

Council

Open Agenda



Notice is hereby given that an ordinary meeting of Matamata-Piako District Council will be held on:

Date: Wednesday 12 July 2017
Time: 9:15am
Venue: Council Chambers
35 Kenrick Street
TE AROHA

Membership

Mayor

Jan Barnes, JP

Councillors

Donna Arnold
Teena Cornes
Paul Cronin
Neil Goodger
Brian Hunter
Peter Jager

James Sainsbury
Ash Tanner
Kevin Tappin
James Thomas, JP
Adrienne Wilcock

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1 Meeting Opening

2 Apologies

At the close of the agenda apologies had been received from Cr Hunter and Jager.

3 Leave of absence

At the close of the agenda no requests for leave of absence had been received.

4 Urgent Additional Business

Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“An item that is not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at that meeting if-

- (a) The local authority by resolution so decides; and
- (b) The presiding member explains at the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public,-
 - (i) The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
 - (ii) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.”

Section 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting,-

- (a) That item may be discussed at that meeting if-
 - (i) That item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and
 - (ii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but
- (b) no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion.”

5 Declaration of interest

Members are reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of the items on this Agenda.

6 Confirmation of minutes

Minutes, as circulated, of the Ordinary Meeting of Matamata-Piako District Council, held on 14 June 2017

7 Matters Arising

8 Announcements

9 Notices of Motion

Waikato Plan adoption

Trim No.: 1895456

Executive Summary

The Waikato Plan Joint Committee has considered submissions on the draft Waikato Plan in May 2017 and made decisions in relation to these submissions. The Waikato Plan has been amended in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee.

The Joint Committee has recommended to the partner Councils (Hamilton City Council, Hauraki District Council, Matamata-Piako District Council, Otorohanga District Council, South Waikato District Council, Taupō District Council, Thames-Coromandel District Council, Waikato District Council, Waikato Regional Council, Waipa District Council, Waitomo District Council) that the amended Waikato Plan be adopted.

This report seeks a decision from Council to adopt the Waikato Plan.

The focus will then move to implementation of the Waikato Plan. In order to establish the Waikato Plan Leadership Group as a joint committee of the partner councils, tāngata whenua, the business / community sector and government, a resolution of each of the partner councils is required.

This report seeks a decision from Council to establish the Waikato Plan Leadership Group and to appoint a representative as per the agreed appointment provisions set out in the Agreement attached as Appendix C. It is recommended that Hauraki District Council Deputy Mayor, Toby Adams act as Councils representative. The framework for the Agreement, including representation, has been previously considered by the Mayoral Forum and the Joint Committee in February 2017.

The Leadership Group would have the delegated functions as set out in the Agreement included as Attachment C to this report.

Attachments

The following is attached to this report:

- Attachment A – Waikato Plan (circulated separately)
- Attachment B – Waikato Plan Summary (circulated separately)
- Attachment C – Waikato Plan Leadership Group Agreement and Terms of Reference
- Attachment D – Benefits of the Waikato Plan
- Attachment E – History of the Waikato Plan
- Attachment F – Minutes of Joint Committee meeting on 19 June 2017

Recommendation

That:

1. That Council adopts the Waikato Plan and summary (Attachments A and B to this report);
2. That pursuant to Clauses 30 and 30A, Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Waikato Plan Leadership Group be established as a Joint Committee of Hamilton City Council, Hauraki District Council, Matamata-Piako District Council, Otorohanga District Council, South Waikato District Council, Taupo District Council, Thames-Coromandel District Council, Waikato District Council, Waikato Regional Council, Waipa District Council, Waitomo District Council, tāngata whenua, with additional representation from business and the wider community as well as government agencies and that the Leadership Group have the terms of reference and membership as outlined in Attachment C;
3. That the Waikato Plan Leadership Group be delegated authority to implement the Waikato Plan in accordance with the delegated functions set out in the Agreement and Terms of Reference as outlined in Attachment C;
4. That the Waikato Plan Leadership Group will endure and will not be discharged at the point of the next election period in line with Clause 30(7) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002;
5. That the Leadership Group will be chaired by an independent chairperson (non-elected member) to be appointed by the Leadership Group;
6. That a deputy chairperson will also be appointed by the Leadership Group, who may be an elected member and a committee member;
7. That the Council notes that the membership of the Leadership Group will be reviewed within 12 months of the adoption of the Waikato Plan, with the aim of reducing the number of members to 12;
8. That Council confirms the appointment of Hauraki District Council Deputy Mayor, Toby Adams as per the agreed appointment process as the Eastern Waikato representative (being Council's representative) on the Waikato Plan Leadership Group.
9. That the Hauraki, Matamata-Piako and Thames-Coromandel District Councils form an Eastern Waikato Plan working party, Chaired by Hauraki District Council Deputy Mayor Toby Adams with meetings to be held quarterly or as required.

Content

Background

The Mayoral Forum endorsed the development of a Waikato Plan in 2013. The development of the Waikato Plan has gone through the following stages over the last four years:

- Evidence base development
- Stage 1: Project scope, priorities and strategic direction
- Stage 2: Wider plan structure and agreement of the strategic direction
- Stage 3: Plan development and adoption of strategic direction and drafting of full plan and summary document.

The draft Waikato Plan was prepared and adopted by the Waikato Plan Joint Committee on 27 February 2017 for public consultation under the Special Consultative Procedure of the Local Government Act 2002. It followed extensive discussions between councils, government agencies, iwi and other stakeholders.

The draft Waikato Plan was publicly notified on 10 March 2017. Hearings were held at the Waikato Regional Council on 21 April 2017.

A total of 31 submissions were received to the draft Plan. The Waikato Plan Joint Committee considered all submissions received. All submitters who indicated they wished to appear were given the opportunity to do so, and 15 submitters presented their submissions to the Joint Committee.

The Waikato Plan Joint Committee deliberated on staff recommended changes in response to submissions on 30 May 2017. The recommendations were approved subject to a number of minor changes.

The final Plan was approved by the Joint Committee on 19 June 2017 and a recommended to partner councils for adoption.

Council has received ongoing updates on the Waikato Plan through its development including receipt of the Joint Committee minutes.

Waikato Plan Content

The Waikato Plan provides a single voice about important issues for the region. The Plan is based on two principles:

- Together we are stronger. Collaboration builds strength and understanding, fills gaps, and cuts duplication
- To succeed as a region, all parts of the Waikato must be as successful as they can be.

The Plan:

- Provides a strategic direction for the region
- Identifies the top priorities to focus on over the next 30 years
- Identifies implementation actions.

The Plan has the following aspirations:

- We want a stronger, resilient Waikato region which is responsive to the changing needs of our people and our communities.
- We want a region with the right infrastructure in the right place, at the right time, to enable us to succeed and prosper.
- We want iwi to have a powerful voice so that Māori aspirations are expressed and integrated through successful joint initiatives.
- We want our land, water and natural environment and heritage places to be recognised as precious and finite.
- We want the Waikato to be nationally and internationally connected so we can continue to contribute to New Zealand and the world.

Waikato Plan Priority areas and actions

The Waikato Plan has five priority areas and 10 key actions which are outlined in the diagram below:

FIVE CORE AREAS >> 5 Waikato Plan Priorities >> 10 key actions



Value proposition of the Waikato Plan

The Waikato Plan allows the Waikato to have the 'regional conversations' about large scale issues and opportunities and 'talk' with one voice to our key audiences - central government, key decision makers and funders. This is the first time this has been achieved in the Waikato; it is a milestone agreement.

The Plan will be used in sub-national or national negotiations to leverage additional resourcing and funding for our regional needs and development priorities. Other Waikato organisations and businesses will be supported to actively contribute to the agreed priorities of the Plan. The Government is our single largest investor, where for every \$1 local government invests in the Waikato Region, central government invests \$9. This is why engagement on priority outcomes and service delivery is critical.

The Waikato Plan allows us to:

- Effectively engage with central government
- Emphasise growing the regional economy to assist with the implementation of the Government's Business Growth agenda
- Address effective delivery of rural social services to support population retention and ongoing economic Development.
- Potentially align the Waikato Plan needs with Government's budget priorities.

The benefits of the Waikato Plan to individual councils are outlined in further detail in Attachment D to this report.

Submissions and Hearing

Following notification of the draft Waikato Plan, 33 submissions were received. Particular support was expressed for:

- The overall plan, especially the collective voice, aspirations, and priorities.
- A good balance between key issues, including the need to protect the environment, the focus on
- water, the need to improve the economy, and the need for business friendliness.

Specific actions including building identity of communities, developing community plans, using trials to test concepts, water actions, regional approach to economic development, and improved walkways and cycleways.

Sixteen submitters requested to be heard at the hearing.

Those who opposed parts of the plan mainly disagreed with particular statements in the plan such as support for electric vehicles and support for new State Highway projects which have not been costed. Staff recommended changes to the Plan based on the submissions received. The Committee approved the recommendations subject to a number of minor changes.

The main changes made to the draft plan during deliberations included:

- Public transport – improved description of rail constraints between Hamilton and Auckland, and suggested Waikato Plan response to these constraints.
- Sustainable Agriculture – A clearer description of the Waikato’s agricultural heritage, and clearer support of the need to develop sustainable agricultural systems
- Iwi/Māori – Clearer statements about the importance of the Māori economy to the region.
- Housing – Clearer description of housing affordability issues in the Waikato.
- Waters Centre of Excellence – Clarification that the Waters Centre of Excellence would draw on the expertise of all Waikato Councils.

Adoption Process

The project timeline requires all partner Councils to consider the final Waikato Plan for adoption by August 2017.

When adopting the Plan, if there are particular areas which a partner council would like reviewed, partner councils may wish to recommend matters for the new Leadership Group to consider when drawing up the implementation plan. Changes cannot be made to the current Plan without these being referred back to the Joint Committee.

Following adoption, the Plan will be launched in August/September 2017.

Issues

Implementation

A seamless transition from Plan development to Plan implementation will be a key success factor. As such, provision for an implementation project structure has been made. The structure will constitute a Waikato Plan Leadership Group (Joint Committee), comprising local government, business / community, iwi, and government agencies. This will be supported by a Chief Executives’ steering group, a Strategic Partners’ Forum and a technical reference group.

The Waikato Plan is seeking to ensure that all parts of the region are as successful as they can be. Through collaboration across government, local government, private sector, we can achieve

great results. Understanding regional needs and ensuring their provision, whether centrally but with good transport connections throughout the region, or in a more dispersed model, will ensure everyone continues to have access to essential services, whilst reducing duplication.

Waikato Plan actions will be implemented through various avenues such as:

- Waikato Plan Leadership Group
- Mayoral Forum programme of work
- Waikato Means Business programme of work
- Other key partners programmes of work

There are a number of core actions already in progress:

- Waikato Hospital Medical School – awaiting Government approval.
- Transport-Commuter Rail – Transport Corridor - consideration of a strategic business case for passenger rail from Hamilton to Auckland, including commuter rail to Mercer.
- Waikato Expressway extension (Cambridge to Piarere) with improved connections to the Bay of Plenty.
- Southern Links roading network implementation.
- Aligned planning – The aligned planning project will prepare the Waikato councils well for the RMA changes with the aim of streamlining planning processes.
- Economic development – proposed southern Waikato Economic Action Plan.
- Regional Facilities Funding Framework project.
- Partnering with iwi, especially through more collaborative partnerships.

The initial focus will be on the 10 key actions noted above. The Plan notes that actions will be carried out through voluntary and collaborative partnerships. A detailed implementation plan for the first 18 months will be one of the first tasks for the new Leadership Group.

Constitution of the Waikato Plan Leadership Group

Implementation will be managed by the Waikato Plan Leadership Group which will be established as a joint committee pursuant to Clauses 30 and 30A, Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

As part of the implementation the partner councils are being asked to approve the formation of the Waikato Plan Leadership Group and give the group delegated authority to, amongst more specific delegations, 'provide regional leadership on the strategic direction and top priorities identified in the Waikato Plan'.

An agreement and associated terms of reference have been prepared in order to establish the Joint Committee that will oversee implementation of the Waikato Plan. This Agreement, and the associated Terms of Reference, is a requirement of Clause 30A, Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The purpose of the Agreement is to provide for a Joint Committee of the partner councils (noting that some are still to confirm whether they wish to participate in implementation), tāngata whenua, business and the wider community and government agencies to implement the Waikato Plan. This joint committee will be known as the 'Waikato Plan Leadership Group'.

The Joint Committee membership will be as follows:

- Independent Chairperson (non-elected member)
- Local Government – five representatives
- Tāngata whenua – up to six representatives
- Business / Community – up to four representatives
- Government Agencies – up to four representatives (non-voting)

The Mayoral Forum, subsequently confirmed by the Joint Committee, has agreed to a sub-regional approach to Local Government representation with five members being appointed in total. One member will represent each of the following:

- Future Proof Group (Hamilton City Council, Waipa District Council, Waikato District Council)
- Eastern Waikato Group (Hauraki District Council, Matamata-Piako District Council, Thames-Coromandel District Council)
- Southern Waikato Group (Otorohanga District Council, South Waikato District Council, Taupo District Council, Waitomo District Council)
- Waikato Regional Council
- Hamilton City Council

At the meeting on 19 June 2017 the Committee discussed the optimum number of representatives to ensure effectiveness of the Leadership Group. In order to respond to some residual concerns in regard to size, it was agreed that the membership of the Leadership Group will be reviewed following one year of implementation post adoption with a view to reducing the total number of members to 12.

The existing Waikato Plan Joint Committee has approved the final Leadership Group Agreement and terms of reference, and has referred this to the partner Councils to establish the Leadership Group as a Joint Committee under the Local Government Act 2002.

As part of the Terms of Reference Eastern Waikato Group (of which Matamata-Piako District Council is part of) can appoint one elected member to the Leadership Group. It is recommended that Hauraki District Council Deputy Mayor Toby Adams acts as Councils representative on the Leadership group. Deputy Mayor Adams is currently Hauraki District Council's alternate member on the Joint Committee.

Staff have been advised by Thames-Coromandel District Council staff that as they have not been engaged in the formation or adoption of the Waikato Plan they will not be signing up to the Leadership Group agreement, but working collaboratively where possible. On that basis Deputy Mayor Adams would be unable to represent Thames-Coromandel District Council. If Council agrees Deputy Mayor Adams would represent both Hauraki and Matamata-Piako District Councils as participating parties.

As part of this process, Hauraki District Council have proposed that the three Eastern Waikato Councils form a working party of potentially the Mayors/Deputy Mayors to discuss actions/implementation of the Waikato Plan to assist Deputy Mayor Adams to represent the interest of all three councils on the Leadership Group. It is suggested the working party could meet quarterly or as required.

Delegations to the Waikato Plan Leadership Group

The Waikato Plan Leadership Group would be delegated the functions set out in section 5 of the Agreement as set out in Attachment C to this report, to oversee the implementation of the Waikato Plan. The role of the Leadership Group would be to govern, lead and resource the implementation of the Waikato Plan and any reviews or updates to the Plan. Any reviews or updates would need to be referred back to the partner Councils for adoption.

Administration Agency

The Waikato Local Authority Shared Services is the administration agency for the Waikato Plan. The Waikato Regional Council Chief Executive has indicated that the Council will provide other administrative support for the Waikato Plan until October 2019 when it would be reviewed.

Reporting / Monitoring

A key aspect of the implementation arrangements will be the Waikato Plan Leadership Group reporting to partners on a regular basis. This will involve regular reporting to the Mayoral Forum, Chief Executives, Strategic Partners Forum and technical staff. This will be a critical success factor. Reporting is to be based on formal reporting against KPI's that are outlined in the final Waikato Plan.

Proposed Implementation Budget

A three year implementation budget has been agreed with funding put in place for the first 17/18 financial year. No additional funding is being sought at this time. The budget will support an initial work programme with seed funding for action implementation.

The intention is that local government contributions to the implementation budget will reduce over time as business, community, government and other funders contributions increase. It is intended that the plan be fully funded by the partners in year one. In the second year 25% of the budget would come from external sources. This will increase to 50% in year three.

Analysis

Options considered

Council has the following options:

- Adopt the Waikato Plan as recommended by the Joint Committee
- Do not adopt the Waikato Plan
- Seek amendments to the Waikato Plan

If there are particular areas which Council would like reviewed, it may wish to recommend matters for the new Leadership Group to consider when drawing up the implementation plan. Changes cannot be made to the current Plan without these being referred back to the Joint Committee.

Analysis of preferred option

It is recommended by the Joint Committee that the Plan is adopted.

Legal and statutory requirements

The Waikato Plan is a non-statutory document. It may in time influence statutory plans such as the Long-Term Plan and District Plans.

Impact on policy and bylaws

The Waikato Plan sets an overarching strategic framework for the Waikato region and may in time influence policy, bylaws and plans.

The Waikato Plan is an important step forward in supporting the Waikato regional community to work together on agreed matters. The Plan itself will continue to develop over time through ongoing work of the Leadership Group.

To the best of the writer's knowledge, this decision is not significantly inconsistent with nor is anticipated to have consequences that will be significantly inconsistent with any policy adopted by this Council or any plan required by the Local Government Act 2002 or any other enactment.

Consistency with the Long Term Plan / Annual Plan

The Waikato Plan will be considered as part of the Long-Term Plan and the budgeting process.

Impact on Significance and Engagement Policy

Having regard to the decision making provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 and Councils Significance and Engagement Policy, a decision in accordance with the recommendations is not considered to have a high degree of significance.

Adoption of the plan does not commit Council to undertake or fund any particular project although it does indicate Councils support of the plan. The Waikato Plan has been subject to public consultation through the Local Government Act 2002 Special Consultative Procedure and 31 submissions were received across the region. It is considered the plan has not generated a high level of public interest to date. The plan does not impact on the capacity of Council to perform its role.

Individual projects resulting from the Waikato Plan may be significant and will be assessed at the time. If Council opts to put funding towards specific Waikato Plan projects they could be included in the Long-Term Plan 2018-28 which will be publically consulted upon in early 2018.

Communication, consultation and decision making processes

The Waikato Plan has been subject to public consultation. Council made a submission during the consultation period.

Council staff have also discussed the Waikato Plan with the Te Manawhenua Forum Mo Matamata-Piako.

Consent issues

There are no consent issues.

Timeframes

The first meeting of the Implementation Joint Committee (Waikato Plan Leadership Group) is scheduled for the 16 October 2017.

Contribution to Community Outcomes

Successful implementation of the Waikato Plan will contribute to a number of Councils community outcomes.

Council is currently preparing its Long Term Plan 2018-28, had reviewed its vision, community outcomes and strategic priorities as part of this process.

There are a number of themes common to the Waikato Plan and Council's Strategic Direction including:

- Engaging with regional and national partners
- Developing positive partnerships with external providers of infrastructure.

- Providing leadership and advocacy to enable our communities to grow.
- Encouraging community engagement and providing sound and visionary decision making.
- Tangata Whenua with Manawhenua status (those with authority over the land under Maori lore) have meaningful involvement in decision making.

Financial Impact

i. Cost

A three year implementation budget has been agreed with funding put in place for the first 17/18 financial year. The Council contribution is \$35,873 for 2017/18 which is an 8% share of the total funding provided by the various Councils. Further funding may be required as the plan implementation unfolds.

Council's submission on the plan noted that there is a limit to the level of funding it can provide for implementation of actions.

ii. Funding Source

Council currently has a budget \$50,000 for regional co-ordination projects such as the Waikato Plan.

Attachments

- A. Attachment C
- B. Attachment D
- C. Attachment E
- D. Minutes - Waikato Plan Approval Meeting 19 June 2017

Signatories

Author(s)	Niall Baker Acting Senior Policy Planner	
Approved by	Michelle Staines-Hawthorne Corporate Strategy Manager	
	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	

Long Term Plan 2018-28 Iwi Engagement

Trim No.: 1895970

Executive Summary

Council currently engage with mana whenua of the district on both an operational level through consultation with individual iwi/hapu and on a governance level through Te Manawhenua Forum mo Matamata-Piako (Forum). Council also participate in the Crown negotiation process relating to claims under the Treaty of Waitangi, and Council honours the outcomes of those negotiations that have concluded and settled.

Council has a Heads of Agreement with the Forum (attached) setting out the principles of the relationship between the parties, and the roles and responsibilities. This agreement was last reviewed in 2013. Forum members have asked that this is reviewed again to better reflect how the relationship has evolved and is now moving into a post-Treaty settlement era.

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with the background and current practice, to provide Council with the feedback from the Forum following the first Forum workshop on the review of the HOA, and seek Council direction on how to proceed with the discussions with the Forum.

Recommendation

That:

1. **The report be received.**
2. **The Council consider feedback to the Forum**

Content

Background

Forum origins

During the early 2000's Council and local iwi entered into discussions around the establishment of protocols to maintain appropriate links with mana whenua and to foster effective relationships between Council and iwi as representatives of mana whenua tribes (iwi authorities). This led to Council establishing Te Mana Whenua Forum Mo Matamata-Piako in 2004 as a mechanism for Council to meet its obligations. The Forum was established as a standing committee of Council to facilitate tangata whenua contribution to Council's decision-making and to provide a framework for Council and iwi to forge an ongoing effective and meaningful relationship. The original Heads of Agreement (HOA) signed 8 July 2004 stated as follows:

The forum will consider any matter to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the Maori communities for today and for the future taking a sustainable approach.

The original HOA gave provisions for iwi to have input into policy development and special projects as required.

Present day

The Forum remains a standing committee of Council which operates under a Heads of Agreement (HOA) between Council and the Forum members. The purpose of the Forum is to facilitate Mana Whenua contribution to Council decision making.

Review of Heads of Agreement

Forum members expressed a wish to review the existing HOA to better reflect the current situation and the current and impending post-settlement relationships with Council (the HOA was last reviewed in 2013). A Forum workshop was held 9 May 2017 to discuss and review the current HOA as well as providing Forum members with an update on the Resource Management Amendment Legislation (RMAL) and Council's Long Term Plan 2018-28.

The workshop was well attended with the following representatives attending;

- Mayor Jan Barnes
- Ngāti Hauā – Te Ao Marama Maaka and Weka Pene
- Ngāti Rāhiri Tumutumu – Jill Taylor and Shelley Turner
- Ngāti Paoa – Gary Thompson
- Ngāti Whanaunga – Michael Baker
- Raukawa – Thomas Smith
- Runanga o Ngāti Maru – Waati Ngamane and Kathy Ngamane
- Ngāti Hinerangi – Dianna Vaimoso

Treaty of Waitangi settlements

Treaty of Waitangi claims and settlements have been a significant feature of New Zealand race relations and politics since 1975. Over the last 30 years New Zealand governments have provided formal, legal and political opportunities for Maori to seek redress for breaches by the Crown of the guarantees set out in the Treaty of Waitangi. Iwi in and around the Matamata-Piako District are currently negotiating with the Crown and are at various stages of settling Treaty of Waitangi claims. While these agreements are between the Crown and Iwi, we will be affected by the outcome of these settlements, particularly where Iwi are seeking co-governance of natural resources. Broadly put, co-governance involves setting up frameworks for Iwi to have input into Resource Management Act 1991 governance matters, such as the development of regional plans and strategies.

Hauraki Treaty of Waitangi Settlements

In 2010, the Crown and Hauraki Iwi signed the Hauraki Collective Framework agreement, which outlined the process for ongoing negotiations towards settlement of shared claims, including possible elements of a settlement. The Iwi in the Hauraki Collective are Ngāti Hako, Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Tamatera, Ngāti Tara-Tokanui, Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki, Ngāti Whanaunga, Ngāti Hei, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Pukenga, Te Patukirikiri, Ngāti Tai ki Tamaki and Ngāti Rāhiri Tumutumu. The Crown acknowledges that Raukawa and Ngāti Hauā also have interests in the Waihou River that are of significant cultural, historical and spiritual importance to the Iwi. We (as well as the Waikato Regional Council and other adjoining district councils) have been engaged by the Crown to provide feedback in the ongoing negotiations between the Crown and Hauraki Iwi.

Ngāti Hauā Treaty of Waitangi Settlement

Council was engaged in the Ngāti Hauā Treaty of Waitangi settlement negotiations. The Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014 was passed in to law in December 2014. The Act gives effect to the deed of settlement signed on 18 July 2013 in which the Crown and Ngāti Hauā agreed to the

final settlement of the non-raupata historical Treaty of Waitangi claims. The settlement package includes recognition of breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi, cultural and spiritual redress in the return of significant sites and financial redress. One site of significance to Ngāti Hauā is the Waharoa (Matamata) Aerodrome. As part of settlement, the Council, the Crown and Ngāti Hauā agreed that a co-governance committee called the Waharoa (Matamata) Aerodrome Committee comprising of Ngāti Hauā and Council representatives (the Committee) would be established for the Waharoa Aerodrome.

The Committee was created in 2015 by legislation under the Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014. The Committee comprises of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, one Council appointed member and three members appointed by the Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust Board trustees. The functions of the Committee, as set out in the Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014 are to:

- Make recommendations to Council in relation to any aspect of the administration of Waharoa Aerodrome land,
- Make final decisions on access and parking arrangements for the Raungaiti Marae land that affects the Waharoa Aerodrome,
- Perform the functions of the administering body under section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 in relation to any review of the reserve management plan that has been authorised by Council,
- Perform any other function delegated to the committee by Council.

Council has incorporated the statutory acknowledgements, as they relate to the district in Appendix 10 of the Matamata-Piako Operative District Plan. More information on the statutory acknowledgements for Ngāti Hauā can be found in the Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014 (www.legislation.govt.nz).

Ngāti Hinerangi Treaty of Waitangi Settlement

Council has been invited to provide feedback to the Crown on its settlement negotiations with Ngāti Hinerangi. These negotiations are still in the early stages following Ngāti Hinerangi signing their Agreement in Principle in December 2015.

Raukawa Treaty of Waitangi Settlement

The Crown has settled the claims of the Raukawa Iwi with legislation to give effect to the deed of settlement signed on 2 June 2012 in which the Crown and Raukawa agreed to the final settlement of the historical claims of Raukawa. The Raukawa Claims Settlement Bill had its first reading on 6 August 2013, a second reading on 19 February 2014 and a final reading on 12 March 2014. The bill received royal assent on 19 March 2014 and became the Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014.

There were no specific arrangements between Council and Raukawa, such as have been included in the Ngāti Hauā Claims Settlement Act 2014. As with other settlement processes Raukawa may now be in a position to consider developing documents such as Iwi Management Plans for the areas of their Rohe (ancestral lands) that fall within the Matamata-Piako District. Raukawa have also released Te Rautaki Taiao a Raukawa (Raukawa Environmental Management Plan) 2015.

Council has been required to include statutory acknowledgements of the Crown in its District Plan. The purpose of the statutory acknowledgement is to:

- Require relevant consent authorities including Council, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement,
- Require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas. Also for a period of 20 years from the effective date, to provide the trustees summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications for activities within, adjacent to or directly affecting the areas listed below,
- Enable the trustees and any member of Raukawa to cite the statutory acknowledgment as evidence of the association of Raukawa with a statutory area.

The statutory acknowledgements for Raukawa in the Matamata-Piako District cover:

- part of the Kaimai-Mamaku Conservation Park,
- the Okauia and Taihoa geothermal fields,
- parts of the Waihou River and its tributaries,
- part of Lake Karapiro.

More information on the statutory acknowledgements for Raukawa can be found in the Raukawa Claims Settlement Act 2014 (www.legislation.govt.nz) and Appendix 10 of the Matamata-Piako Operative District Plan (www.mpd.c. gov. t. nz).

Issues

The following is a summary of feedback from the Forum workshop on the Review of the Heads of Agreement:

Standing Committee or Independent Forum

The Forum was first established as a Standing Committee of Council in 2004. Since then it has remained a Standing Committee following the subsequent local body elections, and was re-confirmed as such following the 2016 elections. Forum members discussed the merits of being a standing committee versus an autonomous forum providing recommendations and advice to Council.

Under the current format and HOA Forum members must be appointed by Council. Under the Local Government Act Council can delegate to the Forum the authority to appoint non-elected members onto the Forum. This delegation could be made under a framework which guides the appointment of members. The attached table provides information on Iwi engagement models from other Councils.

Forum members indicated that they would like to see a similar framework to that provided for in Auckland. Auckland Council has an independent Maori statutory board, which is provided for under legislation. The board develops a list of up-to-date and prioritised issues that are significant to Māori in Auckland. This list of issues guides the board in developing its work programme.

The board also gives advice to Auckland Council about issues that affect Māori in Auckland and helps the council create suitable documents and processes to meet its statutory obligations to Māori in Auckland. The board is funded by the Auckland Council under an agreement and the council meet at least four times each year to discuss the council's performance of its duties. The board is considered unique in that it has been created by statute, and is independent of the Council.

Iwi Management Plans

Council, when preparing or changing a district plan, must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the territorial authority, to the extent that its content has a bearing on the resource management issues of the district. Regard must also be given to them when Council considers resource consent applications. Section 2 of the RMA defines an iwi authority as “the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognized by that iwi as having authority to do so”. The RMA is silent on how IMPs are developed, and they therefore assume a variety of shapes and forms.

The Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan was lodged with Council, and the Raukawa Environmental Management Plan 2015 was lodged in 2014/15. The Forum workshop noted that there has been minimal progress on the development of other iwi management plans (IMPs) throughout the district. Forum members suggested that maybe Council could provide resource and/or funding assistance for the development of iwi management plans. One option that was put forward was to include an annual budget in the Long Term Plan for such assistance, and aim to complete one IMP each year.

The preparation of IMPs is the responsibility of iwi. However, Council can play a role in assisting in IMP development to ensure IMPs are effective and successful in achieving the outcomes sought by Iwi. Council may wish to consider

- working with Iwi to develop an information booklet to assist applicants who are seeking to prepare Plans.
- providing a funding stream available to support the preparation of Plans.
- resourcing for an iwi technical advisor who can assist in providing technical support and advice. This could include GIS mapping, technical advice, peer review, meeting rooms etc.

The total cost of developing an IMP will vary depending on scope of the IMP itself and the extent of consultation and peer review required. As an indication of cost Western Bay District Council has an annual budget for Supporting Iwi and Hapū Management of \$25,000 (16/17 AP). This is currently made available through a grant application process for iwi to seek funding assistance with their IMP.

Delegations

Forum members noted that the current HOA specifically states that the Forum does not have the delegation to formally receive iwi management plans on behalf of Council. It was suggested that this should be changed.

An option would be the receiving of IMPs as developed and lodged with Council by both the Council and the Forum.

Determining/monitoring ‘matters relating to mana whenua interest’

The current HOA and work programme includes an item for determining and monitoring ‘matters relating to mana whenua interests.’ However there was discussion at the workshop about how these ‘matters’ are defined, and who determines whether they are of interest to mana whenua.

Development of individual iwi agreements may also go some way in setting out the guidelines for what matters are or may potentially be of mana whenua interest to that iwi/hapū.

Council has included an iwi specific section to its Significant and Engagement Policy to acknowledge that there may be frameworks/agreements in place for engaging with Iwi.

Technical Support

The Forum would like to look into the cost and feasibility of having additional resources available to provide technical support to iwi representatives on complex matters such as District Plan reviews and providing advice and an iwi perspective to reports presented to the Forum.

There was discussion on what this may look like. It was suggested that such a resource should be employed by the iwi/hapū and not a council staff member. The suggestion included providing for a budgetary allowance for each iwi/hapū to use at their discretion for technical advice.

There was also discussion around whether Forum members can invite their iwi technical advisors to attend Forum meetings in place of the alternate representative. The Forum is a committee of Council, and is open to the public including any additional staff/advisors that the iwi/hapū may wish to invite. Under the current HOA there is no financial compensation available towards such advice.

Council currently provides \$250 financial compensation to Forum members for each meeting they attend, as well as mileage for distance travelled to meeting venue (within District). There are currently eight Iwi represented on the Forum, each entitled to have two members attend each meeting. The total compensation to each iwi/hapū can be up to \$2,360 per year (incl mileage). Current attendance trends have been between six and eight members attending each meeting. This has resulted in the budget being underspent every year since 2012/13.

Council may wish to review the way Iwi and their representatives are compensated for their time preparing and attending the Forum meetings.

Options;

- a) Annual contribution to each iwi/hapū; Individual iwi/hapū to determine how to use this funding with a condition that a minimum number of meetings are attended by its appointed principal or alternate representative. Iwi may wish to invite/request their environmental officer or other technical advisor to attend meeting in the public gallery. Based on current arrangement, the annual contribution would be \$2,360 per Iwi. This can be funded from existing budgets.
- b) Set meeting fee per iwi/hapū represented (by its appointed principal or alternate representative) at the meeting, with the individual iwi/hapū to determine how to use this funding. Iwi/hapū may wish to invite/request their environmental officer or other technical advisor to attend meeting in the public gallery. Based on current arrangement, the meeting fee per iwi/hapū would be \$590 per iwi/hapū. This can be funded from existing budgets.
- c) Provide an annual grant to each iwi/hapū towards technical support. The individual iwi/hapū to determine how to use this funding. This would be in addition to the current compensation available for attending meetings.
- d) Maori/Iwi relationship/liaison advisor on Council staff. It is noted that Forum members indicated a preference towards having the technical advisor externally to Council. The median salary range for a Maori relationship advisor, according to Strategic Pay, is between \$70,000 and \$80,000. Council may wish to consider the option of a shared resource with the neighbouring councils. Responsibilities of a Maori relationship advisor may include;
 - Work in partnership with Iwi and Māori and support the integration of Māori and council cultures.
 - Provide Council and staff with the range of Tangata whenua perspectives on issues.
 - To provide advice, guidance and administrative support to Council's Iwi Governance Committee.

- To drive implementation of Council's HOA and other agreements with Iwi.
- To support the coordination of community engagement and consultation processes across Council, ensuring Māori participation in decision making processes.

Functions/Duties of Forum Chairperson

The current HOA includes sections defining the Functions of the Forum and Duties of the Council. It was suggested that additional functions of the Chairperson should be included in the HOA. These functions would include representing the Forum by attending events, reporting to Council and Committee. Under the current arrangement Forum minutes are received by Council. Forum members suggested that by having a representative of the Forum or the Chairperson reporting to Council would provide the iwi perspective and insight into the discussions. This would also provide an opportunity for the Forum to raise matters of interest directly to Council and build a closer relationship with elected members.

Council may wish to get regular updates from the Forum Chair, similar to the arrangement it has with the Audit and Risk Committee Chair. Council may need to come to an agreement around potential compensation for meeting attendance and mileage.

Meeting frequency

Forum members discussed how frequently they wish to meet. It was noted that quarterly meetings is a long time between meetings, and in some instances this means that the Forum is asked to receive information retrospectively with a Council decision already having been made. There was a suggestion to have bi-monthly meetings, or alternatively have four formal meetings with potential workshop dates in between. Currently additional workshops are funded from within existing budgets for the Forum.

Strategic direction and work programme

As part of the discussion on the HOA, the review of the annual work programme (current programme attached) was also discussed. A question was raised whether the Forum needs to develop a Strategic Direction to inform their work programme.

Suggestions for additional items for 2017 work programme arising from the workshop included:

- The Forum supports the Mayoral Tuia Rangatahi programme (LGNZ leadership development programme) - Council provides \$2,000 in funding towards the cost of the Tuia Rangatahi attending four to five hui each year. This is funded from a separate budget. The programme is an intentional, long term, intergenerational approach to develop the leadership capacity of young Maori. Each year the Mayor invites the local iwi to nominate a young Maori from their district to mentor on a one-to-one basis, to encourage and enhance leadership skills.
- Assist with development of iwi management plans. Please refer to IMPs earlier in this report.
- Support Council to develop individual iwi relationship agreements.
- Engagement with central government agencies, regional council and elected members - Suggestions from the Forum included inviting representatives from key agencies to present on relevant topics to Forum meetings. Further discussion was had around how the Forum can improve its engagement with regional council and central government agencies. One suggestion was to invite Te Pūne Kōkiri (TPK) to attend a Forum meeting to discuss the recent announcement of Maori housing funding. Staff have made contact with TPK and awaiting a response.

- A process for notifying Iwi as part of the process for disposal of surplus property -Forum members asked whether Council has a process for engaging with iwi if and when a property has been identified as surplus to Council requirements. Reference was made to Auckland Council and Panuku Property Development Board. Panuku has a robust form of engagement with mana whenua groups across the region. Each relevant mana whenua group is contacted independently by email and provided general property details, including a property map, and requested to provide any feedback within 15 working days. Panuku's engagement directs mana whenua to respond with any issues of particular cultural significance the group would like to formally express in relation to the subject properties. They also request express notes regarding any preferred outcomes that the group would like us to consider as part of any disposal process. Mana whenua groups are also invited to express potential commercial interest in any sites and are put in contact with Panuku's Development team for preliminary discussions if appropriate to the property. This facilitates the groups' early assessment of the merits of a development opportunity to their iwi. In the event a property is approved for sale all groups are alerted of the decision, and all groups are alerted once a property comes on the market.

Iwi Relationship Agreements

The current work programme for the Forum (attached) identifies individual Iwi agreements as a work stream, these agreements can take any form – an example from Auckland Council is attached to this report, and would typically set out any protocols agreed with Iwi on engagement, mutual aspirations etc. These agreements may incorporate or sit alongside Mana Whakahono a Rohe – which are detailed below under the legislative section of this report. It is suggested that these agreements have the potential to be of benefit to both parties – clarifying the line of communication and expectations when dealing with each other.

Analysis

Options considered

Options are set out under the issues above for each item. Report readers should also refer to the legislative framework as set out below.

Analysis of preferred option

There are no preferred options. Council will need to consider how it meets its obligations under the Local Government Act 2002, and responds to iwi aspirations for a shift to a partnership approach to the relationship.

Legal and statutory requirements

Local authorities' engagement with mana whenua is largely prescribed in two key pieces of legislation – the Local Government Act 2002 and Resource Management Act 1991.

Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 and its amendments (LGA) provide the principles and requirements for facilitating Maori participation in local authority decision-making;

Section 4 Treaty of Waitangi

In order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Maori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, Parts 2 and 6 provide principles and requirements for local authorities that are intended to facilitate participation by Maori in local authority decision-making processes.

The LGA further requires that a local authority should provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to its decision-making processes (s14(1)(d)).

Local authorities are required to consider all reasonable practicable options and assess the advantages and disadvantages of each option. If any of the options considered involves a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water, the local authority must take into account the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, flora and fauna and other taonga (s77).

Section 81 of the LGA sets out the requirements for Contributions to decision making process by Maori;

81 Contributions to decision-making processes by Maori

1) A local authority must—

- a) establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and*
- b) consider ways in which it may foster the development of Maori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and*
- c) provide relevant information to Maori for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b).*

2) A local authority, in exercising its responsibility to make judgments about the manner in which subsection (1) is to be complied with, must have regard to—

- a) the role of the local authority, as set out in section 11; and*
- b) such other matters as the local authority considers on reasonable grounds to be relevant to those judgments.*

Local authorities' engagement with mana whenua differs across the country. Each individual iwi/hapū is at different stages of their Treaty negotiations, with some settlements complete with legal instruments put in place setting out co-governance or co-management requirements for some land, while others are only just initiating their negotiations. For this reason, there is no 'one size fits all' for mana whenua engagement, and Council is encouraged to consider its unique situation and the position of each of the iwi/hapū within its rohe when considering the most appropriate framework for mana whenua engagement.

Council currently meets its obligations for Maori participation in decision making under the LGA through the establishment of Te Manawhenua Forum as a Standing Committee of Council. Council also maintains a register of iwi organisations. This register is used for community consultation purposes, including consultation on Council policies, plans and strategies as well as the Long Term Plan / Annual Plan consultations.

Resource Management Act 1991 and Resource Legislation Amendment Act (RLAA) 2017

The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 requires that in achieving the purpose of the Act all persons under it shall:

- Recognise and provide for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu (spiritual and culturally important places for Maori), and other taonga (items, objects or things that represents the ancestral identity of a Maori kin group (whanau, hapū or iwi) with their particular land and resources) as a matter of national importance
- Have particular regard to kaitiakitanga (the exercise of guardianship)
- Take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Section 8 Treaty of Waitangi

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

Schedule 1 Part 1

3 Consultation

1) During the preparation of a proposed policy statement or plan, the local authority concerned shall consult...

a) The tangata whenua of the area who may be so affected, through iwi authorities ...

The RMA was reviewed and updated in 2017 with the Resource Legislation Amendment Act (RLAA). The RLAA includes additional requirements for iwi engagement through the RMA processes. The intent of the Māori participation policy changes is to enhance Tangata whenua involvement in resource management, particularly plan making. This includes the Mana Whakahono a Rohe provisions, as well as the Schedule 1 consultation requirements, and the s32 and hearing commissioner amendments.

The intent of the Māori participation policy changes is to enhance Tangata whenua involvement in resource management, particularly plan making. This includes the Mana Whakahono a Rohe provisions, as well as the Schedule 1 consultation requirements, and the s32 and hearing commissioner amendments.

Section 58N specifies that the initiating party of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe must be an iwi authority (“the initiating iwi authority”). The policy intention of section 58O, is that the parties to be involved in the negotiation of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe is a matter that is discussed and agreed upon at the statutorily required hui or meeting. Please note that the definition of iwi authority was not amended as part of the 2017 amendments.

The legislation sets out the guiding principles and purpose of such Mana Whakahono a Rohe. What this may look like in detail and when it may be required is unknown at this stage. The new provisions for Maori participation come into force in October 2017. Further information on the changes is attached to this report.

Currently we have agreements with Iwi within the district to consult with them on resource consent applications made under the Resource Management Act 1991. Those Iwi are Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Rāhiri-Tumutumu, Ngāti Hauā and Raukawa. When we receive a resource consent application that may be of Iwi interest, we notify the agreed Iwi representatives and seek their feedback. Staff also provide iwi contacts with emailed reports on the resource consents that are applied for within the district every two weeks. Not all Iwi have elected to receive this email.

We are currently undertaking a rolling review of the District Plan. As part of this process we will review how we engage with Iwi through the resource consent process. We also monitor the number of times we seek and receive feedback from Iwi. The results of this monitoring are reported each year in our State of the Environment Report, which is available from www.mpdcc.govt.nz.

Impact on policy and bylaws

Depending on the changes identified going forward there may be an impact on some Council Policies.

Consistency with the Long Term Plan / Annual Plan

Council is currently preparing its 2018-28 Long Term Plan, and is reviewing its community outcomes as part of this process. The Forum has been invited to provide feedback on this process. Council should also consider how this work stream fits with the vision it has developed for the Long Term Plan 2018-28

Matamata-Piako – The Place of Choice				
Lifestyle. Opportunities. Home.				
Enabling...				
Connected Infrastructure	Economic Opportunities	Healthy Communities	Environmental Sustainability	Vibrant Cultural Values
Infrastructure and services are fit for purpose and affordable, now and in the future.	We are a business friendly Council.	Our community is safe, healthy and connected.	We support environmentally friendly practices and technologies.	We promote and protect our arts, culture, historic, and natural resources.
Quality infrastructure is provided to support community wellbeing.	Our future planning enables sustainable growth in our district	We encourage the use and development of our facilities.	Development occurs in a sustainable and respectful manner considering kawa/protocol and tikanga/customs.	We value and encourage strong relationships with iwi and other cultures, recognising waahi tapu and taonga/significant and treasured sites and whakapapa/ancestral heritage.
We have positive partnerships with external providers of infrastructure to our communities.	We provide leadership and advocacy is provided to enable our communities to grow.	We encourage community engagement and provide sound and visionary decision making.	We engage with our regional and national partners to ensure positive environmental outcomes for our community.	Tangata Whenua with Manawhenua status (those with authority over the land under Maori lore) have meaningful involvement in decision making.
Strategic Priorities – What’s most important?				
We have identified some strategic priorities for Council to focus on first; these will be reviewed each year:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for and providing affordable infrastructure that is not a limiting factor in our district’s growth. • Developing and implementing an economic strategy that encourages and supports economic growth in our district. 				

- Reviewing the provision and suitability of sporting and recreational facilities in the district.
- Supporting environmentally friendly practices and technologies.
- Building relationships with Iwi and other groups within our community that represent our cultural diversity.
- Advocating for services on behalf of our communities.

Impact on Significance and Engagement Policy

This matter is not considered significant.

Communication, consultation and decision making processes

Manawhenua have held one workshop and discussed this matter at two meetings. Staff will report back to Manawhenua informally (via email) and formally on this matter at its September meeting.

Consent issues

There are no consent issues relating to this matter.

Timeframes

Ideally discussions with Iwi on a way forward would be concluded alongside the draft budget process for the Long Term Plan in December 2018.

Contribution to Community Outcomes

Current Community outcomes that apply are:

- 2.b) Tangata whenua with Manawhenua status (those with authority over the land under Māori lore) have meaningful involvement in decision making
- 2.c) Council's decision making will be sound, visionary, and consider the different needs of our community/iwi
- 2.d) Council will recognise treaty settlement issues between the Crown and iwi

Financial Impact

Under the current HOA the Forum does not have any financial delegations. The total budget for TMF in 2016/17 is \$22,500. The original budget of \$20,000 was set pre-2010, and is intended to cover all meeting costs for the Forum. Under the current arrangement Forum members are only compensated if attending meetings. If all 16 Iwi positions were filled and all members attend all four meetings each year, the total annual cost to run TMF in its current format is set out below.

Meeting allowance \$250 per member (16) per meeting (4)	\$16,000
Mileage \$0.74 per km travelled within the district (each member entitled to claim if travelling independently to four meetings)	\$ 2,880

Catering for 18 members (incl Mayor and Deputy Mayor), four meetings	\$ 800
Printing of agenda reports and minutes for four meetings	\$ 500
Total	\$20,180

This excludes the \$2,500 budgeted for Waitangi Day celebrations. Council also currently funds the Making Good Decisions Course for one Forum member from this budget. As part of the Annual Plan 2014/15 process, the Forum submitted a request for funding to organise Waitangi Day celebrations within the district. A budget of \$5,000 was allocated towards the Waitangi Day event. This was reduced to \$2,500 in 2016/17, which remains the budget for the 2018 event. Council may wish to consider giving the Forum delegations to fund its activities and work programme within the budgetary envelope, without requiring Council's approval to do so and also review the resource requirements for the Forum to enable it to deliver on its work programme and fulfil its functions under the HOA. This could include providing an annual or per meeting allowance to each member Iwi.

Attachments

- A. Forum Heads of Agreement
- B. Current Forum Work Programme
- C. Manawhenua - other engagement modles
- D. Auckland City Council Template Iwi Relationship Agreement
- E. MOE Factsheet on changes to the RMA

Signatories

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LGNZ Remit AGM 2017

Trim No.: 1894219

Executive Summary

This report seeks feedback from Council on four remits proposed for the Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) Annual General Meeting (AGM) for 2017.

The four topics covered are:

- Amendments to the Litter Act 1979
- Local Government income from GST
- Cat management by Local Councils
- Development of Sweetened Beverages Policy

Recommendation

That:

1. **That Council provides its feedback on the support or otherwise of the proposed remits.**

Content

Background

This report seeks feedback from Council on four remits proposed for the Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) Annual General Meeting (AGM) for 2017.

The proposed Remits are attached to this report - the four topics covered are:

- Amendments to the Litter Act 1979
- Local Government income from GST
- Cat management by Local Councils
- Development of Sweetened Beverages Policy

The remits have been made well in advance of the July AGM in order to allow Council representatives to gauge the views of the Council's prior to the meeting.

Issues

Amendments to the Litter Act 1979

The Litter Act in its current form gives councils the authority to issue infringement notices and fees *where the Litter Control Officer observes a person committing an infringement offence, or has reasonable cause to believe such an offence is being or has just been committed by that person.*

The LGNZ remit, as proposed by Palmerston North City Council, is recommending that the Litter Act be amended to remove the word *just* to enable the issue of infringement fees where the Litter Control Officer observes a person committing an infringement offence, or has reasonable cause to believe such an offence is being or has been committed by that person. This would then apply in situations where a search through the dumped material reveals the identity of the offending person

or organisation. In accordance with section 13 of the Litter Act, no infringement fee shall exceed \$400.

Council's current process for dealing with illegal dumping of rubbish is one of community co-operation, where the alleged offender is given a written notice to remove the illegally dumped rubbish and a warning that future offences may be prosecuted resulting in a potential fine and requirement to cover the cost of clearing up the rubbish. A copy of the letter is also sent to the Police. No re-offending has been recorded following the issuing of a written notice, which may indicate that the warning has a deterrent effect.

In the last five years Council has issued an average of 10 written notices annually for illegal dumping of rubbish on public land or roadside. No infringement fees have been issued and council has not prosecuted anyone in recent years for illegal dumping of litter.

The annual cost to council for dealing with illegal dumping of litter is between \$120,000 and \$125,000. This includes illegal dumping on parks and reserves, road reserves and other public land.

The recommendation of the remit to remove the word *just* from legislation would allow councils to issue infringement fines following a search through the illegally dumped litter. However it is still reliant on the dumped material containing information that reveals the identity of the offending person or organisation.

Local Government income from GST

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a value-added tax in New Zealand. GST in New Zealand is designed to be a broad-based tax system with few exemptions. Exceptions that do exist include rents collected on residential rental properties, donations, precious metals and financial services. End users pay this tax on all liable goods and services indirectly, in that the purchase price of goods and services includes GST.

GST was introduced by the Fourth Labour Government of New Zealand on 1 October 1986 at a rate of 10% on most goods and services. It replaced existing sales taxes for some goods and services. GST was a part of the economic reforms initiated by Labour Finance Minister Roger Douglas. GST was introduced in conjunction with compensating changes to personal income tax rates. Since its introduction it has had two increases, on 1 July 1989 the rate increased to 12.5% and on 1 October 2010 it increased again to 15%.

GST-registered organisations and individuals pay GST only on the difference between GST-liable sales and GST-liable supplies (i.e., they pay GST on the difference between what they sell and what they buy: income less expenditure). This is accomplished by reconciling GST received (through sales) and GST paid (through purchases) at regular periods (typically every two months, with some qualifying companies opting for one-month or six-month periods), then either paying the difference to the Inland Revenue (IRD) if the GST collected on sales is higher or receiving a refund from IRD if the GST paid on purchases is higher.

Businesses exporting goods and services from New Zealand are entitled to "zero-rate" their products: effectively, they charge GST at 0%. This permits the business to claim back the input GST, but the eventual, non-New Zealand based consumer does not pay the tax (businesses that produce GST-exempt supplies are not able to claim back input GST). Because businesses claim back their input GST, the GST inclusive price is usually irrelevant for business purchasing decisions, other than in relation to cash flow issues. Consequently, wholesalers often state prices exclusive of GST, but must collect the full, GST-inclusive price when they make the sale and account to the IRD for the GST so collected.

According to Tourism New Zealand, tourism is New Zealand's largest export industry in terms of foreign exchange earnings. It directly employs 7.5 per cent of the New Zealand workforce and it has the potential to improve the economies of communities around the country.

For the year ended March 2016

- Total tourism expenditure was \$34.7 billion, an increase of 12.2 percent from the previous year.
- International tourism expenditure increased 17.1 percent (\$1.7 billion) to \$11.8 billion, and contributed 17.4 percent to New Zealand's total exports of goods and services.
- Domestic tourism expenditure increased 7.4 percent (\$1.4 billion) to \$20.2 billion.
- Tourism generated a direct contribution to GDP of \$12.9 billion, or 5.6 percent of GDP.
- The indirect value added of industries supporting tourism generated an additional \$9.8 billion for tourism, or 4.3 percent of GDP.
- 188,136 people were directly employed in tourism
- Tourists generated \$2.8 billion in goods and services tax (GST) revenue.

Currently central government has made some funding available for this purpose with certain criteria attached, is it also argued that this funding is not sufficient to meet the needs of communities who are under pressure from increased tourism. An example is the Tourism Infrastructure Fund which provides up to \$25 million per year for the development of tourism-related infrastructure such as carparks, freedom camping facilities, sewerage and water works and transport projects. Announced as part of Budget 2017, the Tourism Infrastructure Fund is intended to support local communities facing pressure from tourism growth and in need of assistance – areas with high visitor numbers but small ratepayer bases, for example.

The proposal contained in the remit from Gisborne City Council is that the Council's and ratepayers should not bear the whole cost of providing infrastructure to support the increase in tourists coming to New Zealand, and that a portion of the GST collected by central government should be made available to councils to assist in covering this cost. It has not been made clear in the Remit how this funding could theoretically be apportioned.

One example for the allocation of funding collected through a national scheme is the \$4 billion per annum of land transport through the National Land Transport Programme. Local government is responsible for about \$800 million of this per annum, which it invests in maintaining and improving its roads and providing public transport and other services. Central government invests around \$3 billion each from the National Land Transport Fund (NLTF), which it uses to provide funding assistance for local road costs and public transport, maintain and improve the State highway network, and provide national services like road policing and road safety advertising. NLTF revenue comes from fuel excise duty, road user charges (RUC), and motor vehicle registration and licensing fees. All revenue from these sources is hypothecated, or earmarked, to land transport expenditure apart from about \$7 million of fuel excise revenue that goes to search and rescue and recreational boating safety activities.

Cat management by Local Councils

There are currently no regulations in this Matamata-Piako district relating specifically to the control of cats. Council's Public Safety Bylaw 2014 (Section 6 – Keeping of Animals) would apply to cats but would be very difficult to administer when it comes to proving matters of ownership and responsibility. The Bylaw provides for the Council to determine numbers of animals allowed to be kept through a schedule to the Bylaw but Council has not to date made any such determinations.

The main justification used by Local Authorities to manage cats using existing Animal Bylaws is 'nuisance'. Those Local Authorities that manage cats using this justification tend to have limits on the number of cats. We understand these limits are currently in force around the country:

- Far North District Council – Limit of 5 Cats
- New Plymouth District Council – Limit of 5 Cats

- Marlborough District Council – Limit of 4 Cats
- Hastings City Council – Limit of 4 Cats
- Buller District Council – Limit of 3 Cats
- Invercargill City Council – Limit of 3 Cats
- Masterton District Council – Limit of 3 Cats
- Palmerston North City Council – Limit of 3 Cats
- Rangitikei District Council – Limit of 3 Cats
- Proposed in Wellington – Limit of 3 Cats, possibly fewer in sensitive wildlife areas

Limiting cat numbers allows councils to manage cat owners who hoard cats as causing a nuisance because a large number of cats in one area can become a problem for the surrounding community unless the cats are contained. Animal hoarders can also pose challenges from an animal welfare perspective.

The only role Council currently plays with respect to cats is loaning use of cat cages. Council has three cat cages (one at each area office) which are free of charge. Users must sign terms and conditions which state that the cat cage can only be used for feral cats. Customers usually have the cages booked out for a couple of weeks. Bookings of the cat cage from June 2016 – June 2017 is as follows:

- Matamata - 15
- Morrinsville - 20
- Te Aroha - 13

Compulsory identification of owned cats, particularly through microchipping as used in Wellington City Council, is new in NZ although common throughout Australia.

Problems with cats can include defecation and digging in people's gardens, fighting cats, spraying, wildlife predation or the mere existence of stray cat colonies. A survey conducted by the Wellington City Council found that 45% of respondents had been "*bothered by cat behaviours, including digging and toileting in gardens and lawns, attacking and killing wildlife and other people's pets, fighting, getting into rubbish, stealing property and producing unwanted kittens*".

If a cat is causing any nuisance behaviour, the first barrier to resolving it is identifying the cat and who owns it. It is difficult to know if a cat is owned and if so by whom without microchipping and registration. Once ownership can be clarified, it becomes possible to deal with a cat causing nuisance.

The proposals could help to reduce the conflict between cats and wildlife. For example the proposals could benefit Te Aroha with its wildlife areas.

Councils animal control staff consider there would be significant cost and resource implications with this remit especially with regard to enforcement. It may be more appropriate if the remit provided for the management of cats to be optional so Council could introduce controls if deemed necessary rather than being a mandatory requirement similar to dog control.

Development of Sweetened Beverages Policy

The remit proposed by Hastings District Council is that all councils should consider the development of a Sugar Sweetened Beverages Policy for their respective workplaces and facilities.

The Ministry of Health recommends that children and adults limit their intake of sugar sweetened beverages (SSB) because they are high in sugar and energy, and contain few (if any) beneficial nutrients (Ministry of Health, 2012, 2015).

Decreasing SSB consumption among New Zealanders is a challenging prospect due to their relatively low cost, wide availability, high palatability and heavy marketing. Previously the New Zealand Beverage Guidance Panel (independent panel established to develop guidance to government and community groups to limit the intake of SSB) had issued a policy brief containing options for different stakeholders to contribute to reducing SSB consumption. These included recommendations to promote and implement restrictions and policies that impact on the availability of, and access to, SSB. For example, recommendations for local government, workplaces and health professionals include developing and adopting an organisational SSB free beverage policy.

Nelson City Council (NCC) were the first council to implement a SSB policy in 2015. The policy does not apply to hot beverages, beverages subject to an age restriction, or to beverages that are brought from home for personal use or to share for personal celebrations. The policy applies to elected members, staff, visitors and volunteers.

MPDC Workplaces and Facilities that have beverage options for sale are:

- Te Aroha office - vending machine with a variety of fizzy and juice drinks.
- Swim Zone Matamata, Morrinsville and Te Aroha - Water, sports drinks, juice and fizzy drinks both sugar and sugar free.
- Te Aroha Mineral Spas – Water and juice.

Products sold at facilities leased, or hired are not included above.

There is no overall Local Government policy or position on this matter. Council may wish to consider the development of a Sugar Sweetened Beverages Policy for its workplaces and facilities.

Analysis

Options considered

The options available are to support or not support the individual remits.

Analysis of preferred option

Staff have not identified a preferred option.

Legal and statutory requirements

Any issues are set out under the individual heading above.

Impact on policy and bylaws

If successful some of the above will result in new policy.

Consistency with the Long Term Plan / Annual Plan

None of the above topics are specifically contemplated as part of the current Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.

Impact on Significance and Engagement Policy

Some of the above issues would likely trigger Council's Policy are require consultation on some level with the community.

Communication, consultation and decision making processes

Council's representatives at the LGNZ AGM will convey Council's preferences to the organisation and members.

Consent issues

There are no consent issues.

Timeframes

A response to the Remits is required for the LGNZ AGM in July.

Contribution to Community Outcomes

2.a) Our community/iwi will be informed and have the opportunity to comment on significant issues

2.c) Council's decision making will be sound, visionary, and consider the different needs of our community/iwi

Financial Impact

i. Cost

There is no finding impact at this stage.

Attachments

A. LGNZ AGM 2017 Remits

Signatories

Author(s)	Niall Baker Acting Senior Policy Planner	
	Ann-Jorun Bronstad Policy Planner	
	Vicky Oosthoek Corporate Strategy Administration Officer	

Approved by	Michelle Staines-Hawthorne Corporate Strategy Manager	
	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	

Presentation Matamata PRA

Trim No.: 1898690

Executive Summary

10.30am Sue Whiting to make a presentation to Council about partnering with the PRA and Kiwanis to upgrade the Hetana Street Plantation.

Recommendation

That:

1. The information be received.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Signatories

Author(s)	Caroline Hubbard Committee Secretary	
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Approved by	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	
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CCO Monitoring - Waikato Local Authority Share Service - Statement of Intent 2017/18

Trim No.: 1861772

Item 11.1

Executive Summary

Waikato Local Authorities Shared Services Limited (WLASS) is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) jointly owned by the 12 Waikato Region councils. CCOs are required by the Local Government Act 2002 to prepare and deliver to its shareholders an annual Statement of Intent (SOI) for the following year by 30 June.

WLASS' Draft SOI was submitted and presented to Council in 22 March 2017. Following feedback from its shareholders, WLASS submitted its final Statement of Intent 2017/18 to Council on 22 June 2017. The final SOI is attached to this report.

Recommendation

That:

1. **Council receives the Statement of Intent 2017/ 18 from Waikato Local Authorities Shared Services Limited.**

Content

Background

WLASS' key purpose is to drive collaboration between councils, to improve customer service and performance, and to reduce costs.

Statement of Intent 2017/18

The SOI 2017/18 outlines the proposed work plan for 2017/18 and the Directors' accountabilities to the shareholder for corporate performance. The objectives of WLASS as outlined in the SOI are to:

- enable the Waikato councils to collectively be more effective as a region on the national stage
- contribute to building central government's confidence in the Waikato region, and to encourage central government investment
- achieve effectiveness and efficiency gains
- reduce duplication of effort and eliminate waste through repetition
- make it easier for customers to engage with councils in the Waikato region
- promote and contribute to the development of best practice
- promote business transformation to improve customers' experiences.

Issues

Council considered the draft SOI and had no feedback to provide. WLASS have revised their budgets in the Statement of Intent with some amendments from the draft.

Analysis

Options considered

There are no options considered, the SOI 2017/18 has been adopted by WLASS for the coming financial year.

Analysis of preferred option

There are no preferred options.

Legal and statutory requirements

Council received the SOI 2017/18 on 22 June 2017.

The LGA 2002 requires a CCO to prepare and publish an annual statement of intent that must be agreed upon with the parent local authority.

A statement of intent must, to the extent that is appropriate given the organisational form of the council-controlled organisation, specify for the group comprising the council-controlled organisation and its subsidiaries (if any), and in respect of the financial year immediately following the financial year in which it is required to be delivered and each of the immediately following 2 financial years, the following information:

- the objectives of the group;
- a statement of the board's approach to governance of the group;
- the nature and scope of the activities to be undertaken by the group;
- the ratio of consolidated shareholders' funds to total assets, and the definitions of those terms;
- the accounting policies of the group;
- the performance targets and other measures by which the performance of the group may be judged in relation to its objectives;
- an estimate of the amount or proportion of accumulated profits and capital reserves that is intended to be distributed to the shareholders;
- the kind of information to be provided to the shareholders by the group during the course of those financial years, including the information to be included in each half-yearly report (and, in particular, what prospective financial information is required and how it is to be presented);
- the procedures to be followed before any member or the group subscribes for, purchases, or otherwise acquires shares in any company or other organisation;
- any activities for which the board seeks compensation from any local authority (whether or not the local authority has agreed to provide the compensation);
- the board's estimate of the commercial value of the shareholders' investment in the group and the manner in which, and the times at which, that value is to be reassessed;
- any other matters that are agreed by the shareholders and the board.

Impact on policy and bylaws

There are no bylaw or policy impacts,

Consistency with the Long Term Plan / Annual Plan

Waikato Local Authority Shared Services has performance measures outlined in the 2015-25 Long Term Plan.

Impact on Significance and Engagement Policy

There is no impact on the Significance and Engagement Policy

Communication, consultation and decision making processes

A CCO is required to consult with its shareholders on its statement of intent.

Consent issues

There are no consent issues.

Timeframes

All timeframes have been met for responding to the WLASS SOI.

Contribution to Community Outcomes

Growth and development

Council will provide essential infrastructure to meet the needs of our community now and in the future.

Financial Impact

i. Cost

WLASS is not expected to make profits that would ordinarily be distributed by way of dividends. Any surplus funds remaining from an activity or from the annual operations of the Company shall be carried forward to the ensuing year and may be used to reduce service costs, invest in further developing other services, and/or as the Directors may decide.

ii. **Funding Source**As the basis of funding for WLASS, payment is sought from all local authorities that receive services from WLASS.

Attachments

A. Waikato Local Authority Shared Services-Statement of Intent 2017/18

Signatories

Author(s)	Vicky Oosthoek Corporate Strategy Administration Officer	
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Approved by	Michelle Staines-Hawthorne Corporate Strategy Manager	
	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	

Waikato Regional Airport Final Statement of Intent

Trim No.: 1895170

Executive Summary

Waikato Regional Airport Limited (WRAL) is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) owned by five Waikato councils, with Matamata-Piako's shareholding at 15.6%.

Council controlled organisations are required by the Local Government Act 2002 to prepare and publish an annual statement of intent, and produce a half yearly report for shareholders on the entity's operations during the half year.

The purpose of this report is to present to Council the WRAL 2017/18 Statement of Intent (SOI) for Council's information.

Recommendation

That:

1. The report is received
2. The WRAL 2017/18 SOI is received.

Content

Background

The core purpose of WRAL is to enable air services to the region, operating a first class, safe and compliant regional airport, and strategic positioning of the business to enhance capital value.

2017/2018 Statement of Intent

The 2017/2018 SOI outlines the proposed work plan for 2017/18 and the Board's accountabilities to the shareholder for corporate performance. The objectives as outlined in the SOI are to:

- Operate an efficient and compliant airport;
- Enhance the traveller experience;
- Maintain a viable aeronautical business;
- Maximise revenue diversification through non-aeronautical business opportunities.

Issues

Council considered and provided feedback to WRAL on the draft SOI – specifically requesting and receiving clarification on the management of risk around the purchase of the Montgomery Farm.

Analysis

Options considered

There are no options considered, the SOI has been adopted by WRAL for the coming financial year.

Analysis of preferred option

There are no preferred options.

Legal and statutory requirements

The LGA 2002 requires a CCO to prepare and publish an annual statement of intent that must be agreed upon with the parent local authority.

A statement of intent must, to the extent that is appropriate given the organisational form of the council-controlled organisation, specify for the group comprising the council-controlled organisation and its subsidiaries (if any), and in respect of the financial year immediately following the financial year in which it is required to be delivered and each of the immediately following 2 financial years, the following information:

- the objectives of the group;
- a statement of the board's approach to governance of the group;
- the nature and scope of the activities to be undertaken by the group;
- the ratio of consolidated shareholders' funds to total assets, and the definitions of those terms;
- the accounting policies of the group;
- the performance targets and other measures by which the performance of the group may be judged in relation to its objectives;
- an estimate of the amount or proportion of accumulated profits and capital reserves that is intended to be distributed to the shareholders;
- the kind of information to be provided to the shareholders by the group during the course of those financial years, including the information to be included in each half-yearly report (and, in particular, what prospective financial information is required and how it is to be presented);
- the procedures to be followed before any member or the group subscribes for, purchases, or otherwise acquires shares in any company or other organisation;
- any activities for which the board seeks compensation from any local authority (whether or not the local authority has agreed to provide the compensation);
- the board's estimate of the commercial value of the shareholders' investment in the group and the manner in which, and the times at which, that value is to be reassessed;
- any other matters that are agreed by the shareholders and the board.

Impact on policy and bylaws

There are no bylaw or policy impacts,

Consistency with the Long Term Plan / Annual Plan

Waikato Regional Airport Limited has performance measures outlined in the 2015-25 Long Term Plan.

Impact on Significance and Engagement Policy

There is no impact on the Significance and Engagement Policy

Communication, consultation and decision making processes

A CCO is required to consult with its shareholders on its statement of intent.

Consent issues

There are no consent issues.

Timeframes

All timeframes have been met for responding to the WRAL SOI.

Contribution to Community Outcomes

Growth and development

Council will provide essential infrastructure to meet the needs of our community now and in the future.

Financial Impact

i. Cost

WRAL will endeavour to review paying an ordinary annual dividend based on the forecast cash flow for the year 2017-18 and propose to make a decision in the last quarter of the financial year ended 2017-18.

ii. Funding Source

The current and proposed activities of WRAL are fully funded by the participating local authorities, within existing budgets.

Attachments

A. WRAL Final SOI 17/18

Signatories

Author(s)	Michelle Staines-Hawthorne Corporate Strategy Manager	
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Approved by	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	
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Volunteer Youth Ambassadors - Update

Trim No.: 1898052

Item 11.3

Executive Summary

Representatives from Matamata-Piako Volunteer Youth Ambassadors will be in attendance to provide an update to Councillors.

Recommendation

That:

1. The information be received.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Signatories

Author(s)	Ann-Jorun Hunter Policy Planner	
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Approved by	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	
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Significant Natural Features - 2017/18 Funding Round Update

Trim No.: 1895823

Item 11.4

Executive Summary

During each financial year there is one funding round to the Significant Natural Features (SNF) grant. The 2017/18 funding round was open between 15 March and 31 May 2017 in anticipation of the new financial year.

During this time one application was received. The details of this application are contained in this report. Staff has delegated authority to make decisions on these applications and have done so. This report is for Council to receive this information.

One application was received for the 2017/18 funding round from Ron Minkhorst, 141 Card Road, Tauhei.

Recommendation

That:

1. **The report is received.**

Content

Background

In 2006 Council worked with an ecologist to determine significant native vegetation in the district. A policy and contestable fund of \$35,000 was established, this was in response to appeals regarding significant natural features in the 2005 District Plan.

The policy and funding were reviewed in 2011, and as a result funding was reduced to \$25,000 due to low uptake by the community. The funding has since been further reduced to \$15,000 due to the low uptake of the fund.

A portion of this fund is required for annual rates rebates that were granted by Council under previous policy guidelines and annual advertising, leaving approximately \$10,000 in funding for new applications. A review of the policy in 2014 removed the provision for any new rates remissions. Existing rates remissions of \$4,213.63 (\$4,845.68 GST inclusive) annually under the SNF Policy will still be honoured.

Under the policy Council will fund up to 50% of the total costs of projects. At its meeting on 23 July 2014 Council delegated to staff the authority to make decisions on funding applications for the grant and provide Council with a report on the outcomes.

There are six approved funding applications from 2015/16 and 2016/17 that still have approved funds available to be uplifted, details as follows:

Applicant	Site address	Amount granted	Funding yet to be uplifted	Funding available to 1 July
Bruce & Christine Lane	Mangawara Road, Morrinsville	2,589.13	1,879.70	2018
Te Hanga South Trust	Kakahu Road, Te Poi	6,500.00	6,500.00	2018
Peter Hexter	2599 State Highway 26, Morrinsville	750.00	209.21	2018
Wightman	Totman Road, Matamata	500.00	500.00	2018
Ron Minkhorst	Card Road, Tauhei	1,557.49	724.43	2018
Ron Minkhorst	Card Road, Tauhei	2,000.00	2,000.00	2019
Funding granted to carry forward			\$9088.91	

In March 2017 land owners who have a significant and/or a potentially significant natural feature on their property were invited to apply for funding from the Significant Natural Features fund. One application was received for fencing repairs, weed control.

Issues

Funding for the one application received for 2017/18 funding was declined due to applicant still having funds available to use from the 2015/16 and 2016/17 funding rounds for the same significant site. Applicant was notified on 21 June 2017 that his application was declined. Details of funds still available to this applicant are as follows:

Significant Natural Features – Site 94 – Ron Minkhorst, 141 Card Road, Tauhei
Funding details as at 21 June 2017

Funding year	Amount granted	Project	Funding to be uplifted by
2015/16	\$1,557.49	Pest/plant control, new plantings (50% of cost)	July 2018
2016/17	\$2,000.00	\$1,000 Plant control (50% of cost) \$500 Fencing cost (25% of cost) \$500 Contingency if neighbour does not contribute 50% towards fence cost	July 2019
	\$3,557.49	Total funds granted 2015/16-2016/17	
	\$833.06	Less funds uplifted to date	
	\$2,724.43	Funding available as at 21 June 2017	Note that \$724.43 of this must be used by July 2018

Analysis

Communication, consultation and decision making processes

All property owners with a significant or potentially significant natural feature were sent an invitation to apply for the funding round. The funding round was also advertised in the local newspapers and through Council's e-newsletter.

Timeframes

The 2017/18 funding round was open from 15 March to 31 May 2017.

Financial Impact

i. Cost

\$5,000 approximately from the 2017/18 fund for advertising and existing annual rates remissions, \$9,088 to carry forward from 2015/16 and 2016/17 budgets.

ii. Funding Source

Funds are in an existing grant budget for Significant Natural Features.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Signatories

Author(s)	Vicky Oosthoek Corporate Strategy Administration Officer	
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Approved by	Michelle Staines-Hawthorne Corporate Strategy Manager	
	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	

Mayoral Diary For June 2017

Trim No.: 1900029

The Mayoral Diary for the period 1 June to 30 June 2017 is attached.

Recommendation

That the report be received.

Attachments

A. Mayoral Diary for June 2017

Signatories

Author(s)	Jan Barnes Mayor	
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Approved by	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	
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Exclusion of the Public: Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

The following motion is submitted for consideration:

That the public be excluded from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

C1 Te Aroha To Matamata Cycleway Project Update

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	s7(2)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).	s48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.