

Rārangi take o te Komiti
Kaupapa Here me te Rautaki

Policy and Strategy Committee Agenda

Monday 10 June 2024, 1 pm
Council Chamber, Albion Street, Hāwera



Ngā Mema o te Komiti / Committee Members



Phil Nixon
Mayor



Andy Beccard
Councillor



Mark Bellringer
Councillor



Celine Filbee
Councillor



Te Aroha Hohaia
Councillor



Robert Northcott
Deputy Mayor



Leanne Horo
Councillor



Aarun Langton
Councillor



Steffy Mackay
Councillor



Tuteri Rangihaeata
Councillor



Diana Reid
Councillor



Bryan Roach
Councillor



Brian Rook
Councillor



Racquel Cleaver-Pittams
Councillor



Heather Brokenshire
Community Board Representative



Karen Cave
Community Board Representative



Jacq Dwyer
Community Board Representative



Monica Willson
Community Board Representative

Apatono / Delegations

The primary role of the Policy and Strategy Committee is to allow free and open debate whilst policies are being developed. The membership of the Committee is made up of all Councillors. The Council invites one representative from each Community Board to attend the meetings where they have speaking rights only.

Policy is usually initially developed within the portfolio groups. It is then passed to the Policy and Strategy Committee who will discuss the policies and make recommendations for additions or amendments. Once the Policy and Strategy Committee is happy with the policies the policy is taken to the Full Council meeting for adoption.

Huinga Tāngata / Attendance Register

Date	25/10/22	08/02/23	20/03/23	01/05/23	12/06/23	24/07/23	04/09/23	16/10/23	27/11/23	07/02/24	18/03/24	29/04/24
Meeting	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Andy Beccard	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	A	√	√
Mark Bellringer	√	√	√	√	√	√	A	√	√	√	A	√
Celine Filbee	√	X	√	√	A	√	√	√	A	√	√	√
Te Aroha Hohaia	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Leanne Horo	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	A	√	A	√	√
Aarun Langton	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	A	A	√	√
Steffy Mackay	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	A	√	√	√
Phil Nixon	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Robert Northcott	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	A	√	√	√	√
Tuteri Rangihaeata	A	√	A	√	√	√	√	A	√	A	√	√
Diana Reid	√	√	√	√	A	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Bryan Roach	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Brian Rook	√	√	A	√	A	√	√	√	√	A	√	√
Racquel Cleaver-Pittams	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Heather Brokenshire		√	√	A	√	A	√	√	√	√	√	√
Karen Cave		√	√	A	√	√	√	√	A	√	√	√
Jacq Dwyer		√	A	A	√	√	A	√	√	√	√	√
Monica Willson		√	A	A	X	√	√	√	√	A	√	X

Key

- √ Attended
- AO Attended Online
- Was not required to attend
- A Apology
- Y Attended but didn't have to attend
- X Did not attend - no apology given

Types of Meetings

- O Ordinary Council Meeting

He Pānga Whakararu / Conflicts of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected member and any private or other external interest they might have.

He Karere Haumarū / Health and Safety Message

In the event of an emergency, please follow the instructions of Council staff.
If there is an earthquake – drop, cover and hold where possible. Please remain where you are until further instruction is given.



Rārangi Agenda

Policy and Strategy Committee

Monday 10 June 2024 at 1 pm

1. **Karakia**
2. **Matakore / Apologies**
3. **Tauākī Whakarika / Declarations of Interest**
4. **Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations**
5. **Whakaaetia ngā Menīti / Confirmation of Minutes**
 - 5.1 [Policy and Strategy Committee held on 29 April 2024](#)..... Page 9
6. **Pūrongo / Reports**
 - 6.1 [Road renaming at the South Taranaki Business Park](#)..... Page 20
 - 6.2 [Review of Rates Policies](#) Page 52
 - 6.3 [Parking Control and Traffic Flow Bylaw](#)..... Page 76
 - 6.4 [Renewal of Trade Waste Bylaw](#) Page 81
 - 6.5 [Renewal of Grazing Licences on various Reserve Land](#) Page 168
7. **Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Report**
 - 7.1 [2023/24 Resident’s Satisfaction Report](#) Page 178
8. **Whakataunga kia noho tūmatan ui kore / Resolution to Exclude the Public**
 - 8.1 [Policy and Strategy Committee held on 29 April 2024](#)..... Page 259
9. **Karakia**

Next Meeting Date: Monday 22 July 2024 – Council Chamber
Elected Members’ Deadline: Monday 8 July 2024



Karakia

1. Karakia

Ruruku Timata – Opening Prayer

(Kia ururu mai ā-hauora,
ā-haukaha, ā-hau māia)

Ki runga

Ki raro

Ki roto

Ki waho

Rire rire hau

Paimārire

*(Fill me with vitality)
strength and bravery)*

Above

Below

Inwards

Outwards

The winds blow & bind us

Peace be with us.



Matakore Apologies

2. Matakore / Apologies

Leave of Absence: *The Board may grant a member leave of absence following an application from that member. Leave of absences will be held in the Public Excluded section of the meeting.*



Ngā Whakaputanga

Declarations of Interest

3. Tauākī Whakarika / Declarations of Interest

Notification from elected members of:

- a) Any interests that may create a conflict with their role as an elected member relating to the items of business for this meeting; and
- b) Any interests in items in which they have a direct or indirect pecuniary interest as provided for in the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968.

Declarations of Interest: *Notification from elected members of: Any interests that may create a conflict with their role as an elected member relating to the items of business for this meeting; and Any interests in items in which they have a direct or indirect pecuniary interest as provided for in the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968*



Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki **Open Forum and Presentations**

4. Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and

The Council has set aside time for members of the public to speak in the public forum at the commencement of each Council, Committee and Community Board meeting (up to 10 minutes per person/organisation) when these meetings are open to the public. Permission of the Mayor or Chairperson is required for any person wishing to speak at the public forum.



Ngā Menīti Komiti

Committee Minutes

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To	Policy and Strategy Committee
Date	10 June 2024
Subject	Policy and Strategy Committee – 29 April 2024

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Policy and Strategy Committee met on 29 April 2024. The Committee is being asked to confirm their minutes including the public excluded minutes from 29 April 2024 as a true and correct record.
2. There were two recommendations within the minutes for the Council to consider.
3. The Policy and Strategy Committee moved a recommendation 010/24 PS that the Council adopts the draft Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy.
4. The Policy and Strategy Committee moved a recommendation 07/24 PS that the Council include a clause in the Street Café Policy around the Council supporting a Smokefree/Vape free environment and the ultimate decision on whether to encourage a Smokefree/Vape free environment was with the business owner.
5. The Council adopted recommendations 10/24 PS and 11/24 PS at its Ordinary Council meeting on 13 May 2024.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee adopts the minutes from the meeting held on 29 April 2024 as a true and correct record.



Menīti Minutes

5

Ngā Menīti take o te Komiti Kaupapa Here me te Rautaki Policy and Strategy Committee

Held in the Council Chamber, Albion Street, Hāwera on Monday 29 April 2024 at 1.00 pm.

Kanohi Kitea / Present: Mayor Phil Nixon, Councillors Andy Beccard, Mark Bellringer, Racquel Cleaver-Pittams, Celine Filbee, Te Aroha Hohaia, Leanne Horo, Aaron Langton, Steffy Mackay, Deputy Mayor Robert Northcott (Chairperson), Tuteri Rangihaeata, Diana Reid, Bryan Roach (1.06 pm) and Brian Rook.

**Ngā Taenga-Ā-Tinana /
In Attendance:**

Heather Brokenshire (Te Hāwera Community Board Representative), Karen Cave (Eltham-Kaponga Community Board Representative), Jacq Dwyer (Pātea Community Board Representative), Rob Haveswood (Acting Chief Executive), Liam Dagg (Group Manager Environmental Services), Sophie Canute (Strategic Planner), Sara Dymond (Governance and Support Team Leader), Vipul Mehta (Head of Business Enablement), Gerard Langford (Head of Communication and Customer Services), Vincent Lim (Roading Team Leader), Anne Sattler (Senior Policy Advisor), Rahul Sharma (Works Delivery Manager), Phil Waite (Property and Facilities Operations Manager), Howard Wilkinson (3 Water Transition Manager), Scott Willson (Business Deelopment Manager), Becky Wolland (Head of Strategy and Governance), three members of the public and one media.

Matakore / Apologies: Nil.

1. Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whanui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations

1.1 Venture Taranaki – Stacey Hitchcock and Kelvin Wright

Venture Taranaki provided an update on what had been happening in the last quarter. The three keys areas they strategically focused on were Energy, Food and Fibre and Tourism Destination. In the last quarter there was the Offshore Energy forum held in Hāwera with 200 attendees mainly from Hāwera and online. A Taranaki Energy Workforce Transition Group had been set up to provide skills training on the transition from oil and gas workers to renewable energy. Platform to Launch was about providing platforms for food and beverage operators to launch to prepare for export domestically and internationally. They had a stall at WOMAD and had 12 local food and beverage producers at the stand. It was not about the sales it was about the conversations being had. Branching Out was their flagship project, there were three pilot trails in South Taranaki. They had completed their first year of trials which had been successful in South Taranaki. There was a huge export market which was exciting. Part of Branching Out Venture Taranaki developed national

strategies for each one. For Hops they had released their national strategy, and they were looking for new markets and opportunities. There was a big Land diversification project and there would be an online tool that would support farmers.

Councillor Roach arrived at 1.06 pm.

The cruise season was now complete, along with the delivery of the first year of the Taranaki Cruise Strategy. The team had been in Sydney showcasing Taranaki to inbound operators. The film *The Mountain* saw a lot of direct economic impact to Taranaki bringing \$800,000 into the region. The biggest return would be how many would see the movie and then consider visiting Taranaki. There were 37 applications to the PowerUp - Business Ready programme, 16 were selected of which two were from South Taranaki. The 2023/24 performance measures were tracking well, this information would be provided in their report. Coming up soon as part of the agriculture and dairy work was how to support farmers in the agriculture sector for the future around climate change and international regulations. One part was around methane and how to control emissions through methane. Moving on Methane was being held on Tuesday 28 May with national and international speakers. They were keen to have Taranaki as leaders in this space as an agricultural region making sure our farms were fit for the future.

2. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Report

2.1 Quarterly Economic Development and Tourism Report to 31 March 2024

The report provided a combined update of activities of the Economic Development and Tourism units and presents the quarterly report from Venture Taranaki Trust (VTT).

Mr Willson commented that the next stage of work was underway at the South Taranaki Business Park. The delivery of the Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs (MTFJ) programme moved into the Council's Business Development team in January. It was great to host the Offshore Wind Forum in Hāwera with Council staff attending to represent South Taranaki. There were enormous opportunities for the District when that begins to take shape.

Councillor Beccard noted that offshore wind and iron sand were conflicting industries and asked what was happening in that area. Mr Wright (VTT) explained that the two zones did cross over, however there was a firm belief that the two could coexist if they made it through the consenting framework. The area of cross over was not significant enough to be detrimental to one or the other.

Mayor Nixon thanked Venture Taranaki for bringing the Offshore Wind Forum to Hāwera and said it was an appropriate place considering what was happening in the area. It was informative and had brilliant content. He asked where suitable could Venture Taranaki bring more of these to South Taranaki. Ms Hitchcock (VTT) confirmed this where suitable.

Mayor Nixon sought clarification on what a PechaKucha evening was. Mr Willson explained that PechaKucha was a Japanese originated networking and business event. For the Foundry it was about getting customers in the space to share a story.

In terms of the cruise industry and the estimation that the seven vessels had contributed \$2.6 m to the Taranaki economy Councillor Bellringer queried whether South Taranaki had seen any of it. He sought clarification around how South Taranaki businesses could get

involved into providing tourism events for these visitors. Ms Hitchcock's understanding was that cruise ships planned ahead of time for bookings on the cruise ship so Venture Taranaki had to be advanced to provide commissionable product into the cruise ship. There were a lot of day trips into markets in New Plymouth, there were opportunities for anyone in Taranaki to provide market stalls within the market. It was the tours on buses around the region that was the most important. Capability building with tourism providers was occurring so that they reached the level that tour operators on the ships needed them to. This was part of the Cruise Strategy. Mr Wright added that the inbound operators to present to the booking agents were 24 months in advance. There had to be a commissionable product mature enough to be presented to them today and be reliable enough to be there in two years' time. Taranaki did not yet have the minimum viable number of tourists coming throughout the year to create sustainable businesses, which was a big challenge. For the "in the moment" opportunities like the markets from a South Taranaki perspective New Plymouth would get the most benefit from the walk on and walk offs.

Mayor Nixon noted that the opportunity for South Taranaki was getting the cruise ships to stay overnight. South Taranaki had the attractions, however time constraints affected it. To achieve 28 cruise ships in Taranaki in 2028, there would need to be more things because New Plymouth and North Taranaki would be saturated. He saw there being an opportunity for South Taranaki to build on and work to as that grew. Mr Wright commented that an over night stay was purely driven by the commercial of the operator. To get a cruise ship to stay overnight was unusual because the nighttime was used to travel.

Councillor Cleaver-Pittams noted the importance of the information getting out to potential operators in South Taranaki so could become an option. She asked how best this could be achieved. Mr Wright explained that there was a group for current operators and interested operators that came together to understand the potential.

Councillor Filbee queried Venture Taranaki about their involvement in the cruise ship business and whether they believed their efforts and investments were making a sufficient impact. Mr Wright confirmed this noting that their current commitment was 60% to 70% focus for one staff member.

Councillor Filbee asked how much direct contact there was between experienced tourism providers directly to with the tour companies. Mr Wright explained that cruise was handled through an impound operator event and Venture Taranaki represented the region on that. There was nothing stopping a business presenting their own business independently.

Councillor Filbee noted that the report was operational based in terms of infrastructure progress for the South Taranaki Business Park, however she was more interested in the revenue avenue side of the project. She asked how titles had been granted, what the rate take was from the area to help contribute and how the development contributions were going. Mr Willson commented that he had been asked to prepare a report to the Risk and Assurance Committee looking at lot yields in the future, financial contributions and how long it would take to get revenue for the project to contribute to the infrastructure. To this point there were development agreements in place and developers were investing directly into the construction. As the District Plan process unfolded there would be a mechanism for collecting contributions from the developers in the future. There had been a considerable amount of work go into ensuring the mechanism was fair across the zones and set at a level that met the Council's financial requirements, however continued to

make the Business Park a competitive proposition. The development agreements in the west end precinct included a clause that would help with demands. There had been six titles granted and the general feeling for the incoming demand was positive.

Mr Mehta noted that currently rates were being charged on the land.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Filbee/Cr Cleaver-Pittams)

08/24 PS **THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee receives the Quarterly Economic Development and Tourism Report to 31 March 2024.**

CARRIED

3. Whakaae i Ngā Mēniti / Confirmation of Minutes

3.1 Policy and Strategy Committee held on 18 March 2024.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Roach/Mayor Nixon)

09/24 PS **THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee adopts the minutes including public excluded from the meeting held on 18 March 2024 as a true and correct record.**

CARRIED

4. Pūrongo / Report

4.1 Review of Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy

The Council adopted its Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy in 2018. Due to resources not being available to review the Policy, it was now overdue. No major changes were proposed. The report asked the Committee to review the draft policy and recommend that the Council adopts it, with or without changes.

Mr Dagg noted that the Policy was still fit for purpose, however was happy to consider other changes the Council might suggest. The Policy had been exercised on a number of occasions.

Councillor Reid queried what reasoning would cause the Council to be required to undertake work to ensure a building was safe. Mr Dagg noted that an example of this was asbestos and threat of asbestos, however it was normally when a structure was going to collapse for example the Pātea Cool Store.

Councillor Beccard noted that the process to address issues where people were non-compliant took a long time. He asked if the Policy could be made tougher so that progress could be quicker. Mr Dagg noted that the action taken was based on risk. If the risk was high, then the issue would be resolved through the Council undertaking the work. The Chief Executive had powers to issue a warrant.

RECOMMENDATION**(Mayor Nixon/Cr Beccard)****10/24 PS****THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends that the Council adopts the draft Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy.****CARRIED****5****5. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Reports****5.1 Approach to Taranaki Water Services Delivery Project Mandate Stage 2 Option Analysis**

The new government repealed the previous Affordable Waters legislation and planned to commence its own water programme known as Local Water Done Well. The first piece of new legislation was anticipated in mid-2024, which was expected to see a requirement for councils to develop, and submit for approval, Water Services Delivery Plans by early-mid 2025. To maintain momentum the Mayoral Forum approved the next step in the “Water Services Delivery for Taranaki – Project Mandate”, to develop an Indicative Business Case exploring all options for water services delivery and recommending a preferred option. An external resource would undertake this work with costs being met from the previous Support Package funding and proportioned between councils based on their size. The plan was to come back to the Committee towards end of the June and to identify any consensus across the region.

Councillor Beccard noted that there was concern that if the Council combined with the other councils then we would end up subsidising water costs. Mr Wilkinson noted that this was unknown and depended on what the financial model it was. There was a suite of options.

Councillor Roach queried whether a purchasing arm would be considered as part of the options. A Council Controlled Organisation set up that all councils could purchase pipes with scope for buying in bulk. Mr Wilkinson commented that it was not within the scope they were looking at however it was a great idea. Mr Haveswood commented that this would be a key part of the next piece of work.

RESOLUTION**(Cr Beccard/Cr Filbee)****11/24 PS****THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee receives the Approach to Taranaki Water Services Delivery Project Mandate – Stage 2 Options Analysis Report.****CARRIED****5.2 Street Café Policy**

The draft Street Café Policy (the Policy) was presented to the Committee for feedback. The feedback that was provided would assist in the preparation of the report that would be presented to the Council in June for approval.

Ms Canute explained that the report provided a high-level summary of the purpose and background of the Policy and the draft Policy. A street café permit meant that a business owner of a café or restaurant was required to obtain written approval from the Council to

extend their operating area onto the footpath, roadway or frontage for the purpose of alfresco dining. There was an application process which was outlined on the Council's website. The purpose of the Policy was to strike a balance between creating vibrancy across the town centres and putting controls in place to prioritise pedestrian and accessible access. Historically the Council had a South Taranaki District Licensing Agency Policy for the reduction of liquor abuse and the management of street café permits (2010) which either lapsed or was revoked. The Council had been operating without a policy since 2012. The draft Policy was presented to Te Kāhui Matauraura and received feedback from Ngāti Ruanui who supported the inclusion of a smoke free clause. She was seeking feedback on the Policy, whether there was a preferred review timeline for permits and whether the Committee would like to see a clause in the Policy for any type of smokefree endorsement.

Councillor Hohaia endorsed a smokefree clause of some sort. There were places in Hāwera where before there was time to assess the situation people were in a smoke area.

In response to the query around what understanding the hospitality sector had of this Ms Canute explained that there was a process in place, however there was risk involved if the Council was to confiscate equipment. She did not believe the community were aware that there was not a policy in place.

Deputy Mayor Northcott noted that any smokefree clause the Council endorsed would not be enforceable.

Councillor Mackay supported Option 2 to include a clause in the Policy around the Council supporting a Smokefree environment. This was what the Council did as a philosophy. She also supported that the ultimate decision landed with the business owner.

Councillor Bellringer would like Vape free included in the Policy.

Councillor Reid queried whether the Policy included requirements around the installation of safety barriers to protect people from vehicles. Ms Canute noted that it depended on the platform of the design. It would be the responsibility of the Environmental Health Officer to consider the safety aspects. There were some flow on affects that would need to be considered and these would be assessed on a case by case basis. Mr Haveswood highlighted that the Policy would give the Council a vehicle to provide a consistent feel across the District.

Councillor Filbee endorsed Option 2, however questioned the requirement for a permit. If the business owner was meeting the four responsibilities of having street furniture or street café why did they then need a permit to do so. Mr Langford noted that it was about ensuring there was a balance between pedestrians and businesses. This required someone to check that, however the Policy was suggesting that permits would be reviewed every five years.

Councillor Roach supported the Policy, there needed to be adequate access for people to use the footpath. There needed to be tools in place for the Council to manage situations where the rules were not being followed.

Councillor Beccard did not encourage smoking, however believed the Council should not have a Policy that when there were issues that there was nothing they could do.

Mayor Nixon supported Option 2 as he explained that it was not about the Council banning smoking but about the Council supporting a smokefree environment. He commented the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Act 1990 permitted smoking and vaping in an 'open area'. What the Council put in place would be under this Act so therefore vaping would be covered as well as smoking. Ms Canute commented that in the request for the smokefree endorsement it was around the clause that opened a pathway for the Council to encourage a smokefree environment. She noted that the information was providing background that under the legislation it was not something the Council were required to do.

For clarity Councillor Mackay suggested that the Policy stated that the ultimate decision on whether to encourage a Smokefree/Vape free environment was with the business owner.

RECOMMENDATION

(Cr Filbee/Mayor Nixon)

12/24 PS THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee;

- a) Receives the Street Café Policy report;**
- b) Recommends the Council include of a clause in the Street Café Policy around the Council supporting a Smokefree/Vape free environment and the ultimate decision on whether to encourage a Smokefree/Vape free environment was with the business owner.**

CARRIED

5.3 Freedom Camping Site Assessment Report

The Freedom Camping Bylaw 2016 required a review due to the introduction of the Self-Contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act 2023 (the Act). This report recommended a full review and that the revised Bylaw was in place for the 2024/25 summer season. The Freedom Camping Site Assessment Report and this report were being presented to gain feedback from the Committee. The feedback that was provided would assist in the preparation of the consultation documents that would be presented to the Council in June for approval.

Mrs Sattler explained that the key changes were around updating the definitions removing inconsistencies, the proposed town boundary maps and potential freedom camping areas. The feedback from Community Boards and Te Kāhui Matauraura was there was a general consensus supporting the proposal. The town boundary maps were a new idea in response to Section 10 of Act. Under the old legislation there was a blanket statement except for areas where freedom camping was permitted. Section 10 now stated that 'Freedom camping was permitted in any local authority area unless it was restricted or prohibited in that area. The town boundary maps would reduce the number of maps, make the bylaw more user friendly and would require less signs to maintain. The Site Assessment Report examines sites to determine their suitability and if they should be allowed. If town boundary maps were not used, it was proposed that all playgrounds, parks and reserves prohibit freedom camping whether they were accessed by vehicle or on foot. If town boundary maps were used, these areas would automatically be prohibited. There were proposed changes in each of the four wards.

In response to the query around whether someone sleeping in a tent was considered freedom camping. Mrs Sattler explained that homelessness was defined as someone who was unable to live in residential accommodation so if a rough sleeper choose not to live in a residential house then they were considered a freedom camper. If they were a freedom camper in a prohibited zone then they could be moved on.

Councillor Hohaia suggested revisiting the definition of tenting because modern tents could be freestanding not requiring pegs. That included tarpaulins which did not need to be fixed to the ground.

Mayor Nixon was interested to hear through consultation what the community thought. He commended this Council for setting up the ambassador scheme which had worked well. He reiterated his comments that there were not enough freedom campers in South Taranaki. He supported the town boundary maps as it simplified things and would save money with signage. Deputy Mayor Northcott endorsed these comments as it provided the Council another tool. The Council had always taken an advisory approach.

Councillor Filbee asked how much work had been undertaken on identifying new sites not assessed before. She encouraged freedom camping as it brought people into the District. Mrs Sattler noted that each site was assessed on what else could be done there but also brought up Council owned properties to determine where freedom camping was appropriate.

Councillor Filbee queried what the implications would be for those people parking on the road reserve for long periods of time. Mrs Sattler noted that it was more about the education and problem areas. It was for the worst-case scenario and what tools the Council had to move people on. Mr Haveswood added that the Council took an educational stance to infringement whilst the Council could make an infringement.

Councillor Roach suggested a limit of six campers at Hurst Park, supported the removal of tents at Middletons Bay and recommended the limit be increased to six for contained and non self-contained.

There was clarification provided around the freedom camping site at Rotokare Scenic Reserve.

Ms Dwyer noted that now there were steps to the toilets at Bourke's Lookout and wondered if it would be a desirable spot for freedom camping. It would also assist with reducing the congestion at the beach over the summer. Mr Waite noted that it was felt that there was no real flat ground for freedom camping. He suggested that she submit her feedback.

Councillor Rangihaeata noted that Te Matatini was in February 2025 where there would be thousands of people coming to South Taranaki that we needed to house. Mr Haveswood explained that the Council was working with Ngā Iwi o Taranaki to set up a South Taranaki approach for Te Matatini. The Council was looking at specific options for that event that would enable people not restrict.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Horo/Mayor Nixon)

13/24 PS **THAT** the Policy and Strategy Committee receives the Freedom Camping Site Assessment Report and provides feedback.

CARRIED

6. Nga Tōkeketanga kia noho tūmatanui kore / Resolution to Exclude the Public

RESOLUTION

(Cr Beccard/Cr Rook)

14/24 PS **THAT** the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

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 are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
1. Report - Options for Road Maintenance Services Delivery	Good reason to withhold exists under Section 7.	That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists. Section 48(1)(a)

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

Item No	Interest
1	Enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (Schedule 7(2)(i)).

CARRIED

Mayor Nixon left the meeting at 2.36 pm.

7. Tuwhera anō te Hui / Resume to Open Meeting

RESOLUTION

(Cr Mackay/Cr Langton)

5

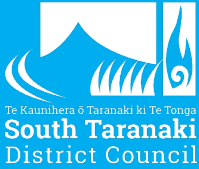
16/24 PS **THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee resumes in open meeting.**

CARRIED

The meeting concluded at 2.56 pm.

Dated this day of 2024

.....
CHAIRPERSON



Pūrongo Report

6

To	Policy and Strategy Committee
From	Kaitātari Mātāmua Kaupapa Here / Senior Policy Advisor, Anne Sattler
Date	10 June 2024
Subject	Road renaming at the South Taranaki Business Park

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The South Taranaki Business Park (the Park) is currently in development, Fitzgerald and Kerry Lanes will no longer meet the definition of 'lane' as per the NZS 4819:2011 Rural and urban addressing standard (the Standard). While discussing the road renaming it was decided to also rename Little Waihi Road due to the cultural inappropriateness of this name.
2. This report requests that the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends the Council approve the content of the Road Renaming Consultation document.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation(s)

THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends the Council approve the content of the Road Renaming Consultation document.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

History of Fitzgerald Lane, Kerry Lane, and Little Waihi Road

3. The Hāwera Genealogy Group together with Ross Corrigan and Arthur Fryer created a booklet named 'Origins of Hāwera Street Names'. This booklet and the Puke Ariki website were referred to, to gain an understanding of the history behind Fitzgerald Lane, Kerry Lane and Little Waihi Road.
4. The area that contains Fitzgerald Lane, Kerry Lane and Little Waihi Road was first surveyed in 1900 as part of a subdivision for the landowner John Winks. On the early plan the roads were formed as a crescent but over time only two no exit streets were formed, one was known as Little Waihi Road, now Kerry Lane, and the other was known as Lower Little Waihi Road, now Fitzgerald Lane.
5. Lower Little Waihi Road was renamed as Fitzgerald Lane in 1979 in recognition of Dr Thomas Fitzgerald (1900-1981). Dr Fitzgerald was a well-respected medical practitioner in Hāwera for 45 years, he was an honorary doctor of the Egmont Racing Club, the Hāwera Trotting Club, and the Ōpunakē Racing Club. He was concerned about the welfare of young jockeys

and in 1952 he was instrumental in the establishment of the South Taranaki School of Riding which resulted in improvements to the conditions and training of junior riders. He also served in administrative roles for various clubs and societies. In 1980 he was awarded a Queen's Service medal in recognition of his contribution to the community. Due to the close proximity of the Road to the racecourse and his close affiliation with racing it was felt appropriate at the time to rename the road after him.

6. Little Waihi Road was renamed Kerry Lane is named in recognition of Mr Ned Mahony who was a colourful Irish Stock dealer who lived at the end of the lane, and it was decided to acknowledge his birthplace of County Kerry in Ireland.
7. The remaining portion of the crescent that survives with its original name is Little Waihi Road. In September 1866 Lt. Col. Thomas McDonnell's 'Pātea Field Force' (a mixture of Pākehā and Māori troops) constructed the Waihi Redoubt and stockage on what became known as Pikituroa Road, Normanby. It was the northernmost military post established in South Taranaki at that time, and the surrounding area was known as Waihi.

Development of the South Taranaki Business Park

8. The South Taranaki Business Park is currently in development, Fitzgerald and Kerry Lanes will no longer meet the definition of a lane once work is complete. Under the Standard a lane is defined as a narrow roadway between walls, buildings, or a narrow country road.
9. While discussing the issue of these road names the Iwi Liaison Manager highlighted the cultural inappropriateness of Little Waihi Road. The word 'little' reduces the mana/status of the name Waihi Road. We are proposing to the Council that Little Waihi Road is renamed.

Local Government Purpose

10. Addresses are an important aspect of a community as they provide, a sense of belonging, assist in identification of people, location (address for utilities and services), and safety (enables emergency services to locate during an emergency).
11. Deciding on a road name that is appropriate for the location ensures that the Council is contributing to the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-beings. Road names are given with the intent that they continue for perpetuity, so due consideration during the naming stage is required, to ensure that the best and most appropriate name is chosen.

Ngā Kōwhiringa / Options – Identification and analysis

Renaming of roads

12. The road type (road, street, lane, way, close) makes up the road name, the Road Naming Policy (the Policy) states that consultation must be undertaken for road renaming. We want to continue to honour the people that Fitzgerald Lane and Kerry Lane were named after. We are proposing that Fitzgerald Lane and Kerry Lane become Fitzgerald Road and Kerry Road.

Fitzgerald Road

13. The Policy states that new road names should not be the same as or similar to existing road names within the District. In Hāwera there is Fitzgerald Lane, and Kaponga has Fitzgerald Avenue.
14. Fitzgerald Avenue was originally named Kaponga Road, in 1957 the town Councillors decided to change the name of several roads in Kaponga. Fitzgerald Avenue was named in recognition of Maurice Fitzgerald who was an early settler in the town, he arrived in Taranaki in 1882. Maurice cleared land and farmed in the area, he was involved in the community and was chairman of the Kaponga Dairy Company, Kaponga's representative on the Eltham County Council, and a member of the Waimate Roads Board. He moved to the Waikato region in 1909.
15. Although the road names are similar, they are honouring different people who contributed to the areas in which they lived. Therefore, we are recommending to the Council to keep the two separate Fitzgeralds and rename Fitzgerald Lane to Fitzgerald Road.
16. Consultation has been undertaken with residents and business owners along this road, no other name suggestions were offered. Iwi supports the renaming of Fitzgerald Lane to Fitzgerald Road.

Kerry Road

17. There are no other roads within the South Taranaki District named Kerry or anything similar. Consultation has been undertaken with residents and businesses along this road, one business owner did not want the road changed from Kerry Lane to Kerry Road. No other name suggestions were offered. Iwi supports the renaming of Kerry Lane to Kerry Road.

Little Waihi Road

18. While discussing the naming and renaming of road names with Iwi, it was highlighted that Little Waihi Road is culturally inappropriate. The word 'little' reduces the mana/status of the name Waihi Road. We are proposing to Council that Little Waihi Road is renamed. Ngāti Ruanui have offered up three names.
19. Houston Road, in honour of John Houston (1891- 20/06/1962) who was a lawyer based in Hāwera who collected Māori material, medals and had a large library. When he died his Māori collection and medals were donated to the Taranaki Museum and his books went to the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington. He was a historian and writer that specialised in the history of Taranaki Māori and the Taranaki land wars. He wrote numerous newspaper articles on Māori topics and local history in the Hāwera Star during the 1930s and produced a couple of booklets (one on Turi and another on Turuturu Mōkai). His book Māori life on old Taranaki was published after his death. He served in the Medical Corps during World War I and as part of the New Zealand Temporary Service in World War II. He was appointed an Officer of the British Empire in 1961 for services to the community in Taranaki.
20. Wall Road in honour of Father (Fr) Francis (Frank) Patrick Joseph Wall. Fr Wall, known as Werahiko by local Māori, was a catholic priest that established a Māori mission in South Taranaki. He was based at Hōani Pāpita near Normanby, Hōani Pāpita continues to be a catholic base for Māori today. Fr Wall received a CBE in 1974 and the Queens Medal in 1977

for his efforts for the Church and New Zealand society. Unfortunately, his date of birth and death cannot be confirmed.

21. Willing Road in honour of Rev Leonard Victor Willing (1918-22/09/2007). Rev Willing was a methodist minister in the 1970s and 1980s, he conducted services with and for Māori including weddings and tangi. He left a legacy of celebrating and acknowledging the positives of diversity and cultural differences and had a strong following throughout the Ngāti Ruanui rohe and beyond.

Public Consultation

22. There is likely to be public interest in the re-naming of roads. We are recommending a consultation based on the renaming of three roads.
23. Fitzgerald Lane is renamed Fitzgerald Road and the public can agree or disagree and provide comments.
24. Kerry Lane is renamed Kerry Road. The public can agree or disagree and provide comments.
25. Little Waihi Road is renamed either Houston Road, or Wall Road, or Willing Road. The public can choose their preferred option and provide comments.

Risks

26. This is the first road renaming application the Council has received under the Policy.
27. The two most significant risks are an adverse effect on the community, particularly the stakeholders that live and work along these roads and the public perception of the Council.
 - a) Adverse effect on the community
People who live and have businesses along these roads will need to update their addresses, this may affect businesses that have to correct pre-printed stationery and promotional material. There is no reference to financial compensation in the Policy for people that undergo address changes, this is something that management will navigate if or when a case presents itself.
 - b) Publicity/public perception
People are struggling with high inflation and increased living costs. This road renaming exercise may be seen as a public waste of money. To assist in mitigating this risk the consultation material will clearly state why the road renaming is needed.

Option(s) available

28. Option One: That the content of the road renaming consultation document is approved and consultation is undertaken with the names suggested. This is the preferred option.
29. Option Two: That the content of the road renaming consultation document is approved with amendments.
30. Option Three: That the content of the road naming consultation document is not approved.

Whaiwhakaaro me ngā aromatawai / Considerations and Assessments

Assessment of Significance and Engagement

31. South Taranaki District Council's general approach to determining the level of "significance" will be to consider:

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Degree	The number of residents and ratepayers affected and the degree to which they are affected by the decision or proposal.	Medium: The decision will impact residents and businesses along these roads to varying degrees as to changing their addresses.
LOS	The achievement of, or ability to achieve, the Council's stated levels of service as set out in the Long Term Plan.	Low: The decision will not affect the Council's level of service as set out in the LTP.
Decision	Whether this type of decision, proposal or issue has a history of generating wide public interest within South Taranaki.	Moderate: This decision will be of interest to a portion of the existing community, and future historians who research our road names.
Financial	The impact of the decision or proposal on the Council's overall budget or included in an approved Long Term Plan and its ability to carry out its existing or proposed functions and activities now and in the future.	Low: This decision will not impact the Council's overall budgets.
Reversible	The degree to which the decision or proposal is reversible.	Medium: The renaming of roads does require significant work and consultation. The decision is reversible but will require the process to be restarted again.
Environment	The degree of impact the decision will have on the environment.	Low: The decision has little or no impact on the environment.

32. In terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy this matter is of medium significance
33. A special consultative procedure is not required, but public consultation is recommended so that people have the opportunity to voice their opinion.

Legislative Considerations

34. Section 3.1 of the Policy states that altering the name of an existing road name will only be considered if the Council agrees that the change will result in a clear benefit to the community. Section 3.2 states that the benefits of changing road names may include the alignment with the Standard, and the correcting of offensive, culturally insensitive, or misspelt names, or correcting macrons.
35. The Policy states that the Council may choose to consult with the wider public on a renaming proposal taking into account the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, it is recommended that wider public consultation does take place.
36. Under section 1.3.3 of the Standard, it states that the application of the Standard is not intended to be retrospective. The extent to which the Standard is applied to existing addressing anomalies is not a matter included in this Standard. This remains the prerogative of the addressing authority i.e., local government. This could be interpreted that there is no requirement to change the road names from lanes to roads. Guidance was sort from Land Information New Zealand, they suggested it would make sense to change the road type from lane to something more appropriate ie. road. Another option they suggested was to leave the lanes as they are and give the extensions new road names. After much discussion it seemed that the best option was to rename the lanes to roads.

Financial/Budget Considerations

37. There are no financial or budget considerations in relation to this decision. All costs are covered by existing budgets.

Environmental Sustainability

38. The renaming of roads has minimal environmental impact.

Consistency with Plans/Policies/Community Outcomes

39. Nothing in this proposal is inconsistent with council policies.
40. This matter contributes to the following community outcomes as detailed below:
 - Vibrant South Taranaki – *Cultural well-being*. The developer, council officers, and iwi have worked together to find suitable names to put forward for the road renaming proposal.
 - Together South Taranaki – *Social well-being*. Recognition of our history and honouring past residents who have made a significant contribution to the South Taranaki District.

Consideration for Iwi/Māori

41. Māori have a special connection to the land, since the Park is with Ngāti Ruanui's rohe they were consulted with to gain their thoughts on the road naming. Iwi have played an active part in discussions and provided the Council with the road names to consider.

Affected Parties Consultation

42. Stakeholders that live or work on Fitzgerald Lane, Kerry Lane and Little Waihi Road have been consulted with. People were informed of the need to change the road name from Fitzgerald Lane and Kerry Lane to Fitzgerald Road and Kerry Road. One stakeholder was against this change, no other road names were suggested for the three roads from the stakeholders.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

43. This report requests the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends the Council approve the content of the of the Road Renaming Consultation document. There has been a lot of discussion and thought gone into the name suggestions put forward by the developer, iwi, and council officers. All parties wish to honour Dr Fitzgerald and Ned Mahony, whist also recognising other community members who have served this area in the past.



Anne Sattler

**Kaitātari Mātāmua Kaupapa Here /
Senior Policy Advisor**



[Seen by]

Becky Wolland

**Pouhautū Rautaki me te Whaitikanga /
Head of Strategy and Governance**

Appendices

- Appendix A: [Road renaming consultation doc - 2024 07 08.dotx](#)
 Appendix B: [South Taranaki Business Park map](#)
 Appendix C: [Application - Business Park Road Renaming](#)
 Appendix D: [Road Naming Policy](#)

Te Tūtohu Whakaingoa anō ki te Pāka
Pakihi o Taranaki ki te Tonga

South Taranaki Business Park road renaming proposal.



Te Tūtohu Proposal



Why change the road names?

The South Taranaki Business Park is currently in development, Fitzgerald and Kerry Lane will no longer meet the definition of a “lane” once work is completed so we want to rename them. Little Waihi Road was named after the area which was known as Waihi. As we already have a Waihi Road it is proposed that we rename this road, below are some replacement names for you to choose from.

Proposed road names.

- We are proposing **Fitzgerald Lane** is renamed **Fitzgerald Road**.
- We are proposing **Kerry Lane** is renamed **Kerry Road**.
- We are proposing **Little Waihi Road** is renamed either **Houston Road**, or **Wall Road**, or **Willing Road**.

Houston Road

Houston Road, in honour of John Houston (1891- 20/06/1962) who was a lawyer based in Hāwera. He was a historian and writer that specialised in the history of Taranaki Māori and the Taranaki land wars. He wrote numerous newspaper articles on Māori topics and local history in the Hawera Star during the 1930s and produced a couple of booklets (one on Turi and another on Turuturu mōkai). His book Maori life on old Taranaki was published after his death. He served in the Medical Corps during World War I and as part of the New Zealand Temporary Service in World War II. He was appointed an Officer of the British Empire in 1961 for services to the community in Taranaki.

Wall Road

Wall Road in honour of Father (Fr) Francis (Frank) Patrick Joseph Wall. Fr Wall, known as Werahiko by local Māori, was a catholic priest that established a Māori mission in South Taranaki. He was based at Hōani Pāpita near Normanby, Hōani Pāpita continues to be a catholic base for Māori today. Fr Wall received a CBE in 1974 and the Queens Medal in 1977 for his efforts for the Church and New Zealand society.

Willing Road

Willing Road in honour of Rev Leonard Victor Willing (1918-22/09/2007). Rev Willing was a methodist minister in the 1970s and 1980s, he conducted services with and for Māori including weddings and tangi. He left a legacy of celebrating and acknowledging the positives of diversity and cultural differences and had a strong following throughout Ngāti Ruanui rohe and beyond.

Kia tuku whakaaro Making a submission



How do I have my say?

You can complete the submission form and drop it in to any LibraryPlus or the administration building on Albion Street in Hāwera, or post it to:

South Taranaki District Council
Private Bag 902
Hāwera 4610

Or you can make an online submission, go to www.southtaranaki.com/our-council/consultations or scan the QR code.

What's next?

- Consultation is open from **Monday 8 July 2024** to **Sunday 4 August 2024**.
- People can come and talk to the councillors about their submission on **XXXX**.
- A report will be going to council on **Monday 14 October** for discussion.
- A final decision will be made on the road on **Wednesday 30 October**.

Puka Tuku Whakaaro Submission form



Name:

Organisation (if applicable):

Address:

Phone:

Do you wish to speak to your submission Yes No

1). Do you agree with renaming Fitzgerald Lane to Fitzgerald Road? Yes No

Comments.....
.....
.....
.....

2). Do you agree with renaming Kerry Lane to Kerry Road? Yes No

Comments.....
.....
.....
.....

3). What road name should replace Little Waihi Road?

- Houston Road
- Wall Road
- Willing Road

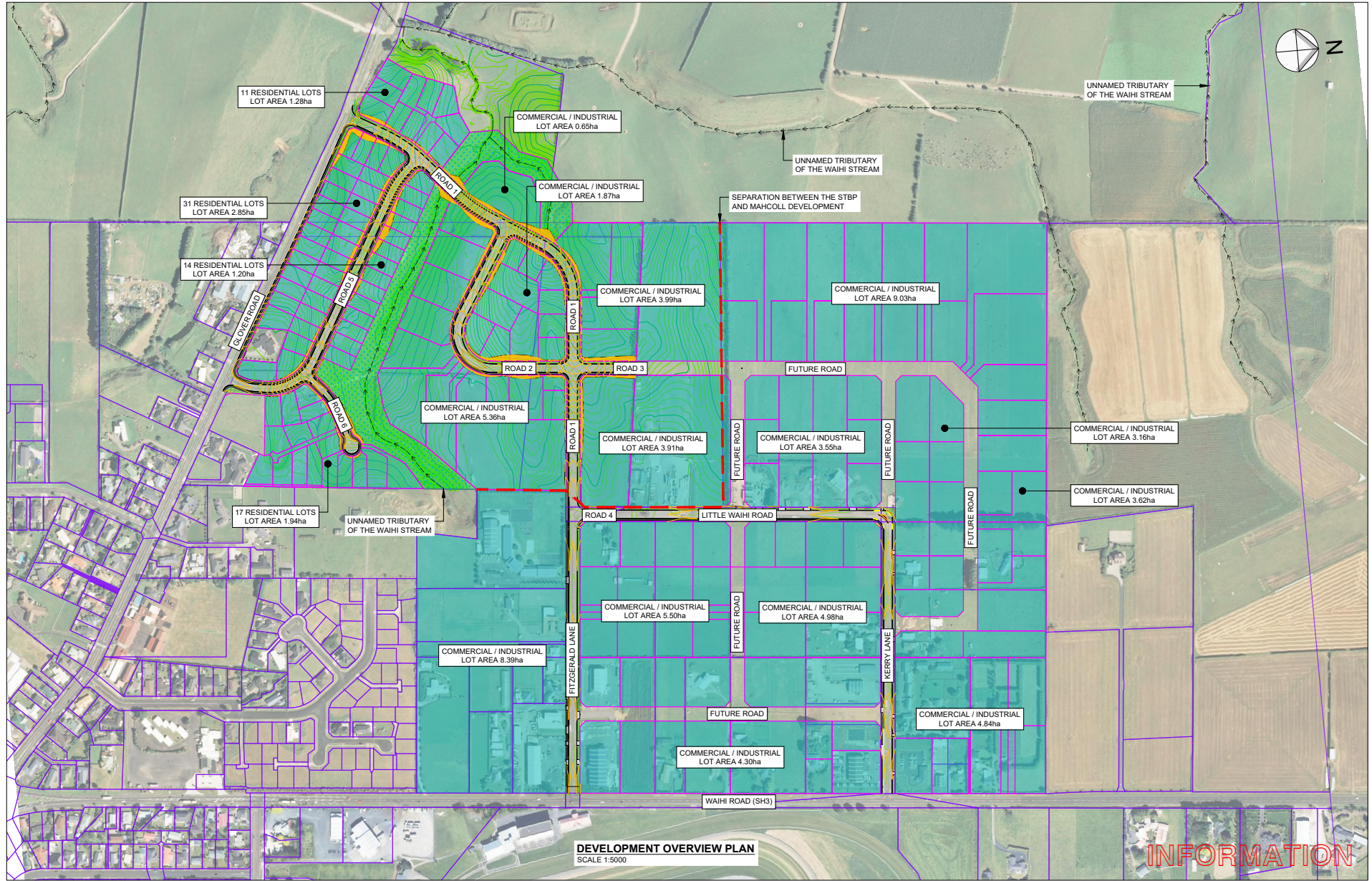
Comments.....
.....
.....
.....

Tauākī Matatapu | Privacy Statement

Submissions are a public record and will be included in a publicly available council agenda and will remain on the Council’s minute records. We collect your personal information to contact you throughout the consultation process. Your name will be published, but your contact details will remain confidential. If you choose not to enter contact details, we will not be able to contact you with regards to the process. The information collected from you is securely stored and disposed of after seven years.



www.southtaranaki.com



File Name: Z:\0085\3501-4000\3501-3550\3535 Fitzgerald Lane, Hawera - Agrans Ugromed\Drawing\1004-08-1.dwg - CA-1 Plot Date: 07/03/2022 Plot Time: 12:37



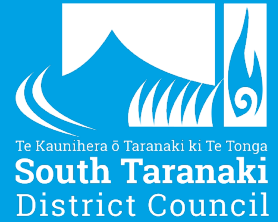
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Client
SOUTH TARANAKI DISTRICT COUNCIL

Project
SOUTH TARANAKI BUSINESS PARK

Sheet Title
DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW PLAN

Drawing No. 100-498		A3 REV. B
Job No. 4457	Sheet No. CA-1	



Pukitono Whakaingoatia Huarahi --- Road Naming Application Form

Planning and renaming of roads in the South Taranaki District will follow the New Zealand Standard (NZS) 4549:2011.





Puka Tono Whakaingoatia Huarahi

Road Naming Application Form

Kōwhiritia tētehi inoga huarahi

Selection of a road name

When selecting a road name, consideration must be given to the following:

- New road names shall not be the same as, or similar to, existing road names within the District (spelling or pronunciation).
- Roads are to have only one name (excluding the road type – for example: road, street).
- Road names must be spelt correctly, interpreted correctly, not be offensive and/or culturally inappropriate, and have an appropriate meaning.
- Roads should not be named after any commercial organisation, or any living or recently deceased person.
- Road names must not be anagrams, amalgamations, or derivatives of people's names.
- Names should be 15 characters or less including spaces (excluding the road type).
- Names are to be chosen in proportion to the length of the road, for cartographic (mapping) purposes.
- Cardinal points of the compass as a prefix or suffix to a road name will not be approved (for example: north, south, east, or west); or directions (for example upper or lower).
- Names must not lead with "The", be abbreviated, or use prepositions (for example Avenue of the Allies).
- The road type must appropriately match the nature of the road (meaning of road type contained in Appendix One of this Policy) i.e. the nature or extent of a short cul de sac does not match with the road type Esplanade, as it is more likely to fit with the road type of Close or Court.

Refer to the *Road Naming Policy* on www.southtaranaki.com/policies for further information.

Wāhanga 1 - Section 1

Kaitono Mōhio Whaiaro

Applicants Details

Name **Katie Armstrong**
 Phone (day) **027 5100 698**
 Email **Katie.armstrong@taranakiconsulting.com**
 Postal address **50 Murray Street, Bell Block**

Are you applying on behalf of a group or organisation?

- Yes - please provide another contact person
 No - Go to section 2

Name of group or organisation **South Taranaki District Council**

Contact two

Name **Scott Willson**
 Phone (day) **0212654092**
 Email **scott.willson@stdc.govt.nz**
 Postal address **105-109 Albion Street, Hawera, 4610**

Wāhanga 2 - Section 2

Ka Whakaingoa tētehi huarahi

Naming of a road

Is this a new road?

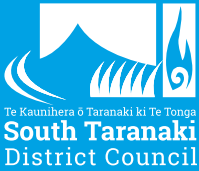
- Yes
 No (*Go to section 3*)

Resource consent application number

Legal description

Please attach a map showing the new road.

Go to section 4



Puka Tono Whakaingoatia Huarahi

Road Naming Application Form

Wāhanga 3 - Section 3

Ka whakahoutia tētehi huarahi

Renaming of a road

Current name of road. Kerry Lane, Fitzgerald Lane,
Little Waihi Road

Location of road. Hawera

Please state reasons(s) for requesting a road name change (attach extra pages if necessary). If known, please state history of the existing road name.

Kerry Lane = as part of the STDC Road Naming

Policy, Appendix 1, Kerry Lane will no longer

be a lane with the new South Taranaki Business

Park Road development - please see attached

appendix for refernce of new road layout

Fitzgerald Lane = as part of the STDC Road

Naming Policy, Appendix 1, Fitzgerald Lane

will no longer be a lane with the new South

Taranaki Business Park Road development,

please see attached appendix for refernce of

new road layout

Little Waihi Road - Does not meet the condition of

new road naming policy. Section 1.2 h with the use

"little" and Waihi Road already existing:

Go to Section 4

Wāhanga 5 - Section 5

Ingoa hou o tētehi huarahi

New name of a road

To avoid repeating the process, please submit three distinctly different road names for each proposed road or right of way, in case of rejection.

The names are to be listed in order of preference by the applicant. Provide your preferred road type with each road name. Please provide translation/interpretation/meaning of proposed road names.

Preference 1 Fitzgerald Road, Kerry Road are options

however consultation with iwi and

local stakeholders need to be assessed

Preference 2

Preference 3

Do you wish to attend future meetings to discuss this application?

Yes

No

Please see overleaf

Uia mana whenua, uia mana tangata

Consultation with mana whenua and other stakeholders

The applicant is required to consult with mana whenua in the rohe in which the road is located to determine appropriate names and the order of preference prior to submitting the application.

Please attach evidence of consultation and engagement, and state the date that iwi/mana whenua were initially contacted.

Date of initial contact 27-06-22

Note: The Council may seek its own direct feedback from mana whenua where it considers this appropriate especially where locations may have significant cultural importance to mana whenua.

Please attach evidence of consultation and engagement with other key stakeholders where applicable.



Puka Tono Whakaingoatia Huarahi

Road Naming Application Form

Ngā Puka Tautoko

Supporting Documentation

The following documentation **must** accompany this application:

- ✓ A map showing the proposed road name.
- ✓ Evidence of consultation with mana whenua.
- ✓ Evidence of consultation with key stakeholders (if applicable).

Tauāki Tūmataiti

Privacy Statement

We collect personal information that we need in order to deliver our services to you, for example your name and contact details. Besides our staff, we may share this information with mana whenua in order to seek feedback where the Council considers this appropriate, especially where locations may have significant cultural importance.

Providing some personal information is optional. If you choose not to enter your contact details, we will be unable to contact or otherwise interact or provide some or all requested services.

You have the right to ask for a copy of any personal information we hold about you, and to ask for it to be corrected if you think it is wrong. If you'd like to ask for a copy of your information, or to have it corrected, please contact our Privacy Officer at 0800 111 323 or privacyofficer@stdc.govt.nz.

Ki whea mai i kōnei?

Where to from here?

Submit this application form to South Taranaki District Council by:

- Emailing it to policy@stdc.govt.nz
- Posting it to South Taranaki District Council, Private Bag 902, Hāwera, 4640
- Dropping it into either the Hāwera Administration Building or your local LibraryPlus centre.

For further information on the application process, refer to the *Road Naming Policy* on www.southtaranaki.com/policies.

Uia Mana Whenua

Consultation with mana whenua

Head online to www.trc.govt.nz/council/working-with-iwi/iwi-contacts/ if you need assistance in who to contact for mana whenua consultation.

To navigate directly to the Taranaki Regional Council's website, you can also scan the QR code below with your cellphone.



Tā te Tari Anake

Office Use Only

Date application received

- Letter of acknowledgment sent to applicant

Attachments received:

- A map showing the proposed road name.
- Evidence of consultation with mana whenua.
- Evidence of consultation with key stakeholders if applicable.

Kaupapa Here Whakaingoatia Huarahi

Road Naming Policy



Kaupapa Here Whakaingoatia Huarahi

Road Naming Policy

Executive Summary

The South Taranaki District Council (the Council) is responsible for the naming and renaming of roads (as defined under this Policy) within its District. Road names are used to accurately locate properties. This includes emergency services, postal and delivery services, utility services (such as power, telephone, and water), and electoral purposes; and contributes to making our communities safer.

The naming of roads also provides the community with a sense of self, identity, cultural integrity and belonging.

The Local Government Act 1974 defines a road as squares or places intended for use by the public generally. This definition includes streets, access ways and service lanes, but excludes motorways.

Council's Role and Responsibility

The Council is responsible for the naming and renaming of roads within its District. This can also include streets, access ways and service lanes.

Purpose of the Policy

The purpose of the Policy is to ensure that the approach to the naming and renaming of roads is consistent and there is a process to rename culturally offensive or inappropriate road names that is inclusive of mana whenua. Road names used should reflect the cultural identity of the District.

Requirements of the Act

Under sections 319, 319A and 319(j) of the Local Government Act 1974, the Council is responsible for naming roads and streets within the District.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi

This Policy will be aligned to the Council's obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Iwi-Council Partnership Strategy with its Iwi partners: Te Kāhui o Rauru, Ngāti Ruanui, Te Korowai o Ngāruahine, and Te Kāhui o Taranaki.



Kaupapa Here Whakaingoatia Huarahi

Road Naming Policy

Vision

South Taranaki road names reflect a collective understanding of our history and cultural identity.

Objectives

The objectives of this Policy are:

- To provide clear, consistent, and logical approaches to the naming and renaming of roads within the District.
- To ensure a safer community by facilitating accurate property identification for emergency services.
- Residents, mana whenua, communities, and stakeholders, are engaged to co-design and participate in shaping the direction of the name of roads within the District.
- Mana whenua will have a specific partnership decision making role.
- To ensure the character of the District is maintained and enhanced.

Definitions

Access way means any passageway created to provide the public with a convenient pedestrian route between any roads, service lanes, reserves, or public places; as more specifically defined in section 315(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.

Act means the Local Government Act 1974.

Applicant means an individual or entity that is making an application.

Bylaw means the current and operative South Taranaki District Council's Public Places Bylaw.

Council means Te Kaunihera o Taranaki ki Te Tonga/South Taranaki District Council.

District means the South Taranaki District.

Developer means an applicant who is developing an area of the District, through the subdivision process or through the building process.

LINZ means Toitū te Whenua - Land Information New Zealand.

LINZ Addressing Guidance means *Guidelines for Addressing in-fill Developments 2019* (LINZ OP G 01245) and *Guideline for addressing in retirement villages* (LINZ G 80700).

Mana whenua means the Council's Iwi partners: Ngā Rauru Kītahi, Te Runanga o Ngāti Ruanui, Te Korowai o Ngāruahine, and Te Kāhui o Taranaki and their hapū.



Kaupapa Here Whakaingoatia Huarahi

Road Naming Policy

6

Private road means any roadway, place, or arcade created by the owner of private land, but intended for the use of the public generally; as more specifically defined in section 315(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.

Private way means any way or passage over private land which may only be used by certain persons or classes of persons, and which is not intended for use by the general public; as more specifically defined in section 315(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.

Right of way means a legal right to pass and repass over a specific piece of land. This right can be vehicular or pedestrian and open to the general public or only to certain users or to a class of users, depending on the terms of the right granted.

Road means a road as defined under section 315(1) of the Act, which includes squares or places intended for use by the public generally. This definition includes access ways and service lanes, but excludes motorways.

Road type means the type of road listed in NZS 4819:2011 (and its amendments), and includes the abbreviation/suffix (e.g Ave for Avenue), as attached in Appendix One of this Policy.

Service lane means any lane created to provide the public with a side or rear access for vehicular traffic to any land; as more specifically defined in section 315(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.

Standard means the New Zealand Standard 4819:2011 (Rural and urban addressing) and its amendments.



Kaupapa Here Whakaingoatia Huarahi

Road Naming Policy

Policy

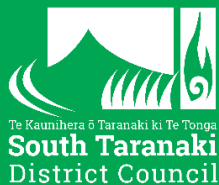
1.0 Naming criteria

- 1.1 Preference is given to road names that, in relation to the site concerned, meet one or more of the defined criteria below. These criteria align with the four well-beings that local authorities have a role in promoting under section 10(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002:

a) Cultural	Recognition of mana whenua values and principles and/or other cultural significance. The importance of decision-making partnerships is noted.
b) Social	Recognition of historical events that have a significant impact on the community and/or honouring a local resident who has made a significant contribution to the South Taranaki District.
c) Economic	Honouring a significant economic contribution to the South Taranaki District.
d) Environmental	Reflection of the landscape, topographical features, or flora and fauna.

Selection of a road name

- 1.2 When selecting a road name, consideration must be given to section 4.7 of the Standard, together with the following:
- New road names shall not be the same as, or similar to, existing road names within the District (spelling or pronunciation).
 - Roads are to have only one name (excluding the road type – for example: road, street).
 - Road names must be spelt correctly, interpreted correctly, not be offensive and/or culturally inappropriate, and have an appropriate meaning.
 - Roads should not be named after any commercial organisation, or any living or recently deceased person.
 - Road names must not be anagrams, amalgamations, or derivatives of people's names.
 - Names should be 15 characters or less including spaces (excluding the road type).
 - Names are to be chosen in proportion to the length of the road, for cartographic (mapping) purposes.
 - Cardinal points of the compass as a prefix or suffix to a road name will not be approved (for example: north, south, east, or west); or directions (for example upper or lower).



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Road Naming Policy

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- i) Names must not lead with “The”, be abbreviated, or use prepositions (for example Avenue of the Allies).
- j) The road type must appropriately match the nature of the road (meaning of road type contained in Appendix One of this Policy) i.e. the nature or extent of a short cul de sac does not match with the road type Esplanade, as it is more likely to fit with the road type of Close or Court.

1.3 The naming of roads is required to follow the process contained in Appendix Two of this Policy.

2.0 Naming a new road

2.1 All formed roads are to be named, (including but not limited to) private roads, roads within complexes such as retirement villages, hospitals, roads within national parks and forests, or pedestrian roads.

Note: naming a road on private land does not mean that the Council is accepting responsibility for that road, other than ensuring the name and addressing is approved in terms of the Standard.

2.2 Road naming and addressing must be undertaken as early as possible in the development process.

Road names are intended to be enduring, and careful consideration must be given during the development phase of a new road – to select a list of names to be considered by the Council.

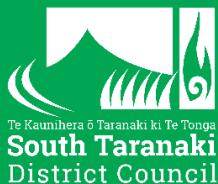
Note: Naming a road will be carried out in partnership with mana whenua and where necessary the Council will at all stages engage and seek assistance with the road naming process.

2.3 The naming of a new road or right of way, will only be considered by the Council if all information is provided through the application process.

2.4 Any request to name a road or right of way must follow the process set out in Appendix Two of this Policy.

2.5 To avoid repeating the whole process, three distinctly different road names should be submitted for each proposed road or right of way, in case of rejection. The names are to be listed in order of preference by the applicant. It is suggested that the applicant provides their preferred road type with each road name.

2.6 The name must follow the naming criteria under Section 1.2 of this Policy.



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Road Naming Policy

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- 2.7 Where more than one road is being created in a subdivision, a common theme is recommended for the proposed names.
- 2.8 The applicant is required to consult with mana whenua in the rohe in which the road is located to determine appropriate names and the order of preference prior to submitting the application. The Council may seek its own direct feedback from mana whenua where it considers this appropriate especially where locations may have significant cultural importance to mana whenua.
- 2.9 On receipt of the application, a response from mana whenua on the proposed names must be provided back to the Council/applicant, within six weeks. If a response has not been provided to the developer within the six week timeframe, the Council will accept that mana whenua will not be providing a response.

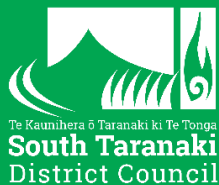
Note: Where large subdivisions occur, mana whenua are consulted and engaged as part of the Resource Consent process, and road names are discussed at that stage and evidence of consultation and engagement is required and must be provided to the Council.

Signage

- 2.10 The developer of a subdivision is required to provide and erect the road/access way road sign and pole. This will usually be a condition of resource consent.
- 2.11 All signage is required to comply with the Land Transport Rule: Traffic Control Devices 2004 (and amendments); in conjunction with standards, rules, and guidelines.
- 2.12 The Council will maintain all Council approved road name signage.

3.0 Altering the name of an existing road

- 3.1 Altering the name of an existing named road will only be considered if the Council agrees that the change will result in a clear benefit to the community. Any name change process relating to a street or road which has cultural significance the Council will consult and work in partnership with mana whenua. In consultation with mana whenua the Council may establish a partnership group to manage the name change process. This group will have equal representation from both the Council and mana whenua. Either the Council or mana whenua can seek the formation of a partnership group unless both agree it is not warranted.
- 3.2 Benefits of changing road names may include:
- a) The alignment with the NZS 4819 – rural and urban addressing standards.



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Road Naming Policy

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- b) The correction of spelling or pronunciation (including macrons if recognised by the New Zealand Geographic Board).
 - c) Eliminating duplication in spelling or sound.
 - d) Preventing confusion arising from changes to road layout.
 - e) Making geographical corrections.
 - f) Correcting offensive, culturally insensitive, or misspelt names; or correcting macrons.
- 3.3 A request can be made to change a road name. The request must:
- a) Be in writing; and
 - b) Include clear and evidenced justification for the change; and
 - c) Include three proposed alternative and distinctly different names, which must follow the naming criteria under Section 1.2 of this Policy.
- 3.4 Any request to change a road name must follow the process set out in Appendix Two of this policy.

Consultation for altering an existing road name

- 3.5 If the applicant is not mana whenua, the applicant is required to consult with the mana whenua of the rohe in which the road is located, to determine appropriate names and the order of preference prior to presentation to the Council. Evidence of this consultation must be included in any application to the Council.
- 3.6 On receipt of the application, a response from mana whenua on the proposed names must be provided back to the Council/applicant, within 12 weeks. If a response has not been provided to the applicant within that timeframe, the Council will accept that mana whenua will not be providing a response. The Council may obtain direct feedback from mana whenua where it deems this appropriate and or in accordance with any partnership group formed.
- Note:** Where a partnership group is formed with mana whenua, and a preferred name is agreed a Council officer will provide a report to the Council on the alteration to the road name.
- 3.7 The Council will conduct consultation regarding the altering of a road name. This will include contacting landowners and occupiers who are directly affected by such a change.
- 3.8 Mana whenua will have a specific opportunity to make a submission when Council releases the proposal to rename a road. Mana whenua will be contacted by the Council to ensure the submission process is aligned to any Council decision making process.



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Road Naming Policy

3.9 The Council may choose to consult with the wider public on such a proposal, taking into the account the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

3.10 The Council shall determine the outcome of any road renaming request.

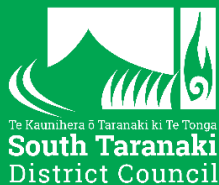
4.0 More Information

Planning Unit, Policy Unit or Roding Unit
South Taranaki District Council 06 278 0555 or 0800 111 323

5.0 Review of Policy

5.1 This Policy shall be reviewed every five (5) years to ensure the Policy is effective and efficient at achieving the objectives.

5.2 The Council may from time to time by resolution publicly notified, alter any appendices attached.



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Road Naming Policy

Appendix One: New Zealand Road Types

The following provides information on the road type and the abbreviation to be used.

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Road Type	Abbreviation	Description	Open ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian only
Alley	Aly	Usually narrow roadway in a city or towns	✓	✓	
Arcade	Arc	Passage having an arched roof or covered walkway with shops along the side.			✓
Avenue	Ave	Broad roadway, usually planted on each side with trees	✓		
Boulevard	Blvd	Wide roadway, well paved, usually ornamented with trees and grass plots.	✓		
Circle	Cir	Roadway that generally forms a circle; or a short enclosed roadway bounded by a circle.	✓	✓	
Close	Cl	Short enclosed roadway.		✓	
Court	Crt	Short enclosed roadway, usually surrounded by buildings.		✓	
Crescent	Cres	Crescent shaped roadway, especially where both ends join the same thoroughfare.	✓		
Drive	Dr	Wide roadway without many cross-streets.	✓		
Esplanade	Esp	Level roadway along the seaside, lake, or a river	✓		
Glade	Gld	Roadway usually in a valley of trees.	✓	✓	
Green	Grn	Roadway often leading to a grassed public recreation area.		✓	
Grove	Grv	Roadway that features a group of trees standing together.		✓	
Highway	Hwy	Main thoroughfare between major destinations.	✓		
Lane	Lane	Narrow roadway between walls, buildings or a narrow country roadway. (reserved exclusively for non-public roads).	✓	✓	✓



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Loop	Loop	Roadway that diverges from and re-joins the main thoroughfare.	✓		
Mall	Mall	Wide walkway, usually with shops along the sides.	✓		
Mews	Mews	Roadway having houses grouped around the end.		✓	
Parade	Pde	Public roadway or promenade that has good pedestrian facilities along the side.	✓		
Place	Pl	Short, sometimes narrow, enclosed roadway.		✓	
Promenade	Prom	Wide flat walkway, usually along the water's edge.			✓
Quay	Qy	Roadway alongside or projecting into the water.	✓	✓	
Rise	Rise	Roadway going to a higher place or position.	✓	✓	
Road	Rd	Open roadway primarily for vehicles.	✓		
Square	Sq	Roadway which generally forms a square shape, or an area of roadway bounded by four sides.	✓	✓	
Steps	Stps	Walkway consisting mainly of steps.			✓
Street	St	Public roadway in an urban area, especially paved, with footpaths and buildings along one or both sides.	✓		
Terrace	Tce	Roadway on a hilly area that is mainly flat.	✓	✓	
Track	Trk	Walkway in natural setting.			✓
Walk	Walk	Thoroughfare for pedestrians.			✓
Way	Way	Short enclosed roadway. (Reserved exclusively for non-public roads).		✓	✓
Wharf	Whrf	A road on a wharf or pier.	✓	✓	✓



Kaupapa Here Whakaingoatia Huarahi

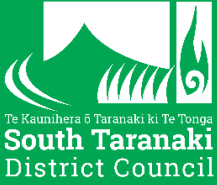
Road Naming Policy

Ara / Te Ara - The Māori road types 'Ara' and 'Te Ara' may be used as the first part of a road name, which is an exception to the general principles in the Standard and LINZ Addressing Guidance.

The use of 'Te' before 'Ara' is not essential unless the street is being named for a person or thing in which 'Te' is an integral part, for example 'Te Rauparaha'.

'Ara' and 'Te Ara' should not be accompanied by any additional road types e.g.:

- (i) Ara Tai *not* Ara Tai Lane; and
- (ii) Te Ara Nui *not* Te Ara Nui Close.

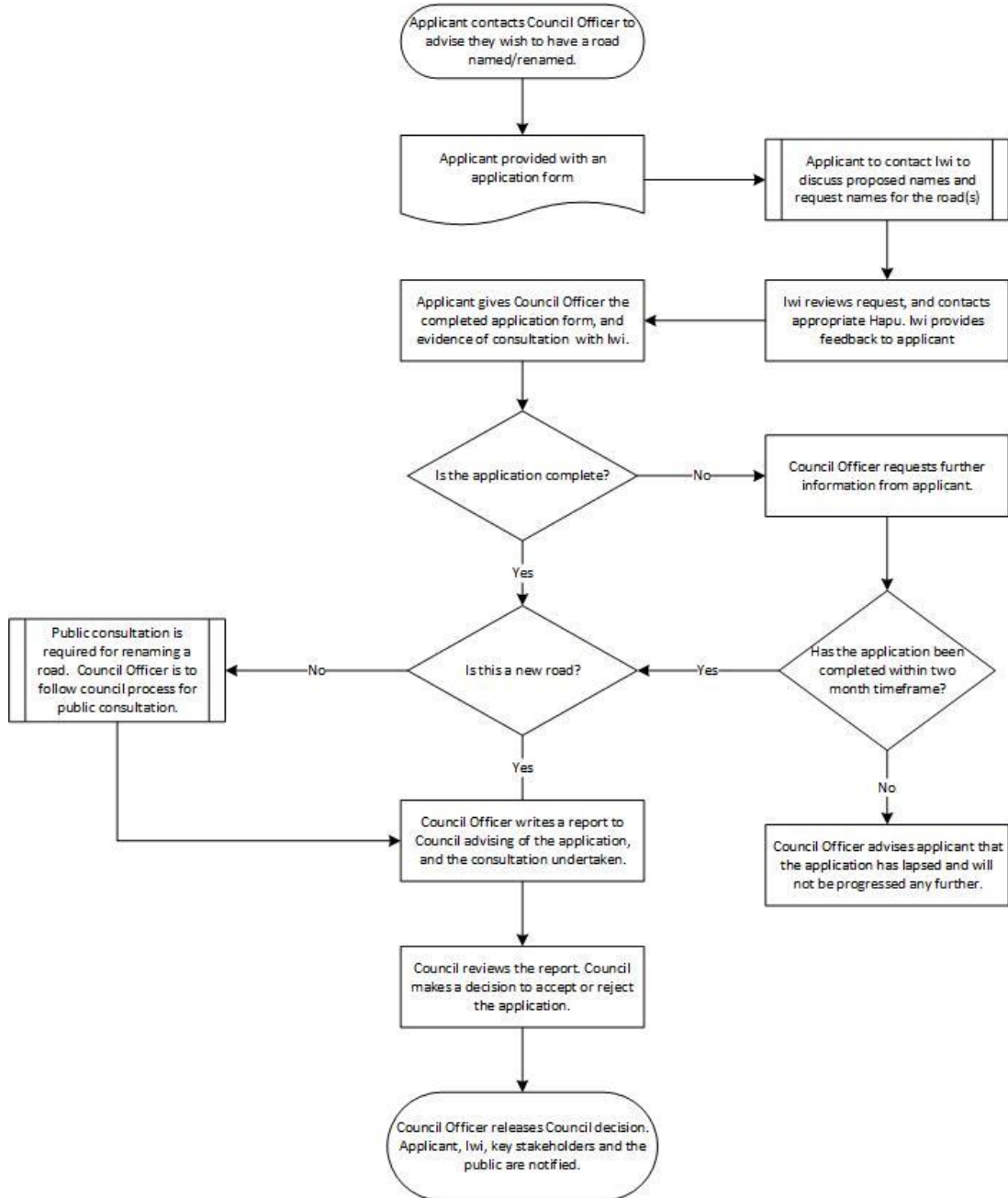


Kaupapa Here Whakaingoatia Huarahi

Road Naming Policy

Appendix Two: Naming or renaming of road application process

The following process outlines the steps required for the naming of roads in the district:



Note: Naming a road will be carried out in partnership with mana whenua and where necessary the Council will at all stages engage and seek assistance with the road naming process.



Kaupapa Here Whakaingoatia Huarahi

Road Naming Policy

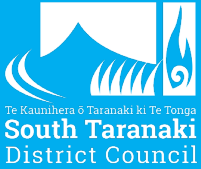
History of Policy

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Action	Description	Version number	Decision number	Commencement
New	Adoption of new Road Naming Policy	v 1.0		08/08/2022
Reviewed				



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Pūrongo Report

To	Policy and Strategy Committee.
From	Kaitātari Whakamahere Tōpūranga / Corporate Planner, Gordon Campbell
Date	10 June 2024
Subject	Review of Rates Policies

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

6

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Council reviews its rates policies every three years when it prepares its Long Term Plan (LTP). The rating policies are not included in the LTP, but they form part of the supporting information and this report presents new drafts of the policies for adoption.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends that the Council adopts the following policies as presented with this report:

- a) Rates Discount Policy;
- b) Rates Postponement Policy;
- c) Rates Remission Policy; and
- d) Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

2. Section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) requires councils to have a policy on the remission of rates on Māori freehold land and they may have a rates remission policy and a rates postponement policy. This Council has all three and a Rates Discount Policy as well, since at least 2006. The first three must be reviewed at least every six years. There is no legal requirement to have or review a Rates Discount Policy, but it has been usual practice to review the four policies in conjunction with each LTP development.
3. The Rates Discount Policy provides for a discount of 2% on rates paid in full on or before the due date of the first instalment.
4. The Rates Postponement Policy allows the Council to postpone the payment of rates on residential properties in circumstances of extreme financial hardship, subject to conditions. Rates can be postponed until the property changes hands or the death of the ratepayer.
5. All or part of the rates on a property can be remitted under the Rates Remission Policy for properties such as community halls, community care organisations, sporting, arts or volunteer organisations and land protected for natural, historical or cultural conservation,

provided the stated criteria are met. This can include remission of penalties, uniform annual general charges on non-contiguous rating units and water rates.

6. The purpose of the Remission of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy is to recognise that specific Māori-owned lands have particular conditions, features, ownership structures or other circumstances that make it appropriate to provide relief from rates. Examples include treating multiple rating units as one to calculate rates if they are used as one economic unit, or the presence of wāhi tapu on the land.

Ngā Kōwhiringa / Options – Identification and analysis

7. The four policies have been in place for a long time, and only minor wording changes are proposed. The main change is the addition to the rates remission and postponement policies of a clause relating to the preamble to the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, as required by section 102(3A)(a) and (b) of the LGA 2002. This section states that the policies must support the principles in the preamble. These are:
 - The spirit of the exchange of kāwanatanga for the protection of rangatiratanga embodied in the Treaty of Waitangi be reaffirmed;
 - Recognise that land is a taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori people and, for that reason, to promote the retention of that land in the hands of its owners, their whānau, and hapū, and to protect wāhi tapu;
 - Facilitate the occupation, development, and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whānau, and hapū.

Options available

8. Option One: Recommend that the Council adopts the draft rates policies as presented.
9. Option Two: Recommend that the Council adopts the draft rates policies with changes.
10. Option Three: Refer the draft rates policies back to Council staff for further consideration.

Whaiwhakaaro me ngā aromatawai / Considerations and Assessments

Local Government Purpose

11. The purpose of local government is to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities, and to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-beings, now and in the future. The four rates policies contribute to the District's social, economic and cultural well-being.

Assessment of Significance and Engagement

12. The Council's general approach to determining the level of "significance" is to consider:

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Degree	The number of residents and ratepayers affected and the degree to which they are affected by the decision or proposal.	The rates policies will have positive effects on a relatively small number of residents and ratepayers and no effect on the majority.
LOS	The achievement of, or ability to achieve, the Council's stated levels of service as set out in the Long Term Plan.	There would be no effects on levels of service.
Decision	Whether this type of decision, proposal or issue has a history of generating wide public interest within South Taranaki.	There is no record of the adoption of the current or previous policies generating public interest.
Financial	The impact of the decision or proposal on the Council's overall budget or included in an approved Long Term Plan and its ability to carry out its existing or proposed functions and activities now and in the future.	There would be no budget implications as the proposed policies would be a continuation of existing policies.
Reversible	The degree to which the decision or proposal is reversible.	A decision to adopt the draft policies could be reversed, although one of them would have to be replaced with a new policy.
Environment	The degree of impact the decision will have on the environment.	None of these policies has negative environmental effects and the Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy can have positive impacts on the environment.

13. In terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy this matter is of low significance and the level of consultation would be to inform the community through the Council minutes.

Risks

14. The LGA 2002 requires councils to have a policy on the remission of rates on Māori freehold land. If this policy is not approved there is a risk the Council will be in breach of the LGA 2002. The Rates Discount Policy; Rates Postponement Policy; and Rates Remission Policy reduces risk to the Council by ensuring that there is a consistent approach on the postponement, discount and remission of rates.

Legislative Considerations

15. There is a legal requirement under the LGA 2002 to have a Remission of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy, and the Council has committed to having a Rates Discount Policy, Rates Postponement Policy and Rates Remission Policy.

Financial/Budget Considerations

16. There is no cost involved in reviewing the rates policies. The costs associated with the postponement, discount and remission of rates is provided for in the budget.

Environmental Sustainability

17. The Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy has potential positive effects on environmental outcomes and none of the policies has negative effects.

Consistency with Plans/Policies/Community Outcomes

18. Nothing in this report is inconsistent with any Council policy, plan or strategy.
19. The four rates policies contribute to the following community outcomes:
- Vibrant South Taranaki – *Cultural well-being*
 - Together South Taranaki – *Social well-being*
 - Prosperous Taranaki – *Economic well-being*
 - Sustainable South Taranaki – *Environmental well-being*

Consideration of Iwi/Māori

20. The Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy is designed to recognise the complexities that can apply to Māori freehold land in terms of ownership and use, and to provide assistance. The other three rates policies can also apply to Māori land.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

21. The Council's rates policies have been refined over many years. They meet the legislative requirements and work well in practice. No need for changes has been identified in the latest review, and the preferred option is that the four policies are recommended for adoption as presented.



Gordon Campbell

**Kaitātari Whakamahere
Tōpūranga / Corporate Planner**



[Seen by]

Becky Wolland

**Pouhautū Rautaki me te Whaitikanga /
Head of Strategy and Governance**

Appendix 1: [Draft Rates Discount Policy](#)

Appendix 2: [Draft Rates Postponement Policy](#)

Appendix 3: [Draft Rates Remission Policy](#)

Appendix 4: [Draft Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy](#)

Kaupapa Here Whakahekenga Reiti

Rates Discount Policy

Person Responsible: Head of Business Enablement
Date Adopted: TBA
Status: Draft

Date Last Reviewed: June 2021
Next Review Date: June 2027
Review Period: 3 years
Revision Number:

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Purpose of the Policy

This policy specifies the percentage discount that will be allowed for early payment of rates in the current financial year in terms of Section 55 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Scope

This policy applies to all rating units.

Legislation

Rates are set on properties in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. A local authority may adopt a policy for the discount of some or all rates that are identified in the rates assessment before the due date or dates for those rates in the current financial year.

Definitions

Financial year – a period of 12 months beginning on 1 July.

Total rates – include UAGC, General Rates, Roading Rate, Water Targeted Rate (excluding water by meter rate and water meter charges), Wastewater Targeted Rate, Hāwera Business Rate, Warmer Homes Scheme Rate and Kerbside Collection Rate.

Policy

A discount of 2% will be allowed on the total rates set for the financial year, if the rates for a financial year are paid in full on or before the due date of the first instalment for the financial year.



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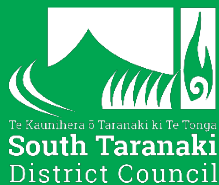
Kaupapa Here Whakatārewa Reiti

Rates Postponement Policy

Person Responsible: Head of Business Enablement
Date Adopted: TBA
Status: Draft

Date Last Reviewed: June 2021
Next Review Date: June 2027
Review Period: 3 years
Revision Number:

www.southtaranaki.com



Kaupapa Here Whakatārewa Reiti

Rates Postponement Policy

6

Purpose of Policy

This policy sets out when and how the Council will postpone property rates.

Scope

This policy applies only to residential rating units.

Legislation

Section 102 (3)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) states that the Council may adopt a rates postponement policy.

Section 110 of the Act states what the Policy must contain, and that it must be reviewed at least every six years using consultation that gives effect to the consultation principles in section 82 of the LGA 2002.

Section 87 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 allows the Council to postpone all or part of the rates on a rating unit if it has adopted a postponement policy, the ratepayer has applied in writing for a postponement and the Council is satisfied that the conditions and criteria in the policy are met.

This policy is required by section 102(3A)(b) of the LGA 2002 to support the principles in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. The principles are:

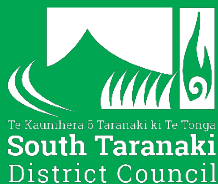
- The spirit of the exchange of kawanatanga for the protection of rangatiratanga embodied in the Treaty of Waitangi be reaffirmed;
- Recognise that land is a taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori people and, for that reason, to promote the retention of that land in the hands of its owners, their whānau, and hapū, and to protect wahi tapu;
- Facilitate the occupation, development, and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whānau, and hapū.

Extreme Financial Circumstances

Objective

The objective of this policy is to assist ratepayers experiencing extreme financial circumstances that affect their ability to pay rates.

Conditions and criteria



Kaupapa Here Whakatārewa Reiti

Rates Postponement Policy

1. Only rating units used solely for residential purposes will be eligible for consideration for rates postponement for extreme financial circumstances.
2. Only the person recorded as the ratepayer, or their authorised agent, may make an application for rates postponement. The ratepayer must be the current owner of the rating unit and have owned it for not less than five years. The person entered on the Council's rating information database as the ratepayer must not own any other rating units or investment properties in the District or in another district.
3. The ratepayer or their authorised agent must make an application to the Council on the prescribed form, which can be downloaded from the Council's website or obtained from any LibraryPlus or the Hāwera administration building. Council officers have delegated authority to consider and approve applications that meet the criteria described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.
4. When considering whether extreme financial circumstances exist, all of the ratepayer's personal circumstances will be relevant including age, physical or mental disability, injury, illness and family circumstances.
5. Before approving an application, Council officers must be satisfied that the ratepayer is unlikely to have sufficient funds left over, after the payment of rates, for normal health care, proper provision for maintenance of their home and chattels to an adequate standard as well as normal day to day living expenses. When a decision to postpone rates is made, the ratepayer must first make acceptable arrangements for payment of future rates, for example by setting up a system for regular payments.
6. Any postponed rates will be postponed until:
 - The death of the ratepayer(s); or
 - Until the ratepayer(s) ceases to be the owner or occupier of the rating unit; or
 - Until the ratepayer ceases to use the property as their residence; or
 - Until a date specified by the Council.
7. The Council will charge an annual administration fee on postponed rates for the period between the due date and the date they are paid.
8. Even if rates are postponed, as a general rule the ratepayer will be required to pay the first \$500.00 of the rates account. The policy will apply from the beginning of the rating year in which the application is made although the Council may consider backdating past the rating year in which the application is made, depending on the circumstances.
9. The postponed rates or any part thereof may be paid at any time. The applicant may elect to postpone the payment of a lesser sum than what they would be entitled to under this Policy. Postponed rates may be registered as a statutory land charge on the rating unit title to ensure that the Council will have the first call on the proceeds from the sale or lease of the rating unit.



Kaupapa Here Whakatārewa Reiti

Rates Postponement Policy



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Kaupapa Here Tāke Utu Whakahokia

Rates Remission Policy

Person Responsible: Head of Business Enablement
Date Adopted: TBA
Status: Draft

Date Last Reviewed:
Next Review Date:
Review Period: 3 years
Revision Number:

www.southtaranaki.com

Purpose of Policy

The purpose of this policy is to explain how the Council will grant remission of rates and penalties on qualifying properties.

Scope

This policy applies to properties with special characteristics, such as community uses, conservation land and properties that are physically separated but managed as one unit.

Legislation

Section 102 (3)(a) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) states that the Council may adopt a Rates Remission Policy.

Section 109 of the LGA 2002 states what the Policy must contain.

Section 85 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGA (R)A 2002) allows the Council to remit all or part of the rates on a rating unit if it has adopted a remission policy and is satisfied that the conditions and criteria in the policy are met.

This policy is required by section 102(3A)(b) of the LGA 2002 to support the principles in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. The principles are:

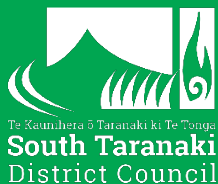
- The spirit of the exchange of kawanatanga for the protection of rangatiratanga embodied in the Treaty of Waitangi be reaffirmed;
- Recognise that land is a taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori people and, for that reason, to promote the retention of that land in the hands of its owners, their whānau, and hapū, and to protect wahi tapu;
- Facilitate the occupation, development, and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whānau, and hapū.

Section 109 (2A)(a) of the LGA 2002 requires that this Policy must be reviewed every six years.

Remissions Policy

The Council has decided to remit all or part of the rates of rating units covered by the Rates Remission Policy provided that the relevant conditions of this policy are met. Rates remissions will be provided for the following categories of rating units or under the following circumstances:

- Community halls.
- Community care organisations, sporting, branches of the arts, or volunteer organisations.
- Land protected for natural, historical or cultural conservation purposes.



Kaupapa Here Tāke Utu Whakahokia

Rates Remission Policy

6

- Penalties.
- Uniform Annual General Charges (UAGC's) on non-contiguous units owned by the same owner.
- UAGC's on contiguous rating units in a subdivision owned by the same ratepayer.
- Water rates.
- Total rates assessments under \$10.

The following percentages will apply:

- 100% of the total rates levied in respect of public halls.
- 50% of targeted rates only, levied in respect of properties used for games or sports except galloping races, harness races, or greyhound races that do not hold club licences under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
- 50% of total rates levied in respect of properties used for games or sports except galloping races, harness races, or greyhound races that hold club licences under the Sale of Liquor Act 1989.
- 50% of targeted rates only, levied in respect of properties used by any branch of the arts.
- 50% of total rates levied in respect of properties qualifying under the categories of community care type or volunteer organisations.
- 100% of general rates and UAGC levied in respect of properties qualifying under the category of natural, historical or cultural conservation properties.
- 50% of the charged cost for the estimated volume of water lost through leakage once conditions have been met.
- 100% of the total rates charged under \$10.

Remissions for community halls, community care organisations, sporting, branches of the arts or volunteer organisations

Objective

The remission of rates for community, sporting and other organisations is to facilitate the ongoing provision of non-commercial community services and non-commercial recreational opportunities for the residents of South Taranaki.

The purpose of granting rates remissions to an organisation is to:

- Recognise the public good contribution made by such organisations.
- Assist the organisation's survival.
- Make membership of the organisation more accessible to the general public, particularly disadvantaged groups. These include children, youth, young families, aged people, and economically disadvantaged people.

Conditions and criteria

The remission of rates will apply to land used exclusively or principally for sporting, recreation, or community purposes. This does not apply to:

- organisations operated for pecuniary profit; or
- groups or organisations whose primary purpose is to address the needs of adult members (over 18 years) for entertainment or social interaction; or
- groups or organisations that engage in recreational, sporting, or community services as a secondary purpose only.

Organisations making application should include the following documents in support of their application:

- Statement of objectives.
- Financial assets.
- Information on activities and programmes.
- Details of membership or clients.

Remission of rates on land protected for natural, historical or cultural conservation purposes

Objective

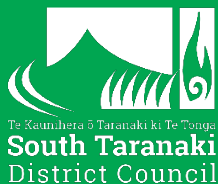
Rates remission is provided to preserve and promote natural resources and heritage by encouraging the protection of land for natural, historic or cultural purposes.

Conditions and criteria

Ratepayers who own rating units that have some features of cultural, natural or historic heritage and are voluntarily protected, may qualify for remission of rates under this Policy. Land that is non-rateable under Section 8 of the LG(R)A 2002 and is liable only for rates for water supply, wastewater disposal and waste collection will not qualify for remission under this part of the policy. Applications should be supported by documented evidence of the protected status of the rating unit, for example, a copy of the covenant or other legal mechanism.

In considering any application for remission of rates under this part of the policy, the Council will consider:

- The extent to which the preservation of natural, cultural or historical heritage will be promoted by granting a remission of rates on the rating unit; and
- The degree to which features of natural, cultural or historical heritage:
 - Are present on the land.
 - Inhibit the economic utilisation of the land.
 - Will be promoted by granting remission of rates on the rating unit.



Kaupapa Here Tāke Utu Whakahokia

Rates Remission Policy

Remission of penalties

The Council will provide rate remissions of penalties to ratepayers who meet the objectives, conditions and criteria of this part of the policy.

Objective

The remission of penalties is to allow the Council to act fairly and reasonably in its consideration of rates that have not been received by the Council by the penalty date due to circumstances outside the ratepayer's control.

Conditions and criteria

Remission of the penalty will be granted if the ratepayer, by written explanation, satisfies the Council that the late payment was due to circumstances outside their control. Each application will be considered on its merit and will be granted where it is considered fair and equitable to do so.

In cases where ratepayers are in arrears with their rates but have made acceptable arrangements for the payment of the current year's rates, together with a reduction in the level of arrears, further penalties being incurred will be remitted under this part of the policy.

Remission of uniform annual general charges on non-contiguous rating units owned by the same ratepayer

The Council will provide rates remissions of UAGC's to rural ratepayers who meet the objectives, conditions and criteria of this part of the policy.

Objective

The remission of UAGC's is to provide relief for rural land that is non-contiguous, but farmed as a single entity and owned by the same ratepayer.

Conditions and criteria

Ratepayers who occupy two or more separate rating units (and who do not qualify to be treated as one rating unit, pursuant to Section 20 of the LG(R)A 2002), are entitled to have UAGC's reduced for qualifying properties. These ratepayers will pay at least one full UAGC and half charges for additional qualifying properties.

Remission

Any applicant must be paying at least one full UAGC on one of the rating units involved in the farming operation.

Remission of UAGC's on contiguous rating units in a subdivision owned by the same ratepayer

The Council will provide rates remission of UAGC's to ratepayers who meet the objectives, conditions and criteria of this policy.

The remission of all but one UAGC is to provide relief for urban or rural residential land which is newly developed and still owned by the developer/ratepayer.

Conditions and criteria

Ratepayers who own two or more separate rating units (and who do not qualify to be treated as one rating unit pursuant to Section 20 of the LG(R)A 2002), who apply in writing, are entitled to have UAGC's reduced for qualifying properties.

Remission

The applicant/owner must be paying a full UAGC for at least one of the rating units in the subdivision. The remainder of the UAGC's will be remitted under this part of the policy.

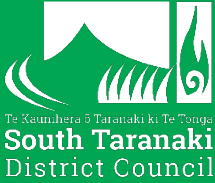
Remission of water rates

The remission of water rates is to provide for the effective and fair management of leaks on private properties by incentivising customers to promptly repair private water leaks.

Conditions and criteria

This remission addresses issues experienced with customer's payments for loss of water from metered water connections. The remission provides a financial incentive that will remit 50% of the charged cost for the estimated volume of water lost through leakage, once the following conditions and requirements are met:

- Customers with a current account may apply in writing to the Council, within two months of the account being issued; and
- Provide proof of repairs to internal reticulation undertaken by a registered plumber.



Kaupapa Here Tāke Utu Whakahokia

Rates Remission Policy

Any remission under this policy will be limited to one application within any 24 month period for a particular customer, per meter.

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Remission

The remission is for 50% of the charged cost for the estimated volume of water lost through leakage.

Remission of Total Rates Assessments under \$10

Objective

The remission of total rates assessments under \$10 is to save the Council the unnecessary costs of collecting a small amount of rates.

Conditions and criteria

The total of the rates assessment must be \$10 or less.

Remission

The remission of 100% of the total rates charged under \$10.

Remission of rates for miscellaneous circumstances

Objective

It is recognised that not all situations in which the Council may wish to remit rates will necessarily be known about in advance and provided for in the Council's specific policies.

Conditions and criteria

The Council may remit (reduce) rates on a rating unit where it is considered equitable to do so because:

- Special circumstances in relation to the rating unit, or the incidence of the rates (or a particular rate) assessed for the rating unit mean that the unit's rates are disproportionate to those assessed for comparable rating units, or
- The circumstances of the rating unit or the ratepayer are comparable to those where a remission may be granted under the Council's other rates remission policies, but are not actually covered by any of those policies, or

- There are exceptional circumstances that mean the Council believes it is in the public interest to remit the rates and where granting a remission would not create or set a precedent for other ratepayers to receive similar remissions.

Remission

The Council may remit part or all rates on a rating unit that meets the objectives, conditions and criteria of this part of the policy.



Kaupapa Here take utu whakahokia me te
whakatārewa
take kaunihera o nga whenua teturu

Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy

Person Responsible: Head of Business Enablement
Date Adopted: TBA
Status: Draft

Date Last Reviewed: June 2021
Next Review Date: TBA
Review Period: 3 years
Revision Number: 3

www.southtaranaki.com

Purpose of Policy

The purpose of this policy is to explain when and why the Council will grant a remission of rates on Māori freehold land, including penalties for late or non-payment.

Scope

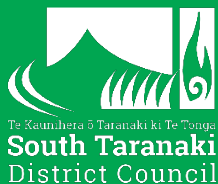
This policy applies to certain Māori-owned lands that have particular conditions, features, ownership structures or other circumstances that make it appropriate to provide relief from rates.

Legislation

- Section 102(1) and (2) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) requires Te Kaumihera o Taranaki ki Te Tonga (the Council) to adopt a policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Maori freehold land.
- Section 102(3A) of the LGA 2002 provides that the Council must support the principles set out in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.
- Section 108 of the LGA 2002 states what the policy must contain.
- Section 114 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LG(R)A 2002) provides that the Council may remit all or part of the rates, including penalties for unpaid rates, on Māori freehold land if its policy includes provision for the remission of rates and it is satisfied that the conditions and criteria in the policy have been met.
- Section 115 of the LG(R)A 2002 states that the Council must postpone the requirement to pay all or part of the rates on Māori freehold land, including penalties, if its policy includes provision for the postponement of rates and it is satisfied that the conditions and criteria in the policy have been met.
- Section 108(4A) of the LGA 2002 states that this policy must be reviewed every six years.

Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 Nā te mea i riro nā te Tiriti o Waitangi i motuhake ai te noho a te iwi me te Karauna: ā, nā te mea e tika ana kia whakaūtia anō te wairua o te wā i riro atu ai te kāwanatanga kia riro mai ai te mau tonu o te rangatiratanga e takoto nei i roto i te Tiriti o Waitangi: ā, nā te mea e tika ana kia mārama ko te whenua he taonga tuku iho e tino whakaaro nuitia ana e te iwi Māori, ā, nā tērā he whakahau kia mau tonu taua whenua ki te iwi nōna, ki ō rātou whānau, hapū hoki, a, a ki te whakangungu i ngā wāhi tapu hei whakamāmā i te nohotanga, i te whakahaeretanga, i te whakamahitanga o taua whenua hei painga mō te hunga nōna, mō ō rātou whānau, hapū hoki: ā, nā te mea e tika ana kia tū tonu he Te Kooti, ā, kia whakatakototia he tikanga hei āwhina i te iwi Māori kia taea ai ēnei kaupapa te whakatinana.

Whereas the Treaty of Waitangi established the special relationship between the Māori people and the Crown: And whereas it is desirable that the spirit of the exchange of kāwanatanga for the protection of rangatiratanga embodied in the Treaty of Waitangi be reaffirmed: And whereas it is desirable to recognise that land is a taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori people and, for that reason, to promote the retention of that land in the hands of its owners, their whānau, and their hapū, and to protect wāhi tapu: and to facilitate the occupation, development,



Kaupapa Here take utu whakahokia me te whakatārewa take kaunihera o nga whenua teturu

Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy

and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whānau, and their hapū: And whereas it is desirable to maintain a court and to establish mechanisms to assist the Māori people to achieve the implementation of these principles.

6

Remission of rates on Māori freehold land

Purpose

This Policy aims to ensure the fair and equitable collection of rates from all sectors of the community while recognising that certain Māori-owned lands have particular conditions, features, ownership structures or other circumstances that make it appropriate to provide relief from rates.

Objectives

The remission of rates on Māori freehold land is to:

- Recognise situations where a person has effectively inherited rates arrears from a deceased owner.
- Recognise where multiple rating units of Māori Freehold Land should be treated as one for the purpose of calculating rates if they are used as one economic unit.
- Recognise where multiple homes on a rating unit of Māori freehold land should have separate rate accounts if the owner requests, which will enable owners to access rates rebates.
- Recognise situations where there is no occupier or person gaining an economic or financial benefit from the land.
- Encourage the setting aside of land that is better set aside for non-use because of its natural features (whenua rahui).
- Recognise matters related to the physical accessibility of the land.
- Recognise and take account of the presence of wāhi tapu that may affect the use of the land for other purposes.
- Grant remission for the portion of land not occupied where part only of a block is occupied.
- Facilitate the development or use of the land where the Council considers rates based on land value make the use of the land uneconomic.
- Recognise and take account of the importance of land in providing economic and infrastructure support for marae and associated papakainga housing.
- Recognise and take into account the importance of the land for community goals relating to:
 - The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment.
 - The protection of outstanding natural features.

- The protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna.

Conditions and criteria

The Council will maintain a register titled the Māori Land Rates Relief Register for the purpose of recording properties on which it has agreed to remit rates under this policy. The Register will comprise two category lists:

- The Māori Land General Remissions List; and
- The Māori Land Economic Adjustment Remissions List.

Owners or trustees making an application for rates remission should include the following information in their applications:

- Details of the property;
- The objectives that will be achieved by providing a remission; and
- Documentation that proves the land, which is the subject of the application, is Māori freehold land.

The Council will review the Register annually and may, at its discretion:

- Add properties that comply.
- Remove properties where the circumstances have changed and they no longer comply.

Relief, and the extent thereof, may be cancelled or reduced at any time.

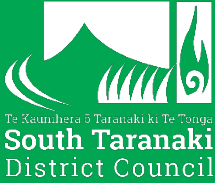
Māori land general remissions list

The Council will consider remission of rates on land that comes within the following criteria:

- The land is unoccupied and no income is derived from the use or occupation of that land, or
- The land is better set aside for non-use (whenua rahui) because of its natural features, or is unoccupied, and no income is derived from the use or occupation of that land.
- The land is inaccessible and unoccupied.
- Only a portion of the land is occupied.
- Whether the land qualifies for the statutory remission of rates for Māori freehold land under section 114 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
- Whether rates should be remitted because a person has effectively inherited rates arrears from a deceased owner.

Māori economic adjustment remissions list

The Council will consider remission for land that has a best potential use value that is significantly in excess of the economic value arising from its actual use.



Kaupapa Here take utu whakahokia me te whakatārewa take kaunihera o nga whenua teturu

Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy

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The remission for land recorded in the Māori Land Economic Adjustment Remissions List will be the difference between the rates as assessed and the rates that would be assessed based on the actual use of the land.

Remissions

The Council will remit 100% of any rates except targeted rates made for water supply, wastewater disposal or waste management.

Postponement of rates on Māori freehold land

The Council will provide rates postponement on Māori freehold land to ratepayers who meet the objectives, conditions and criteria of this policy.

Objectives

The postponement of rates on Māori freehold land aims to facilitate the development and use of the land for economic use where the Council considers utilisation would be uneconomic if full rates were required during the years of development and establishment.

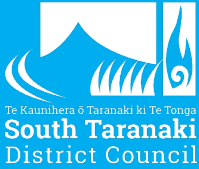
Conditions and criteria

The Council will consider postponement of rates where previously unoccupied land is subject to clearing, development and commercial use and it is satisfied that utilisation would be uneconomic if full rates were required during the years of development and establishment. Applications made after the commencement of the development may be accepted at the discretion of the Council.

Owners or trustees making an application for rates postponement should include the following information in their applications:

- Details of the property and the proposed development.
- The objectives that will be achieved by rates postponement.

The Council may also, at its discretion, partially remit rates that are otherwise subject to postponement.



Pūrongo Report

To	Policy and Strategy Committee
From	Kaitātari Mātāmua Kaupapa Here / Senior Policy Advisor, Anne Sattler
Date	10 June 2024
Subject	Parking Control and Traffic Flow Bylaw

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

6

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. This report seeks to make a minor amendment to the Council's Parking Control and Traffic Flow Bylaw. The proposal is to implement a mobility car park outside the Ōpunakē Swimming Pool (the Pool) on Longfellow Road.
2. Section 156(2) of the Local Government Act 2002 states that the Council does not have to consult on an amendment to a bylaw if the matter is not seen as significant or likely to have a significant impact on the community. A request has been made to improve accessibility for pool users, they are the main affected parties of this decision.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation(s)

THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends the Council approve the change to Schedule One of the Parking Control and Traffic Flow Bylaw 2014, and install a mobility car park outside the Ōpunakē Swimming Pool on Longfellow Road.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

3. The Ōpunakē Community Baths Society has requested a mobility park for a regular user. The user is getting older and access to the Pool is becoming more of an issue for the user and their family. Through the implementation of a mobility carpark close to the entrance of the Pool the user will continue to be able to access the complex especially during busy periods.
4. Other work that is happening in the parking area is the installation of white parking lines. This work does not require a council resolution, the white lines will ensure the space is better utilised as cars park in a uniform manner.
5. Council has a Parking Control and Traffic Flow Bylaw which is due for renewal in 2029. The purpose of the Bylaw is to provide for the fair use of parking spaces in the central business district areas of South Taranaki.

- 6. Section 156(2) of the Local Government Act 2002 states that the Council does not have to consult on an amendment to a bylaw if the matter is not seen as significant or likely to have a significant impact on the community.

Local Government Purpose

- 7. The proposed changes to the Bylaw fit within the social wellbeing by promoting safe, fair, and accessible parking for all.

Ngā Kōwhiringa / Options – Identification and analysis

- 8. The installation of a mobility car park at the Pool means that the enforcement officer will be required to check on it as part of their parking checks in Ōpunakē. As with any parking restriction the mobility car park it is not able to be monitored at all times, there is a risk that the car park is used by people that do not have a mobility parking permit. The potential misuse of the car park is not a good reason to deny this proposal, the mobility car park is one tool that is used to assist in providing everyone an equal opportunity to use the Pool.
- 9. The benefit of increased accessibility to the Pool outweighs the cost to install the mobility car park.

Risks

- 10. This is only a minor amendment to the Bylaw and as such there are no significant legal or risks associated to this decision.

Option(s) available

- 11. Option One: Accept the proposed change to the Parking Control and Traffic Flow Bylaw and install a mobility car park outside the Ōpunakē Swimming Pool on Longfellow Road. This is the preferred option.
- 12. Option Two: Decline the proposed change to the Parking Control and Traffic Flow Bylaw and not install a mobility car park outside the Ōpunakē Swimming Pool on Longfellow Road.

Whaiwhakaaro me ngā aromatawai / Considerations and Assessments

Assessment of Significance and Engagement

- 13. South Taranaki District Council’s general approach to determining the level of “significance” will be to consider:

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Degree	The number of residents and ratepayers affected and the degree to which they are affected by the decision or proposal.	The overall number of residents and ratepayers affected by the decision is low.

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
LOS	The achievement of, or ability to achieve, the Council's stated levels of service as set out in the Long Term Plan.	There is no impact on the Council's ability to achieve its stated levels of service.
Decision	Whether this type of decision, proposal or issue has a history of generating wide public interest within South Taranaki.	Parking is always of interest to residents and rate payers; however, this proposal is a minor change to the Bylaw.
Financial	The impact of the decision or proposal on the Council's overall budget or included in an approved Long Term Plan and its ability to carry out its existing or proposed functions and activities now and in the future.	The financial impact of this decision is minor.
Reversible	The degree to which the decision or proposal is reversible.	The decision is reversible; however, it is not desirable to reverse the decision before the Bylaw is reviewed in 2029.
Environment	The degree of impact the decision will have on the environment.	It is not expected that the minor proposed change to the Bylaw will have any significant effect on the environment.

14. In terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy this matter is of low significance.

Financial/Budget Considerations

15. Costs associated with the changes are unbudgeted but will be minor. A mobility parking sign needs to be installed and paint marking on the tar seal, the total cost is expected to be \$300.00.

Environmental Sustainability

16. Providing the mobility car park has no negative environmental impacts. Public transport options are lacking in our small rural communities, so people rely on their own vehicles for transportation. Providing mobility car parks is a necessity for people that have limited mobility.

Consistency with Plans/Policies/Community Outcomes

17. This decision is consistent with Council's policies and plans. The proposal is a minor change to the Parking Control and Traffic Flow Bylaw.

18. This matter contributes to the following community outcomes as detailed below:

- Together South Taranaki – *Social well-being* – mobility carparks ensure those with physical limitations have greater access to goods and services within our communities.

Consideration for Iwi/Māori

19. The purpose of the Bylaw is to provide for the fair use of parking spaces in the central business district areas of South Taranaki. It is recognised that Māori have a special connection to the land, this matter was discussed at Huinga-ā-iwi, there were no objections to the installation of a mobility carpark.

Affected Parties Consultation

20. The request has been made to improve accessibility for pool users and they are the only affected parties to this proposal. There are no immediate neighbours affected by this decision.
21. The Taranaki Coastal Community Board has been informed of this proposal and their feedback was requested, at the time of writing this report their feedback has not yet been received.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

22. This report proposes a minor change to the Bylaw to improve accessibility to the Pool. Legislation and the Bylaw allows Council to make minor changes to the bylaws through a resolution of Council and public notification.



Anne Sattler

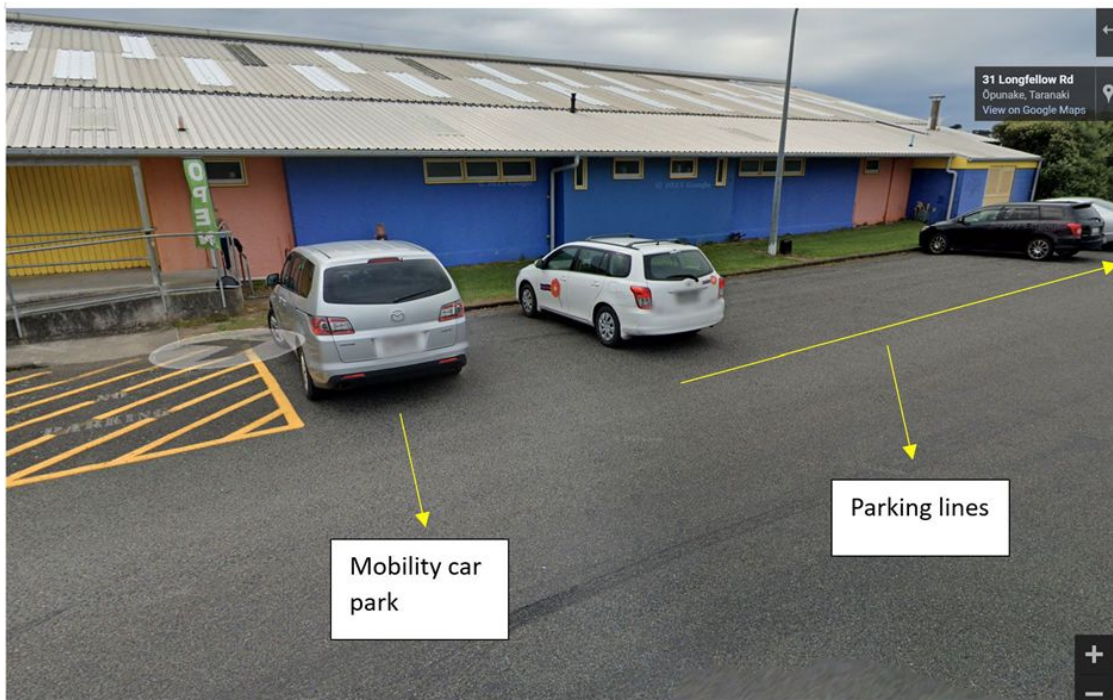
**Kaitātari Mātāmua Kaupapa Here /
Senior Policy Advisor**

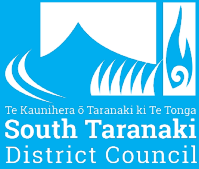


[Seen by]
Becky Wolland

**Pouhautū Rautaki me te Whaitikanga /
Head of Strategy and Governance**

[Appendix A: Proposed map of parking area.](#)





Pūrongo Report

6

To	Policy and Strategy Committee
From	Kaitātari Whakamahere Tōpūranga / Corporate Planner, Gordon Campbell
Date	10 June 2024
Subject	Renewal of Trade Waste Bylaw

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Council's Trade Waste Bylaw needs to be reviewed. Because the review was not completed by 30 June 2022, a new bylaw is required, as the current one will automatically lapse on 30 June 2024.
2. The Council agreed to conduct a special consultative procedure as part of putting a new bylaw in place. Consultation closed on 23 April 2024 and eight submissions were received. No hearing was held as none of the submitters wished to speak to their submissions. The Council needs to consider the [submissions](#) and adopt the new bylaw.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Council having considered at its meeting on 19 February 2024 the need for a new Trade Waste Bylaw, as required by section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002 and having considered the submissions received on the draft Trade Waste Bylaw, the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends the Council;

- a) Adopt the draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2024 as attached to this report; and
- b) Note that the Trade Waste Bylaw 2024 will take effect from 1 July 2024.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

3. The Council adopted its Trade Waste Bylaw in July 2017. New bylaws must be reviewed after five years, however councils were advised to pause work on bylaws and policies in relation to three waters. Section 160A of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) states that a bylaw is automatically revoked if it is not reviewed within two years after it should have been reviewed, and this appears to give a 'grace period' of two years to carry out a review. However, we have since learned that if a review is not completed before the review date, a new bylaw is required. This means a new Trade Waste Bylaw must be completed by 30 June 2024, as the current one lapses on that day.

Ngā Kōwhiringa / Options – Identification and analysis

4. At its meeting on 19 February 2024, the Council approved the Statement of Proposal and draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2024 for public consultation to initiate a special consultative procedure to renew the Trade Waste Bylaw. Consultation took place between 22 February and 23 April, and eight submissions were received. Most supported the Council's preferred options, as follows:

Council's Preferred Option	Other Options Selected	
Category Types		
Option 1a Introduce proposed category types	Option 1b No category system	
5	1	

Annual Licensing Fee for Controlled and Conditional categories

Option 2a Annual licensing fee set annually (currently \$162.00)	Option 2b No annual licensing fee	Option 2c Annual licensing fee for premises in the Controlled and Conditional categories that funds the full cost of operating the Bylaw
4	1	2

Separate Charges Based on Scheme Costs

Option 3a Separate charges for Eltham, Hāwera and the rest of the District	Option 3b Harmonised charges across the District	
4	2	

Unit Charges for Conditional Premises

Option 4a Unit charges for conditional premises as proposed	Option 4b Change the rate of unit charges for conditional premises	
4	1	

Adoption of the Bylaw

Option 5a Adopt the Trade Waste Bylaw as proposed	Option 5b Adopt the Trade Waste Bylaw with changes (please specify the changes you would like to see)	
3	1	

5. The small number of submissions received indicates that businesses with trade waste consents have no major concerns with the proposed Bylaw, probably because it represents very little change from the current one. Of the submissions received, the majority favour the Council's preferred options, which are the status quo.

Options available

- 6. Option One: Adopt the Trade Waste Bylaw 2024 as presented.
- 7. Option Two: Adopt the Trade Waste Bylaw 2024 with identified changes.
- 8. Option Three: Do not adopt the Trade Waste Bylaw 2024.

Risks

- 9. There are major risks associated with a decision not to adopt the Bylaw. Allowing the current Bylaw to lapse and have no trade waste controls is untenable from an iwi perspective, environmentally and in wastewater network management terms. There are no risks in adopting the Bylaw with or without changes.

Whaiwhakaaro me ngā aromatawai / Considerations and Assessments

Local Government Purpose

- 10. The purpose of local government is to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. Adopting a new Trade Waste Bylaw would enable democratic decision-making on behalf of the community and contribute to economic, environmental and cultural well-beings.

Assessment of Significance and Engagement

- 11. The Council’s approach to determining the level of “significance” is to consider:

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Degree	The number of residents and ratepayers affected and the degree to which they are affected by the decision or proposal.	There will be no change in effects on current trade waste consent/ permit holders and no effects on other members of the community.
LOS	The achievement of, or ability to achieve, the Council’s stated levels of service as set out in the Long Term Plan.	The new Trade Waste Bylaw would have no impacts on the Council’s levels of service.
Decision	Whether this type of decision, proposal or issue has a history of generating wide public interest within South Taranaki.	The introduction of the Trade Waste Bylaw in 2017 generated very little public interest, apart from a small number of affected people and businesses. Iwi/Māori will have a greater interest than most of the community.
Financial	The impact of the decision or proposal on the Council’s overall budget or included in an approved Long Term Plan and its ability to carry out its existing or	The new Bylaw would have no impacts on budgets.

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
	proposed functions and activities now and in the future.	
Reversible	The degree to which the decision or proposal is reversible.	The Council can review or revoke the Trade Waste Bylaw at any time.
Environment	The degree of impact the decision will have on the environment.	One of the main aims of the Bylaw is to have positive environmental impacts by regulating the quantities and quality of wastewater discharged to the environment.

12. In terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy this matter is of low significance and the Council has consulted with the community in general as well as the parties that have a particular interest in the matter. The community will be informed of the Council's decision through meeting minutes and submitters will be advised of the outcome by letter or email.

Legislative Considerations

13. Territorial authorities' powers and responsibilities to make bylaws are largely set out in Part 8 of the LGA 2002. The procedure for reviews and amendments is contained in section 160. Section 156 states the consultation requirements for making or amending bylaws, which is to use the special consultative procedure, with some exceptions.
14. As noted above, under section 160A of the LGA 2002 a review of the Trade Waste Bylaw should have been completed by 30 June 2022. After the initial five-yearly review, a bylaw must be reviewed at least every ten years, although it can be reviewed at any time if required.

Financial/Budget Considerations

15. Putting the new Trade Waste Bylaw in place has involved little expenditure apart from staff time and will have no on-going financial impacts beyond those already budgeted for.

Environmental Sustainability

16. The main purpose of the Trade Waste Bylaw is to regulate the quantities and quality of wastewater discharged to the Council's wastewater networks and, ultimately, the environment, to ensure that discharges meet the standards set out in the Council's discharge resource consents.

Consistency with Plans/Policies/Community Outcomes

17. Nothing in this report is inconsistent with any Council policy, plan or strategy.
18. A review of the Trade Waste Bylaw contributes to the following community outcomes:
- Vibrant South Taranaki – *Cultural well-being*
 - Prosperous South Taranaki – *Economic well-being*
 - Sustainable South Taranaki – *Environmental well-being*

Consideration of Iwi/Māori

19. The Council's wastewater systems and processes, including the application of its Trade Waste Bylaw, have significant impacts on land and water, and are therefore of particular importance to iwi/Māori. Targeted consultation included requests for comments from the four South Taranaki Post-Settlement Governance Entities, Te Kāhui Matauraura and through Huinga-ā-iwi. Comments were received from Ngāti Ruanui, but no submissions were received from iwi.

Affected Parties Consultation

20. The only other affected parties are current holders of trade waste consents, and copies of the Statement of Proposal were personally delivered to most of them.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

21. The preferred option is to adopt the Trade Waste Bylaw 2024 to ensure that the Council meets its obligations to protect the environment and comply with its resource consent conditions.



Gordon Campbell

**Kaitātari Whakamahere Tōpūranga /
Corporate Planner**



[Seen by]

Becky Wolland

**Pouhautū Rautaki me te Whaitikanga /
Head of Governance and Strategy**

Appendix 1: [Trade Waste Bylaw 2024 Statement of Proposal and Draft Bylaw](#)

Appendix 2: [Trade Waste Bylaw Submissions Statistics Report](#)

Hulihuki Para Pāhiki Tūwhārohe 2024

Proposed Trade Waste Bylaw 2024

Statement of Proposal

Have your Say! Make a submission

The proposed Trade Waste Bylaw is now open for public consultation from 22 February to 22 April 2024. This is your chance to let the Council understand your views about trade waste in South Taranaki, so please take the time to get involved and have your say.

See pages 11 to 71 for the full draft Trade Waste Bylaw.

See page 9 and 10 for the submission form.

www.southtaranaki.com/policyreview

Hukihuki Para Pākihi Ture-ā-Rohe 2024

Proposed Trade Waste Bylaw 2024

Where can I get more information?

- Visit the Council website
www.southtaranaki.com/policyreview
- Telephone 0800 111 323
- Contact one of your elected representatives.
- Additional copies of this document are available from any LibraryPlus or the Council Administration Building, Albion Street, Hāwera.

How to make a submission

- Make a submission online
- Download a submission form from:
www.southtaranaki.com/policyreview
- Complete the attached submission form and send via

Email: consultation@stdc.govt.nz

Post: Private Bag 902, Hāwera, 4640

Please note that submissions, as part of the public consultation process, are a public record and will be included in a publicly available Council Agenda and will remain on the Council's minute records.

Consultation Timeline 2024

THURS 22 FEBRUARY

Submission Period Opens

MONDAY 22 APRIL

Submission Period Closes

TUESDAY 23 APRIL

Send Draft Bylaw to Minister of Health for comment

MONDAY 13 MAY

Council Hearing to hear submissions

MONDAY 10 JUNE

Policy and Strategy Committee to deliberate on submissions

MONDAY 24 JUNE

Council Meeting to adopt Proposed Bylaw

Introduction

The Council has a Trade Waste Bylaw that sets a framework for regulating industries' discharges into the Council's wastewater network. The Bylaw enables us to treat and dispose of wastewater to set standards, allowing us to meet our obligations under our discharge resource consents. The Bylaw aims to manage risks to our wastewater infrastructure and fairly distribute the costs involved in treatment and disposal facilities.

The Trade Waste Bylaw provides clear definitions as to what trade waste is, places conditions around discharges of trade waste and provides for enforcement for breaches of the Bylaw.

To comply with the Local Government Act 2002, we need to replace the Bylaw and we are proposing to introduce a new Trade Waste Bylaw. A draft Bylaw has been prepared and can be found below. The new draft is very little different from the current one, as we think our Trade Waste Bylaw (2017) is still serving its designed purpose. We are suggesting some minor changes, and these are shown.

Hukihuki Para Pākihi Ture-ā-Rohe 2024

Proposed Trade Waste Bylaw 2024

Background

The Council owns and operates eight wastewater treatment plants and is responsible for providing a wastewater service throughout the District. Wastewater from domestic households, businesses and connected industries is discharged into our wastewater network and treated at the wastewater plants.

Most of the revenue needed to pay for our wastewater service comes from residential and commercial properties connected to the network, by way of an annual targeted wastewater rate (currently \$805.00). In addition, five of the six major ‘wet industries’ (businesses that use large quantities of water in processing and then discharge that water with contaminants) connected to our network have separate trade waste agreements with the Council.

The Council’s Drainage Bylaw (2018) regulates the normal operation of the wastewater network and the conditions for connection by households. It also defines what wastes are acceptable to discharge into the wastewater network.

The Trade Waste Bylaw is designed to regulate trade waste from businesses by providing a robust procedure for assessing, managing and monitoring trade waste discharges.

The wastewater network is unable to treat some contents of trade waste. High levels of contaminants, such as fats, acids, oil or grease, cause blockages that must be cleared at a cost to ratepayers. The Trade Waste Bylaw covers discharges of a wide range of chemical contaminants and other trade wastes that can damage the wastewater network, treatment plants or the ponds.

In 2013 the Council was issued with an Enforcement Order by the Taranaki Regional Council, which resulted in our commitment to introduce a Trade Waste Bylaw in 2017, and we now need to replace the Bylaw with a new one.

Proposed Trade Waste Bylaw

As noted, the proposed new bylaw is almost the same as the current one. Key features are:

- All premises discharging trade waste to our wastewater system will be classified into one of four categories – permitted, controlled, conditional or prohibited trade waste.
- Any premises classified as controlled or conditional will need to apply for a trade waste licence.
- Conditions of a conditional licence will require that premises test their trade waste and submit a report specifying whether their waste complies with discharge limits.
- Non-compliance may be dealt with by prosecution and/or by disconnection from our wastewater network.
- Our Trade Waste Officer undertakes monitoring and enforcement duties.
- We propose that the Bylaw will come into effect on 1 July 2024.

What are the four categories?

Category	Description
Permitted Trade Waste	Discharges into the wastewater system are within the “acceptable discharge” definition in the Drainage Bylaw 2018; for example, discharges that would be similar in nature or volume to what you would find in the typical household.
Controlled Trade Waste	Discharges that are above the “acceptable” standard in the Drainage Bylaw, or from controlled premises as per the Trade Waste Bylaw, but not exceeding standards noted within the Trade Waste Bylaw that would require conditions to be placed on the discharge.
Conditional Trade Waste	Discharges that require conditions or limits specific to the premises discharging the waste, as per the Trade Waste Bylaw.
Prohibited Trade Waste	Discharges that are not allowed into the wastewater system, as per the Trade Waste Bylaw.

Hukihuki Para Pākihi Ture-ā-Rohe 2024

Proposed Trade Waste Bylaw 2024

What changes can you expect?

No substantial changes are proposed. The current Bylaw works well and minor wording changes are proposed, along with three additional paragraphs:

- 10.1.2.a – Council may require assessment of permitted activities.
- 13.4.6 – annual review meeting with iwi.
- 14.4 – penalties for non-compliance.

Unit Charges for Conditional Industries Only

The following table provides the calculated costs per scheme for the unit charges of flow, total suspended solids (TSS) and chemical oxygen demand (COD) in discharges. The proposed unit charges take into account the option to charge an annual licensing fee for premises (currently **\$162.00**). This is a partial cost recovery from conditional premises to cover the management of the Bylaw.

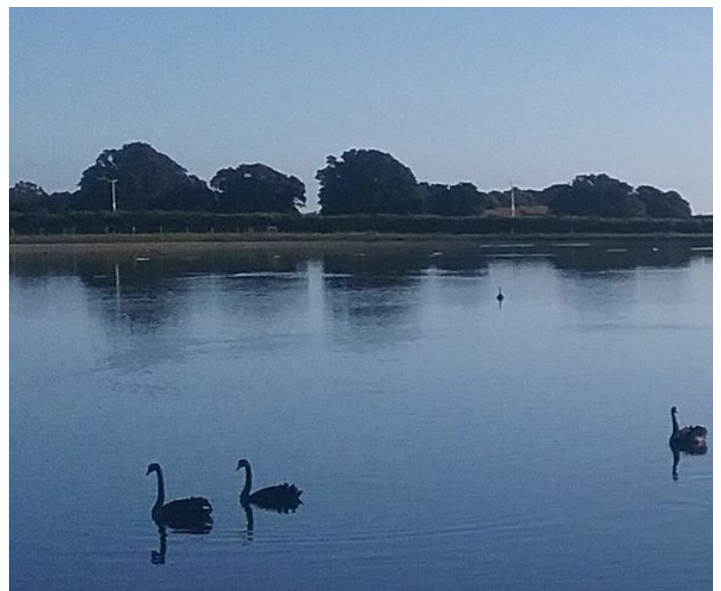
It is expected that large wet industries and a handful of processing type premises will fall under the Conditional category.

Proposed unit charges per scheme (assumes annual licensing fee of \$162.00 per year)	Flow	TSS	COD
	\$/m ³	\$/kg	\$/kg
Eltham customers only (including capex)	\$1.22	\$2.66	\$0.63
Hāwera customers only (Including capex)	\$0.57	\$1.37	\$0.36
Manaia and all other customers not covered above (Ōpunakē, Kaponga, Pātea, Waverley)	\$1.28	\$0.52	\$0.35

What are we trying to achieve with the Trade Waste Bylaw?

The Bylaw is designed to:

- Protect the health and safety of the community from the adverse effects of harmful substances discharged into the public wastewater system;
- Protect the environment from adverse effects of trade waste discharges to the public wastewater system;
- Protect the public wastewater system from damage and provide for efficient operation of the infrastructure;
- Fairly distribute the cost of dealing with trade waste; and
- Help the Council to meet the requirements of the Resource Management Act and in particular, the requirements of its resource consents held for the discharge of treated sewage and the placement of sludge onto land.



Ngā kōwhiringa hei whaiwhakaaro

Options to consider

The Council would like your feedback on the following points and on the Trade Waste Bylaw in general.

1) Category Types

The Trade Waste Bylaw has been developed around a classification system that places a business’s discharge into one of four categories – permitted, controlled, conditional or prohibited.

<p>Option 1a Council's preferred option</p>	<p>Retain the status quo – the current category types</p> <p>The current categories provide clear definitions of what types of trade waste are permitted, what types require monitoring or sampling (controlled) and what types fall into a higher level of trade waste disposal that requires more treatment (conditional). The Bylaw also provides clear guidelines on what is prohibited trade waste that has the potential to cause damage to the environment or the wastewater system. This classification system gives the Council a method to better identify risk to the wastewater network and provide equity in apportioning costs.</p>
<p>Option 1b</p>	<p>No category system</p> <p>This would make it difficult to achieve a fair system because discharges from different premises would be averaged and costs charged uniformly to all ratepayers. This would mean residential and many commercial ratepayers would be subsidising businesses that discharge trade wastes. We currently have separate Trade Waste Agreements with five of the six major wet industries connected to our network.</p>



Ngā kōwhiringa hei whaiwhakaaro

Options to consider

2) Annual Licensing Fee - for Controlled and Conditional Categories only

To ensure a fair and consistent approach, the current Bylaw includes a licensing system where premises pay an annual licence fee based on the types of discharges they make into the wastewater system. The fee is \$162.00 for the 2023/24 financial year and is reviewed annually. It contributes to the cost of employing a Trade Waste Officer, who undertakes monitoring, sampling and enforcement duties.

<p>Option 2a Council's preferred option</p>	<p>Status quo – continue to charge an annual licensing fee for premises in the Controlled and Conditional categories.</p> <p>The annual licensing fee covers approximately half of the costs of managing the Bylaw. This includes property inspections by the Trade Waste Officer, sampling and administration. The balance is recovered from the major industries (conditional category) that also discharge into the wastewater system. This is the Council’s preferred option as the ‘higher’ users would be contributing a greater share without it being overly burdensome.</p>
<p>Option 2b</p>	<p>No annual licensing fee.</p> <p>The costs of managing the Bylaw would be funded from the major wet industries that fall into the Conditional category through the proposed unit charges and from all properties that pay targeted wastewater rates. This option does not address the issue of fairness, as properties that don’t discharge trade waste into the Council network would be subsidising those that do.</p>
<p>Option 2c</p>	<p>Introduce annual licensing fee for premises in the Controlled and Conditional categories that funds the full cost of operating the Bylaw.</p> <p>The costs of managing the Bylaw would only be funded from those businesses that discharge waste into the system above the ‘normal’ levels. This figure reflects the actual costs of administering the Bylaw and would mean that the monitoring system is effectively paying for itself with no funding from anywhere else. This is not Council’s preferred option as we believe that a full ‘user pays’ system places too much of a burden on many of the small to medium businesses that provide employment and vibrancy in our towns.</p>

Ngā kōwhiringa hei whaiwhakaaro

Options to consider

3) Separate Charges for Conditional Industries based on Scheme Costs

Across the District, each town discharges its wastewater to a separate treatment plant/scheme. The treatment plants have different costs associated with treating the waste. There are several reasons why costs are different, such as the length of pipe works, the distance to wastewater treatment facilities, or the systems and processes used to treat the waste. The current Bylaw has separate charges for Eltham, Hāwera and the rest of the District and we propose to continue that differentiation.

As a result of the different costs structures for the various schemes, we apply unit charges.

<p>Option 3a Council's preferred option</p>	<p>Status quo – Separate charges for Eltham, Hāwera and the rest of the District.</p> <p>The unit charges for conditional industries will be based on where the business is located, to reflect the actual costs of treatment at each treatment plant. This option best supports the intent of the Bylaw, which is based on a fairer ‘user pays’ system. It is similar to how we charge for high water users.</p>
<p>Option 3b</p>	<p>Standard charges across the District.</p> <p>The charges for each unit (flow, TSS and COD) would be the same irrespective of where the trade waste is being treated.</p> <p>This is not the Council’s preferred option as it would result in industries located in different towns subsidising other industries where the treatment plants have a different treatment system and cost more to operate.</p> <p>New industries that come to South Taranaki may also find it more beneficial to locate themselves in areas with a lower trade waste cost, which could result in localities missing out on new industries being established within their township if we standardise the charges.</p> <p>This option, applied District-wide, partially goes against the intent of the Bylaw, which is based on a fairer ‘user pays’ system that can be applied per scheme.</p>

Ngā kōwhiringa hei whaiwhakaaro

Options to consider

4) Unit Charges for Conditional Premises

The unit charges for conditional premises include charges for flow, total suspended solids (TSS) and chemical oxygen demand (COD). These three elements are commonly used throughout the industry to provide information on the types of trade waste being discharged into the wastewater system.

<p>Option 4a Council's preferred option</p>	<p>Status quo – unit charges for Conditional premises.</p> <p>The proposed unit charges for conditional premises provide a fair user pays system based on the costs related to particular wastewater treatment plants and where an industry discharges its trade waste.</p> <p>The units have been calculated to ensure full cost recovery for treatment and capacity. Future costs involved in the replacement of pipework ('capex') are also incorporated into the unit charges to future proof the wastewater treatment schemes.</p>
<p>Option 4b</p>	<p>Change the rate of Unit Charges for Conditional premises.</p> <p>Changes to the rate of unit charges mean the charges would have to be recalculated to ensure that the intent of the Bylaw is maintained to reflect a fair user pays system.</p>

5) Adoption of the Bylaw

<p>Option 5a Council's preferred option</p>	<p>Adopt the proposed Trade Waste Bylaw.</p> <p>By adopting the Bylaw, the Council will have an ability to monitor and enforce trade waste discharges into its wastewater system. The Bylaw will provide for a fairer 'user pays' system, will protect public health and safety, protect the public wastewater system, protect the environment and help the Council to meet the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991.</p>
<p>Option 5b</p>	<p>Adopt the Trade Waste Bylaw with changes.</p> <p>The current Bylaw was developed over two years, taking into account actual data to calculate the full impact and user charges, and based on the principles covered above. The proposed Bylaw contains no major changes from the current one and any significant changes may require a reassessment of the impacts and a recalculation of the user charges.</p> <p>There is always the option of not having a Trade Waste Bylaw; however Council considers this is not a realistic or prudent option for the effective, long-term management of our wastewater system. Not adopting a bylaw would also result in the Taranaki Regional Council issuing an enforcement order under the Resource Management Act 1991, because we would not be abiding by the agreement made in 2013 to have a trade waste bylaw.</p>



Puka Tāpaetanga Submission Form

Trade Waste Bylaw 2024

6

Your details

First name/Initials Last name.....

Organisation (if applicable).....

Address.....

Contact Phone..... Email.....

Do you wish to speak in support of your submission? Yes No
(If no boxes are ticked, it will be considered that you do not wish to speak)

If yes, do you wish to present: In Person Online

Options to consider

1. Category Types

- Option 1a** - Introduce proposed category types
- Option 1b** - No category system

2. Annual Licensing Fee for Controlled and Conditional categories

- Option 2a** – annual licensing fee set annually (currently \$162.00).
- Option 2b** – no annual licensing fee.
- Option 2c** – annual licensing fee for premises in the Controlled and Conditional categories that funds the full cost of operating the Bylaw.

3. Separate Charges Based on Scheme Costs

- Option 3a** – Separate charges for Eltham, Hāwera and the rest of the District.
- Option 3b** – Harmonised charges across the District.

4. Unit Charges for Conditional Premises

- Option 4a** – Unit charges for conditional premises as proposed.
- Option 4b** – Change the rate of unit charges for conditional premises.

5. Adoption of the Bylaw

- Option 5a** – Adopt the Trade Waste Bylaw as proposed.
- Option 5b** – Adopt the Trade Waste Bylaw with changes (please specify the changes you would like to see).

Please provide further comments you may have on the following page.



Puka Tāpaetanga Submission Form

Trade Waste Bylaw 2024

Your Comments

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(Please continue on a separate page if required)

Submissions close Monday 22 April 2024

Privacy Statement

We collect personal information from you, including your name and contact details. We collect your personal information in order to contact you throughout the Trade Waste Bylaw consultation process.

Besides our staff, we share this information with the public as part of the consultation process to assist with our decision-making on the Trade Waste Bylaw. Providing some information is optional. If you choose not to enter contact details, we'll be unable to contact you with regard to the process, for example, for points of clarification in your submission and the outcomes.

The information collected from you is securely stored and disposed of after 7 years.

You have the right to ask for a copy of any personal information we hold about you, and to ask for it to be corrected if you think it is wrong. If you'd like to ask for a copy of your information, or to have it corrected, please contact us by email

PrivacyOfficer@stdc.govt.nz, or phone 0800 111 323.



Para Pākihi Ture-ā-Rohe

Trade Waste Bylaw (~~2017~~2024)

 Person Responsible: Chief Executive
Date Adopted: TBA
Status: Draft

Date Last Reviewed: NA
Next Review Date: TBA
Review Period: 10 years
Revision Number: 1

www.southtaranaki.com



Para Pākihi Ture-ā-Rohe

Trade Waste Bylaw

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Para Pākihi Ture-ā-Rohe

Trade Waste Bylaw

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1.0 ~~Title~~ Title

- 1.1 This Bylaw is made by the South Taranaki District Council pursuant to the powers contained in section 146(1)(a)(iii) of the Local Government Act 2002 (~~the Act~~), the Bylaws Act 1910, and the Health Act 1956; and shall be known as the South Taranaki District Council Trade Waste Bylaw ~~2017~~2024.

2.0 ~~Commencement~~Commencement

- 2.1 This Bylaw shall come into force on ~~1 July 2017~~XXXX.

3.0 Scope

- 3.1 This Bylaw regulates the discharge of trade waste to a wastewater system operated by the South Taranaki District Council.
- 3.2 This Bylaw provides for the:
- a) Acceptable long term, intermittent, or temporary discharge of trade waste to the wastewater system;
 - b) Establishment of four grades of trade waste; being Permitted, Controlled, Conditional and Prohibited;
 - c) Evaluation of individual trade waste discharges to be against specified criteria;
 - d) Correct storage of materials in order to protect the wastewater system from spillage;
 - e) Installation of ~~the~~ flow meters, samplers or other devices to measure flow and quality of the trade waste discharge;
 - f) Pre-treatment of waste before it is accepted for discharge to the wastewater system;
 - g) Sampling and monitoring of trade waste discharges to ensure compliance with the Bylaw;
 - h) ~~The~~ South Taranaki District Council to accept or refuse a trade waste discharge;
 - i) Charges to be set to cover the cost of conveying, treating and disposing of or reusing trade wastes and the associated costs of administration and monitoring;
 - j) Administrative mechanisms for the operation of the Bylaw;
 - k) Establishment of waste minimisation and management programmes (including sludges) for trade waste producers;



Para Pākihi Ture-ā-Rohe

Trade Waste Bylaw

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- l) Remedy in the event of breaches and ongoing enforcement; and
- m) Actual and reasonable costs.

4.0 Compliance with other legislation

- 4.1 Nothing in this Bylaw shall derogate from any of the provisions of the Health Act 1956, Resource Management Act 1991, the Building Act 2004, the Hazardous [Substances](#) and New Organisms Act 1996 and its regulations or any other relevant statutory or regulatory requirements. In the event of any inconsistency between this Bylaw and other legislation, the more stringent requirement applies.
- 4.2 This Bylaw should be read in conjunction with the South Taranaki District Council's [Wastewater-Drainage](#) Bylaw [2013\(2018\)](#).

5.0 Trade premises and other users to which this Bylaw applies

- 5.1 This Bylaw shall apply to all trade premises within the South Taranaki District where trade wastes are discharged or likely to be discharged to the wastewater system operated by the South Taranaki District Council or its agents.
- 5.2 This Bylaw shall also apply to tanker wastes collected for the purpose of discharge to the wastewater system operated by the South Taranaki District Council or its agents.
- 5.3 Pursuant to section 196 of the Local Government Act [2002](#), the South Taranaki District Council or its agents may refuse to accept any type of trade waste which is not in accordance with this Bylaw.

6.0 Purpose

- 6.1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to:
 - a) Protect the health and safety of all persons within the South Taranaki District, including Council staff, contractors and the public;
 - b) Protect the cultural and social stability of residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, forest riparian, and environmentally sensitive lands within the South Taranaki District;



Para Pākihi Ture-ā-Rohe

Trade Waste Bylaw

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- c) Protect air, water and land from solid and hazardous waste pollution, including contamination of ground waters, surface waters, drinking water supplies, and all other natural resources;
- d) Protect the environment;
- e) Protect the wastewater system infrastructure;
- f) Ensure compliance with discharge resource consent conditions;
- g) Provide a basis for monitoring discharges from industry and trade premises;
- h) Provide an equitable basis for charging trade waste users of the public wastewater systems to cover the cost of conveying, treating and disposing of or reusing their wastes and administering this Bylaw; and
- i) Encourage waste minimisation, water conservation, cleaner production, efficient recycling and reuse of waste streams at trade premises.

7.0 Definitions

7.1 For the purposes of this Bylaw the following definitions shall apply:

Access point is a place where access may be made to a drain or private sewer for inspection (including sampling or measurement), cleaning or maintenance. The location of the access point shall be in accordance with the New Zealand Building Code and the South Taranaki District Council Wastewater Bylaw 2013.

Acceptable discharge shall have that meaning as prescribed in the South Taranaki District Council [Wastewater Bylaw 2013 Drainage Bylaw \(2018\)](#).

Act means the [Local Government Act 2002](#).

Approval or **Approved** means approval or approved in writing, by the Council either by resolution of the Council or by an Authorised Officer of the Council.

Approved site means a site approved by the Council for the safe disposal of trade waste.

Authorised Officer means any officer or agent appointed by the Council for the purposes of acting as an Authorised Officer under this Bylaw.

Biosolids means treated wastewater sludge from a wastewater treatment plant that has been treated and/or stabilised to the extent that it is able to be safely and beneficially applied to land and does not include products derived solely from industrial wastewater treatment plants. The term biosolid/biosolids is used generically throughout this document to include products containing biosolids ([e.g. for example](#), composts).

Bylaw means the South Taranaki District Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2017 and any amendments.

Characteristic means any of the physical or chemical characteristics of trade waste including any constituent of a trade waste referred to but not limited by this Bylaw, as referred to in Schedules 4 and 5.

Cleaner production means the implementation on trade premises of effective operations, methods and processes, internationally recognised and implemented on trade premises that reduce or eliminate the quantity and toxicity of wastes.



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Composite sample means a composite of discrete samples collected from the sampling location over a 24 hour period on a flow or time proportional basis, as appropriate to provide a representative sample for the sampling period.

Condensing water or **cooling water** means any water used in any trade, industry or commercial process or operation in such a manner that it does not take up matter into solution or suspension.

Conditional Trade Waste means any trade waste discharged to the Council wastewater system ~~which-that~~ meets the controlled substances standards unless otherwise approved by the Council in a trade waste consent or a trade waste agreement; and

- a) Which is discharged from a trade premises listed in Schedule 3; or
- b) Which is discharged from any trade premises where the 24 hour flow volume of the discharge is equal to or exceeds 20 cubic metres; or
- c) Which the Council determines to be conditional trade waste under clause 10.3; and
- d) Must not have any of the prohibited characteristics listed in Schedule 4.

Connection means the lawful and physical connection of a private sewer to any Council wastewater system.

Consent means a consent in writing granted by the Council and signed by an Authorised Officer under section 12.0 of this Bylaw, authorising a person or occupier to discharge trade waste to the Council's wastewater system that is not otherwise permitted into a wastewater system.

Consent holder means the person occupying trade premises who has obtained a consent to discharge or direct the manner of discharge of the trade waste from any premises to ~~the-a~~ Council's wastewater systems. This includes any person who does any act on behalf of, or with the express or implied consent of, the consent holder (whether for reward or not) and any licensee of the consent holder.

Contaminant includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar or other substances, energy or heat:

- a) When discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical or biological condition of water; or
- b) When discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical or biological condition of the land or air into which it is discharged.

Contingency management procedures means those procedures developed and used to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the actual and/or potential adverse effects of these activities on the environment from an unexpected or unscheduled event resulting in discharge, or potential discharge of contaminants of concern into the wastewater system.

Controlled trade waste means any trade waste discharged to the Council wastewater system ~~which-that~~ meets the controlled substances standards, unless otherwise approved by the Council in a trade waste consent or a trade waste agreement; and

- a) Which is discharged from a trade premises listed in Schedule 2; or
- b) Which is discharged from any trade premises where the 24 hour flow volume of the discharge is between 5 and 20 cubic metres; or



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- c) Which the Council determines to be controlled trade waste under clause 10.2; and
- d) Must not have any of the prohibited characteristics listed in Schedule 4.

Council means the South Taranaki District [Council](#) or an officer authorised under this Bylaw to act on its behalf.

Discharge management plan means a plan agreed between the Council and the occupier for the monitoring, programming and controlling by the occupier, of the sources of trade waste from the occupier's premises, so that discharges to the wastewater system comply with the Council's requirements.

Disconnection means the physical cutting or sealing of a private sewer from any wastewater system.

District means the South Taranaki District.

Domestic wastewater shall have that meaning prescribed in the South Taranaki District Council [Wastewater Drainage Bylaw 2013\(2018\)](#).

Drain means that section of private drain between the occupier's premises and the point of discharge through which wastewater is conveyed from the premises to the wastewater system. That section of drain is owned and maintained by the occupier.

Emergency ~~Management~~ management Plan-plan means a plan for the management of emergencies at a ~~Premises~~premises, which includes those procedures developed and used to avoid, remedy or mitigate the actual and/or potential adverse effects of these activities on the environment from an unexpected or unscheduled event resulting in discharge, or potential discharge, of contaminants of concern into the wastewater system.

Environmental ~~Management~~ management Plan-plan means an overall management plan ~~which—that~~ includes organisational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and monitoring the ~~Council's~~ environmental requirements ~~of the Council~~.

Flow Measurement System is instrumentation which is capable of measuring and logging all trade waste discharged, located in a suitable location, and approved by the Council.

Grease trap means a device approved by the Council or an Authorised ~~Officer, which that~~ allows kitchen wastewater to cool and the grease to separate from the wastewater.

Hazardous materials has the same meaning as hazardous substances in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and any regulations thereunder.

Infringement means an offence as specified by the Bylaw under section 243 and 259 of the [Local Government Act 2002](#).

Liquid waste code compliant contractor means a waste removal contractor who has obtained a current licence under the Liquid and Hazardous Waste Code of Practice.

Long Term Plan (LTP) means a long term ~~council-community~~ plan adopted under section 93 of the [Local Government Act 2002](#).

Management ~~Plan~~ plan means ~~the a~~ plan for management of operations on the premises from which trade wastes come, and may include provision for cleaner production, waste minimisation, discharge, contingency management procedures, and any relevant industry code of practice.

Mass limit means the total mass of any characteristic of trade waste that may be discharged to any wastewater system over any stated period from any single point of discharge or collectively from several points of discharge.



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Maximum concentration means the peak concentration of any characteristic of trade waste that may not be exceeded.

Meter means any meter, automatic sampler, instrument or device for indicating, recording or sampling the rate of flow, volume or quality of any discharge and any ancillary equipment, devices or fittings used in conjunction with these.

Occupier means the person occupying any trade premises or the person responsible for any trade, commercial or industrial activity on those trade premises.

Occupier shall also include the owner of the premises if the premises is unoccupied.

Offence means an offence against this Bylaw.

Owner means the person (which includes any company or trust) owning property from which trade waste originates or is located.

Permitted trade waste means any trade waste discharged to the Council wastewater system ~~which-that~~ meets the controlled substances standards unless otherwise approved by the Council in a trade waste consent or a trade waste agreement; and

- a) Which is discharged from a trade premises listed in Schedule 1; or
- b) Which is discharged from any trade premises where the 24 hour flow volume of the discharge is less than or equal to 5 cubic metres; or
- c) Which the Council determines to be permitted trade waste under clause 10.1; and
- d) Must not have any of the prohibited characteristics listed in Schedule 4.

Person means a person or body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporated, a corporation sole and any successor, and includes the Crown.

Point of discharge means the boundary between the public sewer and private drain, as prescribed in section 15.0 of the South Taranaki District Council Wastewater Bylaw 2013. For the purposes of monitoring, sampling and testing, the point of discharge may be an alternative designated point as specified in the trade waste consent if one is required.

Premises means either:

- a) a property or allotment which is held under separate certificate of title or for which a separate certificate of title may be issued and in respect of which a building consent has or may be issued; or
- b) a building that has been defined as an individual unit by a cross lease, unit title or company lease and for which a certificate of title exists; or
- c) an individual unit in a building where units are separately leased or separately occupied; or
- d) land held in public ownership (e.g. reserve) for a particular purpose.

Pre-treatment means any processing of trade waste designed to reduce or vary any characteristic in a waste before discharge to the wastewater system in order to comply with a trade waste consent or this Bylaw.

Private drain shall have that meaning prescribed in the South Taranaki District Council [Wastewater-Drainage Bylaw 2013\(2018\)](#).

Prohibited trade waste means any trade waste that is prohibited in accordance with Schedule 4.

Reticulation shall have that meaning prescribed in the South Taranaki District Council [Wastewater-Drainage Bylaw 2013\(2018\)](#).



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Sampling location is the place where a sample is taken for monitoring. It should be located after the pre-treatment and before the wastewater meets the Council's wastewater line, means the location of the a flow measurement system.

Schedule of rates and charges means the list of items, terms and prices for services associated with the discharge of trade waste as approved by the Council.

Screen means a facility used to catch solids prior to the point of discharge.

Sewage means the discharge from any sanitary fixtures (any fixture which is intended to be used for sanitation – the term used to describe activities of washing and/or excretion carried out in a manner or conditions such that the effect on health is minimised, with regard to dirt and infection) or sanitary appliance (an appliance which is intended to be used for sanitation which is not a sanitary fixture – included are machines for washing dishes and clothes).

Sewer means the a Council pipework drainage system that conveys wastewater.

Significant industry means an industry that the Council has determined is significant for the purposes of this Bylaw, by reference to the discharge, volume and/or pollutant loads to be discharged in accordance with this Bylaw.

Stormwater means all surface water run-off resulting from rainfall.

Stormwater system means any inlets, pipes, channels, ponds, detention or treatment systems, outfalls and other related structures owned by or under the control of the Council, used for the receiving, treatment or disposal of stormwater.

Tanker waste means any waste which will be transported to and disposed of into the wastewater system, including trade waste matter in solution or suspension, which is conveyed by vehicle for disposal.

Temporary discharge means:

- a discharge of trade waste for an intermittent or short duration; or
- a short-term discharge of an unusual waste from an occupier with an existing trade waste consent; or
- a discharge of tanker waste to a designated point in the wastewater system.

Trade premises means:

- any premises used or intended to be used for any industrial or trade purpose; or
- any premises used or intended to be used for the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or for other waste management purposes, or used for composting organic materials; or
- any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process; or
- any other premises discharging other than domestic wastewater and includes any land or premises wholly or mainly used for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

Trade waste means:

- wastewater discharged from a trade premises having characteristics which-that significantly distinguish it from domestic wastewaters, including:
 - b) any liquid, with or without matter in suspension or solution, that is or may be discharged from trade premises to the Council's wastewater system in the course of any trade or industrial process or operation, or in the course of any activity or operation, and may include stormwater, condensing water or cooling water that cannot practicably be separated from the wastewater.



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~~b)c)~~ Any liquid waste discharged ~~exceeds~~ in excess of 50 cubic metres per day.

Trade Waste-waste Agreement-agreement means a written agreement between the Council and a Person-person discharging trade waste made under section 15.0 of this Bylaw.

Wastewater means water or other liquid waste, including sewage and waste matter in solution or suspension, discharged to the Council wastewater system.

Wastewater system means the Council owned system which collects, treats and disposes of wastewater and trade wastes including all sewers, pumping stations, storage tanks, wastewater treatment plants, outfalls and other related structures operated by the Council and used for the reception, treatment and disposal of wastewater and trade wastes.

Working day shall have the meaning given to that term in the Local Government Act 2002. For the purposes of clarity, this excludes:

- a) any Saturday, any Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, ~~—~~ the Sovereign's birthday, Matariki, Labour Day; and
- b) any day in the period commencing with-on the 25th day of December in a year and ending with-on the 2nd day of January in the following year; and
- c) if 1 January falls on a Friday, the following Monday; and
- d) if 1 January falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, the following Monday and Tuesday; and
- e) if Waitangi Day ~~or~~, Anzac Day or Matariki falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, the following Monday; and
- f) Taranaki Anniversary Day.

8.0 Restrictions on use

8.1 No person shall discharge, or permit to be discharged, any trade waste to the wastewater system except in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw, or a consent or trade waste agreement granted under this Bylaw.

8.2 No person shall do, or omit to do, anything whereby wastewater with a prohibited characteristic is discharged into the wastewater system.

9.0 Other

9.1 In this Bylaw, one gender includes all genders, the singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular.

9.2 The wording "shall" identifies a mandatory requirement for compliance with the Bylaw. The word "may" refers to practices ~~which—that~~ are advised or recommended.

9.3 The following parts of this Bylaw may be amended by the Council from time to time by resolution publicly notified:

- a) The schedules, with the exception of Schedule 6; and



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- b) The volumetric limits in the definitions of permitted, controlled, conditional and prohibited trade waste.

- 9.4 Schedule 6 of this Bylaw (consent application procedure) and the explanatory notes are included for information purposes only, and do not form part of this Bylaw and may be made, amended or revoked without formality.

10.0 Classification of Trade Waste

10.1 Permitted trade waste – low risk

- 10.1.1 The Council may determine that any trade waste is permitted trade waste if, in the Council's reasonable opinion, it presents a low risk to the Council wastewater system.

Explanatory note: Schedule 1 contains guidance as to which trade activities and processes are likely to produce permitted trade waste. In addition, the Council may determine that trade waste is permitted trade waste in accordance with clause 10.1.1.

~~10.1.2 A person may discharge permitted trade waste into the Council wastewater system without a trade waste consent or a trade waste agreement.~~

10.1.23 Notwithstanding clause 10.1.12 the Council may:

- a) ~~Require a person discharging trade waste as a permitted activity to apply for assessment if of the trade waste being discharged is permitted activity.~~
- a) Require a person discharging permitted trade waste into the Council wastewater system to pre-treat that trade waste to a specific standard or standards in order to prevent the discharge damaging or otherwise adversely affecting the Council wastewater system; and
- b) In accordance with the Act, enter a premises to determine the characteristics of the discharge to the Council wastewater system, and to that end may inspect the premises and take samples of any discharge

10.2 Controlled trade waste – potential risk if not managed

- 10.2.1 The Council may determine that any trade waste is controlled trade waste, if in the Council's reasonable opinion, it presents a potential risk to the



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Council wastewater system if not managed through appropriate consent conditions.

Explanatory note: Schedule 2 contains guidance as to which trade activities and processes are likely to produce controlled trade waste. In addition, the Council may determine that trade waste is controlled trade waste in accordance with clause 10.2.1.

10.2.2 No person may discharge or introduce controlled trade waste into the Council wastewater system unless authorised to do so under a trade waste consent or a trade waste agreement.

10.3 Conditional trade waste – significant risk if not managed

10.3.1 The Council may determine that any trade waste is conditional trade waste if, in the Council's reasonable opinion:

- a) the trade activity and processes are of such a complexity or size, or employ such chemicals, raw materials, or feedstock, that the risks of producing a trade waste which is not an acceptable discharge are considered significant by Council, if not managed through appropriate consent conditions; or
- b) the discharge contains substances that may at times exceed the controlled substances standards; or
- c) the discharge has a 24 hour flow volume greater than 20 cubic metres.

Explanatory note: Schedule 3 contains guidance as to which trade activities and processes are likely to produce conditional trade waste. In addition, the Council may determine the category of trade waste for a particular discharge in accordance with clause 10.3.1.

10.3.2 No person may discharge or introduce conditional trade waste into the Council wastewater system unless authorised to do so under a trade waste consent or a trade waste agreement.

10.4 Prohibited trade waste

10.4.1 No person may discharge or introduce prohibited trade waste into the Council wastewater system.

Explanatory note: Schedule 4 contains guidance as to the prohibited trade waste characteristics that must not be discharged or introduced into the Council wastewater system.



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11.0 Controls on trade waste discharges

11.1 Discharges to Council wastewater system

- 11.1.1 No person or occupier shall discharge, or cause or allow or permit to be discharged, to the Council's wastewater system any trade waste, other than permitted trade waste, unless they have a consent or trade waste agreement to discharge that trade waste and such discharge is in accordance with any conditions set out in that consent or trade waste agreement.
- 11.1.2 No person or occupier on any premises shall discharge, or cause or allow or permit to be discharged, any trade waste in a way that causes that trade waste to be discharged off the premises to land or water outside the premises. This prohibition does not apply to tanker waste disposed of pursuant to a consent.
- 11.1.3 No person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any trade waste to the Council wastewater system except in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw.
- 11.1.4 An occupier shall inform the Council or an Authorised Officer as soon as practicable upon discovery of any accident, including spills or process mishaps, ~~which-that~~ may cause a breach of any trade waste consent, agreement or this Bylaw.
- 11.1.5 Any person who carries out the off-site disposal of any hazardous materials must keep records of such disposal and make such records available for inspection by the Council or an Authorised Officer at the request of the Council or Authorised Officer.
- 11.1.6 The Council or an Authorised Officer may at its discretion and upon giving notice to the occupier remove or alter any work or thing that is, or has been, constructed in breach of this Bylaw, and may recover on demand the full costs of removal or alteration from the occupier or other person who committed the breach.
- 11.1.7 If an occupier defaults in doing any act required under this Bylaw, the Council or an Authorised Officer may at its discretion upon giving notice to the occupier, do the act in default and may recover on demand the full cost of doing the act from the occupier.



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11.1.8 Upon giving notice to the occupier, the Council or an Authorised Officer may repair any damage to the wastewater system or stormwater system caused by the discharge of trade waste that fails to comply with the conditions of a trade waste consent or is otherwise in breach of this Bylaw. The Council may recover on demand the full costs of repair including all actual and reasonable related costs in rectifying the breach, from the occupier or other person who committed the breach.

11.1.9 No occupier shall claim payment or compensation from the Council for the exclusion of trade waste due to the Council undertaking any examination, alteration, repair or maintenance of the wastewater system or stormwater system.

11.2 Storage, transport, handling and use of hazardous or harmful materials

11.2.1 All persons on trade premises shall take all reasonable steps to prevent the accidental entry of any of the materials listed in 11.2.3 of this Bylaw ~~from entry~~ into the wastewater system or stormwater system or from being discharged from the premises to land or water outside the premises as a result of leakage, spillage or other mishap. Such steps may include, but are not limited to, the provision by the occupier of:

- a) Bunding around all tank and drum storage areas on the premises, including smaller outdoor storage areas with low nib walls to prevent stormwater entering into the storage areas; with a provision for control valves to prevent clean uncontaminated stormwater being discharged to the sewer.
- b) Secondary containment around potential sources of leaks, such as valves, flanges, etc.

11.2.2 No person shall store, transport, handle or use, or cause to be stored, transported, handled or used any hazardous substance as defined by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, or any of the materials listed in 11.2.3 in a manner that may cause the material to enter the wastewater system and cause harmful effects.

11.2.3 Materials referred to in 11.2.1 and 11.2.2 are those:

- a) Products or wastes containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable or explosive materials; or
- b) Likely to generate toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive materials in quantities likely to be hazardous, when mixed with the wastewater stream; or
- c) Likely to be deleterious to the health and safety of the Council's staff, approved contractors and the public or likely to otherwise cause a public nuisance; or



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- d) Be harmful to the wastewater system.

11.2.4 In addition to any requirement in this Bylaw, the occupier must comply with requirements of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and regulations there under, and the Resource Management Act 1991.

11.3 Dilution of Trade Waste

11.3.1 No person or occupier shall (unless authorised to do so by the Council) add, or permit the addition of, any water whatsoever to any trade waste stream to vary any characteristic of that waste stream.

11.3.2 No person or occupier shall add or permit the addition of condensing or cooling water to any wastewater unless specific approval is given in a consent or trade waste agreement, and such discharge is in accordance with any conditions set out in that consent or agreement.

11.3.3 No person or occupier shall add or permit the addition of stormwater to any wastewater unless:

- a) the area from which the stormwater originates is part of the trade premises and is included in any trade waste consent or agreement and appropriate detention or treatment devices are in place and maintained in accordance with the trade waste consent or agreement; or
- b) prior written approval or consent has been obtained from the Council or an Authorised Officer, and such discharge is in accordance with any conditions set out in that approval or consent.

12.0 Trade Waste discharges and consents

12.1 Application for a trade waste consent

12.1.1 Any person or occupier of trade premises who does, proposes to, or is likely to:

- a) discharge trade waste into the wastewater system, other than permitted trade waste (either continuously, intermittent or temporarily); and/or
- b) vary the characteristics of a discharge in respect of which a consent has previously been granted; and/or
- c) alter the conditions of consent for a trade waste discharge previously granted; and/or



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- d) significantly change the method ~~of~~or means of pre-treatment for discharge under an existing consent; and/or
 - e) make any batch discharge of trade waste;
- shall make an application to do so in a manner prescribed by the Council, as per Schedule 6 of this Bylaw.

12.1.2 Every person or occupier shall ensure that an application made under clause 12.1 is accompanied by such additional information as the Council may require in order to identify the characteristics of trade waste on the premises and the manner in which that trade waste is to be disposed of.

12.1.3 In cases where the Council considers that the trade waste to be discharged pursuant to any consent is conditional trade waste as directed by the Council, the applicant may be required to submit:

- a) A ~~Discharge~~discharge Management~~management Plan~~plan; and/or
- b) An ~~Environmental~~environmental Management~~management Plan~~plan; and/or
- c) An ~~Emergency~~emergency Management~~management Plan~~plan.

12.1.4 In cases where the Council requires additional information in relation to any application, it may ~~require~~request any such information at the cost of the occupier. That information may include but is not limited to:

- a) the application to be supported by an independent audit by a suitably experienced and external person to verify any or all information supplied by the ~~occupier~~applicant; and/or
- b) the result of investigation and/or analysis of the trade waste discharge as provided for in Schedule 9 of this Bylaw.

12.1.5 Where any trade premises has separate points of discharge from more than one area, any application for a trade waste consent shall be accompanied by a separate description of the trade waste to be discharged from each area and the Council may require a separate application for consent to discharge trade waste from each point of discharge. This requirement shall apply whether or not the areas are part of one or separate processes.

12.1.6 Every application made under ~~clause~~section 12.1 shall be accompanied by a trade waste consent application fee set in accordance with the current Fees and Charges Schedule.

12.1.7 The Council shall acknowledge any application made under this Bylaw, and specify any requirements for further information, within 10 working days of receipt of the occupier's application and application fees. The Council



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has no obligation to consider an application that is not accompanied by the relevant application fee.

12.1.8 The Council shall, within 20 working days of receipt of an application under this Bylaw or from the day of receipt of such additional information as it may have required, whichever is the later, and after considering the matters set out in section 12.2 of this Bylaw, do one of the following and notify the occupier of its decision:

- a) grant the application and issue a controlled trade waste consent; or
- b) grant the application as a conditional trade waste consent, subject to conditions and such plans under clause 12.3 that it intends to impose on the trade waste discharge; or
- c) refuse to grant consent and provide the ~~occupier-applicant~~ with its reasons for doing so, including notifying the ~~occupier-applicant~~ that it requires a trade waste agreement to be entered into before trade waste can be discharged; or
- d) alter the conditions of a consent for a trade waste discharge previously granted.

12.1.9 The Council or an Authorised Officer may, at its discretion, deal with the owner of trade premises instead of the occupier, and this Bylaw shall apply to such an owner as if references to occupier were to owner.

12.1.10 The occupier shall ensure that the application, and every other document conveying required information, is accurate and properly executed.

12.1.11 The Council is not obliged to accept any trade waste. No application for a trade waste consent shall be approved where the trade waste discharge would contain, or is likely to contain, characteristics ~~which-that~~ are prohibited.

12.2 Consideration criteria

12.2.1 In considering an application for a trade waste consent, and in imposing any conditions on such a consent, the Council shall consider the quality, volume and rate of discharge of the trade waste from the trade premises (either on its own or in combination with other discharges of trade waste to the system) in relation to:

- a) the health and safety of any person including the Council's staff, agents and the public;
- b) the limits or maximum values for characteristics of trade waste as set out in Schedules 4 and 5 of this Bylaw;
- c) the extent to which the trade waste may react with other trade waste or domestic wastewater to produce an undesirable or



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- hazardous effect. e.g. settlement of solids, production of odours, accelerated corrosion and deterioration of the wastewater system etc.;
- d) the flows and velocities in any sewer and the material or construction of any sewer;
 - e) the capacity of any sewer or wastewater treatment system;
 - f) the timing and balancing of flows into the wastewater system;
 - g) the nature of any wastewater treatment process and the degree to which the trade waste is capable of being treated in a wastewater treatment system;
 - h) any statutory requirements (including compliance with any discharge resource consent or relevant receiving water quality guidelines) relating to the treatment or disposal of raw or treated wastewater or wastewater sludge to receiving environments, including water, land or air environments;
 - i) other existing or likely future discharges;
 - j) the capacity of the premises and equipment on those premises to meet consent conditions and the extent to which the applicant has adopted or is able to adopt cleaner production techniques;
 - k) the effect of the trade waste discharge on the ultimate receiving environment;
 - l) the possibility of unscheduled, unexpected or accidental events and the degree of risk these could cause to the public, the wastewater system and the environment;
 - m) the amenability of the trade waste to pre-treatment;
 - n) existing pre-treatment works on the premises and the potential for their future use;
 - o) cleaner production techniques and waste minimisation practises;
 - p) requirements and limitations related to wastewater sludge disposal and reuse;
 - q) control of stormwater;
 - r) tanker waste being discharged at an approved location/s;
 - s) any previous history of performance with respect to discharges to the wastewater or stormwater system by an individual or business; and
 - t) any other matter that the Council considers relevant.

12.2.2 In considering an application for a trade waste consent, the Council may consider ways in which the volume or rate of discharge of trade waste on the premises may be reduced, or the quality of trade waste on the premises may be altered (including cleaner production practices) or ways in which trade waste may be disposed of other than to a Council wastewater system and may either:



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- a) impose conditions on a consent requiring the reduction in volume or change in character of trade waste before it is discharged to a wastewater system; or
- b) require disposal of trade waste (whether or not it is prohibited trade waste) to a place other than a Council wastewater system if disposal to that system has the potential to create an unacceptable risk to the public, the wastewater system and the environment.

12.2.3 In considering an application for a trade waste consent, the Council may also take into account any mass limits, set from time to time, that apply to any wastewater system, and in so doing may consider:

- a) conditions in the wastewater system, near the trade waste discharge point and elsewhere in the wastewater system;
- b) whether or not there is any net benefit to be gained by the increase of one characteristic of trade waste concurrently with the decrease of another characteristic;
- c) any requirement on the Council to reduce the characteristic of any discharge from the wastewater system to the environment and the Council's ability to meet those requirements;
- d) the total mass of the characteristic of trade waste allowable in the wastewater system and the proportion if any to be reserved for future allocations;
- e) whether or not there is an interaction with any other characteristic of trade waste which increases or decreases the effect of either characteristic on the wastewater system or receiving environment;
- f) operational requirements and risks; and
- g) beneficial reuse of biosolids or sludge.

12.2.4 In considering an application for a trade waste consent and in imposing conditions on that consent, the Council shall consider, if available, any relevant existing planning documents, in particular any Discharge Management Plan, Environmental Management Plan or Emergency Management Plan.

12.3 Conditions of trade waste consent

12.3.1 Any trade waste consent to discharge may be granted subject to such conditions that the Council may impose, including but not limited to:

- a) the particular sewer or sewers to which the trade waste may be discharged;
- b) the maximum daily volume of the discharge and the maximum rate of discharge and the duration of maximum discharge;



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- c) the maximum limit or permissible range of any specified characteristics of the trade waste discharge including mass limits and maximum concentrations;
- d) the period or periods of the day during which the discharge, or a particular concentration, or volume of discharge may be made;
- e) the degree of acidity or alkalinity of the discharge at the time of discharge;
- f) the temperature of the trade waste at the time of discharge;
- g) the provision by the occupier, at the occupier's cost, of appropriate screens, grease traps, silt traps or other partial or preliminary pre-treatment process, equipment or storage facilities designed to regulate the quality, quantity and rate of discharge or other characteristics of trade wastes prior to the point of discharge with approval by the Council or an Authorised Officer;
- h) the frequency at which any equipment required under clause 12.2.1 g must be maintained and cleaned, including a requirement that documentation for the removal of concentrated wastes from the trade premises is available for sighting by the Council or an Authorised Officer to ensure that pre-treatment devices are managed efficiently;
- i) that the removal of concentrated waste from trade premises must be completed by a Liquid Waste Code Compliant Contractor;
- j) the provision and maintenance at the occupier's expense of inspection chambers, manholes or other apparatus or devices to provide reasonable and safe access to private sewers for sampling and inspection;
- k) the provision and maintenance of a sampling and testing programme and flow measurement requirements, and, the requirement to meter the flow of trade waste discharges in cases set out under clause 13.3.1 of this Bylaw, at the consent holder's expense;
- l) the method or methods to be used for measuring flow rates and taking samples of the discharge for use in determining the amount of any trade waste charges applicable to that discharge;
- m) the provision and maintenance, at the occupier's expense, of a flow measurement system which is capable of measuring and logging all trade wastes discharged, together with a sampling chamber containing equipment to enable the collection of composite samples;
- n) the provision and maintenance, at the consent holder's expense of such services, (whether electricity, water or compressed air or otherwise), which may be required, in order to operate meters and similar devices;



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- o) the provision for the design, location, and specification of, and any material alteration to, the flow measurement system to require the approval of the Council prior to installation or alteration;
- p) At times specified, the provision by the Consent Holder to the Council of all flow and/or volume records and results of analysis (including pre-treatment by-products e.g. wastewater sludge disposal), in a Council approved format;
- q) the provision and implementation of any Discharge Management Plan, Environmental Management Plan or Emergency Management Plan;
- r) risk assessment of damage to the environment due to an accidental discharge of a chemical;
- s) the provision of a bond or insurance in favour of the Council where failure to comply with the consent could result in damage to the wastewater system or could result in the Council being in breach of any statutory obligation;
- t) waste minimisation and management;
- u) cleaner production technologies;
- v) remote control and/or remote monitoring of discharges;
- w) the frequency of inspections by the Council or an Authorised Officer of records of off-site disposal of hazardous materials, and time limits for the provision of this information, in accordance with clause 11.1.5 of the Bylaw;
- x) the occupier's use of third parties for treatment, carriage, discharge and disposal of hazardous materials and by-products of pre-treatment of trade wastes (including wastewater sludge disposal); and
- y) any other conditions the Council considers appropriate.12.3.2 In granting any consent or alteration under clauses 12.1.8 a), 12.1.8 b), or 12.1.8 d), of this Bylaw, for any trade waste which is classified as conditional trade waste, conditions requiring flow metering of trade waste shall be imposed in the cases set out in clause 13.1.1.

12.4 Duration

12.4.1 Permitted discharges

- 12.4.1.1 Permitted Discharges shall remain in force indefinitely until either:
- a) Cancellation under clauses 12.6.1 or 12.6.2;
 - b) The quantity and nature of the discharge changes significantly;
 - c) If in the opinion of the Council, the discharge changes or is likely to change to such an extent that



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- it becomes a conditional or prohibited trade waste;
- d) The Council changes trade waste management requirements via the implementation of changed Trade Waste Bylaw conditions or any amendment to, or replacement of, its Trade Waste Bylaw; or
- e) The conditions on the Council's discharge resource consents for its wastewater system and the residuals from it change.

12.4.1.2 In all cases, after appropriate consultation, the person shall apply within 10 working days of notification by the Council for a controlled or conditional consent, in accordance with clause 12.1 of this Bylaw.

12.4.2 Controlled and Conditional Consents

12.4.2.1 Subject to clause 12.4.2.2, the period for which a trade waste consent is granted shall not exceed five years from the date of granting consent.

12.4.2.2 The Council may specify a period not exceeding ten years for which a trade waste consent is granted, if it is satisfied that, in addition to consideration of the matters in clauses 12.2 and 12.3:

- a) The nature of the trade activity, or the process design and/or the management of the premises are such that the occupier has demonstrated the ability to meet the conditions of the trade waste consent during its term; and/or
- b) Cleaner production techniques are successfully being utilised, or that a responsible investment in cleaner production equipment or techniques is being made; and/or
- c) Significant investment in pre-treatment facilities has been made, such that a longer period of certainty for the amortising of this investment is considered reasonable.

12.4.2.3 In all cases where either the consent holder or the owner of the premises changes, or there is a change of use, a new application for a conditional or controlled trade waste consent shall be made or an application to transfer shall be made in accordance with 14.5.2. It shall be the



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responsibility of the consent holder to lodge the new application.

12.5 Technical review and variation

12.5.1 The Council may at any time during the term of a trade waste consent, by written notice to the occupier, vary any condition to the extent that the Council considers necessary or desirable, for any of the following purposes:

- a) To address any change in the nature, quality or characteristics of the discharge;
- b) To address any change in the wastewater system;
- c) To meet any resource consent or condition imposed on the discharge from any of the Council's treatment plants;
- d) To meet any other legal requirement imposed on the Council; or
- e) To address any new information that may have become available since granting the consent that is relevant to either the discharge or the wastewater system and demonstrates that it is necessary to apply more appropriate conditions.

12.5.2 A notice under clause 12.5.1 shall:

- a) Advise the consent holder of the conditions of the consent which are the subject of the review; and
- b) State the reasons for the review; and
- c) Specify the information which the Council took into account in making its decision to review the consent; and
- d) Invite the consent holder to respond to the matters in the notice and/or propose new consent conditions to address those matters, within 20 working days of service of the notice.

12.5.3 The holder of a trade waste consent may at any time during the term of consent seek to vary any condition or characteristic of consent by written application to the Council in accordance with clause 12.1 of this Bylaw.

12.6 Cancellation of the right to discharge

12.6.1 Suspension or cancellation on notice

12.6.1.1 The Council or an Authorised Officer may suspend or cancel any consent or right to discharge at any time following 20 working days' notice (during which period consultation has occurred) to the consent holder or person discharging any trade waste:

- a) For failure to comply with any condition of that consent;
- b) For failure to comply with any provision of this Bylaw;



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- c) In the event of any negligence which, in the opinion of the Council, threatens the safety of, or threatens to cause damage to any part of the wastewater system or the treatment plant or threatens the health or safety of any person;
- d) If any occurrence happens that, in the opinion of the Council, poses a serious threat to the environment;
- e) In the event of any breach of a resource consent held by the Council issued under the Resource Management Act 1991;
- f) For the failure to provide and when appropriate update a Management Plan as required for a conditional consent;
- g) For a failure to follow the Management Plan at the time of an unexpected, unscheduled or accidental occurrence;
- h) If the occupier fails to pay any fees or charges required under this Bylaw; or
- i) If any other circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the Council, render it necessary in the public interest to suspend or cancel the right to discharge.

12.6.1.2 If any process changes require more than 20 working days, reasonable time may be given to comply with the trade waste consent conditions.

12.6.2 Summary cancellation

- 12.6.2.1 Further to clause 12.6.1 any trade waste consent or discharge may at any time be summarily cancelled by the Council on giving to the consent holder or person discharging written notice of summary cancellation if:
- a) They discharge any prohibited substance;
 - b) The Council is lawfully directed to withdraw or otherwise to terminate the consent summarily;
 - c) They discharge any trade waste unlawfully;
 - d) The continuance of discharge is, in the opinion of the Council, a threat to the environment or public health;
 - e) The continuance of discharge may, in the opinion of the Council, result in a breach of a resource consent held by the Council; or
 - f) In the opinion of the Council the continuance of the discharge puts at risk the ability of the Council to comply with the conditions of a resource consent and/or requires identified additional



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treatment measures or costs to seek to avoid a breach of any such resource consent.

13.0 Sampling, testing and monitoring

13.1 Flow metering

13.1.1 Flow metering may be required by the Council as a condition of consent granted under this Bylaw on discharges where:

- a) there is not a reasonable relationship between a metered water supply to the premises, and the discharge of trade wastes;
- b) the method of flow estimation is not to the standard or satisfaction of the Council; or
- c) the discharge represents a significant proportion of the total flow/load received by the Council.

13.1.2 The consent holder shall be responsible at the occupier's expense, for the supply, installation and maintenance of any meter or devices as may be required by the Council to measure the volume or flow rate of any trade waste being discharged from the premises and for the testing of such meters and of such services (whether electrical, water supply compressed air or other services) which may be required in order to operate meters and similar devices.

13.1.3 These devices shall be subject to the approval of the Council but shall remain the property of the consent holder.

13.1.4 Measurement of volume and/or flow rate must be carried out by or on behalf of the occupier in accordance with the methodology set out in Schedule 9 or any other Council approved methodology.

13.1.5 Flow meters shall be safely and readily accessible for reading and maintenance, and shall be located as close as practicable to the point of discharge.

13.1.6 Records of flow and or volume shall be available for viewing, or electronic analysis (i.e. spreadsheet compatible), at any time by the Council for purposes of audit.

13.1.7 The consent holder must arrange for in situ calibration of the volume and/or flow metering equipment and instrumentation in accordance with the methodology set out in Schedule 9, or any other method approved by the Council, upon installation and at least once a year thereafter to ensure its performance. The meter accuracy should be $\pm 10\%$ but with no greater



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deviation from the previous meter calibration of $\pm 5\%$. A copy of independent certification of each calibration result must be submitted to the Council.

13.1.8 When any flow meter, after being calibrated, is found to register a greater or lesser discharge than the quantity actually discharged, the Council may make an adjustment in accordance with the results shown by such tests backdated for a period, at the discretion of the Council, but not exceeding a period of 12 months, and the occupier shall pay a greater or lesser amount of trade waste charges according to such adjustment.

13.2 Estimating discharge

13.2.1 Where flow metering of any trade waste discharge is required as a condition of consent granted under this Bylaw and any flow meter is out of repair or ceases to register or is removed, the Council shall estimate the discharge for the period since the previous reading of such flow meter based on:

- a) the average of the previous 12 months' readings; or
- b) an estimation from any previous equivalent period for which reliable flow metering is available; or
- c) any other reasonable factors where it can be shown by the occupier that estimation based on the method in a) above would be unreasonable.

13.2.2 Where a flow meter has been tampered with, the Council (without prejudice to other remedies available) may declare the reading void and estimate the discharge as provided in clause 13.2.1.

13.2.3 Where no flow meter or similar device is required as a condition of consent granted under this Bylaw, the Council may estimate the discharge of trade waste on the following basis:

- a) the volume of water supplied to the trade premises, taking into account the proportion of that volume which is estimated to be discharged to the wastewater system; or
- b) the characteristic of the discharge measured at a previous time during similar operating conditions; or
- c) the characteristic measured during the immediately preceding charging period.

13.3 Sampling and analysis

13.3.1 As determined by the Council, sampling, testing and monitoring may be undertaken to determine if:

- a) A discharge complies with the provisions of this Bylaw;



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- b) A discharge is to be classified as Permitted, Controlled, Conditional, or Prohibited (refer to section 10.0); or
- c) Trade waste charges are applicable to that discharge.

13.3.2 The taking, preservation, transportation and analysis of the sample shall be undertaken by an Authorised Officer or agent of the Council, or the person discharging in accordance with accepted industry standard methods, or by a method specifically approved by the Council. The person discharging shall be responsible for all reasonable costs.

13.3.3 All Authorised Officers or agents of the Council may enter any premises believed to be discharging trade waste at any time in order to determine any characteristics of any actual or potential discharge by:

- a) Taking readings and measurements;
- b) Carrying out an inspection; and/or
- c) Taking samples for testing, of any solid, liquid, or gaseous material or any combination or mixture of such materials being discharged.

13.3.4 The Council will notify (which may include leaving a message) the person discharging into the wastewater system that a reading or sample has been taken at the time the reading or sample is taken.

13.4 Monitoring

13.4.1 Where monitoring of any trade waste discharge is required as a condition of consent granted under this Bylaw, to ensure compliance with the conditions of consent, the Council:

- a) shall require the occupier to monitor the discharge of the trade waste; and
- b) may independently monitor the discharge of trade waste.

13.4.2 For the purposes of monitoring any trade waste discharge, sampling and analysis must be undertaken in accordance with:

- a) the methods set out in Schedule 9 or other method approved by the Council; and
- b) by a laboratory approved by the Council.

13.4.3 The consent holder may request that any independent sample taken by the Council under clause 13.4.1 a) shall be divided into three equal parts and that one part be delivered within 24 hours of completion of sampling to each of:

- a) the consent holder; and
- b) an Authorised Officer of the Council or approved laboratory for analysis;



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- c) an approved alternative laboratory for retention for a period of 20 working days from the date of receipt, in a manner which preserves as far as reasonably possible the characteristics of the sample.

13.4.4 Where a dispute arises as to the validity of the methods or procedures used for sampling or analysis, the dispute shall be submitted to an independent expert nominated by the Council. The expert's ruling shall be final. Each party shall bear their own costs and contribute equally to the costs of an independent expert.

13.4.5 Where a dispute arises that is not related to the validity of the methods or procedures used for sampling or analysis, the dispute must be submitted to an arbitrator for resolution. The arbitration shall be by one arbitrator to be agreed upon by the parties and if they should fail to agree within 21 days from the date upon which the dispute arises, then to be appointed by the President of the Arbitrators' and Mediators' Institute of New Zealand Inc. Each party must bear their own costs and contribute equally to the costs of an arbitrator.

13.4.6 The Council will hold an annual review meeting with iwi of the District to review actions and consents issues under this bylaw, including but not limited to:

- Classification of trade waste and consents issued;
- Controls that have been placed on trade waste discharges including conditions;
- Any cancellations of trade waste discharges;
- Monitoring actions including sampling and analysis results;
- Any enforcement actions.

13.5 Tanker wastes

13.5.1 Tanker wastes shall not be discharged into the Council's wastewater system by any person or consent holder, if such discharge would not comply with the Liquid and Hazardous Wastes Code of Practice.

13.5.2 The Council may accept tanker wastes for discharge at an approved site.

Any person discharging tanker wastes must:

- a) Hold a trade waste consent to discharge domestic septic tank or industrial wastes;
- b) If requested by the Council, supply Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to the Council detailing the contents of the waste;
- c) If requested by the Council, present a complete manifest detailing the waste contents and characteristics of the particular waste intended for discharge to the Council's wastewater system;



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- d) If requested by the Council, obtain tests to determine their character if the contents of the waste are not known, specialist advice on pre-treatment or acceptance may be required. The cost of all testing and advice shall be borne by the consent holder;
- e) Not collect or transport the waste to the disposal site until appropriate arrangements and method for disposal have been determined by the Council;
- f) Have given 24 hours' notice for the disposal of wastes other than those sourced from domestic septic tanks, unless otherwise agreed or consented to;
- g) Log all wastes disposal into the "Waste Track" software system, or any other similar system, at such time as the system is operative; and
- h) Pay for the discharge in accordance with consent conditions and applicable trade waste charges.

13.5.3 Any person illegally disposing of, or causing to be disposed, tanker waste either by incorrect disclosure of contents (characteristics and/or amount) or dumping into the Council's wastewater system other than the prescribed location will be in breach of the Bylaw.

14.0 Bylaw Administration

14.1 Review of decisions

14.1.1 If any person is dissatisfied with any decision by an Authorised Officer made under this Bylaw, that person may, by notice delivered to the Chief Executive Officer of the Council not later than 20 working days after the decision by the Authorised Officer is served upon that person, request the Chief Executive Officer to review any such decision and such a decision shall be final.

14.1.2 The Council will undertake a review and provide a determination as soon as reasonably practicable. The Council will provide in writing, the outcome of the review and shall include reasons for its determination.

14.1.3 Nothing in this clause shall affect any right of appeal under the Act.

14.2 Accidents and non-compliance

14.2.1 The person discharging shall inform the Council as soon as practicable after the discovery of any accident including spills or process mishaps which may cause a breach of this Bylaw.



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14.2.2 In the event of any accident occurring when the person holds a conditional consent, the Council may review the consent under clause 12.5 or may require the consent holder, within 20 working days of the date such requirement is notified to the consent holder in writing, to review the Emergency Management Plan and re-submit it for approval by the Council.

14.2.3 In the event of an accident occurring on the premises of a permitted discharge, the Council may require the person discharging to apply for a controlled or conditional consent or agreement.

14.3 Charges and payments

14.3.1 Charges

14.3.1.1 In accordance with section 150 and section 151 of the Act, the Council may from time to time, by resolution using the procedures required by the Act, fix administrative charges payable by occupiers of trade premises. Applicable fees and charges will be contained within the current Fees and Charges Schedule.

14.3.1.2 The consent holder shall be liable to pay all fees and charges determined by the Council under clause 14.3.1.3, and in accordance with the categories set out in Schedule 7, for the discharge of trade wastes and any related material.

14.3.1.3 Charges may relate to the following matters:

- a) Uniform Annual Charges – an annual management fee to cover the Council’s costs associated with (but not limited to):
 - i) administration;
 - ii) compliance monitoring; and/or
 - iii) inspection of premises;
- b) volume of flow;
- c) load-based charges for certain pollutants;
- d) providing the facilities to receive, treat, reuse and dispose of trade waste; and
- e) any other activities required to achieve the purpose of this Bylaw.

14.3.1.4 If the trade waste discharge requires consent for a conditional discharge, a method of calculating charges, wastewater flow, and pollutant loads will be determined



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by the Council in granting such consent in accordance with Schedule 7 of this Bylaw.

- 14.3.1.5 The occupier shall be deemed to be continuing the discharge of trade waste and shall be liable for all charges, until such time as the consent is cancelled or terminated in accordance with clauses 12.6.1 or 12.6.2 of this Bylaw.

14.3.2 Invoicing

- 14.3.2.1 All charges determined in accordance with clause 14.3.1 shall be invoiced in accordance with the Council's standard commercial practice. The invoice shall provide each person discharging with a copy of the information and calculations used to determine the extent of any charges and fees due, in regard to a discharge.

14.3.3 Failure to pay

- 14.3.3.1 All fees and charges payable under this Bylaw shall be recoverable as a debt. If the person discharging fails to pay any fees and charges under this Bylaw the Council may cancel the right to discharge in accordance with clause 12.6.1 h).

14.3.4 Recovery of costs

- 14.3.4.1 The Council may recover costs under the Act relating to section 150 and section 151, wilful damage or negligent behaviour (section 175) and remedying damage arising from a breach of this Bylaw (section 176).

14.4 -Penalties for Non-compliance

14.4.1 The property owner or the business owner OR both shall be subjected to penalty charges for non-compliance as per the Council's Fees and Charges Schedule.

14.4.5 Authorised Officers

14.4.5.1 An Authorised Officer shall possess and display, on demand, formal proof of identification as an Authorised Officer of the Council.

14.4.5.2 An Authorised Officer may, at any reasonable time enter any premises believed to be discharging trade waste in order to determine the characteristics of any trade waste discharge by:



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- a) taking readings and measurements;
- b) taking samples of any solid, liquid or gaseous material or any combination of such materials being discharged; and/or
- c) observing accidental occurrences and clean-up.

14.45.3 Authorisation for entry to premises is given under the Act and entry shall be in compliance with the health and safety policies of that particular site.

14.56 Transfer or termination of rights and responsibilities

14.56.1 A trade waste consent granted under this Bylaw, shall be issued in the name of the occupier and the occupier named in any consent shall not, without the written approval of the Council:

- a) allow trade waste, wastewater or water from any other premises to be discharged through the premises of the occupier to any sewer or wastewater system;
- b) in particular and not in limitation of the above, allow wastewater from any other party to be discharged at their point of discharge;
- c) transfer to any other party the rights and responsibilities provided for under this Bylaw or any consent, except in accordance with clause 14.5.2.

14.56.2 A consent holder may transfer a trade waste consent or an existing Trade Waste Agreement under this Bylaw upon application to the Council. A transfer may be granted upon the change of ownership of any business or premises if the characteristics of the trade waste authorised for discharge under that trade waste consent are to remain unchanged. The Council retains the right to refuse such a transfer and to seek information, at the consent holder's expense, in assessing the possibility of a transfer of consent.

14.56.3 Approval of a transfer or renewal of a trade waste consent on change of ownership of premises shall not be unreasonably withheld by the Council, if the characteristics of the wastewater remain unchanged.

14.56.4 The person discharging shall give 48 hours' notice in writing to the Council of their requirement for disconnection of the discharge connection and/or termination of the discharge consent, except where demolition or relaying of the discharge drain is required, in which case the notice shall be within seven working days. The person discharging shall notify the Council of the new address details for final invoicing.

14.56.5 On permanent disconnection and/or termination the person discharging may at the Council's discretion be liable for trade waste charges to the end of the current charging period.



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14.56.6 When a person discharging ceases to occupy premises from which trade wastes are discharged into the wastewater system any consent granted shall terminate but without relieving the person discharging from any obligations at the date of termination.

15.0 Trade Waste Agreements

- 15.1 The Council may, at any time and at its complete discretion, enter into a written agreement for the discharge and reception of trade wastes (including for the discharge of controlled and conditional trade wastes) with any occupier upon such terms and conditions as agreed between the Council and occupier. Any such agreement may be made in addition to or in place of a trade waste consent.
- 15.2 Subject to clauses 15.3 and 15.4 of this Bylaw, every duly executed agreement for the discharge and reception of trade waste between an occupier and the Council existing at the date this Bylaw comes into force shall continue on the same terms and conditions as if it were a Trade Waste Agreement, entered into under clause 15.1 of this Bylaw.
- 15.3 Where an existing trade waste agreement is silent as to its term, that agreement may be terminable on six months' written notice by the Council and the occupier shall thereafter be required to apply for a trade waste consent in accordance with this Bylaw, and/or enter into a new Trade Waste Agreement under clause 15.1 of this Bylaw.
- 15.4 Where, in the opinion of the Council, an existing trade waste agreement does not incorporate adequate sampling or monitoring or charging provisions, the Council may impose additional requirements in accordance with section 13.0 of this Bylaw by written notice to the occupier. The occupier shall comply with any such requirements within a reasonable timeframe to be set by the Council at its discretion.

16.0 Offences

- 16.1 Every person commits a breach of this Bylaw who:
- Does, or causes anything that is contrary to this Bylaw;
 - Omits or neglects to do anything which ought to be done by them at the time and in the manner provided in this Bylaw;
 - Does not refrain from doing anything which under this Bylaw they are required to abstain from doing;
 - Knowingly permits any condition or thing to exist contrary to any provision contained in this Bylaw;



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- e) Refuses or neglects to comply with any notice or direction given to them under this Bylaw;
- f) Obstructs or hinders any Authorised Officer in the exercise of any power conferred upon them by this Bylaw; or
- g) Fails to divulge their full name, address and date of birth or other relevant information when required to do so by an Authorised Officer.

16.2 Every person who is convicted of an offence against this Bylaw is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$200,000.

This Bylaw was made by the South Taranaki District Council on 12 June 2017.

THE COMMON SEAL of the SOUTH
TARANAKI DISTRICT COUNCIL was
hereunto affixed by resolution of the
said Council in the presence of:

..... Mayor

..... Chief Executive



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SCHEDULE 1: PERMITTED TRADE WASTE

Explanatory note:

- 1) Permitted trade waste must also meet the controlled substances standards and may not have any of the prohibited characteristics in Schedule 4.
- 2) A discharge from any trade premises, including the types of premises listed below, consisting of a 24 hour flow volume greater than 5 cubic metres, is a discharge of controlled trade waste.

1.1 Trade waste discharged from any of the following premises is presumed to be permitted trade waste:

Industry/ Activity	Source of Discharge	Typical Pre-Treatment Requirements
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offices • General retail (excluding food premises, cafes or coffee lounges) • Chemists / pharmacists • Schools, day care facilities, polytechnics, universities (excluding those with laboratories or catering facilities) • Motels (without restaurant) • Churches and community halls (without catering facilities) 	Nil
Swimming pools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming pool / spa pools with maximum instantaneous flow not exceeding 2.0L/s 	pH control, flow balancing



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SCHEDULE 2: CONTROLLED TRADE WASTE

Explanatory note:

- 1) Controlled trade waste must also meet the controlled substances standards, unless otherwise approved by the Council in a trade waste consent or a trade waste agreement.
- 2) Controlled trade waste must not have any of the prohibited characteristics in Schedule 4.
- 3) A discharge of trade waste from any trade premises, including those listed below, consisting of a 24 hour flow volume of greater than 20 cubic metres is a discharge of conditional trade waste.

2.1 Trade waste discharged from any of the following premises is presumed to be controlled trade waste:

Industry/ Activity	Source of Discharge	Typical Pre-Treatment Requirements
Apparel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry Cleaners • Laundromats 	pH control, temperature control, flow balancing, screening
Automotive / engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical workshops • Service stations • Car wash • Painting and panel beaters 	Corrugated plate interceptor, gravity separator, hydrocyclone, or other similar systems No open areas allowing rainwater discharge to sewer
Clothing manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clothing manufacture 	pH control, temperature control, flow balancing, screening
Food retail / preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cafes, coffee lounges, bakeries, take away premises, restaurants • Butchers, fishmongers, delis • Supermarkets, fruit and vegetable stores • Schools, polytechnics, universities (with catering facilities)¹ • Hotels (with restaurant) • Churches or marae (with catering facilities) 	Grease trap, temperature control, flow balancing, screening
Residential care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential care facilities (retirement homes, hospices) 	Grease trap, flow balancing, screening
Medical and X-ray facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dentists • Doctor's surgeries • Veterinary clinics • Chiropractors 	Amalgam separators, silver recovery unit, offsite removal of developer solution
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large/public swimming or spa pools with maximum instantaneous flow equal to or greater than 2.0L/s 	pH control, flow balancing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funeral parlour, mortuaries 	pH control, temperature control, flow balancing, screening



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	• Barber, hairdresser	Screening
	• Florist	Screening, no herbicides to sewer
	• Photo processors (modular units only)	pH control, silver recovery, oxidation

³Note: where schools, polytechnics and universities also have science laboratories, additional pre-treatment devices (screening and off-site disposal of hazardous materials) may be required.



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SCHEDULE 3: CONDITIONAL TRADE WASTE

Explanatory note:

- 1) Conditional trade waste must also meet the controlled substances standards, unless otherwise approved by the Council in a trade waste consent or a trade waste agreement.
- 2) Conditional trade waste must not have any of the prohibited characteristics in Schedule 4.

3.1 Trade waste discharged from any of the following premises is presumed to be conditional trade waste:

Industry/ Activity	Source of Discharge	Typical Pre-Treatment Requirements
Automotive / machinery washing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truck washes • Equipment and container washing facilities 	Grease separation, screening, no open areas allowing rainwater discharge to sewer
Building, ceramic or paper products manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing of paper and paper products • Manufacturing of clay, glass, plaster, masonry, asbestos or other mineral products • Concrete batching plants 	pH control, temperature control, flow balancing, grease separation, oxidation
Chemical manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing of fertiliser or soil amendment products • Manufacturing of chemicals (including industrial), and of chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products 	Acid hydrolysis, pH control, grease separation, screening, sedimentation, flocculation, oxidation, anti-foam dosing, offsite sediment removal
Food production and processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food manufacturing and warehousing • Commercial bakeries • Recycling of food or food products 	Grease separation, pH control, temperature control, flow balancing, screening
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beverage manufacturing 	pH control, temperature control, flow balancing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meat processing, abattoirs and rendering • Dairy products processing and rennet manufacturing • Fish and shellfish processing 	Temperature control, grease separation, screening, oxidation, solids removal
Laboratories and healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitals • Scientific laboratories 	Screening, off-site disposal of screening waste and hazardous materials
Metal production and processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electroplaters • Galvanisers • Foundries • Metal surfacing • Manufacturing of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment • Spray painting facilities 	Sedimentation, flocculation, clarification, pH control, temperature control, cyanide destruction, screening, off-site sediment removal
Printing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo printing and publishing • Printers 	pH control, silver recovery, oxidation, flow balancing
Textile production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textile fibre and textile processing • Tanneries and leather finishing 	pH control, temperature control, flow balancing, screening



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footwear manufacturing 	grease separation, oxidation, sedimentation, flocculation, clarification, off-site sediment removal
Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitary and cleaning services • Solid waste treatment (landfill leachate discharge) • Water and wastewater treatment 	pH control, temperature control, flow balancing, screening, grease separation
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premises with commercial wastemasters 	Grease separation, screening, off-site disposal of solid wastes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock sale yards 	Screening, flow balancing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber treatment yards 	Screening, flow balancing, sedimentation, flocculation, clarification, pH control, off-site sediment removal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing, storage, transport or use of hazardous materials 	Screening, flow balancing, sedimentation, flocculation, clarification, pH control, off-site sediment removal



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SCHEDULE 4: PROHIBITED TRADE WASTE

Prohibited trade waste is trade waste within the classification of trade waste in clause 10.4 of this Bylaw and having any of the prohibited characteristics set out below. Prohibited characteristics are present if their concentration exceeds background levels.

The background level in relation to any substance means the extent to which that substance is present (if at all) in the municipal water supply used on the trade premises, or in any other water supply that is approved by the wastewater authority or the Council for the purpose of discharging waste.

4.1 Prohibited characteristics

4.1.1 Any discharge has prohibited characteristics if it has any solid, liquid or gaseous matter or any combination or mixture of such matter which by themselves or in combination with any other matter:

- a) interfere with the free flow of wastewater in the wastewater system; or damage any part of the wastewater system; or
- b) in any way, directly or indirectly, cause the quality of the effluent or residual or biosolids and other solids from any wastewater treatment plant in the catchment to which the waste was discharged to breach the conditions of a consent issued under the Resource Management Act 1991, or water right, permit or other governing legislation; or
- c) prejudice the occupational health and safety of wastewater workers; or
- d) after treatment be toxic to fish, animal or plant life in the receiving waters; or
- e) cause malodorous gases or substances that causes the discharge of any wastewater treatment plant to receiving waters to be coloured; or
- f) cause or give rise to the release of toxic odours to air at concentrations that are harmful to humans and/or which do not comply with the Regional Air Quality Plan, unless otherwise authorised by a resource consent.

4.1.2 A discharge has a prohibited characteristic if it has any amount of:

- a) harmful solids, including dry solid wastes and materials which combine with water to form a cemented mass; or
- b) dry solids, solids longer than 30 mm, heavy solids which settle at a rate faster than 50 mm/minute, fibrous material, sheet films, and anything which may react to form a solid mass;
- c) liquid, solid or gas which could be flammable or explosive in the wastes, including oil, fuel, solvents (except as allowed for in Schedule 1), calcium carbide and any other material which is capable of giving rise to fire or explosion hazards either spontaneously or in combination with sewage; or
- d) asbestos; or
- e) the following organo-metal compounds:



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- i) tin (as tributyl and other organotin compounds); or
 - ii) chromium (as organic compounds); or
 - iii) mercury (as organic compounds); or
 - iv) cadmium (as organic compounds).
- f) genetic wastes, being all wastes that contain or are likely to contain genetically altered material from premises where the genetic alteration of any material is conducted; or
- g) any health care wastes covered by NZS 4304 or any pathological or histological wastes; or
- h) radioactivity levels not compliant with the Office of Radiation Safety Code of Practice CSP1 for the Use of Unsealed Radioactive Material; or
- i) any organochlorine pesticides; or
- j) any pharmaceutical liquid waste containing cytotoxic ingredients.



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SCHEDULE 5: CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE LIST

This Schedule sets the standards for compliance for any trade waste discharged to a wastewater system.

5.1 Physical characteristics

5.1.1 Temperature

5.1.1.1 The temperature shall not exceed 50°C. A lower maximum temperature may be required for large volume discharges.

5.1.2 Solids

5.1.2.1 Non-faecal gross solids shall have a maximum dimension which shall not exceed 15 mm and gross solids shall have an acquiescent settling velocity not exceeding 50 mm/minute.

5.1.2.2 The suspended solids content of any trade waste shall not exceed a maximum concentration of 2000 g/m³.

5.1.2.3 The settleable solids content of any trade waste shall not exceed 50 mL/L.

5.1.2.4 The total dissolved solids concentration in any trade waste shall be subject to the approval of the Council having regard to the volume of the waste to be discharged, and the suitability of the drainage system and the treatment plant to accept such waste. Subject to specific approval, any discharge with a total dissolved solids concentration of 10,000 g/m³ will not be accepted.

5.1.2.5 Fibrous, woven, or sheet film or any other materials which may adversely interfere with the free flow of wastewater in the drainage system or treatment plant shall not be present.

5.1.3 Oil and grease

5.1.3.1 There shall be no free or floating layer.

5.1.3.2 A trade waste with mineral oil, fat or grease unavoidably emulsified, which in the opinion of the Council is not biodegradable shall not exceed 200 g/m³ as petroleum ether extractable matter when the emulsion is stable at a temperature of 15°C and when the emulsion is in contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by wastewater, throughout the range of pH 6.0 to pH 10.0.



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5.1.3.3 A trade waste with oil, fat or grease unavoidably emulsified, which in the opinion of the Council is biodegradable shall not exceed 500 g/m³ when the emulsion is stable at a temperature of 15°C and when the emulsion is in contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by raw wastewater throughout the range of pH 6.0 to pH 10.0.

5.1.3.4 Emulsified oil, fat or grease shall not exceed 100 g/m³ as petroleum ether extractable matter when the emulsion is unstable at a temperature of 15°C and when the emulsion is in contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by wastewater throughout the range of pH 6.0 to pH 10.0.

5.1.4 Solvents and other organic liquids

5.1.4.1 There shall be no free layer (whether floating or settled) of solvents or organic liquids.

5.1.5 Emulsions of paint, latex, adhesive, rubber, plastic

5.1.5.1 Where such emulsions are not treatable these may be discharged into the Council wastewater system subject to the total suspended solids not exceeding 1000 g/m³ or the concentration agreed with the Council.

5.1.5.2 The Council may determine that the need exists for pre-treatment of such emulsions if they consider that trade waste containing emulsions unreasonably interferes with the operation of the Council treatment plant e.g. reduces % ultraviolet transmissivity.

5.1.5.3 Such emulsions of both treatable and non-treatable types, shall be discharged to the Council wastewater system only at a concentration and pH range that prevents coagulation and blockage at the mixing zone in the Council wastewater system.

5.1.6 Radioactivity

5.1.6.1 Radioactivity levels shall not exceed the Office of Radiation Safety Code of Practice CSP1 for the Use of Unsealed Radioactive Material.

5.1.7 Colour

5.1.7.1 No waste shall have colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge to be coloured, to the extent that it impairs wastewater treatment processes or compromises the treated wastewater in respect of its ultimate discharge into any receiving environment or the respective discharge resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991.



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5.2 Chemical characteristics

5.2.1 pH value

5.2.1.1 The pH shall be between 6.0 and 10.0 at all times.

5.2.2 Organic strength

5.2.2.1 The biochemical oxygen demand of any waste may be restricted where the capacity for receiving and treating biochemical oxygen demand is limited. A biochemical oxygen demand restriction may be related to mass limits.

5.2.2.2 The biochemical oxygen demand shall not exceed 1000 g/m³. For significant industry this may be reduced to 600 g/m³.

5.2.2.3 The chemical oxygen demand shall not exceed 2000 g/m³.

5.2.3 Maximum concentrations

5.2.3.1 The maximum concentrations permissible for the chemical characteristics of an acceptable discharge are set out in tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.

Table 5.1 - General chemical characteristics

Characteristic	Maximum concentration (g/m ³)
MBAS (Methylene blue active substances)	500
Ammonia (measured as N)	
- free ammonia	50
- ammonium salts	200
Kjeldahl nitrogen	150
Total phosphorus (as P)	50
Sulphate (measured as SO ₄)	500
	1500 (with good mixing)
Sulphite (measured as SO ₂)	15
Sulphide - as H ₂ S on acidification	5
Chlorine (measured as Cl ₂)	
- free chlorine	3
- hypochlorite	30
Dissolved aluminium	100
Dissolved iron	100
Boron (as B)	25
Bromine (as Br ₂)	5
Fluoride (as F)	30

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Cyanide - weak acid dissociable (as CN)	5
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Table 5.2 - Heavy metals

Metal	Maximum concentration (g/m ³)	Metal	Maximum concentration (g/m ³)
Antimony	10	Manganese	20
Arsenic	5	Mercury	0.05
Barium	15	Molybdenum	10
Beryllium	0.005	Nickel	10
Cadmium	0.05	Selenium	10
Chromium	5	Silver	2
Cobalt	10	Thallium	10
Copper	10	Tin	20
Lead	10	Zinc	10

Table 5.3 - Organic compounds and pesticides

Compound	Maximum concentration (g/m ³)
Formaldehyde (as HCHO)	50
Phenolic compounds (as phenols) excluding <u>chlorinated</u> phenols	50
Chlorinated phenols	0.02
Petroleum hydrocarbons	30
Halogenated aliphatic compounds	1
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	5
Polycyclic (or polynuclear) aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	0.05
Halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (HAHs)	0.002
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.002
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	0.002 each
Pesticides (general) including insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and excludes organophosphate, organochlorine and any pesticides not registered for <u>use</u> in New Zealand	0.2 in total
Organophosphate pesticides	0.1

5.2.4 Pharmaceutical Waste

5.2.4.1 Pharmacies must not discharge more liquid pharmaceutical waste per month than the volumes listed below. The volume limit is based on the concentration of active ingredients in the product.

Table 5.4 – Liquid Waste from Pharmacies



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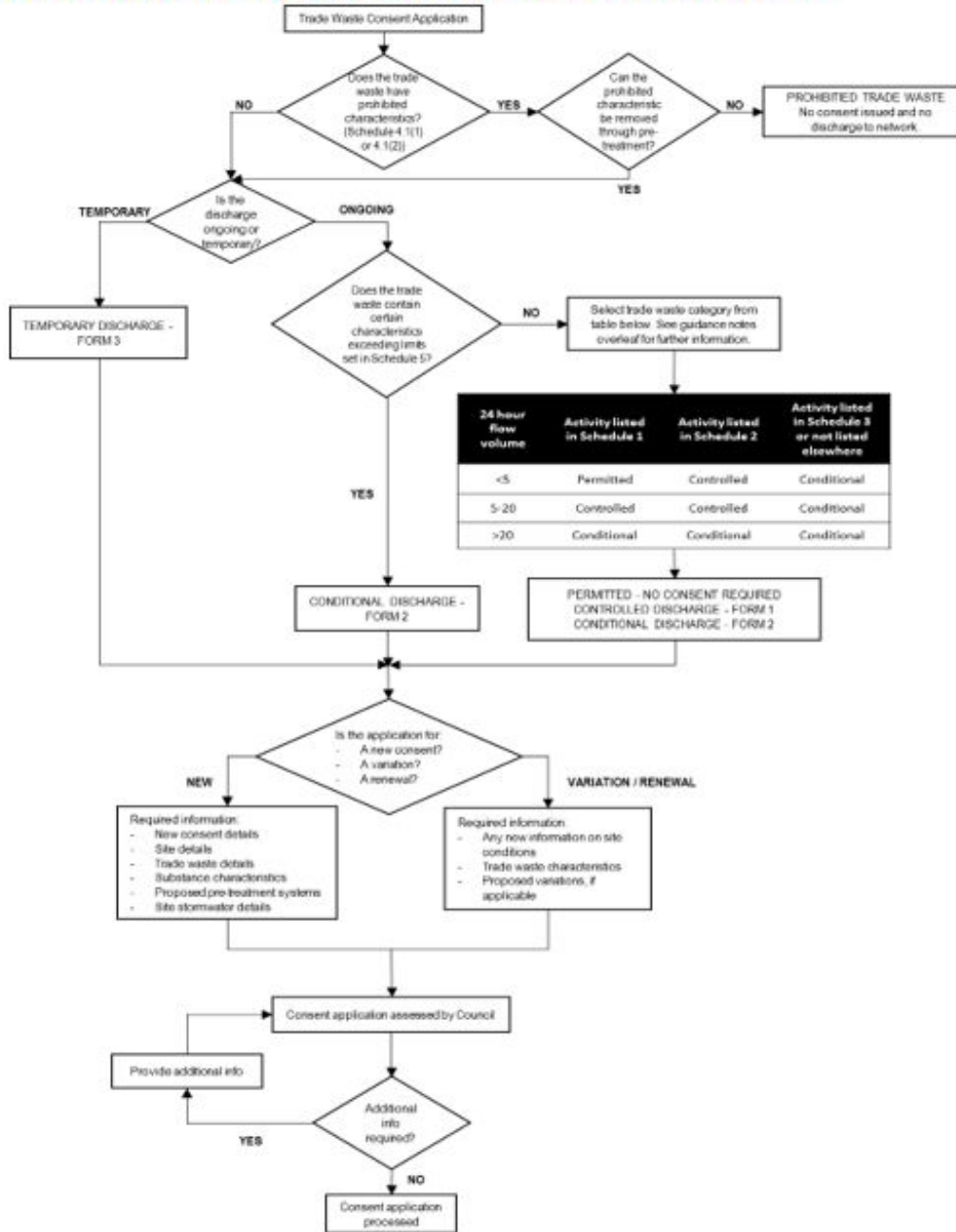
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Volume Limit	Active Concentration
10 litres	125mg/5ml
5 litres	250mg/5ml
3 litres	Above 250mg/5ml



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SCHEDULE 6: CONSENT APPLICATION PROCEDURE



Guidance notes:



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PERMITTED DISCHARGE	CONTROLLED DISCHARGE FORM 1	CONDITIONAL TRADE WASTE FORM 2	TEMPORARY DISCHARGE FORM 3	PROHIBITED TRADE WASTE
-No consent required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard conditions apply - Uniform Annual Charge applies - Self-monitoring may be required - Water metering to determine flow - Pre-treatment device may be required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special conditions apply - Uniform Annual Charge applies - Pollutant flow/load based charges may apply - Self-monitoring may be required, audited by Council - Wastewater flow measurement devices may be required - Pre-treatment device may be required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conditional consent - One-off discharge - Volumetric measurement - Possible pollutant load measurement 	- No consent issued and no discharge to network



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SCHEDULE 7: TRADE WASTE CHARGE CATEGORIES

7.1 Charging System

- 7.1.1 The charging method involves assessing the full life costs of the wastewater infrastructure, treatment plant, the disposal system and costs associated with the administration, management and monitoring of trade waste and this Bylaw. Charges are then allocated from either a uniform annual charge and, for a conditional trade waste consent, a possible unit cost for flow and the various pollutants targeted for removal. The total treatment costs are built up by allocating costs to the reticulation network, individual treatment process units, the disposal system, administration and management.
- 7.1.2 Flow and load based charges will apply to trade waste customers who have a significant pollutant load discharging into the Council wastewater system. Council staff will monitor these customers typically on a frequent basis, and results will be used to determine trade waste charges on a flow and pollutant load basis. Self-monitoring may be acceptable for some trade waste discharges.
- 7.1.3 The unit charge rates and uniform annual charge will be reviewed by the Council and set by Council resolution from time to time in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

Details of the charging system structure are provided below:

7.2 Charging Categories

- 7.2.1 There are three charging categories, which are based on the type of trade waste discharged to the Council wastewater system:

Charging Category	Description
Permitted Trade Waste	No trade waste charge for a discharge of permitted trade waste.
Controlled Trade Waste	A uniform annual charge to recover the reasonable costs incurred by the Council, in respect of the granting of consents and associated administration including services given and inspections.
Conditional Trade Waste	A uniform annual charge to recover the reasonable costs incurred by the Council in respect of the granting of consents, services given and inspections and if appropriate a flow and/or load based charge relevant to the particular customer and the additional costs incurred by the Council in accepting and treating such waste into the Council's wastewater system.

7.3 Tanker Waste charges



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7.3.1 Set as a fee(s) per tanker load, or as a fee(s) per cubic metre, dependent on trade waste category.

7.3.2 Payment based on the defined form(s) and may be related to the waste characteristics of the substance(s) in \$/kg and/or \$/m³

7.4 Assessment of charges

7.4.1 In determining the basis of charges the following process is proposed:

- For the first year the Council will estimate the costs likely to be associated with administering this Bylaw and allocate these over the above categories;
- Over the first year actual costs are recorded with an annual review of charges undertaken and the charges per category amended as appropriate.

7.5 Trade Waste Charging Parameters

7.5.1 In the following table the Council states what parameters it may charge under the tenure of this Bylaw.

7.5.2 A wide range of parameters has been provided in the following table to leave options open and promote awareness for future changes in the Council wastewater system requirements.

A. Administrative Charge Parameters

Category	Description
A1 Connection fee	Payable on application for connection to discharge.
A2 Compliance monitoring	The cost of sampling and analysis of trade waste discharges.
A3 Disconnection fee	Payable following a request for disconnection from Council wastewater system.
A4 Trade Waste application fee	Payable on an application for a trade waste consent.
A5 Re-inspection fee	Payable for each re-inspection visit by the Council where a notice served under this Bylaw has not been complied with by the trade waste discharger
A6 Special rates for loan charges	Additional rates for servicing loans raised for the purposes of constructing or improving the Council wastewater system.
A7 Temporary Discharge fee	Payable prior to receipt of a temporary discharge.
A8 Uniform Annual Charge	An annual management fee for a trade waste discharge to cover the Council's costs associated with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>administration;</u> <u>general compliance monitoring;</u> <u>general inspection of trade waste premises;</u>



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	d. use of the Council wastewater system.
A9 Rebates for trade premises	Reduction in fees is provided for in section 150(2). Section 150(4) of the Local Government Act 2002 states that the fees prescribed by the Council shall not provide for the Council to recover more than the reasonable cost incurred by the Council for the matter for which the fee is charged.
A10 New or additional trade premises	Pay the annual fees and a pro rata proportion of the various trade waste charges relative to flows and loads.

B. Flow and/or load based charge parameters

Category	Description
B1 Volume	Payment based on the volume discharged in $\$/m^3$. The magnitude of the unit charge is based on the annual costs associated with maintaining the wastewater network and flow costs associated with the Council wastewater system.
B2 Flow Rate	Payment based on the flow rate discharged in $\$/s$. The magnitude of the unit charge is based on the annual costs associated with maintaining the wastewater network and flow costs associated with the Council wastewater system.
B3 Suspended Solids	Payment based on the mass of suspended solids in $\$/kg$. This charge is related to primary treatment, a portion of sludge treatment and disposal, and a portion of the odour control costs for the site.
B4 Organic loading	Biochemical oxygen demand or chemical oxygen demand in $\$/kg$. The charge unit can be calculated from the cost of organic load removal in the secondary treatment process, and other associated costs based on the treatment plant cost allocation system.
B5 Nitrogen	Payment based on the defined form(s) of nitrogen in $\$/kg$. Related to the cost of nitrogen removal in the secondary treatment system and other associated costs, as defined from treatment plant cost allocation system.
B6 Phosphorous	Payment based on the defined form(s) of phosphorous in $\$/kg$.
B7 Metals	Payment based on the defined form(s) of the metal(s) in $\$/kg$
B8 Transmissivity	A charge based on the inhibiting nature of the trade waste to ultraviolet light used by the Council's disinfection process.
B9 Screenable solids	Payment based on the mass of screenable solids in $\$/kg$.
B10 Toxicity charge	Payment based on the defined form(s) of the toxic substance(s) in $\$/kg$ and/or $\$/m^3$.
B11 Incentive rebate	A rebate for discharging materials beneficial to the Council's wastewater system in $\$/kg$ and/or $\$/m^3$.
B12 Depreciation	Capital costs related to the Council wastewater system are operationalised as a depreciation cost normally spread across the volume and mass charges



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B13 Capital Contributions	Apportioned upfront or term commitment capital cost of specific infrastructure required to accommodate a conditional consent discharge. <u>Typically</u> this would be included under a trade waste agreement with a reduction in load-based charges.
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C. Tanker Waste Charges

Category	Description
C1 Tanker Wastes	Set as a fee(s) per tanker load, or as a fee(s) per cubic metre, dependent on trade waste category.
C2 Toxicity	Payment based on the defined form(s) of the <u>toxic</u> substance(s) in \$/kg and/or \$/m ³ .

7.6 Charging formula

- 7.6.1 The Council may charge volume or load-based charges as specified in Table B. An example of the proposed formula for calculation of the load-based trade waste charge is as set out below. Flow measurement and sample results will be used for the purposes of calculating the trade waste charge using this formula.

$$(F \times F_c) + (SS \times SS_c) + (COD \times COD_c) + \text{Other parameters as appropriate}$$

Where:

F = The flow for the period.

F_c = The unit flow charge (\$_____) per m³.

SS = The mass of suspended solids discharged for the period.

SS_c = The SS charge (\$_____) per kg.

COD = The mass of chemical oxygen demand discharged for the period.

COD_c = The COD charge (\$_____) per kg.



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SCHEDULE 8: PRE-TREATMENT MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

If the occupier's wastewater discharge requires a form of pre-treatment device, the occupier may be required to provide evidence of maintenance to the Council. The required evidence and the frequency with which it must be provided shall be determined by the Council when assessing the occupier's trade waste consent application and both will be specified in the occupier's trade waste consent.

The table below presents a simplified list of pre-treatment requirements for customers when applying for the trade waste discharge consents.

Pre-Treatment Devices

Source	Typical Characteristics of Wastewater	Typical Pre-Treatment Required	Cleaning and Reporting Frequency	Evidence Required
Automotive / Engineering				
Car Washes	Oil	Corrugated Plate Interceptor	Monthly	Contractor grease/solids removal record (e.g. invoice) or other cleaning record
Engine Reconditioning Auto Workshop	Grease Solids	Gravity Separator	Bi-monthly	
Painting	Hydrocarbons	Hydrocyclone	Six Monthly	
Panel Beaters	Metals	Other similar systems	Annually	
Service Stations	Detergent			
Food Preparation				
Cafeteria	Temperature	Temperature Control	Monthly	Contractor oil and grease or solids removal records
Fast Food	Oil and Grease	Flow Balancing	Bi-monthly	
Institution kitchen	BOD	Grease Trap	Six Monthly	
Shopping Centres	Solids	Screening	Annually	
Supermarkets				
Butcher				
Fishmonger				



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Apparel				
Dry Cleaning	Temperature	pH Control	Monthly	Contractor solids removal records.
Laundromats	pH Peak Flows Solids	Temperature Control Flow Balancing Screening	Bi-monthly Six Monthly Annually	System operational and monitoring records
Dental Practices				
Dental	Mercury Silver	Amalgam Separators Silver Recovery Unit Offsite Removal of Developer Solution	Monthly- Annually	Contractor removal records. Amalgam separators fitted and operating to appropriate ISO standards.

Sampling and reporting frequency will be specified in each Consent, and will depend on the level of compliance and number of reporting results received.



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SCHEDULE 9: SAMPLING AND FLOW MONITORING

PROCEDURE

9.1 Sampling procedure

- 9.1.1 Sampling procedures shall be undertaken in accordance with NZS 5667-10:1998 or ISO 5667-10:1992; water quality sampling Part 10: Guidance in Sampling of Wastewater, or any standard that succeeds it, or another Council-approved methodology.
- 9.1.2 When sampling to evaluate compliance with controlled substance limits, spot or grab samples are sufficient. Sampling for compliance with the mass discharge of pollutants or to evaluate load-based trade waste charges shall be based on composite sampling.
- 9.1.3 The frequency, timing and number of composite samples for evaluating trade waste charges will be determined by the Council and will be based on the significance of the trade waste load relative to the treatment plant design load.
- 9.1.4 Typically not less than 10 (ten) 24 hourly composite samples will be used to determine annual load based trade waste charges.

The following sub-sections provide some information from NZS 5667.

9.2 Sampling Equipment

- 9.2.1 The laboratory responsible for analysing the samples should be consulted about the type of container that should be used for sample collection, storage and transportation. The container needs to prevent losses due to adsorption, volatilisation and contamination by foreign substances.
- 9.2.2 The simplest equipment used for taking samples consists of a clean bucket, ladle, or wide-mouthed container of known volume (greater than 100 mL) that may be mounted on a handle of a suitable length.
- 9.2.3 The sampling location shall be the first manhole or other access point upstream of the point of discharge, unless a location giving more representative samples can be found. The location of the access point shall be in accordance with the New Zealand Building Code.

9.3 Sampling Method

- 9.3.1 Grab or Spot Samples



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A grab or spot sample is a discrete sample taken randomly (with regard to time and/or location) from the trade waste where the whole sample volume is taken at once. Grab or spot samples are useful for determining the wastewater composition at a certain time.

9.3.2 Composite Samples

A composite sample is two or more samples mixed together, from which the average result of a desired characteristic may be obtained. Composite samples are prepared by mixing a number of grab samples or by collection of a continuous fraction of a waste stream (either flow-proportional or time-proportional).

9.4 Frequency and number of Samples

9.4.1 Analyses shall be based on samples taken at regular intervals during the control period, as specified in the occupier's trade waste consent. The number of samples taken during each control period should be determined by the Council.

9.4.2 If the identification of the nature and magnitude of peak load are important, sampling should be restricted to those periods when peak loads are known to occur. Allowances should be made for daily, weekly and seasonal wastewater quality variations.

9.4.3 The stability of the sample may often limit the duration of the sampling period. In such cases, reference should be made to the specific analytical techniques to be undertaken and the receiving laboratory should be consulted, in order that correct preservative measures can be used.

9.4.4 A sampling chain of custody form should as a minimum include:

- name of the trade premises;
- trade waste consent number;
- sampling point;
- date of sampling;
- time, start and stop, of sampling; and/or
- details of the sampling method.

9.5 Flow monitoring procedure

9.5.1 Flow Monitoring Method

9.5.1.1 Flow monitoring shall be undertaken in accordance with AS 3778-5.3:2007 or ISO/TR 9824:2007 or BS EN 14154-3:2005+A2:2011, or any



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standards that succeed these, or another Council-approved methodology.

9.5.1.2 The flow meter equipment and monitoring methodology should be selected based on the physical and hydraulic characteristics of the proposed discharge and monitoring site, the objectives of the measurement, and operations and maintenance considerations. Consideration should also be given to the position and nature of the instrument housing, bearing in mind the need for safe and easy access, protection from all anticipated water levels, human or animal interference and the elements.

9.5.2 Flow Meter Calibration

9.5.2.1 The consent holder shall arrange for in situ calibration of the flow metering equipment and instrumentation in accordance with NZS 10012 Part 1, or other Council approved method, upon installation and at least once a year thereafter to ensure its performance.

9.5.2.2 The meter accuracy should be $\pm 10\%$ but with no greater a deviation from the previous meter calibration of $\pm 5\%$. A copy of independent certification of each calibration result must be submitted to the Council.



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SCHEDULE 10: REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

New Zealand Standards

NZS 4304:2002 Management of healthcare waste
 NZS 5465:2001 Self-containment for motor caravans and caravans
 NZS 9201:---- Model general bylaws
 Part 22:1999 Wastewater drainage

Joint Australian/New Zealand Standards

AS/NZS 5667:---- Water quality – Sampling
 Part 1:1998 Guidance on the design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples
 Part 10:1998 Guidance on sampling of wastewaters

British Standards

BS 3680:---- Measurement of liquid flow in open channels
 Part 11A:1992 Free surface flow in closed conduits – Methods of measurement
 Part 11B:1992 Free surface flow in closed conduits – Specification for performance and installation of equipment for measurement of free surface flow in closed conduits
 BS 5728:---- Measurement of flow of cold potable water in closed conduits
 Part 3:1997 Methods for determining principal characteristics of single mechanical water meters (including test equipment)
 BS 6068:---- Water quality
 Part 6:---- Sampling
 Section 6.10:1993 Guidance on sampling of wastewaters
 BS EN 25667-1: 1994 Water quality. Sampling. Guidance on the design of sampling programmes
 BS 6068-6.1:1981
 BS EN 25667-2: 1993 Water quality. Sampling. Guidance on sampling techniques
 BS 6068-6.2:1991
 BS EN 5667-3: 2003 Water quality. Sampling. Guidance on the preservation and handling of water
 BS 6068-6.3:2003 samples

New Zealand Legislation

Building Act 2004
 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and associated Regulations
 Health Act 1956
 Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
 Land Transport Rule Dangerous Goods 1999 Rule 45001
 Local Government Act 2002
 Resource Management Act 1991 and associated Regulations
 South Taranaki Wastewater Bylaw 2013

Other Publications



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Agricultural and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand (ARMCANZ) and Australia New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC)

Guidelines for Sewerage Systems: Acceptance of Trade Wastes (industrial waste) 12 (1994)

Document available from Australian Water Association (AWA) www.awa.asn.au

American Water Works Association

Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater 20th Edition (1999)

Document available from American Water Works Association www.awwa.org

Building Industry Authority

New Zealand Building Code (NZBC) 1992 and Approved Documents

Document available from Building Industry Authority (BIA) www.bia.govt.nz

Ministry for the Environment (MfE)

Landfill Acceptance Criteria (2004)

The New Zealand Waste Strategy (2002)

Documents available from Ministry for the Environment New Zealand www.mfe.govt.nz

National Radiation Laboratory (NRL)

NRL C1 Code of safe practice for the use of unsealed radioactive materials (1996).

Document available from National Radiation Laboratory www.nrl.moh.govt.nz

New Zealand Water and Wastes Association (NZWWA)

Guidelines for the Safe Application of Biosolids to Land in New Zealand (2003)

Liquid and Hazardous Wastes Code of Practice (2003)

Documents available from NZWWA www.waternz.org.nz

New Zealand Water Environment Research Foundation (NZWERF)

New Zealand Municipal Wastewater Monitoring Guidelines (2002)

Document available from New Zealand Water Environment Research Foundation (NZWERF) www.nzwerf.org

Sydney Water Corporation

Trade Waste Policy (2004)

Document available from Sydney Water Corporation www.sydneywater.com.au

United States Environment Protection Agency (US EPA)

Method 9095A Paint Filter Liquids Test (1996)

Document available from United States Environmental Protection Agency www.epa.gov



Para Pākihi Ture-ā-Rohe

Trade Waste Bylaw

History of Bylaw

<u>Action</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Decision Date</u>	<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Commencement</u>
<u>New</u>	<u>Adoption of new Trade Waste Bylaw</u>	<u>06/06/2017</u>	<u>71/17</u>	<u>01/07/2017</u>
<u>New</u>	<u>Adoption of new Trade Waste Bylaw</u>			





www.southtaranaki.com

Consultation Document

Trade Waste Bylaw

6

Summary of submissions

Statistics Report

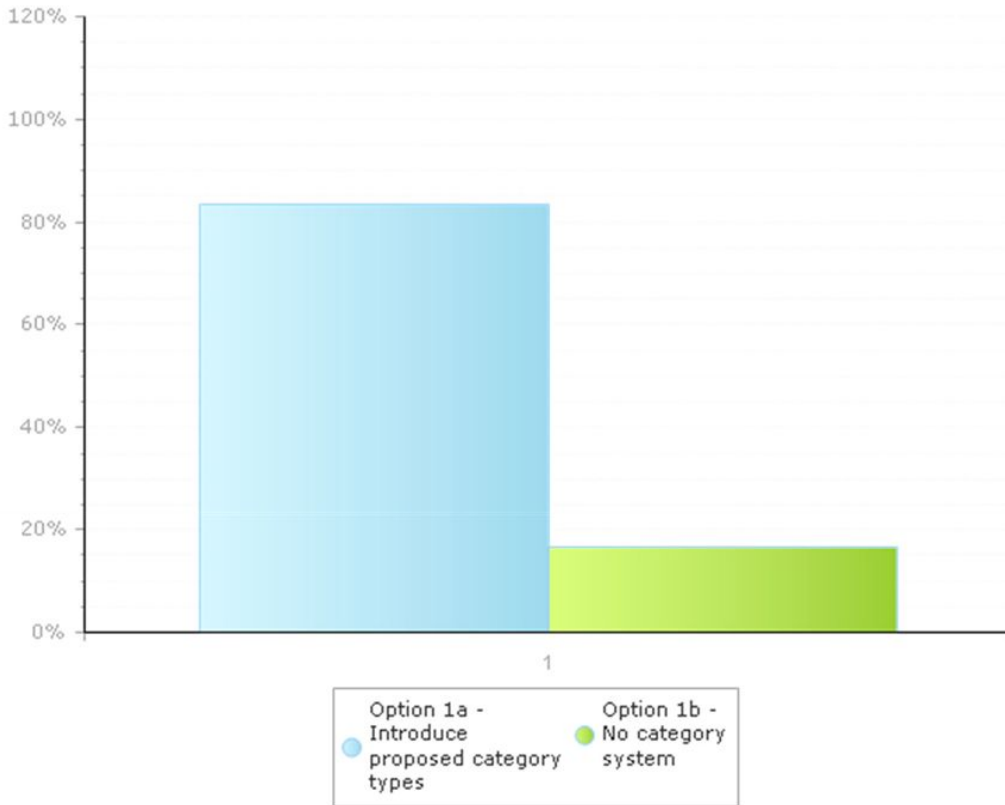
30/04/2024

Report: Trade Waste Bylaw Statistics report

Category Name: 1-Questionnaire > 1.1-Category Types
Overview of Category:
Total number of submitters: 6
Total number of points: 6

Response field Number and Name: 1.1-Category Types		
Question: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
Options to consider - Category Types		
Total number of responses: 6		
Decision Sought	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Option 1a - Introduce proposed category types	5	83.33%
Option 1b - No category system	1	16.67%

Category Types



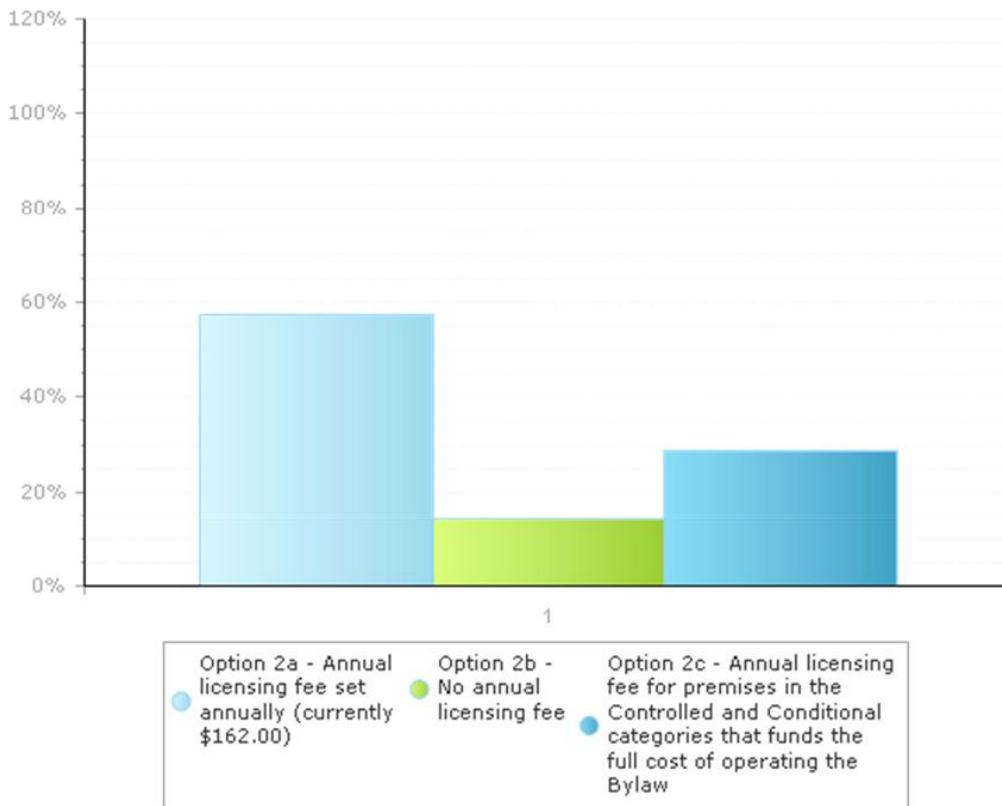
Submitters for this question
Submitters for this question

Category Name: 1-Questionnaire > 1.2-Annual Licensing Fees
Overview of Category:
Total number of submitters: 7
Total number of points: 7

Response field Number and Name: 1.2-Annual Licensing Fees
Question:

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Options to consider - Annual Licensing Fee for Controlled and Conditional categories		
Total number of responses:7		
Decision Sought	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Option 2a - Annual licensing fee set annually (currently \$162.00)	4	57.14%
Option 2b - No annual licensing fee	1	14.29%
Option 2c - Annual licensing fee for premises in the Controlled and Conditional categories that funds the full cost of operating the Bylaw	2	28.57%

Annual Licensing Fees



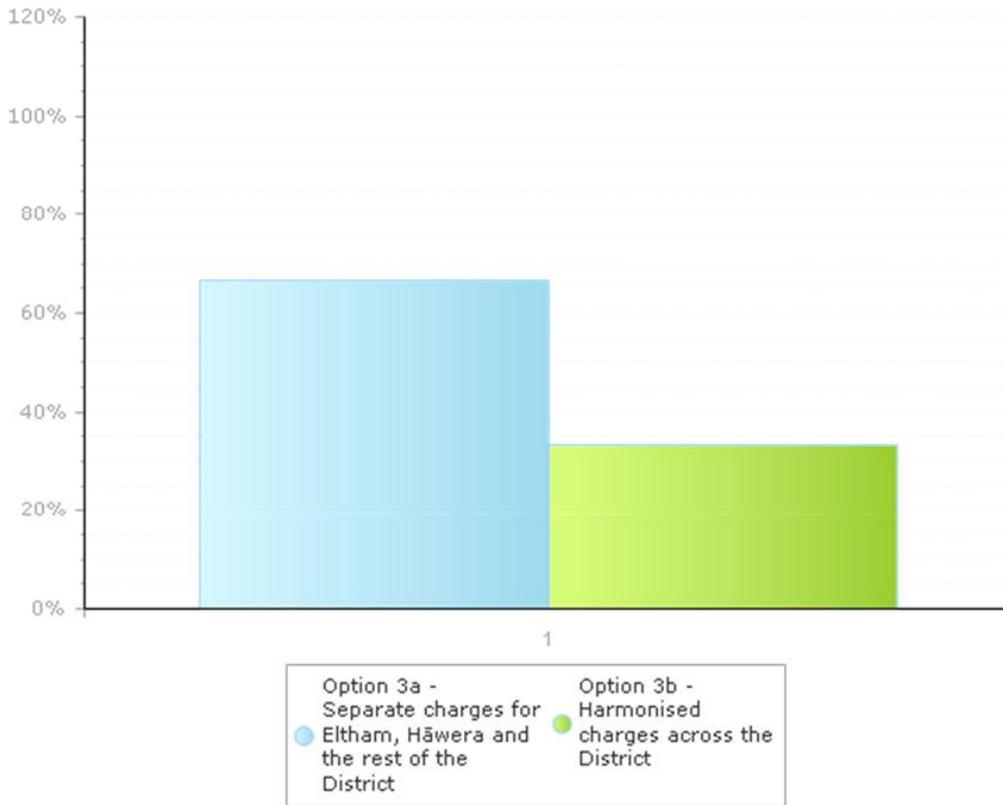
Submitters for this question

Submitters for this question

Category Name: 1-Questionnaire > 1.3-Separate Charges
Overview of Category:
Total number of submitters: 6
Total number of points: 6

Response field Number and Name: 1.3-Separate Charges				
Question:				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				
Options to consider - Separate Charges Based on Scheme Costs				
Total number of responses: 6				
Decision Sought	Number of submitters who selected this option	%		
Option 3a - Separate charges for Eltham, Hāwera and the rest of the District	4	66.67%		
Option 3b - Harmonised charges across the District	2	33.33%		

Separate Charges



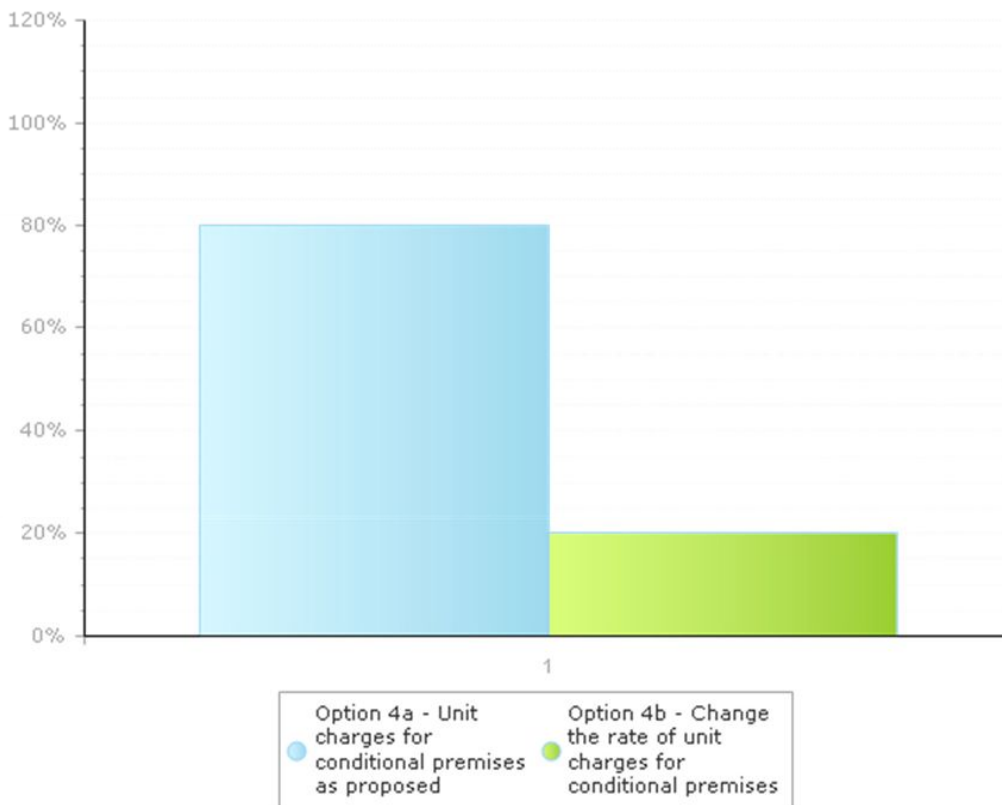
Submitters for this question
Submitters for this question

Category Name: 1-Questionnaire > 1.4-Unit Charges
Overview of Category:
Total number of submitters: 5
Total number of points: 5

Response field Number and Name: 1.4-Unit Charges
Question:

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>		
Options to consider - Unit Charges for Conditional Premises		
Total number of responses:5		
Decision Sought	Number of submitters who selected this option	%
Option 4a - Unit charges for conditional premises as proposed	4	80.00%
Option 4b - Change the rate of unit charges for conditional premises	1	20.00%

Unit Charges

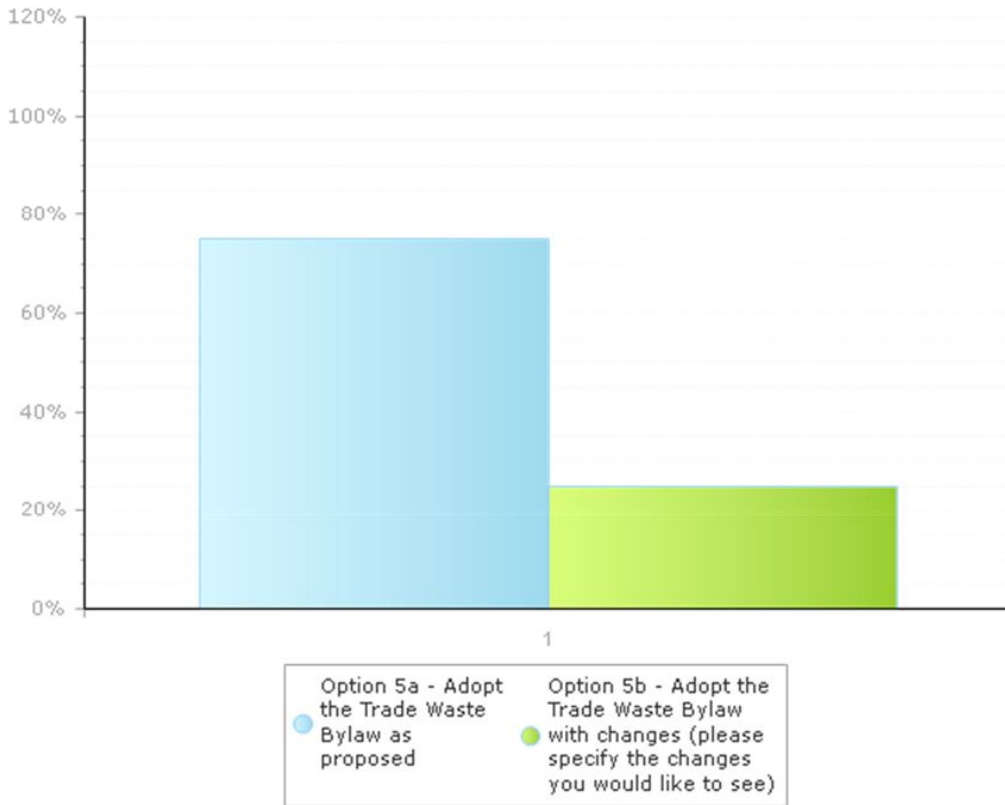


Submitters for this question
Submitters for this question

Category Name: 1-Questionnaire > 1.5-Adoption of the Bylaw
Overview of Category:
Total number of submitters: 4
Total number of points: 4

Response field Number and Name: 1.5-Adoption of the Bylaw				
Question:				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>				
Options to consider - Adoption of the Bylaw				
Total number of responses: 4				
Decision Sought	Number of submitters who selected this option	%		
Option 5a - Adopt the Trade Waste Bylaw as proposed	3	75.00%		
Option 5b - Adopt the Trade Waste Bylaw with changes (please specify the changes you would like to see)	1	25.00%		

Adoption of the Bylaw

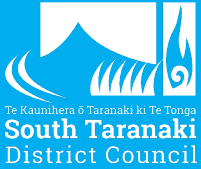


Submitters for this question
Submitters for this question

Category Name: 1-Questionnaire > 1.7-Further Comments
Overview of Category:
Total number of submitters: 5
Total number of points: 5

Response field Number and Name: 1.7-Further Comments
Question: Do you have any further comments?

Total number of responses:5
Submitters for this question
Submitters for this question
<p>Further Comments 1 - Philip Olckers: Question Comments: I am the Engineering manager accountable for Base and Hawera Hospital. All correspondence and negotiations can happen through me. Regards Philip Olckers</p>
<p>Further Comments 3 - Robin Houghton: Question Comments:</p> <p>How good is the existing wastewater treatment plant in Hawera?</p> <p>Question is it fit for purpose or should the STDC invest in upgrading the plant?</p> <p>Agree with the tighter controls on monitoring discharge from sites that produce waste requiring more treatment.</p>
<p>Further Comments 5 - Kevin Duthie: Question Comments:</p> <p>The Eltham Presbyterian Campsite is a non profit organization. The committee are volunteers and do not get paid any wages or reimbursement for time. The camp provides a service to mainly school, youth groups, scouts and church groups. Many families use it too. To camp at and enjoy the outdoors.</p> <p>The campsite only averages 3000 people per year to the camp. That averages out at 8.2 people per night, throughout the year. Our trade waste from the kitchen goes through a grease trap (which has never been blocked since it was built in 1964) into a Tank, which then is pumped up to the end of Bridger Street into the council sewage pipes.</p> <p>In the kitchen we do not have a deep fryer, and most cooking is done on a hob or in the oven. There is very little fats and oils put into our drains.</p> <p>Therefore because we are a non profit organisation and have low usage we ask that our premises fees be kept to a minimum so we can keep operating.</p>
<p>Further Comments 7 - KenFee Tai: Question Comments: The rates and waste costing is far too expensive and things need to change to a more suitable system for business people and domestic purposes</p>
<p>Further Comments 8 - Laura Jeffries: Question Comments: The Council has sought feedback on options relating to the category, licensing and charges system, with the Council's preference being that the status quo be carried over into the Proposed Bylaw. Fonterra has reviewed the options and agrees with the Council's approach, namely to:</p> <p>3.4.1. Retain the current category types.4</p> <p>3.4.2. Continue to charge an annual licensing fee for premises in the Controlled and Conditional categories.</p> <p>3.4.3. Continue separate charges for Eltham, Hawera and the rest of the District.</p> <p>3.4.4. Retain unit charges for Conditional premises.</p>



Pūrongo Report

6

To	Policy and Strategy Committee
From	Kaitātari Tūrawa – Ture / Property Officer - Legal, Hayley Old
Date	10 June 2024
Subject	Renewal of Grazing Licences on various Reserve Land

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The grazing licences on the Reserve Land properties described in the table below are due for renewal or tender by 30 June 2024. Prior to entering into a new grazing license on these reserves, the Council is required to publicly notify its intent to do so.
2. If the Council considers that it is appropriate to continue to graze these reserves, it must authorise the Chief Executive to undertake a public notification process. Following completion of that process, the Council must consider any submissions received and may then authorise or decline entering into a new grazing licences.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation(s)

THAT the Council;

- a) Agrees that entering into new grazing licenses for the following properties is appropriate.

Description	Property Number	Legal Description	Area (more or less)
Ōpunakē Cemetery Reserve <i>Cemetery Reserve</i>	2053	Section 2 Town of Ōpunakē, Suburban, more particularly shown as that portion of Ōpunakē Cemetery Reserve.	2.596 ha
Waitōtara Domain <i>Recreation Reserve</i>	1004856	Lot 2 DP 4137, Waitōtara Domain, 62 Ihupuku Road	2.0615 ha
No 2 Field, Pātea Domain <i>Recreation Reserve</i>	13224	Part section 26 Town Pātea, No 2 Field, Pātea Domain	2.5510 ha
Waverley Town Belt <i>Recreation Reserve</i>	Sections A-O, P-V	The licensed area comprises of 11 blocks of varying sizes, ranging between 1.5ha to 5.79ha	31.9613 ha

- b) Approves the Chief Executive to undertake the public notification process.

- c) Notes that following the completion of the public notification process, the Council must consider any submissions received and may then authorise or decline to authorise the Chief Executive to negotiate the licence(s).
- d) Authorise the Chief Executive to grant the licence(s) following the close of the required public notification period, provided no submissions objecting to the granting of the licence(s) are received.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

- 3. The recreational reserves discussed in this report are not currently required for recreational purposes and the Council has exercised its right under the Reserves Act 1977, Section 73 (3) 53 (1) (a) (ii) to graze the properties for several years.

Local Government Purpose

- 4. The proposal to grant a grazing licence aligns with the purpose of local government, enabling a democratic decision-making process and meeting the current and future needs of the community.

Ngā Kōwhiringa / Options – Identification and Analysis

- 5. The preferred option is to tender these properties for grazing. The properties are subject to the Reserves Act and require Council approval to proceed with the public notification process.

Risks

- 6. There are no known risks associated with entering into new grazing licences for this land.

Option(s) available

- 7. Option One: Support the proposal to enter into a licence to graze for some or all of the properties and authorise the Chief Executive to undertake the public notification process.
- 8. Option Two: Do not support the proposal to enter into licences for some or all of these properties and do not authorise the Chief Executive to undertake the public notification process.

Whaiwhakaaro me ngā aromatawai / Considerations and Assessments

Assessment of Significance and Engagement

- 9. South Taranaki District Council's general approach to determining the level of "significance" will be to consider:

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Degree	The number of residents and ratepayers affected and the degree to which they are affected by the decision or proposal.	Those directly affected are the current and potential licensees.
LOS	The achievement of, or ability to achieve, the Council's stated levels of service as set out in the Long Term Plan.	The decision considered in this report will not affect the Council's level of service.
Decision	Whether this type of decision, proposal or issue has a history of generating wide public interest within South Taranaki.	There is no history of this type of decision generating wide public interest in South Taranaki.
Financial	The impact of the decision or proposal on the Council's overall budget or included in an approved Long Term Plan and its ability to carry out its existing or proposed functions and activities now and in the future.	A decision not to proceed with granting these licenses to occupy would have an impact on income generated for the maintenance and development of reserves, however this is not significant in terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
Reversible	The degree to which the decision or proposal is reversible.	The proposed grazing licenses are for a five-year period that does contain an exit clause if the land is required for any other purpose. Therefore, any decision to enter into license agreements is reversible.
Environment	The degree of impact the decision will have on the environment.	Grazing is a short-term option for unused land, until a more strategic approach is considered.

10. In terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy this matter is of low significance.
11. In accordance with Section 74(3) of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council is required to give public notice specifying the proposed licences to be granted and must give full consideration to all objections and submissions received in relation to the proposal. The total annual return from the licenses considered in this report was \$32,058.

Legislative Considerations

12. Section 73(1) of the Reserves Act 1977 authorises the Council to enter into a grazing licence on any part of such a reserve that is not being used for the purposes of recreation.

13. Prior to granting a licence, the Council is required to give public notice of its intention to enter into a licence in accordance with Section 119 of the Reserves Act 1977. A period of not less than one calendar month must be given for objections or submissions to be received.
14. Under Section 120 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council must consider any submissions received and review its recommendations in consideration of those submissions.

Ōpunakē Cemetery Reserve

15. The reserve is land set aside for future use as Ōpunakē cemetery but is not currently required. Until such time the unused land is available for grazing, which generates a modest income.

Waitōtara Domain

16. This reserve has been grazed for a number of years with the earliest records dating to the early 1970s. There are no known risks with entering into a new grazing license for a five (5) year period.
17. Should the Council decide not to graze this land, then alternative options for maintaining vegetation on this land would need to be considered.

No 2 Field, Pātea Domain

18. This reserve has been grazed for a number of years. There are no known risks with entering into a new grazing license for a five (5) year period.

Waverley Town Belt

19. The grazed area of the Recreation Reserve known as the Waverley Town belt is divided into 11 blocks and has been grazed since the late 1880s. There are no known risks with continuing with grazing licenses for this land.
20. The Waverley Town Revitalisation plans have identified the Town Belt as a possible location for the development of a pathway but has not got any formal plans in place at this stage. Council Officers will work closely alongside the community as plans for this area progress. If a pathway should proceed in the future that required land held under a grazing licence, adjustments to lease agreements could be made.

Financial/Budget Considerations

21. The Council should consider that the properties discussed in this report provide a financial return and loss of that income should be taken into consideration.
22. If we do not proceed with grazing at this time, the Council should consider the alternative use of this land. There will be additional costs to keep the grass short and any maintenance of existing fences. There is also a risk that any land not being used could be open to unlicensed grazing, theft, damage, or illegal dumping.

Environmental Sustainability

23. The grazed area of the reserves are not currently required for recreational purposes. Grazing is currently the most cost-effective option of use without a strategic long-term vision for the land.
24. Discussions have been held between the Property team and Reforestation Programme Coordinator regarding the properties, and whether they are appropriate for planting. Ōpunakē cemetery reserve, Waitōtara Domain and Pātea Field No 2 were not deemed suitable. Areas of the Waverley town belt have been identified as suitable and put aside for planting, this work will be done in conjunction with the Waverley Town Revitalisation plans.

Consistency with Plans/Policies/Community Outcomes

25. The proposal to grant grazing licences for these properties is not inconsistent with any other Council plan or policy.
26. This matter contributes to a Prosperous South Taranaki and Sustainable South Taranaki by providing income to support the maintenance and development of Council-managed reserves.

Consideration for Iwi/Māori

27. These reserves sit within the rohe of Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāruahine, Ngā Rauru and Taranaki Iwi. Each of these iwi will be advised individually of the proposals to enter into new grazing licences and will have the opportunity to provide their feedback.

Affected Parties Consultation

28. The affected parties are the current licensees, potential licensees, local Iwi, and community. All affected parties will have the opportunity to express concerns through the public notification process.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

29. The properties considered in this report are currently not required for recreation use at this time and grazing licenses are the most cost-effective use of the properties. Historically they have generated a good income return being used for grazing and this report seeks approval to proceed with grazing as the most effective use of the unused land.
30. There are no risks associated with commencing a public notification process to grant licenses on these parcels of land. There are no major risks pertaining to enter into the licenses(s), however, any unknown risks or concerns may be identified through the public notification process.



Hayley Old
**Kaitātari Tūrawa – Ture /
Property Officer – Legal**



[Seen by]
Phil Waite
**Kaihautū Whakamahi - Hanga
me te Tūwhare-a-Rehia /
Operations Manager – Property and
Facilities**

Appendices:

- [Appendix 1: Aerial Map Attachment - Waitōtara Domain](#)
- [Appendix 2: Aerial Map Attachment - Field No 2, Pātea Domain](#)
- [Appendix 3: Aerial Map Attachment - Ōpunakē Cemetery Reserve](#)
- [Appendix 4: Aerial Map Attachment - Waverley Town Belt](#)

Property 1004856
Waitōtara Domain

6



Digital map data sourced from Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand.
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Original sheet size A4
Scale: 1:1250





**Property 13224
No 2 Field, Patea
Domain**

Note unformed legal roads indicated by hatched yellow lines

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Scale: 1:2298



Property 2053
Ōpunakē Cemetery Reserve



6

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Scale: 1:1861



Waverley Town Belt

6



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Original sheet size A4
Scale: 1:7000





Pūrongo-Whakamārama

Information Report

To	Policy and Strategy Committee
From	Kaitātari Whakamahere Tōpūranga / Corporate Planner, Gordon Campbell
Date	10 June 2024
Subject	2023/24 Residents' Satisfaction Report

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

7

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The 2023/24 Residents' Perception Survey has been completed by Key Research. As usual, the Council's key activities were surveyed including three waters, roading, footpaths, solid waste, animal control, public toilets, libraries, parks and reserves, public halls, cemeteries, Hāwera Aquatic Centre and rural pools. Like last year, perceptions of recent contact with the Council, the Council's leadership and performance of the elected members were also included.
2. Overall, 88% of respondents were neutral or satisfied with the Council, which is similar to previous years.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee receives the 2023/24 Residents' Perception Survey Report.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

3. Key Research undertook the Residents' Perception Survey in three waves – August/September and November 2023 and February 2024. The reason for conducting the survey in waves is to indicate how satisfied residents feel during the year, rather than just a single snapshot at the end of the survey year when one issue may be dominant. The written report for the full year's results is attached.
4. Postal invitations to complete the online survey were sent to a random selection of people aged 18 years and over, and hard copies of the survey form were available on request. A total of 416 responses were received, which equates to a response rate of 14% and closely matches previous rates.
5. The survey asked about respondents' perceptions of Council activities including three waters, roading, footpaths, solid waste, animal control, public toilets, libraries, parks and public spaces, public halls, cemeteries, the Hāwera Aquatic Centre and rural pools. They could rate their satisfaction with the services as very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, neutral,

satisfied or very satisfied. Perceptions of the Council, recent contact with the Council, the leadership and performance of the elected members were also surveyed. Verbatim responses were recorded.

Whakawhiti Kōrero/Aromātai / Discussion/Evaluation

6. The survey results show that our residents are satisfied with most of our services, particularly the libraries, parks and public spaces, halls, the Hāwera Aquatic Centre and the rubbish and recycling collection service. They are not so satisfied with the animal control service and the condition of Council roads.
7. The results are not markedly different from 2023, the only notable differences being:
 - Increased satisfaction with the rural pools environments.
 - Increased satisfaction with recent contact with the Council.
 - A greater perception that Council decisions represent the best interests of the District.
8. Their overall satisfaction with the Council service provision continues to be high at 88% and satisfaction with facilities provided by the Council was high at 96%.
9. Below is a summary of this year’s results compared with 2022 and 2023.

Measure	2024	2023	2022	Difference 2023/24
Satisfied with the facilities and customer service at public libraries.	97%	97%	98%	0
Satisfied with the resources and materials available at public libraries.	97%	96%	98%	+1
Satisfied with the wastewater system.	97%	97%	84%	0
Satisfied with the Hāwera Aquatic Centre environment and maintenance.	97%	96%	97%	+1
Overall satisfaction with facilities provided by the Council.	96%	Not surveyed	Not surveyed	NA
Satisfied with the tidiness and maintenance of cemeteries.	95%	97%	96%	-2
Satisfied with rural pools environments.	94%	88%	91%	+6
Satisfied with maintenance in parks and reserves and public spaces.	94% Target 97%	93%	95%	+1
Satisfied that playgrounds meet the needs of users.	93%	95%	91%	-2
Satisfied with maintenance and cleanliness of recreation centres.	93%	91%	96%	+2

10. The five areas of lowest satisfaction were:

Measure	2024	2023	2022	Difference 2023/24
Satisfied with illegal rubbish dumping and litter control.	76%	79%	66%	-3
Satisfied with value for money	74%	78%	NS	-4
Satisfied with the animal control service.	74% Target 75%	73%	76%	+1
Overall perception of roading and footpaths	69%	71%		-2
Satisfied with the condition of Council roads.	58% Target 75%	58%	58%	0

Whakakapia / Conclusion

11. As in past years, the survey has provided useful information on how our community views Council services and facilities and its overall direction. The results are used by managers to identify areas for improvement, including planning programmes and prioritising budgets.



Gordon Campbell

**Kaitātari Whakamahere Tōpūranga /
Corporate Planner**



[Seen by]

Becky Wolland

**Kaihautu Kaupapa Here me te Whatikanga /
Head of Strategy and Governance**

[Appendix 1: 2023/24 Residents' Perception Survey Report](#)



South Taranaki District Council 2024 Residents' Perception Survey



Final Report | March 2024



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Background, Objectives and Method

Background

South Taranaki District Council has an ongoing need to measure how satisfied residents are with the resources, services and facilities provided by Council, and to identify improvement opportunities that will be valued by the community.

Research Objectives

- Measure residents' satisfaction with the South Taranaki District Council's performance
- Provide insights into how the Council can best invest its resources to improve residents' satisfaction with its overall performance

Method

- A mixed method approach to data collection, consisting of a postal invitation to an online survey, along with a hard copy survey component was used. The invite was sent to a random selection of 3,000 residents aged 18 years or older across the South Taranaki District. A follow up reminder was sent to all non-respondents two weeks prior to the survey closure date.
- A total of 3,000 invitations were sent to residents. A n=416 responses were collected between 22 August and 6 March with a response rate of 14%.
- The questionnaire was designed in consultation with South Taranaki District Council and is structured to provide a comprehensive set of measures relating to core activities, services and infrastructure, and to provide a wider perspective of performance.
- Post data collection, the sample has been weighted so it is exactly representative of key population demographics based on the 2018 Census.
- At an aggregate level, the survey has an expected 95% confidence interval (margin of error) of +/- 4.56%.
- The margins of error associated with subgroups will be larger than this as the results become less precise as the sample size shrinks. Thus, results associated with particularly small sample sizes should be read with caution.
- The responses were given scores on a scale of 1 to 10, which were grouped as follows:

1-2	Very dissatisfied
3-4	Dissatisfied
5-6	Neutral
7-8	Satisfied
9-10	Very satisfied
- The percentages for neutral, satisfied, and very satisfied responses, represented by scores ranging from 5 to 10, are indicated within parentheses.

Notes

Due to rounding, percentages may add to just over or under (+/- 1%) totals.



Executive Summary

Key Findings

88% of respondents rated their *Overall satisfaction* as very satisfied, satisfied, or neutral. Within this, 57% expressed being very satisfied or satisfied, a slight decrease from the 2023 rating of 61%.

The Council's *Image and reputation* continue to be the most influential factor in *Overall satisfaction* followed by *Core service deliverables* including *Public facilities, Roading and footpaths* and *Other services*.

Looking at satisfaction scores, areas identified as opportunities for improvement include the *Performance of elected members* (60% satisfied, 32% neutral), *Financial management* (51% satisfied, 34% neutral), *Leadership* (59% satisfied, 29% neutral), and *Roading and footpaths* (35% satisfied, 34% neutral), as they impact residents' *Overall satisfaction* with the Council and currently exhibit relatively low satisfaction scores.

Residents' verbatim comments highlight a desire for the Council to enhance community involvement and communication frequency. Increasing direct engagement with the community can positively influence residents' perceptions of elected members. While *Mail or online rate notices* (35%) and *Social media* (35%) remain the top preferred methods for residents to stay updated, it's vital to recognise the value of direct engagement through face-to-face interactions and public visibility.

Additionally, residents have raised concerns about potholes in the roads and the lack of proper maintenance for roads and footpaths.

89% of residents rated *Overall core service deliverables* as 'Neutral', 'Good', or 'Excellent'. Among all core service deliverables, facilities provided by the Council received the highest rating for neutral or satisfied residents at 96%, followed by *Waste management*, which received a similarly high rating of 92%. However, issues were raised regarding the fortnightly waste collection schedule, leading to dissatisfaction with *Value for money* and *Image and reputation*. Residents felt that reducing waste collection frequency didn't offer value for money and this negatively affected the Council's image and reputation, as they perceived the decision was not consulted with them. This decision was also perceived by residents as not representing their best interests (21%).

Areas of best performance (% neutral or satisfied and very satisfied)

1. Satisfaction with the materials, resources and information at the public libraries (98%)
2. Satisfaction with the facilities and customer service at the public libraries (98%)
3. Satisfaction with Hāwera Aquatic Centre maintenance (98%)
4. Satisfaction with the Council's sewerage system (97%)
5. Satisfaction with the with the cleanliness and maintenance of recreation centres (halls) (97%)

Areas for improvement (% neutral or satisfied and very satisfied)

1. Perception of the Council roads (58%)
2. Satisfaction with Overall roading and footpaths (69%)
3. Satisfaction with the Value for money (74%)
4. Satisfaction with Animal management (74%)
5. Satisfaction with the way Council involves the public in the decisions it makes (76%)

Trends in overall measures and reputation (% neutral, satisfied/very satisfied and total)

Key Performance Measures

KR Measure	% Neutral	% Satisfied/ Very Satisfied	Total %
Satisfaction with value for money	32%	42%	74%
Overall satisfaction with South Taranaki District Council	32%	57%	88%

Core Service Deliverables

KR Measure	% Neutral	% Satisfied/ Very Satisfied	Total %
Overall perception of core service deliverables	28%	61%	89%
Overall satisfaction with water management	25%	66%	91%
Overall perception of waste management	16%	76%	92%
Overall satisfaction with the facilities provided by the Council	22%	74%	96%
Overall perception of roading and footpaths	34%	35%	69%
Overall perception of other services provided by the Council (including animal management)	27%	58%	85%

Democracy and Leadership

KR Measure	STDC Level of Service	STDC Performance Measure	% Neutral	% Satisfied/ Very Satisfied	Total % Red = target not met
Satisfied with the Council's consultation with the community	We make well informed decisions that support the current and future needs of the community.	% of residents who agree decisions made by Council represent the best interests of the District.	33%	47%	80%
Satisfaction with involving public in decision making	We engage with our community and provide opportunities to participate in decision-making.	% of residents who are satisfied or neutral with their opportunity to participate in Council decision-making processes.	32%	45%	76%
Know where to access Council information	We keep residents informed of Council activities through a variety of media.	% of residents who know where to access Council information when they want it (website, newspaper, Libraries, Customer Services).	-	90%	90%

Three Waters

KR Measure	STDC Level of Service	STDC Performance Measure	% Neutral	% Satisfied/ Very Satisfied	Total % Red = target not met
Satisfaction with the Council's stormwater collection	Residents are satisfied with the Stormwater system.	% of residents satisfied with the stormwater system.	16%	66%	82%
Satisfaction with the Council's sewerage system	Residents are satisfied with Wastewater services overall.	% of consumers satisfied with the Wastewater services overall.	14%	83%	97%
Satisfaction with the water supply	Consumers are satisfied with the Water Supply service.	% of consumers are satisfied with the Water Supply overall.	13%	73%	86%

Solid Waste

KR Measure	STDC Level of Service	STDC Performance Measure	% Neutral	% Satisfied/ Very Satisfied	Total % Red = target not met
Satisfaction with the refuse bin collection service	A reliable weekly kerbside recycling and rubbish collection service is provided.	% of customers satisfied with the Solid Waste collection service.	13%	77%	90%
Satisfaction with the Council's recycling services			16%	73%	89%
Satisfaction with the illegal rubbish dumping and litter control services provided by the Council	We actively deal with litter complaints.	Residents (%) who are satisfied with litter control.	21%	55%	76%

Roading and Footpaths

KR Measure	STDC Level of Service	STDC Performance Measure	% Neutral	% Satisfied/ Very Satisfied	Total % Red = target not met
Satisfaction with the condition of Council roads	Council provides roads that are safe and comfortable to drive on.	% of road users satisfied with the condition of Council roads	32%	26%	58%
Satisfaction with the availability and maintenance of footpaths	Footpaths are maintained in good condition and are fit for purpose.	-	31%	50%	81%

Community Facilities

KR Measure	STDC Level of Service	STDC Performance Measure	% Neutral	% Satisfied/ Very Satisfied	Total % Red = target not met
Satisfaction with the playgrounds	Parks and public spaces are tidy and well maintained.	% of customers satisfied that the provided playgrounds meet the needs of users.	17%	76%	93%
Satisfaction with the maintenance of parks and public spaces		% of customers satisfied with the level of maintenance in Council parks, reserves and public spaces.	16%	78%	94%
Satisfaction with the cleanliness and maintenance of recreation centres	Recreation Centres are well maintained and serviced.	% of customers satisfied with the maintenance and cleanliness of recreation centres.	16%	78%	93%
Satisfaction with the rural pools' environments	Rural Pools are attractive and well maintained environments.	% of customers satisfied with pool environments. Average across all Rural Pools	21%	73%	94%
Satisfaction with the maintenance of Hāwera Aquatic Centre	The Hāwera Aquatic Centre is a well maintained environment.	% of users satisfied with the venue being well maintained.	20%	77%	97%
Services at the Hāwera Aquatic Centre	Customers are satisfied with services.	% of users satisfied with services at Hāwera Aquatic Centre.	14%	77%	91%
Satisfaction with the public toilets	Toilets are clean and well maintained.	% of residents satisfied with cleanliness and maintenance of Public Toilets.	30%	52%	82%
Satisfaction with the tidiness and maintenance of the cemeteries	Cemeteries are tidy and well maintained.	% of customers satisfied with the tidiness and level of maintenance at Cemeteries.	13%	82%	95%

7

Arts and Culture

KR Measure	STDC Level of Service	STDC Performance Measure	% Neutral	% Satisfied/ Very Satisfied	Total % Red = target not met
Satisfaction with the facilities and customer service at the public libraries	LibraryPlus facilities are well resourced and have friendly, helpful staff.	% of customers satisfied with facilities and customer service.	9%	88%	97%
Satisfaction with the materials, resources and information at the public libraries	LibraryPlus materials and resources are relevant to current information and leisure needs of the community	% of customers satisfied with materials, resources and information provided.	11%	86%	97%

7

Other Services

KR Measure	STDC Level of Service	STDC Performance Measure	% Neutral	% Satisfied/ Very Satisfied	Total % Red = target not met
Satisfaction with the animal management	Residents are satisfied with the Animal Control service.	% of residents satisfied with the Animal Control service.	22%	52%	74%

Image and Reputation

KR Measure	% Neutral	% Satisfied/ Very Satisfied	Total %
Perception of the faith and trust residents have in the Council	32%	55%	86%
Perception of the financial management	34%	51%	86%
Consider that the Council is well-prepared for the future	36%	50%	86%
Perception of the performance of the elected members	32%	60%	91%
Perception of the Council's leadership	29%	59%	88%
Quality of services and facilities provided	30%	61%	91%
Overall image and reputation	30%	62%	92%

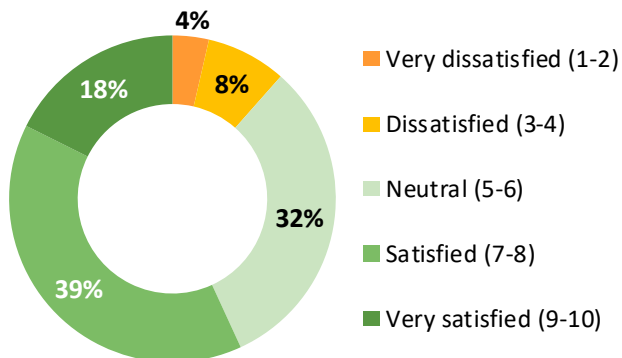
Other Measures

Measure	% Neutral	% Satisfied/ Very Satisfied	Total %
Confident that the District is going in the right direction	35%	56%	90%
Satisfaction with the recent contact with the Council	14%	71%	85%
Think that information provided by the Council is clear and easy to understand	21%	58%	85%



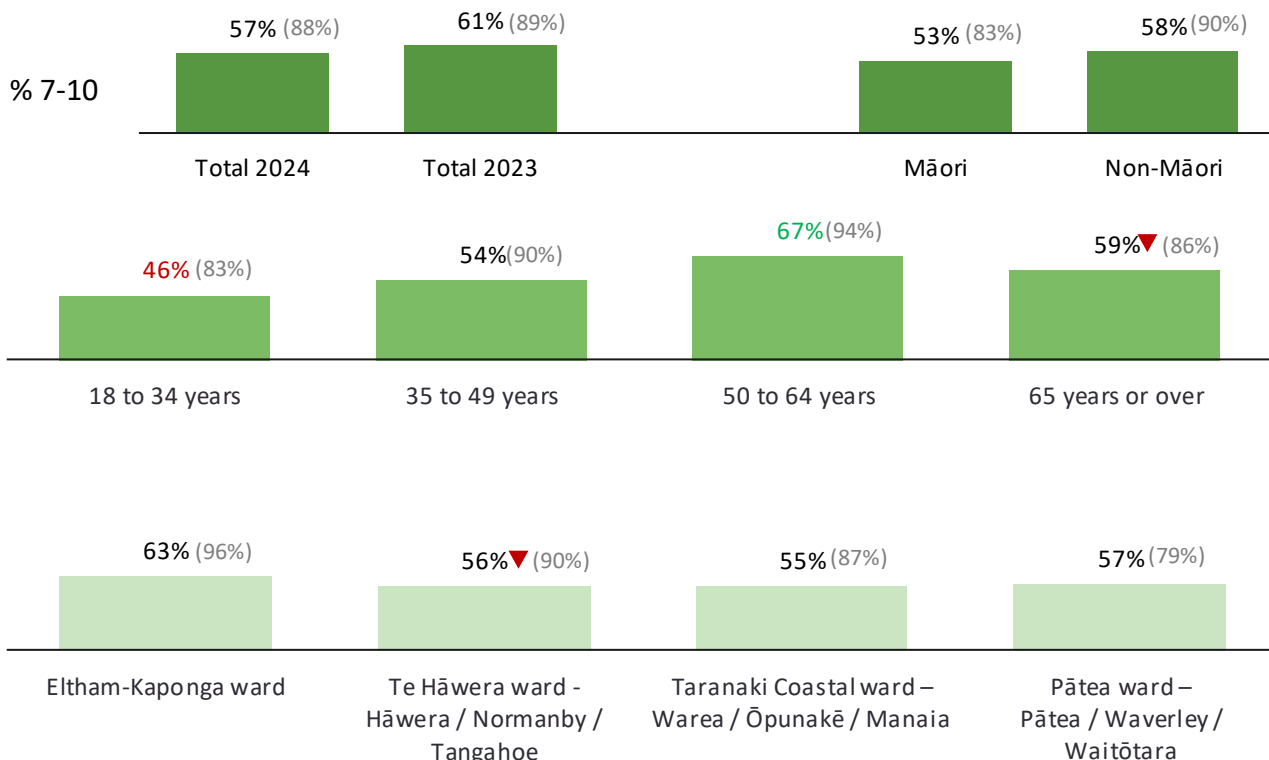
Key Performance Measures

Overall satisfaction with South Taranaki District Council



- Nearly nine in ten (88%) were neutral or satisfied with the South Taranaki District Council overall.
- Residents cited *Parks and recreation* as one of the areas where the Council is performing particularly well.
- 12% were dissatisfied with the Council overall.

7



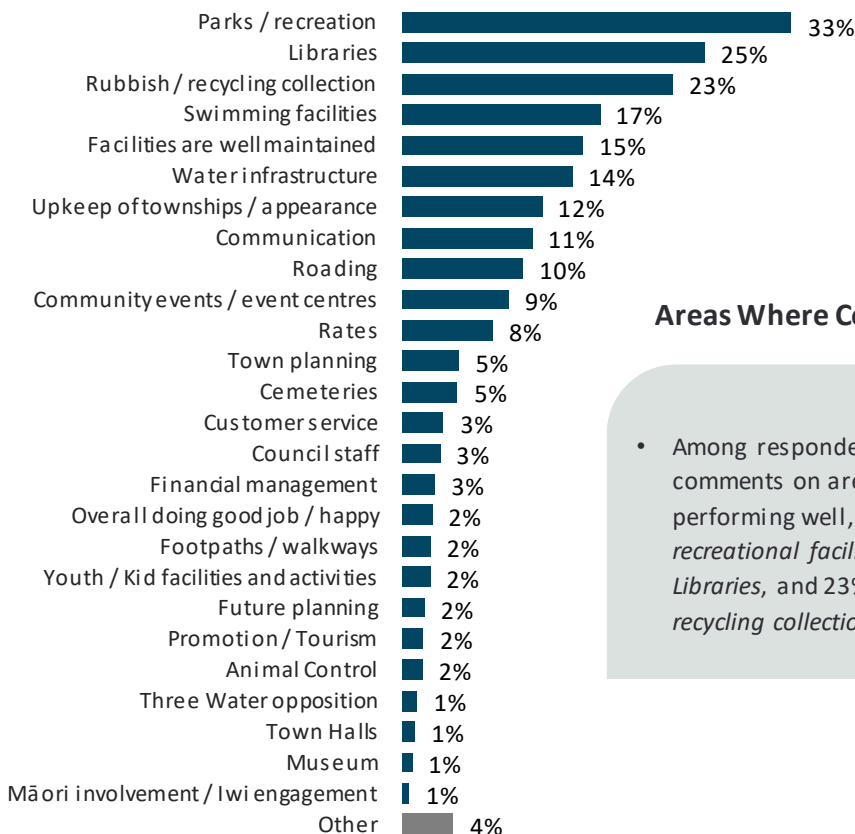
- Residents aged 50 and above are considerably more likely to be satisfied with Council performance than younger age groups.
- While over six in ten (63%) of those residing in the Eltham-Kaponga Ward were satisfied with the Council, around half of respondents from other wards were satisfied. Satisfaction among residents in Te Hāwera Ward has significantly decreased since 2023, declining from 73% to 56%.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q57. When you think about Council overall, their image and reputation, the services and facilities they provide and the rates and fees that you pay, how satisfied are you with South Taranaki District Council? n=364

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower

Comments on Council's performance

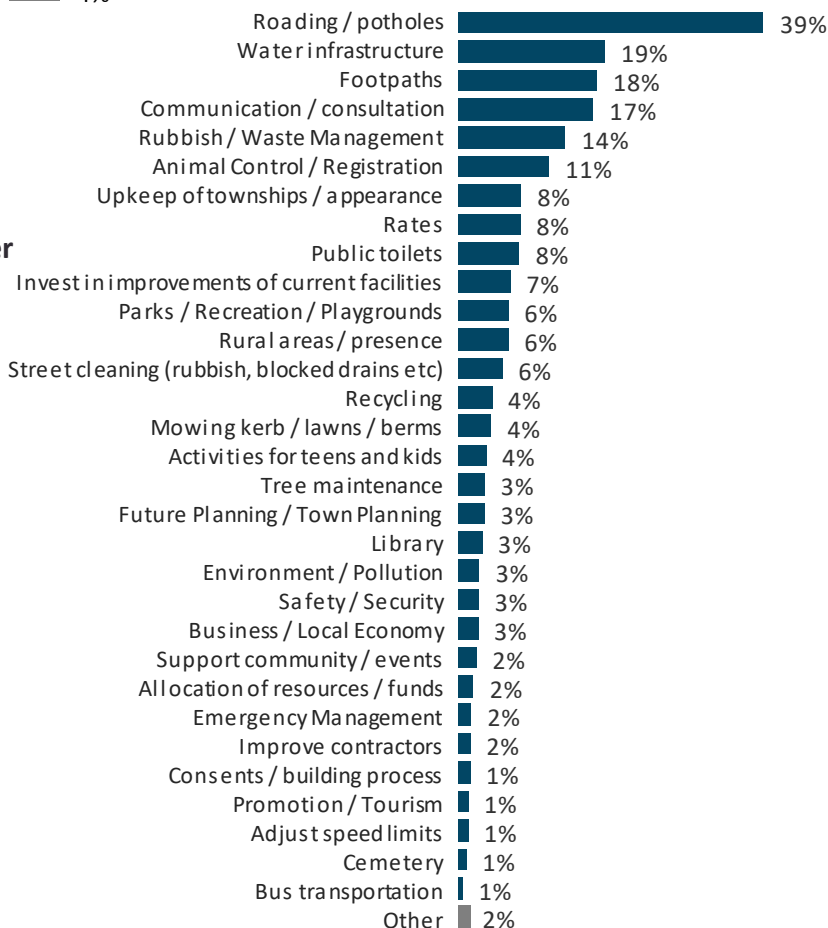


Areas Where Council is Performing Well

- Among respondents who provided comments on areas where the Council is performing well, 33% highlighted *Parks or recreational facilities*, 25% mentioned *Libraries*, and 23% cited *Rubbish or recycling collection services*.

Areas Where Council Could Do Better

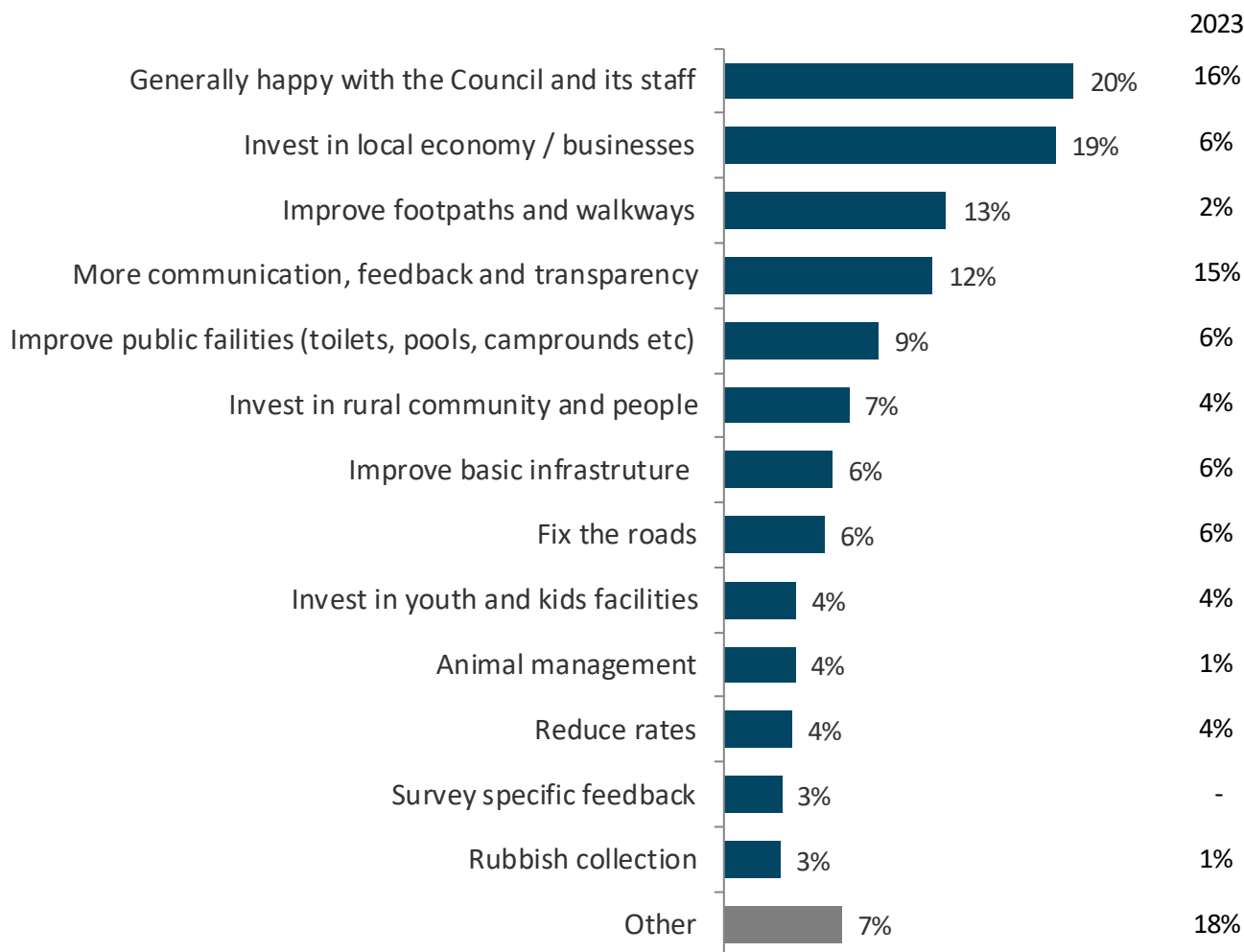
- 39% of respondents who provided comments on areas where the Council could improve mentioned enhancements to roading infrastructure, specifically addressing issues such as potholes.



NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q58. What are three areas where you think Council is performing well? n=166
3. Q59. What are three areas where you think Council could do better? n=198

General Comments



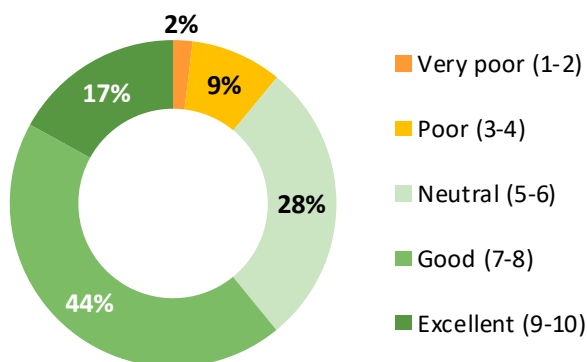
7

- The good ladies on reception in Hawera, they are most helpful and obliging, 10 out of 10 for their efforts.*
- Thank you for the hard work that has gone into making our town fabulous.*
- Mostly the Council does well. Rates are low, and spread thinly across a relatively large region for rate income, you do well with what you have, but I do wonder if there are smarter ways to consolidate spend.*
- Would like to see more care and investment in the community of Pātea.*
- I think being seen in the towns amongst the community is really important. I work at the local school and feel the students voice is important and should be valued alongside the adults.*

NOTES:

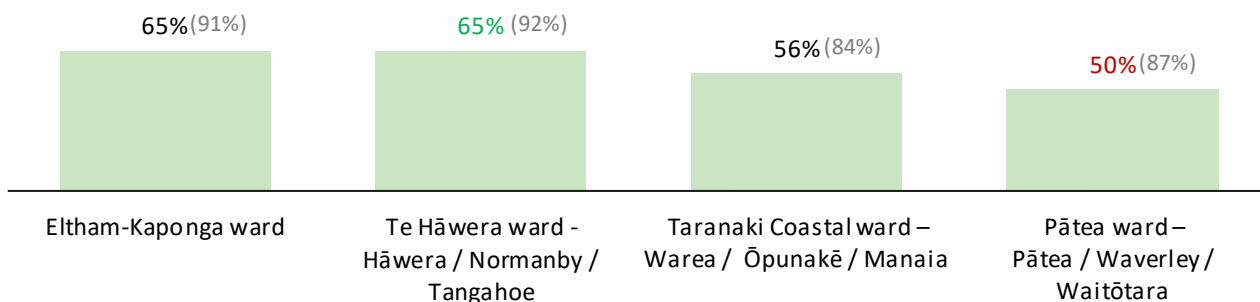
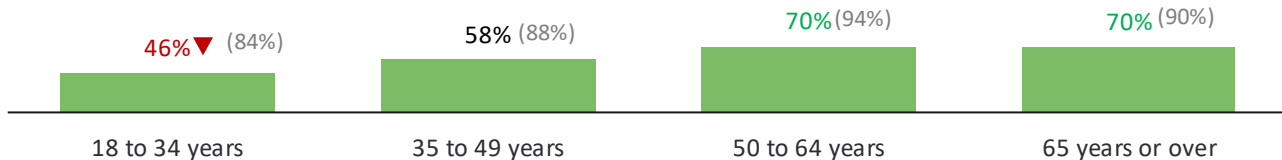
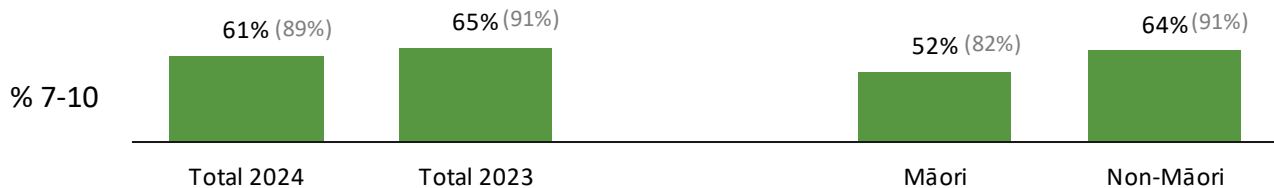
- Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q62. Are there any comments or feedback that you would like to make? n=53

Core Service Deliverables



Nearly nine in ten (89%) residents rated *Core service deliverables* (water management, waste management, public facilities, outdoor spaces, roading and other services) as 'Neutral' 'Good' or 'Excellent'.

7



- Public facilities were rated the highest among all *Core services* of the Council (96% neutral or satisfied) followed by *Waste management* at (92%).
- Residents in the Eltham-Kaponga Ward and Te Hāwera Ward demonstrate higher satisfaction with *Core services* provided by the Council higher than residents in Taranaki Coastal Ward and Pātea Ward.

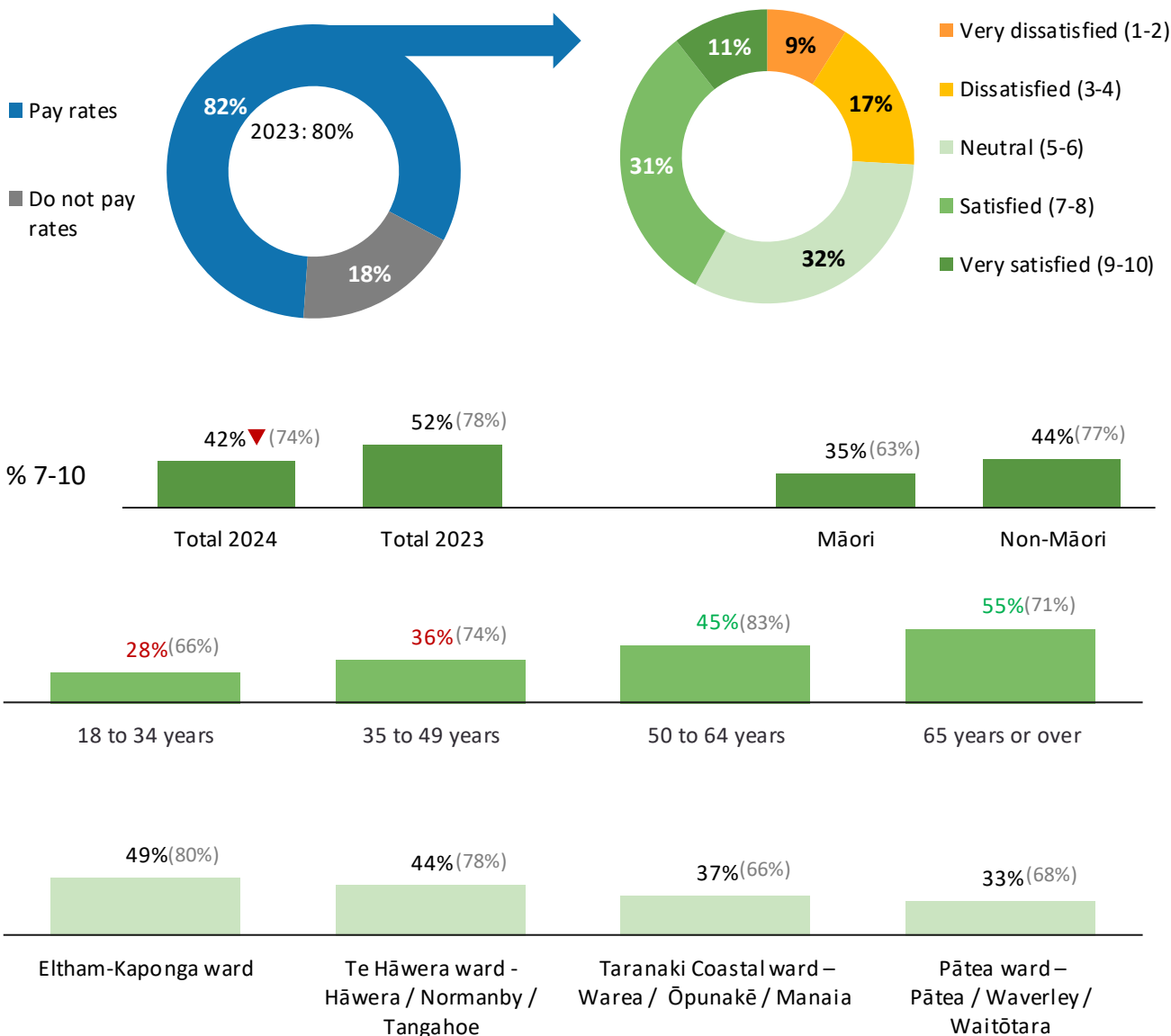
NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q44. Now, thinking about ALL THE SERVICES of the South Taranaki District Council taking into account facilities, water, outdoor spaces, roading, waste management and other services, how would you rate South Taranaki District Council for its OVERALL CORE SERVICE DELIVERABLES? n=388

Year-on-year: ▲ Significantly higher, ▼ Significantly lower
 Between demographics: ▲ Significantly higher, ▼ Significantly lower

Value for Money

7



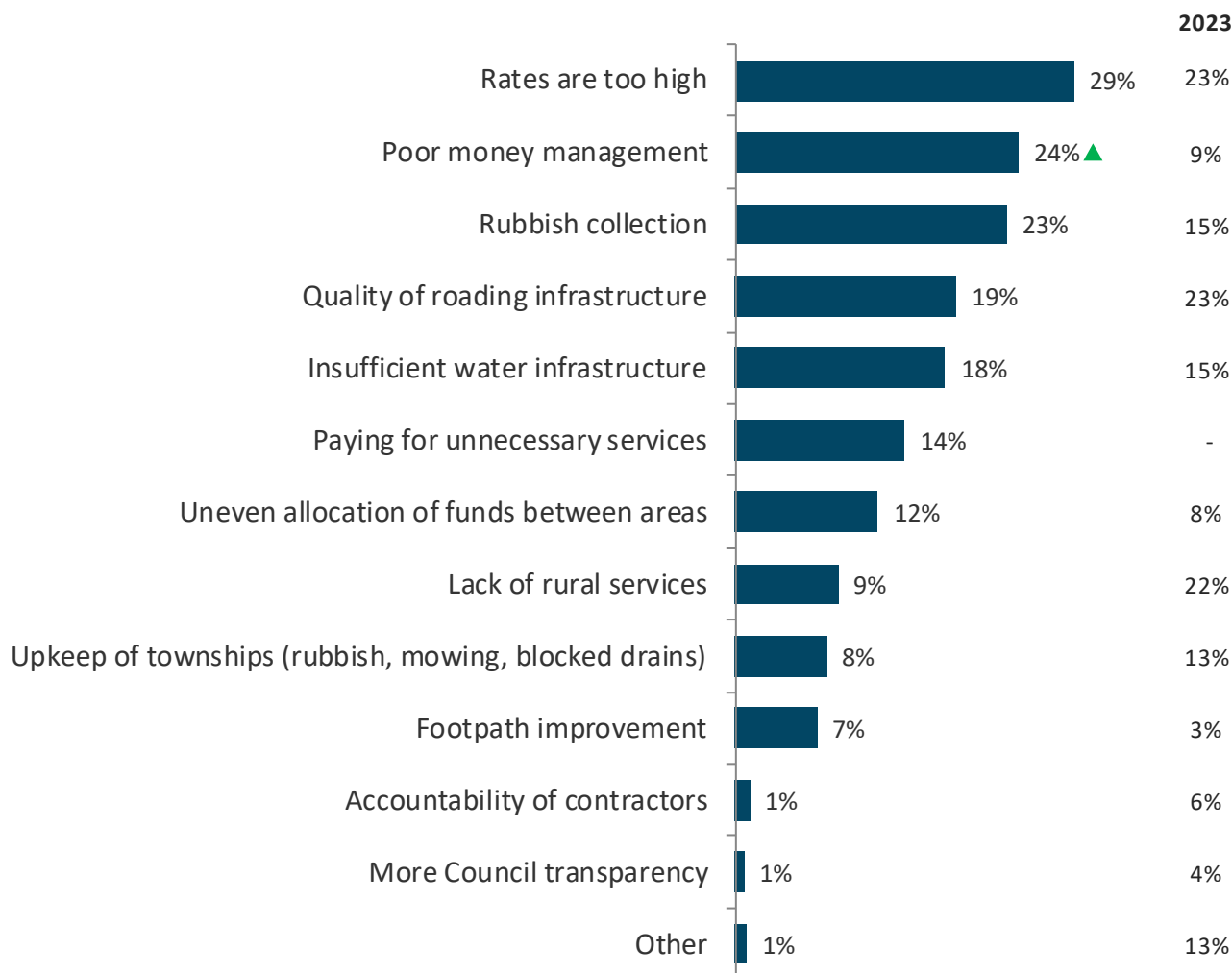
- As in 2023, eight in ten respondents (82%) stated that either themselves or a member of their household were paying rates in the South Taranaki District.
- 74% of ratepayers were satisfied or neutral with the *Value for money* they get for the rates they pay. Among them, only 42% reported feeling satisfied or very satisfied, a significantly lower rate compared to the result observed in 2023.
- Younger residents aged 49 and below are less likely to be satisfied with the *Value for money* they get for the rates they pay, when compared to older ratepayers aged 50 and above.
- Residents cite *high rates, poor money management, and changes to rubbish collection* as the primary reasons for dissatisfaction with the value for money they receive from the Council.

NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q45. Do you, or a member of your household, pay rates on a property in the South Taranaki District Council area? Yes n=338
- Q46. Now, thinking about everything South Taranaki District Council has done over the last 12 months and what you have experienced of its services and facilities. How satisfied are you with how rates are spent on services and facilities provided by Council, and the value for money you get for your rates? n=311

▲ **Year-on-year** Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower
▲ **Between demographics** Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Value for Money



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- *My rates are expensive, and I struggle to pay them at all times. I cannot see value for the money I pay.*
- *The waste of money on consultants and co governance could go towards better services for all.*
- *Very disappointed that rubbish collection is going to fortnightly and would expect a larger waste bin provided when it does go to fortnightly.*

NOTES:

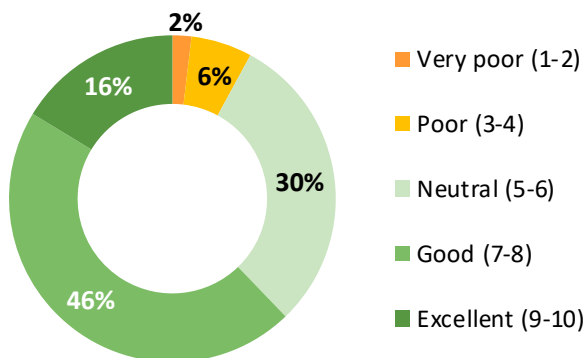
1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q47A. Relating to value for money, if you rated your satisfaction 1 to 5 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=87

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower



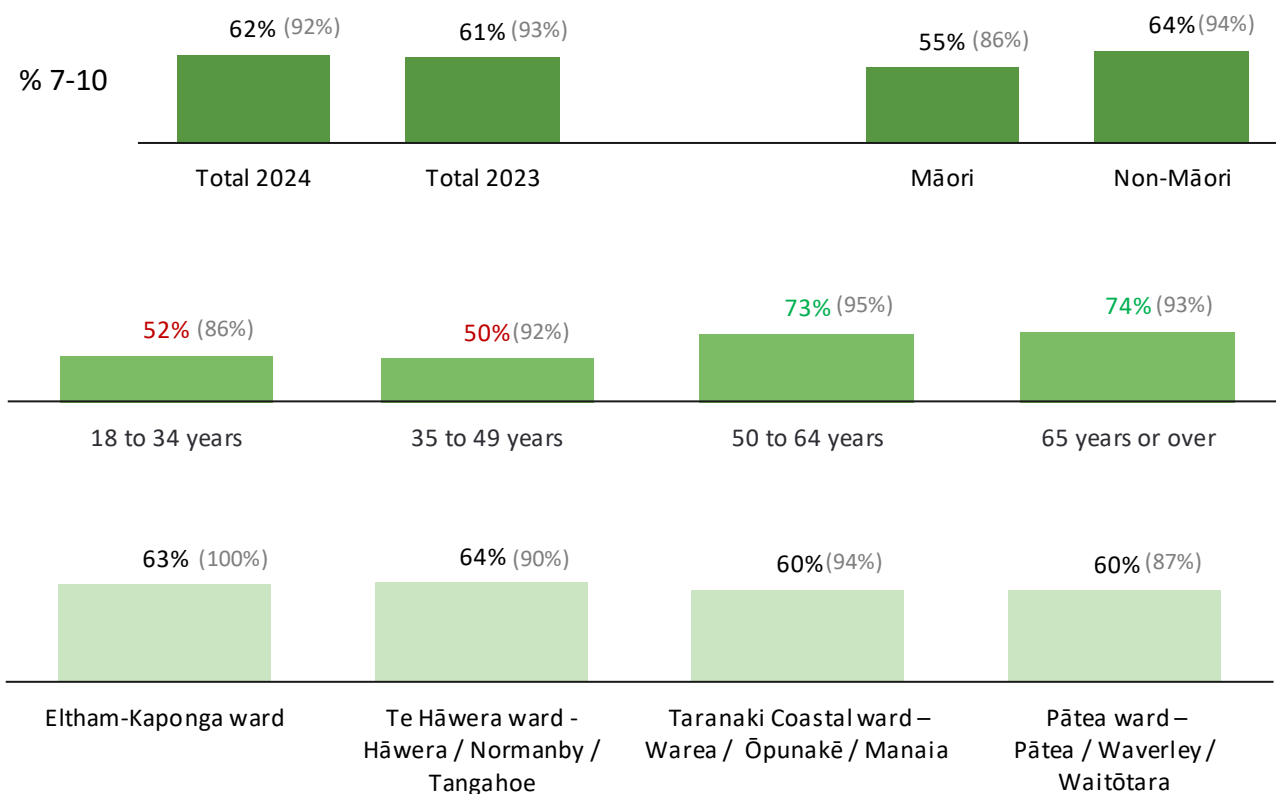
Image and Reputation

Overall Image and Reputation



- Over nine in ten (92%) respondents have rated the Council’s *Overall image and reputation* as ‘Neutral’, ‘Good’ or ‘Excellent’.
- Based on verbatim comments, residents express a desire for the Council to increase community involvement and engage in more frequent communication.

7



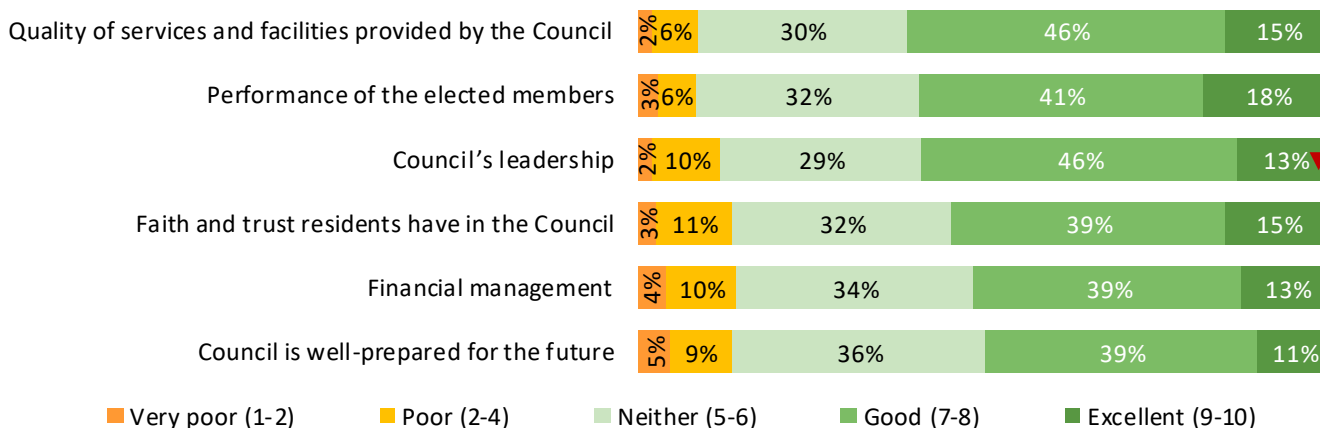
- Those aged over 50 years and above were more likely to rate *Image and reputation* high when compared with other age groups.
- Satisfaction with Council’s *Image and reputation* remains relatively consistent across all wards.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q57. So, everything considered, leadership, trust, financial management, quality of services provided, and preparing for the future, how would you rate South Taranaki District Council for its overall reputation? n=333

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower

Other Measures Related to Image and Reputation



7

- Among all *Image and reputation*-related attributes, the *Performance of elected members* and the *Quality of services and facilities provided by the Council* received the highest rating from residents, at 91% (neutral or satisfied).

% 7-10	2024	2023	Māori	Non-Māori
Quality of services and facilities provided by the Council	61% (91%)	62% (87%)	51% (85%)	64% (93%)
Performance of the elected members	60% (91%)	58% (92%)	47% (86%)	63% (93%)
Council's leadership	59% (88%)	60% (88%)	50% (81%)	62% (90%)
Faith and trust residents have in the Council	55% (86%)	58% (86%)	44% (80%)	58% (88%)
Financial management	51% (86%)	57% (84%)	38% (82%)	55% (87%)
Council is well-prepared for the future	50% (86%)	53% (82%)	45% (76%)	51% (89%)

% 7-10	Eltham-Kaponga ward	Te Hāwera ward	Taranaki-Coastal ward	Pātea ward
Quality of services and facilities provided by the Council	61% (93%)	65% (91%)	58% (91%)	54% (91%)
Performance of the elected members	68% (100%)	59% (91%)	61% (91%)	52% (87%)
Council's leadership	65% (97%)	60%▼(87%)	59% (90%)	51% (81%)
Faith and trust residents have in the Council	65% (93%)	56%▼(84%)	49% (86%)	49% (86%)
Financial management	56% (89%)	55%▼(86%)	48% (82%)	39% (88%)
Council is well-prepared for the future	54% (96%)	52% (87%)	45% (77%)	44% (90%)

NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q57. So, everything considered, leadership, trust, financial management, quality of services provided, and preparing for the future, how would you rate South Taranaki District Council for its overall reputation? n=333
- Q51. How would you rate the Council for its leadership? n=340
- Q52. How would you rate Council in terms of the faith and trust you have in them? n=348
- Q53. How would you rate Council overall for its financial management? n=313
- Q54. How would you rate the Council for the quality of the services and facilities they provide the South Taranaki District? n=371
- Q55. How would you rate Council for being prepared for the future? n=300
- Q56. Taking all aspects into account, how would you rate the performance of the Elected Members? n=270

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower

Reasons for Low Reputation Ratings

7

- *Need to be for all people, not just some.*
- *Time and time again, we see the money spent on the wrong things, taking cheap short cuts for short term relief with no insight to future re-occurrences.*
- *Look at what is said on social media and actually take it on board.*
- *There's almost always a sort of cognitive dissonance between the public and the council. In places outside of Hawera the council's influence, and seemingly care at a lot of time, is almost non-existent. Not only for the public but also businesses, which leaves a sour taste in the mouths of many. While it's commonly also perceived that such opinions are dismissed by the council from the outside as people being people looking for any excuse to be angry.*
- *Do not think of our community at all, just keep putting prices up.*
- *More positive attention to the rural areas like roading, providing bins, and maintenance of strays would be appreciated. Instead of focusing on what the farmers are doing wrong.*
- *Consents take too long and cost people more money than necessary.*
- *Failure to be open and transparent with financial decisions. Too much seems to occur behind closed doors. Too many financial decisions are favouring a minority group to the detriment of the wider ratepayers.*

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q57A. If you rated South Taranaki District Council's reputation 1 to 5 out of 10, can you please tell us why you gave that rating? n=17

Reasons for Low Ratings for the Elected Members

- *Campaign one thing, fail to deliver and back track on your words. Rather standard political methods.*
- *Where do they consult? Do they hold clinics out of work hours? When do we get individual reports on what each councillor achieves in a year?*
- *I'm not sure most are in touch with opinions of the general population. I think their own opinions are more important to them.*
- *Total lack of communication by councillors with their constituents. They are representatives and yet only talk to a selected few. And I've never known a councillor to call for a BBQ or BYO beer at any of the many public halls or parks to gather opinion.*
- *As previously stated, I don't see value for money. Frivolous spending, lack of public consultation on major projects, poor road and path maintenance, so many potholes and poor quality repairs. And I previously was in civil contracting so speaking with experience.*
- *I barely hear from any of them and personally I'd like a bit more youth involvement, well not youth but younger adults.*
- *They are elected and I don't hear anything from them until they want re electing.*
- *Everything takes too long then processes are started all over too many times.*
- *Who are these people, other than reading a short blurb when elections happened, no one sees them.*

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q55A. Relating to the performance of the Elected Members, if you rated your satisfaction 1 to 5 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=20



Priorities and Opportunities

Opportunities and Priorities. Overall measures

7



Below are the priorities identified as the primary areas to focus on in order to improve residents' overall perception of the Council:

- ✓ **Performance of the elected members.** Some of the comments left by dissatisfied residents indicate concerns regarding a lack of public interaction, insufficient public consultation, and a perception that the Council prioritizes its own agendas rather than the public interest.
- ✓ **Leadership.**
- ✓ **Financial management.**
- ✓ **Roading and footpaths.**

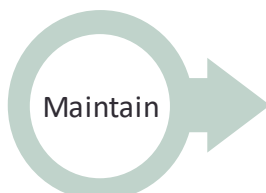


Areas, including **Waste management** and **Water management** are rated relatively high by residents. Measures with high satisfaction but low impact are often overlooked and taken for granted by residents. Promoting these measures by the Council would naturally redirect residents' attention to a more positive perception.



While the perception of these areas may be relatively low, improvements would not have a significant impact on overall satisfaction with the Council. However, it's still important to monitor them as residents' priorities may change over time.

- ✓ **Value for money**
- ✓ **Faith and trust**
- ✓ **Preparation for the future**
- ✓ **Involving public in decision making**
- ✓ **Other services**



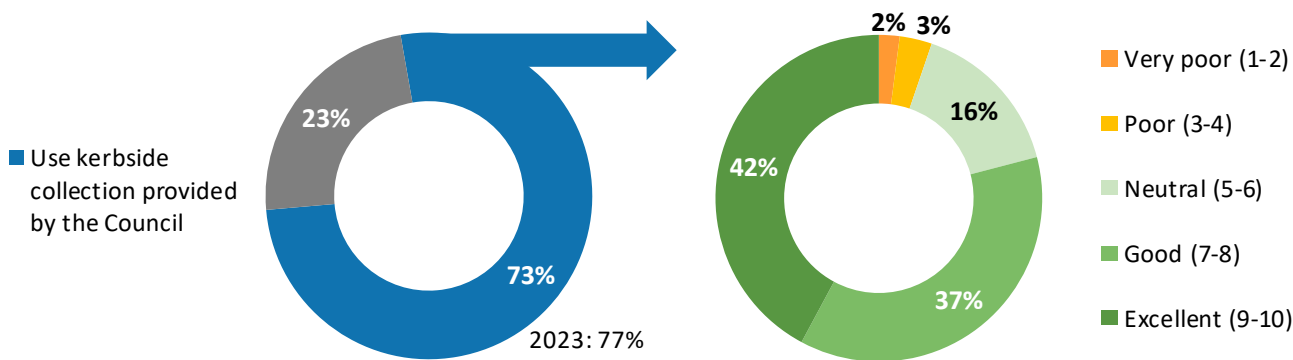
Quality of services and facilities and **Public facilities** have high performance and high impact. These areas should be maintained.



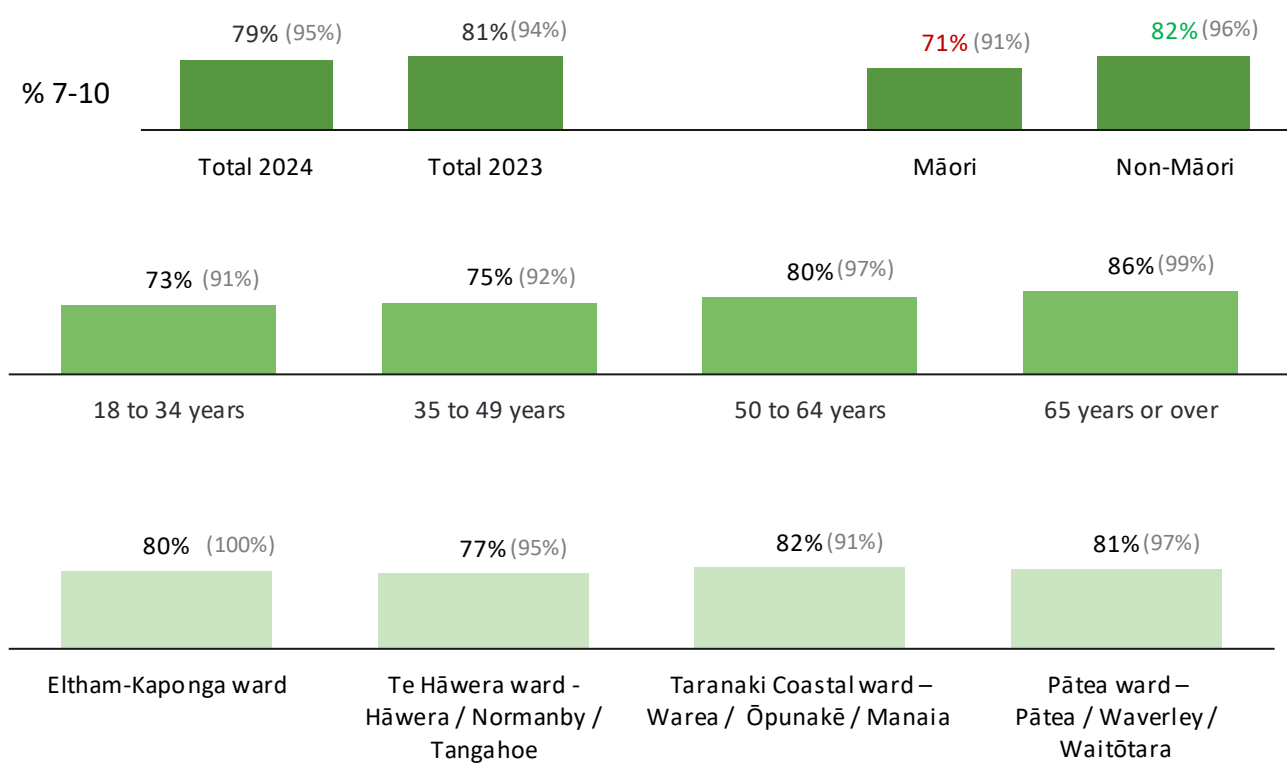
Solid Waste Management

Overall Waste Management

(Kerbside Collection Users)



7



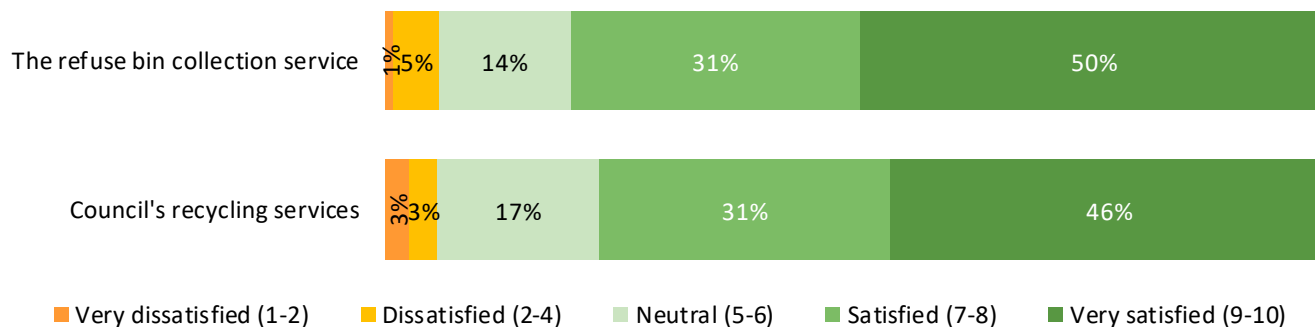
- 77% of respondents use Council-provided kerbside collection in the area where they live. Among these users, 95% are satisfied or felt neutral about the Council's Overall solid waste management.

NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q38. Where you live, is there a kerbside collection service provided by Council? Yes n=313
- Q40. Thinking about the WASTE MANAGEMENT of the South Taranaki District Council, taking into account refuse collection (wheelie bins), recycling services and litter bins, how would you rate the Council for its overall WASTE MANAGEMENT? n=308

Year-on-year: ▲ Significantly higher, ▼ Significantly lower
 Between demographics: ▲ Significantly higher, ▼ Significantly lower

Other Measures Related to Waste Management (Kerbside Collection Users)



7

% 7-10	2024	2023	Māori	All Other
The refuse bin collection service	80% (94%)	80% (90%)	72% (92%)	83% (95%)
Council's recycling services	77% (94%)	82% (92%)	71% (92%)	80% (95%)

% 7-10	Eltham-Kaponga ward	Te Hāwera ward	Taranaki Coastal ward	Pātea ward
The refuse bin collection service	82% (96%)	78% (93%)	82% (92%)	85% (100%)
Council's recycling services	79% (96%)	76% ▼ (95%)	81% (91%)	73% (96%)

- Just over nine in ten are satisfied or felt neutral about *Council's refuse bin collection service* (94%) and *Council's recycling services* (94%).
- Comments from residents point towards several opportunities for Council to improve their services related to *Waste management*:
 - ✓ A diverse array of items that can be recycled.
 - ✓ Larger bins to accommodate more waste.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q39. How satisfied are you with the following services or facilities?
 - a. The refuse bin collection service n=309
 - b. Council's recycling services n=305

▲ **Year-on-year** Significantly higher
▼ **Year-on-year** Significantly lower
▲ **Between demographics** Significantly higher
▼ **Between demographics** Significantly lower

Reasons for Low Dissatisfaction with Waste Management (Kerbside Collection Users)

7

- *Very narrow limit on what we can recycle in plastics.*
- *Expensive.*
- *Changes to recycling of glass to fortnightly using the same small bins is ridiculous and will lead to overflowing bins and glass left in gutters.*

NOTES:

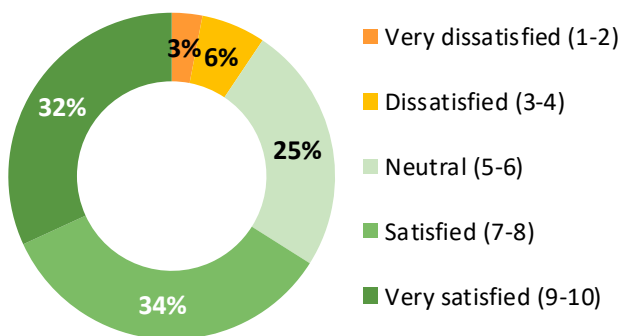
1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q39A. Relating to Council's waste management services, if you rated them 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=8



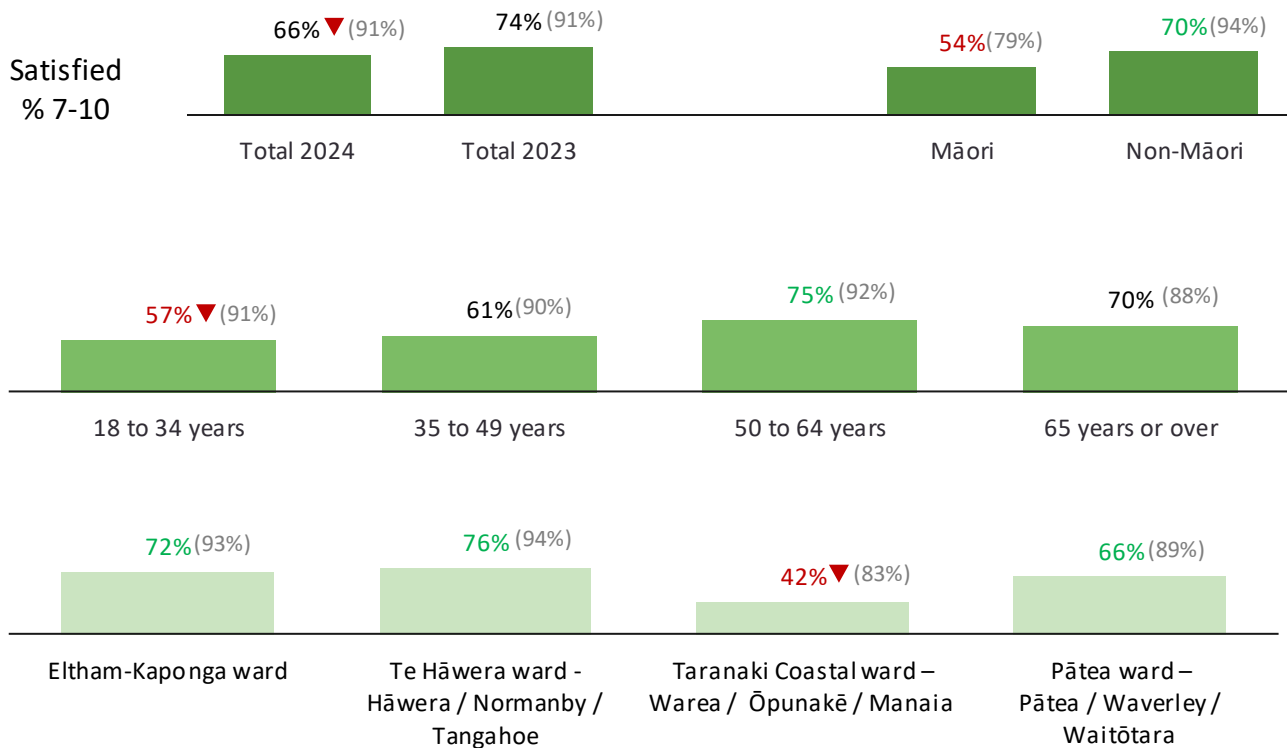
Water Management

Overall Water Management

7



- Nine in ten residents (91%) consistently express neutrality or satisfaction with the *Overall water management* provided by the Council. Among them, only 66% reported feeling satisfied or very satisfied, a significantly lower rate compared to the 74% observed in 2023.
- Despite the decline in satisfaction rates, water management continues to be one of the highest-rated areas of Council performance.



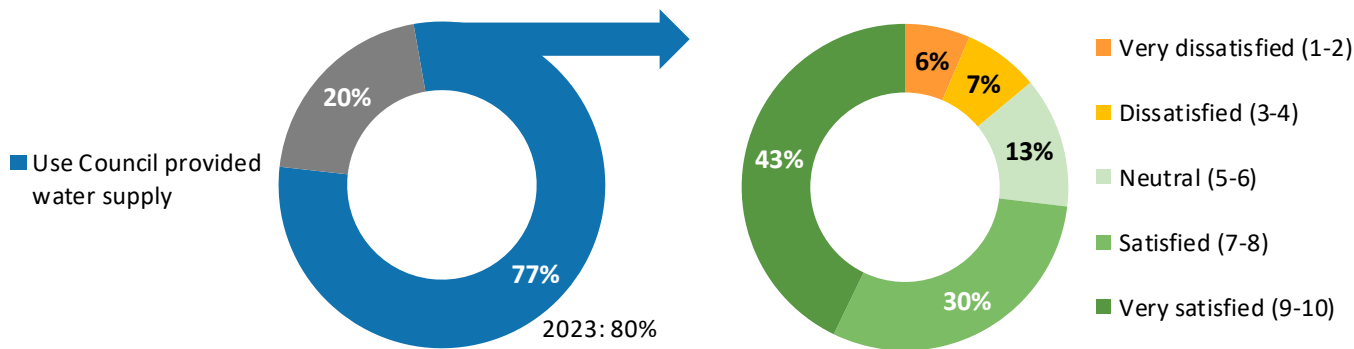
- Younger residents, particularly those aged 34 and below, exhibit a significantly lower likelihood of being satisfied with the *Overall water management*.
- Residents in the Taranaki Coastal Ward have significantly lower satisfaction when compared with residents living in other wards.

NOTES:

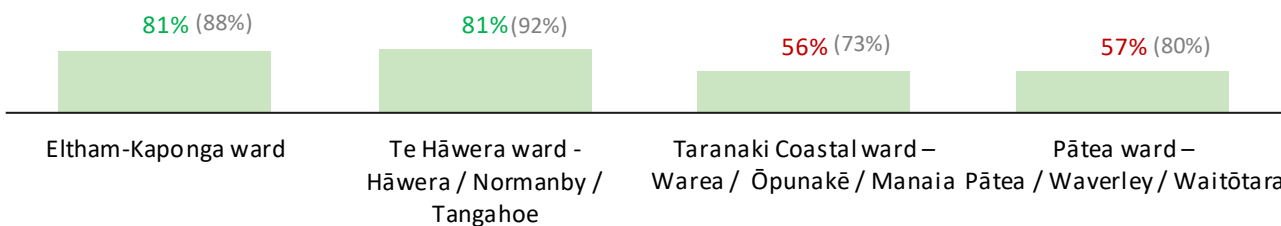
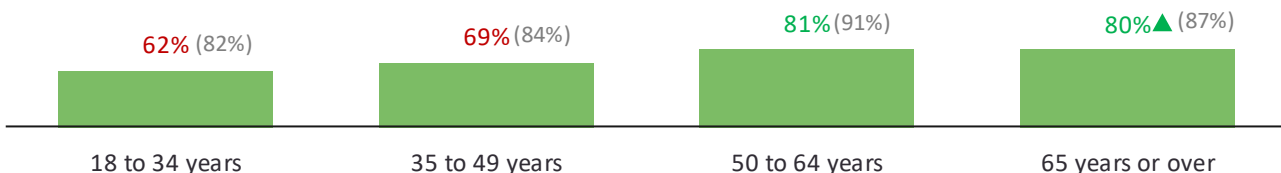
1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q34. And overall, when you think about the supply of water, stormwater collection and the sewerage system, how would you rate your satisfaction with Council overall for its management of water in the district? n=326

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower

Water supply



7



- Among those who use the *Council water supply*, over eight in ten residents (86%) are satisfied or felt neutral about this service.
- Residents from the Eltham-Kaponga and Te Hāwera Wards are significantly more likely to be satisfied with the *Water Supply* compared with residents living in other wards.
- Issues such as water pressure, colour, chemicals, and taste of the water persist among dissatisfied residents.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q31. Where you live, does the Council provide water supply to your house? Yes n=313
3. Q31A. How satisfied are you with Council's water supply to your house? n=310

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower

Reasons For Low Dissatisfaction with Water Supply

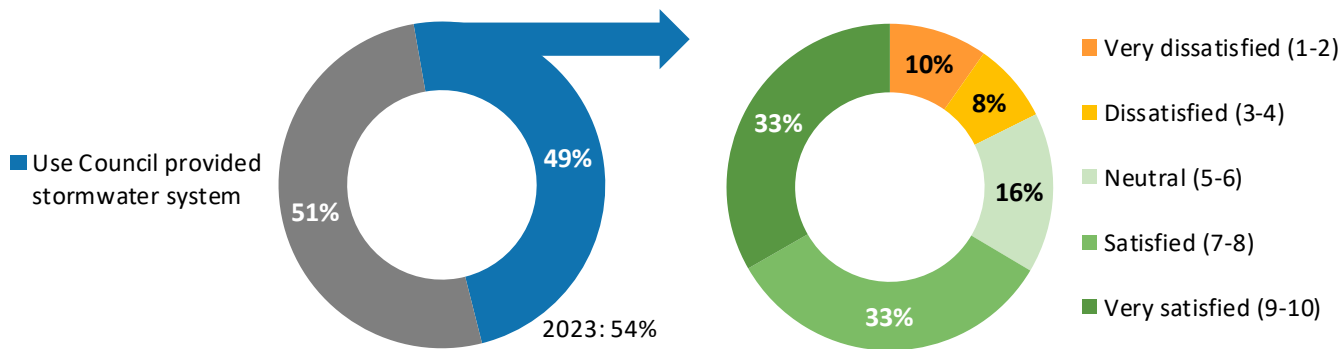
- *I have to use filters, which I have to flush out every two weeks. Full of mud from the dirt in the water. Filters have to be replaced every six months at a great cost to older people.*
- *The water tastes disgusting and I get sick of washing my white sheets in the dirty brown water. I have had to throw away at least three pairs of white sheets this year.*
- *Water can be discoloured frequently and the taste is horrible, like dirt and chlorine. I never drink water straight from the tap. The water is very harsh on our skin and hair as well.*
- *The water tastes terrible and is constantly discoloured, so we purchased bottled water to drink from and the pressure isn't good at all with a fair amount of splattery water.*
- *The water tastes so bad that we have had to resort to buying bottled water. It tastes like we had a glass of water and mixed some dirt into it.*

7

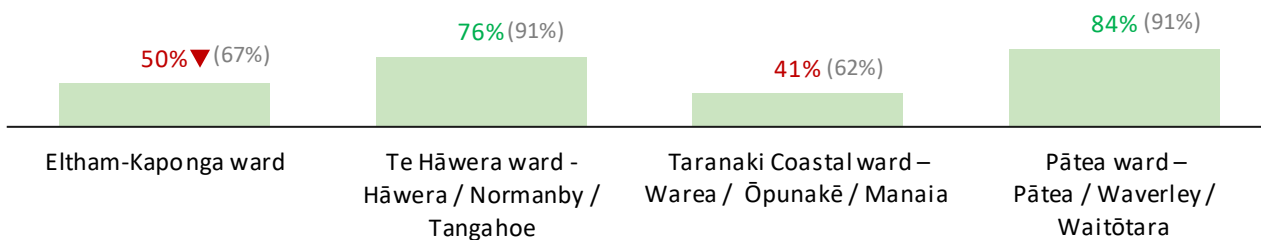
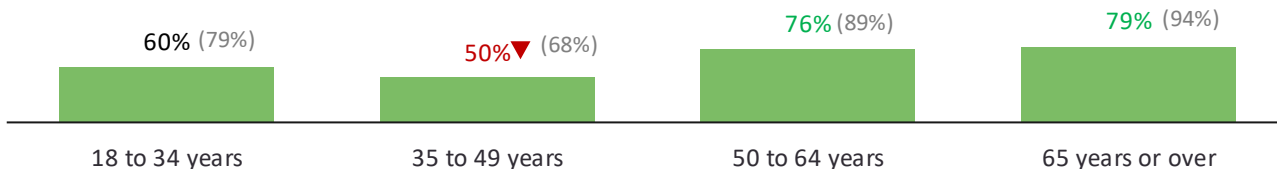
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q31B. If you rated your satisfaction 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=20

Stormwater System



7



- Nearly half of the respondents (49%) are using the *Council's stormwater system*. Eight in ten (82%) of these users are satisfied or felt neutral about the *Council's stormwater system*.
- Residents in the Eltham-Kaponga and Taranaki Coastal Wards show a significantly lower level of satisfaction with this service provided by the Council compared to residents in other wards.
- Residents who are dissatisfied express concerns about the lack of maintenance for kerbs and stormwater drainage systems, which often become blocked with leaves and recurring flooding during rainfall.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q32. Where you live, does the Council provide stormwater collection? Yes n=164
3. Q32A. How satisfied are you with Council's stormwater collection? n=157
4. Q32B. If you rated your satisfaction 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=13

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower

Reasons for Low Rating with Stormwater Collection

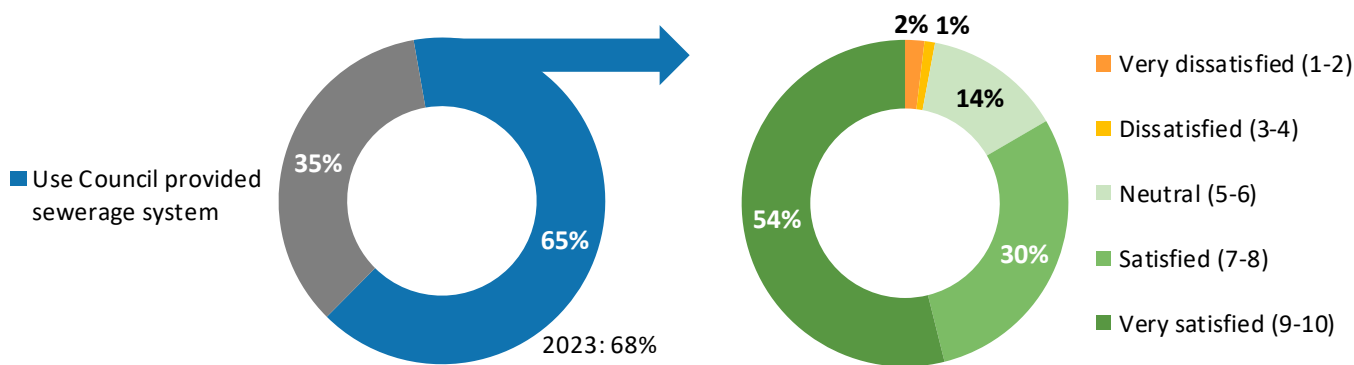
- *I'm worried that there hasn't been enough to prevent future flooding.*
- *During the heavy rain, the drains will overflow, not be able to take enough water away and the drain on the side of a few houses around here have had water and sewage come flooding out of them in heavy rain storms and surges.*
- *The stormwater drains are often filled with leaves and rubbish, thereby causing flooding when it rains.*

7

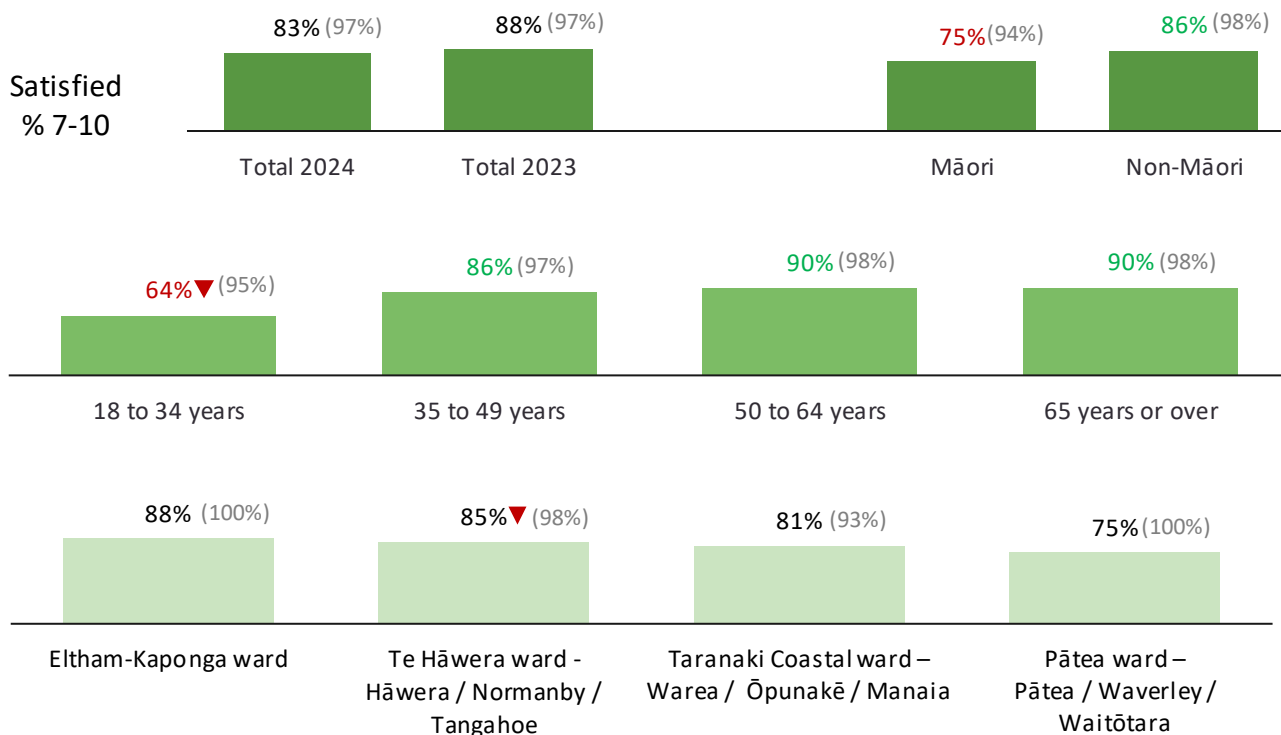
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q32B. If you rated your satisfaction 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=13

Sewerage system



7



- There was a slight decrease in the number of respondents who reported that they used the Council -provided sewerage system, from 68% in 2023 to 65% in 2024. This suggests that there was a greater percentage of rural respondents this year, who don't have access to the Council systems.
- Among those, almost all respondents (97%) are satisfied or neutral in their perceptions of the sewerage system.
- Younger residents aged 18 to 34 years are notably less likely to be satisfied with this service, with their satisfaction dropping significantly from 90% to 64%.
- There has also been a decline in satisfaction observed among residents of the Te Hāwera Ward (from 93% in 2023 to 84% in 2024).

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q33. Where you live, does the Council provide the sewerage system? Yes n=253
3. Q33A. How satisfied are you with Council's sewerage system? n=248

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
 ▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
 ▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
 ▼ Between demographics Significantly lower

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Sewerage System

- *Ngatai Street, actually most of Manaia has blocked drains all the time. There's raw sewage that often spill out of certain areas around town. In rain, my drains do not flow properly. The drains need frequent unblocking until the sewerage system can be upgraded.*
- *The sewerage system here sucks. Ours was backed up, we are at the bottom of Clifford Street. It doesn't help when the Council drainage people have a not good attitude, because they have to work on a Friday, as noted in my earlier comment.*
- *Blockages and overflow on Kauae Street, Manaia on more than one occasion.-*
- *The system is overflowing if it's raining, I need to call every time and report it, it depends on the person on the phone if she will follow up or tell me to get a plumber first and at the end it's not our drain that's the problem.*

7

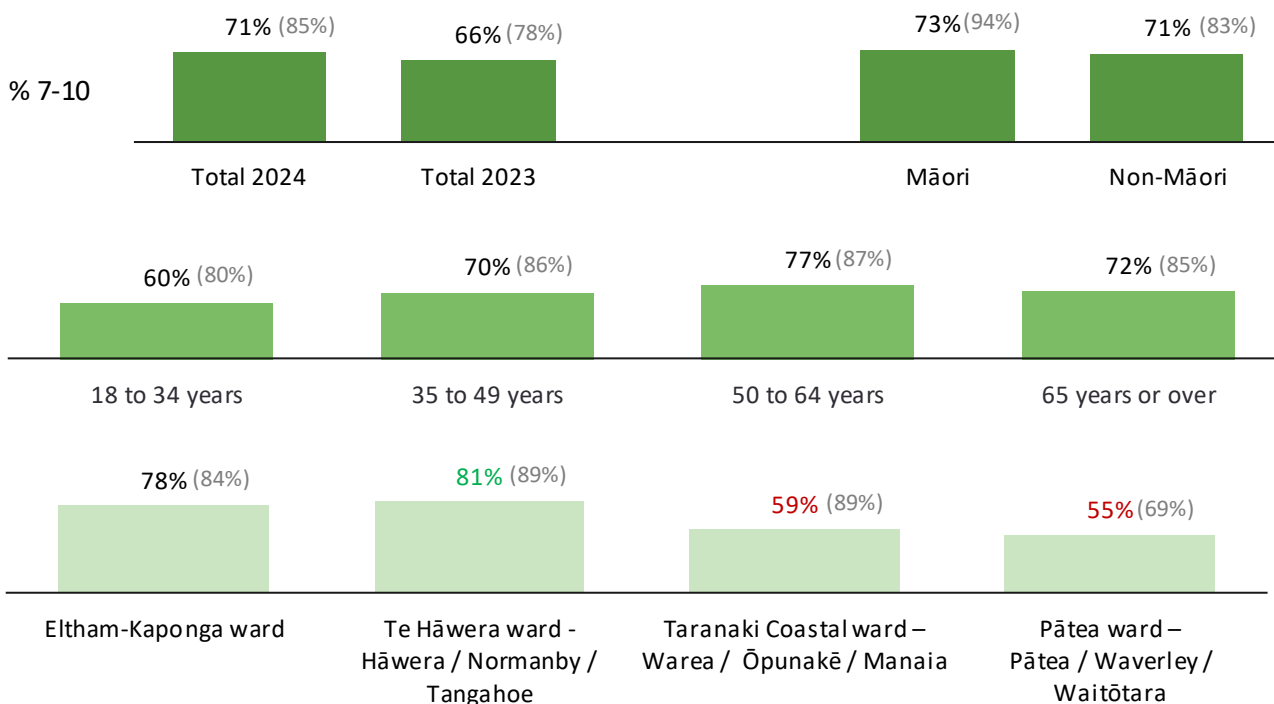
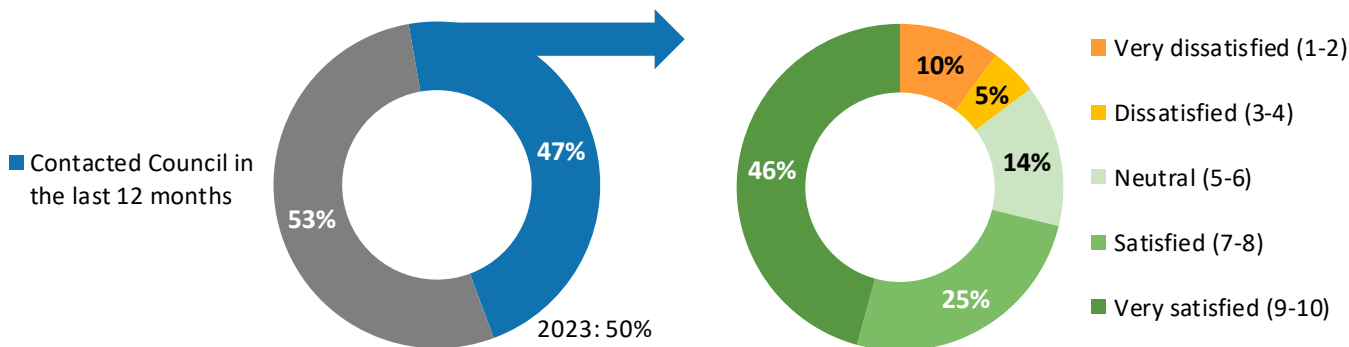
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q33B. If you rated your satisfaction 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=5



Contact with Council

Contact with Council



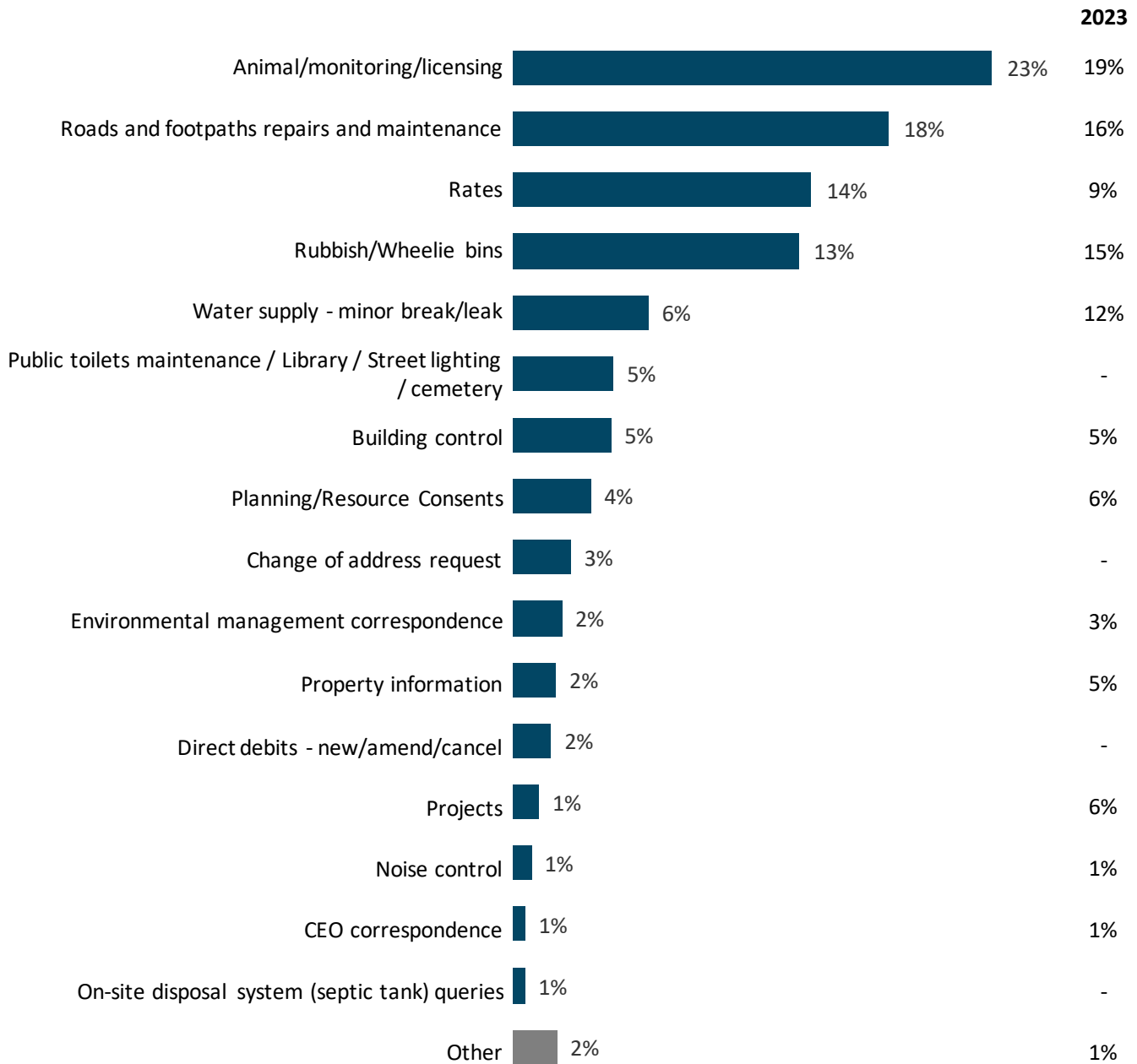
- Nearly half of South Taranaki residents (47%) have contacted the Council during the last 12 months.
- 85% of individuals who contacted the Council reported being satisfied or feeling neutral about their interaction with the Council. Satisfaction in this area is reasonably consistent across all age groups.
- The most common reasons for contacting Council offices include:
 - ✓ Animal / monitoring / licensing (23%)
 - ✓ Rubbish / wheelie bins (13%)
 - ✓ Road repairs (11%)

NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q6. During the last 12 months, have you contacted the Council offices? Yes n=196
- Q8. How would you rate your satisfaction with your most recent contact with the Council? n=193

Year-on-year: ▲ Significantly higher, ▼ Significantly lower
 Between demographics: ▲ Significantly higher, ▼ Significantly lower

Main Reasons for Contacting the Council



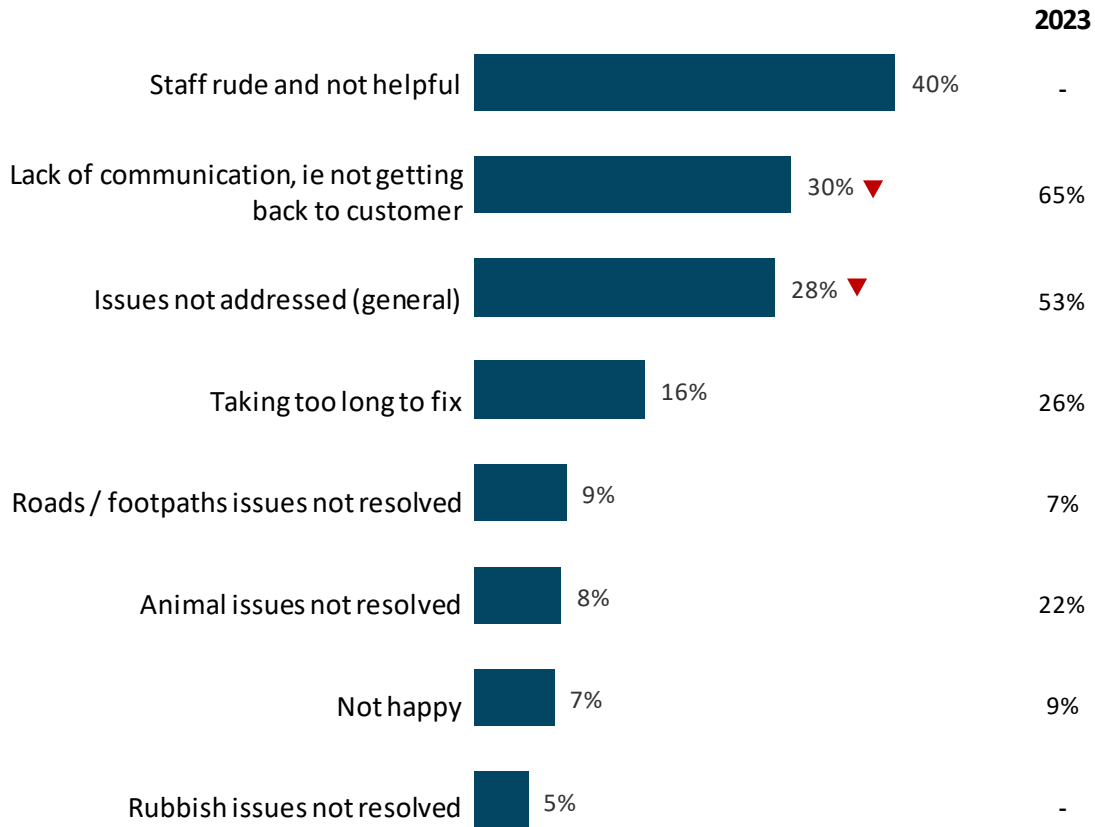
7

NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q7. Thinking about your most recent contact with Council, what did it relate to? n=192

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with their Recent Interaction



7

- *Not enough people on the front desk, I had to wait a long time just to hand in a form.*
- *I rung and was told to hold the line and nobody answered, so after 22 minutes I hung up.*
- *Very unhelpful. Always wanting everything done online and by a company. Not everyday people friendly.*
- *Communication is poor. Complaints aren't taken seriously and jobs carried out are of below par standard.*
- *Follow up action took too long. Interim communication was zero.*
- *My query about property valuations was not answered satisfactorily and I was basically sent on a merry go round between the Council and quotable value.*

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q9. Relating to your most recent interaction with Council, if you rated them 1 to 5 out of 10 in question 8, can you please tell us why? n=37

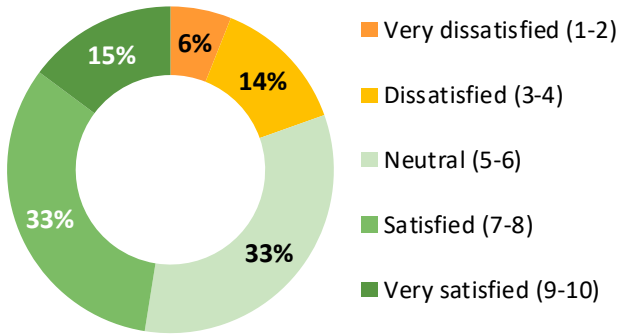
▲ **Year-on-year** Significantly higher
▼ **Year-on-year** Significantly lower
▲ **Between demographics** Significantly higher
▼ **Between demographics** Significantly lower



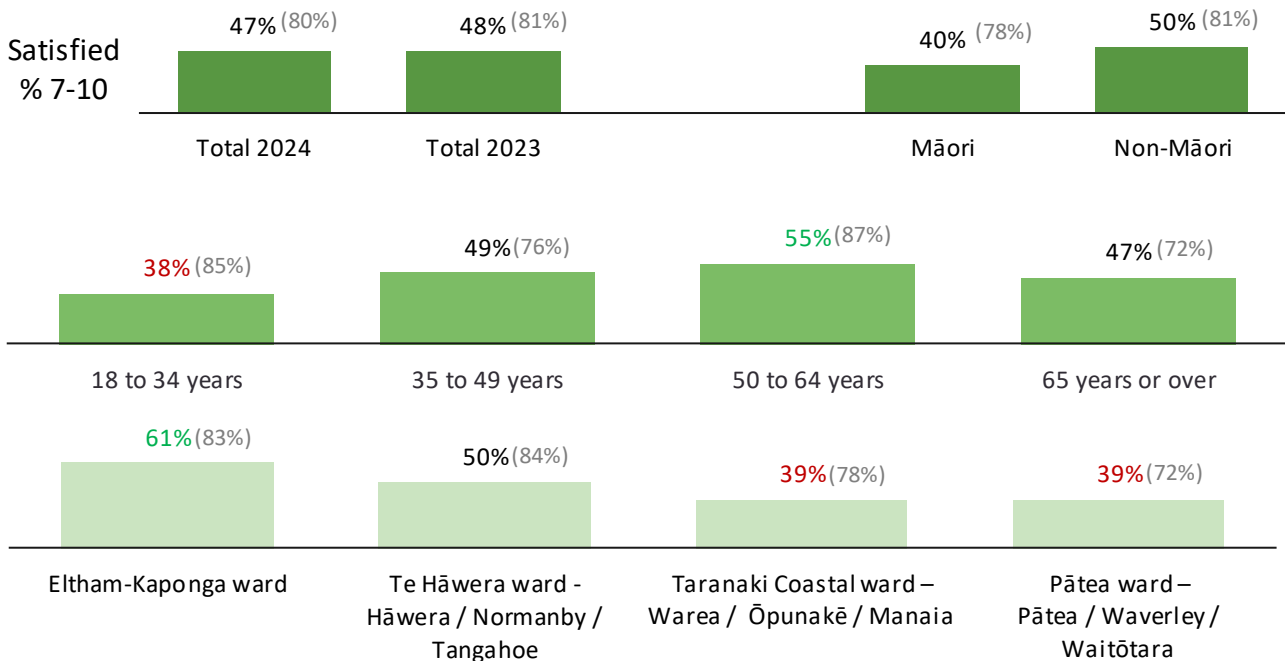
Consultation

Council's Consultation with the Community

7



- Eight in ten respondents (80%) said they were neutral or satisfied with how the Council consults with residents regarding projects and other community matters.



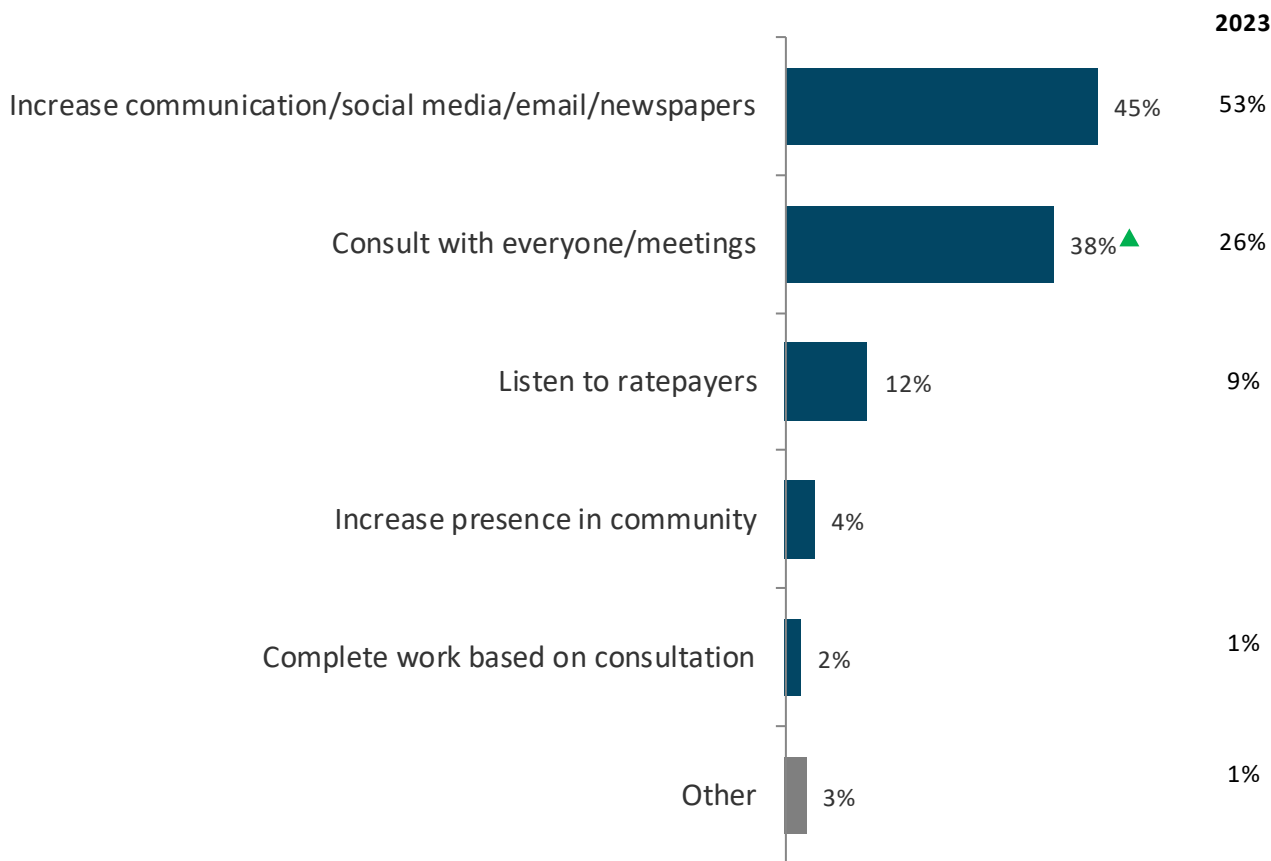
- Younger residents, aged 18 to 34 years, are considerably less likely to be satisfied with the Council's consultation.
- Two of the most common suggestions from respondents on how to improve consultation processes include:
 - ✓ Increase communication via different channels (e.g., social media, email, newspapers) (45%). Increasing communication via social media can potentially increase satisfaction among younger residents.
 - ✓ Consult everyone and hold more public meetings (38%).

NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q10. How satisfied are you with Council's consultation with the community? n=338

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower

Comments on Improvements of Consultation with Community



7



- *To my knowledge, there has not been a coastal meeting in the last 12 months.*
- *More information on what's happening in our area.*
- *Put minutes of meetings on Facebook for all ratepayers to read. A lot of us are unable to attend meetings.*
- *I do not have Facebook, so therefore we miss updates, for example, the new speed limits around schools.*
- *Consult more frequently but also listen closely to those who they are consulting with.*
- *When asking public for opinions to do anything, it is often written in lawyer language or the information is explained in technical terms, which makes it hard to understand. Sometimes I won't give feedback due to not understanding the idea or outcome properly.*
- *Council needs more consultation with smaller communities such as Waitōtara, my understanding is that Council has had one meeting with Waitōtara residents to raise issues and talk about Council relations and it was not well advertised, so a lot of the villagers missed out.*
- *Put more notices on all platforms, Facebook and the local paper isn't enough. Antenna is a hit and miss.*
- *Advertise you are consulting widely.*

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q11. Can you please tell us what, if anything, the Council could do to improve community consultation? n=149

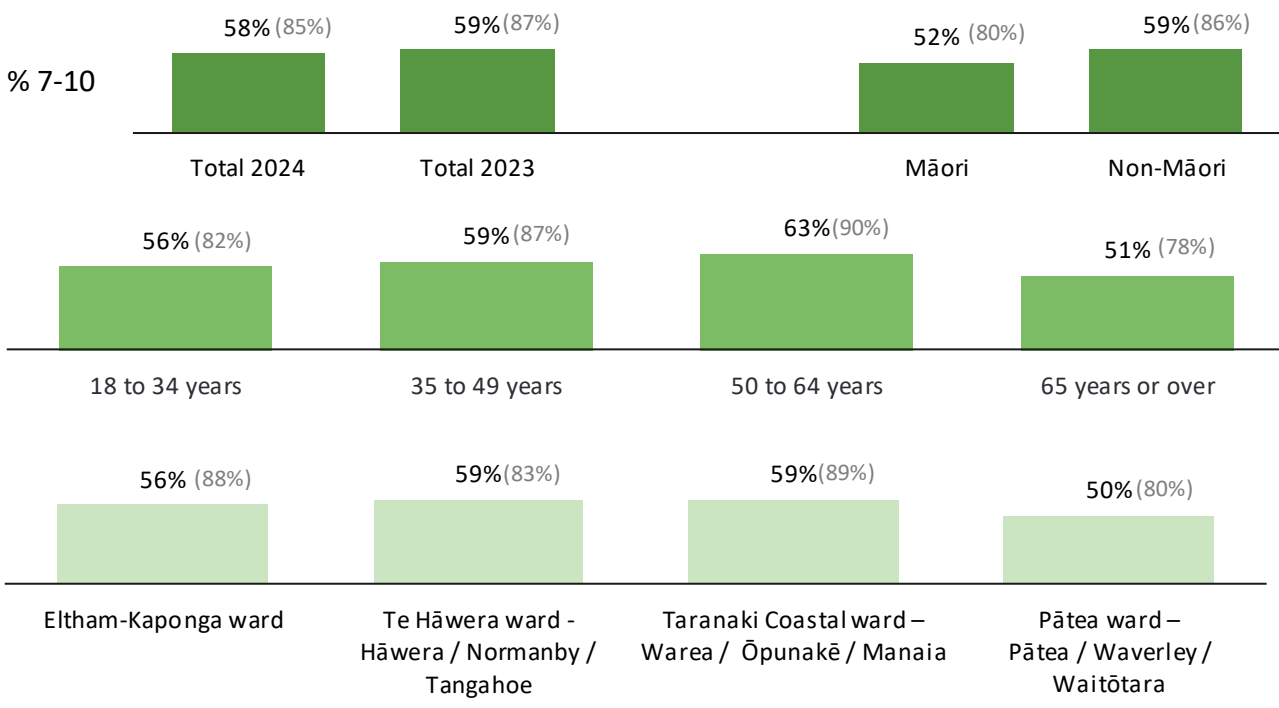
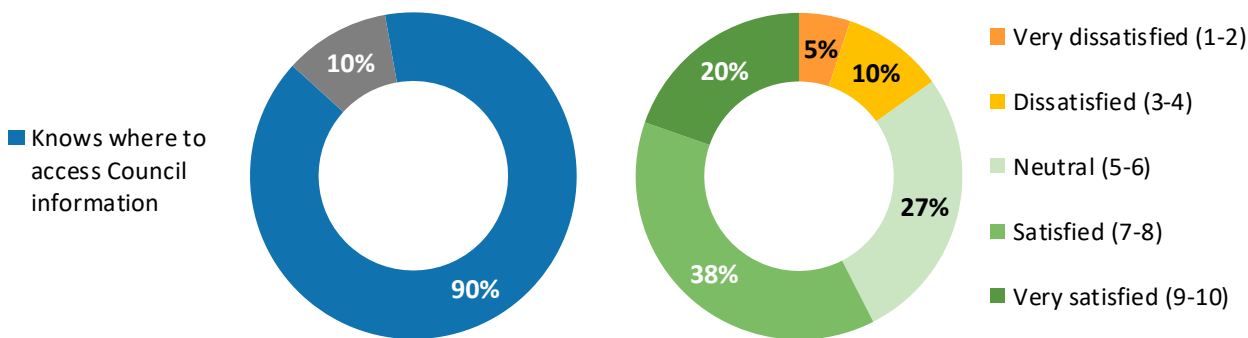
▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower



Communication and Engagement

Communication and Engagement

7



- Most South Taranaki residents (90%) are aware of where to access Council information when needed.
- 85% of respondents expressed satisfaction or neutrality regarding the *Clarity and ease of understanding of the information provided by the Council.*

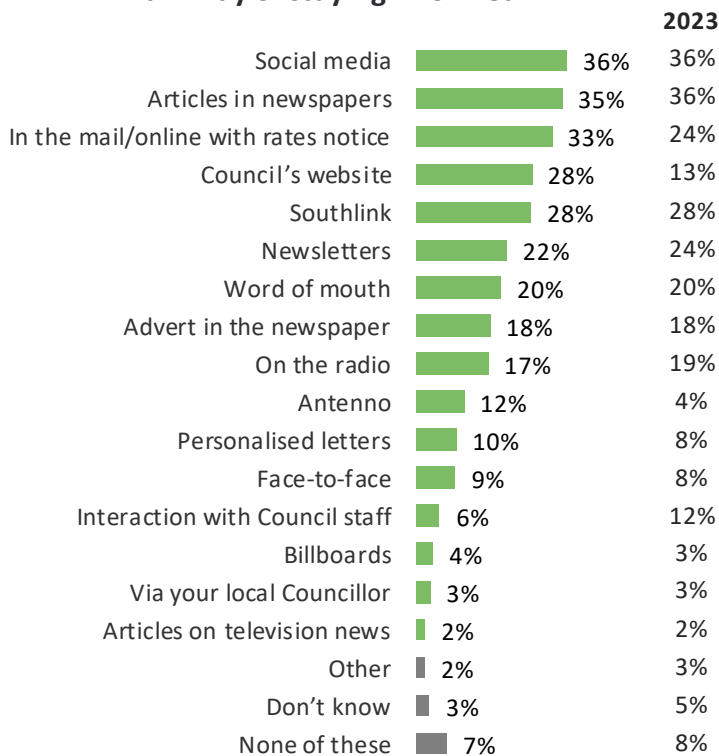
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q12. Do you know where to access Council information when you want it?
3. Q16. How much do you agree or disagree that information provided by the Council is clear and easy to understand? n=373

▲ **Year-on-year** Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower
▲ **Between demographics** Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower

Communication and Engagement

Main way of staying informed

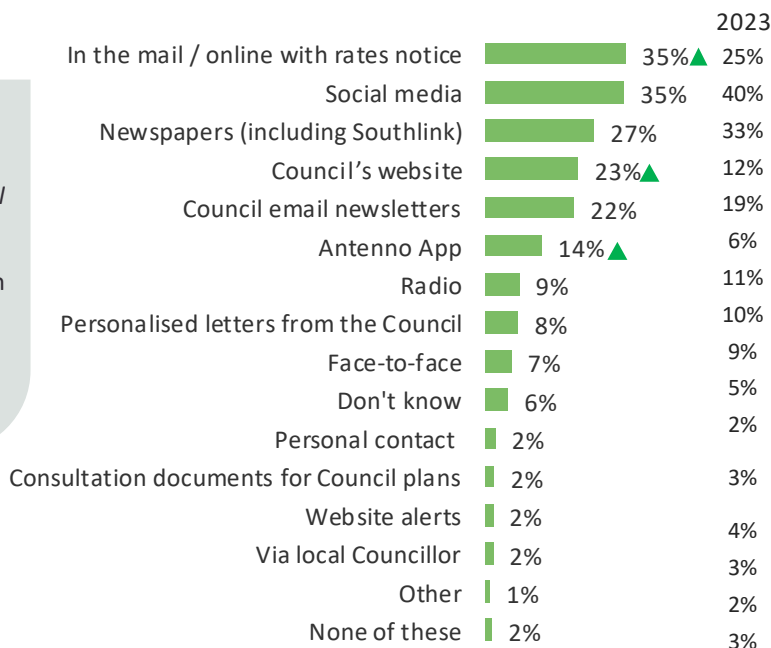


- Over three in ten residents (36%) have seen or heard about South Taranaki through *Social media*, while a similar percentage (35%) have come across *Articles in the newspaper*.
- Among residents who read newspapers, 61% have read *The Taranaki Star*, 25% have read *Ōpunakē and Coastal News*, and 23% have read the *Daily News*.

7

Preferred way to keep up to date

- Residents would prefer to be kept up to date about Council activities through *Mail and Social media* at 35%
- There has been a considerable increase in the preference for visiting the *Council's website* to stay updated with Council activities, rising from 12% to 23%.



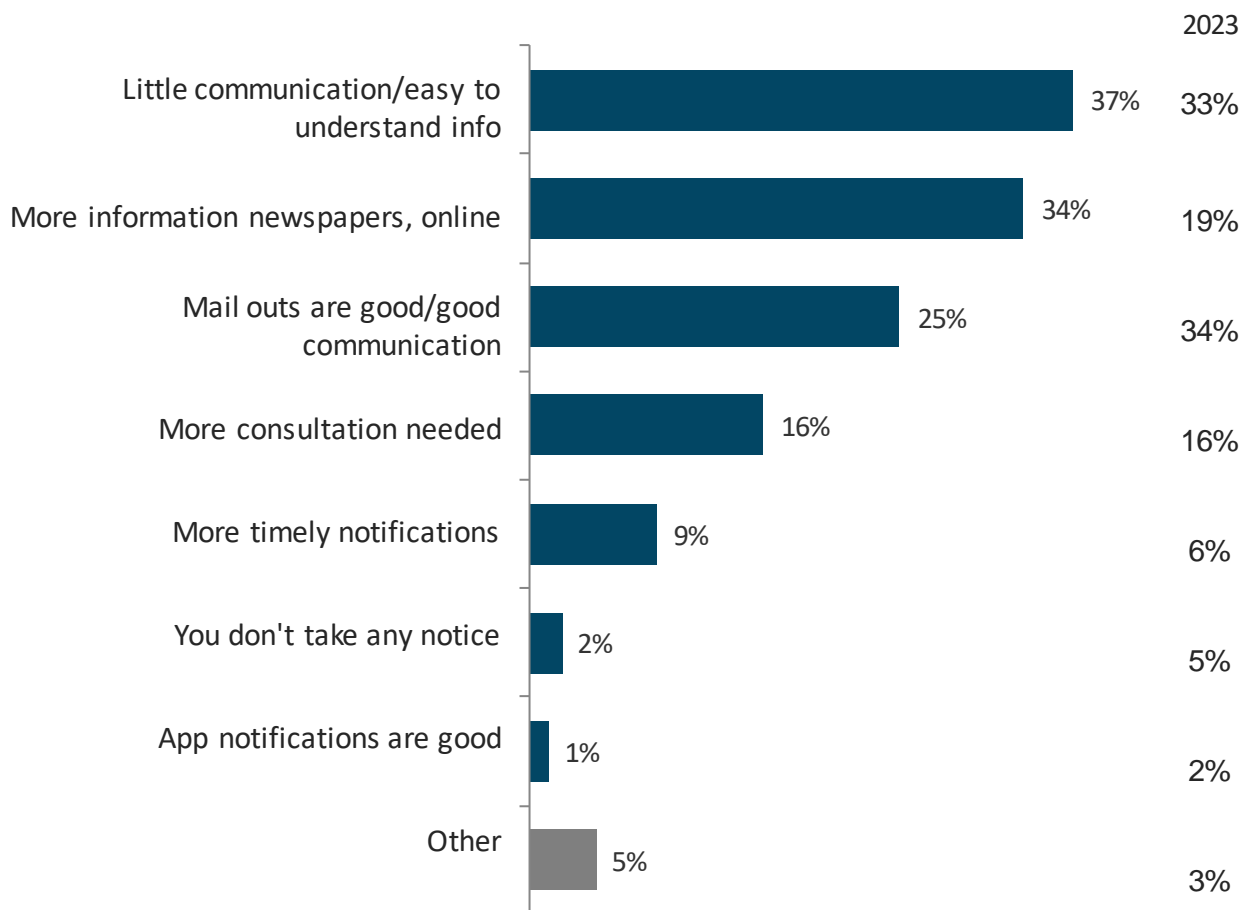
NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423
- Q13. In the last 3 months, where have you seen or heard about South Taranaki District Council?
- Q14. In which newspaper have you heard about South Taranaki District Council?
- Q15. What would be your preferred way to keep up to date with what South Taranaki District Council is doing?

▲ Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower

Significantly higher
Significantly lower

Comments on communication



7

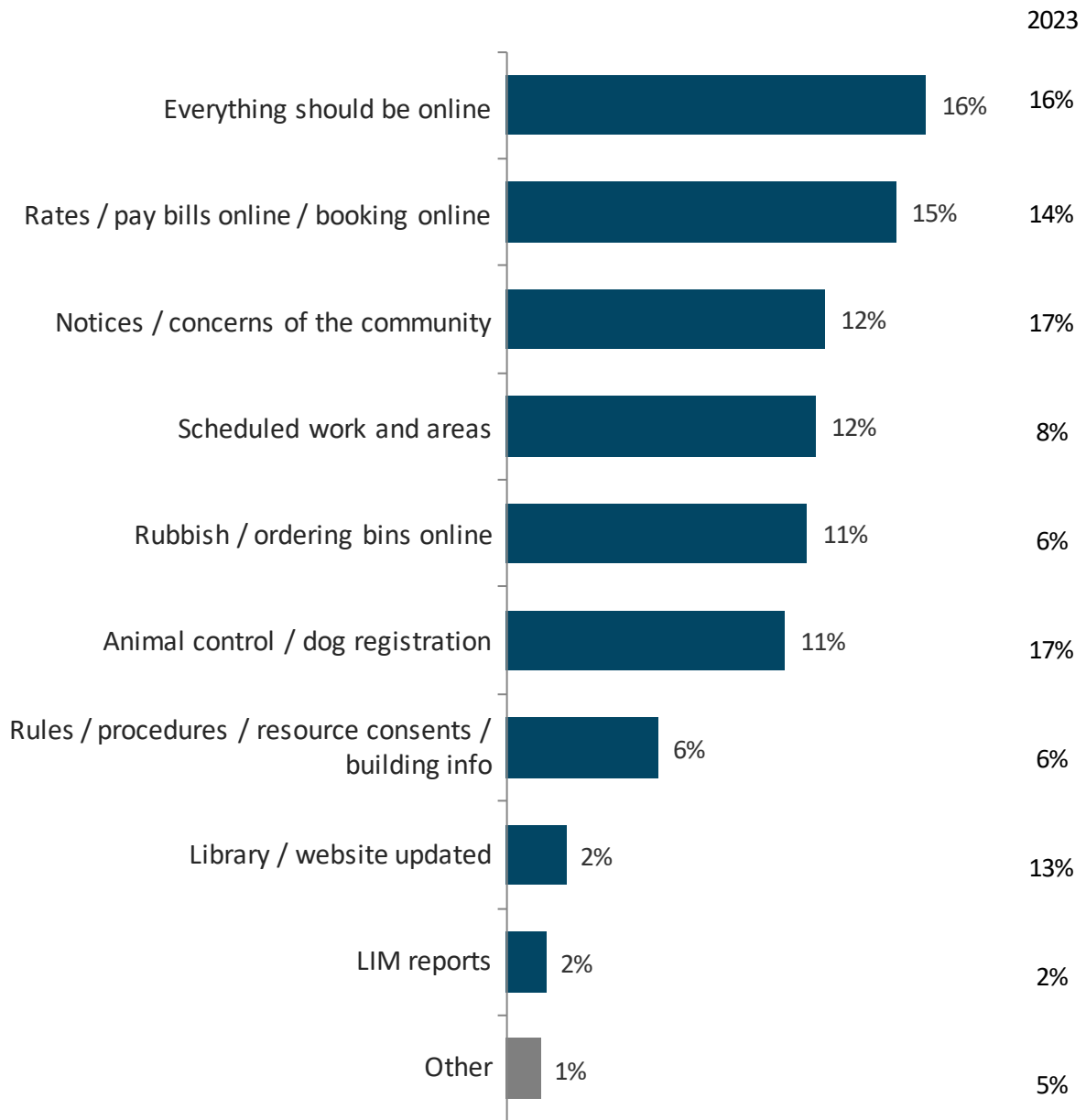


- Use plain language so all members of the community can understand. Provide links or advise where people who want further technical information can go to find it.
- Keep it open communication, have as many sites to be heard of what is going on.
- Communicate to the younger generations via their ways of contact. Social media, apps. The council targets the older generations, and the younger generations don't get involved. We are the future, we should be part of the conversations.
- Either stop using the Star as a communication tool, or ensure it gets delivered.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q17. Are there any comments that you would like to make about the communications provided by South Taranaki District Council? n=68

Suggested Additional Online Services

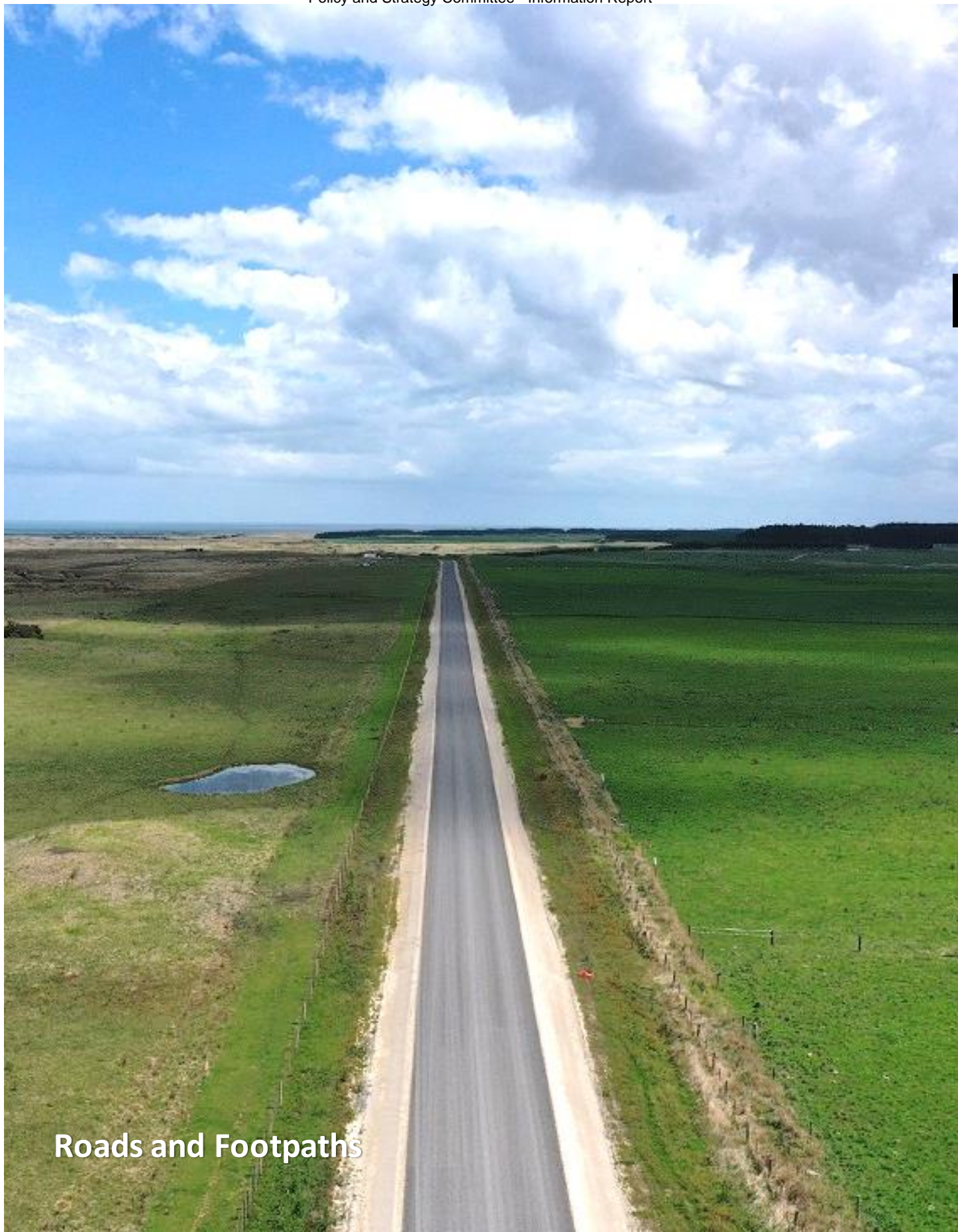


7

- Among respondents who provided suggestions, 16% emphasised the importance of making *Everything accessible online*. Additionally, 15% recommended online platforms for tasks such as *Paying rates, bills, and booking services*, while 12% suggested using online channels for *Community notices and addressing concerns*.

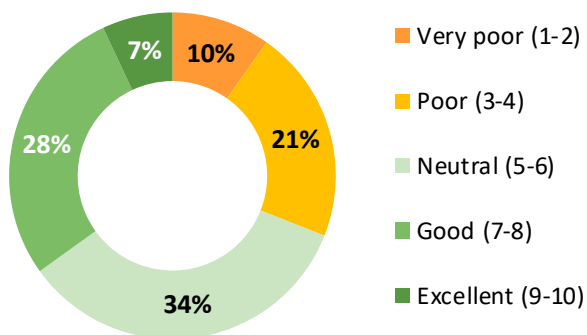
NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416;
- Q18. Are there Council services that would you like to be available online? n=59



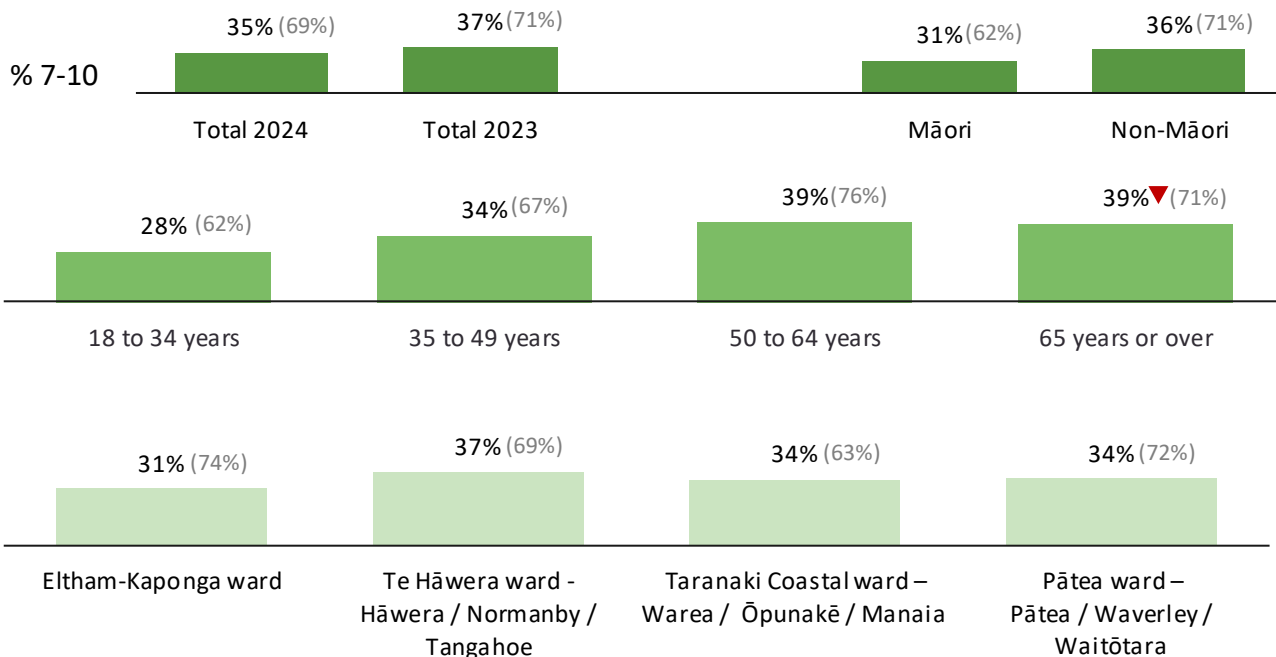
Roads and Footpaths

Roads and Footpaths



- Nearly seven in ten residents (69%) have rated *Overall roads and footpaths* in the South Taranaki District as 'Neutral', 'Good' or 'Excellent'.

7



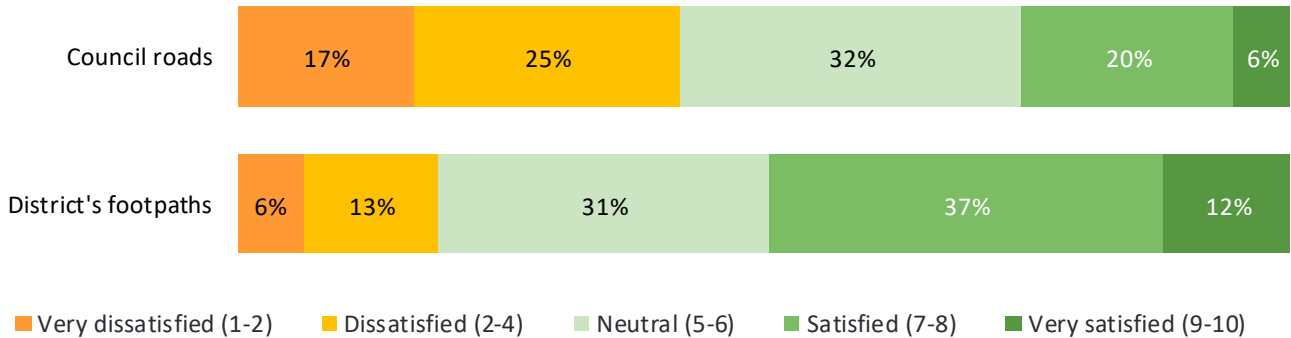
- Residents aged 50 and above rated *Overall roads and footpaths* the highest, at 39%. However, ratings from residents aged 65 years and over have significantly declined since 2023, dropping from 55% to 39%.
- The dissatisfaction with the *Overall roads and footpaths* is primarily attributed to numerous potholes and the lack of road and footpaths maintenance.

NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q37. Thinking about the roading and footpaths of the South Taranaki District Council how would you rate South Taranaki District Council on their overall ROADING and FOOTPATHS? n=401

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower

Roads and Footpaths



7

% 7-10	2024	2023	Māori	All Other
Council roads	26% (58%)	32% (59%)	19% (49%)	28% (61%)
District's footpaths	50%▼(81%)	57% (80%)	47% (82%)	51%▼(81%)

% 7-10	Eltham-Kaponga ward	Te Hāwera ward	Taranaki Coastal ward	Pātea ward
Council roads	20% (62%)	31% (61%)	21% (49%)	23% (59%)
District's footpaths	45% (84%)	51%▼(81%)	53% (80%)	44% (78%)

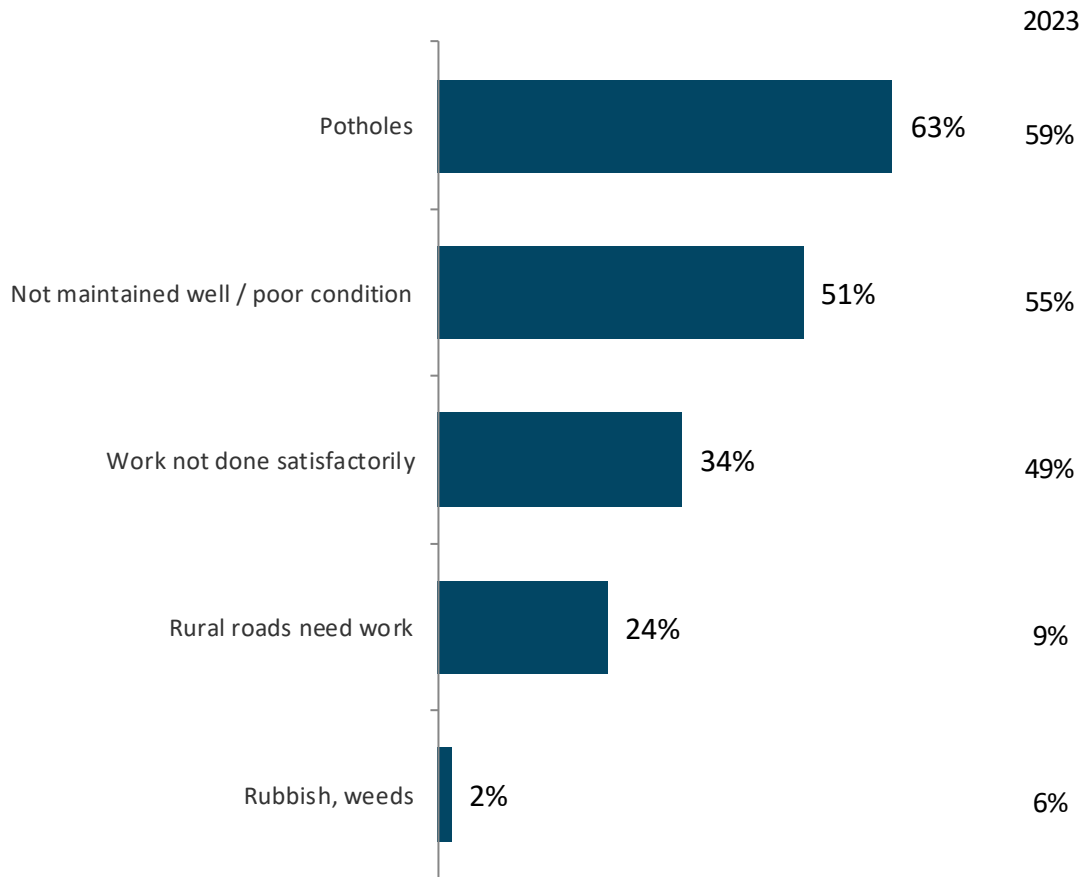
- Nearly six in ten residents (58%) express satisfaction or neutrality regarding Council roads. Among them, 26% perceive the roads as satisfactory, which is 6% points lower than in 2023.
- Satisfaction with District's footpaths has declined from 57% in 2023 to 50% in 2024. 81% express satisfaction or neutrality regarding this service of the Council.
- Residents in Eltham-Kaponga Ward (20%) rated the *Council road* the lowest among all wards, followed by the Taranaki Coastal Ward (21%).

NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q35. Now thinking about Council roads - excluding State Highways 3 and 45 which are not Council roads - how satisfied are you with the condition of Council roads? n=404
- Q36. How satisfied are you with the availability and maintenance of footpaths in the District? n=382

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower

Reason for Dissatisfaction with the Council Roads



7

- *Potholes are a huge problem. The ones on Tawhiti Road down by Silver fern Farms. The South Road end of Argyle Street, Manawapou Road out by the back entrance of Hawera Primary School, Manawapou Road by the give way sign onto South Road to name a few.*
- *Not enough maintenance of the road, potholes only being band aided.*
- *Too many potholes and bumps. Fantham Street condition is poor due to the detour that was implemented when the roundabout was upgraded.*
- *Clifford Road is now being repaired, thank goodness, we have put up with it for over a year, really not good enough, it should have been repaired a long time ago.*
- *Patchwork doesn't last in any area, Council fix patch up is there for a day and back to potholes the next.*
- *Always need repairs done to my car due to bad road conditions.*

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q35A - Relating to Council roads, if you rated them 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=56

Reason for Dissatisfaction with the Footpaths

7

- *Very rough for mobility equipment.*
- *I'm walking with aid of a crutch, town is a definite no go on a wet day, those red tiles and bricks are horrible. So slippery, I would love something not so dangerous.*
- *Uneven when walking on, trip hazard.*
- *I walk to work most days on Whitcombe Road. The footpath is overgrown with bushes. After rain, the path can be slippery from grass overgrowth on the pavement.*
- *I recently suffered a medical event and I'm unable to drive. I purchased a mobility scooter but will need ongoing chiropractor care due to all the bumps and holes in the footpaths.*
- *There are two dangerous footpaths where people have tripped over the roots lifting the concrete. On Tauhuri Road and Karaka intersection and Tauhuri Road just before Ngatai Street.*

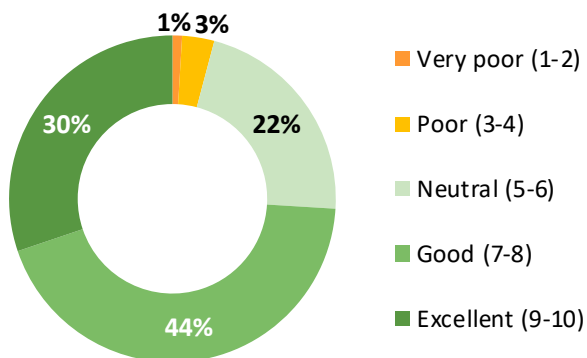
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q36A. Relating to Council footpaths, if you rated them 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=17



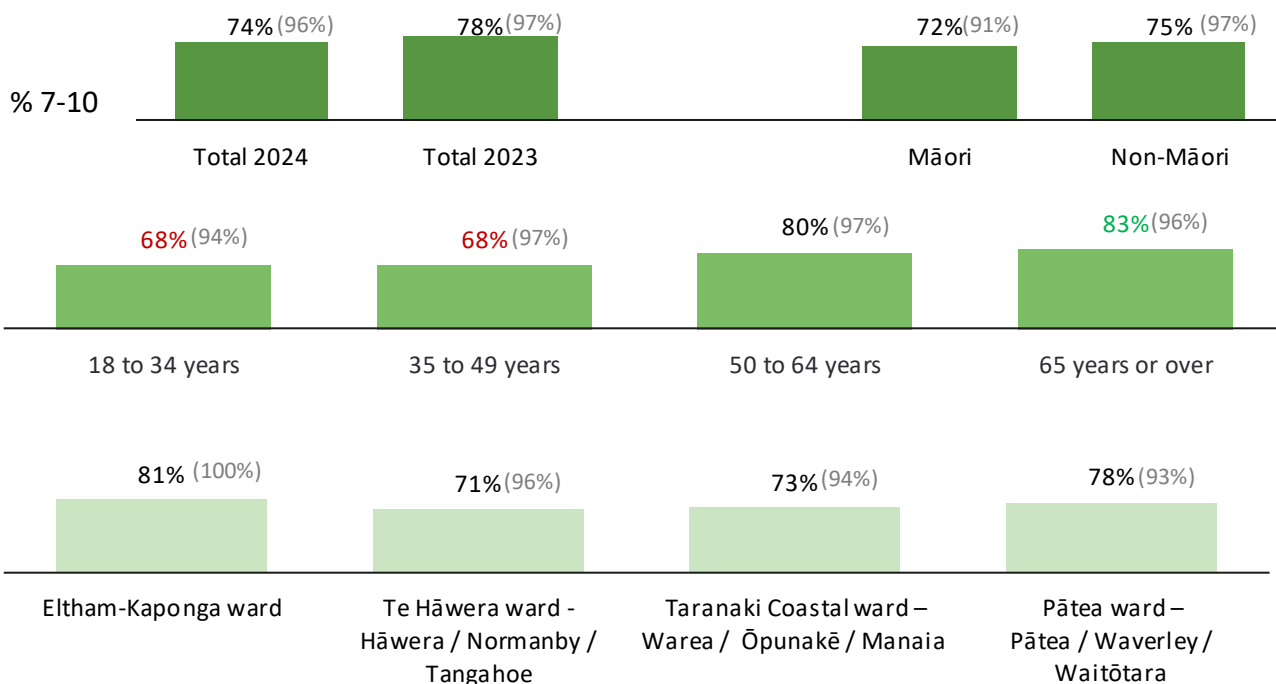
Community Facilities

Facilities



- Almost all respondents (96%) have rated the *Overall facilities* as 'Excellent', 'Good', or 'Neutral'.

7



- Younger residents are significantly less likely to be satisfied with the *Facilities* Council provides compared to residents 65 years and above.
- Satisfaction in this area is reasonably consistent across all wards.

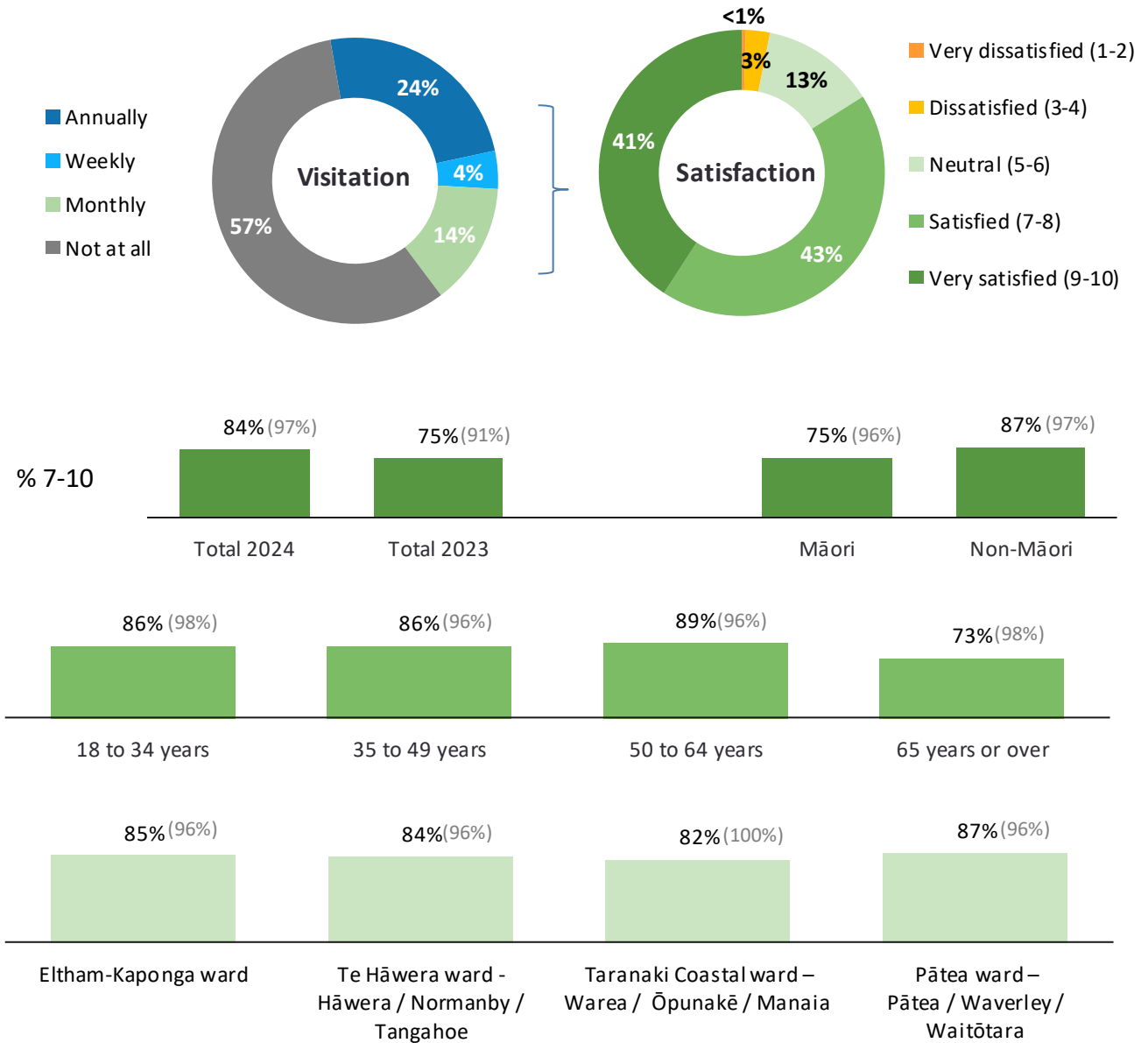
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 =; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q30. Thinking about the FACILITIES provided by the South Taranaki District Council, like recreational centres (halls)/community centres, the aquatic centre, pools, libraries, playgrounds, cemeteries, public conveniences, how would you rate the Council for the FACILITIES provided? n=361

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower

Recreational Centres (halls)

7



- Four in ten residents (43%) have visited *Recreational centres* in the past 12 months.
- Nearly all visitors (97%) expressed being 'Very satisfied', 'Satisfied', or 'Neutral' about the facility.
- Satisfaction with this service remains fairly consistent across all demographic groupings.

NOTES:

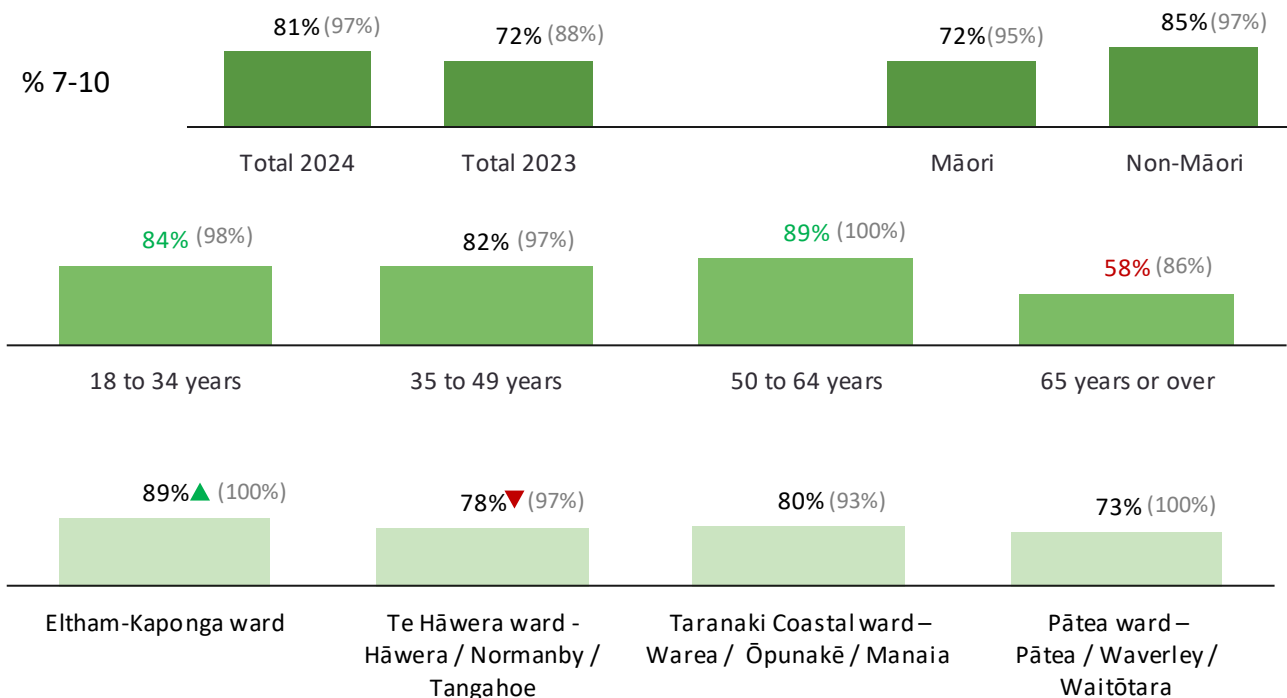
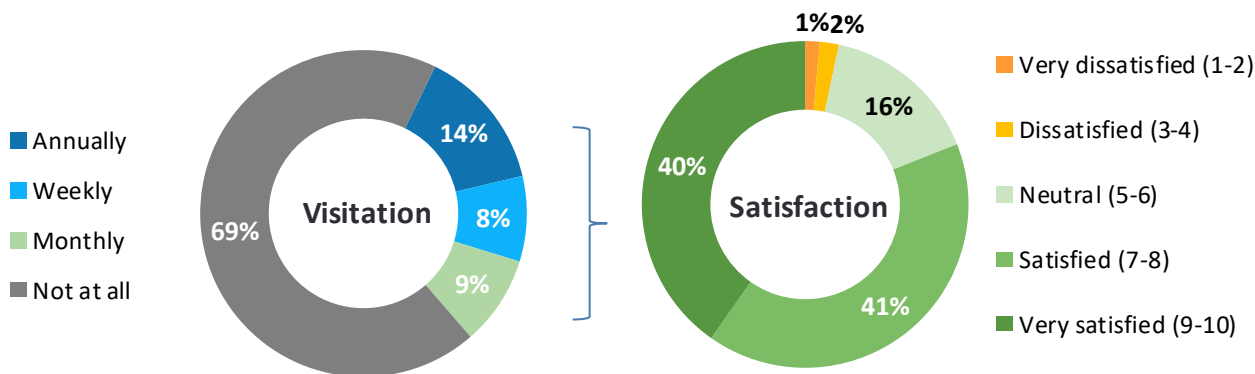
1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q19. In the last year, how frequently have you used or visited the following services provided by the South Taranaki District Council...? Yes n=175
3. Q20. How satisfied are you with the cleanliness and maintenance of recreation centres (halls)? n=249
4. Q20A. Relating to recreation centres (halls), if you rated your satisfaction 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? (Please provide as much detail as possible.) n=2

Year-on-year
 ▲ Significantly higher
 ▼ Significantly lower

Between demographics
 ▲ Significantly higher
 ▼ Significantly lower

Rural Pools

7



- At least three in ten residents (31%) have visited *Rural pools* in the last 12 months. The majority of visitors (97%) were satisfied or felt neutral about the rural pool environment.
- Residents aged 65 years and above (58%) are significantly less likely to express satisfaction with *Rural pools*.
- There has been a significant increase in satisfaction with *Rural pools* among residents living in the Eltham-Kaponga Ward.

- Our local pool is difficult for older people to use. We have asked for a disability ramp but apparently it is too expensive. At \$20,000.00, that is a ridiculous price, it should be able to be done for a lot less.*
- Not enough lifeguards to keep the Manaia Pool open when I'm able to use it.*

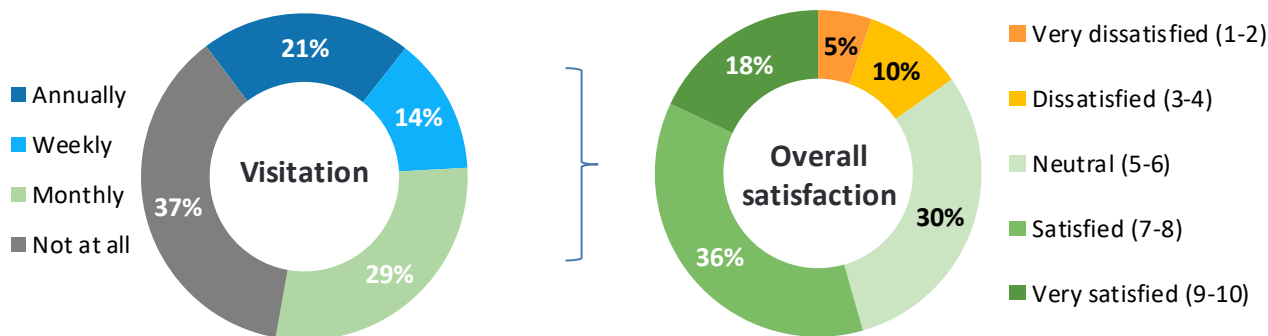
NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q19. In the last year, how frequently have you used or visited the following services provided by the South Taranaki District Council... Rural pools? Yes n=120
- Q21. How satisfied are you with the rural pools environments? n=167
- Q21A. Relating to rural pools environments, if you rated your satisfaction 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=3

▲ Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower

Between demographics
▲ Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower

Public Toilets



7

% 7-10	2024	2023	Māori	All Other
Opening hours	74% (95%)	72% (89%)	67% (95%)	76% (94%)
Cleanliness	51% (83%)	53% (78%)	47% (83%)	52% (83%)
Maintenance	56% (86%)	54% (81%)	48% (86%)	58% (85%)
Overall satisfaction	54% (85%)	57% (82%)	57% (87%)	54% (84%)

% 7-10	Eltham-Kaponga ward	Te Hāwera ward	Taranaki Coastal ward	Pātea ward
Opening hours	83% (95%)	73% (93%)	70% (95%)	77% (97%)
Cleanliness	74% (90%)	49% (85%)	45%▼(83%)	42% (70%)
Maintenance	82% (95%)	51% (84%)	53% (86%)	47% (79%)
Overall satisfaction	74%▲(95%)	52% (85%)	53% (89%)	43% (67%)

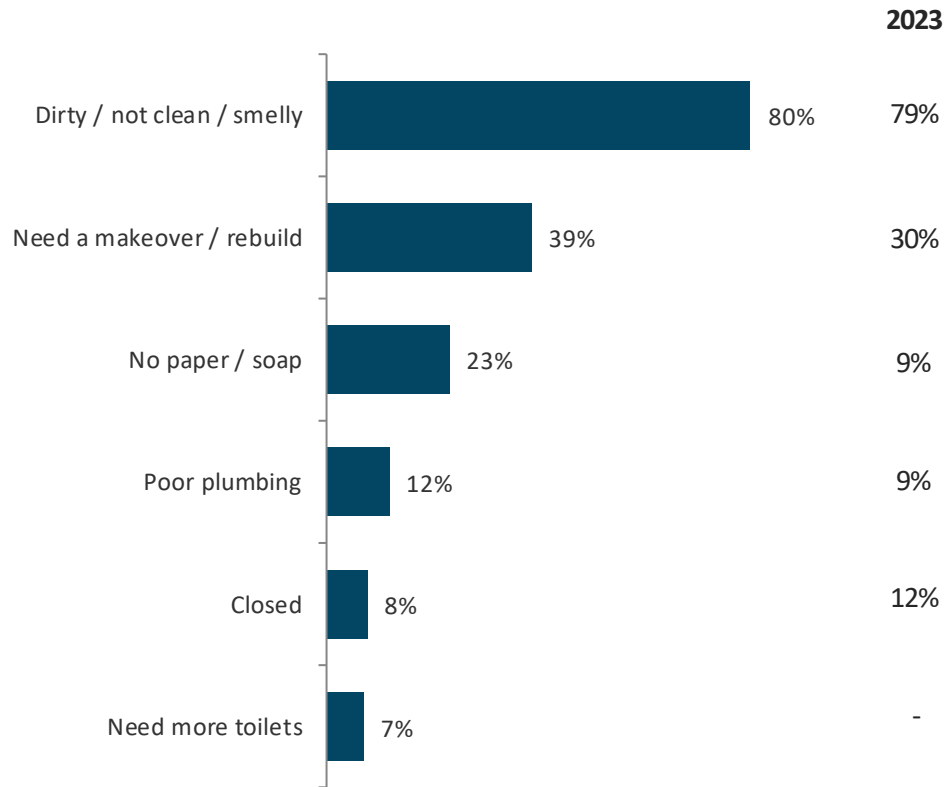
- 85% of *Public toilet* users were satisfied (54%) or neutral (30%) with the service.
- Residents in Eltham-Kaponga Ward are much more likely to express satisfaction with *Public toilets*.
- On the other hand, there is a noticeable decline in satisfaction with the *Cleanliness of Public toilets* in the Taranaki Coastal Ward.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q19. In the last year, how frequently have you used or visited the following services provided by the South Taranaki District Council... Public toilet? Yes n=261
3. Q24. Thinking about the public toilets, how would you rate your satisfaction with each of the following? n=257

▲ **Year-on-year** Significantly higher
▼ **Year-on-year** Significantly lower
▲ **Between demographics** Significantly higher
▼ **Between demographics** Significantly lower

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the Public Toilets



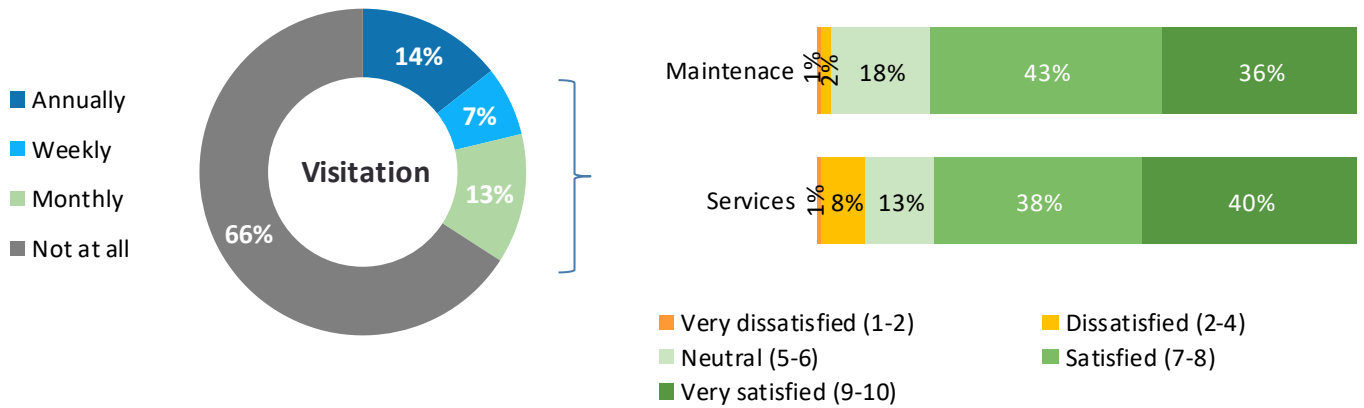
7

- *The public toilets are disgusting, old, out of date and smell terrible.*
- *Not enough services available for elderly, and upgrades need to be made. Toilets are disgusting, especially the back car park around town and park toilets.*
- *They're always filthy, I don't feel comfortable. They need more work done to them, to be cleaned thoroughly and on a regular basis.*
- *Desperately need some modern facilities, and not just in the new library building. Library toilets are always clean, but others are so dark and feel unclean. The park and information centre ones are ok, but the carpark ones are terrible.*

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q24A. Relating to public toilets, if you rated your satisfaction 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=27

Hāwera Aquatic Centre



7

% 7-10	2024	2023	Māori	All Other
Satisfaction with maintenance	79% (98%)	83% (97%)	75% (97%)	82% (98%)
Satisfaction with services*	79% (91%)	-	74% (91%)	81% (92%)

% 7-10	Eltham-Kaponga ward	Te Hāwera ward	Taranaki Coastal ward	Pātea ward
Satisfaction with maintenance	89% (100%)	79% (98%)	78% (100%)	73% (87%)
Satisfaction with services*	100% (100%)	77% (91%)	77% (89%)	66% (85%)

% 7-10	18 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 to 64 years	65 years or over
Satisfaction with maintenance	84% (98%)	73% (98%)	84% (95%)	79% (100%)
Satisfaction with services*	68% (88%)	81% (89%)	84% (95%)	89% (100%)

- The Hāwera Aquatic Centre received high ratings from visitors, with 98% stating they were satisfied or neutral with how well the venue was being maintained, while 91% expressed satisfaction or neutrality about the centre's services.
- All residents from the Eltham-Kaponga Ward expressed satisfaction with the centre's services.

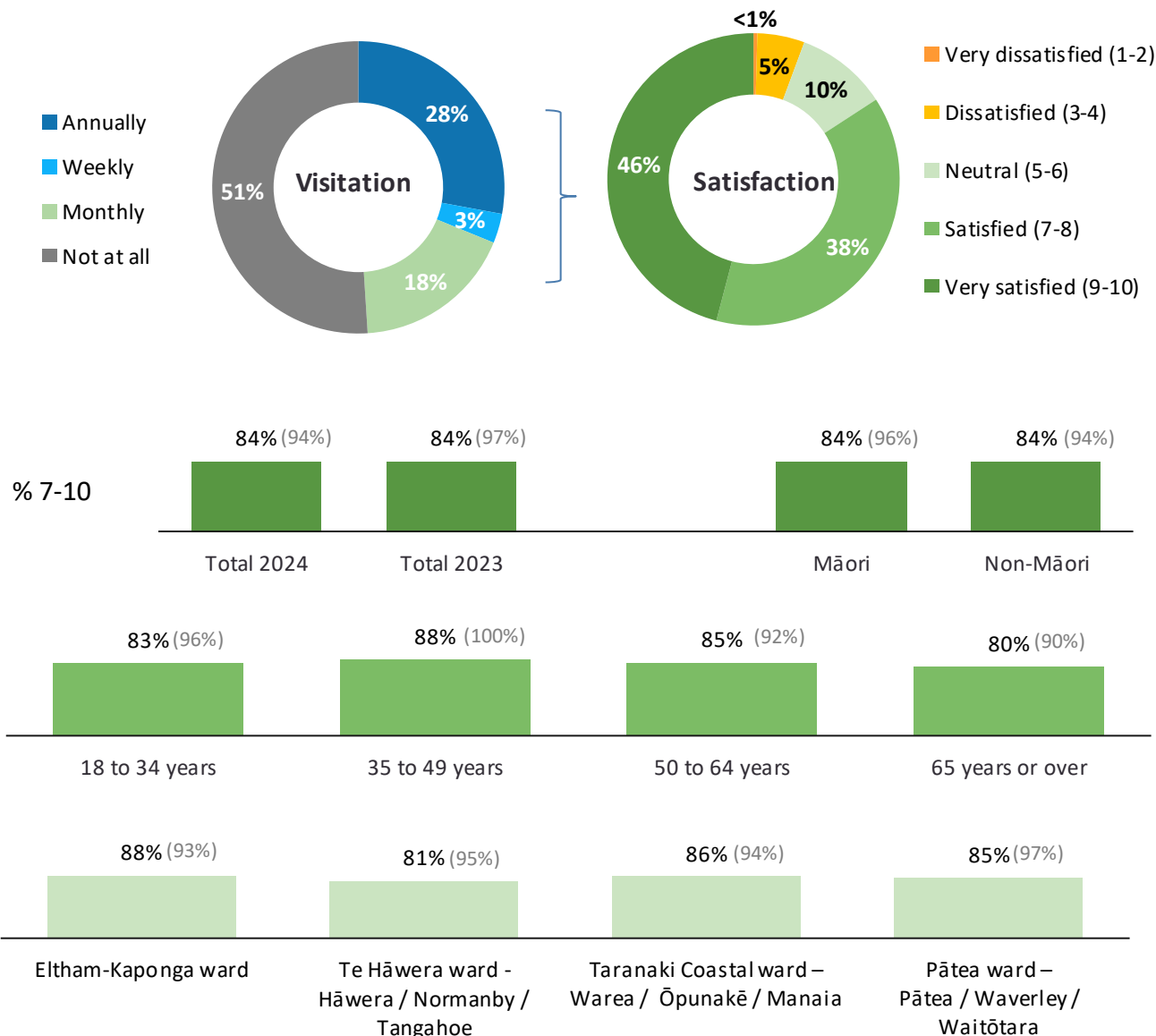
NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q19. In the last year, how frequently have you used or visited the following services provided by the South Taranaki District Council... Hāwera Aquatic Centre? Yes n=148
- Q22. How satisfied are you with Hāwera Aquatic Centre maintenance? n=142
- Q23. How satisfied are you with the services at the Hāwera Aquatic Centre? n=144
- *New question added in 2023/24 survey

▲ **Year-on-year** Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower
▲ **Between demographics** Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower

Cemeteries

7



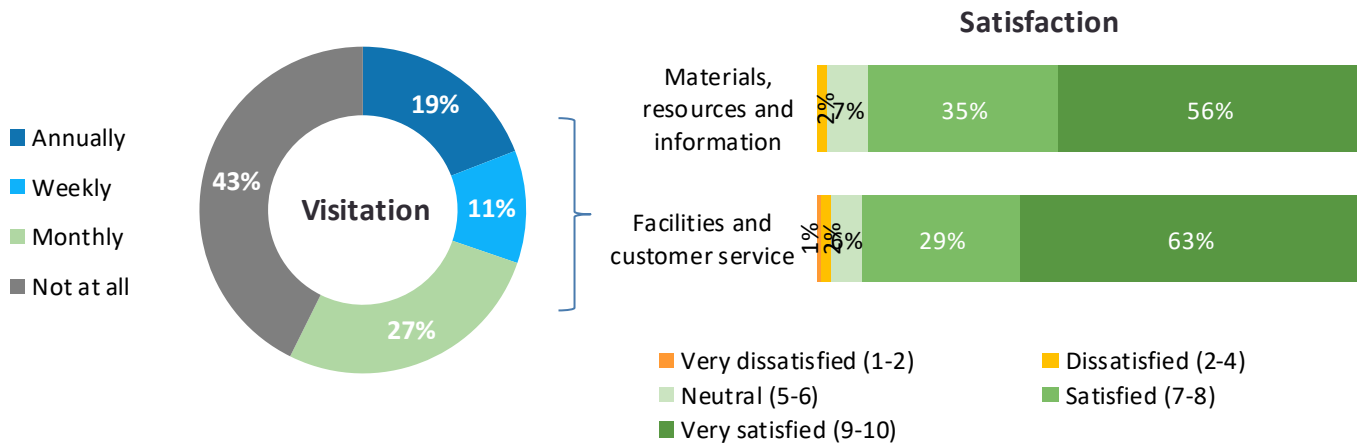
- Most visitors (94%) of the *Cemeteries* express satisfaction or neutrality regarding the tidiness and maintenance of the facility.
- Satisfaction in this area is reasonably consistent across all demographic groupings.
- One comment emphasised the importance of maintaining lawns, particularly before holidays.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q19. In the last year, how frequently have you used or visited the following services provided by the South Taranaki District Council... Cemeteries? Yes n=207
3. Q27. How satisfied are you with the tidiness and maintenance of our cemeteries? n=202
4. Q27A. Relating to cemeteries, if you rated your satisfaction 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=1

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower

Public Libraries



7

% 7-10	2024	2023	Māori	All Other
Satisfaction with the materials, resources and information	91% (98%)	85% (96%)	88% (98%)	92% (98%)
Satisfaction with facilities and customer service	92% (97%)	88% (97%)	94% (98%)	91% (97%)

% 7-10	Eltham-Kaponga ward	Te Hāwera ward	Taranaki Coastal ward	Pātea ward
Satisfaction with the materials, resources and information	86% (100%)	92% (97%)	93% (99%)	90% (97%)
Satisfaction with facilities and customer service	89% (100%)	89% (96%)	95% (99%)	97% (97%)

% 7-10	18 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 to 64 years	65 years or over
Satisfaction with the materials, resources and information	90% (98%)	90% (100%)	92% (97%)	91% (98%)
Satisfaction with facilities and customer service	87% (100%)	92% (97%)	95% (98%)	93% (96%)

- Nearly six in ten residents (57%) visited South Taranaki District’s public libraries at least once over the past 12 months. Close to three in ten respondents visit public libraries every month (27%), a percentage that has remained consistent since 2023.
- Both *Materials, resources and information* and *Facilities and customer services* of public libraries were rated highly by visitors, with 98% of respondents being satisfied or neutral about these aspects.
- A resident suggested extending the public library's opening hours to accommodate working adults' schedules.

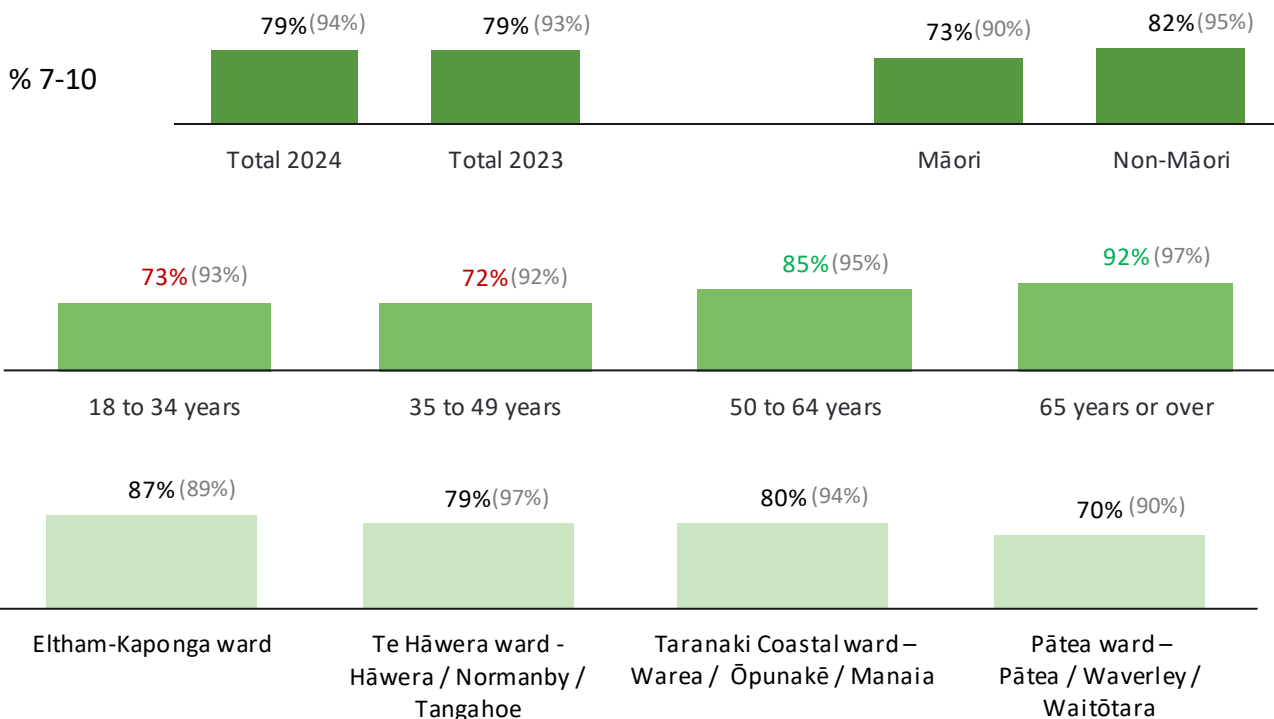
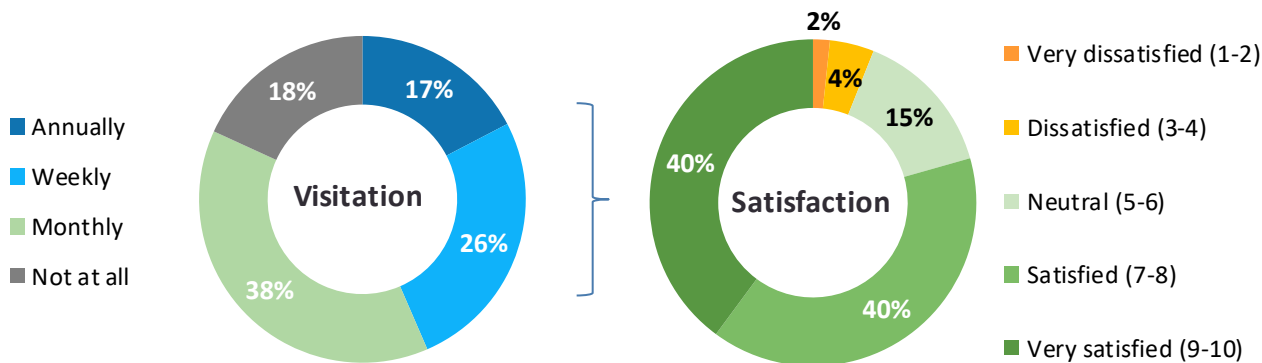
NOTES:

- Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
- Q19. In the last year, how frequently have you used or visited the following services provided by the South Taranaki District Council... Public Libraries? Yes n=235
- Q25. How satisfied are you with the facilities and customer service at the public libraries? n=273
- 25A. Relating to the facilities and customer service at the public libraries, if you rated your satisfaction 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=1
- Q26. How satisfied are you with the materials, resources and information at the public libraries? n=225
- Q26A. Relating to the materials, resources and information at the public libraries, if you rated your satisfaction 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? No comments recorded

▲ Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower
▲ Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower

Parks and Public Spaces

7



- Among all public facilities, parks and public spaces are the most frequently visited by residents, with 82% reporting regular visits.
- 94% were satisfied or neutral with the maintenance of parks and public spaces.
- Older residents, aged 50 and above, exhibit a higher likelihood of satisfaction with the level of maintenance of parks and public spaces compared to younger residents.
- Some comments from dissatisfied residents highlight the need for improvements in various areas, including addressing issues such as *Neglected signage* and *Overgrown verges*. Concerns also extend to the *Maintenance of footpaths and public facilities*, such as the presence of algae in bus shelters.

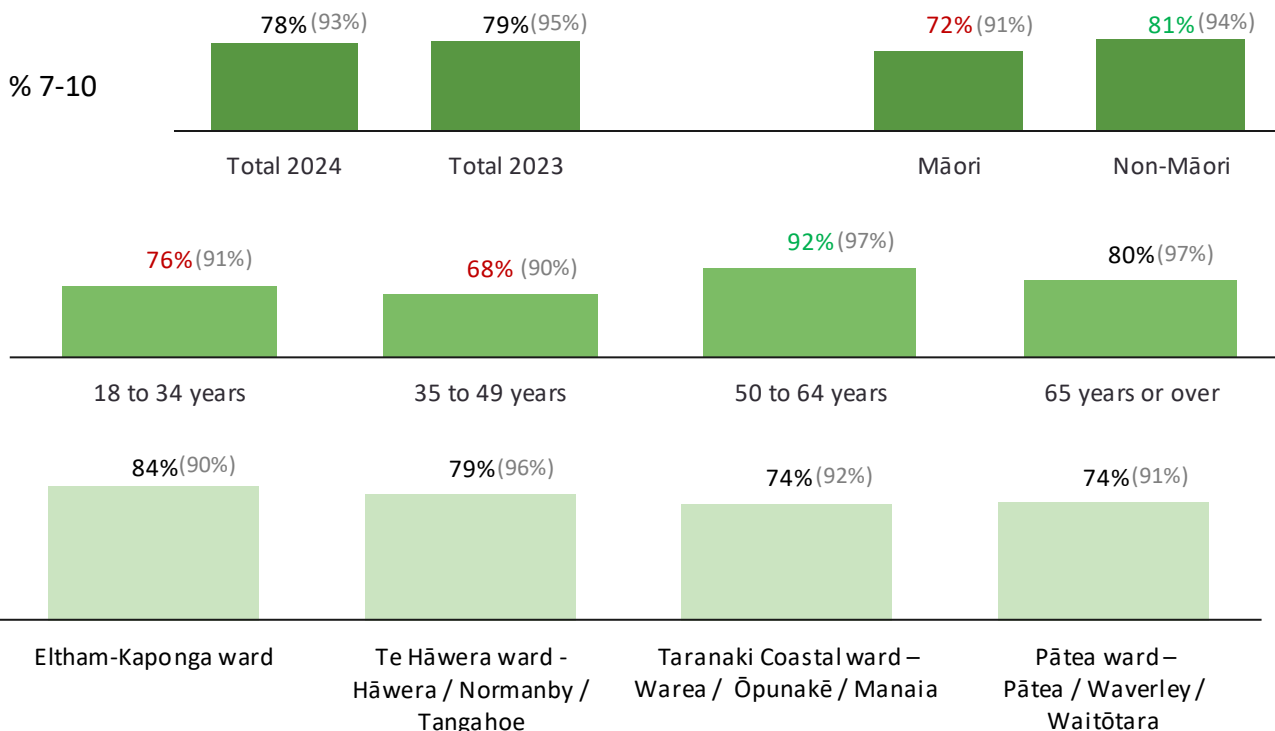
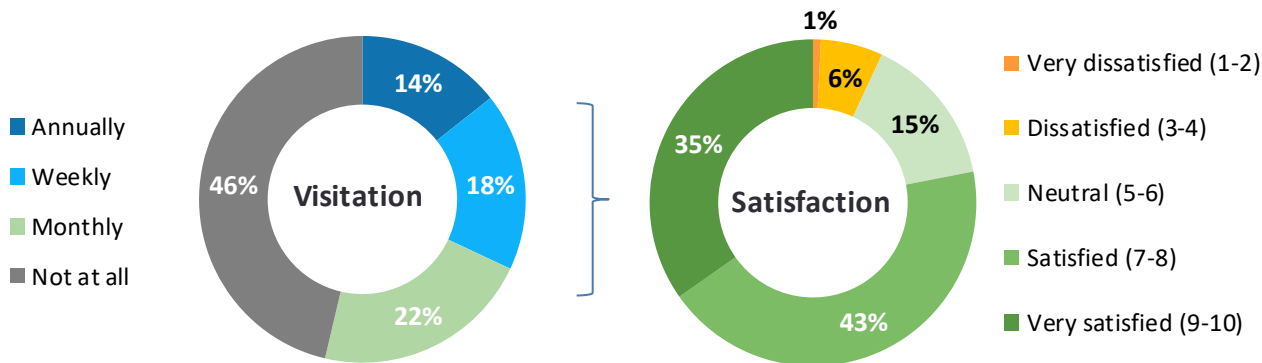
NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q19. In the last year, how frequently have you used or visited the following services provided by the South Taranaki District Council... Park or reserves? Yes n=342
3. Q27. How satisfied are you with the level of maintenance of parks and public spaces? n=329
4. Q27A. Relating to parks and public space, if you rated your satisfaction 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why?

▲ **Year-on-year** Significantly higher
▼ **Year-on-year** Significantly lower
▲ **Between demographics** Significantly higher
▼ **Between demographics** Significantly lower

Playgrounds

7



- Over nine in ten respondents (93%) felt neutral or were satisfied with playgrounds.
- Several comments from dissatisfied individuals suggest the need for more playgrounds catering to older children. Additionally, highlighting the importance of inspecting and maintaining existing playgrounds, including replacing rusting equipment.

NOTES:

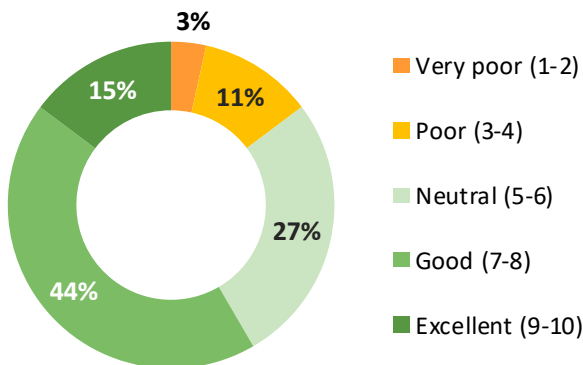
1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q19. In the last year, how frequently have you used or visited the following services provided by the South Taranaki District Council... Playgrounds? Yes n=223
3. Q28. How satisfied are you with playgrounds? n=217
4. Q28A. Relating to playgrounds, if you rated your satisfaction 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=2

▲ Year-on-year Significantly higher
▼ Year-on-year Significantly lower
▲ Between demographics Significantly higher
▼ Between demographics Significantly lower



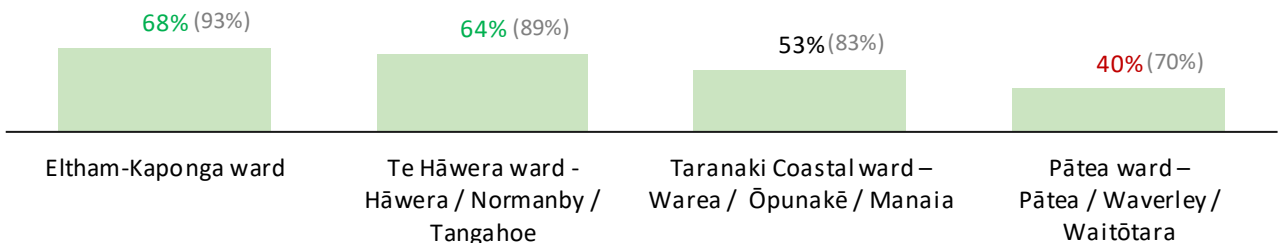
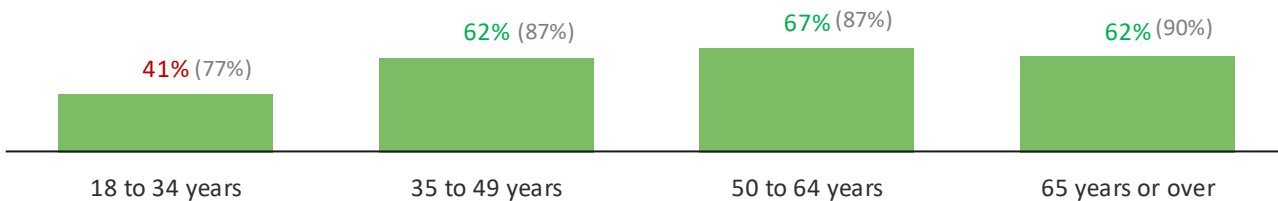
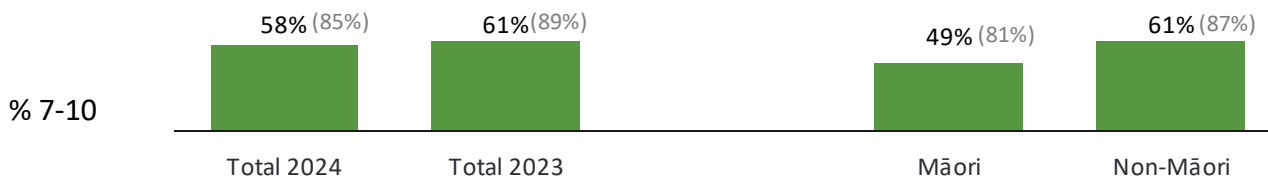
Other Services

Overall Other Services



• Eight in ten respondents (85%) rated *Other services* provided by the Council, which include litter control, illegal dumping management and animal management, as 'Neutral', 'Good' or 'Excellent'.

7



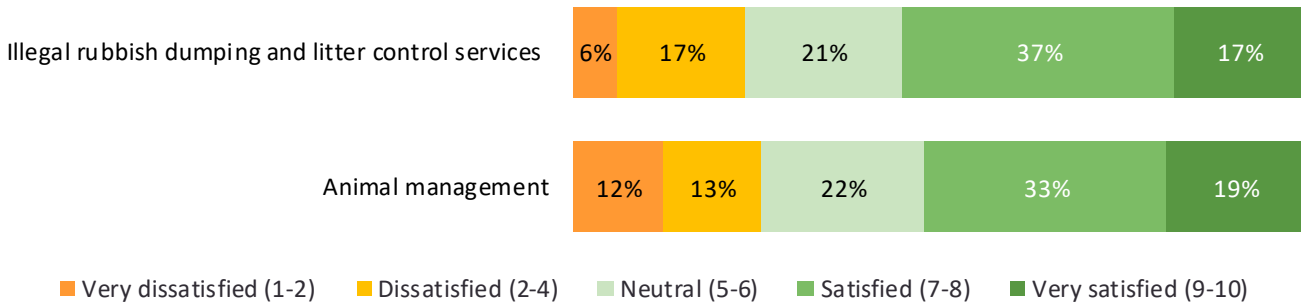
- Older residents tend to rate *Other services* 'Good' or 'Excellent' when compared to younger groups.
- Residents in the Eltham-Kaponga (68%) and Te Hāwera (64%) Wards were significantly more likely to be satisfied with Council's *Other services* compared to residents in Pātea Ward (40%).
- Younger residents, aged 34 and below, are significantly less likely to be satisfied with Council's rubbish and animal management (41%).

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q44. Thinking about the OTHER services of the South Taranaki District Council taking into account rubbish and animal management, how would you rate South Taranaki District Council for these OTHER services overall? n=336

Year-on-year: ▲ Significantly higher, ▼ Significantly lower
 Between demographics: ▲ Significantly higher, ▼ Significantly lower

Measures Related to Other Services



7

% 7-10	2024	2023	Māori	All Other
Illegal rubbish dumping and litter control services	55% (76%)	58% (79%)	52% (75%)	56% (77%)
Animal management	52% (74%)	50% (73%)	49% (70%)	53% (76%)

% 7-10	Eltham-Kaponga ward	Te Hāwera ward	Taranaki Coastal ward	Pātea ward
Illegal rubbish dumping and litter control services	62% (78%)	58% (76%)	55% (86%)	41% (63%)
Animal management	58% (92%)	59% (79%)	45% (68%)	37%▲ (53%)

- Over seven in ten respondents (76%) were satisfied or felt neutral about how Council manages *Illegal rubbish dumping and litter control services*. Satisfaction in this area is reasonably consistent across all wards.
- 74% of respondents were satisfied or neutral with *Animal management*. Satisfaction was high among those living in the Eltham-Kaponga (58%) and Te Hāwera (59%) Wards, while it was only rated 37% in the Pātea Ward.
- The increasing issues with *Roaming dogs and cats* were the most common reason for dissatisfaction among residents (73%), followed by a *Lack of enforcement and response times* (42%).

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q41. On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is 'very dissatisfied' and 10 is 'very satisfied', how satisfied are you with the illegal rubbish dumping and litter control services provided by Council? n=267
3. Q42. How satisfied are you with animal management (dogs or stock control) services provided by Council? n=299

▲ Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower

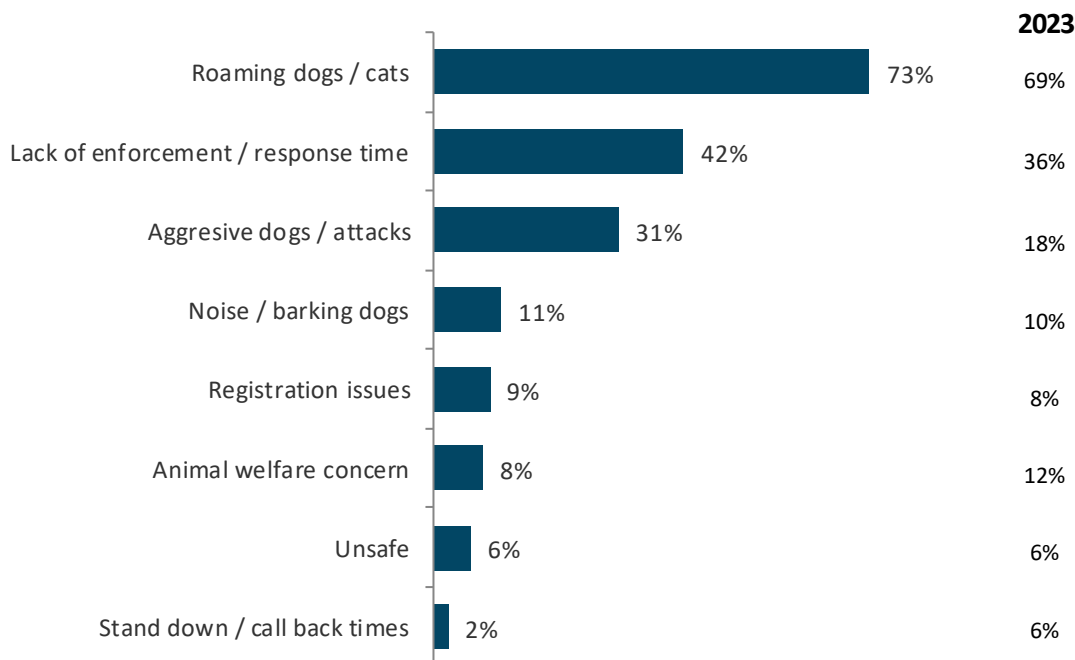
▲ Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the Illegal Rubbish Dumping and Litter control

- *Because of the cost involved with dumping of rubbish at the local tip or transfer station. It's part of the reason why there is a problem with illegal dumping.*
- *Offer an amnesty for roadside collection twice yearly.*
- *There's just rubbish dumped everywhere, and it feels like nothing is being done about it.*
- *Rural roadside rubbish is a problem.*

7

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Animal Management



NOTES:

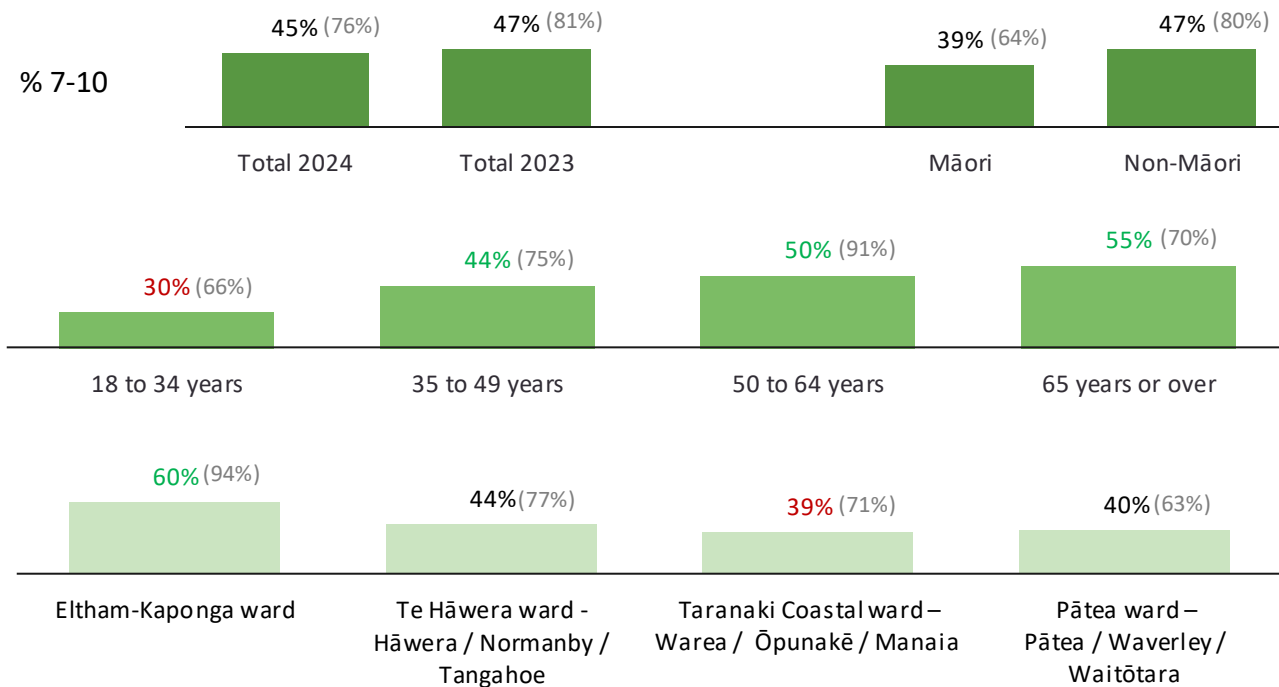
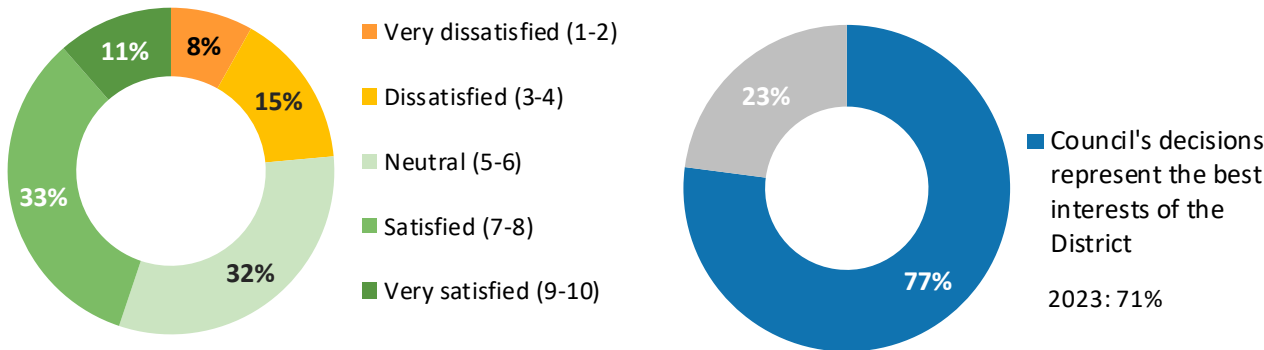
1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q41A. Relating to illegal rubbish dumping and litter control provided by Council, if you rated them 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=10
3. Q42A. Relating to animal management services provided by Council, if you rated them 1 or 2 out of 10, can you please tell us why? n=34



Local Issues

Satisfaction with the Involvement of the Public in Council’s Decision Making

7



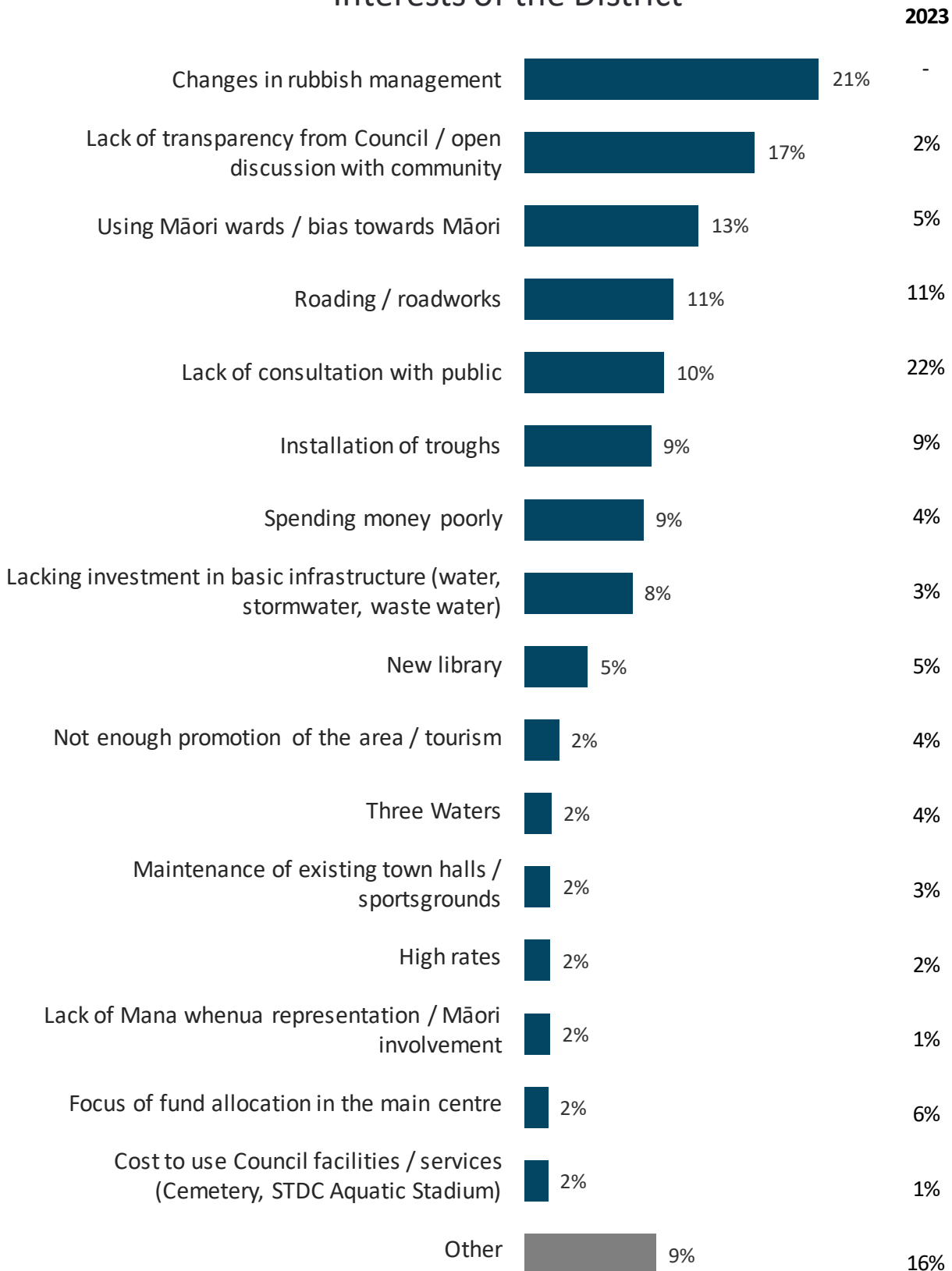
- 77% of the respondents believe that *Council's decisions represent the best interest of the District*. The majority of respondents (76%) felt satisfied or neutral about how *Council involves the public in their decision making*.
- Satisfaction with the *Council's Public involvement in decision making* increases with age, ranging from 30% among 18 to 34-year-olds to 55% among those aged 65 years or over.
- Residents in the Eltham-Kaponga Ward exhibit higher satisfaction levels compared to residents of the Taranaki Coastal Ward.
- When asked about decisions made by the Council that were perceived to not represent the best interests of the District, 21% of respondents cited concerns regarding changes in the rubbish management.

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q47. How satisfied are you with the way Council involves the public in the decisions it makes? n=325
3. Q48. Do you think that the decisions made by the Council represent the best interests of the District? Yes n=321
4. Q49. What particular decision(s) made by the Council do you think does not represent the best interest of the District? n=62

▲ **Year-on-year** Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower
▲ **Between demographics** Significantly higher
▼ Significantly lower

Decisions made by the Council that do NOT Represent the Best Interests of the District



7

NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q49. What particular decision(s) made by the Council do you think does not represent the best interest of the District? n=62



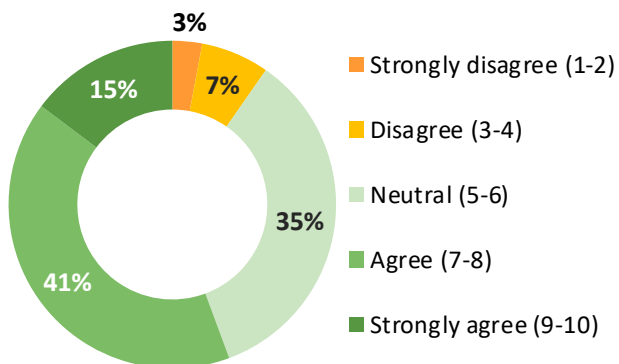
District Going in the Right Direction



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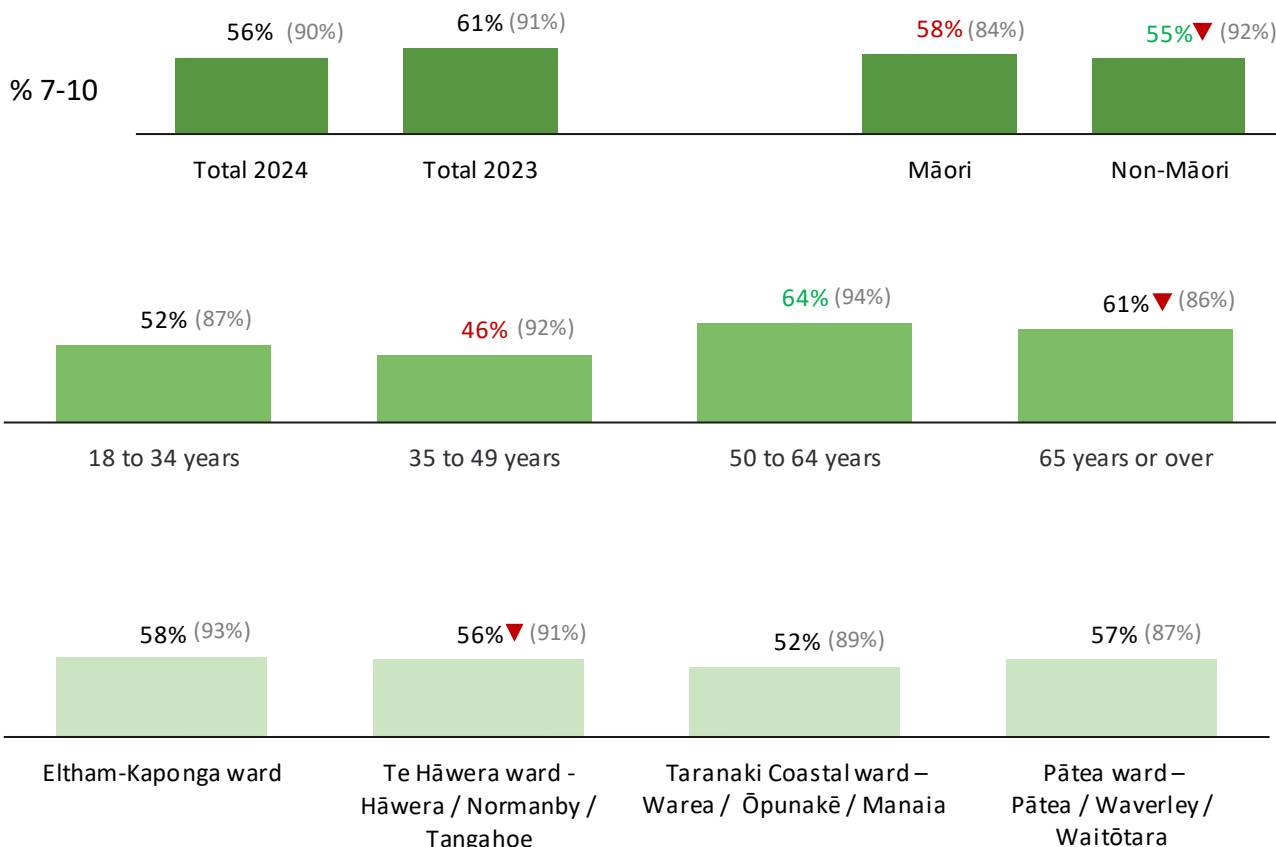


District Going in the Right Direction



- Nine in ten (90%) respondents are neutral or in agreement that the *District is going in the right direction*.
- Individuals who believe that the District is not heading in the right direction have emphasised the necessity for support systems for the elderly, families, and mental health services, even though these are not part of the Council’s role. Additionally, a comment highlighted the importance of investing in infrastructure.

7



NOTES:

1. Sample: 2024 n=416; 2023 n=423; Excludes don't know responses.
2. Q61. On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is 'strongly disagree' and 10 is 'strongly agree', how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement about the District? n=341
3. Q61A. If you rated 1 or 2 out of 10, what would be the right direction? n=3

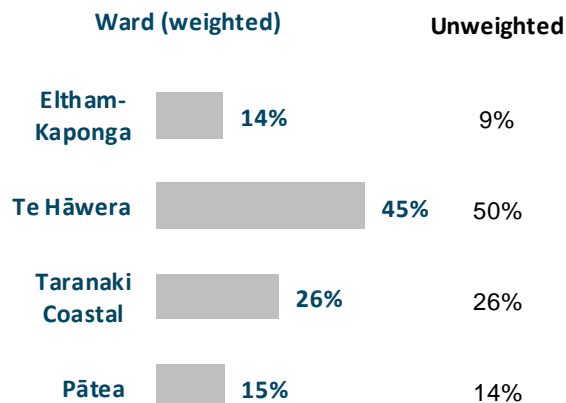
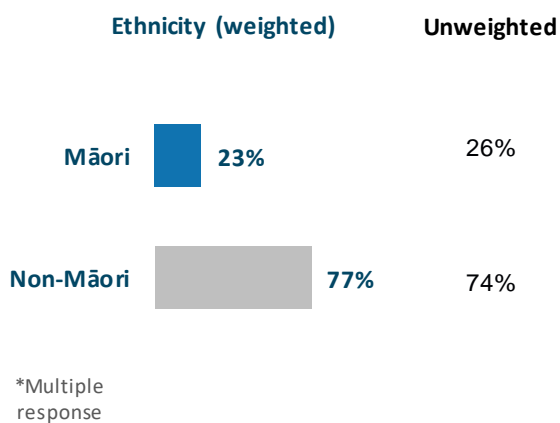
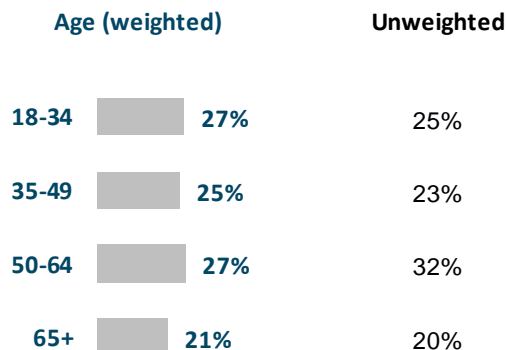
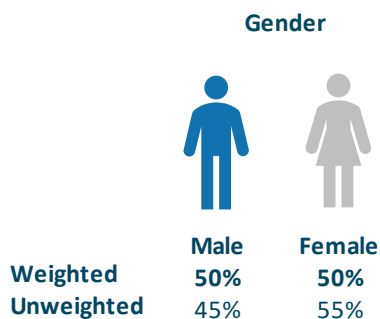
▲ **Year-on-year** Significantly higher
▼ **Year-on-year** Significantly lower
▲ **Between demographics** Significantly higher
▼ **Between demographics** Significantly lower



Sample Profile

Demographics (n=416)

7



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8. Whakataunga kia noho tūmatanui kore / Resolution to Exclude the Public

THAT the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

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 are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
1. Policy and Strategy Committee held on 29 April 2024.	Good reason to withhold exists under Section 7.	That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists. Section 48(1)(a)

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

Item No	Interest
1	Enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (Schedule 7(2)(i)).