a more important time to concentrate on the basic core activities of Council, with no frills or additional projects. As an example of the long term impact for a \$550,000 residential property, the rates would increase from \$2,516 now to about \$4,443 in 10 years' time, with a high probability of being higher.

Other Comments

With that out in the open, my submission concentrates primarily on the headline in your LTP, under the Financial Strategy section, "We have some unavoidable cost pressures ahead", which include the visionary 'nice to have but not essential' public projects and the variety of risks that they will face. Regardless of success, or otherwise, the long term impacts ultimately falls on the ever suffering ratepayers.

This period in New Zealand's history could never have been envisaged, a pandemic with an unknown end point, *airlines talking about 5 years before they are operating at pre-Covid levels*, and a Climate Change war that, given the lack of any current or future global cohesion, shows little chance of being won in this World, with its propensity for continuing destabilisation rather than stabilisation and working together, a team of 7.5 billion.

Future ratepayers/taxpayers, and their families, will be continually looking down a dark seemingly never ending tunnel, *the only light being an oncoming train.*

My VISION is to ensure, to the best of my ability, that the tunnel is either removed, shortened, well lit, *or, as a minimum, preventing any trains entering the tunnel.*

The first stage of my submission is to ensure that all aspects of the individual projects are covered and include an open, transparent and auditable formal Risk Register that has identified and classified all potential risks along with possible options/methods to remove or mitigate them.

The LTP states that you are 'playing it safe' and addressing major risks such as changing weather patterns and natural disasters such as earthquakes but provides very little detail. It also mentions resilience, which is significantly more than just natural events. Business Resilience and Business Continuity are similar but with wider parameters, the main one being for the business/operation to continue operating during an emergency event or recover quickly after the event and is impacted by a wide range of events, including such things as an operator being ill and away from his post during a loss of electricity.

The following risks apply to all the projects, in one way or another, including whether a project is viable in terms of a business model or whether it can be constructed within time and budget, both being critical at this time, especially with all the current construction and subsequent shortage of qualified trade people and materials:

- 1.0 **Covid-19:** Assumption of New Zealand being back to normal in a relatively short time.
- 1.1 We have no idea of possible long term negative effects of the vaccines, exacerbated by the new variants of the disease, new ones already being worse than the original in both their ability to spread and mortality. Short term negative impacts of some of the vaccines have already occurred, blood clotting being one possible impact;
- 1.2 That the vaccine companies could either delay, reduce quantities, or cancel vaccine supplies to NZ, noting that contracts can be ignored and it has already occurred in other countries;

John Harris's 10 Year LTP Presentation to Council

- 1.3 The fact that NZ has not followed Australia's example in producing some of their own and NZ having the same ability but choosing not to follow suit. The output volumes would be considerably less, but better than nothing;
- 1.4 The number of people that are doubtful about being vaccinated;
- 1.5 That NZ will achieve herd immunity relatively quickly, or not at all;
- 1.6 Negative impacts on people over a short and long term e.g., depression, anxiety, to name a few. The Christchurch Earthquakes may possibly give an insight on the possibilities and extent of these potential issues, and have already been identified as impacts due to Covid;
- 1.7 The World is also grappling with the ongoing Covid pandemic, doctors and mental health experts are shedding light on what they are calling a new "shadow pandemic" – a surge in eating disorders in young people;
- 1.8 The pandemic has had a disproportionate negative impact on girls and women as they are generally earning less, saving less, holding insecure jobs and having less control over their own finances. They also face the pressures of increased unpaid care work, comprised mental health and anxiety, as well as restricted movement and social isolation have increased gender-based violence and with girls out of school for long periods, they are at greater risk of child marriage and school dropouts. All this is exacerbated by women also being the backbone of communities across New Zealand; and
- 1.9 The pandemic has also increased wealth inequality across New Zealand, with lower paid staff, both male and female, more likely to lose their jobs and increased difficulty in finding future employment. This issue is compounded by the untimely increase in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics which will simply reduce the number of available jobs. It is simply not realistic to expect that all these issues can be negated by upskilling and redeployment. There will not be sufficient jobs for everyone, especially as the younger generation will also, rightly, expect jobs to be available.

2.0 Changing weather patterns: Assumption that problems relate to weather only.

- 2.1 While weather is dependent on the severity of Climate Change and its impacts, it is a critical component for the design of not only infrastructure, but also the whole towns/cities, farms, electricity, health, employment, etc.; the list is almost endless, as it affects virtually everything. The impacts of climate change have been known for about 30 years but have largely been ignored, or paid lip-service, and now the results will now be coming back to haunt us, subdivisions in low lying areas being one of the major issues, although as a result of historic decisions, in locations within towns/cities and rural areas throughout New Zealand.
- 2.2 The effects of climate change are referred to in the Plan and have been included in the RMA for over a decade, but the effect is not solely related to predicted temperatures and rainfalls which are critical, but the extreme weather events are generally the main threat to life and property, America being a good example, with its significant increase in tornado numbers and intensities, resulting in loss of lives and significant property damage throughout some states. New Zealand is not immune to this phenomenon, the recent water spout photographed just out to sea from the Napier waterfront being a good example.

As an example of weather impacts on Te Aroha, older residents will remember the night of 19 July 1978, with cyclonic 167-185km/hr winds removing whole roofs, one complete house, several garages, thousands of trees, tipping a number of railway waggons off the railway bridge into the Waihou River and multiple concrete power poles, especially the length of Gould Road.

There was also the 17 February 1985 Debris slide from Mt Te Aroha, after almost 300mm of rain in 24 hours on Mt Te Aroha, resulting in 3 deaths and 1 miraculous survival for and loss of potable water for several days. If the incident had occurred a few hours later, the loss of life would have been significantly greater as it would have gone through the CBD on a work day.

Matamata has not been immune to flooding in the past, the CBD in particular, as it is in a low lying area, as are some residential areas, exacerbated by the difficulty in providing efficient outlets close to the town. One example being the so called "Weather bomb" on 21 June 2002 is one example of severe flooding in both Te Aroha and Matamata simultaneously, when Te Aroha had 157mm in 24 hours, of which 97mm fell in 1 hour and Waharoa had 91mm in 24 hours, of which 74mm fell in 1 hour.

- 2.3 The one aspect that has not appear to have been considered in the LTP, is sea level rise and, while it does not seem to be an obvious problem in this District because we do not have a coastline, we do have a portion of the low lying Hauraki Plains in the north, as well as places, such as Te Aroha, which, in the lower residential areas, is only about 12 - 13 metres above sea level, with the 100 year flood level being in the vicinity of 12 metres.

The main problem areas are the rivers, Waihou, Waitoa and Piako, with the sea rise affecting the rivers for some distance upstream from their respective mouths at the Firth of Thames, and the significant impact that it will have on flooding due to the reduction in the height differential and reduced effectiveness of designated flood ponding areas, such as Te Aroha, acting as a Waihou River flood relief downstream of the respective ponding areas. The mean level of the Waihou River at Te Aroha is about 8 metres which gives you a good indication as to slope of the river bed, over a river length of about 65 kilometres.

Sea level rises of up to 0.20 to 0.30 metres are expected by 2050 and 0.50 to 1.00 metres by the end of the century, depending on how global emissions track, noting that New Zealand's emissions have increased by about 23% since 1990

There is, however, a credible report (Existential climate-related security risk: A scenario approach May 2019 authors: David Spratt & Ian Dunlop, with a forward by Retired RAN Admiral Chris Barrie), prepared for the Australian senate to investigate the danger of Climate Change to Australia's national security. The report suggests that the likes of the UN are downplaying the sheer chaos that could erupt by 2050 as the World warms and if the emissions don't start to fall until 2030, the world could warm by 3 degrees Celsius by 2050, resulting in a sea level rise of 0.5m by 2050 and 3m by 2100 as ice sheets and permafrost melt, with up to 25m in the longer term.

3.0 Earthquakes

3.1 The District has always been prone to earthquakes due to the location of a number of faults in the Te Aroha area, the main approximately 80km Kerepehi Fault which stretches from the Te Poi area, near Matamata in the south and north into the Firth of Thames and, now, the recently located 25km fault in the Tatuani area near Morrinsville.

The last significant earthquake in the District was a moderate magnitude 5.1 quake, occurring at a shallow depth within a few kilometres of Te Aroha on 9 January 1972, resulting mainly in damage to domestic chimneys and contents of buildings, with aftershocks continuing over the following months.

4.0 Amalgamation

4.1 The Government appears to be moving towards amalgamation of District Councils under stealth; with the 'Trojan Horse' being the Government initiated Three Waters Project. While the guise of the project is healthy water, I believe that there are other agendas as well;

4.2 There is a risk that refuse will be another target as it has often been addressed as a Lifeline activity, in line with water, waste water, stormwater, roads, electricity, fuel, airports, ports, gas, telephone and rail. The Christchurch Earthquake clean up highlighted the lack of areas for disposing of materials, including hazardous materials; and

4.3 There is also the possibility that roading could go the same way, removing the need for District Councils as they would have insufficient responsibilities to make them viable.

Additional water sources for Morrinsville

Option: Provide two Additional water sources for Morrinsville.

Given the water availability problem in Auckland and the future weather being drier, Council's decision to increase the supply of potable water in Morrinsville is the right one.

The consistent access to a large volume of potable water has advantages for growth in and around Morrinsville, as well as future proofing the area and using the ample supply as a carrot in encouraging firms to leave Auckland and set up in or around Morrinsville. As indicated in the Refuse section, Morrinsville is well placed, close to Hamilton and rail access to all the ports, including Wellington.

The Government is going to have to wake up sometime that Auckland is overflowing, in an area that is going to be severely impacted by climate change and is currently a major threat to New Zealand's horticultural area.

If Auckland was a boat, it would now be sitting on the bottom with people standing on each other's shoulders in order to be above the water and continues to be added to.

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While all the risks mentioned earlier in this submission are relevant, there is now an added one that amplifies the need for additional water sources, especially underground, as well as recycling and refuse, being **PLASTIC RAIN**.

This is a relatively newly accidentally discovered health related problem and is considered to be more serious than the 'Acid Rain', that people are more likely to be familiar with. Researchers, in a new study, estimate that more than 1,000 tons of tiny plastic micro particles, – roughly the equivalent of 120-300 million plastic water bottles – are transported through the atmosphere like dust, by the wind and rain, has fallen upon national parks and protected wilderness areas in the western United States each year.

At this stage, no research has been undertaken on quantities that may have fallen upon urban areas, but it would be realistic to assume that plastic micro-particles would be delivered over all areas and would possibly be greater volumes over urban areas.

I have included this information on Plastic Rain as I have never heard of it before and it is simply another hazard that we now face and has to be addressed.

Bore water would seem to be less of a risk to humans, in terms of Plastic Rain, as groundwater is likely to filter out all or some of these micro-particles.

It does, however, mean that the Government should arrange for research on the issue to determine whether it is an issue in New Zealand and how we would deal with it.

Revitalising our town centres:**Option: Don't do it**

The Domain requires an infrastructure to survive, the basic infrastructure, in this case, being shops, banks, restaurants, accommodation etc. To achieve this, Te Aroha must have a comprehensive and interesting CBD and, before someone mentions streetscapes, I mean buildings.

There is one factor that is critical for Te Aroha to survive, let alone thrive, being the existing *low* earthquake code levels of a large percentage of the shops and, while it is not up to the Council to fix the issue, it is a subject that has to be considered as to how Te Aroha can move forward. Numerous empty shops do not attract people and there is no point in pouring money into the Domain until that is achieved. Cycle trails provides a limited plus, in terms of the Domain, but it will never be enough.

Before any expenditure on revitalising town centres, particularly Te Aroha, deep and meaningful conversations must be had with all directly affected parties such as Business Association, Land lords, retailers, etc., to ensure that there is a strong commitment to take advantage of the respective works, especially operating days and hours. There have been embarrassing moments when visitors have specially come to Te Aroha on days, such as public holidays, only to find shops that would have been expected to be open, closed. I have personally heard visitors saying just that, and they may not come back. Remember, all properties are paying for these works, but only a few get a direct return on the investment.

Please do not consider new streetscape in any of the towns, as they present a number of risks to both Council and the shopkeepers, the risk to Councils now increasing due to the Queen Street, Auckland fiasco, as well as the Underground railway construction and their respective impacts on the local shops. The issue of compensation for loss of trade has long been refused by Councils, but Auckland has changed all that, with compensation being paid.

Streetscapes:

I have been involved in a number of streetscapes, including a review of the actual construction timeline of one of our streetscapes when Council was approached for compensation for loss of trade. On one town streetscape construction at least one shopkeeper went bankrupt.

To put our shopkeepers through another streetscape, particularly as they lost so much during lockdown, would be totally unfair, as well as achieving very little.

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The reality, for making CBD's attractive for potential shop customers is primarily a factor of satisfying two issues, the availability of parking close to the CBD and the convenience and safety for the pedestrian.

A number of streetscapes appear to have concentrated more on appearance, often quirky, and trying to completely satisfy two very different modes of travel, cars and pedestrians, with service vehicles thrown in.

This can, and often is, be confusing for motorists and inherently dangerous for pedestrians, mainly through the interaction between vehicles and pedestrians where they predominately meet, the road. This is often further confused by the often used joint zone, where both vehicles and pedestrians can freely use a roading area.

New Zealanders are not used to this concept and it is a miracle that injuries appear to be low, probably as a result of confusion of both parties resulting in lower vehicle speeds.

My suggestion would be to undertake maintenance only of the existing streetscape, avoiding the urge to tweak things unnecessarily, as a lot of maintenance is required in the three towns, particularly the cobbled intersections in Morrinsville and, from a safety perspective, *consideration should be given to a pedestrian crossing in each block for the ease and safe crossing of Thames Street. Remember that only pedestrians go into shops, not people in cars. Consideration could also be given for a pedestrian crossing on the SH26 Bypass, Allen Street, as a lot of people live on the opposite side to the CBD and all the schools are on the northern side of the Bypass.*

District and City Councils are already undertaking trials of various types and scales on roads and streets to see if they work. The risk to Councils and danger to motorists and pedestrians is high and it is only a matter of time before somebody is injured or killed as a result of these trials. Who is liable will be the first question asked.

The inherent danger for the motorist is the confusion as to what the trial is intended to represent, "*where do I go, who has right of way, should I even be here*" are the sorts of questions that arise for the motorist or pedestrian. If people don't understand it immediately, the trial will either be inconclusive or unsuccessful later on, as drivers are not so cautious. It is also necessary for the people to be advised that the area is not standard and variations should be expected. Public advertising helps, but is not the only answer, especially for a person from outside the area.

New Zealand has a shocking record of making changes to road rules, road layouts, road markings, signs, etc., as it does not follow it up with blanket education.

The rainbow pedestrian crossing in Wellington was a perfect example and one question would be asked, if somebody walked out in front of a passing vehicle and was injured or killed, who is liable. The driver knew it wasn't a pedestrian crossing because it was not the standard format, and the pedestrian could have assumed it was a pedestrian crossing and that the vehicle would stop, simply because it sort of looks like a pedestrian crossing and they had time to make a decision.

It is conceivable that some of these trials could possibly be a Councillor's pet project, or inexperienced person's design, consisting of non-standard markings, layouts, etc., often with little thought or input from transportation experts, as to possible unforeseen consequences, such as traffic diverting down a more inappropriate street, not stopping at a particular shop because it is inconvenient, are some of the more usual consequences, but the worst of all is injury or death of a person. It can also simply transfer a specific problem to another area, and often does, sometimes with more serious consequences.

Mountain Bike Skills and dog park for Te Aroha

Option: Don't do it

Mountain Bike Training

It is the amount of expenditure required for a limited number of people that concerns me.

We have constructed a skate board park, which has been very successful, a very good BMX track, although I am not sure how much it is used and have observed only a few people on it, including one of our own grandchildren. We are now expected to provide another venue.

With regard to the Tui Park reserve, it is a great recreational area, having spent a good part of my childhood there and in the stream, but I have reservations about significant expenditure on mountain bike training,

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especially as it is a transient activity, similar to BMX tracks, and is totally dependent on a continual supply of passionate bikers prepared to sign up for the long term. Interestingly, a small part of the park was set up for remote model vehicle racing, when it was in vogue, and then replaced by a BMX track which, again did not last long.

I would be more interested if Council provided a few loads of earth and letting the club do the work, as they have agreed to, but it would require a lot of earth to provide the type of topography to replicate a mountain track and costs could be further reduced by putting the message out to contractors that clean fill can be dumped there.

I would, however, be interesting to know why the club did not look for an area in the vicinity of the existing mountain track so that the terrain is already there and thus, a more realistic experience, with little cost. The area up the hill from Tui Park might be worth looking at.

On a final note, dependent on the level of the stream bed at the time of a flood, there can be surface flooding across parts of the reserve and it would be worth including Waikato regional Council in the formal consultation.

Dog park

Anecdotally, and from personal observations, most people seem to exercise their dogs in Boyd Park and through the wetlands, probably because it is easily accessible and pleasant for the dog owner as well.

I can, *however*, understand the need for parking, fencing and signage, as well as the need to consult more fully, noting that the most important party, the dog owners throughout Te Aroha, do not appear to have been included.

I would also spread the consultation net further, with emphasis on the Tui Park bowling Club, *Te Aroha Primary School* and the Police, as increased use of the area may create security concerns.

There used to be a bridge across the stream, from the Rose Gardens on Centennial Ave to the Tui Park Bowling Club parking area, and provides short and easy access to Gilchrist Street. From memory, this bridge may have been washed away in the 1985 flood, but could conceivably be an earlier flood but the decision of Council was not to rebuild it.

I am sure that, if you open up Tui Park for any public use the subject of the bridge will rear its head again and there will be the same, but still valid, concerns from the primary School and Tui Park Bowling Club, and possibly some residents of Gilchrist Street, that security could become an issue due to it being an unobserved access to these areas. One comment that could be helpful for future discussions, is that the bridge was a well-used access, as Gilchrist originally stopped at the access to the Tui Park Bowling Club and the road wasn't connected to East Avenue/ Russell Ave until, again from memory, was in the 1960's, the date of the Gilchrist Street bridge will have the actual construction date on it.

While dog owners pay dog registration, it should be noted that ratepayers who chose not to have dogs are still funding council costs for the management of dogs as a public good.

Things we're comprising on

I agree that none of these projects are essential, especially at this time.

Matamata Bypass:

While it is recognised that Broadway has a large number of vehicles travelling through the Matamata CBD, a state highway bypass should be left to the New Zealand Transport Agency to fund the whole process, including Business Cases, Resource Consents, Construction and Maintenance, unless the NZTA has provided formal agreement to take the highway over on completion and refund the costs.

It is highly unlikely to get an alteration to designation as no alternative options have ever been considered and highway design requirements have significantly changed, as have noise requirements, requiring more land and some intersections have not even been included in the existing designation.

The existing designation has a significant number of deficiencies, being:

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- The designation was included in one of the earlier District Plans, so did not receive a lot of response, due primarily to not many people being aware of it at the time of submissions for the District Plan;
- The designation is old and designed with minimal engineering and geotechnical design input;
- The designation width over the majority of the length appears to be only 20 metres, too narrow for current state highways;
- There have been significant changes to geometric designs and safety standards in the past few years, as well as acceptable noise standards;
- The designation does not include any provision for intersections, Tower Road, Waharoa Road East and the southern end link with the existing State Highway 24;
- The existing designation simply links with Waharoa Road East, with no idea as to where it links with SH27, which could be straight across the rail line, onto SH27, using the existing Pohlen Road crossing, or travelling along Waharoa Road East past the old tavern and onto SH27 in Waharoa;
- In the event of the bypass turning straight onto Waharoa East, eastbound traffic on SH27, heading for SH24, would need to turn onto Broadway at the Peria Road roundabout, left onto Waharoa Road East and right into SH24, or continue down Broadway. Southbound traffic on Peria Road would have the same problem;
- To manage traffic through the proposed bypass would probably require 3 roundabouts, one being on SH27, very similar to the SH26/27 roundabout at Tatuani, with the added problem of this railway track being a very busy main trunk line. Provision would also be required for Waharoa Road East if the bypass crosses the railway and directly onto SH27. This could be difficult if the roundabout is over the track, as it may be too close for safety;
- These roundabouts would have large footprints, to allow for large diameter roundabouts to cater for the heavy transport vehicles, especially at the northern end, as KiwiRail will require a significant set back from rail track to cater for long vehicles;
- Significant alterations to the existing designation would be required and would almost certainly require full consultation and include different options to ensure that the best option is considered, in terms of a range of requirements, including significant geotechnical and archaeological investigations and cost benefit analysis.
- There would be a very high probability that a new bridge would be required over the Mangawhero Bridge, north of the existing bridge, due to the increased speed environment. This would possibly require the designation to be extended to Taihoa North Road, thus removing the need for a new intersection in the vicinity of the Refuse Transfer Station.
- Previous Council costings have appeared to be very low and should be carefully checked, particularly as they could seriously impinge on the Council's maximum debt level.

The removal of the designation may not preclude a future bypass, as there will almost certainly be other options that are improvements to the existing designation and cover all its deficiencies, noting that the resource consent process will require other options to be considered.

It would be preferable for Council to liaise with NZTA and the appropriate Government Ministers to determine the likelihood of a bypass being considered through the normal channels.

(REMOVE EXISTING MATAMATA BYPASS DESIGNATION)

Rates and debt

Roading infrastructure

Agree with improving the understanding of the assets but it has gone on for some time at high costs. There must be a time limit as actual physical works are carried out over the network and there is sometimes a propensity to over analyse some infrastructure, roads being a good example, with the funding limited to such an extent as Council, through no fault of its own, is simply treading water. The funding for roads used to allow for about a hundredth of the network, approximately 10km per year out of an approx. network of 1,000km. I should not think that it has changed substantially, but the heavy traffic has, especially HPV trucks travelling freely over most of the road network.

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While it is comforting to see that priority is being given to water, waste water and refuse, but lesser comfort over the relatively low level of detail in roading, one of Council's most expensive assets.

5. Improving the quality and safety of our transport network to reduce fatal and serious injuries.

In late 2019 the Ministry of Transport released the Road to Zero Road Safety Strategy. This was in response to the lack of achievement in reducing deaths and serious injuries. A target of a 40 percent reduction in deaths and serious injuries by 2030 is proposed.

Assumption:	We will reduce the number of fatal and serious injuries on our roads.					
Principal options	Implications of options/what are the benefits?	Cost estimate and timing	Operational	Growth	Levels of service	Removal
Preferred options	Focus in investment on High Risk Routes - Better utilisation of current funding levels	By focusing funding on our high risk routes the benefits are effective and can have the greatest impacts. Work by Waka Kotahi (NZTA) and our own knowledge has identified and prioritised these areas and looked at potential improvements to reduce fatal and serious injuries on our network. This option embodies a best value for money approach by utilising evidenced based spending and supplemented by our local knowledge of our roads. This approach yields better and safer road network outcomes.	\$500k per 2021-31		✓	
	Enhance safety and accessibility of footpaths, bike lanes and cycleways	This will result in people being provided with alternative transport options. Council is planning to widen footpaths where most appropriate and provide for safe walking routes, connecting our towns.	\$3,000,000 per 2021-2025 \$2,000,000 per 2026-2031		✓	
	• Matamata to Piarere Cycleway		\$2 million in 2026/27		✓	
	• Te Aroha to Morrinsville Cycleway		\$5 million in 2026		✓	
Other options	Focus in investment on High Risk Routes - increased funding to achieve target	By focusing funding on our high risk routes the benefits are effective and can have the greatest impacts. Work by Waka Kotahi (NZTA) has identified these areas and looked at potential improvements to reduce fatal and serious injuries on our network. This option may not be ideal, as it does not exploit our local road knowledge as a road controlling authority. Some gaps may not be covered due to the lack of collaboration and information exchange between Waka Kotahi (NZTA) and Council.	\$1 million per 2021-2025			X
	Reduce our safety work on our network	This option aims to discontinue with our investment toward a safe road network. This may be an economical option but this puts us in a position that is not aligned with the Road to Zero vision. This in effect, will not help our communities enjoy a safer road network.	No funding allocated to safety works			X

I cannot provide informed comment on the preferred options, due to lack of detail and understanding of the involvement of NZTA in the identification of priority roads, but advise a degree of caution in the process. I do not, however, understand how the expenditure of \$7m on cycleways relates to safety on the network, as it is not taking vehicles off the roads. It would not be unrealistic to state that the majority of cyclists are there for the trail simply because it exists and is for recreation. Some destination cyclists may use them, but that is very minor group, especially at the moment, with few overseas tourists.

Road funding is becoming harder to obtain for local roads, predominately due to the large high profile state highway projects and backlog in maintenance of the state highway. It would be reasonable to state that the state highways in the Waikato Region are deteriorating, possibly as a result of cuts in maintenance funds and proliferation of High Productivity Motor Vehicles (HPV) (including 50 Max trucks) across the roading network, irrespective of whether they are state highways or local roads.

These HPVs, are regularly observed on such roads as Piako Road, Ngutumanga Road, Paeroa-Tahuna Road, and Alexander Road, to name a few roads that are not HPV approved routes.

A safe and efficient roading network is also far more important than spending \$7m on cycleways and is part of the economic lifeblood of this District.

Roads in poor condition have an impact on not only the costs of ongoing road maintenance and transport, as vehicles have to slow down, but also a serious effect on road safety, as well as possible increases in carbon pollution.

Enforcement is also an integral part of the local road operations, in the same way as maintenance, as well as a deterrent to bad driving behaviour. The once often used statement, "country people die on country roads" is a reality in this district.

There is also the potential impact, particularly on increased costs and funding ratios, of the proposed national "One Network Road Classification" (ONRC) system and, I would bet my life that it will favour heavy transport, especially as we have a return to the funding of both rail and road out of the same fund.

Refer to the attachment at the end of this submission.

Levels of service

Anecdotally, there is a perception that the general appearances of the three major towns has slipped over the last few years and is often regarded as a public perception of the District Council as a whole. Any improvements, back to previous overall appearances, cannot be seen as a request for an increase in service levels, unless the Council publicly stated earlier that it was to be a deliberate reduction in service level, Auckland Council being a good example, with its berms, parks, etc.

My own personal view is that our general levels of service were, originally, satisfactory, but that the service level has declined, small things, such as berms, footpaths, vegetation hanging over foot paths, reserves, berm edges should be improved, especially if you are wanting to attract visitors.

Therefore, appearance improvements are a delivery improvement and thus should not require additional funding.

Te Aroha library, I-site and museum

This aspect concerns me as it does not say directly what is being considered and thus difficult to comment on. With respect to the library not being fit for purpose, it has served Te Aroha well for over the 60 years that I have known it. The inference is that the I-site and museum move into it, which means that the building will have to earthquake proofed anyway, irrespective of whether the library moves or not. There is also no guarantee that the spa project will go forward. Both the museum and I-site are in the most appropriate place and compliments the Domain, not relegated to back streets.

I firmly believe in strategies *and have prepared a number of them*, as they can give peace of mind that there is some *degree of solidarity but, however, they often do nothing except sit on a shelf gathering dust.*

A strategy that was considered in the early days was that each area plays to its strengths; Matamata was swimming, Morrinsville the event centre and Te Aroha the Domain. It was based on the premise that people in Auckland would think nothing of travelling for half an hour or so to a very specific event and that worked in well for the three towns, with the added bonus of being less frustrating than in Auckland. It was logical and defensible, at the time, even if a bus was thrown in. It did not last long, as every town, irrespective of size, wanted everything. We have got to learn to live within our means.

When the "Long Term Community Consultation Plan" (LTCCP) came into vogue, it was thought that this would reduce adhoc decisions but, unfortunately, human nature soon made

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short work of that and adhoc decisions continue. The successor to the LTCCP has been abbreviated to LTP and decisions are made at the moment, based on guestimate rate increases for each of the following ten years.

Again, unfortunately some 'must have' item comes up, thus negating the forward rates calculations.

We are now in probably the most precarious times of constant change brought about, not only on Covid-19 and Climate Change, but political changes which are going to change the face of local government.

Important changes that once included community input are being centralised and decisions being made by government bureaucrats. One such example was the contentious issue of fluoride in drinking water. It was once a local authority decision, transferred to District Health Boards (DHB) and now to one or two central government agencies/bureaucrats.

With the current uncertainty we do not know who or how funds will be provided for projects that are ongoing for several years. This is why it is absolutely essential that we practice financial constraint and concentrate on the core infrastructures, footpaths, roads, potable water, waste water and storm water.

Prior to the last amalgamation, several Councils decided to empty their reserves before being taken over. It was not a wise decision for their respective communities and I hope that it does not occur in this District, when the inevitable occurs.

Morrinsville to Te Aroha Cycleway

Council appears to be besotted with cycleways and the next will be to Hamilton.

I do not agree with a cycleway to Morrinsville until other options, such as extending the rail track from Waitoa to Te Aroha, a not impossible project, have been properly considered. This would allow cyclists from all over New Zealand to travel by train to Te Aroha, with their luggage and bikes, instead of the cyclists simply passing through Te Aroha to Matamata. This is more likely to achieve your objective than a cycleway and a modified bus, similar to the railway maintenance trucks, could be considered, being significantly lighter and cheaper than an engine and carriages. *Failing that, or as an interim project, consider using the existing line to Waitoa and providing a pickup point and transport to and from Te Aroha, a very small cost in comparison with cycleway construction and increasing maintenance costs.*

The maintenance costs of the existing cycleways will be steadily increasing, further increased by the sealing of such a significant length.

It is important to remember that all these projects have significant maintenance and operational costs and provide no direct profit to the ratepayer, except the hospitality industry.

Expanding housing for the elderly

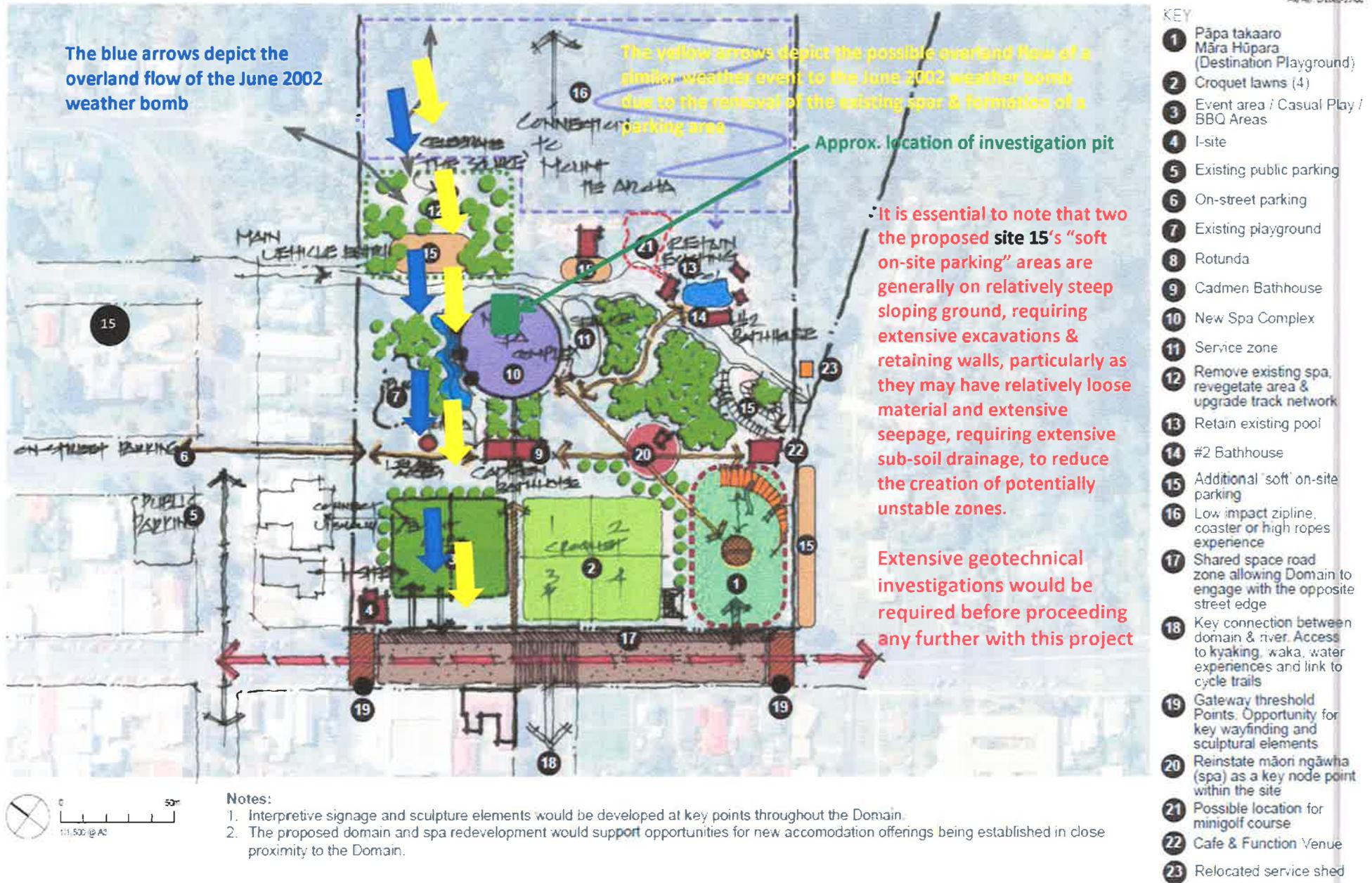
I am very supportive of expanding housing for the elderly but I strongly suggest that Councillors look back over how Council has treated the residents of both the Ritchie and Church Streets Own your Own units and talk to some the residents that have been there for some time, *before considering further housing to ensure that lessons have been learnt.*

Equally, talk to me

I do not have any negative views about the Pensioner Units and they appear to have operated successfully, *although they are, I believe, now market rate rents and not tied to a percentage of a specific government rental rate, as well as being totally self-funding.*

Te Aroha Spa Complex

Option: don't do it



John Harris's 10 Year LTP Presentation to Council**Proposed Spa complex**

I understand the reasoning behind the project, particularly the demand for high quality spa and wellness experiences for domestic tourists, but have considerable difficulty in believing that it will be the saviour of Te Aroha, especially when the risks at the beginning of this submission are fully considered, impact of Covid-19 being the most relevant risk to both the Business Plan and construction costs, resulting in price and time overruns especially with all the current construction and subsequent shortage of qualified trade people and materials, not to mention the world shortage of containers and shipping delays due to the Ports of Auckland ship loading and unloading issues. There is also the very real issue of increased transport and storage costs.

It was also before I released that the existing spas were to be removed, especially as they are relatively new and there significant problems during their construction. The small building opposite the spas, on the corner of the access road to the geyser, also appears to be removed and it should be noted that was part of a television programme with it being constructed in, from memory, one day, utilising materials and labour provided by the community at no cost.

The extreme weather event risk should also be considered for two main reasons, the first being that there is a miniscule drain from the mountain, on the northern side of the access road to the geyser, that is completely dry for most of the year but, during the June 2002 'weather bomb' there was a wall of water, between the entry gate to the access road, flowing at significant volume and velocity through the upstream bush, partially along the entry road and across the Domain internal road, then flowing into the rear of the Mokena Flats.

This occurred in the middle of the night and we diverted the flood water away from both the Domain entry road and Mokena Flats, allowed the flood to spread out and go down through the Domain towards the Grand Hotel. Recontouring the area around the existing spa site could result in flood water flow being directed at the proposed spa site, as well as the rear of the Cadman Building.

The second risk is the site of the proposed spa complex is, from memory, likely to be on a historic land slip that could conceivably be reactivated, particularly if recontouring is carried out in the vicinity of the geyser access road and water enters the bottom layer. The site was initially considered for the new boutique pool and I was instructed to dig a hole on the old uphill cricket field to see what the ground material was like. I cannot remember details of what we discovered but, again from memory, unpleasant gases in the ground resulted in my very rapid exit from the deep hole and all thoughts of it as a site for the pool were dropped. For a number of years the excavation site looked like a burial site, I was glad that it wasn't mine.

A full geotechnical survey would be required before any further action is taken on the proposal to confirm the presence of the slip, but it is highly probable when looking uphill from the proposed site.

Any geotechnical investigation must also take security of mineral water supply into consideration as, without mineral water; the Domain's main attraction will disappear.

In 1959, when our family moved to Te Aroha, the geyser used to go several metres into the air, current activity is a fraction of that.

In my working career, this will be the third or fourth concept plan for the development of the Domain and none have been carried through to fruition, although bits of the last one, such as the single lane concept has been utilised, but not the proposed footpath parallel to the road.

In terms of costs of refurbishing the existing spa if the 'don't do it' option is accepted, I would have thought that maintenance was already factored in under its annual depreciation and part of setting the spa fees, thus no additional increases to the rates.

Option 2: Staged construction

Development total \$18m, with an increase in the debt impact of \$5.3m by 2023/24 (including inflation) to get it started, but does not appear to give much detail on the rates impact over the following years, apart from the graph on page 17 of the Full Draft LTP, that shows rating totals over the 10 year period 2021/22 to 2030/31.

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Rates Impact	2022/23	2023/24
\$550,000 urban property	\$0.91	\$3.48
\$8 million rural property	\$13.24	\$50.59
Debt Impact - Increase by \$5.3 million by 2023/24 Including Inflation		

Option 2:

I love these cost breakdowns and they are usually identified as cup of coffee equivalents, but it does not reflect the total drinks cost, when the bill is asked for. Averages also tend to distort reality.

Option 3: full development, with no staging

Rates Impact Average per year	2022/23 - 2026/27
\$550,000 urban property	\$32.39
\$8 million rural property	\$471.66
Debt Impact - Increase of \$18.9 million by 2023/24 Including Inflation	

Option 3

Preferred Option for Te Aroha Spa: option, don't do it.

Improvements to swim Zone

Maintain the status quo

General improvements to the Te Aroha Domain

Maintain the status quo

Destination playgrounds are a nice to have but \$3.3m is something that we don't have, noting that all these visionary projects incur additional high operating and maintenance costs which increase with age.

Facing the rubbish problem head on

Option: Changing kerbside collections from 2023

Solid waste removal is a major factor in Council's responsibilities and the one certainty is that it cannot remain the same, but Council must retain in control of refuse and the facilities to pick up and dispose of the solid waste, either internally or contracting out, contracting out being the preferred option.

My Preference is for the Council to continue collecting kerbside rubbish and being responsible for its disposal.

Types of bins

The one sized bin only is counterproductive, in some instances, and the current ability to have the choice of a 240 litre or 120 litre wheelie bin should be retained, especially for the elderly and single persons.

While I am not totally in favour of multi compartment wheelie bins, as people are likely to having differing quantities of the respective recycled materials, one compartment may be overloaded while another is practically empty. I can, however, understand why they would be desirable to many people, especially the elderly.

John Harris's 10 Year LTP Presentation to Council

Option 2: Establish two resource recovery centres:

Comments on Option 2

Council can only do so much and it is critical that Central Government becomes involved as a partner, not an interested party. What little they are doing, is actually putting the costs up for the ratepayers by increasing the Waste Disposal Levy, instead of following through with their original concept, some years ago, to use 'whole of life' costs for products to incorporate eventual disposal costs with the market price. The concept is for the manufacture to reduce disposal costs, including packaging, to keep the market price competitive.

An excellent example of this scenario is the purchase and disposal of instant nappies i.e. Treasures, etc, which are extremely bulky, with some, if not eco-friendly or biodegradable, taking up to 500 years to break down in a landfill. If the cost of disposal was built into the purchase price, they would be either too expensive to buy or the disposal cost is separated out and passed onto the disposing authority, similar to fuel or road user charges used for roading.

Just some light reading on disposing of disposable nappies for your interest and cynical amusement, especially as I am sure that most people just throw them into the rubbish bin.

Disposable nappies

- 1 **Don't dump diapers in the recycling bin!** *No matter where you live or how passionately you believe in recycling, the fact is that disposable diapers simply aren't recyclable. Faced with a load of dirty diapers, recycling facilities have to sort out these contaminants in order to make sure they don't damage other recyclable materials, such as paper and plastic. This makes their whole system less efficient and more expensive.*

If you're worried about the ecological impact of your diaper waste—after all, normal disposable diapers can take up to 500 years to break down in a landfill—try buying diapers labeled as eco-friendly or biodegradable.
- 2 **Purchase a separate, hands-free bin for diaper disposal.** *You need to keep diaper waste separate from other garbage and food waste, so keeping a discrete, washable container with a lid is essential. Purchase a bin with a foot pedal that opens the lid so that you don't have to touch the bin with your dirty hands. Also be sure that you line the bin with a plastic garbage bag so that waste doesn't touch the sides of the bin.*

Even if you have a locked closet or maintenance room where you can store your diaper disposal bin, make sure your container is reasonably kid-proof. Purchase a tall, bottom-weighted bin so that your child can't tip it over or reach into the bin.

Some people prefer to buy diaper genies, which seal each diaper into individual bags. If you go this route, just know that the plastic bagging system probably won't eliminate odor or hygienic hazards entirely.
- 3 **Flush solid waste down the toilet.** *Getting rid of the solid waste from your baby's diaper before disposal will reduce odor and bacteria, as well as make it so that your diaper bin doesn't fill up quite so quickly. Using gloves or a piece of toilet paper, remove the waste with your hand and drop it into the toilet.*

Depending on where you live, you may not be required to take this step. In the U.S., for example, disposable diapers and their contents are considered municipal solid waste, meaning that they may be safely disposed without first emptying out the solid waste.
- 4 **Roll up the diaper around the dirty inner lining.** *In order to keep the diaper from smearing or dumping its contents once it's in the disposal bin, roll it up into a tight coil. Use the adhesive strips on the side to help seal it closed.*
- 5 **Put the rolled-up diaper in your diaper pail and close the lid.** *Storing your dirty diapers in a special, closable diaper pail will keep the bacteria-ridden human waste from contaminating other surfaces and items in your home. Just be sure that you place the diaper into the bin by using the foot pedal, as opening the lid with your hands can infect the lid and outer surface of the container.*

If you're using latex gloves to protect your hands, put these into the diaper bin along with the soiled nappies.

- 6 *Remove the garbage bag liner when your bin is full. As soon as the volume of dirty diapers in your pail reaches the brim, you should transfer it to the outdoor trash bin. Just don't wait until your diaper pail is overflowing or jammed-up, as this can increase the likelihood of contamination.*

If you're running out of space, either empty the pail and take it to an outdoor garbage bin, or purchase a second pail to store overflow from the first.

- 7 *Sanitize the inside of the bin with soap and disinfectant. While the container is still empty, clean out the inside with soap and water in order to get rid of dirt and grime. Then spray it with a household disinfectant or bleach to kill germs and bacteria.*

If you find that a lingering stench clings to your diaper pail even after frequent cleanings and disinfectants, try sprinkling some baking soda, cloves, or old coffee grounds in the bottom. Dryer sheets and coffee filters may also help mitigate stubborn smells.

The Government has been talking about a tyre disposal levy to be added to the price since about 2005 and the launch of the tyre 'Advanced Disposal Fee' (ADF) is *apparently* imminent, *16 years later*.

It is pleasing to note that Council has dropped the idea of closing the Waihou Transfer Station as it would have resulted in significant additional costs in driving to the Morrinsville Refuse Station and increase carbon emissions.

Although I agreed to the two resource centres, in terms of the options for resource recovery centres, there appears to be no mention of a single super recovery centre, either a joint Council venture or contracted out, that takes the recyclables from several District Councils, similar to the existing contract with its recovery centre in Thames.

It would be interesting to know if the location of the proposed Resource Recovery Centre in Matamata was dictated by the resolution to resolve traffic safety concerns and other operational issues, and not as the most suitable location in terms of disposal of recycled materials, carbon emissions, transport costs, etc.

Has Morrinsville ever been considered as a possible location for a sole stand-alone Resource Recovery Centre, rather than constructing 1.5 Recovery centres, main one in Matamata and a smaller scale centre at the Morrinsville Transfer Station?

On paper, Morrinsville appears as a more suitable location than Matamata, for the following reasons;

- 1) More central to both Matamata and Waihou, thus reducing transportation distances and costs;
- 2) Reduced carbon emissions;
- 3) Less likely to have residential properties encroaching onto land close to the site, thus reduced potential for odour/loose rubbish complaints;
- 4) Availability of adjacent land in event of possible need for expansion;
- 5) Close to a railway station where loading can take place;
- 6) May, in the future, be possible to install a railway spur to the Transfer Station to transport both solid waste to distant landfills as well as bulk recycled materials, especially as the Tirohia Landfill has only a short remaining life. The only barrier being the Piako River and that could be easily bridged;
- 7) This would result in significant reductions in carbon emissions; and
- 8) Would future proof the Morrinsville Transfer Station for a considerable number of years, with solid waste, as well as recycled materials, being used as a solid waste drop off point for both Matamata and Morrinsville, particularly if the future Landfills are some distance away and having on-site railway access, a must if they are also taking city waste.

The savings from the original smaller Resource Centre could be used to address the safety and operational issues at Matamata.

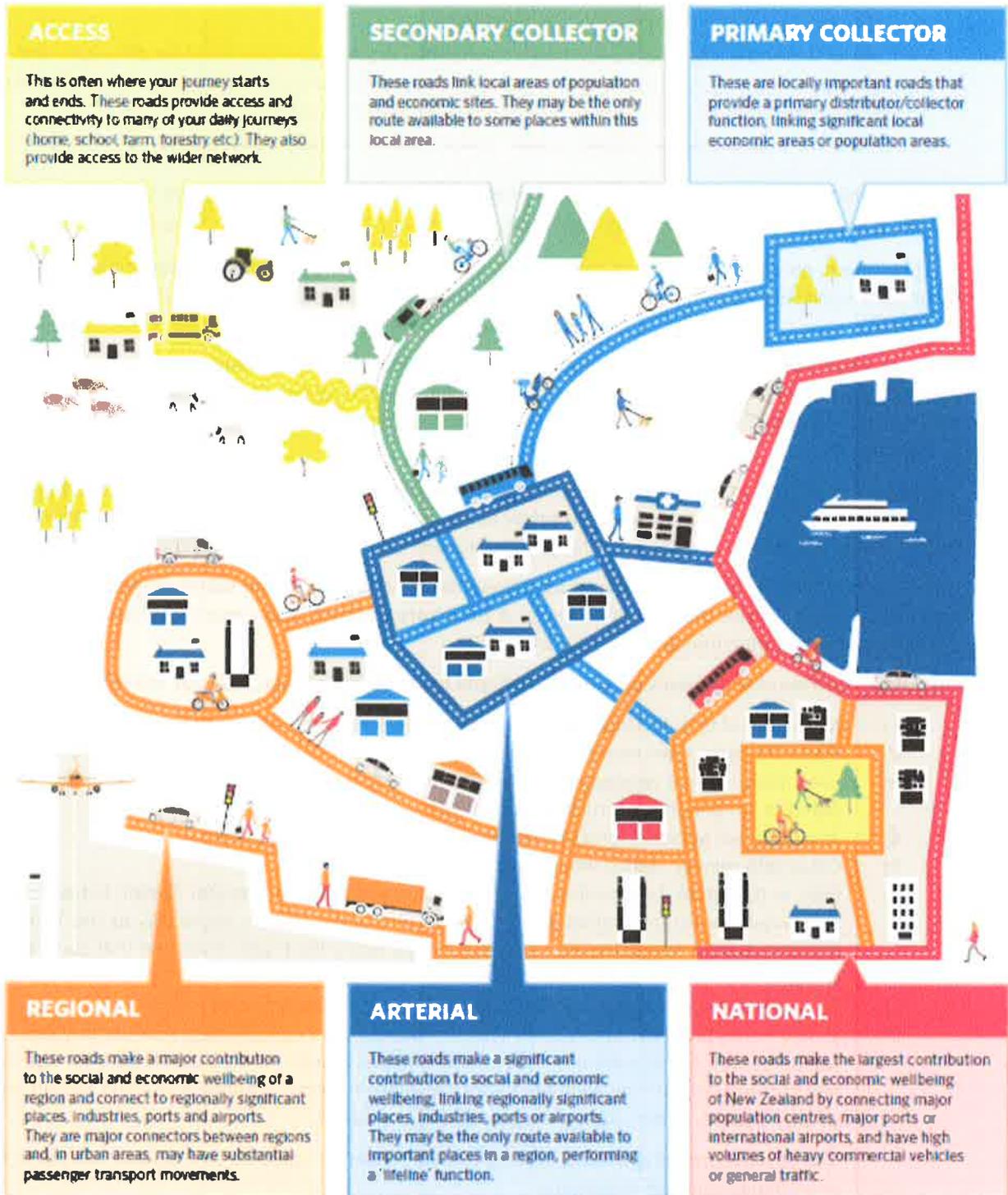
The Resource recovery Centre should be a priority now and should not be deferred.

RIGHT ROAD, RIGHT VALUE, RIGHT TIME

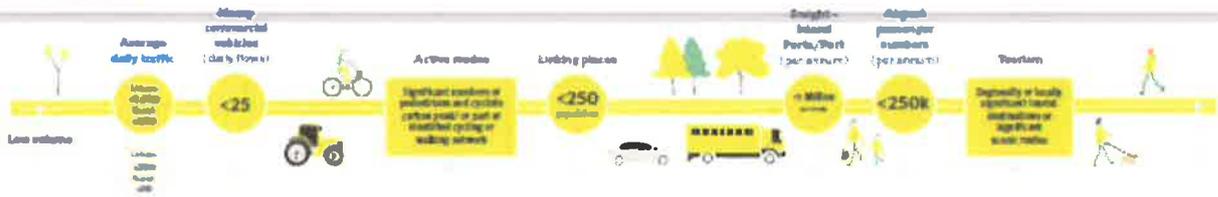
The One Network Road Classification (ONRC)

The ONRC is a new framework that categorises roads throughout the country. This is the first time in the history of New Zealand that consistent specifications will apply to all public roads from Cape Reinga to the Bluff, depending on what purpose they serve.

The ONRC considers the needs of all road users, be they motorists, cyclists or pedestrians. It will give road users more consistency and certainty about what standard and services to expect on the national road network, including the most appropriate safety features. It will also help New Zealand to plan, invest in, maintain and operate the road network in a more strategic, consistent and affordable way throughout the country.



ACCESS



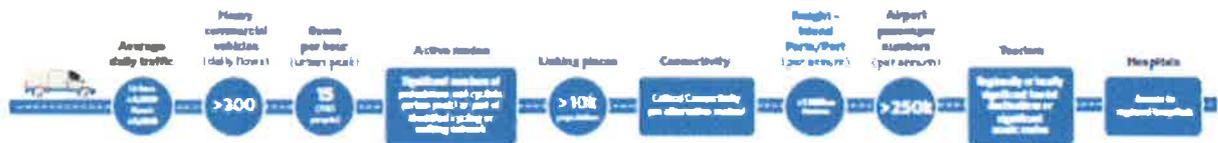
SECONDARY COLLECTOR



PRIMARY COLLECTOR



ARTERIAL



REGIONAL



NATIONAL



For more information on the ONRC, please visit www.nzta.govt.nz/onrc



Te Aroha & District Museum



WINTER

JUNE 2021

Museum Contact Details:

Cadman Bath House
Te Aroha Domain,
102 Whitaker Street
Te Aroha 3320

Ph: 07 884 4427

Email
tearohamuseum@xtra.co.nz



OPEN 7 DAYS

SUMMER

Labour Day— Easter W/E

11 am — 4 pm

WINTER

Easter— Labour W/E
12 noon -3 pm

Other times by
appointment



INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

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In June we celebrate the Museum's 50th birthday. This is a very exciting time for past and present members and volunteers. The Museum opened in 1971 after a public meeting held at the Te Aroha Borough Council Chambers where it was unanimously decided that a Museum be established immediately. The minutes recorded "The object of collecting, recording and preserving for posterity, relics and documents, relating to the history and development of Te Aroha and the surrounding districts (before such relics and documents were removed or destroyed)" A steering committee of seven members and a chairman was formed (Chairman being His Worship the Mayor, Henry Skidmore) One of the first items donated to the new Museum, was a plough, donated by the Mayor.



Opening of the Cadman Building 1898

We now have over 12,000 items digitally recorded. Evie accessioned our 12,000th item into Past Perfect in March. Thanks to all the volunteers who go on to catalogue and audit these records.



Our birthday week will start on 23 June and this will include free entry for the week. On 30 June @ 6pm we shall incorporate a celebration of Matariki with our birthday. This is open to the general public. The evening will commence with a welcome from Janice and we'll then proceed to Future Te Aroha for a talk on Matariki from a guest speaker and items performed by a local school Kapa Haka group. This will be followed by refreshments. The evening will conclude at 8pm. Several local and national dignitaries have been invited and we are hoping for a good turnout. Mark your calendars now!



Very promising to see our door numbers on the rise. 2767 people visited up till 31 March 2020 and our numbers for 31 March 2021 are 3708. Remembering of course that we closed in March last year for several weeks.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
29 May 2021 10.00am

We have applied to MPDC for funding under the Long Term Plan. We have received funding from Trust Waikato and also applied to Pub Charity. This funding is essential to the success of our organisation.

From the Presidents pen

Annual Report – 2021 - 29th May, 2021



50
years
1971 - 2021

It gives me great pleasure to present the 49th Annual Report for the Te Aroha & District Museum Society Inc. for the year ending 31st March, 2021.

Funding

Our society continues to rely on funding to operate successfully. The support we receive from funders enables us to continue to develop, prosper and care for our artifacts at the very best museum standards. We applied to seven organizations for funding; a total of \$26,650.05 was received

- Trust Waikato – \$3,000.00 Administration costs that occur during the winter months
- Grassroots - \$4,500.00 Vinyl for Back-room Project
- Helping Hands, Te Paerangi – \$1,999.55 Conservation supplies for storage of archives and photos
- MPDC (3 Museums Group) - \$12,000.00 To employ an Administrator to work for 15 hours per week.
- MSD - \$4,500.00 Top up wages to employ Administrator
- Roy & Enid Nicol Trust – \$420.50 Upgrade signage in the Elsa McGirr Room
- Rotary International (Te Aroha) - \$230.00 Up skill Administrator course fees

The Society appreciates this financial support as it enables us to continue to develop a professional and contemporary approach to the administration and management of our organisation.

Administrator

We congratulate Ruth in attaining her “NZ Certificate in Museum Practice – Level 4”, this qualification will strengthen her museum knowledge and assist her to run the affairs of the museum society. Volunteers support Ruth as administrator and each month she accessions the artefacts that have been approved by the collection committee in preparation for them to complete and put away. When the museum was shut for ten weeks due to COVID19, Ruth worked from home, keeping the social media active, applying for funding, producing the newsletter and keeping in touch with volunteers

Committee

We have a strong committee who work well together dealing with the day-to-day running of the affairs of the society. This year we produced our five-year plan as well as doing the one-year plan. These documents are important to keeping the society on track to achieve the plans we have. The committee also assesses any new donations to the society before being added to our collection.

Volunteers

I would like to thank Judy Forsman and Ian Bills who have resigned from their volunteering positions. Both have given many hours to the society and they have left a big gap to fill. Judy spent ten years recording our membership and delivering the newsletter, Ian clocked in every second week on door duty as well as serving on committee for 14 years. We welcomed Cheryl and Stuart Barclay, and Barbara Hill on to the team, we now have 24 volunteers. During the year, 4016 hours were recorded by volunteers who come to the museum and do the tasks required. Museum Hosts welcomed 3708 visitors, the highest for some time. There were noticeable surges when Auckland came out of each lockdown. Domain Day was cancelled but we still had 131 visitors through our doors on that day. Fourteen students from St Joseph School were our only school group visit this year.

Patron

Roger McGirr accepted this position at our last AGM. We send Roger a copy of the committee minutes each month so he is kept informed of what is happening within the society.

Life Members

Ron Galloway is nearly at the end of his travels and he continues to pop in from time to time and Marie Kidd still does door duty once a month.

Collection

The museum is all about the collection. In 2008 we started digitizing our collection into the Past Perfect Software and at the end of December 2020 we had 11,819 items recorded, an increase of 420 for the year. While checking the records it was found there were nine pages of collection names, we have now rewritten the format to establish the appropriate collection for each artifact. This meant visiting every entry in Past Perfect, but the end result has been worth the effort. Volunteers have also been auditing the records, checking the artefacts are in good condition and updating or completing the documentation as necessary. This year's target is 12,500.

Membership

Thierry Messaoui has taken over the membership portfolio and has completed all the records in Past Perfect. We closed the year with 150 members. Members continue to receive four newsletters a year, with only a few not being emailed.

Displays

In 2017 we discovered the floor in the back part of the building was unsafe. Council completed the floor in September last year and volunteers have set up eleven new displays in this area, plus revamped the communication room. The society has a very good collection of Art work and Evie Kinane has done a magnificent job of this display and she has been responsible for the new "Calamity" display wall, which includes the 1985 landslide and other such events associated with the town over the years. Geoff Clark was in charge of the bottle display. Andrea Oosterwijk volunteered to do the Mangaiti Village Display and the entertainment cabinet. Ruth Elgoran headed the music display with volunteers being involved throughout the process. Photographers, Businesses, A Place to stay, The Railway and The 1920's Look, all give a good variety of the past of our town and surrounds. The OSH Cabinet Project started in 2013 and we now have fifteen cabinets that are OSH standard in which we display our collection. With storage under each cabinet our volunteers find it easy to redo or add to a display. They also find it easier to put away new donations after the catalogue record has been completed.

Condolences

On behalf of the society, I extend our condolences to those who have lost loved ones during the year.

Summary

The Society would like to thank the following businesses who have supported us during the last year – David King, Kings Computers, David does the back-up twice a week and he is always there when we have questions – Steve Quinlan, Joinery-Plus, Steve installed the new display cabinets – Paul Alexander, Stanish Signs, for the new display signage – and Tim, NMBL website, sponsors and hosts our museum website.

The society continues to perform well, this is due to the commitment from our volunteers who work at recording the collection, keeping the museum open and doing all the other jobs that are required to operate successfully. This year in June, we will celebrate our 50th birthday. Our plans are to celebrate each day for the week leading up to the 30th June, concluding with a Matariki celebration. It will be wonderful to share our museum with everyone.

Janice Parsell

President

Te Aroha & District Museum Society Inc.

MEMBERSHIP SUBS

Subscriptions for the financial year (01.04.2021 - 31.03.2022) are now due.

Individual \$10.00

Family \$15.00

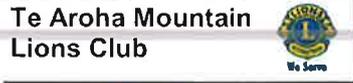
**Online payments to
03-1573-0067098-01**

Reference: 235

Code: Your name

"Please note that the Museum no longer accepts cheques".

We gratefully acknowledge the following organisations for their help and funding:



NMBL Internet Services



TE AROHA & DISTRICT MUSEUM Committee Members
 President: Janice Parsell - Treasurer: Sue Spooner - Vice President: Andrea Oosterwijk - Secretary: Evie Kinane
 Committee - Geoff Clark - Mel Woodley - Thierry Messaoui
 Administrator - Ruth Elgoran (kindly funded by MPDC & Pub Charity) & Ministry of Social Development (COVID19 Wage Subsidy)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
29 May 2021 10.00am
@ the Museum

Our Communications Room has new vinyl and once the vinyl was polished and sealed, we were able to move everything back in there. It looks amazing and we've had a lot of positive feedback from our visitors. There are old phones, pages from old phone books, the old telephone exchange system, an old radio and a black & white TV from the 1960s. A popular feature is the TV that runs with photos of the construction of the TV mast. If you haven't yet seen it, come on up and have a look.

Thanks to Philip Hart, historian and a great contributor to our museum archives. Below is an excerpt from one of his many papers 'Te Aroha Mining District Working Papers'.

If you are interested in any of Phil's working papers, please call in and ask to view them.



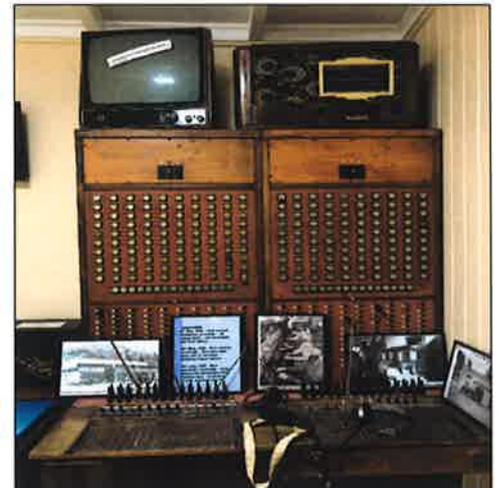
Operator Number please
 You 123
 Operator Just putting you through.....

**THE BENDIGO BATTERY:
 THE LAST WAIORONGOMAI BATTERY**

Abstract:

The Bendigo Battery was erected to treat ore from the mine of the same name, which was worked on a small scale, with the usual reportedly encouraging prospects, during the early twentieth century. Its site had been selected for a battery in previous decades but never used. The Bendigo Company, was, as usual, under-capitalised, but some of its shareholders had experience of mining and must have optimistically expected successful share trading if not mining. But it struggled to obtain calls and meet its debts.

The company's small-scale mining was sufficiently encouraging for it to commence work on its battery in 1909. Progress was very slow, handicapped by legal squabbles, and it did not commence operations until late 1911. Full details are provided of the machinery and processes used. It quickly proved to be unprofitable and was abandoned in 1913, for which the poverty of the ore rather than the treatment process was most to blame.



Morrinsville Tennis Club

Repairs to Building

The tennis club upstairs deck/veranda and exit stairway is unsafe and unusable at present.

This area is used by the tennis club but is also an area that could be used by other groups if made safe. We have had the Girl Guides using our clubrooms at one stage, and Pickle Ball have shown an interest.

Repairs to be undertaken.

Estimated costs.

(Deck removed and replaced. If this is asbestos this will add \$5,- 10,000 to the removal.

Outside stairway repaired

Spouting replaced.)	\$50,000.
Three ranch slider doors; glass to be replaced with safety glass.	4,000.
Toilets repaired and rail put up on internal stairwell.	5,000.
Building plans and permits	5,000
Painting outside of building	25,000
Scaffolding	5,000.
	<u>\$94,000</u>

Tennis club members are looking at assisting with the removal of the deck material (if it is not asbestos) also with the washing and painting work where possible.

With the council's help of funding, we, would then apply to other agencies and local clubs to assist along with our own fundraising tasks?

If the council was able to assist with building management assistance that would be very useful.

Note: The building and courts are not helped by the trees on either side of the building, 2 branches have fallen, one breaking the railing on the deck and the other landing on the roof and spouting. Leaves, flower pods and bird droppings land on the court. It would help if these were thinned out considerably.









COMPOST FOR SALE

FOODWASTE

CROSS

HORIZONTAL COMPOSTING UNIT (HCU)

HORIZONTAL COMPOSTING UNIT (HCU)

The Horizontal Composting Unit is 30m long x 3m wide x 2m deep and is a completely controlled composting system, with lids and internal drainage.

Your Foodwaste is mixed with Greenwaste (plants and shrubs), and loaded into the HCU. The mixture is hot composted through a natural process, the temperature inside the composting piles reaches up to 65°C. Over 12 – 14 weeks of processing the mix is turned regularly by our digger and turns into Superfood Compost.

The movable lids make it possible to manage the temperature inside the HCU, and the internal drainage system catches any leachate from the compost. This leachate is recycled through the system.

hazard free run around our community.

Submission ID: 453

