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NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 881-A

Submission No: 4101

Owen Brits

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Burnout pad.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 882-A

Submission No: 4102

Liam Crowe

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 883-A

Submission No: 4103

Daniel Worthington

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

I think in the community space, something like a halfpipe or skatepark would be widely used and New Plymouth needs more roller community spaces.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 884-A

Submission No: 4104

Caden Johnston

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 885-A

Submission No: 4105

Zavier Brown

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 886-A

Submission No: 4106

Anthony Herd/Palmbrook

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Urgent review needed for funding prioritisation required for the Council led Patterson road infrastructure.

We wish to submit that the Global Pandemic requires urgent review of the Councils Funding prioritisation planning.

With a vast number of New Zealanders (ex-pats) coming back to NZ because of global conditions and the government making it more favourable for overseas people wanting to settle in NZ - the housing crisis is only going to get worse if we do not do our bit to help address this need New Zealand is currently faced with.

The shortage of residential land available in New Plymouth area has become an all-time low and section supply is required now, not in 7-10 years and this needs to be a priority, housing is an absolute necessity. Funding for the council led infrastructure to allow development to occur needs to be brought forward to year 1-2 of the LTP.

In the Patterson Road area, there are at least 5 known developers who want to develop section now or in the near future.

Our simple ask is that with the readiness of the owners on Patterson road looking to develop in the near future with Council support this needs to be urgently prioritized to year 1-2 of the LTP. These willing landowners alone would deliver circa 150 sections.

This area also lends itself to excellent opportunities for parks and reserves, walkways and cycles ways bringing connectivity to the next level for this area of town.

At 25 Patterson Road our plan will allow a reserve of land by the bottom stream. Our two immediate neighbours also intend reserves in their developments. This will allow the council/Iwi to develop walkways and playgrounds right through to Govett Ave- were sure the Iwi would like this to happen.

Anthony Herd/Palmbrook

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 887-A

Submission No: 4107

Olivia Hopkins

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 888-A

Submission No: 4108

Kayla Hodson

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

It would be awesome to have a sports place close to home NOW.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 889-A

Submission No: 4109

Nixon Caldwell

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 890-A

Submission No: 4110

Oska Meyer

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 891-A

Submission No: 4111

Robbie White

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

This would be great for the community and region.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 892-A

Submission No: 4112

Aiden Hayman

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 893-A

Submission No: 4113

Caden Rood

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 894-A

Submission No: 4114

Reef Pratt

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Let me help build it.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 895-A

Submission No: 4115

Sami Moustaid

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 896-A

Submission No: 4116

Dean Clarkson

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 897-A

Submission No: 4117

Zach Tyrrell

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

I think they should put a pump track for bikes and should be to the pump track world standard so we can have races.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 898-A

Submission No: 4118

Owen Brown

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 899-A

Submission No: 4119

Jorsan Whittleston

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 900-A

Submission No: 4120

Marshall Surrey

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

It should be built as I think more international sports will be held in my hometown and I'm a sporty person. It would be sick.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 901-A

Submission No: 4121

J H Mace

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Fixing our plumbing

How much should we invest in our plumbing over the next 10 years?

Option 3. Medium. Clear out the backlog and start making some improvements. \$140 million additional funding. NPDC's preferred option.

How do we pay for fixing our plumbing?

Option B: Partially debt fund long life assets to bridge the gap. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

Essential to have a reliable safe water infrastructure. Maintenance/replacement No. 1 to prevent failure.

Saving water and water meters

Option 3: Medium. A middle of the range water saving plan, including water meters. This will cost \$50 million over 10 years while reducing new water supply assets, saving \$121 million over the long term. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

Conserving water is everyone's responsibility hence support Option 3. However increasing the NPDC water supply storage would be a plus - not going into the sea via the Waiwhakaiho River.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

Option 3: Invest \$20 million over 10 years. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

Don't live at Waitara but understand their ongoing problems - can't think of ongoing flooding at your property.

Extending our tracks and trails network

Option 2: Extend the Coastal Walkway from Bell Block to Waitara and develop further the Taranaki Traverse Mountain to Sea, costing \$36 million. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

Can only encourage both locals and visitors to explore our great outdoor areas.

Boosting our Climate Action Framework

Option 2: Continue working on the CAF, implement Planting our Place costing \$200,000 per year and electrifying our NPDC vehicle fleet costing \$1 million over 10 years. Begin additional funding of \$150,000 per year for three years. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

Drive an e-vehicle myself, climate initiatives including a planting programme essential for climate change.

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 2: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building in year 6, contributing \$40 million. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

NP is in great need of additional sports area. Not encouraging the young ones to participate with lack of play areas - netball etc.

What else?

Security at Urenui Domain, New Years Eve 2021. Ongoing support is required to maintain a trouble free celebration. Population increases to 3,000 plus - safety is paramount. Urenui swing bridge replacement is essential to enable domain persons access safely to the village and also addressing erosion. Traffic speed between gate and shop requires current speed humps replacing plus extra - safety of particularly children is vital - its an accident waiting to happen. 10k signs mean nothing. Playground close by.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 902-A

Submission No: 4122

Freddie Weeks

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 903-A

Submission No: 4123

Kaleb Hinton

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 904-A

Submission No: 4124

Lucia Hucker

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

This should have been done years ago.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 905-A

Submission No: 4125

Matt Weeks

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 906-A

Submission No: 4126

Yegun Park

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 907-A

Submission No: 4127

Vindylin

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

I like volleyball.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 908-A

Submission No: 4128

Aidan Williams

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 909-A

Submission No: 4129

Alan Hitchens

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 910-A

Submission No: 4130

Corbyn Honor

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 911-A

Submission No: 4131

Bradley Hare-Bint

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Possibly more hockey options, more expansion and development of Pukekura Park.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 912-A

Submission No: 4132

Cody Muggeridge

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 913-A

Submission No: 4133

Simon Wang

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 914-A

Submission No: 4134

Luke Hall

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Having more of the netball courts able to have tennis played on them would be a good idea. More than one football turf?

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 915-A

Submission No: 4135

Carlos Peterson

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 916-A

Submission No: 4136

Joshua Morgan

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 917-A

Submission No: 4137

Ryan Hailes

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

This is good for everyone as we will have more sporting opportunities for everyone in New Plymouth.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 918-A

Submission No: 4138

Valerie Laird

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Fixing our plumbing

How much should we invest in our plumbing over the next 10 years?

Option 3. Medium. Clear out the backlog and start making some improvements. \$140 million additional funding. NPDC's preferred option.

How do we pay for fixing our plumbing?

Option B: Partially debt fund long life assets to bridge the gap. NPDC's preferred option.

Saving water and water meters

Option 3: Medium. A middle of the range water saving plan, including water meters. This will cost \$50 million over 10 years while reducing new water supply assets, saving \$121 million over the long term. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

I was surprised to hear that, with water meters, there would be a charge for water used as well as the rates increase. I was under the impression that there was an initial amount free before charging for water.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

Option 3: Invest \$20 million over 10 years. NPDC's preferred option.

Extending our tracks and trails network

Option 2: Extend the Coastal Walkway from Bell Block to Waitara and develop further the Taranaki Traverse Mountain to Sea, costing \$36 million. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

(2) but without the walkway BBK to Waitara. This is inland and I think the money for purchase of land would be better used to extend the runway (needs land) and/or put in another runway. More people to see our very expensive airport building roof.

Boosting our Climate Action Framework

Option 3: As per option 2, plus make the additional funding of \$150,000 per year permanent.

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 2: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building in year 6, contributing \$40 million. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

This would not be needed if Rugby Park had been used for its initial purpose which was rugby/soccer/athletics and cycling. But rugby got its own way - and we are still paying for it with the new stands.

What else?

Cemetery: You have the land, why the need for an increase. Transfer stations: You complain about dumping, but the fees are too high already. Pool: Drowning up in NZ - to counteract this, put up pool entry - where's the logic in that. Zoo: Agree with the update. Can you not get sponsors for certain animals/enclosure ie Hamilton Zoo. Reuse Shop: Why can't you use the extra money you plan to get from people using the dump. You like to spend money ie fancy roof on airport building which can only really be appreciated from above and the building was extravagant as well. Needs and wants.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 919-A

Submission No: 4139

Jacques Picbenga

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 920-A

Submission No: 4140

Raymond Wang

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 921-A

Submission No: 4141

Fletcher Gordon

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

This would mean that the NPBHS volleyball teams could train there, instead of trying to fit in a tiny gym.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 922-A

Submission No: 4142

Riley Tuuta

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 923-A

Submission No: 4143

Mohammed Hasolkar

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

I believe this an amazing idea, because it will bring people/community together to play sports. And another place to hangout and have a quick sesh.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 924-A

Submission No: 4144

Zach Phillips-Lim

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 925-A

Submission No: 4145

Tayshawn Martin

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 926-A

Submission No: 4146

Aedan Peters

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 927-A

Submission No: 4147

Toby Tate

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

We need more land for a gun club as well.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 928-A

Submission No: 4148

Kaleb Rock

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 929-A

Submission No: 4149

Leighton Price

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Build it with the racecourse being able to remain, there is plenty of room for both.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 930-A

Submission No: 4150

William Poulgrain

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 931-A

Submission No: 4151

Ethan Harbord

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

I think this is going to be awesome for New Plymouth to have a multi-sport hub at the racecourse.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 932-A

Submission No: 4152

Michael Robinson

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 933-A

Submission No: 4153

Joel Parr

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 934-A

Submission No: 4154

Corey Elliot

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 935-A

Submission No: 4155

Xay Greenem

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 936-A

Submission No: 4156

Josh Ferreira Lima

Organisation: NPBHS

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 937-A

Submission No: 4157

Glen Bendall

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

Fixing our plumbing

How much should we invest in our plumbing over the next 10 years?

Option 4. High. Clear out the backlog and make significant improvements. \$229 million additional funding.

How do we pay for fixing our plumbing?

Option B: Partially debt fund long life assets to bridge the gap. NPDC's preferred option.

Saving water and water meters

Option 3: Medium. A middle of the range water saving plan, including water meters. This will cost \$50 million over 10 years while reducing new water supply assets, saving \$121 million over the long term. NPDC's preferred option.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

Option 3: Invest \$20 million over 10 years. NPDC's preferred option.

Extending our tracks and trails network

Option 2: Extend the Coastal Walkway from Bell Block to Waitara and develop further the Taranaki Traverse Mountain to Sea, costing \$36 million. NPDC's preferred option.

Boosting our Climate Action Framework

Option 2: Continue working on the CAF, implement Planting our Place costing \$200,000 per year and electrifying our NPDC vehicle fleet costing \$1 million over 10 years. Begin additional funding of \$150,000 per year for three years. NPDC's preferred option.

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 1: Do not develop a multi-sport hub.

Comments

Focus on water and land and rivers.

What else?

Clean up Urenui rivers. Recycling bins and rubbish bins at Uruti.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 938-A

Submission No: 4158

Mufeed Ismail

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 939-A

Submission No: 4159

Leo Elder

Organisation: NPBHS

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 941-A

Submission No: 4160

Sarah Deeks

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Fixing our plumbing

How much should we invest in our plumbing over the next 10 years?

Option 4. High. Clear out the backlog and make significant improvements. \$229 million additional funding.

How do we pay for fixing our plumbing?

Option B: Partially debt fund long life assets to bridge the gap. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

\$31 million could be double - get it done. This is a basic essential service. Focus on rural areas like Urenui.

Saving water and water meters

Option 2: Low. Introduce a water saving plan, including water meters. This will cost \$45 million over 10 years while reducing new water supply assets, saving \$62 million over the long term.

Comments

Improving infrastructure will improve the vast losses. It is easy to put this on consumers. Target high use households.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

Option 3: Invest \$20 million over 10 years. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

A basic service - get it done!

Extending our tracks and trails network

Option 2: Extend the Coastal Walkway from Bell Block to Waitara and develop further the Taranaki Traverse Mountain to Sea, costing \$36 million. NPDC's preferred option.

Boosting our Climate Action Framework

Option 2: Continue working on the CAF, implement Planting our Place costing \$200,000 per year and electrifying our NPDC vehicle fleet costing \$1 million over 10 years. Begin additional funding of \$150,000 per year for three years. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

.. and electrifying our NPDC vehicle fleet costing \$1 million over 10 years. Being additional funding of \$150,000 per year for three years ... - Fluff. You would choose the most cost effective vehicles anyway. No issue with planting.

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

1. Upgrade existing facilities.
 2. If necessary Sport Taranaki to seek external funding like Waitara. No reason for ratepayers to be burdened with huge future operating costs.
-

What else?

1. Urenui, Uruti - recycling facility urgent better system for waste disposal.
2. No support for Remediation NZ facility. Renounce support already given.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 942-A

Submission No: 4161

Dylan Benton

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 943-A

Submission No: 4162

Kahduffi

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 944-A

Submission No: 4163

Kate Kilgour

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Proximity to so many schools would mean the facility would be accessible to hundreds of students during the day.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 945-A

Submission No: 4164

Dylan Jenkins

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

I think it is a good idea.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 946-A

Submission No: 4165

Corban Kereama

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

I am not too interested, but I think it's a great idea.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 947-A

Submission No: 4166

Zion

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Thanks.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 948-A

Submission No: 4167

Tryce Heke

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Add a skatepark or skate plaza (skateboarding).

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 949-A

Submission No: 4168

Tokaia Bauro

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

I support the construction of the multi-sport hub.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 950-A

Submission No: 4169

Chee Aviv

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

I support the construction of this multi-sport hub.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 951-A

Submission No: 4170

Isaac MacKay

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

I think you should start as soon as possible.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 952-A

Submission No: 4171

Archie Webster

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Do it ASAP.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 953-A

Submission No: 4172

Saabith Hassan Shaik

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

A good sports hub to encourage young kids to join and play in a friendly manner.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 954-A

Submission No: 4173

Diego Quispe-Kim

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Hopefully tennis courts can be included in a indoor space because we don't have even one court to use when it is raining.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 955-A

Submission No: 4174

Hayden Edgecombe

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

I think the sports hub should be developed asap and should include an inline hockey rink.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 956-A

Submission No: 4175

Harrison Downs

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Start sports hub as soon as possible.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 957-A

Submission No: 4176

Brodie Ferguson

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Golf driving range?

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 958-A

Submission No: 4177

Heremaia Harkness

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Build now.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 959-A

Submission No: 4178

Lucy Langman

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Sounds really good, should start soon.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 960-A

Submission No: 4179

Niamh Moriarty

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Build this NOW.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 961-A

Submission No: 4180

Brooklyn Burton

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building faster, with work starting in year 4 and contributing \$40 million.

Comments

Postcard submission

Need ASAP.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 962-A

Submission No: 4181

Justine Gilland

Organisation: Venture Taranaki Trust

Wish to speak to the Council: No

6 April 2021

Submission on New Plymouth District Council 10 Year Plan

Venture Taranaki thanks the New Plymouth District Council for the opportunity to comment on its 10-year plan.

We value our relationship with our owner the Council, and, in particular, the recognition and prioritisation of economic/regional development as a key plank within the services and aspirations of the District.

Venture Taranaki supports and contributes to the vision of the District as the sustainable lifestyle capital through the coordination of strategies such as Taranaki 2050 and Tapuae Roa, the delivery of specific projects and our regional development work with enterprises, sectors, and the attraction of talent, investment and visitors. We also play a key role interfacing with government, providing additional leveraged services and functioning as the strategic connector across our regional economy. Our Impact Strategy and Statement of Intent reaffirm our activities and their interface with the outcomes of the District's vision.

Whilst the Plan extends 10 years, achieving the economic diversity and resilience as envisaged in the document is a long-term journey, as is the transition towards a low-emissions future. We therefore recognise the 10-year horizon but encourage thinking beyond. We encourage the Council to support initiatives that build on the investment into the Taranaki 2050 and Tapuae Roa strategies and provide new opportunities for employment and economic growth. This strategy would include supporting programmes at WITT that provide local people with future-focused learning and build on our engineering and energy expertise to attract people from Taranaki, other regions and worldwide. It would also include upgrading and building on the infrastructure and community assets that make the district a great place to live, work, create and learn, whilst being mindful of the challenging financial constraints that many ratepayers are currently facing.

With this in mind we address the proposed multi-sport hub and support Option 3 to commence the development of the multi-sport hub in year 4 as we believe that a multi-sport hub will bring significant recreational but also economic benefit to the region.

In June 2020 Venture Taranaki finalised the 2020-2030 Taranaki Regional Events Strategy which was developed in consultation with a wide variety of stakeholders including event organisers, local iwi, Maori event organisers, Sport Taranaki, the Chamber of Commerce, Taranaki Regional Council, representatives from the three district councils and local funders.

Through this consultation period it was determined that "the lack of a fit-for-purpose, indoor/outdoor multisport and large event/conference facility located near a major population hub hinders Taranaki's ability to attract events, and compromises community access". This is supported by the fact that in 2019 only five of the 246 secondary school events on the School Sport New Zealand calendar were held in Taranaki. A multi-sport facility will provide the opportunity for us as a region to attract these national age group tournaments to Taranaki, as well as other large scale national events. As we know, athletes bring with them family and supporters which in turn brings

economic benefit to our local accommodation, hospitality and retail sectors. In addition, we know that with events comes vibrancy to the district which leans into New Plymouth being seen as an attractive place to live and work. The development of a multi-sport hub will bring economic benefit to the region and, in light of the impacts of COVID-19, we feel that a project that will bring economic benefit to the region should be made a priority.

As the agency with oversight for attracting people to visit, live, work, learn and create, we see the multi-sport hub as critical to positioning Taranaki as an exciting destination to visit and live in and we support the option to commence the development of the project in year 4.

Furthermore, we note in the proposed Plan that resourcing of economic/regional development functions is envisaged as being at similar levels over the coming 10 years. Whilst we appreciate this consistency of investment, it would also be realistic to anticipate that the policies, pressures and expectations placed on regional economies, sectors and people will increase and there will be a growing need to respond to such challenges and opportunities. The Council may therefore wish to consider whether resourcing is appropriate given the road ahead.

Yours sincerely



Justine Gilliland
Chief Executive

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 963-A

Submission No: 4182

Daniel Fleming and Arun Chaudhari

Organisation: Taranaki Chamber of Commerce

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes



**Submission to: New Plymouth District Council Proposed
2021-2031 Long Term Plan**

**Submission from: Taranaki Chamber of Commerce
Incorporated**

6 April 2021

Daniel Fleming, Chair
Arun Chaudhari, CEO
Taranaki Chamber of Commerce
P O Box 2
New Plymouth 4340
06 759 9080
ceo@taranakichamber.co.nz

**Taranaki Chamber of Commerce wishes to present its
comments to New Plymouth District Council in person at a
hearing.**

Introduction

Taranaki Chamber of Commerce welcomes the opportunity to provide a submission on New Plymouth District Council's Proposed Long Term Plan 2021-2031.

The Taranaki Chamber is part of a national and global network. We are a not for profit membership based organisation with a current membership of 728 businesses. Our role is to support and inspire a strong and vibrant business community through advocacy, business connections and celebrating business success.

The Board of the Taranaki Chamber of Commerce undertakes a leadership role in the business community and represents our members' views in this submission.



Covid-19 and announcements affecting oil and gas and dairy farming have had significant adverse effects on the regional economy.

There have been job losses, business closures and reduction in incomes, population, investment and community partnership support. Reasonable certainty of resource, and consistency of supportive policy, needs to be provided to these industries and associated businesses.

Rates

The Chamber would like to see the current rating differential between residential and commercial/industrial categories reduced. As part of the LTP consultation process we recommend a review into the current rating differential.

In 2012 (*as part of the Long Term Plan 2012-2022 consultation process*) it was recommended by NPDC officers, after a review of the rating system, that the portion levied on commercial and industrial properties should be reduced to reflect benefits received. We also submitted on this for the 2015-2025 and 2018-2028 Long Term Plans and here we are doing so once again.

Currently the commercial/industrial sector is over-rated and pays nearly five times more than the residential sector in rates. Our view is that rate allocation should reflect the benefits received and should not be unfairly applied to businesses as a revenue raising mechanism; especially as we are heading into more trying economic times. It is essential that councils do not use rating policy to overcharge the business community if they want to attract and retain business in the district.



The proposed rates increase for 2021/2022 will see a rates increase of 15.5% for a commercial property in the CBD with a land value of \$700,000. For a small business owner that is barely making a wage, a \$2000.00 increase will have a significant effect on whether they can continue to trade.

THREE WATERS

The Chamber is supportive of the investment to upgrade our drinking, stormwater and wastewater network. Major flooding in the CBD in 2017 and damage to a water pipe in February 2018 had a major impact on businesses with some companies experiencing major setbacks in production schedules and loss of revenue.

Existing Assets

The Chamber supports Option 3 spending \$248 million over 10 years with Option B – Increase Debt of \$31 million funding to bridge the gap.

Conserving Water

The Chamber supports Option 3 introducing moderate conservation measures.

Stormwater Management

The Chamber recognises the urgent need for Waitara and supports Option 3 but please ensure that upgrades and maintenance continue for all parts of our district.

TRACKS AND TRAILS

The Chamber supports Option 2 to prioritise projects for the Maunga to Moana network.



CLIMATE ACTION FRAMEWORK

The Chamber supports Option 2 with the recommendation that planting programmes for parks and reserves, community planting and delivery of the CAF be fully funded from the forestry reserve.

MULTI-SPORTS HUB

Sporting, arts, culture and entertainment events are vital to a robust local economy. BARA supports investment by the Council to improve facilities which enhance both local and visitor experiences.

The development of a Multi-Sports Hub at the racecourse and upgrade of the TSB Stadium offers the most potential to make a significant improvement to our citizens' lifestyles and facilities for businesses. Major events contribute to increased profits for our members.

The business community also requires an indoor facility with a commercial kitchen that can be used for conferences, expos and events.

The Chamber supports Option 2 however we do have a concern around the sightlines for horse racing if the Indoor Sports Hub is constructed as per the Concept Plan. We would like more information on this.

Central City Metered Car Parking

Taranaki Chamber of Commerce fully supports the submission made by BARA (New Plymouth Business and Retail Association) to introduce one hour free parking in the CBD.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 964-A

Submission No: 4183

Michelle Brennan

Organisation: New Plymouth Business and Retail Association

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes



Submission to: New Plymouth District Council Proposed 2021-2031 Long Term Plan

Submission from: New Plymouth Business and Retail Association

27 March 2021

Michelle Brennan, BARA Coordinator

Taranaki Chamber of Commerce

P O Box 2

New Plymouth 4340

06 759 9080

bara@taranakichamber.co.nz

BARA welcomes the opportunity to provide a submission on New Plymouth District Council's Proposed Long Term Plan 2021-2031 and wishes to present its comments to New Plymouth District Council in person at a hearing.

INTRODUCTION

BARA is a collective voice for businesses mainly, but not only, in New Plymouth's CBD. BARA currently has 148 members that consist of retailers, hospitality, banks, building owners, service providers and market organisers. BARA was established as a joint venture with the Taranaki Chamber of Commerce. It was initiated to foster and grow vibrancy in the retail areas in New Plymouth, by working together to develop communication and cohesion amongst the business retail community and other key organisations.

A part time Coordinator collates and communicates views to be the collective voice of BARA and works with the appropriate organisations to find solutions, where reasonable and possible. Marketing is done from a collaborative perspective for the collective gain, rather than for individuals.

BARA and TCC work together to ensure a collective voice for NPDC submissions, regarding the CBD business and retail community. BARA is recognised as the organisation to go to with any problems or concerns, suggestions to enhance the CBD and assistance with applications to NPDC and other agencies.



NEW PLYMOUTH DISTRICT PARKING STRATEGY

Parking in the CBD is the focus of our submission. Parking in New Plymouth's CBD is a particular concern to our membership and in its current form, our members believe it is a deterrent for retail patronage.

The vision statement of the strategy is *"The provision of parking in the New Plymouth district supports an attractive, functional and prosperous environment."* The Council *"amended the vision that was adopted in the original New Plymouth District Parking Strategy to emphasise the importance of supporting vibrancy in the New Plymouth central area and to acknowledge the positive impacts that parking can have on the quality of the environment."*

HISTORY OF FREE PARKING TRIALS

For the last five years the Taranaki Chamber of Commerce and BARA have been working to come up with a solution for issues around paid parking in New Plymouth's CBD. Various options have been proposed over this time and we have had two trials of free parking.

In October 2015 the Council agreed to a proposal to trial free Saturday parking from Saturday 7 Nov 2015 – 16 Jan 2016 (10 weeks). Parking utilisation during this time saw a 29% increase in parking occupancy and a 71% increase in average length of stay.

Independent research from MarketView assessed retail spend over this period, which showed an increase of \$279,674 (6.1 per cent) local spend in the CBD.

Following the 10 week trial, retailers were surveyed and overwhelmingly indicated an increase in sales. The feedback from customers was also positive. Many comments were about not feeling pressured to rush while shopping and also not worrying about getting a parking ticket.

From this Council decided to go ahead with a 12 month trial as part of its Annual Plan for 2016/2017. Two hours free parking on Saturdays ran from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.



BARA promoted the free parking trial with:

- Free Parking Stickers distributed to retailers
- Emails to CBD retailers, website and Facebook posts
- Inclusion in radio campaigns and newspaper advertising during Shop Local promotions
- Large Signage at Northgate
- Quotes about free parking in both the Taranaki Daily News and Live Magazine

However, in February 2017 it was necessary for Council to consider whether to extend the free parking for the 2017/2018 Annual Plan. It was **estimated** that the financial cost would be around \$310,000. The resolution passed saw the end of the free parking at 30 June but \$310,000 was set aside for the Shaping Our City Action Plan.

A report from council officers was to be done in September 2017 on what the actual loss in parking revenue actually was. We are not sure if this was actually produced, but the estimated \$310,000 is now in the LTP. This was appreciated by us as an acknowledgement to start the focus on our Central City, but the issue of parking has not gone away.

RATES

We believe this proposal to Council will create a long-term solution that will be satisfactory to businesses, the community and Council.

We are aware of Council's reluctance to any changes that would impact on revenue that is used to offset rates increases. The perception from New Plymouth District ratepayers is that they subsidise the CBD and do not want their rates increased further to support the retail sector. However businesses already pay higher rates than residential ratepayers.

Previously some negative reaction, particularly on social media was from those who live in surrounding towns, who do not pay for parking at all.

The face of central business districts around New Zealand has changed dramatically due to a number of different factors including central (i.e. Building (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Bill), local government policies and a shift towards online shopping habits.



If the CBD continues to lose shoppers, then businesses will close, and there will be less revenue received over the whole week from parking meters. This will lead to an even greater increase in rates for everyone.

CAR PARK OCCUPANCY DATA

Figures supplied by council officers show us the lowest to highest range of average occupancy for car parks as follows:

- January to October 2015 – 36.59% to 44.15%
- November 2015 to mid-January 2016 – 41.35% to 48.42% (10 week trial for 2 hours free on Saturday)
- Mid-January to June 2016 – 39.02% to 44.16%
- July 2016 to June 2017 – 39.54% to 50.0% (12 months for 2 hours free on Saturday)
- July to December 2017 – 30.44% to 45.15%
- January 2018 to August 2019 – Data not reliable as sensors required replacement
- September to December 2019 – 48.0% to 59.07%
- January to late March 2020 – 46.97% to 57.28%
- Mid-May to mid-September 2020 – 43.62% to 56.60%

As shown, occupancy appears to be trending upwards. The stats supplied are weekly so we are assuming that they include Sunday occupancy as well.

CONSULTATION

BARA has undertaken consultation with retailers, the hospitality sector (including non-members), the arts sector and property owners. There is now less resistance from hospitality businesses around parking charges after 5.00pm as in previous years. There is an understanding of the need to support daytime retailers and businesses (who are also their customers), and play their part in contributing to the enhancement of the CBD.



Following this consultation, we lodged a submission in December 2020 which requested in-depth analysis from Council officers on CBD parking space usage and revenue for the following options that we are asking you to consider.

- 1. 8am-6pm Monday to Sunday – One hour free anytime**
- 2. 9am-5pm Monday to Sunday – One hour free anytime**
- 3. 8am-6pm Monday to Saturday – One hour free anytime**
- 4. 9am-7pm Monday to Saturday – One hour free anytime**
- 5. 9am-5pm Monday to Saturday – One hour free anytime**

We received this information on 30 March 2021.

- Total CBD Parking Revenue by month from 1 July 2017 to 28 February 2021.

Revenue CBD fees

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January		\$146,040	\$137,644	\$183,349	\$133,795
February		\$117,939	\$118,403	\$137,702	\$119,904
March		\$136,041	\$121,111	\$106,430	
April		\$131,332	\$146,149	\$20,680	
May		\$146,247	\$122,097	\$40,781	
June		\$153,861	\$140,076	\$98,645	
July	\$101,838	\$123,684	\$126,379	\$121,642	
August	\$123,321	\$137,527	\$112,917	\$103,680	
September	\$135,698	\$127,100	\$173,782	\$94,743	
October	\$127,997	\$139,881	\$158,985	\$114,612	
November	\$136,634	\$144,930	\$141,197	\$139,511	
December	\$139,229	\$123,858	\$131,740	\$161,545	

- Occupancy of CBD carparks between 8.00am – 9.00am daily (including Sundays) from 1 July 2020 to 14 March 2021 and estimated revenue if parking was to be charged for this
- Occupancy of CBD carparks between 8.00am – 9.00am daily (six days - Monday to Saturday excluding Sunday) from 1 July 2020 to 14 March 2021 and estimated revenue if parking was to be charged for this



- Occupancy of CBD carparks between 5.00pm – 6.00pm daily (including Sundays) from 1 July 2020 to 14 March 2021 and estimated revenue if parking was to be charged for this
- Occupancy of CBD carparks between 5.00pm – 6.00pm daily (six days - Monday to Saturday excluding Sunday) and estimated revenue if parking was to be charged for this
- Occupancy of CBD carparks between 6.00pm – 7.00pm daily (six days - Monday to Saturday excluding Sunday) from 1 July 2020 to 14 March 2021 and estimated revenue if parking was to be charged for this

Response from NPDC - Unfortunately the system filter does not enable us to drill down to hourly timeframes for either occupancy or revenue. This would require a system change which would be both timely and costly.

We also requested occupancy, meter and infringement revenue for specific zones from 1 July 2020 to 14 March 2021.

Response from NPDC - Due to the challenges presented by 'zones', as listed below, we've answered as best we can, however please be aware these figures are approximate.

- In order to calculate the occupancy broken down into zones we have calculated the average occupancy of a selection of parking bays within each zone.
- The infringement notice includes the street name, however, each street is unable to be broken into segments. Meter related infringement revenue ensures the infringements were issued within the CBD, e.g. Devon East.
- Meter revenue has been calculated using meters situated in each zone, however, please be aware that customers are able to pay for parks from meters outside each zone.

	Occupancy	Meter Related Infringement revenue	Meter revenue
Zone one	83%	\$31,860	\$28,830
Zone two	78%	\$38,520	\$23,000
Zone three	88%	\$52,330	\$22,190
Zone four	61%	\$14,850	\$14,290
Zone five	77%	\$23,680	\$22,770



- Zone one
Devon Street West from Robe St to Currie St, Robe St from Powderham St to Devon St West, Queen Street from Devon St West to King St, King St from Queen St to Brougham St, Egmont St from Devon St West to Ariki St, Brougham St from Powderham St to Ariki St, Currie St from Powderham St to Ariki St.
- Zone two
Devon St East from Currie St to Liardet St, Liardet St from Powderham St to Molesworth St
- Zone three
Devon St East from Liardet to Gover St, NPDC Carpark under The Warehouse
- Zone four
Devon St East from Gover St to Eliot St, Gover St from Courtenay St to Molesworth St
- Zone five
Gill St from Currie St to Gover St

COMPARABLE CITIES

We have looked at paid parking details for a number of cities with a comparable population to New Plymouth. Along with Whangarei, we charge more - and for longer - than others.

New Plymouth - \$2.00 per hour - 9am-5pm Monday to Saturday

Whangarei - \$2.00 per hour - 8am-6pm Monday to Friday, 8am-2pm Saturday

Rotorua - \$1.00 per hour in core CBD - 9am-5pm Monday to Friday, 9am-12pm Saturday (Free P60 on most adjoining streets).

Hastings - \$1.00 per hour - 9am-5pm Monday to Friday, 9am-2pm Saturday

Napier - \$1.00 per hour - 8am-6pm Monday to Friday, 8am-2pm Saturday

Nelson - One free hour per day (Pay by Plate) - 8am-5pm Monday to Friday, 9am-1pm Saturday

Whanganui - \$1.00 per half hour (max 90 minutes) on Victoria Ave. \$1.00 per hour all other streets

Invercargill - Currently under consultation

We note there is a proposal in the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges to increase off-street metered carparking to \$2.00 per hour for Courtenay St (under The Warehouse), Wind Wand, Puke Ariki, Molesworth St, Powderham St, Central opposite TSB Showplace and Downtown Carparks.



If this is adopted it is even more reason for Council to support the one hour free initiative.

CONCLUSION

BARA supports the NPDC Blueprint key direction – Champion a thriving central city for all – and its Centre City Strategy. However it is essential that initiatives by the Business and Retail Association (BARA) are supported, including one hour free (limited time) parking. This will encourage visitors into the CBD for retail, entertainment, cultural and social experiences.

Feedback from both visitors and locals says we have a harsh ticketing regime which ruins the experience. This conflicts with everything we are all trying to achieve.

We need to be mindful of the issues businesses are facing following Covid-19 and the impacts from of job losses and business closures. CBD retail is already under pressure from online shopping, big box shopping developments and suburban shopping centres that have no parking charges.

Changes will require clear and simple messaging. A significant budget would need to be put aside for advertising the changes. BARA would be happy to assist NPDC with ongoing education and communication to the public through its existing channels. These include print, radio, social media, and eDMs.

We look forward to receiving feedback (and more detailed data on projected revenue) on this submission. We would welcome the opportunity to further discuss our proposed options with both council officers and Councillors.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

THREE WATERS

BARA is supportive of the investment to upgrade our drinking, stormwater and wastewater network. Major flooding in the CBD in 2017 and damage



to a water pipe in February 2018 had a major impact on businesses with some companies experiencing major setbacks in production schedules and loss of revenue.

Existing Assets

BARA supports Option 3 spending \$248 million over 10 years with Option B – Increase Debt of \$31 million funding to bridge the gap.

Conserving Water

BARA supports Option 3 introducing moderate conservation measures.

Stormwater Management

BARA recognises the urgent need for Waitara and supports Option 3 but requests that upgrades and maintenance continue for all parts of our district.

TRACKS AND TRAILS

BARA supports Option 2 to prioritise projects for the Maunga to Moana network.

CLIMATE ACTION FRAMEWORK

BARA supports Option 2 with the recommendation that planting programmes for parks and reserves, community planting and delivery of the CAF be fully funded from the forestry reserve.

MULTI-SPORTS HUB

Sporting, arts, culture and entertainment events are vital to a robust local economy. BARA supports investment by the Council to improve facilities which enhance both local and visitor experiences.

The development of a Multi-Sports Hub at the racecourse and upgrade of the TSB Stadium offers the most potential to make a significant improvement to our citizens' lifestyles and facilities for businesses. Major events contribute to increased profits for our members.



The business community also requires an indoor facility with a commercial kitchen that can be used for conferences, expos and events.

BARA supports Option 2 however we do have a concern around the sightlines for horse racing if the Indoor Sports Hub is constructed as per the Concept Plan. We would like more information on this.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 965-A

Submission No: 4184

Steve Francis

Organisation: Sustainable Taranaki

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

**New Plymouth District Council Long-Term Plan 2021-2031
Consultation Document
Submission by Sustainable Taranaki**

Tēnā koutou katoa,

E ngā kaikaunihera o te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Ngāmotu, ngā mihi nui ki a koutou katoa.

Sustainable Taranaki – a community organisation that has supported community-led environmental and social initiatives across our region for almost 30 years – is pleased to be able to submit on the Council's 10-year Long-Term Plan.

We have decided, given the importance of this LTP, to provide our prioritised input on those points most closely related to our sustainability and climate change kaupapa.

Climate Action Framework

We strongly recommend significantly more urgent action in the roll-out of the Climate Action Framework (than any of the options noted) and encourage Council to be:

1. significantly more transformational in its long term vision and ambitions in this space, and
2. innovative in delivering actions that really focus on solving the problem (reduce carbon emissions that we are responsible for).

We consider that significantly more positive climate impact can be made with limited additional cost, provided solutions are intelligent, innovative and transformational.

- We strongly recommend that NPDC creates a **transversal Climate Policy** to integrate climate change mitigation into all aspects of work and planning.
- We support the **Planting our Place** programme but consider that all public reserve land currently not used as a park or community garden, should be planted in native trees (despite it not being “*the*” solution) ¹
- Creating a **low-emissions transport solutions** for NPDC and the district is important but significantly more impact can be achieved with more intelligent and innovative solutions, with less cost e.g.: mobility as a service (as opposed to investing \$1m in it's own EV fleet) and others²

Plumbing and Infrastructure Investments

- Sustainable Taranaki supports water meters on the understanding that NPDC will be using the data to better manage water resources, pro-actively manage the network and investment decisions and to support sophisticated behaviour change tools that will really engagingly (and equitably) help people use less water at times that impact infrastructure investment and costs, and reward people for doing so. We note

¹Recently the Climate Change Commission noted that “Aotearoa must focus on decarbonising and reducing emissions at the source. As a country we can no longer rely on forests to meet our climate change targets.”

²CBD changes and parking restrictions, investment in choice architecture changes for the community (such as ride share infrastructure, high CBD parking charges for single occupancy etc.).

pragmatic, innovative experience and practice exist in Aotearoa and elsewhere in the world (rainwater tanks, more leak detection, etc.) but that behaviour change is challenging and an innovative mindset will be needed to deliver on this. We do not consider we have enough information to comment on whether the options presented provide for the best outcome.

- Spending \$248m on plumbing but only \$3.15m on the Climate Action Framework is disproportionate.
- User-pays should not disadvantage the most financially vulnerable.
- Stormwater management Waitara: This climate issue requires collaboration with the Waitara community, particularly hapū and the newly-formed Waitara River Committee.

Tracks and Trails Network

- Sustainable Taranaki believes, with the urgent need and real opportunity to reduce our transport emissions, tracks and trails investment needs to first focus on active transport as a means to commute (rather than solely recreational).
- The urgency and scale of our carbon reduction challenge means that the additional focus should be “fit for purpose” cycleway investment that allows the maximum network to be built with the budget available, rather than the highest quality tracks. For example, in the UK, a large unpaved bridleway network exists with simple post-based signage and improved surfaces only selectively provided where needed (e.g. addressing mud). Minimal signage of paper roads and accessing routes through new developments may be a pragmatic way to extend the available network.
- The cultural aspects of any access in the National Park should be considered; the positions of mana whenua should be taken into account in this, via active involvement.

Zero Waste - Composting

- Sustainable Taranaki supports the establishment of a Taranaki based composting facility to take care of the collected household kerbside greenwaste, and all other sources (commercial).
- We suggest that Council brings this project forward into Year 1 and start building this facility immediately.

Zero Waste - The Junction

- Sustainable Taranaki supports the completion of the The Junction – Zero Waste hub.
- We would like more funding to go into helping individuals, households and above all businesses to move up the Waste Hierarchy to reducing and reusing – supported by an increase in the waste levy fund. This is consistent with the great momentum NPDC has in this area and the focus on its zero waste targets and not focus uniquely on the Junction’s physical infrastructure.

Sports Hub

- We consider that if the sports hub is to go ahead it should be scheduled for later, in favour of more urgent climate action. This reflects our concerns that too little

progress is being made on climate action where there are tight deadlines and acknowledgement that the council has limited available capacity and resources.

- Should it go ahead, it should be designed and implemented with a climate lens (e.g.: a green star build rating), ensuring building design and materials are focussed on low climate in design and operation – e.g.: energy efficient lighting (included passive lighting and heating design), fossil-free heating, solar panels, EV charging stations, parking that favours low-emissions and collective transport options, zero waste infrastructure, etc.
- We also think that other recreational activities - such as community gardens, food forests, playgrounds or outdoor workshop space - should be part of this hub.

Conclusion

Once again, we thank the Council for the opportunity to submit on the plan. While this is a great start, we think there needs to be a substantial shift towards funding climate resilience community work, in all aspects of the plan.

We would like to speak to our submission.

Nō reira, mā pango, mā whero, ka oti ai te mahi.

Nāku noa, nā

Steve Francis, General Manager, Sustainable Taranaki

on behalf o Sustainable Taranaki

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 966-A

Submission No: 4185

Michael Carr

Organisation: Sport Taranaki

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

NEW PLYMOUTH DISTRICT COUNCIL LONG-TERM PLAN SUBMISSION

April 2021

About Sport Taranaki

Sport Taranaki is one of fourteen regional sports trusts in New Zealand. We are responsible for leading and supporting the sport and recreation sector including regional organisations, clubs, facilities, and schools to deliver quality sport, active recreation, physical education, and play experiences for the whole community. Sport Taranaki is striving for 'a healthy, active Taranaki'.

Sport New Zealand, Councils, and Community Funders are critical partners to Sport Taranaki to enable the delivery of quality opportunities across the region.

The Importance of Physical Activity and its Relevance to Council

The rates of childhood obesity are well known as are the benefits of physical activity to a person's physical, social, and mental wellbeing. Almost 20% of children in Taranaki are considered obese, this is the second highest rate in New Zealand. Obesity can affect not only a child's physical and mental health but also their education and quality of life. Children who are obese are more likely to suffer from sleep apnea, musculoskeletal problems, asthma, and psychological problems. These children are more likely to be obese adults and to die younger than their parents, due to the complications of long-term conditions such as Type 2 Diabetes, heart disease, dementia, some cancers, and mental illness.

While excess sugar, screen time, and poverty are significant contributors to obesity and mental wellness; access to quality, regular physical activity is a cost-effective intervention to reduce the burden of obesity on communities.

New Plymouth District Council is the major provider of sport and active recreation facilities in Taranaki. Facilities include parks and reserves, walkways and shared paths, halls, pools, indoor and outdoor courts, skate parks, fields, and playgrounds. A variety of accessible facilities are key to enabling participation in physical activity. Sport and active recreation facilities not only provide space for sport but are a key piece of social infrastructure. Quality social infrastructure can transcend inequalities and is integral to a community feeling safe and connected, which boosts community wellbeing. Sociologist Eric Klinenberg states that quality social infrastructure "is especially important for children, the elderly, and other people whose limited mobility or lack of autonomy binds them to the places where they live" (*Palaces for the People*, page 14) and that "the Internet has become young people's core social infrastructure because we've unfairly deprived them of access to other sites for meaningful connection. If we fail to build physical places where people can enjoy one another's company, regardless of age, class, race, or ethnicity, we will all be similarly confined" (*Palaces for the People*, page 43).

Last year KPMG prepared a report for the Victoria State Government on 'The Value of Community Sport & Active Recreation Infrastructure'; in terms of the benefits to health the report states that "While the solution to Australia's inactivity epidemic will need to be multifaceted, investing in well-designed, accessible and safe infrastructure at a community level is an important piece of the puzzle" ... "This work makes the case that community sport and active recreation infrastructure can be used as a mechanism to deliver outcomes that extend into almost all facets of Victorian life, making people happier, healthier and more productive, improving social cohesion, and contributing directly and

indirectly to a stronger economy. There is a significant benefit that can be realised through investment in community sport and active recreation infrastructure. Moreover, there are opportunities to further explore a number of these benefits, such as improved social capital, reduced crime and anti-social behaviour and greater national and elite sporting outcomes, which cannot currently be measured.”

While investment in social infrastructure like libraries, museums, art galleries, and walkways has been prioritized by New Plymouth District Council in recent times; sport and active recreation infrastructure is aged, no longer fit for purpose, at capacity, or there are gaps in provision. There has been no significant investment in infrastructure for community sport for 23 years since the TSB Stadium was opened. The community who fundraised for that asset will attest that facility was too small from the day it was built and even since then the ability for community sport to access it has declined due to an increase in event use. Numerous proposals for increased facilities have been sidelined in various planning cycles, frustrating the community sport sector. The 2012 Long-Term Plan included additional indoor and outdoor courts at TSB Stadium to be constructed in Year 4. This was removed in the 2015 revision and proposed as a ‘flagship project’ in 2018 consultation but remained out of the Long-Term Plan given the opposition to the sale of recreational land as the proposed funding mechanism for these along with other community infrastructure projects. The strategic intent for the ‘project’ has remained in Council’s Infrastructure Strategy but outside of the 10-year cycle.

However, since this time a Strategic Approach for the region has been developed to guide the future planning and prioritisation of sport and recreation facilities in Taranaki. Sport Taranaki is leading the implementation of the Regional Strategic Approach to Sport and Recreation Facilities with support from the Regional Sport and Recreation Facilities Steering Group. The Group includes members from New Plymouth District Council, Stratford District Council, South Taranaki District Council, TET, TSB Community Trust, NZCT, Sport NZ, and Sport Taranaki, as well as advisers from Venture Taranaki, who adopted the agreed Approach in August 2018.

The key drivers for the Approach are a desire from funders to invest, often limited resources, where they will have the greatest impact, an acknowledgement of the hierarchy of facilities, a region-wide view of the challenges regarding sports facilities and a framework for prioritising needs over wants. The framework to improve decision making for facility provision and investment were developed to provide a roadmap to guide regional and local decision-making and investment in sport and recreation facilities to grow and sustain community participation. Facility development projects are assessed by the Steering Group against the following criteria:

- Meets an identified need
- Flexible and adaptable
- Multi-purpose
- Sustainable including consideration of whole of life cost
- Co-location, collaboration, integration
- Accessibility
- Strategic alignment
- Enhances sport pathways

This process is not intended to replace decision-making processes for individual stakeholders or detailed, site-specific investigations, but to inform and make recommendations to assist in the prioritisation of facility projects in line with the Strategic Approach. Projects that have progressed through the framework have led us to the New Plymouth Multi-Sport Hub as the proposed solution to a number of current and future challenges.

New Plymouth District Council's vision of New Plymouth as a Sustainable Lifestyle Capital can be realised through the development of quality social infrastructure particularly facilities for sport and active recreation.

The Impact of COVID-19 on New Plymouth and Sport, Active Recreation and Play

Like many sectors, sport, active recreation, and play in Taranaki has felt the pressures that COVID—19 has created. Over the lockdown period Sport Taranaki connected with the sector and with the community directly to better understand the impacts on the local community.

Of relevance to the Multi-Sport Hub, the feedback we gathered highlighted:

- That families enjoyed having the opportunity to be active together in less formal ways.
- Participants were prioritising activity during lockdown for mental, social, and physical wellbeing.
- Participants were concerned about returning to shared public spaces to be active due to concerns about safety.
- Participants were concerned about codes not working together and seasons overlapping or running into busy agricultural periods, supportive of innovative solutions to maximise participation for all abilities.
- Organisations and clubs felt the effects of lost revenue, retention of employees, flexible working environments, reduced capacity of staff/volunteers, change in membership/participation, and season/event disruptions.

It became apparent that many of the challenges that existed in the sector pre-COVID were exacerbated – declining volunteers, changing expectations of participants, reduced funding, retention of skills, and capacity of staff. Fortunately, conversations regarding collaboration as a potential solution (e.g. Agreed Seasonal Timeframes) to some of these challenges had already begun, due to the relationships established and the governance and management concepts explored with those organisations involved in the planning for Multi-Sport Hub. Seventeen organisations (including 11 different sports codes) have committed to the development of the Multi-Sport Hub which is a potential vehicle for enabling meaningful collaboration via shared services, collaborative participant-centered delivery models, and co-location.

As a result of COVID-19 Sport Taranaki and the local sport and recreation sector (with support from Sport New Zealand, New Plymouth District Council, and TSB Community Trust) have embarked on a review of the regional system within which sport and recreation operates. External expertise alongside a local Project Steering Group of varied skills and experiences in the sector are steering us towards a Better & Different Future. The intent is to develop a system that is more efficient, effective, collaborative, and capable, that puts the participant at the centre enabling them to be active for life. The resulting solution will be perfectly positioned to support the operationalisation of the Multi-Sport Hub to maximize its success. The Taranaki Better and Different Project also provides some regional context to Sport New Zealand's Futures work, which is capturing the changing landscape of sport and active recreation, the predicted future based on current trends, and what needs to change to get to where we need to go.

Moreover, COVID-19 has provided the opportunity for a refreshed focus on community wellbeing from a variety of sectors and all its contributing elements, a chance to reimagine, and a reason to work together.

Sport Taranaki's Submission

Sport Taranaki has focused our submission on the activities that most closely align with 'a healthy, active Taranaki'. We understand that the Long-Term Plan is trying to strike a delicate balance between the urgent and pressing needs, the aspirations of the community, and the financial implications of both in a post-COVID society. We also appreciate that the demand on and breadth of activity Council undertakes is ever expanding. The activities that we have provided feedback on are those that we believe will be the greatest contributors to community wellbeing and achieving a sustainable lifestyle capital.

Extending our tracks and trails network

Option 2: Prioritise projects for the Maunga to Moana network (\$36 million)

Sport Taranaki supports the Council's continued programme of maintaining, extending, and connecting the network of trails for both walking and cycling. The 2020 survey indicated there is also strong community support for this to continue to achieve the Maunga to Moana connection. Increasing tracks and trails for transport, wellbeing, connecting with the environment and culture, and making New Plymouth a place where people want to be speaks to many of the Council's goals.

We agree with Council and support Option 2, given the significant investment in tracks and trails across New Plymouth and the region in the past twenty years. There are also other key players also contributing to this network – South Taranaki District, Stratford District, and Taranaki Regional Councils along with the Department of Conservation to ensure connectivity is maximized across the region. Option 2 addresses key gaps in the current network while delaying other projects of lesser priority. From Sport Taranaki's perspective it is vital that there is equitable access to tracks and trails including considerations for people with disabilities and safe connections for more marginalized communities where transport may be a barrier.

Building a multi-sport hub

Option 3: Develop over eight years and begin construction of the hub building in year 4 (\$40million)

In the last planning cycle Council resolved to instruct Officers to:

'work with Sport Taranaki and the Taranaki Regional Sports Facilities Framework to assess the future requirements for indoor and outdoor court space across all relevant codes in New Plymouth District and report back on development options, funding models and sponsorship opportunities to minimize the impact on ratepayers.'

By responding to the facility challenges that have been raised through the Regional Facilities Framework, Sport Taranaki alongside New Plymouth District Council and Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa have taken this challenge one step further by gaining insight into a variety of sport and recreation needs that could be accommodated within new, shared facilities.

In 2019, a Needs Assessment was undertaken based on current participation rates and facility utilization of the 10 sports codes with either the most pressing facility challenges (i.e. aged, over-utilization, participant safety.), the largest participant numbers, and/or the greatest participant growth in order to understand the potential for significant positive impact. Other needs and challenges have emerged since the Assessment was completed, for example Box Office have outgrown their commercial premises in their attempts to provide both commercial and community service arms to their sport.

The benefits of hubbing include collaborative delivery models and expanding the range of options available to participants, maximizing access to funding, more efficient and effective use of skills and resources, co-location, cross-pollination of sports and participants, and improved access for the participant. Currently seventeen organisations are directly committed to supporting the development of the Multi-Sport Hub including regional sports organisations, clubs, ParaFed, New Plymouth Boys' High School, Iwi, and Council; we are confident that this number of committed groups is groundbreaking for a project of this nature. Noting that, Taranaki Racing Incorporated have been consulted as a key stakeholder and current land user throughout the process, New Plymouth Pony Club declined to sign the Terms of Reference the other organisations have committed to. Other codes and organisations are also in support of the intent of the project but will likely be less frequent or more irregular users.

The planning undertaken to date has been robust, timely, and collaborative following the best practice guidance of Sport New Zealand's Hub Guide. Since 2019 the following has been completed:

- Engaging skilled expertise (including Global Leisure Group and 106 Architects)
- Ongoing engagement with the sector
- Facility specification based on need
- Site selection process
- Master plan options development (with a 30-year lens) and preferred option selection
- Preferred option cost estimates and staging
- Governance model investigations

While the other elements continue in 2021, including:

- Continued engagement with the sector including new organisations
- Public promotion
- Cultural Values Assessment
- Integrated Transport Assessment
- Engineering Assessment (including soil testing and topographical surveying)
- Operational Feasibility and continued governance modelling
- Concept design of the Hub Building and enhanced Master Plan detailing
- Fundraising Strategy

But what is proposed with the Multi-Sport Hub is much more than a facility for traditional sports to be played. Imagine it as a space that youth can skateboard to after school to 'chill' with their mates, link in with health services, complete homework, engage in hobbies or other informal activities; a place where older adults can participate in low-cost off-peak activities and then stay for a 'cuppa' or to volunteer at the pre-school fundamental movement sessions; an environment where Mum can exercise while also keeping an eye on multiple children participating in a variety of sports practices and activities; a venue that schools can use to host regular participation events or that can equally attract sports events usually reserved for the likes of facilities in Hawkes Bay or Tauranga. A place

where you can play or prepare yourself for performance at the highest level. A place that is bubbling everyday with people from all walks of life can feel safe, connect, try, compete, develop, observe, BE. A place big enough to be able to provide new offerings – women’s only activities, korfbal, beachnet, pickleball, activities that offer a safe space for those new to or coming back to activity; a space that feels welcoming and accessible for those of different cultural backgrounds and those of different abilities. A place where the vast majority of the district’s population can walk, cycle, scooter, skateboard, or bus to. A place that is on their way between school, work or home. Our third place.

We have a rare opportunity, a once every quarter of a century opportunity, ‘to pay it forward’ and for this Council to leave a legacy of social infrastructure for future generations to benefit from. New Plymouth District Council’s own Top Ten Survey in late 2020 clearly showed a surge of support for this project. 1516 public responses flooded in on the Multi-Sport Hub, while other topics attracted far less feedback by comparison. The Hub, designed to meet community health and sporting needs in one multi-generational asset, nearly doubled the response rate of the next most popular topic. It has drawn public support across the spectrum, with 78% of respondents in the same survey saying they were willing to pay a rate increase towards it. The key point of difference of this project to the others consulted on is the proposed financial contributions for the development from entities other than Council. From the outset the Multi-Sport Hub Project Board (of NPDC, Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa, and Sport Taranaki) have planned to commence construction of the Hub Building in Year 4 and as such we support Option 3 to continue as planned, this provides enough time to complete the quality planning work but not so much time that stakeholders and funders become disenfranchised.

Fees and charges

Supports introduction of a Community Services Cardholder reduced rate but does not support the fee increase: Todd Energy Aquatic Centre and other swimming pools.

We understand that aquatic facilities are expensive pieces of social infrastructure to maintain and operate. However, the proposed increases would mean the new rates for New Plymouth aquatic facilities are at the high-end of the continuum when compared to other similar regions and facilities. Sport Taranaki endorses the introduction of a Community Services Cardholder rate to ensure those marginalized groups are not excluded or unfairly disadvantaged from being active in the water. We know the water has many wellbeing benefits particularly for those suffering ill-health or with disabilities. Being regularly active in the water is the only option available to some people (i.e. due to pain management, injury, disability etc). Thus, consideration of the impact of cost on regular use to maximise wellbeing benefits (i.e. 2 – 3 times per week) needs further consideration alongside a reduced Family Rate for those household units with more than one young child, to ensure barriers to participation for those who would most benefit from the facilities available are minimized.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 967-A

Submission No: 4186

Barbara Hammonds

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

Your Home Your Say

Barbara Hammonds

06 7597077

Barbara_ha@outlook.com

74 Lorna St, New Plymouth

Do you want to speak? Yes

How long for and preferred time? 15 minutes. No preferred time of day.

Fixing our plumbing

How much to invest: Option 3

How to pay? Option B

Comments

Government reform is already underway for this. Should we wait? I don't think so, we need to make a start now to avoid delays and ensure we get what's fit for purpose for our area. The amalgamation being worked on risks losing that kind of detail.

Saving Water and Water meters

Option 4, except not universal water metering and volumetric billing for wastewater.

Comments

I support the values expressed on p4 of the *Water Conservation Consultation Document – Options Paper* March 2021¹:

Ko au te wai, ko te wai ko au: I am the water and the water is me.

Water conservation is the best thing we can do to protect our water resource.

The concept of Te Mana o Te Wai (p6) is fundamental, and directs our attention to our 'obligation to protect the health and wellbeing of water, and an important part of this is being respectful about how much water we take for people to use.'

With that in mind, all the actions in the list for Option 4 (30% conservation) in the table on p26 of the *Water Conservation Consultation Document* seem worth doing, except universal water metering and volumetric billing for wastewater.

Statistics on Water NZ's site appear to show that *water conservation best practices without universal water metering are highly effective at lowering consumption*: see graph and comments below.

For not much more money than Option 3, we can get greater benefits to the environment (leaving more water in our rivers and streams, and treating and piping less treated water).

Universal water metering (UWM) is a large upfront cost: \$15.35 million (item WA2019, p31 Full Project List). Without this cost, Option 4, the highest water conservation programme, looks a lot more attractive. Why not wait to see if this works to reduce water use?

The **Water Conservation Programme** is listed at \$4,023,189 (WA3016, p33 Full Project List); which I assume is for Option 3. Option 4 appears to cost another \$6 million, based on the total costs given for

¹ Accessed from the page <https://www.newplymouthnz.com/Council/Have-Your-Say/Consultations-and-Surveys/Your-Home-Your-Say/Water-Conservation>, and opening the 'hint' by water leakages on the page headed *How New Plymouth uses water*

Option 3 (\$50 million) and Option 4 (\$56 million) (p22 *Consultation Document: 10 Year Plan 2021-2031*), but I assume that includes the cost of volumetric billing for wastewater and replacement of oversized meters (at the bottom of the table on p26, of the Water Conservation Consultation Document).

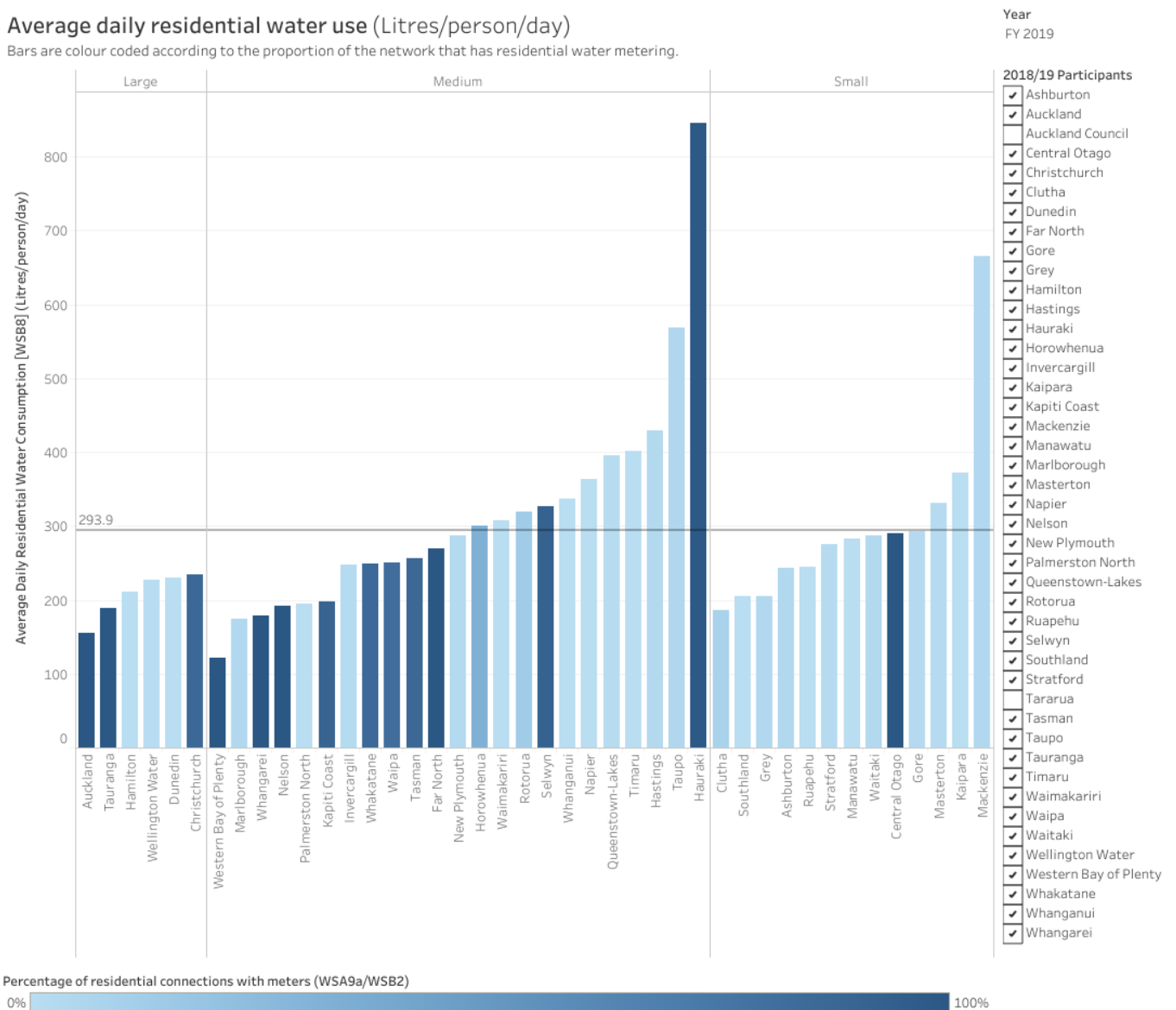
- *What would be the cost of the Water Conservation Programme Option 4 without UWM, wastewater charging, and oversized meter replacement?*

If water metering and charging for water goes ahead then low income households will need the Financial Support included under Options 2, 3 and 4.

Charging for wastewater should be left until we see how charging for water goes, and whether the financial support ensures we don't exacerbate current inequities.

Graph: Average daily residential water use (Litres/person/day)²

Bars are colour coded according to the proportion of the network that has residential water metering.



² <https://www.waternz.org.nz/residentialefficiency> accessed 2 April 2021

These figures show a pretty mixed story. **Some places without water meters have lower consumption than those that do**, and some are way better than our 287 litres/person/day: e.g. Hamilton (211 litres/person/day), Wellington (227 litres/person/day), Dunedin (230 litres/person/day), Marlborough (174 litres/person/day), Palmerston North (194 litres/person/day). This more detailed graph also has at least one figure that's very different from the graph on p12 of the Water Conservation Document, which shows Hamilton as being over 400 litres/person/day.

Actions in the table on p26 of the Water Conservation Consultation Document I'd particularly like to support are:

- *Leak Detection Programme*
- *Water Conservation Officer*
- *Financial Support* like expanding the existing Sustainable Homes VTR
- *Green Plumber*: a tool to help households reduce water use, fix leaks etc., sounds like a great initiative. Plumbing is expensive; and many people are not as handy around the home as past generations, so slow leaks often don't get fixed, and this sounds like it will help with this and much more.

I also fully support this item:

- *Create Standards for Rainwater Use and Grey Water Re-use*. I'd go further:
- Require rainwater tanks and grey water systems to be installed on all residential new builds and significant renovations, and provide financial support for low income households; and for 'affordable' housing. Why wouldn't we reduce pressure on our treated water system by making use of rainwater and reusing grey water given this information: 'New Zealand-wide, only around 20% of treated, drinkable water consumed residentially is used for drinking or cooking, while 80% is used for household tasks such as toilets, showers, baths, washing, lawns and gardens.' (p17, Water Conservation Consultation Document – Options Paper, March 2021³)

Waitara Stormwater

Option 3: \$20 million over 10 years is probably the most politically palatable, but we know sea levels will keep rising, rainfall events are becoming more and more intense, storms and associated sea surges are becoming increasingly severe, so isn't this just throwing money away? **In the long run won't it be better to start investing in relocating the low lying areas of Waitara to an area away from these climate change related challenges?**

Storm surges: "When severe storms ... move toward land from the ocean, low pressure and strong winds can push abnormally high water levels onto the coast... Along ocean coasts, storm surges can produce water levels much higher than normal high tide, resulting in extreme coastal and inland flooding... As a result of global sea level rise, storm surges that occur today are eight inches [200mm] higher than they would have been in 1900."

U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit: Storm Surge⁴

I note a further \$101 million over the following 20 years 'will also be required' (p23 *Consultation Document*). I doubt it will end there.

³ Accessed from the page <https://www.newplymouthnz.com/Council/Have-Your-Say/Consultations-and-Surveys/Your-Home-Your-Say/Water-Conservation>, and opening the 'hint' by water leakages on the page headed *How New Plymouth uses water*

⁴ Available at <https://toolkit.climate.gov/topics/coastal/storm-surge> accessed 6 April 2021

Greening Our Place

Extending our tracks and trails network

I do not support any of the 3 options. The Taranaki Traverse and associated walking and cycling routes like the Kaitake Trail are not aimed at encouraging us out of cars and into greener modes of travel, or even aimed at locals at all. They are a tourism venture.

International tourism has a highly uncertain future for one thing (pandemics, climate change), and for another, how many locals actually want to feel swamped by visitors? 'Research has shown a strong sentiment that, even within tourism hotspots, up to three quarters of residents felt there was too much pressure from international visitors.' (Arena Williams in the *Conversations* column, p23 North Taranaki Midweek, March 31, 2021.)

Also in the same Midweek, in *Crowd numbers double at the Bowl* (p9), '... despite no international acts as a drawcard, Taranaki was still the second-highest performing domestic tourism region this summer... The tourism spend in January was \$28 million, up 13% on January last year' and December 2020 was 'up 2% on December 2019.' New Zealand tourists are coming to the region anyway.

It seems there are many reasons why spending ratepayers' money on a tourism venture is not wise - and presumably there will be taxpayers' money too for the national park sections of the TT.

The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, Simon Upton, suggests the pandemic **is time for a rethink of tourism**. In a recent talk to the Otago Tourism Policy School annual forum (18 March 2021)⁵, he summarises the findings and recommendations of his Office's two reports on tourism *Pristine, popular... imperilled?* (December 2019), and *Not 100% – but four steps closer to sustainable tourism* (February 2021).

The intention of the first report was to gain a better understanding of the range of pressures imposed by tourism, which has grown rapidly in the last 30 years (doubling between 1992 and 2002, and doubling again between 2002 and 2019); so that by 2019 we were hosting nearly 4 million international visitors a year.

Six environmental pressures from tourism were identified:

... cross-border issues – greenhouse gas emissions and biosecurity risk – to more place-specific ones such as rubbish, loss of wildness and natural quiet, infrastructure and landscape change, and pressure on freshwater quality. **In each case, tourism growth was leaving the environment worse off.**⁶ (My highlighting)

And current policies weren't dealing with these pressures meaningfully:

One key theme that emerged was that a lot of historical and existing tourism policy had been dedicated to sponsoring the industry's growth.⁷

That policy largely focussed on symptoms not underlying causes, including improving the resilience of places to tourism pressures. Approaches that rely on this have shortcomings: 'In practice, that has meant **dispersing tourists to an ever-growing number of places and using public money to pay for the infrastructure needed to accommodate them.**' (My highlighting) The infrastructure of course has its own environmental footprint (the Taranaki Traverse and associated trails will certainly have that);

⁵ <https://www.pce.parliament.nz/media/197099/address-to-otago-policy-school-tourism-and-the-environment-pdf-210kb.pdf> accessed 5 April 2021, from <https://www.pce.parliament.nz/our-work/news-insights/address-at-the-otago-tourism-policy-school-annual-forum>

⁶ As above, p1

⁷ As above, p1

and new infrastructure simply buys time; without controls on tourist numbers, in time more infrastructure will be needed.

And as he says in his talk, '**Few people have been brave enough to question the number of tourists we seek to welcome, what they choose to spend their money on, or the environmental footprint of our tourism operators.**'⁸ I expect I'll get cries of protest in suggesting these tourism ventures are not what the region needs.

And then Covid changed the context: in some regions, including Taranaki, the spending from domestic tourism has more than compensated for the loss of international tourists, admittedly based on only one month's data (November 2019 and 2020, intentionally chosen to avoid our domestic holiday season)⁹. The data referred to earlier from the Midweek article also paints a similar picture.

What will happen when the borders open, with Australia being likely very soon? Forecasts presented in the talk show that:

...in five years' time, tourism could be generating exactly the same set of environmental and social pressures that it was prior to Covid. That could happen as the result of a conscious decision that the benefits of mass tourism are worth the damage. Or it could happen because we just don't get round to having a proper debate and allow tourism to re-establish its old footprint.¹⁰

... But one thing is very clear: **tourism on a more sustainable footing will not happen by accident.** Any such shift will require real changes to business models and real changes to tourist behaviours.¹¹ (My emphasis)

I know some of these decisions need to be made at a national level, but we need to be aware of them, and contribute to the discussion and the outcomes.

I haven't yet read the full *Not 100% – but four steps closer to sustainable tourism*¹² report and its recommendations, but include the summary of the four recommendations from his talk here (my highlights, apart from the italics for *marketing*):

- Firstly, freedom camping. It was this issue that was most frequently raised in informal conversations over the course of the investigation. Many New Zealanders feel strongly about how much latitude we give freedom campers – on both sides of the issue. Since releasing my second report, it has generated more mail than all the others. Any government will need to listen carefully to these voices and ensure that the detail of what it does is practical and enforceable. But **whatever the outcome, it must be said that the future of freedom camping is scarcely the most serious environmental issue facing New Zealand's tourism industry.**
- Secondly, I had something to say about destination management, focusing largely on how we can ensure that tourism development in our towns and cities **takes place on terms the community is comfortable with. To date, most destination management plans read more like destination *marketing* plans. There is a difference.**
- Thirdly, I focused on **visitor management in the conservation estate – in particular, how to address the loss of wildness and natural quiet that has occurred at some of our most iconic natural attractions.** There are some important recommendations about how DOC manages its concessions and how it imposes limits on the numbers of people that can be accommodated in much sought-after places like Milford or the Tongariro Crossing.

⁸ As above, p2

⁹ As above, p3

¹⁰ See Footnote 4, p4

¹¹ As above, p4

¹² <https://www.pce.parliament.nz/publications/not-100-but-four-steps-closer-to-sustainable-tourism>

- Finally, I decided to tackle **the greenhouse gas emissions that result from flying tourists to and from New Zealand. This is arguably the most pressing environmental challenge facing the tourism sector.** For that reason, I'd like to focus on tackling aviation emissions for the remainder of this talk.¹³

I don't need to go into more detail here, but tourism and environmental problems, including climate change, are inextricably linked. He suggests a **universal departure tax** as a 'practical, legally defensible and potentially effective way of reducing emissions from international aviation.... structured in such a way that ensures passengers with a larger emissions footprint face a higher price.' He thinks a better option would be a fuel tax, but currently this seems to have insurmountable issues.

Tourism has been NZ's biggest export earner, but we don't provide any leadership on the climate impacts of tourism, unlike in agriculture, where we are part of the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases: '**international emissions have been treated as an elephant in the room, so big that no one dare mention its name.**'¹⁴ We could, as with agriculture, team up with other like-minded governments to work together on solutions; e.g. the US is about to address aviation carbon pricing. And /or, we could look at reducing the country's huge reliance on international tourism as a money earner.

The time seems right to introduce such a departure tax; if we wait until people are flying again it will be much harder: 'the opportunity is a time bound one. If there is to be any silver lining to come from Covid, it should be that we used the disruption it created to put our tourism sector on a more sustainable – and resilient – footing than it was before. Waiting for things to restart is tempting, but will only serve to delay facing up to the sector's most pressing environmental challenges.'¹⁵

He also suggests that councils 'struggling to pay for visitor-specific infrastructure and services could make greater use of user-charging or targeted rates – something that was recommended by the Productivity Commission in its report *Local government funding and financing.*' (Like the bed tax proposed by Queenstown Lake's Mayor).

Other concerns

- The TT and KT are intended to provide **mountain biking access into the national park.** Mountain biking trails need to be wider and have harder surfaces, which means they're more expensive and destroy more native habitat than walking tracks.
- **Who will pay for the maintenance of such a track** in the national park? DOC doesn't have the money to properly maintain the current tracks in the Park, except the very high use ones.

Improving cycling and walking

Instead I would like to see more money spent on **improving the existing cycling and walking networks to make cycling and walking safer**, which reduces the barriers to commuter cycling and walking. Mode shift in general is neglected in the LTP.

As a cyclist (and a motorist) in New Plymouth, I reluctantly share the road with cars and trucks (cycling during Level 4 lockdown was an amazing experience). Although safer for cyclists than roads, in New Plymouth our shared pathways with pedestrians are also problematic: sharing with walkers can really slow you down, frustrating when commuting.

To encourage more people to commute by bike rather than car (to work, to socialise, etc.) we need more fully separated cycleways, and ways to make cycling on the road safer, e.g.

¹³ As above, p5

¹⁴ As above, p8

¹⁵ See footnote 4, p10.

- Protecting corners on roads as has recently been done outside Vogeltown School
- No carparking along one side of a road and turning that space into a cycleway (eliminating the danger of drivers opening car doors into the path of a cyclist).

Let's also have a target for number of trips by bike by a certain time: e.g. [Cycle Action Network](#) want the country to aim for 8 percent of all trips by bike by 2035 (on the way to 15 percent by 2050). It seems that this would fit well with the next section on the Climate Action Framework.

Imagine how much could be done if the \$7.4 million (at least, I might have missed some items) allocated to the TT and KT was instead spent on improving cycling and walking safety.

A summary of the budget items relating to the Taranaki Traverse:

Full Project List item	Total	page
PK1038 - Taranaki Traverse Land Acquisition	\$961,104.00	7
PK2054 - Kaitake Trail	\$5,174,150.00	8
RD3032 - Surrey Hill Road, Kaitake Trail (Kaitake Road to Trail Entrance)	\$583,000.00	20
RD3033 - Surrey Hill Road, Kaitake Trail (Wairau Road to Kaitake Road)	\$678,400.00	20
Total	\$7,396,654.00	

Items under Tracks and Trails that I support:

- RD2024 Walkway Extension to Waitara: \$25.6 million (p17 Full Project List): especially if it makes sense for commuter cycling and if that can be prioritised over recreational cycling and walking.
- Various 'Shared pathway improvements' (which seem to equate to 'Safer shared pathway commuter routes' on p26, *Consultation Document* e.g. RD3016 - Huatoki St Shared Pathway (Vogeltown School-Brois St) (p19 Full Project List): \$0.4m; RD3024 - Record Street Shared Pathway (Clemow Rd to Coastal Pathway) (p20): \$1.5m; RD3036 - Upjohn Street Shared Pathway (Evelyn St-Brooklands Rd) (p21): \$1.2m.
- RD3038 Waiwhakaiho Cycleway (Mangorei Rd to Lake Mangamahoe) (p21): \$1.07m. I know how popular mountain biking is, and if this supports mountain bikers to cycle rather than drive (or be driven) to the MTB area, that sounds like money well spent.

Unsure about: RD3044 - Coastal Walkway Extension - no NZTA (p22): \$2.7m over the next 3 years. I have no idea where this will go to. If it's to support the TT and KT, I don't support it. If it's part of the Bell Block to Waitara extension, yes, provisional support as already mentioned.

Rolling out our Climate Action Framework

Option 3: support all items; request a doubling of the rate of planting. Compared with the money proposed to be spent on the Tracks and Trails and the Multi-Sports Hub, the Climate Action spend is tiny.

Accelerate the delivery of the CAF: \$150,000 a year over 10 years to continue working on the Climate Action Framework seems great value for money. Let's do it.

Planting our place: let's double our ambition here: plant, or allow to regenerate naturally, the whole 34 hectares that have been identified, and do that over 10 years.

- I have trouble understanding how it would cost \$170,000 to plant 1.7 hectares a year. I couldn't find a budget line for this in the Full Project list.
- Natural regeneration is a proven technique to increase native habitat and restore biodiversity, is far less expensive than planting, and earns carbon credits. Fencing and controlling a handful of problematic pest plants and animals are the main costs.
- I'd like council to look at putting some of this money (and the money allocated to the TT and KT) towards purchasing and protecting at risk native ecosystems, and / or land marginal for agriculture and allow natural regeneration.

As Hugh Wilson botanist and manager of Hinewai Reserve on Banks Peninsula has demonstrated, **allowing nature to do her thing and doing the minimum necessary to assist, has led to almost unbelievably fast results.** The documentary [Fools and Dreamers](#) is a record of what has been achieved in the short space of 30 years. A significant proportion of Hinewai's income (some of which is used to purchase adjoining farmland to increase the size of the reserve) now comes from carbon credits from the regenerating forest.

*Natural regeneration and protecting existing native habitats are among the [Ten Golden Rules for reforestation to optimise carbon sequestration and biodiversity recovery](#)¹⁶ recently published in *Global Change Biology* (January 2021); another of the ten is to *aim to maximize biodiversity recovery to meet multiple goals.**

Nature is under threat: things in the natural world are getting worse not better. **Nature: Humanity at a crossroads, UN warns** was the headline for the September 2020 press release on the [UN's Global Biodiversity Outlook 5](#)¹⁷ published by the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.

The Covid-19 pandemic has given us the space to 'rethink our relationship with nature and to consider the profound consequences to their own wellbeing and survival that can result from continued biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystems... "The pandemic has also demonstrated that transformative changes are possible when they must be made"' ¹⁸ (UN Convention on Biological Diversity Executive Secretary, Elizabeth Maruma Mrema).

Three of the report's **eight transformative changes** 'urgently needed to ensure human wellbeing and save the planet' are directly relevant to the LTP:

- The **land and forests** transition: conserving intact ecosystems, restoring ecosystems, combatting and reversing degradation, and employing landscape level spatial planning to avoid, reduce and mitigate land-use change
- The sustainable **climate action** transition: employing nature-based solutions, alongside a rapid phase-out of fossil fuel use, to reduce the scale and impacts of climate change, while providing positive benefits for biodiversity and other sustainable development goals.
- The **cities and infrastructure** transition: deploying "green infrastructure" and making space for nature within built landscapes to improve the health and quality of life for citizens and to reduce the environmental footprint of cities and infrastructure

Together, these transitions recognise 'the value of biodiversity, the need to restore the ecosystems on which all human activity depends, and the urgency of reducing the negative impacts of such activity'.¹⁹

¹⁶ <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15498>

¹⁷ <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/nature-humanity-crossroads-un-warns>

¹⁸ See footnote 16

¹⁹ As above

We're on the right track with enhancing native habitats, with the multiple benefits to climate, human wellbeing and biodiversity that brings. Let's do it faster, and do more of it.

Electrifying the fleet: I support replacing the council vehicle fleet with EVs as they reach renewal date.

Paying it forward: Multi-Sports Hub

I do not support ratepayers' money being spent on this: \$39.6m; including: \$2.7m over the first 3 years (CB2026 - Multi-Sports Hub Development, p24, Full Project List).

I think there are higher priorities, as will be clear from what I've commented on already. I also think there might be other solutions than combining all sports facilities at a single location, solutions that integrate with improvements to other infrastructure like improved cycleways, and integrate with better public transport. I know the latter is not run by NPDC, but maybe it should be, and I might include that when I submit on the Regional Transport Plan. It's clear that Sport Taranaki have done a lot of work on the master plan, but what are the other options?

What else?

Brooklands Zoo Upgrade: I support this; from what I've read, it all sounds great.

Zero Waste Projects

I support

- Constructing The Junction Permanent Building and the timing of this (SW3005, p27, Full Project List): \$3.35m
- Establishing the Commercial and Industrial MRF and the timing of this (SW2002, p26, Full Project List): \$658,000
- Organic Waste Processing Facility (SW3002 - p26, Full Project List): \$1.15m. Timing: I'd like this moved forward to 2021/22 and 2022/23. The sooner we can stop sending our food waste to Hampton Downs the better.

I don't support spending money on:

- Public Place Recycling Bin Stations (SW3004, p27, Full Project List): \$565,000.

Spending money on public space recycling sends mixed messages: 'it's OK to keep buying all those single use plastic bottles'; rather than 'how can we help you to not buy them in the first place?' How about instead putting this money towards a coherent strategy across council to help reduce the impact of illegal dumping and litter, for example:

- More frequent emptying of the existing public space recycling bins; as a regular visitor to Ngamotu Beach I notice the bins are often full and overflowing.
- Giving mowing teams time to pick up rubbish before mowing grass (especially long grass). I frequently pick up multiple pieces of plastic after the mower has been through and chewed up the chip packet or the plastic takeaway container (in my submission on the Draft WMMP in 2017 I showed photos of this). This plastic litter (mown or still whole) is likely to end up in the stormwater system and then the sea.
- A team to go around on rubbish days and install bin lid clips to stop the windy day issues we have of rubbish and recycling bins tipping over and spilling out their contents, which then become litter, getting washed down the gutters into the stormwater system and out to sea

- Requiring contractors and event managers to pick up **cable ties used at events and roadworks** – I frequently pick up cut off ties off the road, the grass at Ngamotu Beach etc. We can do better than this.

Thermal Drier

I know the proposed new Thermal Drier (TD) was granted \$37 million under the government's Covid Recovery Package. I can understand it's hard to say no to that, but in the light of climate change it seems a poor decision to lock in new fossil-fuel powered infrastructure for the 20 year (plus?) life of the proposed new TD.

It is intended to be run on up to 25% hydrogen, although none has yet been produced by the company contracted to supply this, and none of the infrastructure has yet been built (and the budget line for the hydrogen equipment of \$2,490,000 has a +/- 100% accuracy).²⁰

The Full Project list for this item, WW2301 - TDF (p29) is misleading when it says 'Crown Infrastructure funded'. Not all of it is. The grant is for \$37 million: the \$45 million cost less the grant leaves \$8 million to be funded by ratepayers²¹.

Projects using untried (and as yet unbuilt) infrastructure, new to NZ, are almost guaranteed to have cost over runs. Who knows what the total cost will end up being?

According to the Climate Change Commission's Evidence Ch4a²², table, p6: 'The capital cost of electric heating systems, such as electrode boilers, is generally more affordable than fossil fuel or biomass systems. However, the cost per gigajoule (GJ) of delivered electricity can be about three to five times more expensive than coal and gas **at current carbon prices.**' (My emphasis).

We don't know what will happen to the price on carbon, and hence the natural gas price, except that it will go up. Fonterra is projecting the price to rise to \$75 - \$150 a tonne by 2030²³ and Transition Engineers are suggesting it could be \$250 - \$300 (that forecast was in a presentation at the Transition Engineers Convergence November 2020²⁴). I don't know what price was used in the Thermal Drier Business Case, but clearly this will impact how the operating expenses of the different options compare.

The Evidence Ch4a, table, p9 has several cautions about using hydrogen as a fuel **as a blend with natural gas: 'this could also prolong natural gas production and use'**; and a complete fuel switch: **'hydrogen heating is highly unlikely to be a lower cost decarbonisation choice than direct electrification** due to inherent inefficiencies in its production from electricity and then combustion for heat. Conversion losses can be upwards of 70%.' See also Transition Engineering's [Crash Testing Hydrogen](https://www.transitionengineering.org/hydrogen_crash_test) https://www.transitionengineering.org/hydrogen_crash_test

My questions are:

1. **Has there been an independent technical assessment of the business case?** If not, why not? Before committing \$8 million (plus) of ratepayers' money and \$37 million of taxpayers' money isn't it prudent to get an independent review? I'm not sure EECA, commissioned by CIP to

²⁰ <https://www.newplymouthnz.com/-/media/C0FB181CB7454CC5B25400EF9AEE5678.ashx> Tab 8, page 449, item 36

²¹ According to the Council Agenda for 27 October 2020, the budget was then \$43 million including contingencies \$34.6 million plus \$8.4 million for contingencies. Same reference as above.

²² <https://www.climatecommission.govt.nz/get-involved/our-advice-and-evidence/>

²³ www.newsroom.co.nz/2019/06/06/622485/dairy-companies-pricing-massive-ets-changes

²⁴ <https://www.transitionengineering.org/convergence>

review the proposal, has that expertise. Perhaps an engineering company with experience in WWTPs like WSP, Aurecon, MWH, or Jacobs?

2. What evidence is there that the plans to fuel the drier with up to 25% hydrogen are legitimate, especially given the company supplying the hydrogen has not yet produced any?
3. Have the likely increases in the costs of natural gas due to increases in carbon pricing over the expected 20 year life span of the new drier been factored in to the operating costs?
4. Given those likely cost increases, would running the drier on 100% electricity be a better option, both in terms of operating expenses and greenhouse gas emissions?

I have no problem with using the CIF money for addressing the earthquake prone buildings, hygiene and laboratory issues.

Boiler renewals

I'm hoping these will be a conversion to clean energy like wood chip boilers rather than putting in replacement fossil fuel technology. Schools, hospitals and universities are among those that have made the change (using the Government's Clean Powered Public Service fund)²⁵. I assume that fund is not available to local government, but if the boilers are up for renewal anyway, why not replace them with wood pellet or other clean energy options?

The ones I've spotted in the Full Project list are:

- Puke Ariki Library and Museum Boilers Renewal (CB3013, p12 Full Project List): \$325,950 in 2024/25
- Inglewood Pool Heating Replacement. (AQ3011, p23): \$161,279 in 2023/24 and 2024/25
- Waitara Pool Heating Replacement (AQ3017, p24): cost and timing as for Inglewood Pool
- Civic Centre Renewals-South HVAC Boiler (CB3033 (p35): \$108,650 in 2024/25

Stormwater in general

- There seems to have been a big increase in impermeable surfaces in the district over the last 10-20 years, e.g. roads, carparks, driveways and other large concrete surfaces. I haven't seen any mention of this in the LTP documents.
- Many new houses have almost no gardens and huge areas of concrete. This must be increasing the amount of run-off. I know on residential properties this needs to be run into soakage pits, but it can't all end up there (think driveways that slope towards the road). And what about car parking for new commercial developments – where does all that rain go? Perhaps this is a District Plan issue, but maybe there's a place for it in the LTP as well.

²⁵ <https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/political/426801/clean-energy-coal-boiler-replacement-fund-rolls-out-to-more-schools> ; <https://www.odt.co.nz/news/dunedin/schools-ditching-coal-boilers-be-more-sustainable>

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 968-A

Submission No: 4187

Robyn Towning

Organisation: Taranaki Community Stadium Trust

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

TARANAKI COMMUNITY STADIUM

An aerial photograph of a town in Taranaki, New Zealand. In the foreground, a red running track surrounds a green football field. The town is densely packed with houses and buildings. In the background, a large mountain with a snow-capped peak rises against a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

Prepared by: Nicholas Jones & Robyn Towing
Trustees of the Taranaki Community Stadium Trust
for the TET Stadium Inglewood and Jubilee Park User Group

mail@tetstadiuminglewood.com

02

WHO ARE WE?

Taranaki Community Stadium Trust is the charitable organisation tasked with the governance, oversight and management of the TET Stadium and Events Centre, Elliot St, Inglewood.

Our board presently comprises 8 members, including two delegates from both Inglewood Rugby and Inglewood Athletics, and a further 4 Independent trustees. We also have seconded Governance expertise at the table, a full-time Stadium Manager and part-time events coordinator.

We, the Board of Trustees of the Taranaki Community Stadium Trust (TCST) are positively aligned with our charitable purpose, 'to provide and maintain a stadium and facilities at Inglewood incorporating an all-weather synthetic athletics track, rugby and other sports grounds, civil defence headquarters and quality clubrooms, Gymnasium, and amenities supporting all uses for local community, regional and national use'.

WE HAVE DEFINED AS OUR OVERARCHING PURPOSE;

**SUSTAINING COMMUNITY
THROUGH SPORT AND ACTIVE
RECREATION**

03

KEY PRIORITIES

1. Wide Appeal
2. High Usage
3. Financial Strength
4. Significant Events
5. Effective Board Composition and governance
6. Modern Facilities
7. To Build Community

WHAT WE DO WELL

Taranaki Community Stadium Trust provides a well-maintained, well managed, first-class multi-purpose facility for active recreation to our community that caters to a range of sporting codes, events and community activities at an accessible price. As a trust, we take pride in the positive feedback we receive from our park users on both the upkeep of our facilities and our diligent operational organisation. TCST provides a genuine community facility that promotes and enhances the social fabric of Inglewood and creates meaningful health and wellbeing outcomes to our park users as well as our community at large.



04

THE IMAGE & BRAND WE WANT TO CREATE

“

We are thought of, and recognised as a regional asset beyond a town asset - a trusted and professionally-run multi-purpose hub. An innovative, active recreation hub that plays a significant role in creating a collaborative approach to benefit the health, well-being and community ties for Inglewood and wider regional sporting communities. We are a destination facility, and have positioned our stadium to be a highly considered candidate in any high-profile or grass-roots events - adaptable to stakeholder needs, community-focused and financially responsible.

”



05

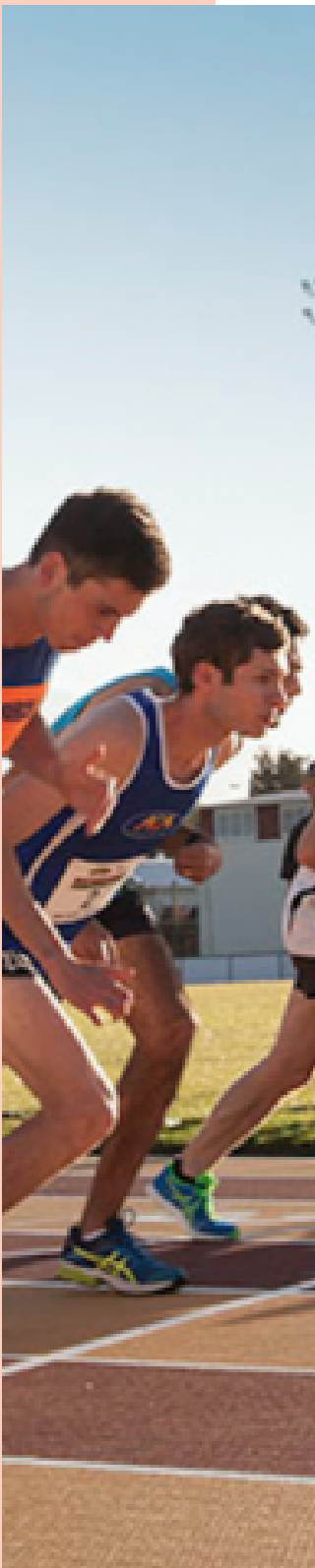
WHAT WE DO TO BUILD ORGANISATIONAL RESPECT

TCST prides itself on our stakeholder engagement and our ability to deliver high-quality outcomes to our community within our very limited means. The facility is responsive to the requirements of various sporting codes and events.

We are striving to continuously improve our stakeholder communication, and convey the benefits to the community for having an active recreation hub of this calibre. We have created a unique collaborative proposition for the Inglewood community - our profile is significantly raised with marquee events which we capitalise on.

The trust aspires to act as a conduit for park users to enable them to maintain focus on their core activities, providing in-depth support for each respective organisation as and when required, as well as be a connector within the community and to outside opportunities and support - to be a hub.

TCST Continue to offer world-leading facilities e.g. world class Mondo track. Our desire is to bring more sporting and recreational codes together under the TET umbrella. **"The place to be within the region"**



06



07

OUR COMMON PURPOSE FOR STAKEHOLDERS

“

We provide a well managed, well presented Sporting Hub within regional Taranaki for the provision of sport and community events. We aspire to maintain the park and facilities to a high standard, and invest in the future of the stadium and its users needs, and continue to have excellent events across multiple sporting codes. TCST facilitate and support the growth and long-term sustainability of community sports and recreation in Inglewood and Taranaki.

”





JUBILEE PARK USERS

Jubilee park is a multi-purpose facility catering for a number of both permanent and casual/intermittent users. The primary focus of the facility is our world-class Mondo Track - the home of Inglewood Athletics, and our Rugby grounds incorporating 5 playing fields - the home of Inglewood Rugby and presently the headline Rugby Venue in Taranaki - accommodating the Taranaki Bulls NPC championship team.

Outside of our resident codes, we are seen as the venue of choice for events such as The Colgate Games (national-level athletics hosted 2020 and 2021, as well as many years prior), The Taranaki Masters Games, Taranaki Secondary School Athletics, Relay for Life, Stadium Showdown, Oxfam Trail walker and FIFA Women's World Cup training venue - to name but a few.

We also pride ourselves on our accessibility at a community-level for the demands of casual park-users.

Within Taranaki, and Inglewood, we are also well-utilised by almost every primary and secondary school in the District for various sporting fixtures.

Outside of sporting codes, we derive some commercial income from the use of our 250-seat function area for seminars, corporate events, weddings and other celebrations.

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JUBILEE PARK IS THE HOME OF

- Inglewood Rugby Football Club
- Egmont athletics
- Inglewood athletics
- Taranaki Athletics
- Taranaki Hockey
- Inglewood Jujitsu
- Inglewood Rugby League
- Inglewood Squash Club
- Inglewood Small-bore Rifle club
- Inglewood Pony Club
- Inglewood Fitness Club and Gymnasium
- Inglewood Netball Club
- Inglewood Touch Rugby
- Inglewood Lions Mini Putt
- Inglewood Scout Group
- Inglewood swimming club
- Civil Defence HQ



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HOW WE ARE FUNDED

The Stadium Trust benefits from operational and capital funding from our three largest funders Taranaki Electricity Trust, TSB Community Trust and Lotteries Community funding.

We also apply annually to Southern Trust, Pelorus, Lions Foundation and COGS for smaller operational grants.

We derive some commercial income from the use of our 250-seat function area for seminars, corporate events, weddings and other celebrations. We hire the venue at reduced rates to various sporting codes and receive donations in the form of advertising space around the track perimeter fence.



11

WHERE WE ARE AT AS A STADIUM TRUST AND VENUE

“Over the past 3 years the Taranaki Community Stadium Trust (TCST) Board has recognised the need to take a more strategic approach to the governance and future planning of the stadium.”

In 2018 TCST commissioned Global Leisure Group to undertake a feasibility study around the current state and future opportunities for the stadium - from a park-user, demographic and trend-shifting, and infrastructural perspective. A number of trends, key challenges, opportunities and recommendations arose from this body of research.

Subsequent deeper engagement with our park users has further clarified the demands and deficiencies our core users are contending with. Some examples of these are, high growth in specific codes, facilities not fit-for-purpose, park user coordination and management, fragmentation, activation and so-on.

KEY AREAS OF FOCUS

FROM THIS WE HAVE HIGHLIGHTED 3 KEY AREAS WE WISH TO FOCUS ON AS A TRUST.

1. *Our place as a community facility*
2. *Our opportunities to generate income through social enterprise*
3. *The fitness-for-purpose of our spaces and future demands*

Underneath each of these three banners we have a number of specific elements which ultimately support our overarching vision as a Stadium Trust - 'Sustaining Community Sport and Recreation'

Further to the work undertaken by Leisure Group, we have had the pleasure of working with Shona Glentworth on some initial strategic planning around the feasibility study findings.

The TCST has also committed to continuous improvement of its governance and organisational structure, in order to ensure fitness-for-purpose. To this end we have seconded the services of Malcolm Sutherland of Sutherland Governance, overseeing our board performance and providing necessary guidance and training to meet the high standards we have set ourselves as a trust.

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OUR VISION

- Define the facility - both physically and from a brand perspective (articulation of who we are)
- Broaden the appeal and accommodation of the park to different users and codes
- Activate the park so that it cements its position as a Community Active Recreation & Wellness Hub and reflects demographic shifts - 'main-street' our brand.
- Host 1-3 TCST-initiated headline events (1000+ park visitors) every year
- Provide an administrative and managerial function for all park-users, avoiding duplication at an individual club-level, freeing up volunteer time
- Improve park-user transparency and coordination
- Generate income streams outside of our core user-base to sustain and grow the facility for our users
- Improve the state of our facilities to meet the needs of current and future users
- Build a new purpose-built gymnasium facility incorporating Jiu Jitsu Dojo on main Stadium site

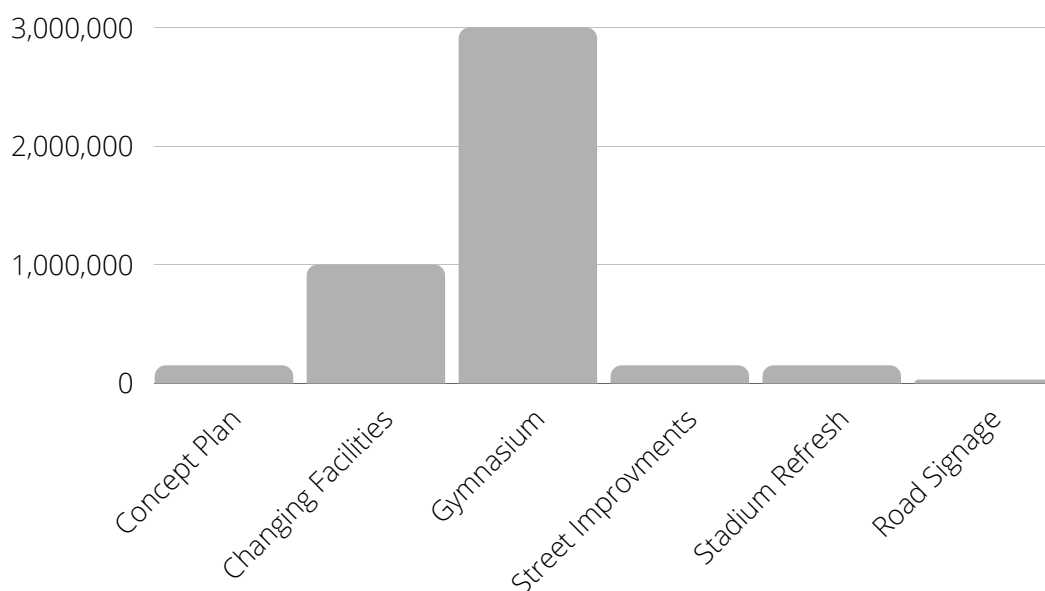
14

WHAT WE WOULD LIKE FROM NPDC

Initially, we are seeking contribution towards an overarching Stadium Concept Plan for future development to meet our park-users needs, including design of new a new gymnasium and changing facilities.

From that concept plan we would then seek financial support for the creation of a new gymnasium, changing facility and ablutions block for women's sporting codes and weekend rugby on the outlying fields.

Work needs to be undertaken and funded from roading budgets to address access to and from the Elliot Street precinct, including street treatments to assist with pedestrian safety, including paths and wayfinding for major events, traffic management issues to and from the stadium and main road signage.



15

DRAFT CONCEPTS



WHY SHOULD NPDC SUPPORT TCST?

“Taranaki Community Stadium Trust is in its 36th year of operation - our vision is ‘Sustaining Community through Sport and Active Recreation’ - yet this too is also our history. We presently cater for 75,000 park visitors per year and growing.”

We are fortunate to already have the council support in many ways, including the lease of the facility at nominal rates, and ongoing infrastructural works as and when required. We have however also proven ourselves over 36 years of operation to be very-much a fully operational multi-sport hub for our community.

We consider ourselves fortunate enough to be placed here in the fabric of the Taranaki sporting community, but also the Inglewood community. Furthermore, we are incredibly lucky for the financial support provided from our headline sponsors TET Trust, as well as significant supporters such as TSB community Trust and many others. We of course would be nothing without our myriad volunteers, park-users and commercial patrons

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This however belies the fact that for TCST to make headway on our vision for our community, we from time-to-time require a level of investment necessary to propel ourselves forward. The key source of income at the stadium is derived from community based sport. While this generates a high level of activity and usage, as observed through other facilities, it is extremely difficult for community based sport on its own to generate income streams to ensure that a facility the size and scale of the Stadium can operate sustainably in the long term.

Gaining agreement for a 3 year programme to focus on the activation of spaces and subsidise user fees may align more closely with potential funders as opposed to building additional facilities.

While a number of opportunities have been identified to increase utilisation and develop sustainable income streams it is important to recognise that few significant sporting facilities with a regional focus operate without an operational subsidy (from local government) While this may be the case, securing an operational subsidy from Council may not be viable or politically acceptable. However this should not be discounted and should be considered as part of a range of options to consider to order to meet our vision of...

SUSTAINING COMMUNITY THROUGH SPORT AND ACTIVE RECREATION

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 969-A

Submission No: 4188

Matt Ammunson-Fyall

Organisation: Tourism Industry Aotearoa

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes



**Submission to New Plymouth District Council
on the Draft Long-Term Plan 2021-2031**

Date: 6 April 2021



Tourism Industry Aotearoa (TIA) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the draft Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 for New Plymouth District Council (NPDC). This submission comprises two parts. Part One provides a general perspective on tourism at a regional level. Part Two provides specific feedback on the draft Long-Term Plan.

INTRODUCTION

1. TIA is the peak body for the tourism industry in New Zealand. With over 1,300 members, TIA represents a range of tourism-related activities including accommodation, adventure & other activities, attractions, hospitality, retail, airports & airlines, transport, as well as related tourism services.
2. The primary role of TIA is to be the voice of the tourism industry. This includes working for members on advocacy, policy, communication, events, membership, and business capability. The team is based in Wellington and is led by Chief Executive, Chris Roberts.
3. Any enquiries relating to this paper should in the first instance be referred to Matt Ammunson-Fyall, TIA Advocacy Co-ordinator at Matt.Ammunson-Fyall@tia.org.nz or by phone on 04 499 0104.

PART ONE - TOURISM AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

4. Tourism takes place in local communities and offers jobs, regional economic opportunities, and vibrancy. We want tourism to provide real benefits to the communities where it operates, and local government has a key role to play in managing and enhancing local tourism experiences.
5. Tourism was the first industry to be hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and will be one of the last to recover. While the immediate outlook is uncertain, the industry's longer-term ambitions remain unchanged. TIA's Tourism 2025 & Beyond, A Sustainable Growth Framework – Kaupapa Whakapakari Tāpoi, sets a vision of 'Growing a sustainable tourism industry that benefits New Zealanders'.
6. Our view is that central and local government must deploy their resources and work alongside the private sector to revive and then revitalise the tourism industry for the benefit of local communities and Aotearoa. This is a shared opportunity to make bold changes to fix longstanding systemic issues that have compromised our desire to build a truly sustainable tourism future.
7. In August 2020 TIA wrote to all councils in New Zealand outlining three priority areas for consideration as they developed their draft Long-term Plans (LTP). A summary of what we asked for follows:

Support for Destination Management Plans

8. For your region to get maximum benefit from tourism, your tourism proposition must be community driven, align with national sustainable tourism goals, and present a high-quality offering that appeals to both international and domestic visitors. Destinations are a collection of interests (including local government, iwi, communities, and business), meaning that coordination and destination planning is needed to deliver the best outcomes both for host communities and visitors.
9. This is the most important thing councils can do - look after and invest in the quality of their region as a destination. Councils must reflect the desires of their community, and this includes the voice of tourism operators, which must be strongly represented in these Plans.

Keep costs down

10. Businesses are key to the economic health and vibrancy of a city, town, and region. Tourism businesses typically bring significant cashflow and investment to a region through attracting both international and domestic visitors. These same businesses are now struggling to keep their lights on and trading conditions will be tough for the foreseeable future.
11. We acknowledge that councils themselves are facing reduced income because of COVID19. This comes at a time when ongoing investment to maintain and enhance local mixed-use infrastructure (used by residents and visitors) including roads, amenities, and attractions is required. However, businesses cannot be expected to pick up the shortfall. The next three years is a time for councils to be willing to consider funding streams other than rates to maintain and develop infrastructure, such as increased debt and central government funding.
12. We ask in your LTP to keep any commercial or targeted rate increases to below 1.5% p.a. over 2021/22- 2024/25 and give confidence to local tourism operators by stating there will be no new targeted tourism rates ('bed taxes') introduced over the next three years.

Environmental management

13. New Zealand's environment is our unique selling point. It underpins our 100% Pure New Zealand tourism proposition and supports many of our iconic adventure and outdoor activities. The top factor influencing international visitors to choose New Zealand is our natural landscape and scenery and getting outdoors is a key driver of domestic tourism. However, New Zealand's natural environmental assets are under constant threat, including many of our native species, our freshwater rivers and lakes, and our unique landscapes.

14. We ask that Council, through the Long-Term Plan, recognise that the environmental assets of your region are critical to tourism success and to make a commitment to maintaining, enhancing, and restoring these assets, including supporting the requirements of the new National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) as quickly as possible.

PART TWO - SPECIFIC FEEDBACK ON YOUR LTP

15. In the following section, we provide feedback on the tourism components within your Consultation Document for the draft Long-Term Plan 2021-2031.
16. The document clearly sets out the priorities for the District via the 'Three Big Calls' - Fixing our plumbing, Greening our place, and Paying it forward. As well as benefitting locals many of the proposed initiatives within these investment areas will also help to attract more visitors, such as the extension of the tracks and trails network and development of the multi-sport hub.

Rate Increases

17. Our main concern is the level of rate increases. The proposed average rate increase of 12% in the first year, and a further 7.0% in the subsequent two years are amongst the largest rate increases we have seen to date in draft LTP's. These increases come at a time when revenue of many tourism businesses has been severely impacted due to the impacts of COVID-19.
18. We acknowledge the work done by NPDC in the 2020/21 Annual Plan to reduce ratepayer costs including removing late penalties and provision of rate holidays. Cost savings made in the 2020/21 Annual Plan have been carried forward resulting in a core-budget increase of 0.9% for 2021/22.
19. We encourage the council to consider alternative funding streams for capital investment rather than substantial rate increases. One option for alternative sustainable funding is TIA's proposal for Central Government to create a Regional Tourism Fund of \$300m p.a. and distribute these funds to local government to address local tourism-related needs.
20. Local authorities' investment in tourism infrastructure would be informed by regional spatial plans (where they exist), local authority Long-Term Plans, and RTO/EDA Destination Management Plans. If these Plans are doing their job well, they should clearly articulate the aspirations of tourism in the region and funding required. Infrastructure would be included as an area for investment of funds.
21. The allocation model is determined by the measured level of visitor impact on each territorial authority. The premise behind this calculation is to create a transparent and sustainable model for annual funding rather than councils having to apply and hope. For example, it may be based on visitor nights in a region. New Plymouth received

approximately 2% of total visitor nights in NZ in February 2021. If this was attained on an annual basis it would provide an additional \$6m p.a. to the Council for tourism investment based on our model.

22. The proposal aligns with Infrastructure NZ's proposal for a Regional Development Fund, expanding the former \$1 billion p.a. Provincial Growth Fund into a \$2 billion Regional Development Fund (RDF) covering all of New Zealand.

Environmental management

23. We acknowledge the Council's commitment to protecting and improving the environment, particularly the initiative 'Rolling out our Climate Action Framework'. As noted earlier New Zealand's environment is our unique selling point and the proposals in Option 2 (pg. 29) are a positive start to addressing regional impacts on climate change.

CLOSING

24. Tourism is a highly resilient industry. With targeted support, system fixes and a shared vision, the industry will once again make an essential contribution to New Zealand's success.
25. We acknowledge the efforts being made to improve infrastructure and increase recreational amenities for the benefit of residents and visitors. However, this should not be at the expense of tourism and hospitality member businesses unduly affected by the pandemic. Local government has a critical role to play in managing and enhancing local tourism experiences. Now is the time to focus on keeping costs down for all tourism businesses so they can firstly survive and then move into a recovery phase. This will take several years beyond that of this draft LTP.
26. TIA wishes to have the opportunity to participate further in any follow-up process, including any formal meetings, to ensure that the potential impacts on tourism are represented.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 970-A

Submission No: 4189

Stephen Lumb

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

Ratepayers expect elected members to act in a fiscally responsible manner when it comes to prioritising expenditure of the rates take.

It has become clear that the districts 3 waters infrastructure requires significant investment to make up for many years of neglect and under funding.

The elected members must now focus on the real needs of the district and withhold and/or cancel expenditure on vanity projects i.e. WANTS.

A large proportion of the proposed 10yr plan, falls squarely in the WANT category.

It's clear we as ratepayers cannot afford the extensive list included in the plan.

The proposed rates increases would be a nasty shock in themselves, however this will be compounded by the recent sharp increase in property values of between 15-20%.

All council expenditure needs to be reviewed, including some projects that are currently in their infancy.

The question needs to be asked in a fiscally responsible manner, is the item in the proposed 10yr plan a need or a want?

As an example, a quick review of the expenditure earmarked for the "Kaitake Trail" some \$6.44 million dollars highlight's real fiscal concerns around the relevance of the original business case.

I'm referring to the numbers published in that PWC document

"Taranaki Crossing Experience Business Case –Dated 1 February 2018"

This document provides for a costing analysis for 3 scenarios, the first two come up short i.e. the benefit cost ratio is less than 1 which in simple terms means no return on investment and the third relies on over 40000 additional visitors per year arriving to use all the tracks which produces a benefit cost ratio of 1.34.

To reach this ratio the computations rely on every projected foreign tourist spending \$200 per day in the district.

This is simply not going to happen in the short to median term(next ten years) as all forecasting has been thrown into disarray by COVID 19.

The target demographic for the Kaitake Trail according to council officers is "families with children aged around 10yrs old". Seems a stretch to expect parents with young family's to spend \$200 per day per person. Seems a stretch for any visitor to spend \$200 per day for that matter.

It's apparently been agreed that the NPDC ratepayer will pick up the cost of maintenance of this track.

More hidden cost for the rate payer lies in the tracks maintenance.

The environment on Mount Taranaki sees deterioration occurring more quickly due to high rainfall, snow, erodible soil and extreme weather events.

As a ratio the cost of maintenance per km of track is 3.3 to 1. i.e. for the cost of maintaining 100km of track elsewhere in the country, the same cost would only see 30km maintained on Mount Taranaki.

Over the life of the plan the expected maintenance cost will be at least an addition 1 million dollars.

By acting fiscally responsible the elected members can wisely divert 7.44 million dollars of expenditure from a shaky WANT i.e. The "Kaitake Trail" to the real need of the district its i.e. 3 waters infrastructure.

Contrary to various lobby groups glossy commentary around Tourism it is not the panacea it's made out to be.

In fact it is increasingly been seen as a significant unintentional burden on the rate payer. For example locally expenditure on new carparks and new toilet blocks generally all at the expense of the ratepayer for the benefit predominantly of the tourists.

It's not equitable!

Recent central government reports highlight this plight and it's incumbent on local bodies to take note of the big picture and act accordingly.

The current model based on tourist numbers over quality is simply not working for local authorities and the environment, why persist with expenditure like the Kaitake Trail which falls into this category and is a WANT.

In summary as a resident and a rate payer I expect the elected members to shelve all expenditure on WANTS in favour of needs thus significantly reducing the burden of the proposed rates increase which will be significantly compounded by recent property price increases.

I wish to be heard in support of my submission.

Kind Regards

Stephen Lumb.

Cell 0275536336

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 971-A

Submission No: 4190

Melissa Renwick

Organisation: Hospitality NZ - Taranaki Branch

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Fixing our plumbing

How much should we invest in our plumbing over the next 10 years?

Option 3. Medium. Clear out the backlog and start making some improvements. \$140 million additional funding. NPDC's preferred option.

How do we pay for fixing our plumbing?

Option B: Partially debt fund long life assets to bridge the gap. NPDC's preferred option.

Saving water and water meters

Option 3: Medium. A middle of the range water saving plan, including water meters. This will cost \$50 million over 10 years while reducing new water supply assets, saving \$121 million over the long term. NPDC's preferred option.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

Option 3: Invest \$20 million over 10 years. NPDC's preferred option.

Extending our tracks and trails network

Option 2: Extend the Coastal Walkway from Bell Block to Waitara and develop further the Taranaki Traverse Mountain to Sea, costing \$36 million. NPDC's preferred option.

Boosting our Climate Action Framework

Option 2: Continue working on the CAF, implement Planting our Place costing \$200,000 per year and electrifying our NPDC vehicle fleet costing \$1 million over 10 years. Begin additional funding of \$150,000 per year for three years. NPDC's preferred option.

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 2: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building in year 6, contributing \$40 million. NPDC's preferred option.

Refer to next page outlining comments on key items relevant to our industry. We are supportive of the approach taken by NPDC with respect to the 3 'big calls'.



Hospitality New Zealand

TO NEW PLYMOUTH DISTRICT COUNCIL

**SUBMISSION ON
LONG TERM PLANS 2021-31**

6 APRIL 2021

CONTACT DETAILS: Hospitality New Zealand
Contact: Melissa Renwick
Phone: 0800 500 503
Email: melissa@hospitality.org.nz
www.hospitality.org.nz

About Hospitality New Zealand:

1. Hospitality New Zealand (“Hospitality NZ”) is a member-led, not-for-profit organisation representing approximately 3,000 businesses, including cafés, restaurants, bars, nightclubs, commercial accommodation, country hotels and off-licences.
2. Hospitality NZ has a 119-year history of advocating on behalf of the hospitality and tourism sector and is led by Chief Executive Julie White. We have a team of seven Regional Managers located around the country, and a National Office in Wellington to service our members.
3. Hospitality NZ has a Board of Management, made up of elected members from across the sectors of the industry, and an Accommodation Advisory Council, made up of elected members from the accommodation sector.
4. We also have 20 local Branches covering the entire country, representing at a local level all those member businesses which are located within the region. Any current financial member of Hospitality NZ is automatically a member of the local Branch.
5. This submission relates to the Long-Term Plan 2021-31 (“the Plan”).
6. Enquiries relating to this submission should be referred to Melissa Renwick, Regional Manager – Central North Island, at melissa@hospitality.org.nz and 0275 072 771.

General Comments:

7. Hospitality New Zealand welcomes the opportunity to comment on New Plymouth District Council’s Long-Term Plan 2021-31. We have a number of general concerns on issues that we believe will rear their head in the next ten years. These include infrastructure funding, local alcohol policies, short-term rental accommodation, and responsible camping.

Rates

8. Hospitality NZ urges caution around rates increases. While we are supportive of the projects assessed as the 3 ‘big calls’, we are wary of in many cases, businesses being asked to carry an unfair proportion of the rates bill.
9. We note that small businesses are not being targeted specifically with any unfair commercial differentials and we wanted to record our appreciation for the position of council being willing to work with and support businesses in the hospitality sector.

Infrastructure Funding

10. Local Councils in some parts of the country have recognised infrastructure funding is a significant issue and are working towards change, some Councils are looking at targeted rates while others have openly criticised the funding investment options put forward by the Government.
11. In 2019, Productivity Commission undertook its report into Local Government Funding and Finance. The report recommended that “Better use of existing tools and central government funds should be enough to close the tourism funding shortfall. Given the small scale of the funding gap, introducing new funding tools would incur significant

implementation, administration and enforcement costs and is unlikely to result in a net benefit to councils.”

12. We endorse those sentiments – rather than introducing new tools that target specific sectors, councils should make better use of existing tools to achieve their goals.
13. Hospitality NZ believes a consistent and fair nationwide approach to the funding of core infrastructure needs to be introduced.
14. Hospitality and accommodation sectors are viewed by local councils as an easy source of funds, via targeted rates on commercial businesses, or implementing bed taxes. Hospitality NZ opposes the introduction of bed tax as it targets only those people staying in commercial accommodation.
15. If a targeted rate or visitor levy is deemed necessary, Hospitality NZ believes these must be broad based taxes, and ensure that they are appropriately designed, are fair and equitable to those contributing, have community support, and are used solely for initiatives that benefit the visitor economy. Alternatively, those funds raised must be ring-fenced and used for the benefit of those contributing to the fund. However, Hospitality NZ’s preference would be for any funding of tourism infrastructure to come from a centralised pool.
16. Hospitality NZ recommends further consideration is given to implement the Productivity Commission’s report findings.
17. Prior to COVID, tourism was struggling to maintain social license in communities – in part given the infrastructure pressure tourism growth was placing on some regions. We recognise that tourism and hospitality use and benefit from a wide variety of mixed-use infrastructure. We now have a real opportunity to resolve some of these infrastructure issues and prepare for the rebuild of the sector.
18. Targeted rates and ‘tourism’ or ‘bed taxes’ concern our members, who assert:
 - These unfairly place the burden of funding infrastructure or promotion on just one part of the tourism/hospitality industry;
 - As ratepayers, businesses oppose increased rates to fund basic infrastructure they may not receive a direct benefit from i.e., infrastructure for freedom campers;
 - We would prefer to see Central Government funding of infrastructure, where local councils are unable to fund it themselves; and
 - If new funding schemes are required, there needs to be an emphasis on broad-based levying. They need to be fair and equitable and all businesses who will benefit from further infrastructure development should contribute.

Local Alcohol Policies (LAPs)

19. Hospitality NZ has and continues to be actively involved in developing LAPs, ensuring the sector, local communities and the viability of our members have the best fit settings and rules governing the sale and consumption of alcohol.
20. Hospitality NZ has actively contributed by submitting on all draft LAPs throughout the country. Some Councils have opted not to introduce a LAP and instead used the national default rules set out in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (SSAA).
21. Since the implementation of SSAA 2012 Act it has become apparent that some Councils often attempt to include rules within an LAP that are beyond their authority. This is a timely and expensive process.

22. The wider hospitality industry would like the process of LAPs to be either repealed or significantly amended.
23. Within the current District Licencing Committees system, there is the ability for each licence to have appropriate restrictions placed on it if deemed necessary by the committee. A shift in the system whereby DLCs administer appropriate restrictions would render the LAP process unnecessary.

Short-term Rental Accommodation (STRA)

24. The significant growth in short-term rental accommodation (STRA) through providers such as AirBnB or Bookabach, has raised a number of concerns for the sector, including:
 - Peer to peer accommodation providers, particularly if they are operating in a highly commercial way, are often not meeting the regulatory requirements under the Building Act, taxation, health and safety or local government district plans that commercial accommodation providers are required to adhere to. Some of these regulations incur significant costs to businesses and this can create an imbalance in competition.
 - In some parts of the country, the preference for rental property owners to convert to AirBnB or similar, is resulting in a lack of available long-term rental accommodation for workers and families.
25. Traditional accommodation operators are seeking a fairer playing field with regard to commercial vs non-commercial rates and regulation. Hospitality NZ acknowledges that NPDC have recognised this and have made first steps by rating those with 6+ bedrooms as commercial properties but do not believe this goes far enough.
26. STRA operators do not require the same building and operational compliance and therefore do not attract the associated costs that commercial accommodation providers do. However, they do benefit from things like tourism promotion which is often funded from the tourism and accommodation sector. STRA operators also have an impact on the communities they operate in, contributing to housing shortages, noise impacts and loss of community.
27. There is a growing inequity in the regulation of short-term and long-term accommodation. Stats NZ estimated that for 2018, STRA gross revenue was between \$550-\$700 million, with guest nights between 6-10 million.
28. The STRA sector operates mainly in residential areas, only pays residential rates, operates with less regulation, and often escapes appropriate taxation. Where councils have tried to regulate STRA operators, barriers for regulation include identification of STRA properties, lack of cooperation in data capture from operators and booking platform providers, and consistent regulation between local councils.
29. As more people look to non-traditional STRA, safety standards, hygiene standards, and contact tracing becomes significant guest care factors and priorities post-COVID-19. We face negative impacts of an unregulated and substandard product offered to both local and international visitors.
30. Hospitality NZ alongside other sector associations submitted a letter to MBIE in July 2020 recommending a compulsory registration/data sharing system that allows for information collection from all operators of STRA and a consistent national regulatory framework.
31. Hospitality NZ would welcome the opportunity to work with you and related parties to:

- Define commercial accommodation in your area in a way that captures people who are benefiting from STRA house letting on a commercial level;
- Ensure rates are appropriately collected from these businesses;
- Ensure appropriate health and safety and compliance requirements on peer-to-peer house letting is set at a national level, removing the need for local councils to come up with the rules; and
- Advocate to Central Government to create a national register of short-term rental accommodation properties, moving towards fair regulation of STRA operators.

Responsible Camping

32. Freedom camping has been a part of New Zealand culture for many years. However, in recent years, freedom camping has attracted more attention as international tourism numbers have grown, and communities have expected higher standards from both domestic and international tourists. The proliferation of non-self-contained freedom campers parking up in non-compliant spots around the country has increased to the detriment of local's perception of visitors, the environment and to other visitors using these facilities.
33. The number of international visitors who did some freedom camping in New Zealand has been rising recently, from 54,000 in the year ended 2013 to around 123,000 in the year ended 2018. This followed a period of moderate growth from around 10,000 visitors at the beginning of the 2000's. Total estimated spending by visitors who did some freedom camping has also increased significantly in this period, from \$210 million in 2013 to \$540 million in 2018. The growth in numbers and spending from this group of visitors followed a similar pattern to that seen for total international visitors. However, even with this increase, only 3.4 per cent of visitors to New Zealand did some freedom camping in 2017 and 2018.
34. The definition of "self-contained" now means freedom campers wanting to stay in restricted areas will need a toilet that can be used inside the vehicle even when the bed is made up.
35. The wider industry feels their local councils need to do more to control this issue and are also concerned about the damage being done to scenic spots due to lack of appropriate facilities. When left unmanaged it effects the amenity of an area negatively through rubbish, waste and congestion in public areas.
36. Direct effects can be seen on smaller accommodation providers where freedom campers have the ability to stay in areas where no clear local rules have been established. Therefore, having the ability to stay centrally in their vehicles as opposed to staying at small to medium sized accommodation.
37. The Tourism Infrastructure Fund put public bathrooms in many popular tourism spots, and unintentionally created places where people could freedom camp – some of which were only a few kilometres from a holiday park. We do not believe this contributes to the type of high value visitor we want.
38. Businesses primarily impacted are holiday parks as these freedom campers would traditionally have stayed in these facilities. Currently issues for holiday parks include freedom campers using facilities without paying.
39. Hospitality New Zealand wants local government to develop and strengthen appropriate regulations for responsible camping, and create infrastructure cost support for the future.
40. Hospitality NZ would welcome the opportunity to work with you and related parties to:

- Take greater leadership in managing the locations where freedom campers can operate;
- Implement freedom camping bylaws through clear, honest, pragmatic consultation and feedback during its development; and
- Lobby to ensure Central Government has a strategy to acknowledge the growth in freedom camping – accommodating responsible camping but not to the detriment of other visitor experiences and other accommodation providers (i.e., Motels and Holiday parks).

Conclusion:

41. We thank New Plymouth District Council for the opportunity to provide input into the consultation.
42. We would be happy to discuss any parts of this submission in more detail, and to provide any assistance that may be required.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 972-A

Submission No: 4191

Hayden Laird

Wish to speak to the Council: No

10 YEAR PLAN 2018-2028 I INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

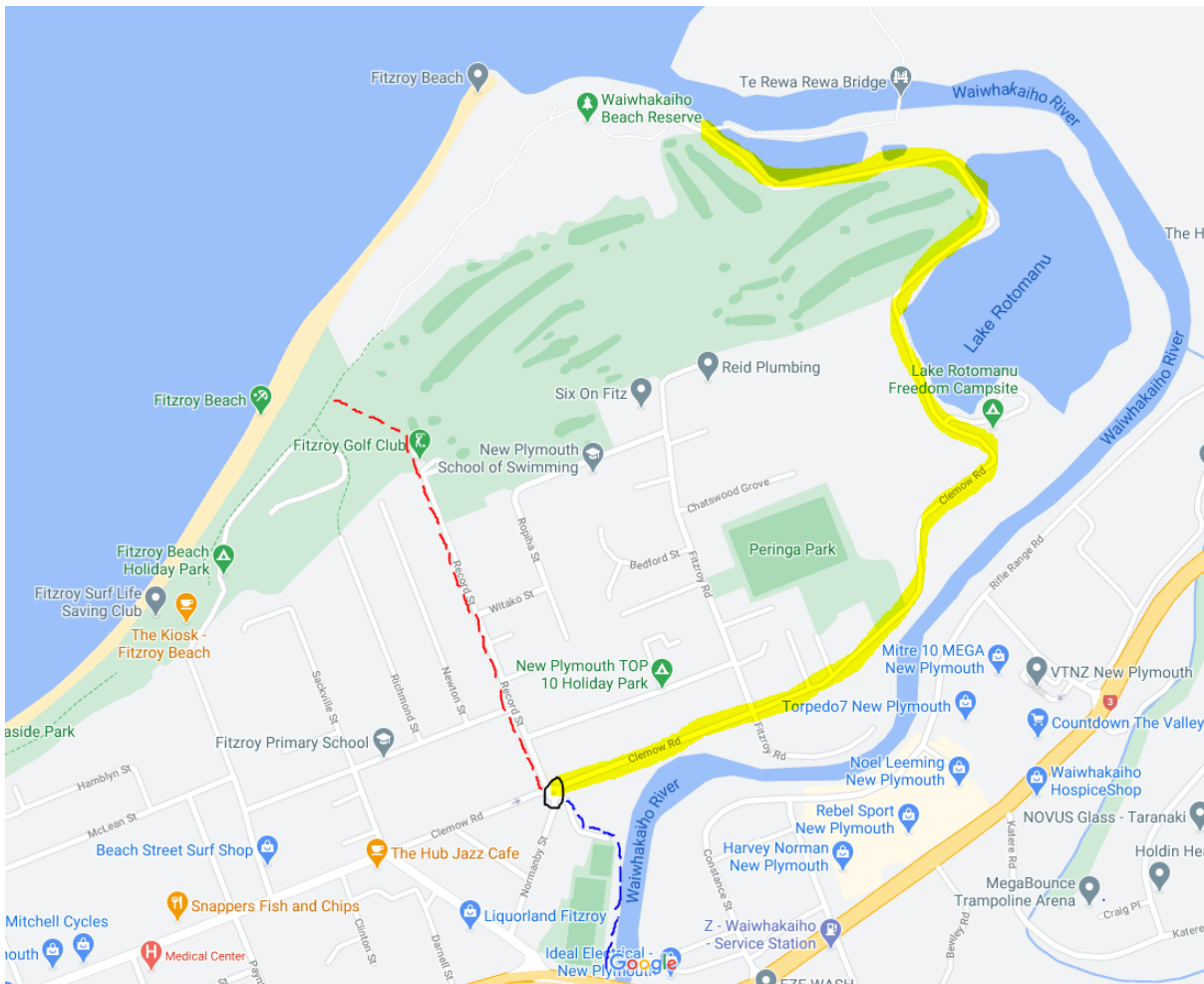
Taranaki Traverse (Waiwhakaiho River section)

The Council has the long-term aspiration of creating a link between Mount Taranaki and the Waiwhakaiho River Mouth as a part of the Taranaki Traverse project. This project aims to enable accessibility to key natural and cultural assets, linking to and leveraging existing attractions, open spaces and walking and cycling networks.



Figure 16: Taranaki Traverse

Route should not go down Record Street but instead should follow Clemow Road along the river and past Lake Rotomanu – see below



Past jump park (cycle related)

Avoid crossing Clemow

Avoid T-intersections if stay south of Clemow

Follow River and see Lake Rotomanu

Less development required

More consistent with cycle/walkway letsgo strategies and national strategies?

Avoids development of Fitzroy reserve (currently unsuitable for cycling (steep, grass, rutted, near misses/accidents))

Maintains Fitzroy village feel and narrow village roads along Record St (consistent with Newton/Richmond/Sackville) – Fitzroy and Record Street are recognised by NPDC as heritage areas:
https://www.newplymouthnz.com/-/media/NPDC/Documents/Council/Council%20Documents/Plans%20and%20Strategies/District%20Plan/Proposed%20District%20Plan%20section%202032%20reports/09%20-%20Historic%20Heritage/ECM_7667684_v35_Historic%20Heritage%20s32%20Report%20docx.aspx

See Lake Rotomanu which is otherwise bypassed by coastal walkway

Follow river – better

Results in development of Clemow Road which is a higher traffic road and one our visitors / tourists see – so better and better intro to Te Rewa Rewa

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 973-A

Submission No: 4192

Jeremy Brophy

Organisation: Bluehaven Group

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

See letter dated 6 April 2021, attached.

6th April 2021

New Plymouth District Council
Private Bag 2025
New Plymouth 4340

Dear Sir/Madam,

BLUEHAVEN GROUP SUBMISSION ON NEW PLYMOUTH DISTRICT 10 YEAR PLAN

This submission is made on behalf of Devon 662 Limited Partnership a subsidiary of Bluehaven Group (**Bluehaven**). Bluehaven have started demolition works on a \$200 + million dollar commercial development on the ex-Ravensdown site in the Waiwhakaiho. This development was granted land use resource consent by New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) and a suite of land use and discharge resource consents from Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) in early 2020.

The consented development includes a recontoured Aōtere Pā site to be used as community/recreation space, large format retail, visitor accommodation, supermarket, offices, food and beverage premises, cinema, other complementary specialty retail, and associated parking, servicing, landscaping and public transportation node.

Upgrades to the surrounding road network are also proposed to ensure that the development maintains the safety and efficiency of this road transportation network. Roothing improvements will be completed over two stages. Development plans showing the roading upgrades are included in Appendix A.

The development will be one of the largest private investments undertaken in New Plymouth and be a significant GDP contributor to the Taranaki economy. Benefits include the following:

1. One off regional GDP benefits of \$85 million and full-time employment for 186 people are independently forecast over the construction period.
2. On-going benefits from the completed development after opening, will see regional GDP boosted by \$125 million per annum, an increase of over 50% in the sectors of wholesale trade, retail trade, accommodation and food and beverage services.
3. The development will also provide employment for more than 1,900 full-time staff (primary, secondary and induced) and sustain regional household incomes of \$55 million per annum.

The first stage of the consent has started, with all the old fertiliser buildings having been fully cleared of asbestos and all structures demolished. Soil remediation and bulk earthworks are set have also now commenced, including re-formation of Aōtere Pā working in collaboration with Ngāti Tawhirikura Hapū Charitable Trust on their land adjoining Smart Road and the development site.

The development will be transformational for the New Plymouth city and in particular its gateway presence, initially by removing buildings that have been an eyesore and a public health risk, and then with the establishment of a modern and high-presentation centre.

The creation of employment during construction and once operational are key in providing employment opportunities for residents of the city and the region, who will work in a mix of new businesses.

The destination hub has been carefully designed to provide for a range of multi-modal connection points, be it in the form of public transportation, cycling, walking and vehicles and has the potential to relieve the wider network traffic congestion elsewhere, including the Waiwhakaiho bridge.

Consolidation of major development activities such as this development site should also see the reduction of CO2 emissions with the take-up of multi-modal usage and reduced travel distances, as they are contained within the catchment area.

Previous funding identified in NPDC Long Term Plan (LTP) 2018 - 2028.

We note the following funding was identified in the previous LTP that relates to Bluehaven's development site in Waiwhakaiho:

- The Smart Road / SH3 intersection upgrade was allocated \$3.5 million to be completed between 2025 / 2026, with growth being identified as the primary driver.
- A second bridge crossing over Waiwhakaiho River and build new collector road to service the Smart Road growth area was identified for \$16.0 million to be completed in year 2030+.

The proposed NPDC LTP 2021 – 2031 – Currently Out for Consultation

Key transportation issues specifically identified in the NPDC LTP consultation documentation (page 24 of the Infrastructure Strategy 2021-2051) includes:

- **The layout of our city and land use.** Employment and residential growth in the city are focused to the east of the city. The layout and nature of our towns and city and our roading infrastructure encourages motor vehicle use which is a significant contributor to district wide emissions.
- **The safety of the network.** The number of serious and fatal crashes in the district has been increasing. Previously our focus has been on addressing specific crash types, however it is now recognised that due to the widespread nature and location of the crashes in the district a 'safe system' approach to address our complex network is required.
- **The contribution of the transportation network to the regional economy.** The transport network contributes to our regional economy and provides a vital link for employment and for significant industry across Taranaki. Investment to maintain these links is essential to ensure that economic opportunities are not lost through deterioration of the network.

The Council reporting notes,

“that over the 30 year period of the strategy, population is expected to grow by 21 per cent. The rate of growth is expected to be slightly higher in the first 10 years and decline slightly in the remaining years. The population will continue to age with 27 per cent aged over 65 by the end of the period versus 20 per cent currently” (page 42 Infrastructure Strategy 2021-2051).

In addition,

“A growing district means an increase in the flow of both goods and people. Increased traffic flows result in increased wear on roads, increased risk of crashes, increases in congestion and increased user frustration in peak periods, especially on key corridors. There is a greater number of heavy vehicles on our roads, accelerating damage and risk in some places. As more lifestyle properties are created in rural areas, customers expect improved rural roads. Roding infrastructure can be impacted by extreme weather events which are predicted to occur more regularly as a result of climate change” (page 42 Infrastructure Strategy 2021-2051).

From reviewing NPDC’s consultation documentation, it is clear that safe and efficient roading networks and the contribution of the transport network to the regional economy are key to supporting the growth of the city.

This submission seeks the following outcomes:

- For funding to be allocated in the 10 year plan for roading upgrades to Smart, Katere and Devon Road that are required to support the housing and employment growth in the city to the east, a safe and efficient road network, promotion of multi-modal activities, and to support significant growth and employment that is part of the NPDC land use resource consent for the commercial development (as described in Appendix A) (**the Consent**).
- Devon Road (SH3) is the only route into the city from the northeast and NPDC should enable improved access through funding allocation which will benefit the whole city.
- Given the growth and employment opportunity for the city, funding should be brought forward slightly to the 2022 to 2023 period, noting that NPDC already have safety and congestion concerns with regard to roading on this part of the city gateway.
- The 2018-2028 LTP amount of \$3.5m was only for modest improvements to the Smart/Devon Road intersection. The proposed roading improvement works in line with those agreed with NPDC in the consent have now been quantity surveyed.
- The consented improvements provide a comprehensive upgrade with safety improvements, multi-modal provision, extra capacity/additional lanes/slip lanes from Constance Street to Katere Road including improvements to the side approaches of both sides of Smart Road and for the Katere Road approach to Devon Road. Including project contingency, the amount for inclusion in the 2021-2031 LTP should be \$10.5m.
- The traffic modelling of the existing environment, growth to the east of the city and fully developed consent shows this section of State Highway could then operate efficiently before other network improvements are required.
- The requirement for a second bridge and crossing across the Waiwhakaiho River could potentially be delayed as a result of the upgrades to the Smart and Katere Road intersections but for city resilience and optimal city transport performance, Bluehaven support inclusion of funding for a second bridge crossing and related collector roads in the 2021-2031 LTP.
- It is noted that the previous funding allocated to a second bridge over the Waiwhakaiho River and funding for the Smart Road / SH3 intersection upgrade (in the 2018-2028 LTP) are no longer listed in the projects table which sets out a summary of the more significant capital projects that will be undertaken over the life of the 2021 – 2031 LTP.

Clarification is requested on why this important road connection for New Plymouth has been removed and confirmation that funding will be reinstated.

It is submitted that the previously planned capital expenditure be reinstated in the 2021 – 2031 LTP as outlined above to support:

- The housing and employment growth of the city to the east;
- A safe and efficient road network with multi-modal opportunities, and;
- Significant growth and employment that is part of the NPDC land use resource consent for the commercial development on the corner of Smart and Devon Road.

Funding allocated to the following proposed projects is also supported:

- RD1033 – Waiwhakaiho Bridge to The Valley - total funding allocated \$1,309,763 (complete by 2023). This provides improved pedestrian and cycleway connectivity to the Bluehaven Commercial development.
- RD3009 - Colson Road extension (Smart Road - Egmont Road) - total funding allocated \$4,442,158 (to be completed by 2028). As identified in the Proposed District Plan.

We wish to be heard in support of this submission, with 15 mins likely to be required.

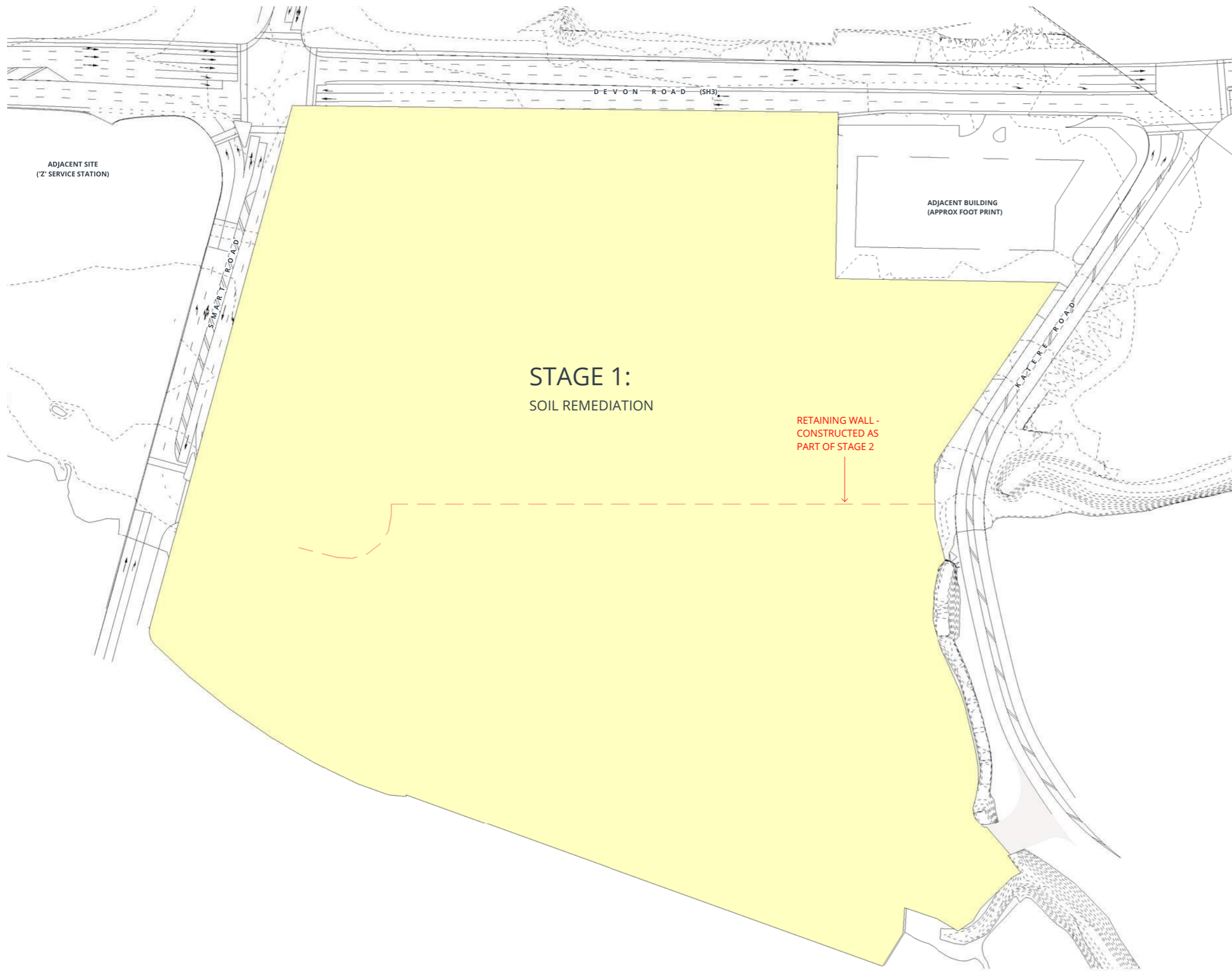
Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brophy', with a large loop at the start and a trailing flourish.

Jeremy Brophy MNZPI
Manager Planning MNZPI

APPENDIX A

ROAD UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

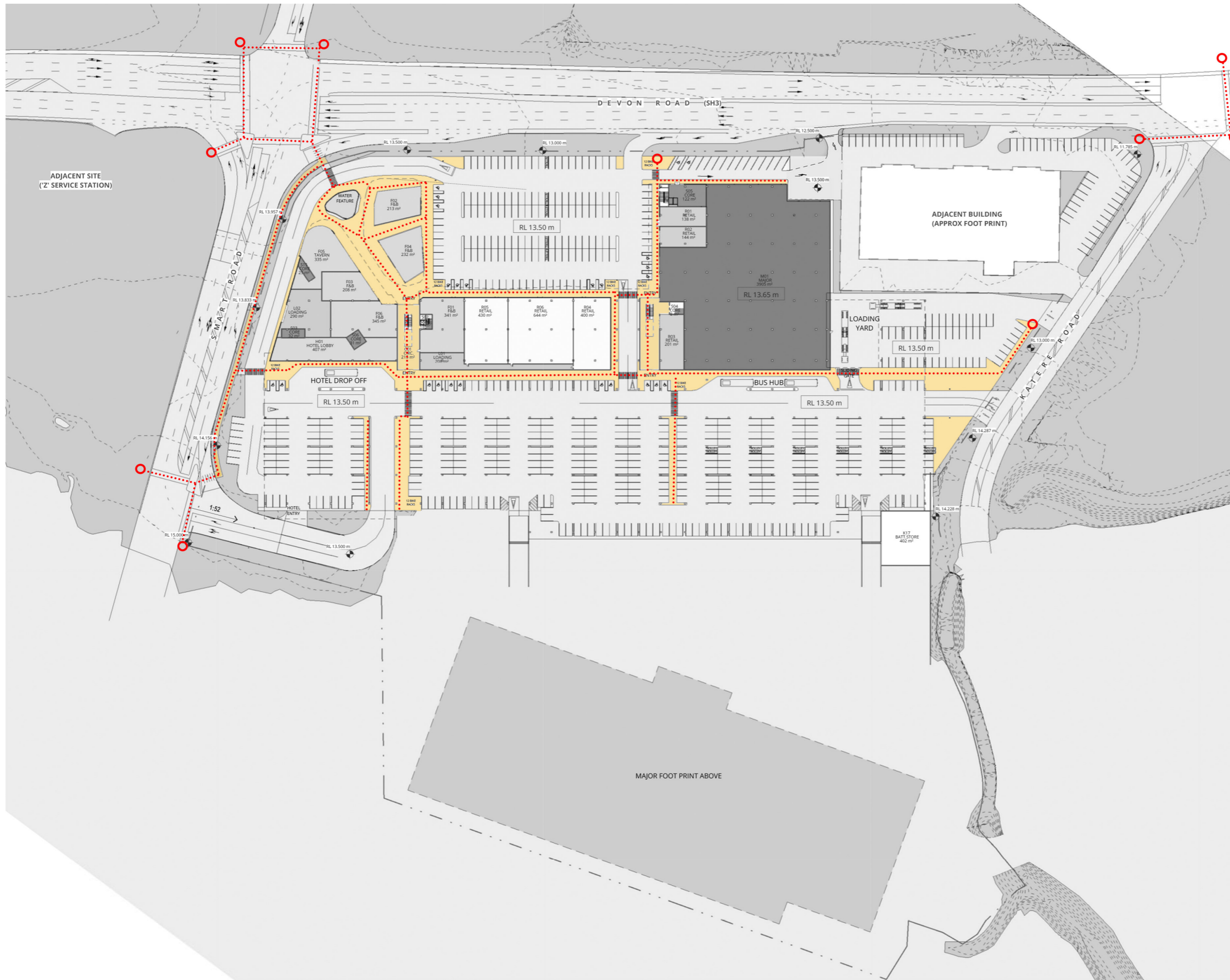


LEGEND:

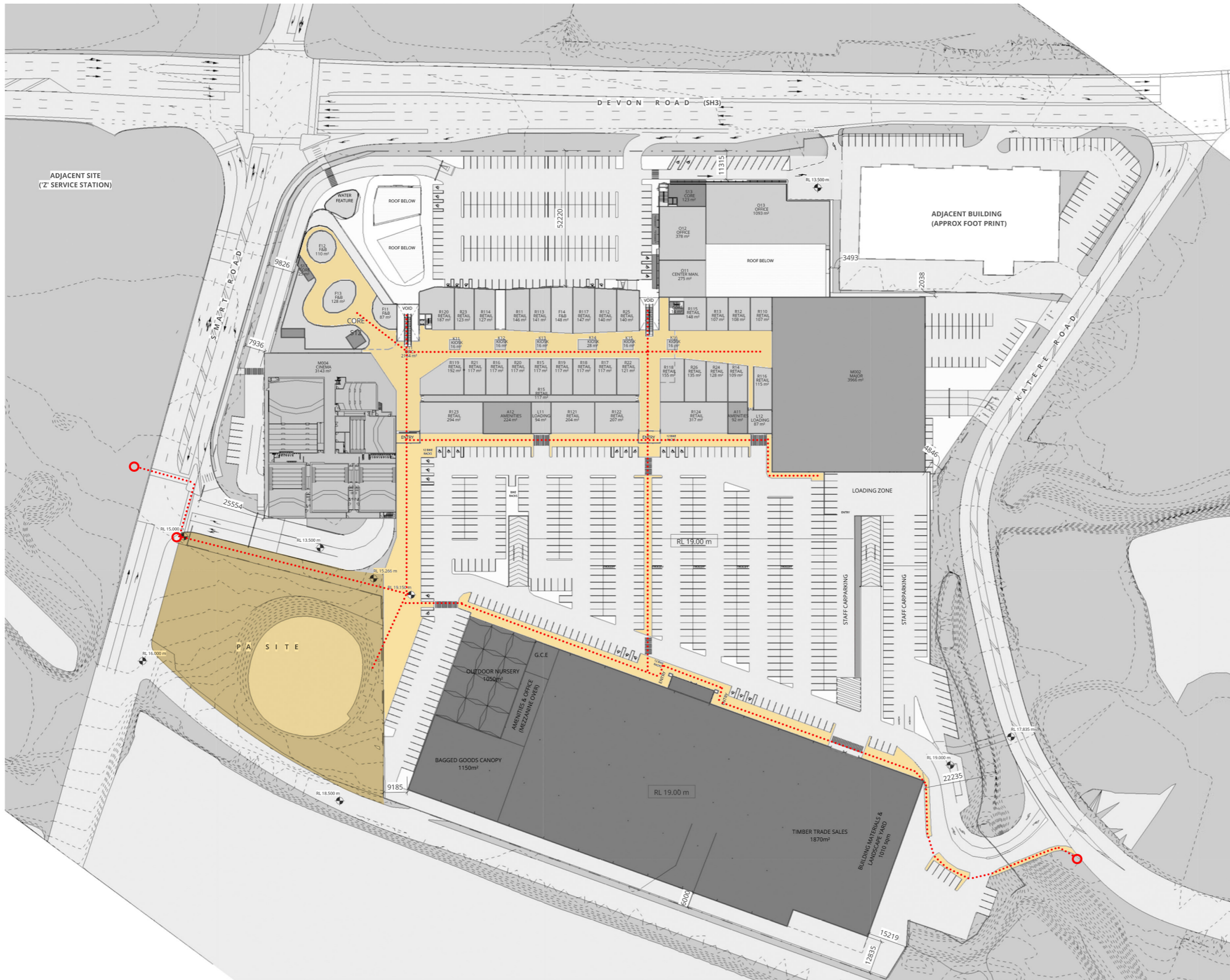
- STAGE 1
- TEMPORARY HOARDING
- RETAINING WALL

STAGE 1:
SOIL REMEDIATION

RETAINING WALL -
CONSTRUCTED AS
PART OF STAGE 2



- LEGEND**
- PEDESTRIAN FOOTPATHS
 - PEDESTRIAN LINKS
 - CONNECTION TO FUTURE PEDESTRIAN LINKS



- LEGEND**
- PEDESTRIAN FOOTPATHS
 - PEDESTRIAN LINKS
 - CONNECTION TO FUTURE PEDESTRIAN LINKS



PROPOSED COMMERCIAL AND RETAIL COMPLEX
SMART ROAD, NEW PLYMOUTH



NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 974-A

Submission No: 4193

Jesse Gooding

Organisation: Federated Farmers of New Zealand

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes



Federated Farmers of New Zealand

Submission to the New Plymouth District Council on the Draft Long Term Plan 2021

06 April 2021



0800
327
646 | FED
FARM
.ORG.NZ

To: New Plymouth District Council

Submission on: **New Plymouth District Council Draft Long Term Plan 2021-31**

Name of submitter: Federated Farmers of New Zealand
Taranaki Federated Farmers

President: Mark Hooper
Taranaki Province
Taranaki Federated Farmers

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Federated Farmers of New Zealand
PO Box 447 Waikato Mail Centre
Hamilton 3204

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027 803 0853

INTRODUCTION

1. The Federated Farmers of New Zealand and Taranaki Province of Federated Farmers (hereafter collectively referred to as Federated Farmers (FFNZ)) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the New Plymouth District Council Long Term Plan 2021 - 31 (LTP). We acknowledge any submissions made by individual members of Federated Farmers.
2. Federated Farmers is focused on the transparency of rate setting, rates equity and both the overall and relative cost of local government to agriculture. We support councils that are making progress towards achieving fairness and equity in their rating policies.
3. **Federated Farmers would like to be heard in support of the submission.**

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

4. We urge Council to keep non-essential spending to a minimum and our position on some of the major items in this Long Term Plan will reflect this.
5. We have some concerns about the 'one-bucket policy' (described in Revenue & Financing Policy), which sees rates collected from all areas of the district pooled into one fund and used to provide services across the district. But we would urge Council when applying this policy to consider equity and fairness also.
6. We oppose the level of funding sourced from general rates for some activities listed in the Revenue and Financing Policy.
7. Federated Farmers supports the use of uniform annual general rates and targeted rates. We consider that rates ought to reflect access to, and benefit derived by ratepayers from council services. Uniform annual general rates and targeted rates allow for the fair distribution of costs.
8. Federated Farmers support rating all residential properties through a volumetric water charge rather than through a uniform charge. This is a user pays model that will encourage water conservation.
9. We support application of rates remissions to Significant Natural Areas and areas under protective covenants. Including those SNAs identified in the proposed district plan.
10. We support the proposed Development & Financial Contributions policies, requiring developers to contribute towards the costs of infrastructure needs relating to their subdivision and/or development.
11. We would be comfortable with proposed spending on the water network, if it were to be funded from targeted as opposed to general rates. We would strongly oppose using the general rate to fund water and wastewater infrastructure.
12. We support use of targeted rates for flagship projects but understand general rates are appropriate where there is clear community wide benefit.
13. We oppose a rates increase to fund significant extensions to existing tracks and trails as it will result in ratepayers making unequal contributions, even though they all have the same access to walking tracks.
14. We oppose electrifying council's fleet on the grounds that it would require significant capital funding through general rates for little meaningful advantage.
15. We are supportive of planting initiatives, particularly when funded by forestry reserve funding.
16. We oppose an increase to the general rate for the multi-use sports hub when there will be limited use of this facility across the community and there is a clear need to upgrade council's chronically underfunded three waters system.
17. We oppose funding significant upgrades to Brooklands Zoo through general rates but support council in seeking external funding.
18. We ask council to urgently review their spraying program for road corridors, to halt the proliferation of Yellow Bristle Grass.

GENERAL COMMENTS

19. Rates are among the top ten operational expenses of a farming business. They are a source of considerable financial pressures for all farmers. Federated Farmers makes submissions on Annual and LTP's to ensure Council's exercise fiscal prudence, and consider affordability, fairness and equity issues when recovering rates (to the extent this is possible in land and capital value taxation systems).
20. Federated Farmers appreciates that for Regional and District Councils alike the 2021 LTP is heavily directed by external factors. Increasing costs to implement Central Government regulatory changes, coupled with the ongoing impact of COVID19 are untimely challenges for Councils. These pressure councils to invest in new and upgraded infrastructure, especially for the 'three waters' and for roading and transport, let alone adequately maintain their existing infrastructure. Councils can defer this work for only so long.
21. Federated Farmers reaffirms our appreciation for the working relationship with Council that has been fostered over the last few years and we note a desire to continue to build on this through regular meetings between our nominated representatives and staff, and opportunities for discussion over the future direction of the district.

Financial Policies

Revenue and Financing Policy

22. Federated Farmers is concerned that the on-going use of council's one bucket policy for funding community facilities, services and infrastructure lacks transparency and creates the impression that farmers are disproportionately funding projects from which they receive little benefit. Federated Farmers ask that council reconsider this policy to allow for more transparency, to better highlight the funding impact of projects, services and infrastructure on all land users, including rural rater payers.
23. Federated Farmers support the network pricing policy as it charges those connected to the water, wastewater or waste management network for the benefit they derive. Further, we support the network policy as it relates only to rating units connected and does not use the general rate to charge land-owners who receive no network services. We urge council to consider this policy when funding depreciation, renewals and upgrades of the three waters network.
24. Table 1 in the Revenue and Financing Policy shows the funding source for each activity. We have some concerns about the level of funding certain activities will receive through general rates. In particular we are opposed to public open spaces, sports parks and campgrounds being 66-100% funded through the general rate. Everybody has access to these facilities so it is inappropriate that many farmers will end up paying more for the benefit they derive than their residential counter parts. We consider a general **charge** more appropriate for these facilities. Campgorunds benefit tourism directly so we consider these should be funded through a targeted rate on tourism business or at least through a general charge. This principle is true also of libraries and the I-site both of which should receive a greater proportion of their funding through general charges or targeted rates.
25. Federated farmers support the move from a uniform charge for water to volumetric water charges. We also support higher charges for high residential water users. FFNZ considers this model better reflects access to, and benefit derived by rate payers from council services. It will also enhance the district's water security by increased efforts to conserve water.

Rates Remission and Postponement Policies

26. The proposed district plan is likely to capture a significant number of SNAs.. We support Council's decision to extend rates remission to SNAs scheduled in the proposed district plan as well as the operative plan. We ask that council ensure rates remissions also apply to other protective covenants, including QEII.
27. Our members have reasonable concerns over council interference in normal farming activities where SNAs have been identified on their properties. We want to use this opportunity to remind council that our membership want to protect biodiversity and land with high ecological value as much as anyone else, but are eager to ensure that bad regulation does not turn their land into a liability when it should be an asset.

We ask council to take a measured approach to enforcing landuse controls on SNAs and are keen to work with council where our members raise issues.

General Rates

28. We note that proposed rates increases are high, at 12% next year and 7% the following year. This is frustrating to say the least. The affordability and equity of rates is a significant issue for farm businesses, given that in large part they are allocated on the basis of land value as opposed to income.
29. Rates are a charge for services, and they are **supposed** to reflect the access to, and benefit derived by ratepayers from council services. This is a key principle, reinforced in 2019 by the Productivity Commission and a key provision in s.101 of the LGA that sets out funding principles for local authorities. In practice though, Federated Farmers considers that the 'benefit principle' is often eroded by factoring in other considerations like 'affordability' or 'ability to pay', albeit without a mandate when councils have no idea of the financial situations of their individual ratepayers.
30. Simply put, rates based on capital or land value result in farms paying much more than other types of property for the general services of local government. Perversely, farmers are miles away from a lot of what their council provides, and rural areas are sparsely populated – without demand for (let alone supply of) footpaths, litter bins, streetlights, and parks.
31. We remind Council that the incomes of ratepayers will in no way increase to the same extent as the proposed increases in rates, with the implication that the costs Council is imposing on its ratepayers, will squeeze out other areas of expenditure. While an average district-wide increase of 12% is significant, the reality is that for our members, rural ratepayers, the increase is far greater and the opportunity cost of the loss in revenue will have flow on effects for the wider Taranaki economy.

Federated Farmers requests:

That Council limit itself to essential spending and make use of alternative funding mechanisms including UAGCs and targeted rates to the extent possible.

Under use of the Uniform Annual General Rate

32. The New Plymouth District Council has proposed a UAGC (including other applicable uniform rates) of only about **23.6%** of its total rates revenue, which is significantly under the **30%** cap allowable under s.21 of the Rating Act. Federated Farmers consistently supports use of the Uniform Annual General Charge and applicable uniform targeted rates to ensure a more equitable contribution from ratepayers across the region and has previously urged the New Plymouth District Council to use this instrument to a greater extent.
33. UAGC's (and applicable uniform rates) are a fair way for Councils to rate for services that provide an equal or indistinguishable amount of benefit (or cost) across ratepayer groups or people. Especially when compared to a general rate calculated by capital or land value which can result in groups such as farmers paying more for an activity which they are unlikely to use more than any other group in a community.
34. In principle we support the maximum use of the UAGC mechanism (including applicable uniform rates) for a number of reasons:
 - Full use of the UAGC will reduce reliance on property-value rates, which will have the effect of reducing the significant discrepancies between what farmers' contribute to Council public good functions, compared to what other ratepayers contribute.
 - The UAGC also provides for more equitable rating in that all houses, whether they are rural or urban, will pay the same amount for access to the same services. As an example, the Council service of democracy benefits all ratepayers in the same way, so they should pay the same.
 - There is also the benefit that there is a link between the amount of rates required from each ratepayer and that ratepayer's demand on services.

35. If Council is concerned that the effects of increasing the UAGC would be regressive and impact upon owners of lower capital value properties, Federated Farmers submits that the rates remissions scheme, alongside the broader central government welfare system, remain the most robust and efficient methods of progressive redistribution, with the ability to target each concern on a case by case basis in a way that is not possible using the blunt property value basis afforded by rates. General rates based on property value are a very poor indicator of ability to pay or net wealth, and are usually not proportional to the service or benefit received.
36. The Uniform Annual General Roothing Charge (**UARC**) is another significant cost for farmers. While we support use of this charge we ask that council lift the level of service that farmers receive for the substantial amount they pay. Farmers often pay these fees multiple times, as they are charged per Separately Used or Inhabited Part (SUIP) (e.g., the fee is applied to each house used for staff / retired parents and every shearers quarters, whether currently in use or not. In practice, these are inseparable parts of the one business, the fees are paid by the same ratepayer and there are limited opportunities to pass on these costs). A usable, well maintained road is generally the biggest asset council offer to farmers so it is disappointing to see little information on roading upgrades, renewals and maintenance in the consultation document or supporting documents.

Federated Farmers requests:

- **That Council increase its Uniform Annual General Charge** (including applicable district-wide or single uniform targeted rates) **percentage over the next 3 years to the maximum possible allowance (30%).**
- **Road users get more value out of their UARC by Council programming more work on district roads.**

Big Call 1: Fixing our plumbing

Looking after existing assets

37. Federated Farmers appreciates that infrastructure deficits for drinking water, waste water and storm water along with Government direction for drinking water will increase rating pressure for all Councils. For New Plymouth District Council, we note that Council's preferred option for Renewals of existing infrastructure will see a rates increase of \$55m or 15.5% over 10 years along with a debt increase of \$31m over 10 years.
38. A significant proportion of Federated Farmers members, and the wider rural community in general, do not rely on the Council's waste and water system infrastructure. Instead, our members are responsible for their own supplies, i.e private water schemes with independent septic tanks.
39. Federated farmers are comfortable with proposed spending on the water network, if it is to be funded from targeted as opposed to general rates. We would strongly oppose using the general rate to fund water and wastewater infrastructure renewals. Given the importance of core infrastructure like drinking water pipes and the sewerage system we understand the need to partially fund these renewals with debt. At the same time we urge council to be financially prudent.

Federated Farmers requests:

- **Council adopt option 3 and funding option B provided;**
- **That renewals to three waters infrastructure are funded through targeted rates and charges.**
- **Debt levels remain prudent.**

Conserving water

40. We support council's approach to metering and volumetric charges, provided these charges are ultimately self funding. We consider financial prudence must be a priority when borrowing for this purpose.

Federated Farmers requests:

- **Council adopt option 3 provided;**
- **That metering and other water conservation measures are funded through targeted rates and charges.**
- **Debt levels remain prudent.**

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

41. We submit that this issue should be funded through targeted rates and limited debt bridging. Federated Farmers oppose any funding of this through the general rate.

Federated Farmers requests:

- **Council adopt option 3 provided;**
- **That the proposed storm water infrastructure is funded through targeted rates and charges.**
- **Debt levels remain prudent.**

Big Call 2: Greening our place

42. Given the fiscal commitment council is likely to make to renew core infrastructure we do not believe it equitable or prudent to increase funding for parks and walking trails. Use of these tracks benefits tourism above other rate payers and should be funded according to benefit derived.

Federated Farmers requests:

- **Council adopt option 1 or;**
- **Fund walking tracks through a combination of uniform charges and targeted rates to pay for more additions.**

Big call 3: Paying it forward

43. Rate payers are being asked to step up with a significant rates increase over the next decade to renew existing infrastructure and remedy on-going deficiencies (e.g. Waitara's stormwater). Federated Farmers believe it would be fiscally imprudent to increase this pressure further with a multi sport hub. Additionally, we believe the benefits to rural landowners would be limited in comparison to their urban counterparts. If government funding of infrastructure or other external factors assist council in meeting their responsibility to properly fund their core infrastructure council may be able to reassess this option in the 2023 – 2034 LTP.

Federated Farmers requests:

- **Council adopt option 1.**

Yellow Bristle Grass

44. Federated Farmers members in the New Plymouth district and wider Taranaki Region have observed a serious proliferation of Yellow Bristle Grass ('YBG'). YBG is an extremely aggressive annual plant which spreads rapidly through pasture. It reduces pasture quality in late summer and autumn, stock avoid it and its death often leads to reinfestation.

We acknowledge the work done by New Plymouth District Council the Taranaki Regional Council and others (which Federated Farmers was involved with), around trying to co-ordinate spraying regimes on the roadsides to prevent further spread. Unfortunately, sprays are still being applied incorrectly and YBG continues to move rapidly along road corridors. This does not meet the objective in the Taranaki Regional Pest Management Strategy of preventing spread in the Taranaki region.

The concern we have with this is that current control measures do not appear to be working. We recommend a re-focusing and intensification of efforts on controlling spread along roadsides into new areas, especially towards the hill country. In this respect, the Yellow Bristle Grass 'Ute' guide (**Attachment A**) provides a starting point, by including a useful list of actions that could be included to manage roadside vegetation. Federated Farmers is willing to help further by aiding education of farmers bordering any target roadside corridors, or other measures as appropriate. We have provided our Federated Farmers Taranaki guidance document on YBG control (**Attachment B**) and suggest council implement its advice.

Way Forward:

Federated Farmers asks NPDC to work with other councils to actively manage Yellow Bristle Grass, immediate steps to take include:

- **Cease all widespread roadside spraying of Glyphosate (except where essential for storm water culverts). OR;**
- **Avoid all Spring spraying of Glyphosate – as per best practice guidelines (Attachment X).**
- **If spring spraying is unavoidable then use a grass specific chemical like Gallant or Dockstar. (In order to retain desirable broadleaf plants)**
- **Leave as much grass as possible adjacent to pasture boundaries if mowing OR spraying – which should be left as late as possible i.e. Autumn.**
- **Any consequent action to give affect to the above.**

ABOUT FEDERATED FARMERS

Federated Farmers is a not-for-profit primary sector policy and advocacy organisation that represents the majority of farming businesses in New Zealand. Federated Farmers has a long and proud history of representing the interests of New Zealand's farmers.

The Federation aims to add value to its members' farming businesses. Our key strategic outcomes include the need for New Zealand to provide an economic and social environment within which:

- Our members may operate their business in a fair and flexible commercial environment;
- Our members' families and their staff have access to services essential to the needs of the rural community; and
- Our members adopt responsible management and environmental practices.

This submission is representative of member views and reflect the fact that local government rating and spending policies impact on our member's daily lives as farmers and members of local communities.

Taranaki Federated Farmers thanks New Plymouth District Council for considering our submission.





Attachment A

YELLOW BRISTLE GRASS

The Ute Guide
Third Edition

DairyNZ 

 **ag**research



Science For A Better Life

Published by Ministry for Primary Industries, PO Box 2526, Wellington 6140
ISBN 978-0-478-42053-1 (Print); 978-0-478-42054-8 (Online)

Disclaimer

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Author and photographs Trevor James, *AgResearch*

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- *DairyNZ, MBIE* and other supporters for funding the YBG programme
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- Shona Lamoureaux and Graeme Bourdôt, *AgResearch*, for the potential distribution map
- Graeme Bourdôt, *AgResearch*, for reviewing the draft
- Warren King, *AgResearch*, for the tips on pasture renewal
- Craig McGill, *Massey University*, for the temperature germination study
- The YBG Action Group for contributions and support



Yellow bristle grass (YBG) is a very serious threat to pastures:

- It is an extremely aggressive annual plant which spreads rapidly through pasture
- It reduces pasture quality in late summer and autumn
- Cows may avoid it when in seed, leading to low pasture utilisation
- Grazing avoidance leads to massive seed set
- YBG death leads to open pastures resulting in re-infestation and ingress of other weeds
- It passes through the rumen and is spread around the farm in dung
- In YBG-infested farms, where YBG comprises on average 13% of total DM, the cost of supplementary balage required to maintain milk production is estimated to be \$343/ha/year¹
- YBG is now widespread throughout Taranaki, Waikato, South Auckland and Bay of Plenty

¹ Brendan Briar preliminary estimate utilising Farmax Dairy Pro.

ACTIONS!

- Learn to recognise it now
- Incursions often occur from roadsides or around maize silage stacks
- Carry out fortnightly inspections of these areas from mid-December on
- If only a small patch – isolate and take action to control (page 34)
- For large infestations several management options are available (see pages 35–41)
- Empty out stock that have grazed infested paddocks before putting them in YBG free areas
- Allow only clean machinery and supplementary feed onto your farm
- Make a plan! Using suggestions on pages 32–41, plan a strategy to combat YBG

Yellow Bristle Grass Ute Guide Third Edition

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Preface

In the seven years since the first edition of the Yellow Bristle Grass Ute Guide was published in 2006, considerable knowledge on both the impact and management of YBG has been gained. Unfortunately, during this period also, YBG has spread at an extremely fast pace and is now impacting on the production of dairy farms in Taranaki, Bay of Plenty, Waikato, and South Auckland. Worse is the knowledge that YBG can be found well outside these areas, including the South Island, but is not known to be affecting form production in these areas YET!

This third edition of the Ute Guide provides new data on the real impacts of YBG, especially as it affects the bottom line, and new information on how best to manage it on badly infested farms where eradication is impossible.

There is still considerable demand by farmers and rural professionals for more information on YBG. Thanks are due to Trevor James and Katherine Tozer who have presented at more than 30 field days throughout the North Island over the past three years. Thanks also to *DairyNZ* and *Beef + Lamb NZ* for organising most of these field days.

We also wish to acknowledge the wide support for the YBG programme, both in cash contributions and in-kind support. These range from the major funders *MPI*, *MBIE*, *DairyNZ* and *AgResearch* and a host of other enthusiastic supporters who are listed in the back cover. And lastly, many thanks to the *Yellow Bristle Grass Action Group* committee members, many of whom have been on-board since the very beginning and have contributed greatly to the programme.

Royden Hooker, Chairman, Yellow Bristle Grass Action Group, September 2013

Yellow bristle grass (*Setaria pumila*)

There are eight species of *Setaria* in New Zealand. Most are annuals. Overseas they are commonly called foxtails or millets.

Yellow bristle grass (YBG) is an annual species which arose in sub-tropical China and was spread by humans across southern Asia where it is...

“A relatively good natural grazing species, although leaf production is moderately low. It is a serious weed in some areas, especially since it only germinates late in the season once most control measures have already been applied. In some areas this grass plays an important role in stabilising bare soil to protect it from erosion.”

YBG is now widespread in Europe, parts of Africa, throughout the USA and in eastern Australia.

YBG has now spread along roadsides throughout most of the North Island and it appears that from this vantage point that it has been ‘jumping the fence’ over the past 15 years to become a major problem on farms.

Yellow bristle grass on roadside and around a cultivated field



Identification

Yellow bristle grass is an upright annual growing 25–45 cm high, although in open pasture its first leaves are typically parallel to the ground. The leaves are yellow-green to green in colour and usually red or purple at the base. They are flat, hairless, soft and twisted. The leaf sheath is flattened. There are no ears (auricles) at the junction of the leaf blade and sheath. The ligule consists of a fringe of hairs 0.5–1.5 mm long.

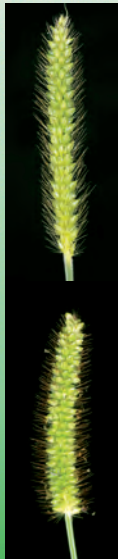
The seed head is a cylindrical ‘spike’, 2.5–10 cm long. It consists of many densely packed spikelets, with each spikelet bearing a single seed. At the base of each spikelet are five to ten bristles, 5–8 mm long. Initially the bristles are green, but soon change to a golden-brown. It is the colour of these bristles that give the grass its name.

Most other *Setaria* species have fewer bristles in their seed heads.

Mature yellow bristle grass



Seed head
with bristles



Immature yellow bristle grass



Biology

As a summer growing annual, yellow bristle grass reproduces only by seed. Seeds are dispersed by water, soil movement, animals, machinery, and as contaminants of crop seed and hay. The barbed seed heads are often carried in fur, feathers, or clothing. Seeds are hard-coated and most float on water. Germination requirements are variable, depending on several factors, including environmental conditions. Germination can begin at 16°C, but optimal temperatures for germination are typically between 20 and 35°C. **Germination typically starts in mid October and peaks from mid November to mid December depending on conditions. Early seed heads appear in late December but mostly in January and February.** Mature plants and empty seed heads will persist until the first frost.

YBG seeds are large (about 4 × heavier than summer grass seeds) and seed heads normally contain about 90 seeds. A single plant can have up to 60 seed heads. Seeds are usually dormant at maturity and require about three months of after-ripening before they can germinate. Most seeds survive only a few years under field conditions, although some deeply buried seed may survive for up to 10 years or more. Seedlings can emerge from soil depths

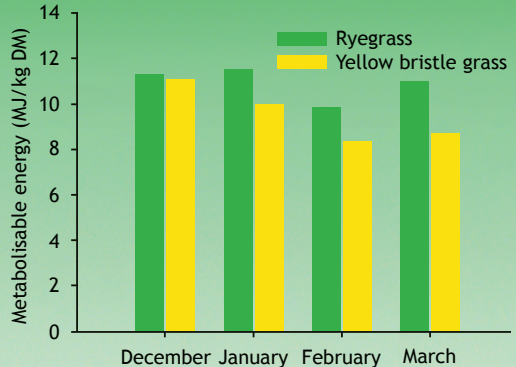
of up to 10 cm, but optimal germination is at 1–2 cm depth. **Counts have shown seed numbers up to 20,000/m² but typically 5–10,000/m² under light infestations.**

YBG occurs in areas with adequate summer rainfall, usually where the annual rainfall exceeds 500 mm per annum, although it can tolerate dry conditions once established. **It grows in areas where the soil has been disturbed, including cultivated areas, old pastures and along footpaths and the side of roads, especially where water collects.** YBG has a C₄ photosynthetic pathway so it grows best at higher temperatures and is frost tender. It is not toxic to stock but they may avoid grazing the seed head.

YBG fills a similar environmental niche to other C₄ summer annual grasses such as crowfoot grass, summer grass and smooth witchgrass. However, due to the size and number of the seed produced it is more competitive than the other species. It is moderate to slow-growing, especially if the weather remains cool, and generally will not establish and compete in vigorous ryegrass/white clover swards. **However, YBG seed can survive passage through the rumen and establishes in any gaps, especially those caused by dung.** It also readily invades run-out or damaged pastures that have been opened up due to pugging, over-grazing or the death of flat weeds or winter annuals such as annual poa.

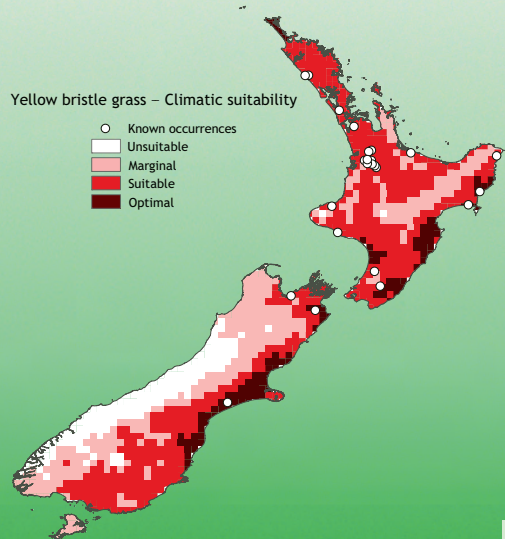
Impact on pastures

- Yellow bristle grass has lower ME than ryegrass in late summer/ autumn resulting in lower pasture quality
- Grazing avoidance can lead to lower pasture utilisation
- Yellow bristle grass competition weakens ryegrass plants
- Yellow bristle grass death opens pastures for establishment of winter weeds



Potential distribution of yellow bristle grass in New Zealand

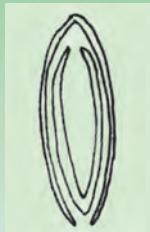
- Yellow bristle grass arose in sub-tropical China and spread throughout Asia and Europe assisted by humans
- It occurs also as a weed in North America, Africa, Australia and New Zealand
- A model representing its climate preferences based on its occurrences in Eurasia and North America shows that, under current climate, it has a wide potential distribution in New Zealand



Grass identification

Grass plants have several characteristics that can be used to differentiate species and for identification. The most important are labelled in the illustrations below.

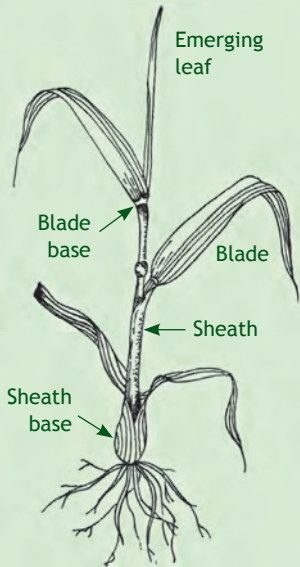
These plant characters are used to separate grass species that are sometimes confused with yellow bristle grass, especially at the seedling stage. A hand lens might sometimes be required to examine the junction of the leaf blade and the sheath as, after the flower and seed head, this is the most diagnostic part of the plant.



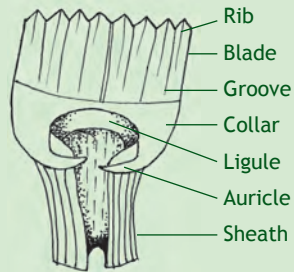
Cross section of a folded leaf



Cross section of a rolled leaf



Leaf base detail



Ligule types

Membrane



Fringe of hairs



Yellow bristle grass (*Setaria pumila*)

12



Characteristics:

Emerging leaf rolled

Ligule a ring of hairs about 1 mm long

Auricles absent

Sheath flattened and hairless

Leaves slightly rough on the edges, with long hairs only at the base

Distinguished by:

- Flattened, hairless leaf sheath
- Long hairs at the base of the rough-edged leaves
- Leaf sheath often turning reddish purple



Yellow bristle grass (*Setaria pumila*)

Yellow bristle grass can be distinguished from the other two common *Setaria* species by:

- **Knot-root bristle grass:**
 - has narrower leaves
 - has finer seed heads with shorter bristles (see page 16)
 - has knot-like short rhizomes underground
- **Rough bristle grass:**
 - does not have the red coloured base
 - has seed heads that stick together and to clothing, fur, etc.



Seed head differences

Rhizome differences



Yellow bristle grass (*Setaria pumila*)

Knot-root bristle grass (*Setaria gracilis*)



Yellow bristle grass is sometimes confused with knot-root bristle grass

Characteristics:

A perennial grass with thin, strong leaves with a few long hairs on the collar

Ligule short, hairy

Auricles absent

Short, slender, knotty rhizome

Grows in waste places and in particular along roadsides

Distinguished from yellow bristle grass by:

- Thinner, tougher leaves
- A thinner seed head which lacks the yellow tinge
- Rhizomatous roots



Knot-root bristle grass (*Setaria gracilis*)

Rough bristle grass (*Setaria verticillata*)

18



Yellow bristle grass is sometimes confused with rough bristle grass

Characteristics:

Upright growing annual with bristly seed head

Leaves bright green, soft, hairless but often with long hairs next to collar

Emerging leaf rolled

Ligule hairy, 0.6–1.5 mm long

Auricles absent

Sheath flattened when very young becoming rounded, usually pale green

Seed head has barbed awns that stick together

Distinguished by:

- Upright seedling
- Sheath usually green
- Ligule a fringe of hairs
- Seed heads that stick to each other



Rough bristle grass (*Setaria verticillata*)

Crowfoot grass (*Eleusine indica*)

20



Characteristics:

Emerging leaf folded

Ligule a thin fringe of hairs 1–2 mm long

Auricles absent

Leaf sheath flat and hairless except for its upper margin

Leaves hairless except at their bases

Distinguished by:

- Long hairs at the leaf base
- Vertical green stripes on the pale leaf sheath
- Leaf sheath flat, never coloured at its base



Crowfoot grass (*Eleusine indica*)

Barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*)

22



Characteristics:

Emerging leaf rolled, but becoming flat later

Ligule absent

Auricles absent

Sheath more or less sparsely hairy (particularly at the junction of the leaf sheath and blade) light green to purplish in colour

Distinguished by:

- Its upright growth habit
- Absence of a ligule



Barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*)

Summer grass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*)

24



Characteristics:

Emerging leaf rolled

Ligule membranous, 1–2 mm long, blunt

Auricles absent

Leaf blades very hairy underneath when young, and only a few long hairs at base when mature

Leaf sheath light green usually densely hairy with 3–4 mm hairs

Distinguished by:

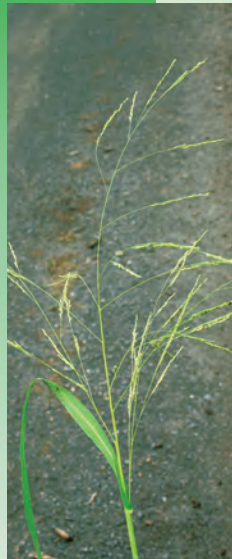
- Broad hairy leaves
- Prostrate growth habit



Summer grass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*)

Smooth witchgrass (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*)

26



Characteristics:

Emerging leaf rolled

Ligule a rim of 1–2 mm long hairs

Auricles absent

Lower leaf sheath usually hairy, usually strongly red in colour

Leaves with more or less a few hairs near the base

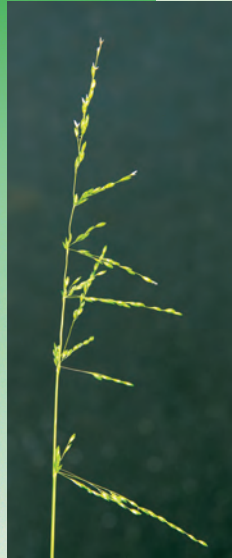
Distinguished by:

- Narrow leaves
- Red coloured, hairy leaf sheath



Smooth witchgrass (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*)

Veld grass (*Ehrharta erecta*)



Characteristics:

Emerging leaf rolled

Ligule membranous, jagged, 3–8 mm long

1–2 mm long hairs at the junction of leaf and sheath

Leaves broad and soft

Seed head with hanging branches appearing to originate on one side

Distinguished by:

- Long, milky white, jagged ligule



Veld grass (*Ehrharta erecta*)

Annual ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*)

30



Characteristics:

Emerging leaf rolled when young
(NB for perennial ryegrass the emerging shoot is folded)

Leaves long, shiny, hairless with well developed midribs

Auricles long, clasping

Sheath base often tinged pink in colour

Distinguished by:

- Long clasping auricles
- Hairless, shiny backed leaves



Annual ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*)

How is yellow bristle grass spread?

- **Roadsides** Spread by mowers, machinery and stock
Will fall, blow through fence and birds can carry seed into paddock
Stock grazing roadsides will move YBG seed around via dung
- **Livestock** **YBG is able to survive passage through the rumen and be deposited and establish in the dung**
- **Cropping** YBG is a common contaminant of maize silage crops
- **Maize** Feeding out fresh or improperly ensiled maize can spread YBG
- **Hay** Will be readily spread by infested hay
- **Silage** YBG seed placed in sealed maize silage did not germinate after 1 week of burial
- **Effluent** YBG seed survives up to three months in effluent and can be spread via effluent pumped onto pastures

Management on roadsides

- Spray with glyphosate (e.g. Roundup®) – timing is important to avoid the need for several applications, spray just as first seed head emerges (after Christmas – January depending on season and weather)
- Try and create a thatch of dead plants to stop further YBG germination
- Residual herbicides have the potential to prevent germination of YBG
- Mowing – won't kill YBG, but seed will be produced very low down and therefore lessens the risk of spread
- Manual removal is an option for small amounts
- **DON'T GRAZE ROADSIDES FROM DECEMBER TO MAY**
- **DON'T MAKE INTO HAY**, wrapped balage is OK (see page 32)

Management of small infestations

- Use fenoxaprop (e.g. Puma[®]S) before seed heads appear, if seed heads present remove 24 hours after spraying. Watch for further germination of YBG, if treated with fenoxaprop a 2nd time fence off to prevent grazing for 3 months
- Glyphosate (e.g. Weedmaster[®]) can be used to kill YBG without concern of residues. However, YBG seeds will not be killed and other weeds may quickly invade the space
- Manual removal is a very good option if you can
- Avoid seed being spread further afield by fencing off, mowing and collecting seed or spraying
- **But whatever you do, DON'T GRAZE WHEN THE SEED HEAD IS VISIBLE**
- Be vigilant as YBG will germinate throughout the summer as conditions (rainfall) allow

Management of large infestations

- Use fenoxaprop (e.g. Puma[®] S see page 34) from mid-December on to spray YBG
- Topping to improve utilisation and possibly reduce the quantity of seed set
- Lengthen grazing interval in early summer to have more grass cover and post-grazing residue
- Shorten grazing interval in summer and autumn to minimise YBG flowering
- Avoid grazing a clean paddock after stock have been exposed to YBG seed
- Use chain harrows to spread dung and avoid creating conditions which favour YBG establishment



Management by pasture renewal

- Must have two summers out of YBG seed production before sowing new pasture
YBG must not be allowed to set seed!
- Use crops in which YBG can be readily controlled, for example:
 - maize (use Latro® as a post-emergence spray)
 - chicory (use Sequence® as required)
 - turnips (use Sequence® prior to crop canopy closure)
 - lucerne or other legume (use Sequence® as required)
 - for annual summer crops plant annual ryegrass or winter cereal in between
- Look after new grass and keep all weeds out, **do not overgraze**
- Otherwise, use normal pasture renewal principles (e.g. treated seed and appropriate endophyte, etc.) refer to DairyNZ Pasture Renewal Guide

Pasture renewal tips

- Pasture renewal should be carefully planned as part of a whole-farm forage supply strategy
- Understand why the pasture has failed and address any underlying issues (e.g. drainage, fertility, insects, etc.)
- If the desired end point is a long-term perennial ryegrass pasture, good weed and pest control before sowing is critical. Plan to spend some time out of both grass and clover to break the weed/pest cycle
- Always use treated seed (e.g. Ultrastrike™ or similar)
- Treat seeds infected with novel endophytes (e.g. AR37, NEA2, etc.) as a perishable product – store carefully, sow asap and check the seed certificate to make sure that you are getting what you paid for!
- Use full cultivation only where necessary – no-tillage offers both agronomic and environmental benefits
- Be careful with grass-to-grass renewals – it can be like painting over rust

Grazing management

- Avoid overgrazing and opening of pastures to weeds
- Overgrazing in summer can also expose the ryegrass crown to direct radiation in summer and may kill the plants
- Avoid moving stock from an infested to a clean paddock
- In dry years might need to use more supplementary feed early to preserve pastures (i.e. prevent overgrazing)
- YBG will not be controlled over summer if grazing intervals are extended as mature seed heads are produced within 21 days of grazing
- Reduction of stocking rate may be required to achieve some of the above

Frequently asked questions

- **Does Puma® S harm the grass or clover?**

No, fenoxaprop (Puma® S) does not affect perennial ryegrass or clovers

- **What other species will Puma® S control?**

Fenoxaprop will kill all annual summer growing grasses that are present at the time of spraying, including summer grass, crowfoot grass, smooth witchgrass and barnyard grass

- **Can I use Puma® S around maize crops to control YBG?**

Only if you completely avoid any spray or drift hitting the maize which is very sensitive to fenoxaprop

- **Can I make repeat applications of Puma® S?**

Not recommended at this stage as we don't know how long residues would persist from more than one application (see page 34)

Puma® S – best use advice

In trials Puma® S gave 100% control of small YBG plants and 90% control of YBG at early seed head stage. Follow these tips and you can enjoy the same success.

Planning

- To ensure the best result, plan to apply to YBG plants no later than early seed head emergence
- With a 28 day withholding period plus 7 day ‘freshen-up’ period, plan on a 35 day grazing interval when controlling YBG
- The use of Puma® S is successful when desirable species can replace the YBG that is controlled. Target paddocks where the population of desirable species (ryegrass and clover) is sufficient to fill the gaps created by controlling YBG

Use

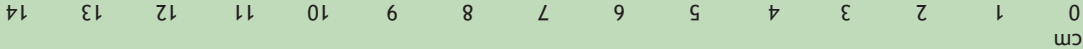
- It is important to have sufficient YBG leaf area present to absorb Puma® S. This can be achieved by leaving at least 7 days between the end grazing and applying Puma® S
- To ensure effective weed control apply 750 ml/ha Puma® S and ensure good weed coverage by using a spray volume of 250 L/ha water
- Puma® S does not have residual activity. YBG that germinates after application of Puma® S will not be controlled
- It is important not to mix Puma® S with any other chemicals including adjuvants.
- Puma® S is rainfast 1 hour after application when applied to a dry crop
- New for 2013 Puma® S is available in a 1 litre container, ideal for smaller paddocks

Scan the QR Code to access further Puma® S technical information

www.cropscience.bayer.co.nz

Puma® S is a registered trademark of the Bayer Group





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Science For A Better Life



Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Attachment B

Taranaki Federated Farmers

YELLOW BRISTLE GRASS



Roadside control of Yellow Bristle Grass

Yellow bristle grass (YBG) grows on many roadsides in Taranaki. From the roadside YBG can easily spread onto farm because it is a short distance to the gate or over the fence.

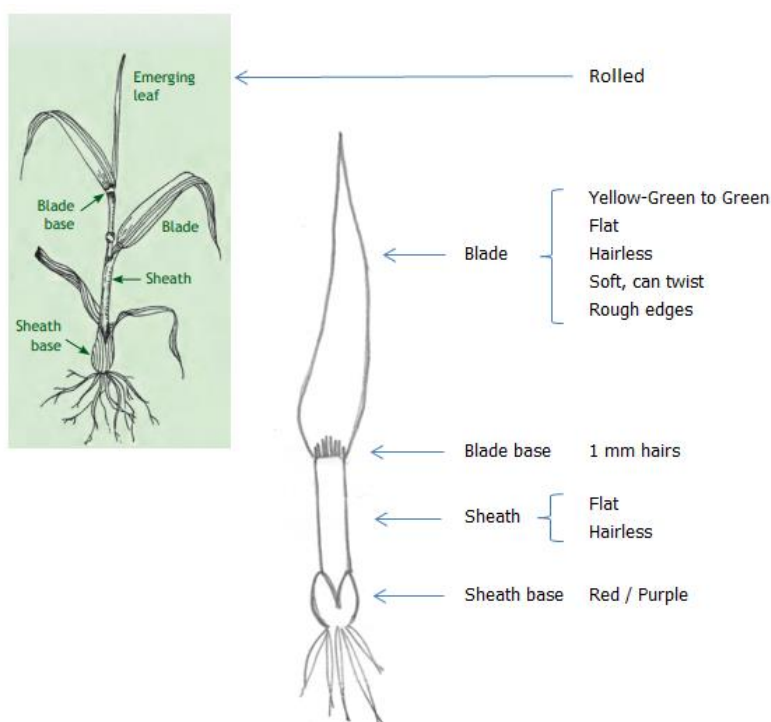
The New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA) has safety rules that have to be met on roadsides. These rules are about the visibility of marker pegs and mean that plants by the road cannot grow above a certain height. To meet this rule roadside contractors spray or mow the strip next to the road. This often leads to bare ground at the time of year when YBG can grow.

Where YBG is on the roadside Regional and District Councils and roadside contractors are looking to change the way they do things. In the meantime, if it is safe to do so, you may want to register with the district council or the NZTA to control your own roadside. Get in touch with your local district council or the NZTA for further information on: how to meet the rules of the NZTA, to stop contractors from mowing or spraying, and for tips on how to stay safe. See contact details pg. 4

WAYS TO LOOK AFTER THE ROADSIDE AND CONTROL YBG	DO NOT
<p>Year-On-Year Actions -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MOW strip next to road June-November - to leave the ground covered and lessen the growth of yellow bristle grass. Make sure there is no YBG in-seed first. 2. LEAVE all but the strip next to the road alone - to make a barrier of long grass and stop seed from crossing onto the farm. <p>Option One -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. SPRAY strip next to road just before plants set seed - to make a thatch and stop new yellow bristle grass from growing. Seed will usually start to set in December or early January. It may be later depending on when the strip was last sprayed and the weather. 4. SPRAY strip again late summer/early autumn - to clean up plants that grow through the thatch. <p>Option Two -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. MOW often, before three weeks/21 days has gone by - to keep plants small and reduce the number of seeds. You only need to mow the strip next to the roadside but may choose to mow more. <p>A long-term solution is to - HAVE LOW GROWING FLAT-WEEDS IN THE STRIP NEXT TO THE ROAD YEAR ROUND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flat-weeds will cover the ground and so stop YBG from growing. Because they are low growing the roadside strip will not need to be sprayed or mowed to meet road safety rules. ▪ Flat-weeds include dandelions and buttercup (note that giant buttercup is not allowed). ▪ Establish in autumn after the YBG growing season. Seed may need to be scattered. 	<p>If YBG seed is in the soil on the roadside -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DO NOT LEAVE BARE GROUND ANYWHERE ON THE ROADSIDE . Yellow bristle grass will grow in bare ground. If this has already happened then you can choose a control option to stop it going to seed. <p>If controlling YBG on the roadside -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DO NOT LET YBG SET SEED. Stop it going to seed by spraying and mowing about five weeks after it first grows. If mowing then mow before three weeks has gone by and until the first frost. If spraying spray again as required until the first frost. ▪ DO NOT USE RESIDUAL SPRAYS - like TAG on the roadside as the area is gravelly and therefore residual will get washed away. <p>If YBG has gone to seed on the roadside do not graze or make hay - as this will transport yellow bristle grass to the farm. Leave the grass where it is.</p>

Look for Yellow Bristle Grass before seed-heads catch your eye

It's important to find Yellow Bristle Grass (YBG) before it seeds. Start looking in November / December. This gives you time to stop this plant from spreading further. Spraying, for example, must be done before the seed is set because herbicides will not kill the seed.



Seed sets on YBG when plants are six weeks old and can fall from the seed-head straight away. The seed starts as a green colour and then turns golden-brown. The seed matures after it has fallen from the plant.

After grazing or mowing, the seed will re-set in 21 days or less. The seed-head can change after repeated mowing; it may grow sideways below the level of the mower.

Seed can set from mid-December and can continue to set through to the autumn, depending on when each YBG plant first grew. YBG will grow in bare ground when soil temperature is 16 - 35°C and there is enough moisture in the soil. Depending on the weather these growing conditions start in October and continue into the autumn. After it starts to grow, YBG needs mostly heat and not moisture to grow.

Bristles are yellow. They stay on the plant after the seed drops. Old plants and bristle will stay alive until the first frost.

The Spread of Yellow Bristle Grass

In New Zealand, Yellow bristle grass (YBG) has been known as *Setaria pumila*. Recent genetic work shows the species causing problems is a hybrid of *Setaria pumila* (an annual) & *Setaria sphacelata* (perennial, African bristle grass). This is probably a result of trials where *Setaria sphacelata* was grown in the Waikato in the 1970s.

Being a hybrid gives YBG hybrid vigour. It also clones itself when it reproduces and so passes its hybrid vigour to next year's plants. YBG makes a lot of seed when not controlled. This seed has hitchhiked into Taranaki. Care needs to be taken to stop further spread.



YBG can be spread from farm to farm. It can also spread from farm to the roadside and from the roadside to the farm. Once on farm YBG can rapidly spread from place to place.

Yellow Bristle Grass seed will spread by:	Yellow Bristle Grass seed may spread by:
<p>Hay - seed stays alive when made along with pasture into hay</p> <p>Maize - seed present in or around maize crops will be alive in fresh maize and can fall from trucks transporting maize silage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NOTE - making wrapped or pit silage from pasture or maize will quickly kill YBG seed. <p>Soil - seed can move on tyres, vehicles, shoes/boots or hooves</p> <p>Vehicles and machinery - seed can get attached to vehicles and machinery and fall out later</p> <p>Animals - seed remains alive as it passes through the digestive system (this can take several days) and is then present in dung. Seed can also be carried in fur.</p> <p>Effluent - seed remains alive in effluent ponds for 3 months. Note: take care to stop vehicle washdown water from draining into the effluent pond.</p>	<p>YBG seed may spread short distance in these ways, for example from the roadside or neighbouring property onto the farm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birds - may drop a seed but it is a seed without a fruit and therefore birds who eat this seed will crush it to remove their food ▪ Water - may carry the seed a short distance but it is not designed to float over long distances ▪ Wind - may carry seed a metre or two but it is not designed to travel long distances by wind.

Roadside control contacts at district councils and NZTA are -

For state highways -

Kevin Williams at NZTA New Plymouth - 06 759 7414

For all other roads -

South Taranaki District Council - 06 278 0555 or 0800 111 323

Stratford District Council - 06 765 6099

New Plymouth District Council - 06 759 6060

For more information -

"Yellow Bristle Grass - The Ute Guide" is a great tool to help identify YBG. There are other bristle grass species that can be confused with YBG. These species are covered in the Ute guide. The Ute guide was written when YBG was thought to be *Setaria pumila* so you will need to add *S. pumila* to the list of other bristle grasses.

Copies of the YBG Ute guide may be available at your local farm supplies store. Online copies are available at ...

https://www.dairynz.co.nz/media/59442/ybg_ute_guide-e3.pdf

Information about controlling YBG on farm and the cost of YBG can be found on the websites of AgPest and DairyNZ

<http://agpest.co.nz/?s=yellow+bristle+grass>

<https://www.dairynz.co.nz/feed/pasture-management/growing-pasture/pests-and-weeds/yellow-bristle-grass/>

Talk to staff at FarmSource or Farmlands, a DairyNZ consulting officer or any other dairy professional for advice on controlling YBG in pasture.

Taranaki Federated Farmers can be contacted for any questions regarding these information sheets - 06 757 3423.

Acknowledgements -

Dr Trevor James of AgResearch for his study of YBG and the time he has taken to educate New Zealander's about its spread and ways of control.

YBG Action Group for their work in YBG control in Taranaki.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 975-A

Submission No: 4194

Stephen Sadgrove

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Fixing our plumbing

How much should we invest in our plumbing over the next 10 years?

Option 4. High. Clear out the backlog and make significant improvements. \$229 million additional funding.

How do we pay for fixing our plumbing?

Option C: Fully debt fund long life assets.

Comments

No water meters more storage.

Saving water and water meters

Option 1: Do nothing. Status quo costing \$42 million over 10 years for new water supply assets. No water meters.

Comments

More storage.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

Option 3: Invest \$20 million over 10 years. NPDC's preferred option.

Extending our tracks and trails network

Option 1: Do nothing. Status quo. No new or additional investment in tracks and trails.

Boosting our Climate Action Framework

Option 1: Do nothing. Status quo. Continue working on the CAF but no new actions or additional funding.

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 1: Do not develop a multi-sport hub.

What else?

Need to fix sewage problem ASAP forget 30yr dispensation. Is the water and sewage going to govt level and control.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 976-A

Submission No: 4195

Martin Bell

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

Fixing our plumbing

How much should we invest in our plumbing over the next 10 years?

Option 4. High. Clear out the backlog and make significant improvements. \$229 million additional funding.

How do we pay for fixing our plumbing?

Option B: Partially debt fund long life assets to bridge the gap. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

Water is a basic right.

Saving water and water meters

Option 1: Do nothing. Status quo costing \$42 million over 10 years for new water supply assets. No water meters.

Comments

Water meters should not be required in order to save water and change behaviour.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

Option 3: Invest \$20 million over 10 years. NPDC's preferred option.

Extending our tracks and trails network

Option 2: Extend the Coastal Walkway from Bell Block to Waitara and develop further the Taranaki Traverse Mountain to Sea, costing \$36 million. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

Only if other priorities are already funded and money still left after these.

Boosting our Climate Action Framework

Option 2: Continue working on the CAF, implement Planting our Place costing \$200,000 per year and electrifying our NPDC vehicle fleet costing \$1 million over 10 years. Begin additional funding of \$150,000 per year for three years. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

As above.

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 2: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building in year 6, contributing \$40 million. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

Prefer it to be funded from other sources but yes if higher priorities are already covered.

What else?

Submission regarding lack of services in Urenui/Onaero area which I believe are basic core council responsibilities. 1. Limited and inconvenient arrangements to dispose of domestic rubbish/waste if living outside collection area ie drive to Tongaporutu, Waitara 3 afternoons for 3 hours, take to Smart RD \$8.00!! Want some sort of local collection point either permanent or 1 day per week not expecting collection from property. 2. Unreliable water supply. 3. Non-existent sewage system which despite much discussion and various promises is as of now not even designed let alone costed. General point of council not addressing core responsibilities/functions getting side-tracked by aspirational frills which are unaffordable and therefore a waste of time and money.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 977-A

Submission No: 4196

Julie Allerton

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Fixing our plumbing

How much should we invest in our plumbing over the next 10 years?

Option 4. High. Clear out the backlog and make significant improvements. \$229 million additional funding.

How do we pay for fixing our plumbing?

Option B: Partially debt fund long life assets to bridge the gap. NPDC's preferred option.

Saving water and water meters

Option 1: Do nothing. Status quo costing \$42 million over 10 years for new water supply assets. No water meters.

Comments

A maintenance programme on the water pipes in Urenui would be a great option. Fixing waterleaks immediately around the district.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

Option 2: Invest \$9 million over 10 years.

Extending our tracks and trails network

Option 1: Do nothing. Status quo. No new or additional investment in tracks and trails.

Boosting our Climate Action Framework

Option 1: Do nothing. Status quo. Continue working on the CAF but no new actions or additional funding.

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 1: Do not develop a multi-sport hub.

What else?

To replace the water pipes on Snapper Flat in Urenui. Storm water drains need to be filled in and sealed. No section in filling in Urenui. Fix the sewerage issues. Ask the locals and listen to their suggestions. NPDC need to focus on the core issues.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 978-A

Submission No: 4197

Tara Ellerton

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Fixing our plumbing

How much should we invest in our plumbing over the next 10 years?

Option 4. High. Clear out the backlog and make significant improvements. \$229 million additional funding.

How do we pay for fixing our plumbing?

Option B: Partially debt fund long life assets to bridge the gap. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

Urenui has major issues with drinking water supply, stormwater and effluent containment. These issues need immediate attention. See comments in "what else".

Saving water and water meters

Option 1: Do nothing. Status quo costing \$42 million over 10 years for new water supply assets. No water meters.

Comments

The homeowner needs to take more accountability in how they use water. Installing water meters won't help save water.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

Option 3: Invest \$20 million over 10 years. NPDC's preferred option.

Extending our tracks and trails network

Boosting our Climate Action Framework

Developing a multi-sport hub

What else?

Issues/proposals for Urenui.

- Sewage discharge from septic tanks. Propose all new septic systems are to suitably designed secondary systems. Existing properties within the township cannot be subdivided/infilled. A reticulated sewage system would require pumping stations. If a pumping station stops working, the effluent gets dumped. The NPDC already have major issues with existing pumping stations failing regularly (Mangati pumping station failed last week (28/3) spilling 5000H of sewage into the Mangati Stream. In 2019 it spilt 1.5 million litres). with a septic tank system, each property is self contained, reducing contamination risks.
- Stormwater pipes and drains. All stormwater needs to be contained in sealed pipes. Currently there are open drains and council used pipes/drains on private property. Indirect contamination is seeping into the stormwater system and flowing into the river.
- Water supply. The reticulated system is at its end of life. Currently when a pipe bursts, only a small section is replaced, putting more pressure on the old pipes. A full replacement of all pipes is required.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 979-A

Submission No: 4198

Mirian Rea

Organisation: Te Whanau Trust

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

Fixing our plumbing

How much should we invest in our plumbing over the next 10 years?

Option 3. Medium. Clear out the backlog and start making some improvements. \$140 million additional funding. NPDC's preferred option.

How do we pay for fixing our plumbing?

Option A: Pay for it from rates

Saving water and water meters

Option 1: Do nothing. Status quo costing \$42 million over 10 years for new water supply assets. No water meters.

Comments

Personally look at catching rain water from our roofs. Into a tank, to help, and use the rain water.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

Option 3: Invest \$20 million over 10 years. NPDC's preferred option.

Extending our tracks and trails network

Option 2: Extend the Coastal Walkway from Bell Block to Waitara and develop further the Taranaki Traverse Mountain to Sea, costing \$36 million. NPDC's preferred option.

Boosting our Climate Action Framework

Option 2: Continue working on the CAF, implement Planting our Place costing \$200,000 per year and electrifying our NPDC vehicle fleet costing \$1 million over 10 years. Begin additional funding of \$150,000 per year for three years. NPDC's preferred option.

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 1: Do not develop a multi-sport hub.

What else?

Can we put in a system that flushes and is normal on top and goes into under the floor tanks and has a 2 year circle to come back to dirt. I will bring details. It costs \$5,000 all ready to go. Even as a temporary system. So the beaches can be used. At Onaero River Beach, can people take the drift wood away to use for landscaping, firewood and mulching to give us back to beach. When its nice and clean of big driftwood.

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 980-A

Submission No: 4199

Dawn Bendall

Wish to speak to the Council: Yes

Fixing our plumbing

How much should we invest in our plumbing over the next 10 years?

Option 4. High. Clear out the backlog and make significant improvements. \$229 million additional funding.

How do we pay for fixing our plumbing?

Option B: Partially debt fund long life assets to bridge the gap. NPDC's preferred option.

Saving water and water meters

Option 3: Medium. A middle of the range water saving plan, including water meters. This will cost \$50 million over 10 years while reducing new water supply assets, saving \$121 million over the long term. NPDC's preferred option.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

Option 3: Invest \$20 million over 10 years. NPDC's preferred option.

Extending our tracks and trails network

Option 2: Extend the Coastal Walkway from Bell Block to Waitara and develop further the Taranaki Traverse Mountain to Sea, costing \$36 million. NPDC's preferred option.

Boosting our Climate Action Framework

Option 2: Continue working on the CAF, implement Planting our Place costing \$200,000 per year and electrifying our NPDC vehicle fleet costing \$1 million over 10 years. Begin additional funding of \$150,000 per year for three years. NPDC's preferred option.

Comments

Fruit trees to be included in tree plan. Food for people.

Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 1: Do not develop a multi-sport hub.

Comments

You need to focus on core needs such as water and environmental issues. 40 million would be better fixing Waitara, Urenui and Uruti Rivers pollution.

What else?

NPDC need to focus on core infrastructure especially with the contamination in our rivers. My grandparents, parents and myself swam in these rivers but my children can't. Recycling and rubbish bins at Uruti School for Uruti residents. Urenui School for Urenui residents. Fruit trees to be included in tree plan. Food for people. 40 million for sports hub redirected to Urenui and Waitara water and river issues. We fully support the zero waste management plan. Please not in Uruti!!

NPDC's Draft 10 Year Plan

Office Use Only: 981-A

Submission No: 4200

Pat Bodger

Wish to speak to the Council: No

Fixing our plumbing

How much should we invest in our plumbing over the next 10 years?

Option 3: Medium. Clear out the backlog and start making some improvements. \$140 million additional funding. NPDC's preferred option.

How do we pay for fixing our plumbing?

Option B: Partially debt fund long life assets to bridge the gap. NPDC's preferred option.

Saving water and water meters

Option 3: Medium. A middle of the range water saving plan, including water meters. This will cost \$50 million over 10 years while reducing new water supply assets, saving \$121 million over the long term. NPDC's preferred option.

Improving stormwater management in Waitara

Option 3: Invest \$20 million over 10 years. NPDC's preferred option.

Extending our tracks and trails network

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Developing a multi-sport hub

Option 2: Develop the hub and begin construction of the building in year 6, contributing \$40 million. NPDC's preferred option.
