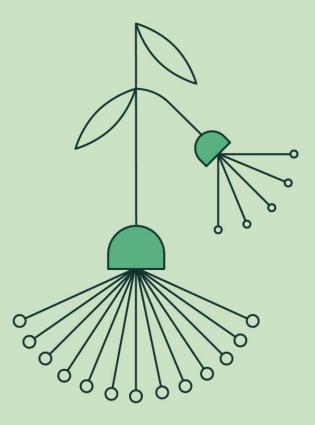


Mā tō tātou takiwā For our District

Projects and Monitoring Committee

Kōmiti Whakakaupapa me Aroturuki

PMC23-2 Tuesday, 16 May 2023 On the conclusion of the Council meeting starting at 9.30am Council Chambers, Barkes Corner, 1484 Cameron Road, Tauranga



Projects and Monitoring Committee

Membership:

Chairperson	Cr Don Thwaites			
Deputy Chairperson	Cr Allan Sole			
Members	Cr Tracey Coxhead			
	Cr Richard Crawford			
	Cr Grant Dally			
	Mayor James Denyer			
	Cr Murray Grainger			
	Cr Anne Henry			
	Cr Rodney Joyce			
	Cr Margaret Murray-Benge			
	Deputy Mayor John Scrimgeour			
	Cr Andy Wichers			
Quorum	Six (6)			
Frequency	Quarterly			

Role:

• To monitor and review the progress of the Council's activities, projects and services.

Scope:

- To monitor the effectiveness of Council and agency service agreements / contracts.
- To monitor the implementation of Council's strategies, plans and policies, and projects as contained in the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.
- To monitor agreements between Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council and recommend to the respective Councils any changes to agreements, as appropriate.
- To monitor the on-going effectiveness of implemented joint projects, plans, strategies and policies with Tauranga City Council.
- To monitor performance against any Council approved joint contracts with Tauranga City Council and/or other entities.
- To monitor Community Service Contract performance, set service delivery requirements and receive annual reports from service delivery contractors.
- Monitor performance against the Priority One approved contract.
- Subject to agreed budgets and approved levels of service, make decisions to enable delivery of the operational and capital programme of Council.

Power to Act:

To make decisions to enable and enhance service delivery performance, in accordance with approved levels of service and subject to budgets set in the Long Term Plan or any subsequent Annual Plan.

Power to Recommend:

To make recommendations to Council and/or any Committee as it deems appropriate.

Power to sub-delegate:

The Committee may delegate any of its functions, duties or powers to a subcommittee, working group or other subordinate decision-making body, subject to the restrictions on its delegations and provided that any sub-delegation includes a statement of purpose and specification of task.

Notice is hereby given that an Project and Monitoring Meeting will be held in the Council Chambers, Barkes Corner, 1484 Cameron Road, Tauranga on: Tuesday, 16 May 2023 at On the conclusion of the Council meeting starting at 9.30am

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1 PRESENT

- 2 IN ATTENDANCE
- **3 APOLOGIES**
- 4 CONSIDERATION OF LATE ITEMS

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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

6 **PUBLIC EXCLUDED ITEMS**

7 **PUBLIC FORUM**

A period of up to 30 minutes is set aside for a public forum. Members of the public may attend to address the Board for up to five minutes on items that fall within the delegations of the Board provided the matters are not subject to legal proceedings, or to a process providing for the hearing of submissions. Speakers may be questioned through the Chairperson by members, but questions must be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the speaker. The Chairperson has discretion in regard to time extensions.

Such presentations do not form part of the formal business of the meeting, a brief record will be kept of matters raised during any public forum section of the meeting with matters for action to be referred through the customer contact centre request system, while those requiring further investigation will be referred to the Chief Executive.

8 PRESENTATIONS

9 **REPORTS**

9.1 DEVELOPMENT TRENDS REPORT 2022 OVERVIEW

File Number:	A5079781
Author:	Gracie Benn, Research and Monitoring Analyst
Authoriser:	Natalie Rutland, Environmental Planning Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Council prepares a Development Trends report annually in partnership with Tauranga City Council. The report for 2022 has highlighted changing patterns in the Western Bay of Plenty, as well as Tauranga City. The Western Bay of Plenty District is referred to as a high urban growth area, which requires monitoring to understand the changing patterns of development. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the 2022 report for information, and the full report is attached.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1. That the Research and Monitoring Analyst's report dated 16 May 2023 titled 'Development Trends Report Overview 2022' be received.
- 2. That the report relates to an issue that is considered to be of low significance in terms of Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
- 3. That the Projects and Monitoring Committee receives the Development Trends Report as set out in **Attachment 1** of the agenda report.

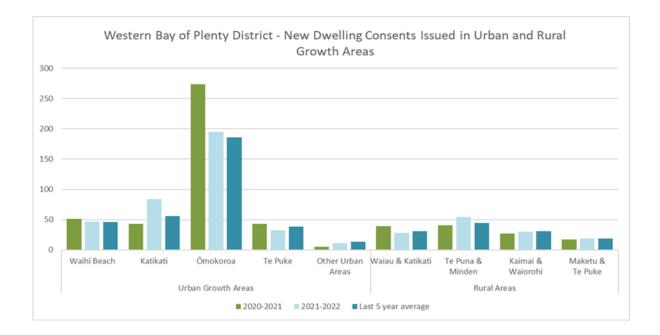
BACKGROUND

2. This background provides some of the key statistics from the Development Trends Report set out in **Attachment 1.**

Dwelling Consents Issued:

- 3. The 2021/2022 year had a total of 500 dwelling consents issued (DCI) in Western Bay of Plenty District compared to 540 in the 2020/2021 period. This means the District had a 7% decrease in DCI's, whereas Tauranga City had a larger decrease of 15% for the 2021/2022 period.
- 4. Overall, there were 189 more dwelling consents issued in the Western Bay of Plenty District compared to the SmartGrowth projection as at 30 June 2022. Katikati saw a 95% increase in dwelling consents issued, whereas other Urban Growth Areas such as Waihī Beach – Athenree, Ōmokoroa and Te Puke all declined by 8-29 percent.
- 5. The District's rural areas all increased in DCI's excepting the Waiau/Katikati area (includes Waiau, Tahawai and Aongatete), which declined by 11 dwelling consents

issued. The Te Puna/Minden area (which includes Pahoia) had the largest increase of 13 DCI's in comparison to the previous period.



New Lots Created at s224 Stage:

- 6. Council's s224 stage is the final stage of Council subdivision approval, which enables new land titles to be issued. New lots created at 's224 stage' is a common term referred to within development communities.
- 7. In comparison to the 2020/2021 2021/2022 years, new lots created at s224 stage increased by 33% overall for the District from 227 new s224 lots to 303 s224 lots.
- 8. Within Urban Growth Areas, Waihī Beach / Athenree (26), Katikati (64) and Ōmokoroa (39) saw an increase in s224 lots created, whereas Te Puke declined in s224 lots created for the year (21).
- 9. Other residential areas include Maketū, Pongakawa (which includes Paengaroa) and Pukehina Beach, however there were no s224 lots created in these areas excepting one in Maketū.
- 10. In rural areas across the District, there was a 34% decrease in comparison to the previous year however, the rural areas of the Maketū and Te Puke ward (Otawa, Rangiuru and Pongakawa) had 16 new lots created in 2020/2021 and 2021/2022, which was neither an increase or decrease.

Dwelling Typology:

11. The most popular typology of dwellings consented in the District were standalone dwellings consisting of 77.8% of total dwellings consented, followed by terrace dwellings (7.8%), duplex dwellings (7.4%) and lastly minor dwellings (7.0).

12. It is expected in future, the District will see more range of dwelling typologies due to new Medium Density rules proposed through Plan Change 92 which affects Ōmokoroa and Te Puke.

Industrial Zoned Land:

13. Vacant areas of industrial zoned land in the District exist in Katikati, Ōmokoroa, Te Puke, Rangiuru and Paengaroa, the largest amount of vacant land is situated in Rangiuru with 289.97ha available. The largest uptake of industrial land is in Te Puke with 23.90ha., there is remaining vacant land in Te Puke of 117.81ha.

Housing Affordability:

14. The average selling price in the Western Bay of Plenty (12 month rolling average) increased from \$833,875 (June 2021) to \$1,114,423 (June 2022), reflecting a 33.6% increase overall. The average dwelling rent price also increased in the District by 27.1% to \$541 in the July 2021 to June 2022 period. These dwelling sales and rent prices were sourced from Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD).

Land Availability by Urban Growth Uptake:

15. Within the Western Bay of Plenty's Urban Growth Areas, which include Waihī Beach -Bowentown / Athenree, Katikati, Ōmokoroa and Te Puke, Ōmokoroa has the largest remaining capacity available for urban growth uptake, followed by Te Puke. As at June 2022, Ōmokoroa (includes Stage 1-3) has remaining capacity for 2,565 dwellings, Te Puke has 1,580, Katikati has 1,560 and Waihī Beach – Bowentown / Athenree has remaining capacity for 430 dwellings. Waihī Beach – Bowentown / Athenree has the lowest remaining capacity due to coastal inundation areas.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

- 16. The Local Government Act 2002 requires a formal assessment of the significance of matters and decision in this report against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy in order to guide decision on approaches of engagement and degree of options analysis. In making this formal assessment it is acknowledged that all reports have a high degree of importance to those affected by Council decisions.
- 17. In terms of the Significance and Engagement Policy this decision is considered to be of low significance because there is no decision required beyond receiving the completed report and this is not considered to have any significant impact on residents of the District.

ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Interested/Affect ed Parties	Completed/Planned Engagement/Consultation/Communication Or Insert/refer to/attach to report Engagement Pla	an	
Name of interested parties/groups	This is a monitoring report for information only, there is no requirement for community engagement or consultation.		D
Tangata Whenua	This is a monitoring report for information only, there is no requirement for community engagement or consultation.	Planned	Completed
General Public	This is a monitoring report for information only, there is no requirement for community engagement or consultation.		

ISSUES AND OPTIONS ASSESSMENT

Insert summary resolution required			
Reasons why no options are available. Section 79 (2) (c) and (3) Local Government Act 2002	Legislative or other reference		
There are no other practicable options for Council to consider aside from receiving the completed report, which provides statistics and trends.			

STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

18. The report satisfies obligations for Council to monitor Development Trends as part of the SmartGrowth partnership. It also plays a role in informing Council planning processes.

FUNDING/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

19. The report has been produced within existing budgets and resources as part of the annual work programme.

ATTACHMENTS

1. 2022 SmartGrowth Development Trends report 🕛 🛣

SmartGrowth Development Trends Technical Report 2022

















SmartGrowth: Development Trends Technical Report 2022

Including Housing and Business Land Indicators to meet the monitoring requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development

> Western Bay of Plenty District Tauranga City

2021 – 2022

Prepared by: Environmental Planning Team Strategy and Community Group Western Bay of Plenty District Council

> City Planning and Growth Division Strategy and Growth Group Tauranga City Council

> > February 2023



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Executive Summary

The SmartGrowth partners produce the joint Development Trends Report for the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region annually. The report contains subdivision, residential and non-residential development and population trends within Tauranga City and the Western Bay of Plenty District. It generally covers an annual period to end of June and includes longer term trends for selected indicators.

The partner Councils collect the development statistics as part of the monitoring requirements under the Resource Management Act 1991, SmartGrowth, Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement, and the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. It also assists both Councils in understanding the changes and patterns of development in the sub-region.

The following sections outline the development highlights for the year ending 30 June 2022.

Executive Summary – July 2021 to June 2022

Comparison with previous year

	Indicator	Tauranga City	Western Bay of Plenty District
	Dwelling consents issued	-15.3%	-7.4%
975	New lots created	-34.5%	33%
	Dwelling sales prices	17.5%	33.6%
	Dwelling rents	7.7%	27.1%
SOLD	Dwellings sold	-34.1%	-50%
	Mean floor size	9m²	-2m ²
	2-Bedroom dwellings	-3.8%	10.5%
	3-Bedroom dwellings	3%	-10.2%
	Non-residential buildings	-1.1%	30%
Legend:	Up 🔚 Same as previous 💙 Down		

Residential Building Activity

Sub-region

• New dwellings consented in the sub-region declined by 13% (267 dwelling units) in 2021/22 compared to the previous year (refer Figure 1).

<u>Tauranga City</u>

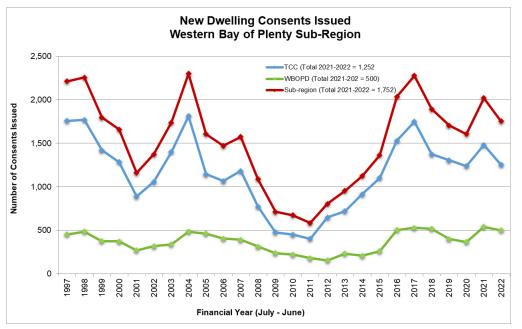
- Tauranga City had a total of 1,252 new dwellings consented in 2021/22, a decline of 15% (227 dwellings) from the 2020/21 results.
- More than three quarters (77.5%) of the dwellings consented were located in the Greenfield urban growth areas (UGAs), 22% in the existing urban areas and less than 1% (5 dwellings) in the rural areas. Both the urban and existing growth areas recorded declines of 5% (51 dwellings) and 39% (179 dwellings from the previous year).
- Bethlehem, Welcome Bay, Papamoa and Wairakei Greenfield UGAs had increases of 17-23 new dwellings consented from 2020/21 to 2021/22, while Pyes Pa, Pyes Pa West (The Lakes) and Ohauiti UGAs had declines of 13 to 79 new dwellings consented in the same period.

1

Western Bay of Plenty District - WBOPD

- In the UGA's, dwelling consents issued (DCI's) is still the highest for Omokoroa with 195, a decrease of 79 consents from 2020/21 to 2021/22.
- Dwelling consents issued decreased in Waihī Beach-Bowentown by 4 consents as well as Ōmokoroa and Te Puke also decreasing by 29% and 26%, while Katikati increased by 95% in 2021/22 compared to the previous year.
- Dwelling consents issued decreased overall by 40 consents (or 7%) for Western Bay of Plenty District (refer to Figure 1).

Element 4	New developments in	wed Western David f	Diameter auch wardiam 1007 to 2022
Figure 1	New aweiling consents is	sued, western bay of F	Plenty sub-region, 1997 to 2022



In the last five years, new dwelling consents issued in the sub-region were lowest in 2019/20. From that point, dwelling consents issued increased by 9%, or 146 dwellings in 2021/22. Both Western Bay of Plenty District (WBOPD) and Tauranga City recorded declines of 7% (40 dwellings) 15% (227 dwellings), respectively from 2020/21 to 2021/22.

Residential Subdivision Activity

Sub-region

• Subdivision development in the sub-region declined by 11% from the 2020/21 results.

<u>Tauranga City</u>

- Since 2017/18 subdivision activity has declined and reached the lowest level in 2021/22 at 457 new lots created. It declined by 35% (241 lots) compared to the previous year.
- In 2021/22 77% of the additional lots were created in the Greenfield UGAs.
- No subdivision activity was recorded for three consecutive months, from November 2021 to January 2022.

Western Bay of Plenty District

- The number of new lots created at 224 stage increased by 62% (from 159 in 2020/21 to 303 in 2021/22) in most of the urban growth areas (UGA's). Waihi Beach Bowentown and Katikati had respective increases of 79% and 220% while Te Puke had a decline of 19% in new lots created from 2020/21 to 2021/22.
- All rural areas recorded declines in additional lots created at 224 stage (by 34%) compared to 2020/21 except Maketu and Te Puke which had the same amount of additional lots (16) created in the last two years.
- More subdivision consents are expected for Ōmokoroa and Te Puke at the end of 2022 due to the staging of subdivision by the developers.
- Overall for the District, new lots increased by 33% from 2020/21 to 2021/22 (from 227 to 303 new lots created)

	Area	Dwellings consented	New Lots Created
	Bethlehem		+
	Pyes Pa	-	=
	Pyes Pa West	-	
Urban Growth Area	Ohauiti	-	-
	Welcome Bay		-
	Papamoa		1
	Wairakei		+
Existing Urban Areas (Infill/Intensification)			+
Rural Areas			

Table 1 Trends Summary – Tauranga City – 2020/2021 Compared to 2021/2022

Table 2 Trends Summary - WBOPD (Total) – 2020/2021 Compared to 2021/2022

	Area	Dwellings Consented	New Lots Created
	Waihi Beach	+	
like Courts Area	Katikati	1	1
Urban Growth Area	Ōmokoroa	Ļ	1
	Te Puke	Ļ	+
	(Other than above)	Ļ	Ļ
	Waihi Beach & Katikati	1	Ļ
Rural Areas	Te Puna / Minden	1	↓ ↓
	Kaimai / Ohauiti-Ngapeke	Ļ	↓
	Maketu & Te Puke wards	-	=

Residential Development Capacity

Sub-region

- Dwelling consents issued in the sub-region were higher than the dwelling projections between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2021, with 350 (7%) more new dwelling consents issued than projected.
- For each Greenfield UGA in the subregion, total dwelling capacity yield is estimated, with uptake regularly monitored in order to calculate remaining dwelling yield. Of the total estimated dwelling yield for the Greenfield UGA's in the sub-region, 29% capacity remained as at 30 June 2022.

Tauranga City

- In Tauranga City, the number of dwellings consented during the year to June 2022 were higher than the SmartGrowth projections by 23.6% or 283 dwellings.
- Remaining Greenfield UGA capacity was 25% as at 30 June 2022.
- Wairakei (Papamoa East) Greenfield UGA has the highest percentage of capacity remaining (50%), while Pyes Pa UGA has the least (10%).
- Additional Greenfield UGA dwelling yield is planned to be released in Tauriko West from 2025/26 and Te Tumu, Keenan Road and Ohauiti South future Greenfield UGAs post 2030.

Western Bay of Plenty District

- In Western Bay of Plenty District 189 more dwelling consents were issued than projected compared to the SmartGrowth dwelling projection as at 30 June 2022.
- Ōmokoroa UGA (total) has the largest remaining capacity available with 55% (2,965 dwellings), Waihī Beach-Bowentown UGA has the lowest capacity remaining in Western Bay of Plenty District with 13% (472 dwellings).

Residential Sales and Rents¹

Tauranga City

- Average selling price (12 month rolling average) increased by 17.5% to \$981,250 in the last 12 months to 30 June 2022.
- Average dwelling rent (12 month rolling average) increased by 7.7% to \$585 in the last 12 months to 30 June 2022.

Western Bay of Plenty District

- Average selling price (12 month rolling average) increased by 33.6% from \$833,875 in June 2021 to \$1,114,423 in June 2022.
- Average dwelling rent (12 month rolling average) increased by 27.1% to \$541 in last 12 months to 30 June 2022.

¹ Dwelling sales prices data was sourced from Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD). The 12-month rolling average selling price is calculated as the average of the monthly median selling prices across the 12 months to the reference month, hence, it is typically lower than the observed (actual) market selling prices and smoothens the time series data.

Dwelling Typology

<u>Tauranga City</u>

- The proportion of standalone dwellings increased from 60% in 2020/21 to 65% in 2021/22. The combined proportion of duplexes, apartments and attached dwellings declined from 36% in 2020/21 to 27% in 2021/22.
- More than 70% of the dwellings consented were single level dwellings, 23% had 2 storeys and 6% had 3 to 4 storeys.
- 75% of the dwellings consented had 2 and 3 bedrooms, with the remaining 25% having 1 (3%), 4 (20%), and 5+ (2%) bedrooms.
- The 1 and 2-bedroom dwellings had increased from 17% in 2017/18 to 32% in 2021/22. The combined proportion of 3 and 4-bedroom dwellings have declined from 81% in 2017/18 to 67% in 2021/22.
- Dwelling size of 101m² to 150m² were the most prevalent at 37% in 2021/22.
- Average floor size per residential building increased by 9m² compared to the previous year.

Western Bay of Plenty District

- In 2021/2022 most of the dwellings consented in WBOPD were standalone dwellings (78%), followed by terrace dwellings (8%) and 7% minor dwellings with 80% of the dwellings being single storey dwellings (refer to table 17 & 19).
- 41% of 2-storey dwellings were built in Ōmokoroa (out of 500 total dwellings), followed by Waihī Beach-Bowentown with 26% (21 dwellings).
- 45% of dwellings consented in WBOPD were 3-bedrooms followed by 4- bedrooms (25%). In Ömokoroa 52% of the dwellings consented were 3-bedroom dwellings.
- In Katikati and Te Puke the highest percentage of dwellings built has a floor area between 126-150m² (40% and 42% respectively), followed by a floor area in Ōmokoroa between 151-175m² (table 23).
- Standalone, duplex, terrace/multiunit and minor dwellings were the only typologies consented. 77% of total dwellings consented were standalone, whereas compared to the last period 91.7% of total dwellings consented were standalone.

Business Land and Activity

Sub-region

- Vacant industrial zoned land is currently available at Oropi, Te Maunga, Mount Maunganui, Tauriko, Greerton, Wairakei (Papamoa East), Katikati, Omokoroa, Te Puke, Rangiuru and Paengaroa.
- Vacant commercial land in Greenfield UGA's is available at Pyes Pa West/Tauriko, Bethlehem, Papamoa and Wairakei in Tauranga City and Omokoroa in Western Bay of Plenty.

Tauranga City

• Tauranga City had a total of 45 industrial and commercial buildings consented in 2021/22, 13 less new industrial and 9 more commercial buildings consented compared to the previous year.

Western Bay of Plenty District

• There were no industrial building consents issued for the 2021/2022 period, however there were three commercial building consents issued.

1 Introduction

Monitoring development trends in the Western Bay of Plenty District and Tauranga City assists both Councils in understanding the changing patterns of development in the sub-region. Councils collect development statistics as part of obligation to Section 35 of the Resource Management Act 1991, "to gather information, monitor and keep records".

This year marks the twenty first year that Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council jointly monitor and report development trends in the sub-region. From 2007, the annual Development Trends Report incorporated development measures that relate to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and SmartGrowth² Strategy requirements.

The RPS requires annual reviews to be undertaken to monitor, assess and report on population distribution, dwelling yields, zoned business land, and the proportion of potential residential allotments approved. SmartGrowth requires monitoring of uptake rates and land availability for both residential and business land, permanent versus holiday residences, and rural subdivision as well as a comparison of actual growth against SmartGrowth projected dwelling growth.

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC), came into effect on 1 December 2016. It classified Tauranga Urban Area (which relates to both Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District³) as a high growth urban area. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) superseded NPS-UDC effective 20 August 2020 and classified the Tauranga urban area as tier 1 urban environment.

The NPS-UD requires under Section 3.9 "Monitoring Requirements" that every tier 1, 2, and 3 local authority must monitor, quarterly, the following⁴:

- a) the supply of dwellings
- b) prices of, and rents for, dwellings
- c) housing affordability
- d) the proportion of housing development capacity that has been realised:(i) in previously urbanised areas (such as through infill housing or redevelopment); and
- (ii) in previously undeveloped (ie, greenfield) areas
- e) available data on business land.

In relation to Tier 1 urban environments, Tier 1 local authorities must monitor the proportion of development capacity that has been realised in each zone with development outcomes that are monitored.

The NPS-UD also requires every Tier 1, 2, and 3 local authority to publish the results of its monitoring at least annually.

In the last four years, the SmartGrowth Development Trends Report incorporated a number of relevant indicators that meet NPS-UDC/UD monitoring requirements (refer table 3), while continuing the development trends time series data. The report is produced annually for the period 1 July to 30 June.

² SmartGrowth is a partnership that provides a unified vision, direction and voice for the future of the Western Bay of Plenty to make the sub-region a great place to live, learn, work and play. The Strategy identifies opportunities for building the community taking into account a range of environmental, social, economic and cultural matters. The SmartGrowth partnership was established in the early 2000s, to deliver an integrated approach to sub-regional growth management pressures, with a collaborative cross-boundary approach. The SmartGrowth partnership includes Tangata Whenua, Tauranga City Council, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Waka Kotahi (NZTA) and Te Whatu Ora (Health New Zealand). More recently, the Government has formally joined the SmartGrowth Partnership with the Minister of Housing and Minister for Local Government members of the Smart Growth Leadership Group and represented by the Ministry for Housing and Development and Käinga Ora at the Chief Executives Advisory Group and other SmartGrowth forums.

³ Western Bay of Plenty District (WBOPD) indicators are displayed for total WBOPD (urban and rural) or only the urban growth areas which include Waihi Beach, Katikati, Omokoroa and Te Puke.

 $^{^{4}}$ Tauranga City and Western BOP District are Tier 1 local authorities under the NPS-UD

The NPS-UD also requires Tier 1 and Tier 2 local authorities to prepare a Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment (HBA) every 3 years. In 2018, SmartGrowth completed the first HBA⁵ that includes information about the range of business uses and dwelling types, and provides evidencebased estimates of demand and feasible capacity. As required under the NPS-UD, an updated Housing Development Capacity Assessment was completed in July 2021 and sets out the housing component required for the Tauranga Tier 1 urban environment covering the urban areas of Tauranga City and the Western Bay of Plenty District. The preparation of a full Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment is underway and will be completed in early 2023.

SmartGrowth also progressed work on a 30-year Future Development Strategy (FDS) to drive the discussion and decision-making needed to manage the expected growth in the sub-region. Public consultation on the draft Future Development Strategy for Western Bay of Plenty sub-region was completed in 2018. The information gathered during the consultation was carried through to the Urban Form and Transport Initiative (UFTI)⁶. The UFTI work provides a coordinated approach to future urban development and transport, and takes precedence over the FDS until the UFTI staged work has been completed⁷. SmartGrowth has recently commenced work on the preparation of an FDS to be completed in time to inform the 2024-34 Long Term Plan (LTP).

National Policy Statement on Urban Development Monitoring

To respond to the requirements of the NPS-UDC/UD, staff from the three Councils (Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Bay of Plenty Regional Council) prepare the report under SmartGrowth.

Monitoring and reporting on the NPS-UDC/UD started in December 2017, with the quarterly monitoring results published on the Councils' websites and/or included in the annual development trends report. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) provided guides⁸ to support the implementation of the NPS-UD, an online dashboard that published charts and maps, and time series data on local housing markets. These were used as reference in the preparation of the monitoring reports, particularly on housing market indicators.

Table 3 outlines the indicators that are relevant to the NPS-UD 2020 monitoring requirements. The majority of indicators have a residential focus due to the availability of residential data through the HUD dashboard, and Council records.

⁶ UFTI 2020 was prepared collaboratively by the SmartGrowth Partners (Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Tauranga City Council, the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, and Iwi) and Waka Kotahi NZTA. It is a programme business case which sets out an integrated land use and transport programme and delivery plan for the western Bay of Plenty sub-region i.e.'Connected Centres programme'

⁵ SmartGrowth Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment for Tauranga City and WBOPD-Urban areas

⁷ A full HBA (both Housing and Business assessment) and FDS are required to be completed in time to inform 2024-2034 Long Term Plans.

⁸ The National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity: Guide on Evidence and Monitoring, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and the Ministry for the Environment (MBIE), June 2017 is still being used per advice from HUD.

NF	S-UD category	Туре	Торіс	Indicator	Ref	
	rices of, and rents	Residential	Prices	Dwelling Sales Price (Tauranga City and WBOPD's Urban Areas)	p.18	
fo	or, dwellings		Prices	Dwellings Sold (Tauranga City and WBOPD's Urban Areas)	p.21	
			Rents	Nominal Rents Dwelling (Tauranga City and WBOPD's Urban Areas)	p.20	
			Prices/ Rents	Ratio of Dwelling Sales Prices to Rent (Tauranga City and WBOPD's Urban Areas)	p.22	
			Floor size	Average Floor Size per Residential Building (Tauranga City and total WBOPD)	p.38	
			Prices	Average Value per Residential Dwelling Consent (Tauranga City and total WBOPD)	p.41	
			Туре	Building Consents by Type (Tauranga City and total WBOPD)	p.43	
			Rents	Detailed Geographic Data on Dwelling Rents (Tauranga City and total WBOPD)	p.20	
	Business	Prices	Detailed Geographic Data on Dwelling Sale Prices (Tauranga City and total WBOPD)	p.19		
		Business	Туре	Building Consents by Type – Non-Residential (Tauranga City and total WBOPD)	p.53	
b)	Supply of	Residential	New Lots	New Lots Created (Tauranga City and WBOPD's Urban Areas)	p.11	
	dwellings	dwellings	wellings D	Dwelling Consents	New Dwelling Consents Issued (Tauranga City and WBOPD's Urban Areas)	p.8
			Dwelling Consents	New Dwelling Consents Compared to Dwelling Projections (Tauranga City and WBOPD's Urban Areas)	p.13	
c)	Housing affordability	Residential	Prices	Housing Affordability - Ratio of house value to income (Tauranga City and total WBOPD)	p.22	
	-1		Rents	Housing Affordability – Proportion of average rent to household income (Tauranga City and total WBOPD)	p.23	

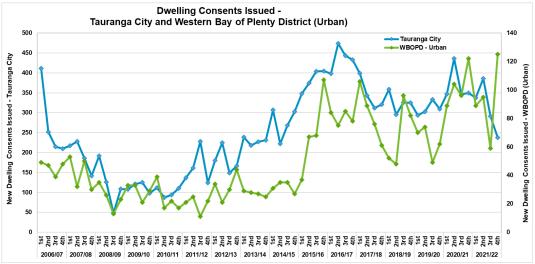
Table 3 NPS-UD Indicators Monitored

An explanation of indicators provided via the HUD/MfE guidance or dashboard is provided in Appendix 1, and referenced under the relevant indicator through the report.

2 Supply and Demand

New Dwelling Consents Issued

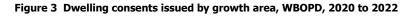


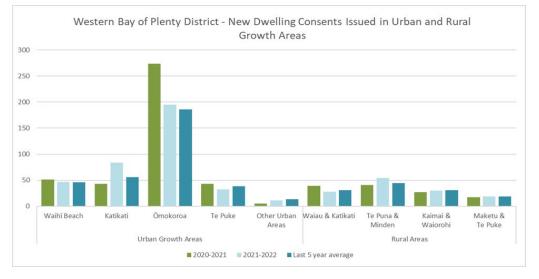


Residential building activities in the sub-region had decreased by 13% in 2021/2022 compared to the previous year. For both local authorities, dwelling consents issued declined by a respective 7.4% (40 dwellings) and 15.3% (227 dwellings), for total WBOPD and Tauranga City, respectively. In the urban areas of WBOPD, more than half (53%) of the dwellings were consented in Ōmokoroa with 195 dwellings. In Tauranga City, dwellings consented in 2021/2022 were also lower compared to the last 5 years and last 10 years' level.

Dwelling consents	Trend	Change	% Change	
Tauranga City		-	-	
This year	1,252			
Last year	1,479		-227	-15.3%
Last 5 years (average)	1,330		-78	-5.9%
Last 10 years (average)	1,266		-14	-1.1%
Western BOPD – total		·		
This year	500			
Last year	540	+	-40	-7.4%
Last 5 years (average)	465		35	7.5%
Last 10 years (average)	406		94	23.2%
Western BOPD – urban				
This year	368			
Last year	411	+	-43	-10.5%
Last 5 years (average)	329		39	11.9%
Last 10 years (average)	261		107	41.0%

Table 4 Dwelling consents issued in Tauranga City and Western BOPD-total





Dwelling consents issued in 2021/2022 decreased by 12.9% in the Greenfield UGA's and 19% in the rural areas, compared to 2020/2021. The UGA's still have the highest number of dwelling consents issued, with Ōmokoroa increasing by195 consents and Katikati with 47 consents issued. Dwelling consents issued in the rural areas increased by 7 consents overall.

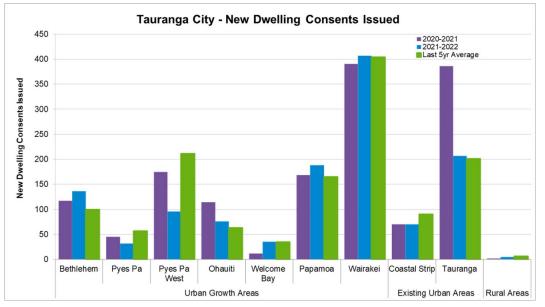


Figure 4 New dwelling consents issued by growth area, Tauranga City, 2020 to 2022

Tauranga City had a total of 1,252 new dwellings consented in 2021/2022. More than three quarters (77.5%) of these dwellings were located in the Greenfield UGAs, 22% in the existing urban areas and less than 1% (5 dwellings) in the rural areas. Both the urban and existing growth areas recorded declines of 5% (51 dwellings) and 39% (179 dwellings) from the previous year.

Among the urban growth areas, Bethlehem, Welcome Bay, Papamoa and Wairakei had increases of 17 to 23 dwellings consented from 2020/21 to 2021/22, with Welcome Bay recording the highest increase. Conversely, Pyes Pa, Pyes Pa West (The Lakes) and Ohauiti had declines of 13 to 79 dwellings, with Pyes Pa West recording the biggest decline as the area is nearing capacity.

10

New Lots Created

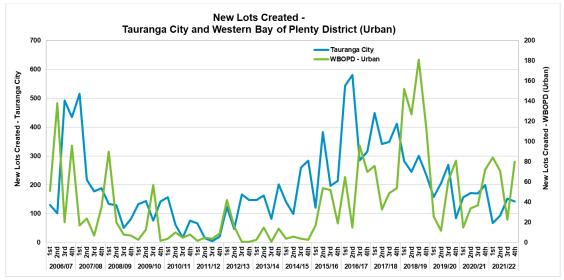


Figure 5. New lots created, Tauranga City and WBOPD (urban), July 2006 to June 2022

Subdivision activity in WBOPD-urban areas had a significant decline from 2018/2019 with 72% or 414 less lots created in UGAs compared to 2020/2021. New lots created in the UGA's were the lowest in 2014/2015 with an average of 4 new lots created per quarter, compared to the average of 40 new lots created in 2019/2020. In 2021/2022 new lots increased by 33% compared to the 2020/2021 period, with an average of 13 lots each month.

Tauranga City has a continuous shortage in the supply of zoned land for subdivision. Subdivision activity was at its lowest level in 2021/2022 with 457 new lots created, 73% lower than the highest level in 2016/2017 at 1,723 new lots. Furthermore, no subdivision activity was recorded for three consecutive months, from November 2021 to January 2022. On a monthly basis, new lots created declined from an average of 144 in 2016/17 to 51 in 2021/2022.

New lots	Trend	Change	% Change	
Tauranga City				
This year	457			
Last year	698	+	-241	-34.5
Last 5 years (average)	897	+	-440	-49.1
Last 10 years (average)	899	-	-442	-49.2
Western BOPD – Urban				
This year	258			
Last year	158		100	63.3
Last 5 years (average)	276	+	-18	-6.5
Last 10 years (average)	188		70	37.2

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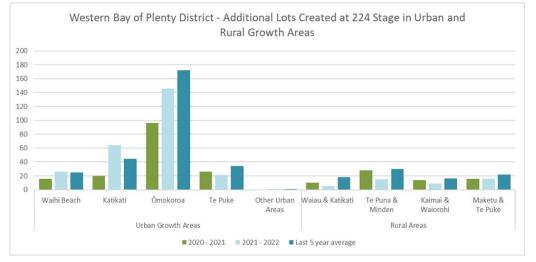


Figure 6 Additional lots created by growth area, WBOPD, 2020 to 2022

New lots created increased in all the urban growth areas in 2021/2022, except in Te Puke with 5 less new lots created, whereas no new lots were created in the rural areas. New lots created in Ōmokoroa increased with 146 additional lots at 224 stage, while the rural areas with the highest new lots created was Maketu and Te Puke (Otawa, Rangiuru and Pongakawa) with 16 new lots (same as the previous period). Ōmokoroa and Te Puke will fluctuate with new lots created due to the timing of the stages by developers.

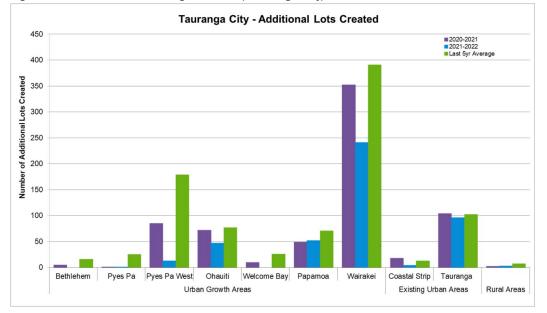


Figure 7 Additional lots created growth area, Tauranga City, 2020 to 2022

In 2021/22, of the 457 new lots created in Tauranga City more than three quarters (77.5%) were located in the Greenfield UGAs and 22% in existing urban areas. There were no new lots created in Bethlehem and Welcome Bay during the year. Subdivision development also declined in the other Greenfield UGAs, with the exception of Papamoa where there was a small increase of 3 lots or 6%.

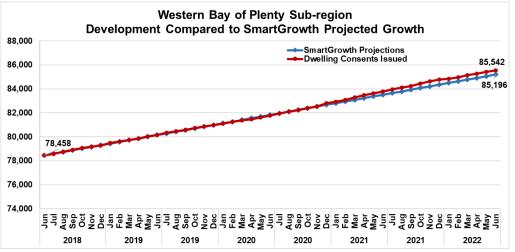
In the last five years, subdivision activity was highest at Wairakei among the Greenfield UGAs, with 44% of the total new lots created in the whole city. The existing urban areas had 13% of the new lots created in the same period, with the majority of the lots located in the Tauranga urban area.

Comparison with SmartGrowth Projections

Detailed population and household projections have been produced for the SmartGrowth region by the National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA), University of Waikato⁹ in 2014. Since the release of the 2018 Census results, the NIDEA projections were re-aligned to accommodate the higher population increase as per Census and the population estimates that Statistics New Zealand releases annually.

At June 2018, the population for the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region was 195,500¹⁰. The population of the sub-region is projected to increase to 281,689 people (+86,189 people) by 2050, while the number of dwellings is projected to increase from 78,458 to 118,370 over that period.

Figure 8 Dwelling consents issued compared to SmartGrowth projected growth, WBOP sub-region, 2018 to 2022



Between 1 July 2018 and June 2022, 346 more dwellings (5.1%) were consented compared to the SmartGrowth dwelling projections in the same period.

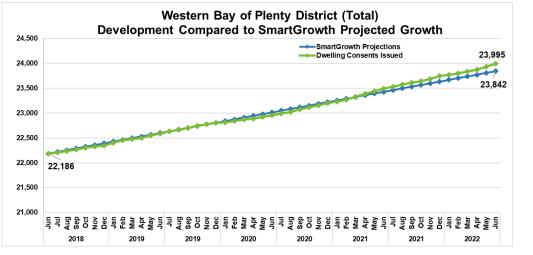


Figure 9 Dwelling consents issued compared to SmartGrowth projected growth, WBOPD, 2018 to 2022

In WBOPD, 153 more dwellings were consented compared to SmartGrowth dwelling projections from 1 July 2018 to June 2022.

¹⁰ SmartGrowth population projections released October 2022 have been rebased to Statistics New Zealand Estimated Resident Population (ERPs) released 22 October 2020

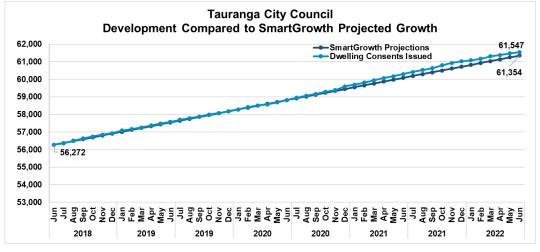
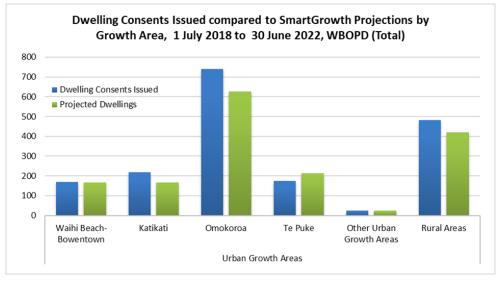


Figure 10 Dwelling consents issued compared to SmartGrowth projected growth, Tauranga City, 2018-2022

In Tauranga City, 193 (3.8%) more dwellings were consented compared to the SmartGrowth projections between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2022.





From July 2018 to June 2022, the actual dwelling consents issued are close to the dwelling projections, except for Ōmokoroa with 113 more dwellings than projected. In the rural areas, 63 additional dwellings were consented (482 consents) compared to SmartGrowth projections of 419 consents.

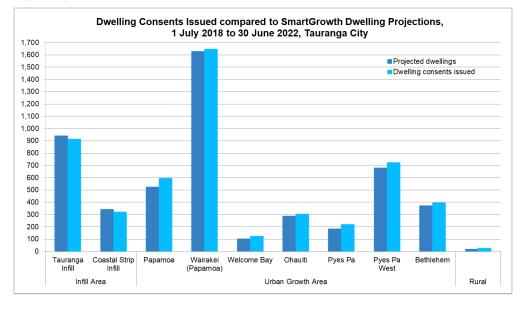


Figure 12 Dwelling consents issued compared to SmartGrowth projections by growth area, Tauranga City, 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2022

From July 2018 to June 2022, Tauranga City had 193 (4%) more dwellings consented than the SmartGrowth projected allocation, with more than three fourths of this increment located in the Greenfield UGAs. Among the UGAs, Papamoa had the highest increment of 31% (73 dwellings) compared to projected dwellings. The rest of the UGAs had 17 to 42 more dwellings than projected in the same period.

Conversely, the infill areas (Tauranga and Coastal Strip) had 48 less dwellings than projected in the last four years. The actual number of dwellings consented in Tauranga infill area included the multi-unit/high density development/ redevelopment, including Elizabeth Towers (Farmers' townhouses and apartments), apartments/attached dwellings at 4th Avenue, Judea (Montgomery Road, Blenheim Place), Cameron Road, Eleventh Avenue, Devonport Road, and Cheese Factory Lane.

Growth Rates – Land Availability

SmartGrowth requires that uptake rates and land availability for residential development be monitored. This is based on zoned residential land across the sub-region.

Tauranga City

For each Greenfield UGA in the subregion, total dwelling capacity yield is estimated through site assessment, with uptake regularly monitored in order to calculate remaining dwelling yield. Of the operative Greenfield UGA's, Pyes Pa UGA has the lowest proportion of remaining dwelling capacity (10%), and the lowest remaining dwelling capacity (298 dwellings), refer to Table 6¹¹.

Papamoa UGA which has the largest expected yield, has estimated potential for a further 1,219 dwellings. The high number of these are expected to be constructed in the Maranui Street area which includes the Mangatawa Block.

Wairakei UGA in Papamoa East was made operative in May 2011, providing further capacity for an estimated 5,700 dwellings. At 30 June 2022 it had the largest remaining dwelling capacity (2,825 dwellings) and highest percentage of capacity remaining (50%).

Other Greenfield areas have been identified for future urban development and their suitability is currently being considered. Tauriko West and Te Tumu in Papamoa East future Greenfield UGA areas are currently being progressed through structure planning with release for development anticipated from 2025 and

¹¹ Estimated Yields have been reviewed in response to Proposed Plan Change 33 Enabling Housing Supply.

2030 respectively. Keenan Road and Ohauiti South future Greenfield UGA areas are expected to be the next areas to be structure planned for release post 2030.

By June 2025 it is estimated that capacity for a further 5,107 dwellings will remain in the current operative Greenfield UGA's, which is 18% of the total estimated yield of these UGA's, falling to 1,528 dwellings (or 5% of total yield) by 2032. For the future Greenfield UGA's it is anticipated that a further 12,700 dwellings will be added to the yield by 2032, with capacity for a further 11,200 dwellings (or 88%) of this additional yield estimated to remain at June 2032¹².

			-	-			
Short term (3 years)							m (10 years)
Greenfield Urban Growth Area (UGA)	Estimated Yield - Total Dwellings	June 2022 total dwellings (existing and consented)	Remaining capacity as at June 2022	Estimated uptake June 2022 – June 2025	Estimated remaining capacity at June 2025	Estimated uptake June 2025-June 2032	Estimated remaining capacity at June 2032
Bethlehem	5,280	3,826	1,454	272	1,182	787	395
Pyes Pa	2,960	2,662	298	57	241	133	108
Pyes Pa West	2,610	2,045	565	221	344	232	112
Ohauiti	2,120	1,568	552	133	419	235	184
Welcome Bay	2,160	1,932	228	43	185	125	60
Papamoa	8,170	6,951	1,219	384	835	598	237
Wairakei ¹	5,700	2,875	2,825	924	1,901	1,469	432
UGA (current) Sub-Total	29,000	21,859	7,141	2,034	5,107	3,579	1,528
Te Tumu ²	6,500					350	6,150
Tauriko West ²	3,500					965	2,535
Ohauiti South ³	700					77	623
Keenan Road ³	2,000					100	1,900
UGA (future) Sub-Total	12,700					1,492	11,208
Greenfields Total	41,700	21,859	7141	2,034	5,107	5,071	12,736

Table 6 Dwelling growth rate and projected uptake by urban growth areas in Tauranga City

¹ Timing of housing uptake in parts of the Wairakei Town Centre and periphery is dependent on delivery of future infrastructure and/ or the release of Te Tumu UGA to provide the necessary population scale to support it.

² Structure planning has commenced. Tauriko West is currently expected to be released from 2025/26, Te Tumu from 2030/31.
 ³ Currently anticipated to be released post 2030.

Western Bay of Plenty District

In WBOPD both Ōmokoroa and Te Puke UGA's have the largest design capacity in the District consisting of over 4,300 dwellings. Waihi Beach has a large design capacity, but it has the lowest remaining capacity available due to coastal inundation areas.

Ōmokoroa UGA has the largest dwelling capacity remaining in the District with 2,565 dwellings with Stage 3 Structure Plan becoming operative at end of 2021. Both Katikati and Te Puke (Structure Plan 3) UGA's have large dwelling capacity remaining of 1,560 (Katikati) and 1,580 (Te Puke) dwellings.

There is still enough availability of land under the NPS-UD 20% competitiveness margin for the short, medium term and the 15% competitive margin for the long term, projected uptake in total Western Bay of Plenty District.

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					m - 5 years	Medium Term - 10 years		
Urban Growth Area	Total Capacity (Dwellings)	June 2022 Total dwellings (existing and consented)	Remaining capacity at June 2022	Protected uptake July 2022 – June 2025	Estimated remaining capacity at June 2025	Protected uptake July 2025 – June 2032	Estimated remaining capacity at June 2032	
WB-Bowentown/Athenree	3,553	3,081	430	71	359	79	280	
Katikati*	3,988	2,415	1,560	100	1,460	270	1,190	
Ōmokoroa**	5,385	2,420	2,565	495	2,070	1,170	900	
Te Puke	4,387	3,143	1,580	315	1,265	735	530	
Greenfields (current) Sub-Total	17,313	11,059	6,135	981	5,154	2,254	2,900	

Table 7 Dwelling growth rate and projected uptake by urban	grow	vth	areas	; in V	Vester	n E	Bay	of Pl	enty	Distric	t
										-	1

*Katikati capacity calculation includes the Park Road dairy farm and Tetley Road orchard.

**Ōmokoroa – Total include Stage 1, 2 and 3

Housing Capacity Assessment

Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council are required to undertake a Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment (HBA) as part of their response to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD). A Housing Capacity Assessment (HA) was completed in July 2021 and an updated full HBA is currently being finalised by the SmartGrowth partnership.

Both the HA and draft HBA has identified a housing supply insufficiency for the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region¹³. In addition to this forward-looking assessment of the housing shortage, the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER)¹⁴ was engaged to assess whether the housing market is currently in equilibrium regarding supply and demand for housing, and if not quantify an existing shortage (or surplus) of housing. NZIER estimated a current housing shortage in Tauranga City to be from 4,300 to 5,300 houses, and for Western BOP District to be 2,500 houses, as at 30 June 2022¹⁵.

Recognition and quantification of this existing housing supply shortage exacerbates the level of housing supply insufficiency in the Western BOP Sub-region. A Future Development Strategy (FDS) required under the NPS-UD is being prepared to address the identified housing supply insufficiency¹⁶.

Occupied/Unoccupied Dwelling Ratio

SmartGrowth requires that "permanent" vs. "holiday residences" be monitored. A comparison of Census night occupied dwelling with unoccupied dwelling counts provides one indication of this. A table outlining occupied and unoccupied dwelling ratios based on 2018 Census is provided in Appendix 4 and a Statistical Area 2 (SA2) map is provided in Appendix 5¹⁷.

Western Bay of Plenty District

In the Western Bay of Plenty District the coastal settlements of Waihi Beach-Bowentown and Pukehina Beach show the highest ratios of unoccupied dwellings with 57% and 49% respectively, signifying a high number of holiday homes in these areas, refer to Appendix 4.

¹³ See Housing Development Capacity Assessment for Tauranga and the WBOP, July 2021, and full HBA once available (expected to be finalised by April 2023),

 $^{^{\}rm 14}$ NZIER - Impact of a housing shortage, an update of the effects on Tauranga City, August 2022

¹⁵ Impact of housing shortage, an update of the effects on Tauranga City, NZ Institute of Economic Research NZIER, August 2022. Estimating the housing shortfall. A report for Western Bay of Plenty District Council, NZIER, November 2022.

¹⁶ The FDS is programmed for completion in 2023 in time to inform the 2024-34 Long Term Plan and 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy.

¹⁷ Note: Statistics NZ replaced "Census Area Units" (CAU's) with "Statistical Area 2" (SA2's) at 2018 Census. Although the SA2s are generally the same as CAU's, the boundaries and names have changed to reflect changes in land use and population patterns

Other Statistical Areas (Athenree, Waiau, Maketu and Matakana Island) also indicate a relatively high proportion of non-permanent residences, each between 21% and 28% of homes unoccupied at Census time. Katikati and Te Puke have the least uncoccupied dwellings available with 7% and 5% respectively.

Tauranga City

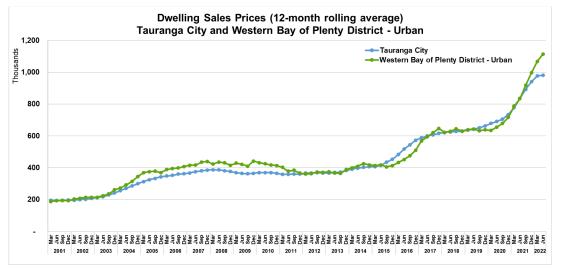
For Tauranga City the coastal strip SA2's of Mount Maunganui North, Omanu, Te Maunga, Papamoa Beach East, Palm Beach, and Palm Springs all registered an unoccupied dwellings proportion of 9% or greater on Census night suggesting a higher rate of holiday residence in these areas, refer to Appendix 4. These results correspond with the traditional holiday nature of the coastal strip. Outside the coastal strip only Tauranga Central, and Sulphur Point SA2's exceeded 9% unoccupied dwellings.

3 Dwelling Sales Price and Rent Trends

Dwelling Sales Price

A downturn in the sub-region's housing market was experienced in 2022 for median dwelling sales prices. From the highest level of \$1.035 million in March 2022, the actual median dwelling sales prices in Tauranga City declined to less than \$1 million (\$0.95 million) in June 2022. Although the 12-month rolling averages of the median sales prices was still increasing, the increase from March to June was below 1% (\$5,000). Similarly, WBOPD-urban areas recorded the highest actual median dwelling sales prices of nearly \$1.2 million in March 2022 that declined to \$1.1 million in June 2022.

Tauranga City's average dwelling sales prices (12-month rolling average) increased by 17.5% (\$146,000) from June 2021 to June 2022 while WBOPD had an increase of 33.6% (\$280,548). House prices increased exponentially in the last five and ten years in both local authorities.





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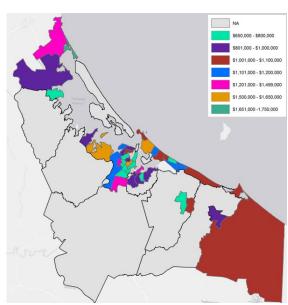
Dwelling Sales	Price	Trend	Change	% Change
Tauranga City				
June 2022	\$981,250			
March 2022	\$976,250	1	\$5,000	0.5
June 2021	\$835,000		\$146,000	17.5
June 2018	\$625,250		\$356,000	56.9
June 2012	\$366,750		\$614,750	167.6
Western BOPD -	Urban			
June 2022	\$1,114,423			
March 2022	\$1,067,131		\$47,292	4.1
June 2021	\$833,875	1	\$280,548	33.6
June 2018	\$629,143	-	\$485,280	77.1
June 2012	\$362,783		\$751,640	207.2

Table 8	Dwelling Sales	Prices (1	2-month rolling	average ¹)
Table 0	Dwenning Sales	FIICES (I	2-11101101111	javelaye j

¹ Dwelling sales prices data were sourced from MHUD. The 12-month rolling average selling price is calculated as the average of the monthly median selling prices across the 12 months to the reference month (e.g June, March), hence, it is typically lower than the observed/actual market selling prices

Among the WBOPD area units, Athenree recorded the highest increase in median house price as at June 2022 compared to the same month in the previous year at 109%, followed by Maketu Community and Te Puke East at 50% and 47%, respectively.

A number of area units of Tauranga City recorded median house prices of more than \$1 million in June 2022, including Mt Maunganui North, Omanu, Arataki, Matua, Otumoetai South, Pyes Pa, Maungatapu and Tauranga Hospital. Although Bellevue had a median price lower than \$1 million (\$885,000) in June 2022, it recorded the highest increase of 84% compared to the June 2021 price levels among the Tauranga City area units.



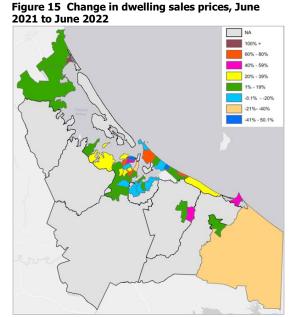


Figure 14 Dwelling sales prices, June 2022

Source of raw data: HUD NPS-UD

Dwelling Rents

The figure below shows that while dwelling rents in WBOPD have been relatively lower than in Tauranga City, fluctuations were observed from 2018 to 2020 and increased to above \$500 from March 2022. However, these results must be used with caution as may not be a true indication of the current rental market¹⁸ as they only reflect properties where bonds have been lodged in the previous 6 months of the reference quarter. Refer to Appendix 1 for an explanation of this indicator.



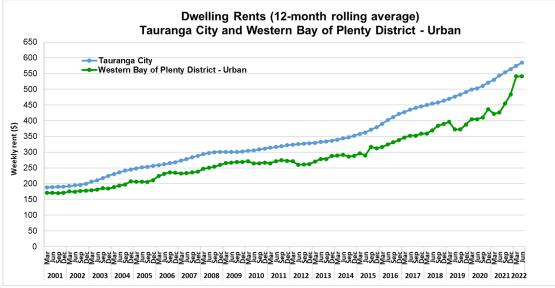
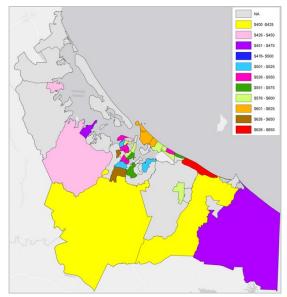


Table 9 Dwelling rents						
Dwelling R	ents	Trend	Change	% Change		
Tauranga Cit	ty					
June 2022	\$585					
March 2022	\$574		\$11	1.9		
June 2021	\$543		\$42	7.7		
June 2018	\$454		\$131	28.9		
June 2012	\$326		\$259	79.4		
Western BOI	PD – Urba	กก				
June 2022	\$541					
March 2022	\$541	_	-	-		
June 2021	\$426		115	27.1		
June 2018	\$369		\$172	46.6		
June 2012	\$260		\$281	108.2		
Source of raw d	lata: HUD I	NPS-LID	•	•		

Source of raw data: HUD NPS-UD

Figure 17 Weekly dwellings rents by area unit, Tauranga and WBOPD, to June 2022



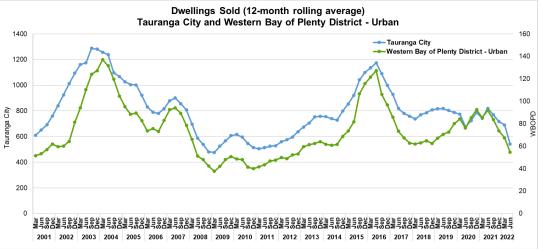
¹⁸ The market rent information released by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development comes from bond data lodged at Tenancy Services.

Dwellings Sold

In the last twelve months, a downturn in the sub-region's housing market was experienced as shown in the figure below, with sales volume declining from June 2021. A number of factors including uncertainty in respect to inflation, mortgage rates, and credit conditions are expected to be influencing this trend.

Tauranga City had a significant decrease of 34% (equivalent to 1,118 dwellings) in the volume of sales from July 2021 to June 2022 compared to the previous year. Similarly, WBOPD had a 50% decrease (equivalent to 449 dwellings) in the number of dwellings sold in the same period. Refer Appendix 1 for an explanation of this indicator.





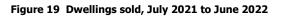
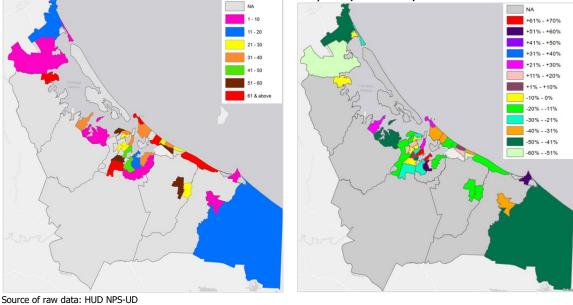


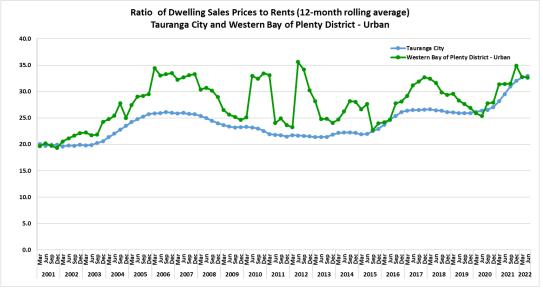
Figure 20 Percentage change in annual dwellings sold, 2020/21 to 2021/22



Ratio of Dwelling Sales Prices to Rent

In the last two decades the sub-region's ratio of house prices to mean annual rent increased as shown in the figure below. Both Tauranga City and WBOPD recorded an actual ratio of 33 in June 2022 which signals that it's becoming more affordable to rent than to purchase a house in the sub-region during these times. Refer to Appendix 1 for an explanation of this indicator.





Housing Affordability

Ratio of house value to income

This report uses the ratio of the average house value to average household income to indicate housing affordability. A higher ratio suggests that average houses cost a greater multiple of incomes, which indicates lower housing affordability.

With house prices increasing exponentially in the last few years it is becoming less affordable to buy a house as shown by increasing house value to income ratio (see Figure 22). In the year to March 2022, Tauranga City and WBOPD have respective ratios of 11.9 and 8.3, both are several points higher than 5.1 which is considered by Demographia¹⁹ as a severely unaffordable level.

¹⁹ Demographia conducts an annual International Housing Affordability survey and uses the "median multiple" to rate middleincome housing affordability. Median multiple is a price-to-income ratio, which is the median house price divided by the gross median household income (pre-tax)

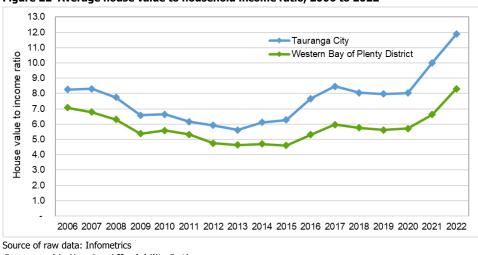


Figure 22 Average house value to household income ratio, 2006 to 2022

	Demographia Housing Anoruability Rating						
	3.0 & below	Affordable					
3.1 to 4.0		Moderately unaffordable					
	4.1 to 5.0	Seriously unaffordable					
	5.1 & above	Severely unaffordable					

Proportion of average rent to average household income

The proportion of average annual rent to average household income indicates rental affordability. A higher proportion suggests that average rents cost a greater multiple of typical incomes, which indicates lower rental affordability.

The proportion of average annual rent to household income in the sub-region had increased in the last three years but still lower than 30%²⁰. This, in addition to the ratio of house value to household income indicating severe unaffordability as discussed in the previous section, shows that it is still more affordable to rent than to buy a house in the sub-region.

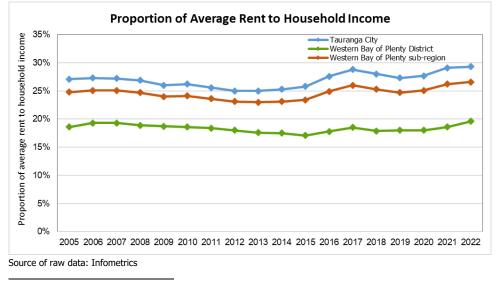


Figure 23 Proportion of average annual rent to average household income, 2005 to 2022

²⁰ 30% of income is the ideal limit that must be spent on rent

4 Residential section size

Tauranga City

The table below shows the declining residential subdivision activity in Tauranga City. For new residential sections created, size also fell. The 176m² to 325m² lot size was the most prevalent at 48% of the total new lots created from July 2021 to June 2022, while the next larger lot size (326m² to 500m²) was the most prevalent in the previous 2 years to June 2021. The total number of lots smaller than 501m² comprised the majority (88%) of new lots created in 2021/22. The new lots bigger than 750m² particularly those in the suburban & Wairakei residential zones may further be subdivided in the future.

Table 10 Residential lot/section size for additional lots created in Tauranga City, July 2019 to June 2022

Residential lot/	Dwelling	20	19/20	20	20/21	202	21/22
section size (m ²)	yield per ha	Number of lots	Percent of total	Number of lots	Percent of total	Number of lots	Percent of total
175 and below	40 & above	10	2	35	5	22	5
176-325	21-39	232	32	217	31	218	48
326-500	14-21	331	46	223	32	160	35
501-750	9-14	94	13	177	25	25	5
751-1000	7-9	29	4	16	2	6	1
Above 1000	Below 7	22	3	30	4	26	6
Total		718	100	698	100	457	100

Dwelling yield per hectare based on the assumption that 30% of the land is allocated to roads and reserves during subdivision

Tauranga City urban growth area

More than three fourths (77.5%) of the new lots created from July 2021 to June 2022 were located in the Greenfield UGAs, with 83% of these lots measuring $176m^2$ to $500m^2$. Among the Greenfield UGAs Wairakei had highest proportion of new lots created, where more than half (59%) measured $176m^2$ to $325m^2$ and more than one third (36%) were $326m^2$ to $500m^2$ in size. Bethlehem and Welcome Bay had no additional lots created during the year, while Pyes Pa West had a low number of lots created (13) as the UGA is nearing capacity.

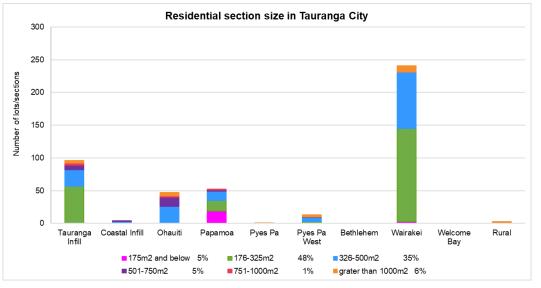


Figure 24 Residential lot/section size for additional lots created in Tauranga City, July 2020 to June 2022

Historical residential lot/section size

Residential subdivision activity in Tauranga City was at its peak five years ago (in 2016/17) but has been declining due to reduced availability of zoned land, with the number of lots being at its lowest level of 457 lots in 2021/22.

Residential section size in Tauranga City is getting smaller. The proportion of new lots with area smaller than $325m^2$ increased from 13% in 2016/17 to 53% in 2021/22, while that of new lots smaller than $500m^2$ increased from 63% to 88% in the same period. Correspondingly, the proportion of new lots with area larger than $500m^2$ declined from 37% in 2016/17 to 12% in 2021/22.

The $325m^2$ to $500m^2$ lot size was the most prevalent for a number of years since July 2014 to June 2021. With section size getting smaller, the $176m^2$ to $325m^2$ was the most prevalent at 48% in July 2021 to June 2022. It is expected that the proportion of smaller lots will continue to increase with the assessment of resource consents for residential subdivisions that are in the development pipeline indicating smaller section sizes.

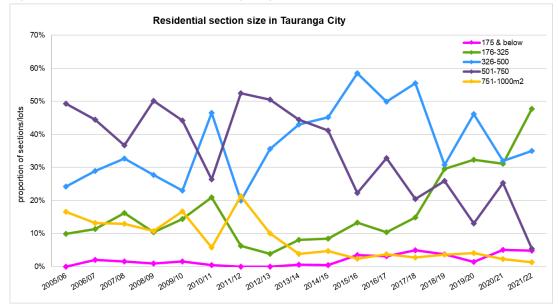


Figure 25 Residential section size in Tauranga City, 2005/06 to 2021/22

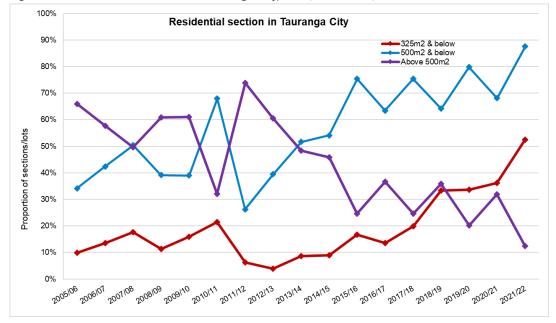


Figure 26 Residential section size in Tauranga City, 2005/06 to 2021/2022





26

The table below shows that as at February 2023, the City has a total of 46,875 lots in four residential zones including high density urban residential, city living – residential and mixed use, sub-urban residential and Wairakei residential zones. Majority or 98% of these lots are in the sub-urban (91%) and Wairakei (7%) residential zones. More than two thirds (69%) of the lots were greater than 500m² and future subdivision is expected to occur in this lot size.

City Plan zone ¹	Section size	Number of lots	Per cent
High density urban	< 325m ²	342	0.7
residential	325m ² – 500m ²	72	0.2
	> 500m ²	294	0.6
City Living – residential &	< 325m ²	32	0.1
mixed use	325m ² – 500m ²	46	0.1
	> 500m ²	266	0.6
Sub-urban residential	< 325m ²	2,162	4.6
	325m ² – 500m ²	9,382	20.0
	> 500m ²	31,062	66.3
Wairakei residential	< 325m ²	1,132	2.4
	325m ² – 500m ²	1,412	3.0
	> 500m ²	673	1.4
Total		46,875	100%

 Table 11 Number of lots/sections, by City Plan residential zone and section and section size,

 February 2023

Excludes other zones where residential development have occurred and/or expected to occur: Future urban, Neighbourhood Centre (Wairakei), Ngati Kahu Papakainga, Residential Large lot and Rural Residential. The number of lots in these zones are not expected to change much over time except in the >500m²

Western Bay of Plenty District

Most of the dwellings in the Urban Growth Areas were built on smaller section sizes in 2021/2022 compared to 2020/2021, with 30% of the dwellings built on a section size of 501-750m², followed by 29.5% dwellings built on a 326-500m² section size (in 2021/2022).

In 2021/2022 most of the dwellings consented in \overline{O} mokoroa were on a section size of 501-750m² (89 dwellings) followed by a section size of 326-500m² (54 dwellings). In Katikati more dwellings were consented in 2020/2021 on a section size of 326-500m² with 22 dwellings, while in 2021/2022 26 dwellings were consented on a section size of 1000m² or more.

1

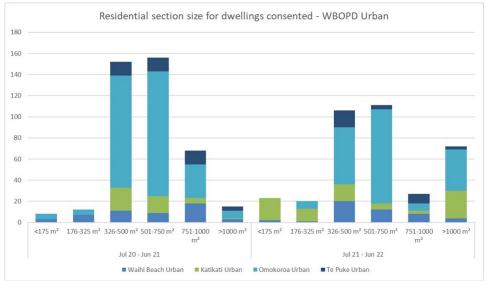


Figure 28 Residential section size in WBOPD, July 2020 to June 2022

Table 12 Residential lot/section size for dwellings consented in WBOPD,	July 2019 to June 2022
Table 12 Residential loc/section size for awenings consented in whor b	July 2015 to Julie 2022

Residential lot/	Dwelling	20	19/20	20	20/21	202	21/22
section size (m ²)	yield per ha	Number of lots	Percent of total	Number of lots	Percent of total	Number of lots	Percent of total
175 and below	40 & above	0	0.0	8	1.9	23	6.4
176-325	21-39	7	2.8	12	2.9	20	5.6
326-500	14-21	109	42.9	150	36.5	106	29.5
501-750	9-14	92	36.2	158	38.4	111	30.9
751-1000	7-9	22	8.7	68	16.5	27	7.5
Above 1000	Below 7	24	9.4	15	3.6	72	20.1
Total		254	100	411	100	359	100

5 Dwelling density

Tauranga City urban growth areas

Table 13 shows that among the urban growth areas, Wairakei is currently achieving the highest nett area dwelling density of 17.4 dwellings per ha in the developed areas and 31.0 dwellings per ha proposed in currently undeveloped areas, which together deliver an overall nett area dwelling density of 20.8 dwellings per ha. Pyes Pa West (the Lakes) and Papamoa have overall nett area dwelling densities of 13.8 and 13.6 dwellings per ha, respectively. Development areas within each Greenfield UGA have a range of different densities, while further developable areas not currently included in the density calculation may potentially increase density when developed (see Appendix 7).

In comparison, the older greenfield areas released for development in the early 1990's are currently achieving the lower overall densities based on current and proposed development: Bethlehem 12.3, Pyes Pa East 12.2, and Ohauiti 11.6 and Welcome Bay 10.8. Refer to Appendix 7 for more details on density figures and maps for the UGAs.²¹

²¹ Density assessment will be expanded in the 2022/23 report to include density in the established infill/ intensification parts of the city.

Residential	Growth Area	Dwelli	ng density (dwellin	gs per ha)
Development	Growth Area	Gross area ¹	Nett area ²	Nett site area ³
	Bethlehem	12.00	12.15	15.19
	Pyes Pa West	13.22	13.55	19.54
	Pyes Pa East	12.03	12.20	15.74
Developed	Ohauiti	11.19	11.43	14.44
	Welcome Bay	10.51	10.64	13.81
	Papamoa	13.19	13.38	17.73
	Wairakei	17.39	17.41	24.93
	Bethlehem	14.06	14.06	24.22
	Pyes Pa West	17.32	17.32	20.71
	Pyes Pa East	14.01	14.01	17.73
Proposed	Ohauiti	15.03	15.03	17.15
	Welcome Bay	16.52	16.52	22.68
	Papamoa	27.28	27.28	32.56
	Wairakei	30.96	30.96	47.70
	Bethlehem	12.15	12.29	15.67
	Pyes Pa West	13.49	13.80	19.64
	Pyes Pa East	12.04	12.21	15.75
Total	Ohauiti	11.36	11.59	14.58
	Welcome Bay	10.63	10.75	13.98
	Papamoa	13.43	13.62	18.00
	Wairakei	20.73	20.75	30.24

Table 13 Residential dwelling density by urban growth areas, Tauranga City, November 2022

Gross Area includes everything within the full Greenfield UGA boundary - includes all roads, business areas, schools, all reserves and stormwater areas

Nett Area is "Nett Developable Area" as defined in the Tauranga City Plan (see Appendix 7) - only includes residential sites, local and collector roads and neighbourhood reserves

3 Nett Site Area - only includes land within residential site included in the density calculation.

Growth area	Nett Area (ha)	Dwellings	Vacant sections + proposed sections/ lots or dwellings	Total Yield (Vacant & proposed sections & dwellings)	Residential density (dwellings per ha) ¹
Bethlehem	278.55	3,094	328	3,422	12.29
Pyes Pa West	182.19	2,202	312	2,514	13.80
Pyes Pa East	181.71	2,177	41	2,218	12.21
Ohauiti	145.25	1,515	169	1,684	11.59
Welcome Bay	141.43	1,426	95	1,521	10.75
Papamoa	765.20	9,923	549	10,472	13.69
Wairakei	259.56	3,022	2,365	5,387	20.75

Fable 14 Area wield and residential density in urb an City, November 2022

¹ includes both developed and proposed dwellings and sections

6 Dwelling Typology

Tauranga City

Figures 29 and 30 show that "stand alone" dwellings were the most prevalent type of dwelling²² consented in Tauranga City in the last few years. The proportion of stand alone dwellings increased from 60% in 2020/21 to 65% in 2021/22. Conversely, the combined proportion of duplexes, apartments and attached dwellings declined from 27% in 2020/21 to 16% in 2021/22. Around 17% of the dwellings (stand alone, duplex & attached dwellings) were consented in the retirement villages.

²² TCC classifies the dwellings into the following types: standalone dwellings, duplex, attached dwellings, apartments (residential and mixed use), retirement village units and secondary/minor dwelling.

TCC further classifies dwellings in the retirement village units into standalone, duplex, and attached dwellings.

Apartments are 3 or more dwelling units joined horizontally, whether purely residential or mixed residential and commercial use Attached dwellings are 3 or more dwelling units attached vertically

Wairakei had the largest share of dwellings (33% or 407) consented during the year, where more than three fourths of the dwellings were stand alone or detached. Of the standalone dwellings (809) consented in Tauranga City, 39% (or 313 dwellings) were located in Wairakei, which is also equivalent to a quarter of all the dwellings (1,252) consented in the City during the year.

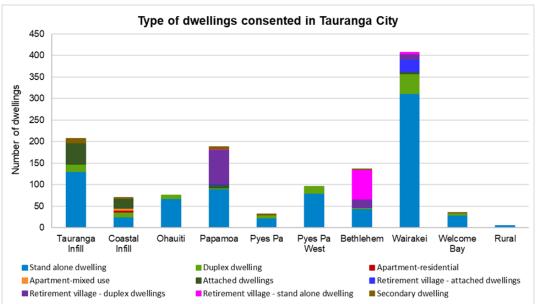


Figure 29 Type of dwellings consented in Tauranga City, July 2021 to June 2022

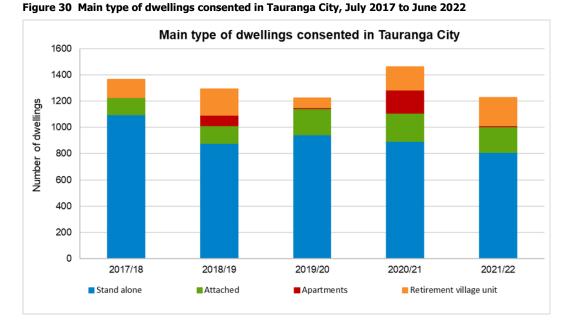


Figure 31 shows the type of dwellings consented in Tauranga City infill areas and greenfield UGAs by City Plan zone from July 2021 to June 2022. In both infill and Greenfield urban growth areas, the majority of the dwellings consented were located in the residential zones (suburban residential, Wairakei residential and rural residential), at 93% and 98%, respectively.

Of the dwellings consented in the residential zones in the infill areas, 65% were stand alone and 33% were attached dwellings. Conversely, 67% of the dwellings consented in the residential zones in the UGAs were stand alone, 11% are attached dwellings and 23% were retirement village units.

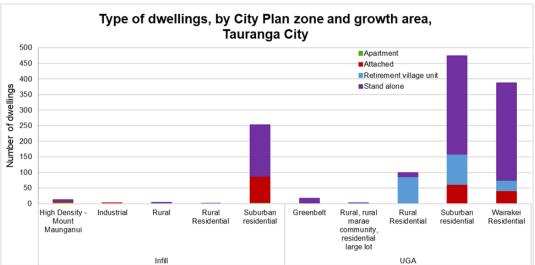


Figure 31 Type of dwellings consented in Tauranga City, by City Plan zone and growth area, July 2021 to June 2022

Table 15 Type of dwellings consented in Tauranga City, July 2019 to June 2022

	2019	/20	202	0/21	2021	/2022
Dwelling Typology	Number of	Per cent	Number of	Per cent to	Number of	Per cent to
	dwellings	to total	dwellings	total	dwellings	total
Standalone dwelling	945	76.3	893	60.4	809	64.6
Duplex	166	13.4	152	10.3	112	8.9
Attached dwellings	33	2.7	63	4.3	84	6.7
Secondary/minor dwelling	16	1.3	18	1.2	23	1.8
Apartments – residential	6	less than 1	76	5.1	5	0.4
Apartments – mixed use			101	6.8	4	0.3
Subtotal	1,166	94.1	1,303	88.1	1,037	82.8
Retirement village unit – standalone dwelling	26	2.1	34	2.3	71	5.7
Retirement village unit – duplex	32	2.6	97	6.6	112	8.9
Retirement village unit – attached dwellings	15	1.2	44	3.0	32	2.6
Retirement village unit – apartment			1	less than 1		
Subtotal	73	5.9	176	11.9	215	17.2
Total	1,239	100	1,479	100	1,252	100

Western Bay of Plenty District

Over 90% of the dwellings consented in WBOPD are standalone dwellings for both 2020/2021 and 2021/2022. In 2021/2022 more variety of dwellings were built which included duplex dwellings (7.4%) and terraced dwelling (previously referred to as 'multiunit's') (7.8%). Standalone dwellings decreased by 21% compared to the previous year (2020/2021), a wider variety of dwellings are expected for the coming years (like duplexes/townhouses/terraced dwellings) due to changing demographics and population in areas such as Ōmokoroa and Te Puke.

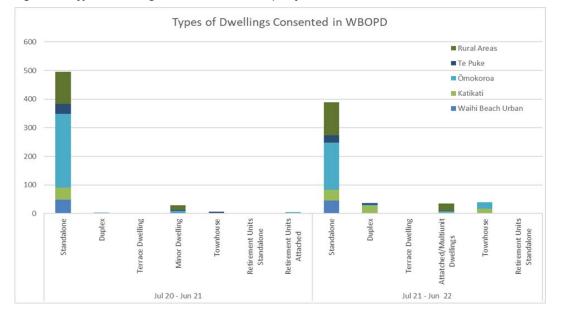


Figure 32 Type of dwellings consented in WBOPD, July 2020 to June 2022

Table 16 Type of dwellings consented in WBOPDC, July 2019 to June 2022

	2019/	2020	2020/	2021	2021	/2022
Dwelling Typology	Number of dwellings	Per cent to Total	Number of dwellings	Per cent to Total	Number of dwellings	Per cent to Total
Standalone Dwelling	347	94.6	495	91.7	389	77.8
Duplex Dwelling	-	-	4	0.7	37	7.4
Terrace Dwelling	-	-	-	-	39	7.8
Minor Dwelling	20	5.4	29	5.4	35	7.0
Townhouse	-	-	7	1.3	-	-
Retirement village unit – standalone dwelling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement village unit – attached dwellings	-	-	5	0.9	-	-
Total	367	100.0	540	100.0	500	100.00

Number of storeys

Tauranga City

From July 2021 to June 2022, more than 70% of the dwellings consented in Tauranga City were single level dwellings, 23% had 2 storeys and 6% had 3 to 4 storeys.

Of the 884 single storey dwellings, around 43% were located in Wairakei while 13% were in the Tauranga infill areas and 18% were in Papamoa. For both the 2 and 3 storey dwellings, Bethlehem had the highest proportion of 35% and 43%, respectively.

The 98 apartment units consented in July 2020 to June 2021 were part of the 15-storey Farmers' redevelopment which is currently under construction. The 7-storey mixed use commercial building located on Fourth Avenue has 32 apartment units and construction was completed this year.

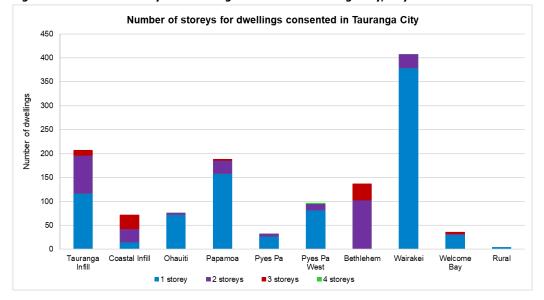


Figure 33 Number of storeys for dwellings consented in Tauranga City, July 2021 to June 2022



Number of	2019	/20	2020	/21	202:	1/22
storeys	Number of	Per cent to	Number of	Per cent to	Number of	Per cent to
SLOTEYS	dwellings	total	dwellings	total	dwellings	total
1	1,081	87.3	1,117	75.5	884	70.6
2	133	10.7	161	10.9	291	23.2
3	25	2.0	71	4.8	76	6.1
4					1	0.1
7			32	2.2		
15			98	6.6		
Total	1,239	100	1,479	100	1,252	100

Western Bay of Plenty District

The majority (83%) of dwellings consented from July 2021 to June 2022 in the WBOPD, were single level dwellings. Ōmokoroa has the most 2-storey dwellings (39%) followed by 32% in Waihī Beach-Bowentown.

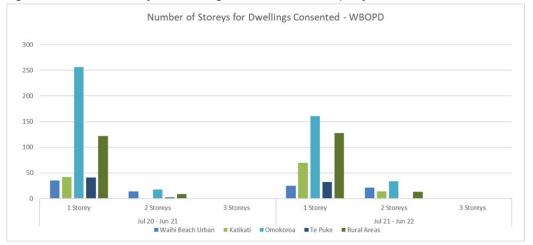


Figure 34 Number of storeys for dwellings consented in WBOPD, July 2020 to June 2022

Table 18 Number of storeys for dwellings consented in WBOPD, July 2019 to June 2022

Number of	2019	/20	2020	/21	202:	1/22
storeys	Number of dwellings	Per cent to total	Number of dwellings	Per cent to total	Number of dwellings	Per cent to total
1	322	87.7	496	91.9	416	83.2
2	41	11.2	44	8.1	82	16.4
3	4	1.1	0	0.0	2	0.4
Total	367	100.0	540	100.0	500	100.0

Number of bedrooms

Three quarters (75%) of the dwellings consented in Tauranga City had 2 and 3 bedrooms, with the remaining quarter having 1 (3%), 4 (20%), and 5 + (2%) bedrooms.

In WBOPD most of the dwellings consented were 3-bedroom (45%) and 4-bedrooms (24.8%) from July 2021 to June 2022.

Number of bedrooms by growth area

Tauranga City

Among the growth areas, Papamoa had the biggest proportion (29%) of the 2-bedroom dwellings consented in Tauranga City while Wairakei had the biggest proportion (37%) of the 3-bedroom dwellings consented during the year. Around 28% of the 3-bedroom dwellings were consented in the established parts (infill) of Tauranga and Coastal areas.

The 4-bedroom dwellings comprised 20% of all the dwellings consented in the City, of which, 38% were located in Wairakei urban growth area and 51% in the other UGAs. The remaining 11% of the 4-bedroom dwellings were consented in the existing (Tauranga and Coastal infill) growth areas.

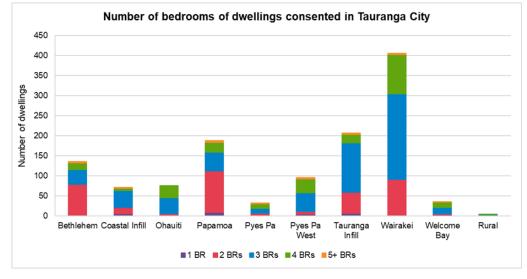


Figure 35 Number of bedrooms of dwellings consented in Tauranga City, July 2021 to June 2022

Table 19 Number of bedrooms of dwellings consented in Tauranga City, July 2019 to June 2022

Number of	2019	9/20	2020	/21	202:	1/22
bedrooms	Number of	Per cent to	Number of	Per cent to	Number of	Per cent to
Dearoonis	dwellings	total	dwellings	total	dwellings	total
1	24	1.9	71	4.8	33	2.6
2	244	19.7	480	32.5	359	28.7
3	716	57.8	639	43.2	579	46.2
4	228	18.4	263	17.8	254	20.3
5 and above	27	2.2	26	1.8	27	2.2
Total	1,239	100	1,479	100	1,252	100

In the last five years, there was a significant shift in dwelling typology in terms of the number of bedrooms of the dwellings consented in Tauranga City. The 1 and 2-bedroom dwellings increased in proportion from 17% in 2017/18 to 32% in 2021/22. Conversely, the combined proportion of 3 and 4-bedroom dwellings declined from 81% in 2017/18 to 66% in 2021/22.

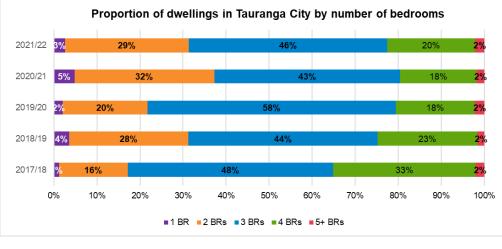


Figure 36 Number of bedrooms of dwellings consented in Tauranga City, 2017/18 to 2021/22

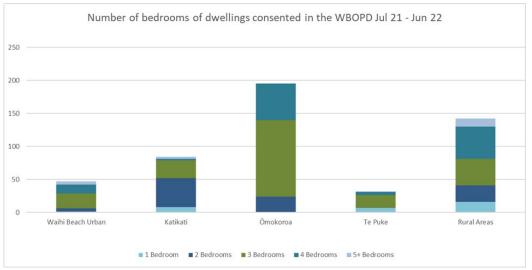
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Western Bay of Plenty District

In WBOPD-urban, more 3-bedroom dwellings are consented (82%) followed by 61% 4-bedroom dwellings from July 2021 to June 2022.

In Ōmokoroa there is a 10.5 percentage point difference between the number of 3-bedroom and 4bedroom dwellings consented with 52% and 44%. Katikati's majority of dwellings consist of 2-bedrooms for the 2021/2022 period (45%), compared to the previous year with 2 bedroom dwellings only making up 10% of Katikati's 2 bedroom dwelling count. In rural areas, more five plus bedroom dwellings (57%) were consented followed by one bedroom dwellings consisting of 50% of dwellings consented.

Figure 37 Number of bedrooms of dwellings consented in WBOPD, July 2021 to June 2022



|--|

Number of	2019/20		2020	/21	2021/22	
bedrooms	Number of dwellings	Per cent to total	Number of dwellings	Per cent to total	Number of dwellings	Per cent to total
1	11	3.0	20	3.7	32	6.4
2	43	11.7	49	9.1	98	19.6
3	193	52.6	298	55.2	225	45.0
4	106	28.6	163	30.2	124	24.8
5 and above	14	3.8	10	1.9	21	4.2
Total	367	100	540	100.0	500	100.0

In 2021/2022 more 3-bedroom dwellings (45%) were consented in all the urban areas compared to 2020/2021 with 55.2%. More 5-bedroom dwellings were built in Waihī Beach-Bowentown with 24% and in the rural areas with 57%.

In 2021/2022, 3-bedrooms and 4-bedrooms were more prominent in Ōmokoroa, whereas two and four bedroom dwellings were more prominent in Waihī Beach – Bowentown. Te Puke did not have any two bedroom dwellings consented in the 2021/2022 year, but one bedroom dwellings were the most common (22%). Following on from the previous year in rural areas, five bedroom dwellings were still most common (57%).

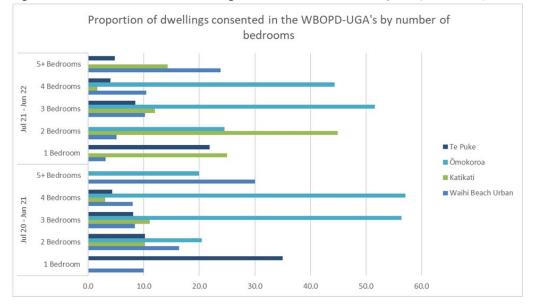


Figure 38 Number of bedrooms of dwellings consented in WBOPD-UGA's, 2020/21 to 2021/22

Number of bedrooms by dwelling typology Tauranga City

From July 2021 to June 2022, more than 64% of the dwellings in Tauranga City are stand alone, with more than half having 3 bedrooms.

The majority (83%) of the duplexes had 2 (32%) and 3 (51%) bedrooms, while 9% had 1 bedroom and 8% had 4 bedrooms. There were only 9 apartment units (residential and mixed use) consented during the year which were 2 and 3-bedroom dwellings.

Around 17% (215) of the dwellings consented were located in the retirement villages consisting of Pacific Lakes, Parewaitai, Summerset and The Vines villages. More than half (52%) of these retirement village units were 2-bedroom duplexes. Stand alone dwellings comprised 33% of the dwellings in the retirement villages, with 68% having 2 bedrooms and the remaining 32% have 3 and 4 bedrooms.

The number of secondary dwellings consented increased with the highest recorded in 2021/22 at a total of 23 dwellings. These dwellings were comprised of granny flats, converted garages, sleep outs, basements or offices, and additions/alterations to existing dwellings to create additional independent dwelling unit. Around 70% (16 dwellings) of the secondary or minor dwellings were 1-bedroom dwellings while the remaining 30% (76 dwellings) had 2 bedrooms.

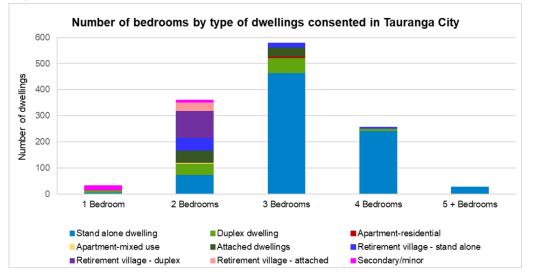


Figure 39 Number of dwellings consented in Tauranga City, by type and number of bedrooms, July 2021 to June 2022

 Table 21 Number of bedrooms by type of dwelling for dwellings consented in Tauranga City, July 2021 to June 2022

Type of dwelling		Numbe	er of bedr	ooms		Total	
Type of dwelling	1	2	3	4	5	Total	
Standalone dwelling	7	72	460	243	27	809	
Duplex dwelling	10	36	57	9		112	
Attached dwellings		47	37			84	
Secondary/minor dwelling	16	7				23	
Apartments – residential			5			5	
Apartments – mixed use		4				4	
Sub-total	33	166	559	252	27	1,037	
Retirement village unit – standalone dwelling		49	20	2		72	
Retirement village unit – duplex		112				112	
Retirement village unit – attached dwellings		32				32	
Subtotal	-	193	20	2		215	
Total	33	359	579	254	27	1,252	

Floor size of dwellings

Tauranga City

In the last five years, the size of new dwellings consented in Tauranga City decreased. The proportion of dwellings with floor areas of $125m^2$ and smaller increased from 20% in 2017/18 to 31% in 2021/22, while those bigger than $125m^2$ decreased in proportion from 80% to 69%.

While the $151m^2$ to $200m^2$ were the most prevalent dwelling size five years ago with a total proportion of 41% of new dwellings consented, the smaller dwelling size of $101m^2$ to $150m^2$ were the most prevalent at 37% in 2021/22.

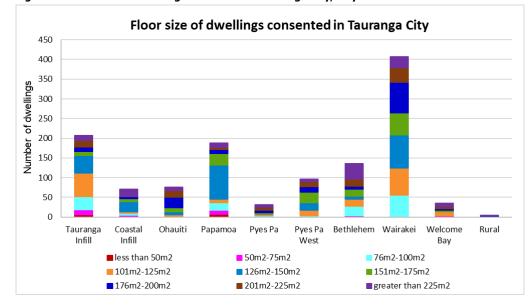
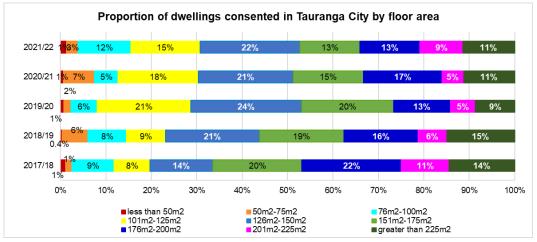


Figure 40 Floor size of dwellings consented in Tauranga City, July 2021 to June 2022

Table 22 Floor size for dwellings consented in Tauranga City, July 2019 to June 2022

	2019	/20	2020/21		2020/21 2021	
Floor size (m ²)	Number of dwellings	Per cent to total	Number of dwellings	Per cent to total	Number of dwellings	Per cent to total
Less than 50m ²	9	less than 1	9	less than 1%	17	1.4
50m ² – 75m ²	19	1.5	102	6.9	32	2.6
76m ² – 100m ²	72	5.8	76	5.1	145	11.6
101m ² – 125m ²	255	20.6	262	17.7	191	15.3
126m ² – 150m ²	303	24.5	309	20.9	275	22.0
151m ² – 175m ²	251	20.3	229	15.5	166	13.3
176m ² – 200m ²	155	12.5	255	17.2	165	13.2
201m ² – 225m ²	68	5.5	71	4.8	118	9.4
Greater than 225m ²	107	8.6	166	11.2	143	11.4
Total	1,239	100	1,479	100	1,252	100

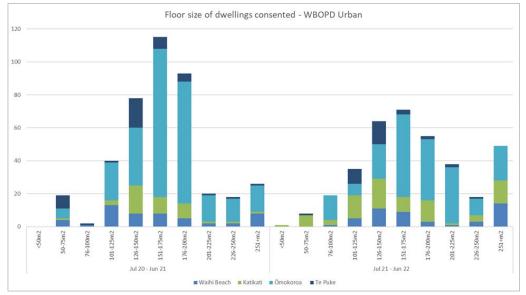




Western Bay of Plenty District

In both 2020/2021 and 2021/2022, most of the consented dwellings in the UGA's of WBOPD have a floor area between 151-175m² (both years at 28%), followed by a floor area between 126-150m² making up 25%. In the rural areas, larger dwellings are built where 93 of the total dwellings consented have a floor area of 250m² or more.





|--|

	2019	9/20 2020/21 2021/22		1/22		
Floor size (m ²)	Number of	Per cent to	Number of	Per cent to	Number of	Per cent to
	dwellings	total	dwellings	total	dwellings	total
Less than 50m ²	2	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.6
50m ² – 75m ²	17	4.6	35	6.5	22	4.4
76m ² – 100m ²	18	4.9	10	1.9	31	6.2
101m ² – 125m ²	19	5.2	44	8.1	37	7.4
126m ² – 150m ²	46	12.5	86	15.9	76	15.2
151m ² – 175m ²	88	23.9	124	23.0	84	16.8
176m ² - 200m ²	60	16.3	111	20.6	63	12.6
201m ² – 225m ²	36	9.8	42	7.8	52	10.4
Greater than 225m ²	82	22.3	88	16.3	132	26.4
Total	368	100.00	540	100.00	500	100.00

Historical Floor Size per Residential Building

In the sub-region, residential buildings have become significantly smaller in the last 16 years. The average floor size of new dwellings consented in Tauranga City was 197m² in 2006/07 and fell to 156m² in 2021/22. Historically, WBOPD had bigger residential buildings than Tauranga City, with 170m² average floor size in 2021/22. Residential building size in WBOPD declined from 197m² in 2006/07 to 170m² in 2020/21.

In 2021/22, average floor size per residential building in Tauranga City was $9m^2$ bigger compared to the previous year, while average floor size in WBOPD was slightly smaller (by $2m^2$) in the same period.

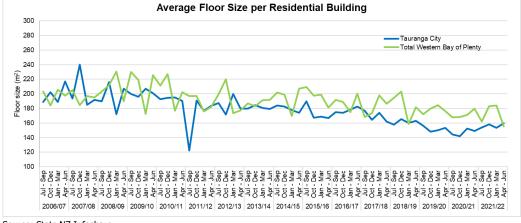


Figure 43 Average floor size per residential building, Tauranga City and WBOPD, July 2006 to June 2022

Source: Stats NZ Infoshare

Average floor size (in m ²)		Trend	Change	% Change			
Tauranga City	Tauranga City						
This year	156						
Last year	147		9	6.1			
Last 5 years (average)	157	+	-1	-0.6			
Last 10 years (average)	168	+	-12	-7.1			
Western BOPD							
This year	170						
Last year	172	+	-2	-1.2			
Last 5 years (average)	176	+	-6	-3.4			
Last 10 years (average)	184	•	-14	-7.6			

Table 24 Average floor size, Tauranga City and WBOPD

Construction Value per Residential Dwelling

Average construction value per residential building increased by 9% and 14% in Tauranga City and WBOPD respectively, in the last 12 months to June 2022. WBOPD's construction value in 2021/22 was nearly double the 2006/07 level, while that of Tauranga City was 63% higher than it was in the same period. WBOPD also recorded higher construction values than Tauranga City in the last four years, with the 2021/22 WBOPD construction values being higher by more than \$43,000.

For the first time in the last 16 years, Tauranga City's average construction cost was lower than WBOPD's in 2021/22 by \$44 per square metre which can be attributed to WBOPD's higher construction value and slight increase in Tauranga City's average floor size. Construction costs increased by a respective \$63 and \$382 per square metre in Tauranga City and WBOPD compared to the previous year. Tauranga City's average construction costs increased by more than \$2,000 per square metre, more than 30%, in the last ten years. In WBOPD average construction cost increases were slightly below \$2,000 per square metre from ten years ago, but an increase of more than 40% from June 2012 to June 2022.

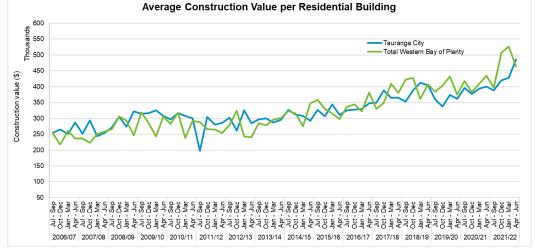


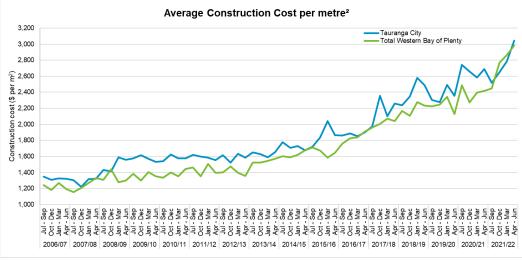
Figure 44 Average construction value per residential building, Tauranga City and WBOPD, July 2006 to June 2022

Source: Stats NZ Infoshare

Average construction	Average construction value			% Change
Tauranga City				
This year	\$426,824			
Last year	\$391,293		\$35,531	9.1
Last 5 years (average)	\$386,227		\$40,597	10.5
Last 10 years (average)	\$348,042		\$78,782	22.6
Western BOPD		•		
This year	\$470,329			
Last year	\$412,218		\$58,114	14.1
Last 5 years (average)	\$408,333		\$61,996	15.2
Last 10 years (average)	\$357,966		\$112,363	31.4

Table 25	Average construction va	lue, Tauranga C	ity and WBOPD
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Figure 45 Average construction cost per metre², Tauranga City and WBOPD, July 2006 to June 2022



Source: Stats NZ Infoshare



Average construction	Irend	Change	% Change	
Tauranga City				
This year	\$2,730			
Last year	\$2,667		\$63	2.4
Last 5 years (average)	\$2,464		\$266	10.8
Last 10 years (average)	\$2,100		\$630	30.0
Western BOPD				
This year	\$2,774			
Last year	\$2,392		\$382	16.0
Last 5 years (average)	\$2,323		\$451	19.4
Last 10 years (average)	\$1,966		\$808	41.1

 Table 26
 Average construction cost per square metre, Tauranga City and WBOPD

 Average construction cost per square metre, Tauranga City and WBOPD

Residential Building Consents Issued by Type

Statistics New Zealand classifies residential buildings into houses, apartments, retirement village units and townhouses, flats, units and other dwellings²³. By this classification, standalone house was the main type of dwelling consented in the sub-region in the last 16 years.

Although Tauranga City recorded a lower number of stand alone houses in 2021/22 compared to the previous year, its proportion increased from 58% (907 houses) to 62% (814 houses) in 2021/222. Likewise, the proportion of retirement village units (18%) and townhouses, flats, units & other dwellings (20%) also increased from the previous year. Only a few apartments were consented (6) comprising less than 1% of all residential buildings consented during the year.

In the last three years, the proportion of standalone houses in WBOPD declined from a high of 93% in 2019/20 to 79% in 2021/22. Townhouses, flats and other dwellings comprised the remaining 21% of the residential buildings consented in WBOPD in 2021/22.

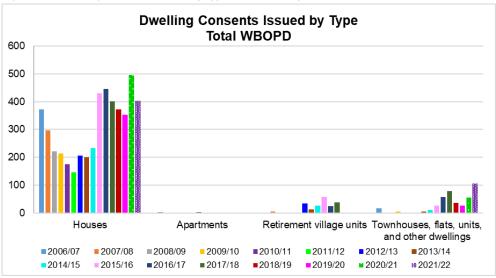


Figure 46 Dwelling consents issued by type, WBOPD, July 2006 to June 2022

²³ Residential statistics from Statistics New Zealand were included in addition to Figures 29 and 30 to provide time-series data from 2006.

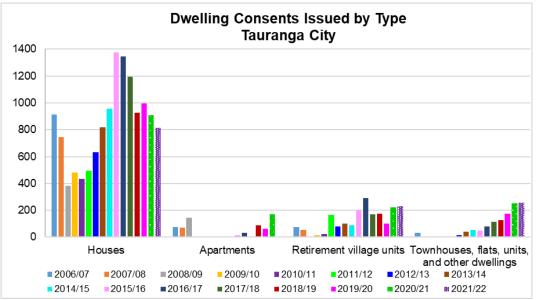


Figure 47 Dwelling consents issued by type, Tauranga City, July 2006 to June 2022

Table 27	All residential buildings, Tauranga City and WBOPD	
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All residential buildings		Trend	Change	% Change
Tauranga City				
This year	1307			
Last year	1553	+	-246	-15.8
Last 5 years (average)	1399	+	-92	-6.6
Last 10 years (average)	1318	+	-11	-0.8
Western BOPD		-		
This year	510			
Last year	551	+	-41	-7.4
Last 5 years (average)	473		37	7.8
Last 10 years (average)	415		95	22.9

Table 28 Dwelling Type, Tauranga City and WBOPD

Period	Territorial Authority	Houses	Apartments	Retirement village units	Townhouses, flats, units, and other dwellings
Last 12 months	Tauranga City	62.3%	0.5%	17.6%	19.7%
Last 12 monuns	WBOPD	79.2%	-	-	20.8%
Last 5 Years	Tauranga City	69.2%	4.7%	12.8	13.2%
	WBOPD	85.6%	-	1.6%	12.8%

Stand alone dwellings	;	Trend	Change	% Change
Tauranga City				
This year	814			
Last year	907	+	-93	-10.3
Last 5 years (average)	968	+	-154	-15.9
Last 10 years (average)	996	+	-182	-18.3
Western BOPD				
This year	404			
Last year	496	+	-92	-18.5
Last 5 years (average)	405	+	-1	-0.2
Last 10 years (average)	354		50	14.1

Table 29 Stand alone dwellings, Tauranga City and WBOPD

7 Business Land Trends

Zoned Business Land

SmartGrowth and the Regional Policy Statement (operative and proposed RPS) require that the business land area, uptake rates and land availability, be monitored in the sub-region. This is done by using zoned land as the basis for the assessment.

Commercial Zoned Land

Tauranga City

Tauranga City has 281.6 hectares of Commercial zoned land as at August 2022. The two Parton Road commercial areas in Papamoa combined provide the largest area of 'Commercial' zoning at 39.3 ha, 2.6 ha greater in area than the Central Business District (CBD) in Tauranga Central, refer to Table 30. Smaller neighbourhood centres include Cherrywood, Bureta, and Welcome Bay. Supermarket based neighbourhood shopping centres include Bayfair, Bethlehem, Brookfield and Gate Pa. The Tauriko commercial area near the State Highway 29/36 intersection (Tauranga Crossing) has full occupancy.

Future rezoning of land for commercial business activity is planned in Te Tumu in Papamoa East. Te Tumu is proposed to be released for both business and residential development in the latter part of the 2028-2033 planning period. A map of Commercial zoned areas is provided in Appendix 6.

	Commercial	Land (Ha)
Location	Operative	Future
Bay Central	8.7	
CBD	36.7	
Eleventh Avenue	16.2	
Greerton	6.2	
Gate Pa	4.7	
Fraser Cove	21.7	
Bethlehem	12.6	
Brookfield	1.5	
Palm Beach	8.6	
Fashion Island	7.4	
Mount Maunganui	12.7	
Bayfair	7.7	
Owens Place	3.2	
Central Parade	1.3	
Cherrywood	0.7	
Historic Village	6.2	
Welcome Bay	1.1	
Tauriko	13.5	
Bureta	0.5	
15 th Avenue	3.6	
Parton Road (2 areas)	39.3	
Judea	2.7	
Wairakei Town Centre	27.0	
Wairakei Neighbourhood Centres	6.6	
Te Tumu ¹		1.4
Other ²	31.2	
Total	281.6	1.4

Table 30	Operative and	Future	Commercial	Zoned	Land in	Tauranga	Citv
							/

¹ The Te Tumu figure is preliminary. It is anticipated that the 60.3 ha of future Te Tumu employment land classified in Table 31 as Industrial will also provide for some commercial activity.

² Includes smaller parcels of Commercial zoned land which generally accommodate convenience type activities (dairies, takeaways etc) such as those areas located on Cambridge and Ohauiti roads.

Of Tauranga City's <u>Greenfield UGA'</u>s, vacant land was identified within the Bethlehem, Papamoa (Palm Beach and Parton Road) and Papamoa East (Wairakei) commercial zoned areas, refer to Table 31.

Urban Growth Area Commercial Centres ¹	Commercial Zoned land (ha)	Vacant Commercial Zoned Land (ha)	Percentage (%) Vacant
Bethlehem	12.57	0.62	5
Papamoa - Palm Beach	8.55	1.07	12
Papamoa - Parton Road ²	39.28	5.89	15
Pyes Pa West - Tauriko	13.51	0	0
Papamoa East - Wairakei	33.60	33.60	100
Total	107.51	41.18	38

Table 31 Uptake of Commercial Zoned Land in Tauranga City

¹ Areas of remaining vacant land in the commercial zoned areas were identified and estimated using GIS mapping tool based on the aerial photographs taken in August 2022.

² The occupied area at Parton Road commercial area includes a retirement home (7.4 ha), a stormwater pond (2.8 ha), and a camp ground (1.2 ha). A number of housing developments had been approved and are currently under construction in this area.

Western Bay of Plenty District

In WBOPD, Te Puke has the largest commercial zoned land with 10.29 ha, followed by Katikati and Waihi Beach with 9.20 ha and 7.39 ha respectively (refer to Table 32). The 7.39 ha of commercial land in Waihi Beach, largely consists of the Wilson Road shopping centre and an additional 1.55 ha is part of the commercial transitional zone.

Smaller neighborhood centres are located in Te Puna and Paengaroa. Other settlements in the District such as Athenree, Island View/Pios Beach, Minden, Pukehina and Maketu are serviced by comparatively small commercial areas up to 3.3 ha in size.

Location	Commercial	Land (ha)
Location	Operative	Transitional ¹

Table 32 Operative and Future Commercial Zoned Land in the Western Bay of Plenty District

Location	Commercial Land (na)			
Eocación	Operative	Transitional ¹		
Waihī Beach	7.39	1.54		
Athenree	0.40			
Island View-Pios Beach	0.12			
Katikati	9.20	1.47		
Omokoroa ²	9.2	0.8		
Pahoia	1.08			
Minden	2.21			
Te Puna	7.73			
Te Puke	9.18			
Pukehina	0.43			
Maketu	0.87			
Paengaroa	2.15			
Total	49.95	3.81		

¹ Transitional Commercial zoned land is located in Waihi Beach and Katikati.

² Exclude the Special Housing Area which falls in the commercial zone.

Availability and Uptake of Industrial Zoned Land

Tauranga City

In Tauranga City, the largest area of industrial zoning is at Mount Maunganui, while the smallest area is at Sulphur Point, refer to table below and Appendix 6.

In May 2011 rezoning of 101.1 hectares of land for industrial purposes (Papamoa East Employment zone) was made operative at Wairakei in Papamoa East. A large proportion of employment land at Wairakei has been rezoned for residential activity following approval of a number of Special Housing Area's under the Housing Accord and Special Housing Area legislation in this locality. This has reduced the employment land by 41.2 hectares, with a further 11.2 hectares of this to be taken for the future Papamoa Eastern Interchange (PEI). The future Te Tumu urban growth area is expected to provide for some of that loss of employment land at Wairakei.

	Industria	l Land (Ha)
Location	Operative	Future
Judea	23.7	
Mt Maunganui	268.1	
Greerton	12.2	
Oropi (Maleme St)	49.5	
Owens Place	6.1	
Sulphur Point	3.0	
Port Industrial	190.8	
Te Maunga	174.2	
Tauriko	237.0	
Wairakei	41.2	
Te Tumu ¹		60.3
Tauriko Extension ²		91.8
Total	1,005.8	152.1

Table 33 Operative and Future Industrial Zoned Land in Tauranga City

The Te Tumu figure is preliminary. It is anticipated that the 60.3 ha of future Te Tumu employment land classified as Industrial will also provide for some commercial activity.

Element IMF - Developers of Tauriko Business Estate has advised that the proposed extension south of Belk Road in Tauriko is expected to yield approximately 91.8 ha of net industrial land.

The table below shows the uptake of industrial zoned land in Tauranga City as at October 2022, in the general industrial zoned land and the port industry zone. Around 21% (or 173.5 hectares) of the 815 hectares of zoned general industrial land in Tauranga City was vacant, with 49% (or 84.5 hectares) located at Tauriko industrial area.

In the Port Industry zone 4% (or 7.2 hectares) of the 190.8 hectares of Port Industry zoned land was vacant as at October 2022.

Area	Vacant (ha) ¹	Partially Vacant (ha)	Total Vacant	Vacant but Not Available (ha)	Partially Vacant but Not Available	Occupied (ha)	Total Occupied (ha)	Total Area (ha) ³
			Gene	eral Industrial Zoned	Land ²			
Judea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.26	20.46	23.72	23.72
Mt Maunganui	6.12	11.52	17.64	0.74	0.00	249.71	250.45	268.08
Oropi	0.89	0.00	0.89	0.59	5.28	42.72	48.59	49.48
Greerton	0.33	0.25	0.58	0.00	0.00	11.63	11.63	12.20
Sulphur Point	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	2.97	3.04	3.04
Te Maunga	38.23	1.70	39.93	8.42	25.33	100.51	134.26	174.19
Owens Place	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.13	6.13	6.13
Tauriko	75.46	9.03	84.49	33.22	0.00	119.27	152.49	236.99
Wairakei ⁴	30.02	0	30.02	11.2	0	0	11.20	41.22
Total	151.05	22.49	173.54	54.24	33.87	553.39	641.50	815.05
				Port Industry Zone ³	1			
Within Port Security Fence	0.58	0.37	0.95	0	0	156.19	156.19	157.14
Outside Port Security Fence	0.3	5.93	6.23	0	0	27.41	27.41	33.64
Total	0.88	6.3	7.18	0	0	183.6	183.6	190.78

Table 34 Uptake of Industrial Zoned Land in Tauranga City (as at October 2022)

¹ "<u>Vacant</u>" no structures and are largely clear of plant and material. "<u>Partially Vacant</u>" - up to and including 50% of the land contains structures, plant or material. "<u>Not available</u>" - land that is unsuitable or not available for development, due to being on unusable terrain, or designated for reserves, stormwater or future wastewater treatment use. "Occupied"- over 50% of the land contains structures, plant or material, or construction is on-going at the time of the survey. ² General Industrial zoned land includes land zoned Tauriko Industry, Industry, and Papamoa East Employment.

³ Port Industry Zone land is surveyed separately as the majority of this zone applies to the Port of Tauranga which is not accessible for

survey, and its function varies from the general industrial areas. ⁴ 11.19 ha of Wairakei Employment land is subject to designation for the future Papamoa East Interchange and classified "vacant but not available".

While there was 173.5 hectares identified as vacant industrial land, it is estimated that this will decrease as new areas are developed for industrial activity (eg: as industrial zoned land is used for road corridors and stormwater reserves, and steep or low lying undevelopable land is deducted) – see Table 35.

The 2022 industrial land survey estimated 37.2 hectares of zoned industrial land in Tauriko would be lost to escarpments, and future roads and stormwater ponds leaving approximately 80 hectares of vacant land in Tauriko industrial area. The survey also noted the on-going subdivision in the area where a subsequent certificate of title is expected to be issued. Of the 80 hectares of vacant land, approximately 32.9 hectares was ready to be occupied for industrial activity (subdivided, earthworked, services in place), however all of this land had been sold by the developer Element IMF. A few parcels have current or lapsed building consents for business or commercial purposes. Limited opportunities to purchase or lease land from new owners was evident at survey in October 2022 with only 4 properties with buildings and 11 vacant sites available for purchase or lease in Tauriko.

General Industrial Zone		Gross (all vacant land)	Nett (estimate) ¹	Ready to go land ²
Judea		0.00	0	0
Mt Maunganui		17.64	17.64	17.64
Oropi		0.89	0.89	0.89
Greerton		0.58	0.58	0.58
Sulphur Point		0.00	0	0
Te Maunga		39.93	27.98	6.89
Owens Place		0.00	0	0
Tauriko ³		84.49	80.3	32.89
Wairakei		30.02	22.52	0
	subtotal	173.54	149.87	58.90
Port Industry	subtotal	7.18	7.18	7.18
	Total	180.72	157.05	66.08

Table 35 Status of vacant industrial zoned land

 Nett developable area of land (estimated "nett" area) removes land that will be external to the site, such as roads, escarpments and stormwater reserves.

^{2.} Site earthworks completed, services in place, ready to be occupied for industrial activity.

^{3.} Known "Future" escarpments, stormwater ponds, and roads have already been deducted from Tauriko to estimate its "Gross" vacant land figure.

Overall industrial areas in Tauranga City as at October 2022, 58.9 hectares of industrial land was assessed to be ready to be occupied for industrial activity, and 10 properties with buildings and 12 vacant sites were available for purchase or lease.

An extension of Tauriko Business estate south of Belk Road is expected to increase industrial land supply by approximately 91.8 hectares.

Western Bay of Plenty District

Te Puke has the largest amount of industrial land available in Western Bay of Plenty District, with 79.31 ha zoned, while an additional 88.28 ha of industrial land is zoned to meet future needs.Katikati also contains a large area of industrial land with 27.81 ha zoned at present. In Ōmokoroa 16.04 is zoned for future use.

In the western end of the District the Te Puna Rural Business Zone contains 30.58 ha for future use, while Rangiuru in the eastern end contains 179.63 ha of Industrial land zoned in preparation for the Rangiuru Business Park.

Location	Industri	al Land (ha)
Location	Operative	Future
Waihī Beach		25.57
Katikati	27.81	35.89
Te Puna		30.58
Ōmokoroa		16.04
Te Puke	79.31	88.28
Rangiuru	37.02	179.63
Paengaroa	9.57	
Total	153.71	369.26

Table 36 Operative and Future Industrial Zoned Land in the Western Bay of Plenty District

Industrial land in Te Puke includes 72 Hectares from Plan Change 70 which is dependent on roading and infrastructure upgrades. New private plan change area included in Te Puke and new State Highway alignment included in Ōmokoroa.

In the Western Bay of Plenty District, vacant areas of available (able to be built on now) industrial land exist in Katikati, Ōmokoroa, Te Puke, Rangiuru and Paengaroa. Of the total vacant industrial land, 202 ha is vacant but not yet available because more services like water connection and roading need to be added before they become available. In Western Bay of Plenty the largest uptake of industrial land is in Ōmokoroa with 40.96 ha occupied followed by Katikati with 23.90 ha.

	Industrial Zoned Land 2022								
Area	Vacant (ha)	Vacant but not yet available	Partially Vacant (ha)	Total Vacant (ha)	Not Available (ha)	Total Occupied (ha)	Reserve	Total Area (ha)	
Waihi Beach	0	26	0	25.58	0.00	0		25.58	
Katikati	19.19	16.99	3.31	39.50	0.00	23.90	2.59	65.98	
Te Puna	0	0	31	30.58	0.00	0		30.58	
Ōmokoroa	13.41	3.35	0.53	17.29	0.00	1.86		19.16	
Te Puke	6.80	69.46	41.55	117.81	0.00	40.96	15.98	174.75	
Rangiuru ¹	86.86	87.11	116.00	289.97	0.00	6.18		296.15	
Paengaroa	1.17	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.00	8.39		9.56	
Maketu	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.11	
TOTAL	127.43	202.49	191.98	521.90	0.00	81.29	18.68	621.87	
Percentage	20.49%	32.56%	30.87%	83.92%	-	13.07%	3.00%	100.00%	

Table 37 Uptake of Industrial Zoned Land in the Western Bay of Plenty District

¹ Include AFFCO as part of Total Occupied

Business Land Capacity

A Housing and Business Capacity Assessment (2017 HBA) was completed under requirements of the NPS-UDC for SmartGrowth in 2017. Under the NPS-UD, which replaced the NPS-UDC in August 2020, a full HBA including a business capacity assessment, is required in time to inform the 2024 long-term plan (LTP), and is currently being prepared by SmartGrowth for release early 2023.

Key findings of the 2017 HBA in respect to business capacity were:

• Development capacity in the commercial zones is well catered across the sub-region, with some emerging pressure on some smaller neighbourhood centres especially if increasing demand for services results from higher densities of residential activity and higher proportions of older residents in these areas.

- The bulk of retail employment growth in Tauranga City is projected to occur in the city centre and the large shopping malls at Tauranga Crossing and Bayfair, located to the west and east respectively; all three of these locations have significant zoned capacity for expansion.
- The projections indicate that Tauriko Business Estate in the western corridor and the Rangiuru Business Estate in the eastern corridor will cater for a large proportion of the forecast industrial growth in the sub-region. Other areas for industrial activity of smaller but still significant scale will become available in the eastern corridor at Te Tumu, and in the northern corridor at Te Puna and Omokoroa during the medium term.
- While short term industrial land demand is provided for, medium term supply requires the roll out of the SmartGrowth settlement pattern to provide for additional industrial capacity including land south of Belk Road at Tauriko and at Te Tumu in Papamoa East.

Since the 2017 HBA was completed Tauriko Business Estate has experienced high land sales and a high rate of industrial land uptake. Enabling works to extend the Tauriko Business Estate to the south of Belk Road is underway with the Tauranga City boundary recently altered to include this future industrial area within Tauranga City. This will potentially add approximately 91.8 hectares of net industrial land supply in the medium term. While additional industrial land combined with remaining capacity in Tauriko and other industrial areas, and future industrial land provision in Te Tumu is expected to provide sufficient industrial land capacity in the short to medium term for Tauranga City, recent high uptake rates of industrial land if sustained may impact the sufficiency of medium term supply.

For longer term industrial land provision to 2050, additional land will need to be identified and planning progressed. Additional areas are yet to be identified but are unlikely to be in Tauranga City due to land constraints. Further investigation is required in the wider Western BOP, and potentially beyond, to identify and progress the delivery of suitable land for industrial activity.

The updated business capacity assessment required under the NPS-UD will re-evaluate the sufficiency of business land, particularly industrial land, to meet future demand²⁴. Given the considerable lead in time to structure plan and rezone land, and to deliver infrastructure, it is important that future industrial land is identified, assessed, and where appropriate progressed to maintain continuous and unimpeded industrial land supply.

Business Land/Population Ratio

SmartGrowth requires that the business land to population ratio be monitored, refer to Table 38. The 'business land' ratio has been split into "Industrial" and "Commercial" zoned land. For the sub-region land zoned industrial is considerably higher in total to that zoned commercial resulting in more industrial land per resident reflecting the more expansive nature of this type of business activity.

Sub region								
Territorial Authority	2022 Estimated Resident Population	Industrial Land (ha)	Area (ha) Industrial Land per resident	Commercial Land (ha)	Area (ha) Commercial Land per resident			
Tauranga City	158,300	1157.9	0.0073	283	0.0018			
Western Bay of Plenty District	59,700	621.87	0.0104	53.76	0.0009			
Total	218,000	1,779.77	0.0082	327.28	0.0015			

 Table 38 Ratio of Industrial and Commercial Zoned Land per Person in the Western Bay of Plenty

 Sub region

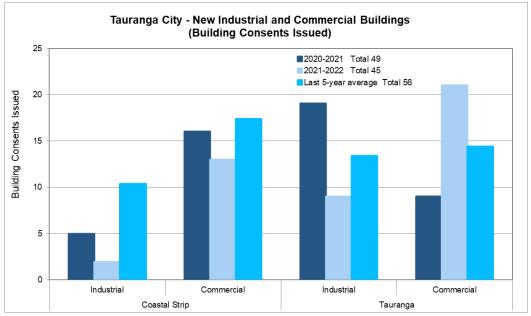
²⁴ The full HBA (both housing and business assessments) is expected to be completed by early 2023 to inform the Future Development Strategy (FDS); both are required under the NPS-UD to be completed in time to inform the 2024-2034 LTP.

Industrial and Commercial Building Consents Issued

Tauranga City

In 2021/22, Tauranga City has a total of 11 new industrial and 34 commercial buildings consented in 2020/21, 9 more commercial buildings and 13 less industrial buildings compared to the previous year. Of the total 45 buildings consented during the year, 15 were located in the Coastal Strip and 30 were located in the Tauranga area.





Western Bay of Plenty District

Commercial building consents decreased from 8 consents issued from 2018/2019 to 3 consents per year from 2019/20 to 2021/22 while one more workshop per year was built in the industrial area of Te Puke from 2019/20 to 2020/21.

Year	Industrial Building Consents	Commercial Building Consents
01/7/2013 - 30/6/2014	0	0
01/7/2014 - 30/6/2015	0	0
01/7/2015 - 30/6/2016	4	2
01/7/2016 - 30/6/2017	6	5
01/7/2017 - 30/6/2018	4	3
01/7/2018 - 30/6/2019	0	8
01/7/2019 - 30/6/2020	1	3
01/7/2020 - 30/6/2021	1	3
1/7/2021 - 30/6/2022	0	3
5 Year Average	1.2	4.25

Non-Residential Building Consents Issued by Type

In the last 16 years to June 2022, WBOPD had more non-residential buildings consented than Tauranga City, except in 2020/21 when Tauranga City had 5 more non-residential buildings consented than WBOPD. The type of non-residential buildings consented vary between the two local authorities. WBOPD had a higher number of farm buildings consented due to the more rural nature of activities in the district, while Tauranga City had more commercial buildings and factories, industrial and storage buildings consented.

In 2021/22 WBOP had a total of 117 non-residential buildings consented, 27 (or 14%) more buildings compared to the previous year. More than 64% (75) of these buildings were farm buildings, 24% were factories, industrial, & storage buildings and 8% were hotels, motels, boarding houses, and prison buildings.

Tauranga City had a total of 94 non-residential buildings consented in the same period, 1 less building compared to the previous year. More than 72% of these buildings consisted of factories, industrial, and storage (35%) and commercial (37%) buildings.

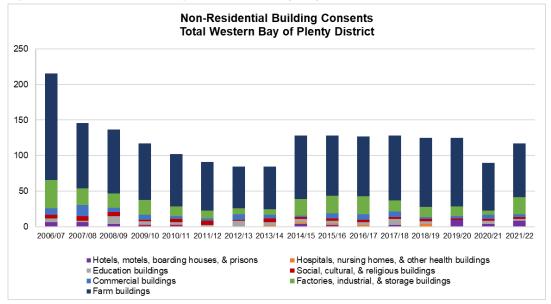


Figure 49 Non-residential building consents, WBOPD (total), 2006 to 2022

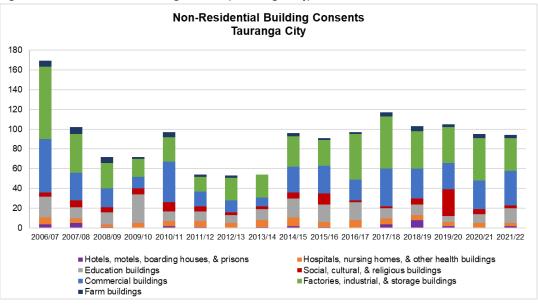


Figure 50 Non-residential building consents, Tauranga City, 2006 to 2022

Source: Statistics NZ Infoshare

All non-residential buildings		Trend	Change	% Change
Tauranga City				
This year	94			
Last year	95	+	-1	-1.1
Last 5 years (average)	103	-	-9	-8.7
Last 10 years (average)	87		7	8.0
Western BOPD – Urban				
This year	117			
Last year	90		27	30.0
Last 5 years (average)	117		-	-
Last 10 years (average)	114		3	2.6

Table 40 All non-residential buildings, Tauranga City and WBOPD

Non-Residential Building Consents by Construction Value

While the number of non-residential buildings consented in the sub-region had increased from 2020/21 to 2021/22 by 14%, the total value had declined by 20% as less high value non-residential buildings (like cool stores/ packhouses in WBOPD and factories and industrial buildings in Tauranga City) were consented during the year.

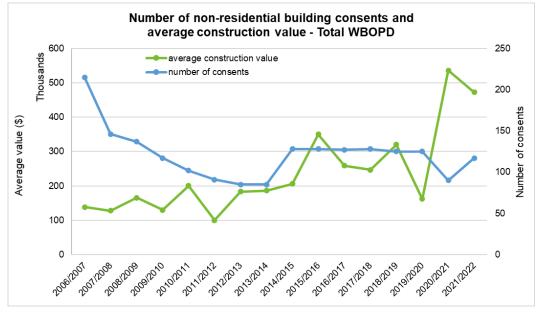
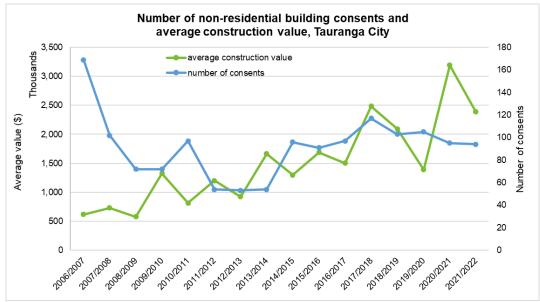


Figure 51 Non-residential building consents and average construction value, WBOPD, 2006 to 2022

Figure 52 Non-residential building consents and average construction value, Tauranga City, 2006 to 2022



Commercial and Industrial Buildings

In Tauranga City, the total value of all new non-residential buildings consented in 2021/22 was \$224.4 million, which was 26% below the previous year's value of \$303.1 million. The combined value of new commercial and industrial (factories, industrial and storage) buildings accounted for \$127.4 million and equivalent to 56.8% of the total value of all non-residential buildings consented during the year. This was significantly lower than the value of commercial and industrial buildings consented in the previous year recorded at \$256.2 million, the highest value and proportion (85%) recorded in the last 16 years.

	Commercial buildings		Factories, industrial, and storage buildings	
Year	Value of consents (million \$)	proportion to total value of non-residential building consents	Value of consents (million \$)	proportion to total value of non-residential building consents
2006/2007	40.7	39.0	46.7	44.7
2007/2008	24.7	33.1	33.7	45.2
2008/2009	5.7	13.6	23.7	57.0
2009/2010	8.5	8.9	8.9	9.3
2010/2011	40.5	51.2	19.0	24.0
2011/2012	36.0	55.6	7.9	12.2
2012/2013	8.5	17.5	22.4	45.9
2013/2014	15.0	16.7	37.9	42.2
2014/2015	48.8	39.1	47.8	38.3
2015/2016	69.2	45.1	42.1	27.4
2016/2017	28.9	19.8	46.8	32.1
2017/2018	161.4	55.5	74.4	25.6
2018/2019	62.8	29.1	94.6	43.9
2019/2020	50.0	34.26	58.0	39.7
2020/2021	27.0	8.9	229.2	75.6
2021/2022	38.6	17.2	88.8	39.6

Table 41 Value and proportion of new commercial and industrial buildings to all new non-
residential buildings consented, Tauranga City, 2006/07 to 2021/22

In WBOPD, the value of all non-residential buildings consented in 2021/22 was \$55.3 million, the highest value recorded in the last 16 years. The combined value of new commercial and industrial (factories, industrial and storage) buildings accounted for \$40.9 million and equivalent to almost three fourths of the total value of all non-residential buildings consented during the year. Although this was slightly higher by \$2.6 million than the previous year, the proportion was slightly lower by 5.3% than the previous year's record of 79%.

	Commercial buildings		Factories, industrial, and storage buildings	
Year	Value of consents (million \$)	proportion to total value of non-residential building consents	Value of consents (million \$)	proportion to total value of non-residential building consents
2006/2007	1.6	5.3	18.0	60.4
2007/2008	5.5	29.2	5.7	30.4
2008/2009	0.8	3.5	14.0	61.8
2009/2010	2.9	19.1	6.0	39.2
2010/2011	6.8	33.3	6.4	31.6
2011/2012	0.8	9.3	1.9	21.3
2012/2013	6.8	43.6	1.2	7.5
2013/2014	3.5	21.9	2.4	14.9
2014/2015	1.1	4.1	12.6	47.6
2015/2016	5.7	12.8	19.3	43.0
2016/2017	5.3	16.0	17.5	53.1
2017/2018	2.3	7.4	14.8	46.8
2018/2019	0.7	1.7	11.6	29.0
2019/2020	0.8	4.1	8.4	41.8
2020/2021	5.5	11.5	32.7	67.8
2021/2022	3.9	6.9	37.0	67.0

Table 42 Value and proportion of new commercial and industrial buildings to all new non-residentialbuildings consented, Western Bay of Plenty District, 2006/07 to 2021/22

8 Current and Future Monitoring Reports

As indicated in Section 2, SmartGrowth continues to report on key SmartGrowth, RPS and NPS-UD indicators on an annual basis. Monitoring results, including housing and business indicators, are recorded either monthly or quarterly, depending on the frequency of release or availability of data from providers/sources. Simpler quarterly monitoring reports were prepared in between the annual reports in the three years of implementing NPS-UDC from September 2017. With the NPS-UD 2020 minimum requirement of annual publication, the quarterly monitoring results were incorporated in the SmartGrowth Development Trends Report. It also includes information that aligns with the 2021 Housing Development Capacity Assessment, and this and subsequent reports will inform the full Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment and Future Development Strategy (FDS) required to be produced in time to inform 2024-2034 Long Term Plans (LTP's).

SmartGrowth is committed to improving the annual monitoring document over time. This year marks the fourth year of monitoring residential section size, typology and number of bedrooms for dwellings consented. These indicators will be monitored continuously on a quarterly basis and included in future annual reports. This is also the fourth annual report that includes dwelling density for Tauranga City urban growth areas. This will be continuously monitored as future development occurs. Density assessment will be expanded in the 2022/23 report to include density in the established infill/ intensification parts of the City. Density work in WBOPD is currently in progress and results will also be included in future development reports.

Appendix 1 Explanation of MHUD/ MfE Indicators for the National Policy Statement on Urban Development²⁵

Dwelling sales prices (actual) - (SGDT Ref: Section 4.1)

Technical notes

Prices are presented in nominal terms; that is, they have not been adjusted for general inflation. Median prices are heavily influenced by the sale of existing stock, as new builds comprise a small proportion of total sales in any given period. They are also affected by the composition of sales, including the size and quality of dwellings, as well as type (houses, apartments etc.), which may vary by area and over time. This median price series is not adjusted for size and quality of dwellings.

Interpretation

This indicator shows the median prices of residential dwellings sold in each quarter. It provides a broad and recognisable picture of absolute price levels and is therefore a useful starting point for analysing price trends. Significant dwelling price growth can increase the feasibility of new developments (eg suburban apartments). On the other hand, rapid price increases can fuel land banking, where landowners expect continued future increases.

In general, if dwelling prices are rising, we would expect to see dwelling building consent numbers rise in response. If prices are rising without evidence of growth in consents, it may indicate a constraint on supply and should motivate further investigation.

Variations in prices between different areas may reflect a range of factors, including differences in demand for housing due to different wage levels or different levels of consumer and natural amenities; or imbalances between demand and supply due to constraints on housing development. Where price differences persist over long periods of time and coincide with similar rates of housing supply, they are more likely to reflect differences in demand. Price trends reflect many different forces acting in the market, including but not limited to the effect of urban planning policies. Developing a narrative about which factors are driving price trends is challenging but can provide useful insights for a local authority's planning response to these trends.

Nominal dwelling rents – (SGDT Ref: Section 4.2)

Technical notes

This indicator reflects nominal mean rents as reported in bonds lodged with HUD, in dollars.

The data is for private bonds (private landlords) and hence excludes social housing.

The mean used is the geometric mean. The reason for using this mean is that rents cluster around round numbers, and tend to plateau for months at a time (spiking up by say \$10 or \$20 at a time). This makes analysis of time series difficult and using the geometric mean is a way of removing this clustering effect.

There are a number of caveats on these data series:

- Property type is self-reported so can be inconsistent, particularly the distinction between apartment and flat as there is no clear separation between these categories.
- It captures bonds at the time of lodging (typically at the start of a tenancy), so doesn't reflect subsequent changes in these rents. It will therefore tend to understate the rent over the term of a tenancy.

Interpretation

Like the median dwelling sale price indicator shown in Figure 13, this measure provides a broad and recognisable picture of absolute rent levels, and should therefore be the starting point for analysing trends in rents. In general, strong and persistent growth in rents indicates, even more strongly than house price increases, that housing supply is insufficient to meet demand.

This is because rents tend to be more sensitive to income levels than dwelling prices, and on average, renters also have lower incomes than home owners. For this reason, rent increases tend to follow incomes more closely than house prices and are less volatile.

Estimates of mean rents at a local level may be affected by the composition of rental stock (ie the size and type of rental dwellings). This does not vary markedly between territorial authority areas. However, there may be significant differences between suburbs that may make a 'like for like' comparison difficult. For instance, the Auckland city centre has a high proportion of one bedroom apartments while other suburbs are dominated by three-bedroom

²⁵ National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity: Guide on Evidence and Monitoring, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and the Ministry for the Environment, June 2017

stand-alone houses. More disaggregated data on rent trends for different types of rental accommodation is available on the HUD website.

The rental stock is typically of lower quality and less well maintained than owner-occupied dwellings. This means that comparing average prices with average rents may be misleading as the characteristics of the average rental property are likely to be different than the characteristics of the average dwelling sale.

The chart above presents geometric median rents for five high-growth urban areas. It shows that:

- The cost of renting is highest in Auckland and lowest in Hamilton, which is consistent with differences in median sale prices between cities
- Rents in Christchurch rose rapidly after the 2011 Canterbury Earthquake, due to the shortage of housing resulting from earthquake damage, but they have fallen since the start of 2016.

To assist in interpreting data on rents, information on the share of households living in rented accommodation versus owner-occupied housing, and the characteristics of those households, is available on Statistics New Zealand's website.

Ratio of dwelling sales prices to rents – (SGDT Ref: Section 4.4) **Technical notes**

This indicator shows the ratio of nominal median dwelling prices to nominal (geometric) mean rents. The geometric mean is used to help smooth the data by removing the "clustering effect" (where rents cluster at round number amounts).

House prices relate to the whole housing stock in the selected area, not just the rented stock. As owner-occupied housing tends to be of better quality and of higher value than rented stock–this ratio tends to over-state house prices (relative to the median price for rented housing only).

This relationship between rents and house prices is often expressed as a rental yield to investors using the same data, which is calculated by mean rents divided by the median house price.

Interpretation

This indicator reflects the relationship between median house prices and mean rents in the same geographical area.

The higher the house price/rent ratio:

- *The greater the gap between renting and buying.* A ratio of 30 indicates that the price of a median house is 30 times the mean annual rent paid. High ratios will tend to reduce home ownership rates due to it being more attractive or affordable for many to rent than to buy a dwelling.
- The lower the average yield to an investor from renting out a dwelling. Investors vary in their motivations
 for purchasing rental properties, and in the types of properties they are interested in owning. Incomefocused investors will seek to maximise rental yields while others may be more motivated by the expectation
 of capital gains over the longer term. When increases in rents don't keep pace with house prices, investors
 increasingly rely on capital growth as a source of returns rather than rental yield.

Further analysis of trends in home buyers may assist the interpretation of this measure. CoreLogic has a "buyer classification" that disaggregates sales according to whether the purchasers are first home buyers, existing owner 'movers', or investors. This data also records where investors are based or movers are from, so is a useful indicator of the impacts of one local area on another.'

Appendix 2

Explanation of Development Terms

"Urban" refers	to subdivisions or dwelling consents in:
	ern Bay of Plenty District - Residential, Future Urban, Commercial, Industrial, or
	zones.
Reside Fringe	anga City – Suburban Residential, High Density Residential, City Living, Wairakei ential, Papamoa East Employment, Town Centre Core (Wairakei), Town Centre e (Wairakei) Marae Community (Urban), Rural-residential, Commercial and try zones.
"Rural" refers t	to subdivisions or dwelling consents in:
	ern Bay of Plenty District - Rural, Rural-residential or Lifestyle zones.
	<i>inga City</i> – Rural, Rural Marae Community), and Te Tumu Future Urban zones.
Other terms u	sed:
	<i>ern Bay of Plenty District</i> – "Other urban areas" refers to minor urban areas such ketu, Pukehina, Paengaroa, Tanners Point, Kauri Point etc.
units o Beach	anga City – "Coastal Strip" refers to Mt Maunganui-Papamoa, specifically the area of Mt Maunganui North, Omanu, Matapihi, Arataki, Te Maunga, Pacific View, Palm n, Gravatt, Papamoa Beach East, Palm Springs, and Doncaster. "Tauranga" refers other area units in Tauranga City.
Green	<i>nfield UGA</i> – Greenfield Urban Growth Area.
SP-S	Structure Plan.

Subdivision Process

Subdivisions go through a staged approval process that can last up to eight years.

Stage 1 Subdivision Plan

Subdivision is approved by the Council under section 104 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). This approval has a legal life of up to 5 years.

Stage 2 Survey Plan

This is approved under section 223 RMA. This approval has a legal life of up to 3 years.

Stage 3 Final Approval

Occurs under section 224 RMA. This is confirmation that all conditions of the subdivision consent have been complied with. After the Council issues a Section 224 Certificate individual property titles can be issued, once the subdivision proceeds to title issue under the Land Transfer Act. It is assumed for monitoring purposes that all Section 224 Certificates proceed to title issue.

A distinction is made between subdivisions approved and additional lots created at the Section 224 Certificate stage. The number of subdivisions approved does not necessarily indicate the likely future number of new lots created in the District, and hence the demand for services.

A more accurate indicator of growth is additional lots created at Section 224 approval stage. For monitoring purposes, this figure is used to interpret land uptake rates (along with dwelling consent data) and vacant land supply. In the Western Bay of Plenty District the ratio of urban land uptake in Greenfield

UGA's to rural subdivision is expected to increase as infrastructure is improved at Waihi Beach, Katikati, Omokoroa and Te Puke.

In Tauranga City, the uptake of urban land in Greenfield UGA's is calculated from Section 224/new title information to indicate the proportion of planned capacity that has been "urbanised". The predictive value of this measure is reduced in the infill area primarily in areas where unit title developments are more common (such as Mount Maunganui and Tauranga Central) as these are issued at the time of, or after, the building consent has been approved.

Before a subdivision reaches final approval stage, variations to the original application can be submitted to the Council. Either a variation or the original application may go through to final approval stage. For this reason variations are not included in the total subdivisions approved, so as not to count them twice.

Subdivisions are only indicative of development where additional lots to the original title or titles are created. For this reason all subdivisions reported on do not include resource consent approvals for boundary adjustments or access ways etc. that do not result in additional lots being created.

Building Consent Issue for Dwellings

Western Bay of Plenty District

In the Western Bay of Plenty District, building consents issued for new dwellings provide a good indicator of growth rates in different areas. It should be noted that where dwelling consents are referred to in this report, the figures include consents for new and resited dwellings, but not for additions or alterations to existing dwellings.

Tauranga City

Building consents issued for new dwellings make up about 45% of all building consents issued. New dwellings are recorded in a similar manner to the Western Bay of Plenty District, including new dwellings, relocated dwellings and conversions of existing buildings to dwellings; it does not include additions or alterations to existing dwellings. Where dwellings are demolished or removed from a site, or changed in use to a non-residential activity, they are deducted from the "new dwelling" count to produce an "additional dwelling" count for comparison with the SmartGrowth dwelling projections in Section 3.3 of this report.

Residential Growth Areas

Western Bay of Plenty District

These areas are the settlements of Waihi Beach (including Island View, Pios Beach, and Athenree), Katikati, Omokoroa and Te Puke. These areas have been identified as the urban growth centres for the District in the Western Bay of Plenty District Council.

All residential growth areas in the District; Te Puke, Katikati, Waihi Beach and Omokoroa, are now serviced by comprehensive sewerage schemes while the communities of Maketu/Little Waihi and Pukehina are currently served by septic tanks. Plans for a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system or transfer pipeline for these areas are currently progressing.

The Western Bay of Plenty District Plan contains different subdivision standards in recognition of the ability of areas to accommodate future growth. This is dependent upon infrastructure availability, particularly wastewater disposal.

- For unsewered urban areas, a minimum net lot size of 1600m² is required to subdivide, as the minimum net lot size is 800m². To allow for access ways, 1800m² is used for monitoring purposes for subdivision potential.
- For sewered urban areas, a minimum net lot size of 700m² is required to subdivide, as the minimum net lot size is 350m². To allow for access ways, 800m² is used for monitoring purposes

for subdivision potential except in Omokoroa where a minimum lot size of $400m^2$ is permitted in Stage 1 and a minimum of $600m^2$ is allowed in the existing village.

For monitoring purposes, the future growth potential of areas is limited largely by the sewerage systems available.

Tauranga City

The Greenfield UGA's are the developing suburbs of Bethlehem, Pyes Pa, Pyes Pa West (the Lakes), Ohauiti, Welcome Bay, Wairakei (Papamoa East) and Papamoa. The Greenfield UGA's are part of a comprehensive infrastructure planning approach to "greenfield" urban development. Areas outside the identified Greenfield UGA's do not have services supplied to them. In this way the Council manages the uptake of land for development.

The other significant areas of urban development is infill development in established residential areas, and residential intensification (currently limited to the Mount Maunganui High Density Residential zoned area northwest of Banks and Salisbury avenues, and the City Living zoned areas surrounding the Tauranga CBD) within established residential areas of Tauranga.

Vacant Land

Vacant residential land is generally identified in the sub-region as either *infill* or *greenfield*. Monitoring infill subdivisions tells us the rate of land uptake within established residential areas. Infill subdivisions are expected to continue to accommodate a substantial proportion of projected growth, especially close to main commercial areas.

In Western Bay of Plenty District, a subdivision yield of 11 sections per hectare is used for determining the development potential of residential greenfield areas. This figure is reflective of current development patterns. In Tauranga City, the yield varies from 9 to 15 sections per hectare in response to physical constraints (e.g. topography) and to the strategic intent for each Greenfield UGA structure plan.

Western Bay of Plenty District

Vacant residential land is identified in the Western Bay of Plenty District as either *infill* or *greenfield* determined by the size of the land parcel. This is reported on for the residential growth areas in the District.

Residential infill existing urban areas of Western Bay District where a land parcel is $800m^2$ or with the potential to enable subdivision to a minimum lot size of $350m^2$. Except in Omokoroa where a minimum lot size of $400m^2$ is permitted in Stage 1 and a minimum of $600m^2$ is allowed in the existing village.

Residential greenfield any land parcel which is subdivided within <u>Greenfield UGA</u>s (constituting "traditional" rezoning of rural land to residential, and subdivision and development for residential purposes).

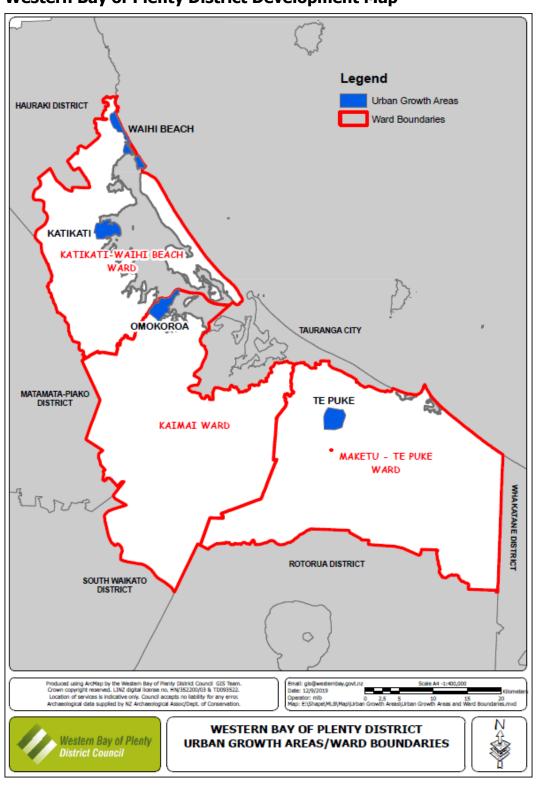
In the Western Bay of Plenty District a practical figure of potential infill development is calculated by taking the number of developed lots over $800m^2$ (sewered) and $1800m^2$ (unsewered) in a residential zone and multiplying this figure by $56\%^1$.

¹ Theoretical calculations assume that every developed lot has only one dwelling, and that it is positioned in such a way that there is enough spare land to locate an additional dwelling. This of course is incorrect and a theoretical figure is produced when all of these properties are calculated. To obtain a more realistic figure of properties that could be further developed, the theoretical figure is multiplied by 56% to give a practical figure. This percentage was obtained through a desktop analysis of aerial photographs of Waihi Beach in late 1998. A sample area was examined to obtain a realistic number of developed properties that had potential for further development, without shifting the existing dwelling, and a comparison made back to the theoretical figure calculated for that exercise.

Tauranga City

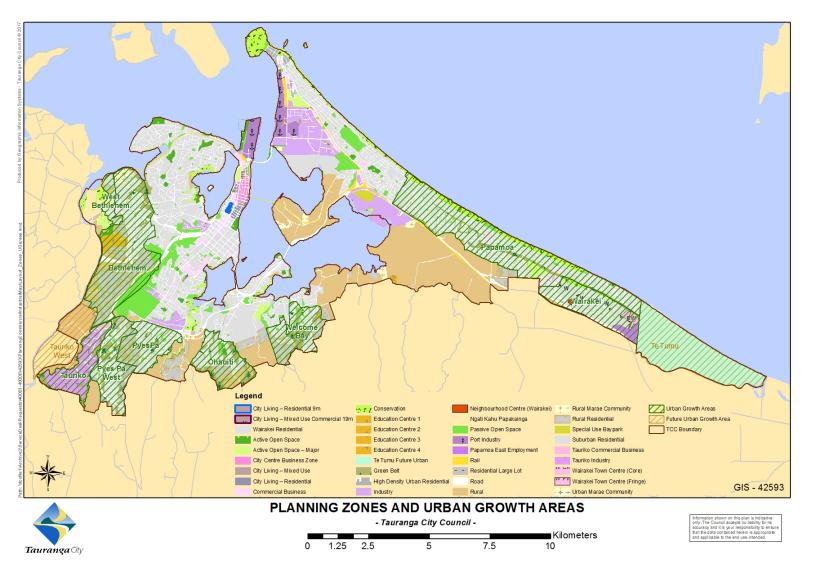
Vacant residential land is classified in Tauranga City as either Infill, Rural Infill or Greenfield UGA Within the infill areas some residential intensification is expected within identified Residential Intensification Areas and within general residential infill/ intensification areas where appropriate.

Residential Intensification Areas	currently this classification is applied to development within the High Density Residential zoned area in Mount Maunganui North, and City Living and City Centre zoned areas where greater density is permitted.
Residential infill/ Intensification	existing urban areas of Tauranga zoned Suburban Residential where a land parcel is 650 m ² or with the potential to enable subdivision to a minimum lot size of 325 m^2 . Includes residential growth in other zones within the infill area such as in Commercial Business zoned areas.
Rural Infill	Areas of Tauranga City with Rural zoning outside the Greenfield UGA's
Residential Greenfield UGA's	any land parcel which is subdivided within Greenfield UGA's (constituting "traditional" rezoning of rural land to residential, and subdivision and development for residential purposes).





Tauranga City Development Map



Appendix 4 Dwelling Occupancy by Census Area Unit – Western Bay of Plenty District and Tauranga City

Stats NZ changed the geographical areas in 2017 and the Census Area Units (CAU) changed to Statistical Area 2 (SA2). The 2018 Census results were released at SA2 level.

Statistical Area2	Population	2018 Occupied Dwelling Count	2018 Unoccupied Dwelling Count	Total Dwellings 2018	Unoccupied/ Total Ratio (%)
Waihi Beach-Bowentown	2,484	1,071	1,410	2,481	57
Athenree	804	297	117	414	28
Waiau	333	123	45	168	27
Tahawai	1,833	744	87	831	10
Aongatete	3,279	1,305	108	1,413	8
Katikati	5,010	2,040	147	2,187	7
Matakana Island	183	78	21	99	21
Omokoroa	3,210	1,323	177	1,500	12
Omokoroa Rural	744	282	24	306	8
Te Puna	2,262	750	48	798	6
Pahoia	3,198	1,164	78	1,242	6
Minden	2,133	717	48	765	6
Kaimai	2,028	681	48	729	7
Kopurererua	1,167	417	33	450	7
Kaitemako (WBOPD)	1,752	609	30	639	5
Waiorohi	2,520	825	96	921	10
Otawa	1,932	666	57	723	8
Rangiuru	2,676	879	102	981	10
Pongakawa	3,081	1,083	138	1,221	11
Maketu	1,197	414	138	552	25
Pukehina Beach	804	339	324	663	49
Te Puke	8,688	2,805	159	2,964	5
TOTAL	51,318	18,612	3,435	22,047	16

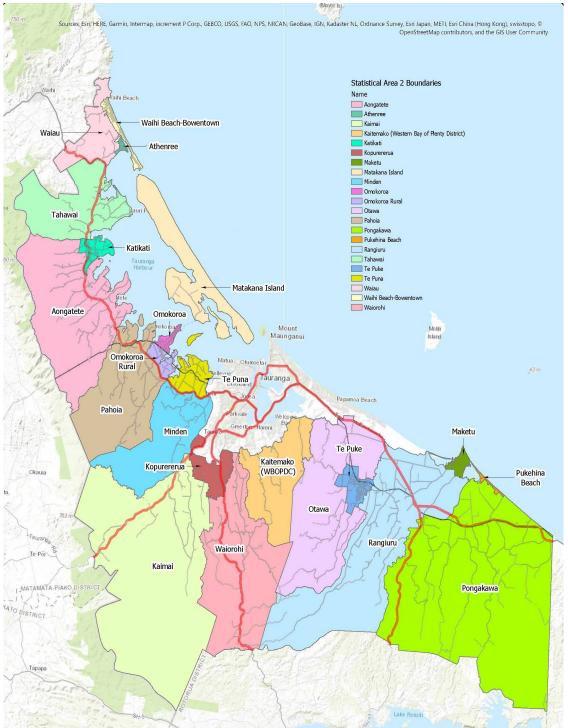
Western Bay of Plenty District (2018 Census)

Tauranga City (2018 Census)

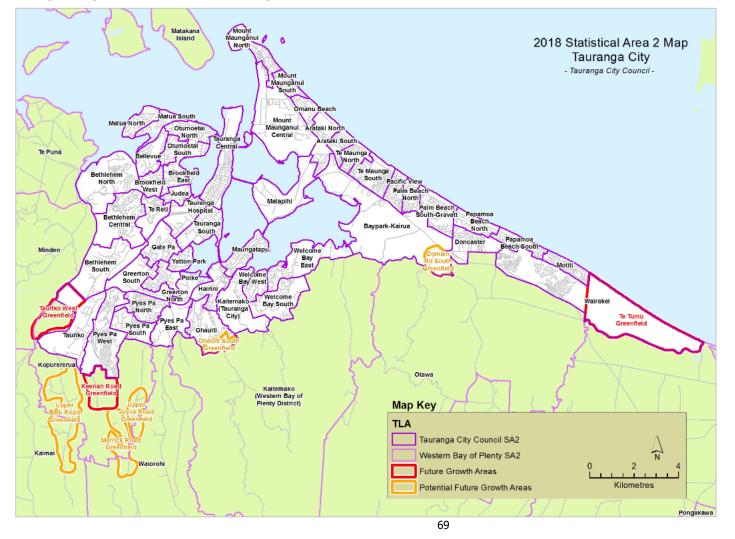
Statistical Area2	Population	2018 Occupied Dwelling Count	2018 Unoccupied Dwelling Count	Total Dwellings 2018	Unoccupied/ Total Ratio (%)
Matua North	2,844	1,134	81	1,215	7
Mount Maunganui North	3,720	1,575	897	2,472	36
Matua South	2,523	939	63	1,002	6
Bethlehem North	3,387	1,329	99	1,002	7
Bellevue			51		4
Otumoetai North	3,825	1,290		1,341	
Otumoetai South	4,266	1,839	117	1,956	<u> </u>
Brookfield West	3,780	1,443	78	1,521 1,137	4
Bethlehem Central	2,928	1,086	51	· · · ·	
Brookfield East	4,125	1,557	57 51	1,614	4
Mount Maunganui South	2,808	1,017		1,068	
Tauranga Central	3,021	1,107	222	1,329	17
Mount Maunganui Central	3,072	1,134	150	1,284	12
Judea	309	132	42	174	24
Te Reti	2,640	1,017	45	1,062	4
Bethlehem South	1,839	624	24	648	4
Omanu Beach	1,083	351	18	369	5
Tauranga Hospital	2,916	1,119	168	1,287	13
Tauriko	2,328	789	78	867	9
Gate Pa	177	60	3	63	5
Greerton South	3,996	1,344	99	1,443	7
Tauranga South	720	261	18	279	6
Arataki North	4,950	2,001	183	2,184	8
	3,153	1,242	138	1,380	10
Matapihi	720	192	21	213	10
Pyes Pa West	3,447	1,206	87	1,293	7
Greerton North	3,402	1,416	114	1,530	7
Yatton Park	2,595	798	69	867	8
Pyes Pa North	4,620	1,662	87	1,749	5
Arataki South	2,844	1,005	138	1,143	12
Pyes Pa South	1,419	456	24	480	5
Poike	774	261	18	279	6
Te Maunga North	3,234	1,434	177	1,611	11
Maungatapu	2,847	1,074	69	1,143	6
Hairini	3,324	1,233	84	1,317	6
Pyes Pa East	651	201	15	216	7
Te Maunga South	4,140	1,713	150	1,863	8
Kaitemako (Tauranga City)	1,467	507	36	543	7
Ohauiti	3,243	1,224	45	1,269	4
Baypark-Kairua	642	168	24	192	13
Welcome Bay West	2,778	915	66	981	7
Welcome Bay East	2,508	852	48	900	5
Pacific View	3,036	1,074	66	1,140	6
Welcome Bay South	3,441	1,113	48	1,161	4
Palm Beach North	3,159	1,089	81	1,170	7
Palm Beach South-Gravatt	3,834	1,470	129	1,599	8
Papamoa Beach North	2,766	975	114	1,089	10
Doncaster	3,123	1,077	66	1,143	6
Papamoa Beach South	2,688	1,014	138	1,152	12
Motiti	3,321	1,152	174	1,326	13
Wairakei	3,351	1,236	99	1,335	7
TOTAL	137,784	50,907	4,920	55,827	9

Appendix 5

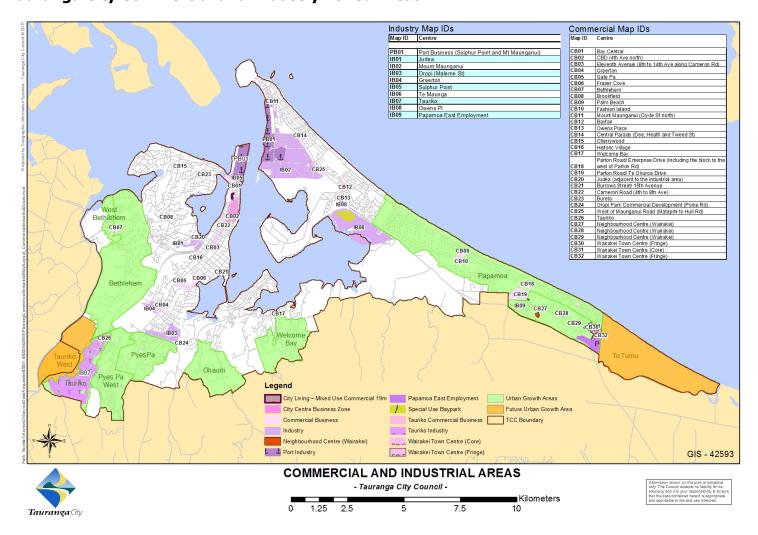




Tauranga City Statistical Area 2 Map



Appendix 6 Tauranga City Commercial and Industry Zoned Areas



Appendix 7

Tauranga City Plan Definition of Nett Area

Nett area refers to "Nett Developable Area" which is defined in the Tauranga City Plan as a given area of land for greenfield subdivision/development and includes land used for:

- a. Residential activity purposes, including all open space and on-site parking associated with dwellings;
- Local roads, collector roads and roading corridors, including pedestrian and cycleways (and excluding expressways, motorways, strategic roads and arterial roads as defined in the *road hierarchy*);
- c. Collector roads and roading corridors (as defined in the road hierarchy) where direct access from allotments is obtained. Where only one side of the collector road or roading corridor has direct access only 50% of the collector road or roading corridor shall be used for the purpose of this definition;
- d. Neighbourhood reserves.
- e. But excludes land that is:
 - i. Stormwater ponds and detention areas;
 - ii. Geotechnically constrained (such as land subject to subsidence or inundation);
 - iii. Set aside to protect significant ecological, cultural, heritage or landscape values;
 - iv. Set aside for non-local recreation, esplanade reserves or access strips that form part of a larger regional, sub-regional, or district network;
 - v. Identified for business use, or for schools, network utilities, hospitals or other district, regional or sub-regional facilities.

Calculation of dwelling density

	Total Yield						
Dwelling density	=						
		Area					
	=	number of dwellings per ha					
Where:							

Total Yield = total number of dwellings

= number of dwellings in developed areas

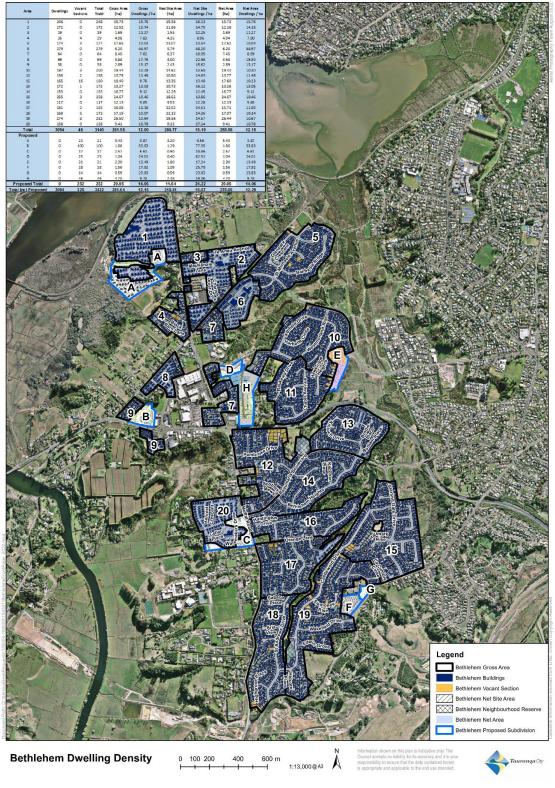
+ number of proposed sections/lots or dwellings

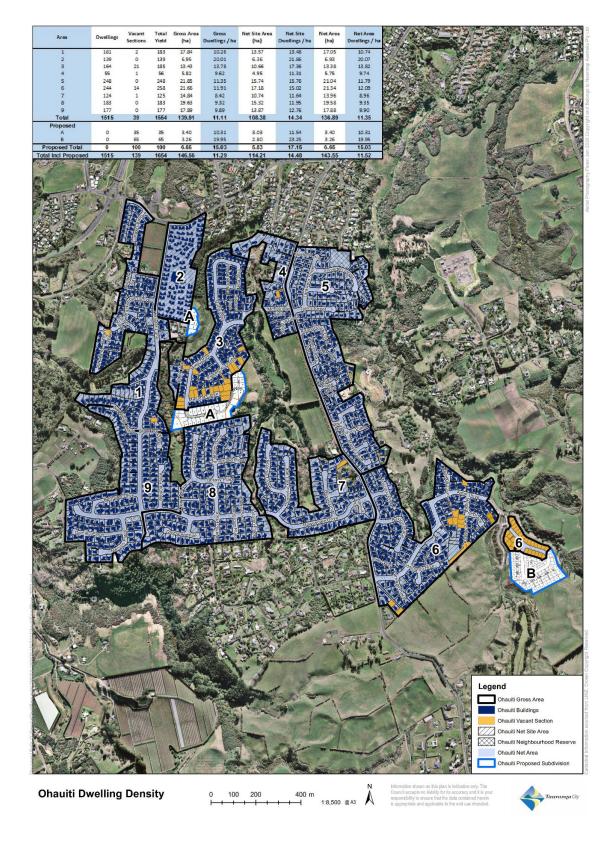
Area = nett area in ha

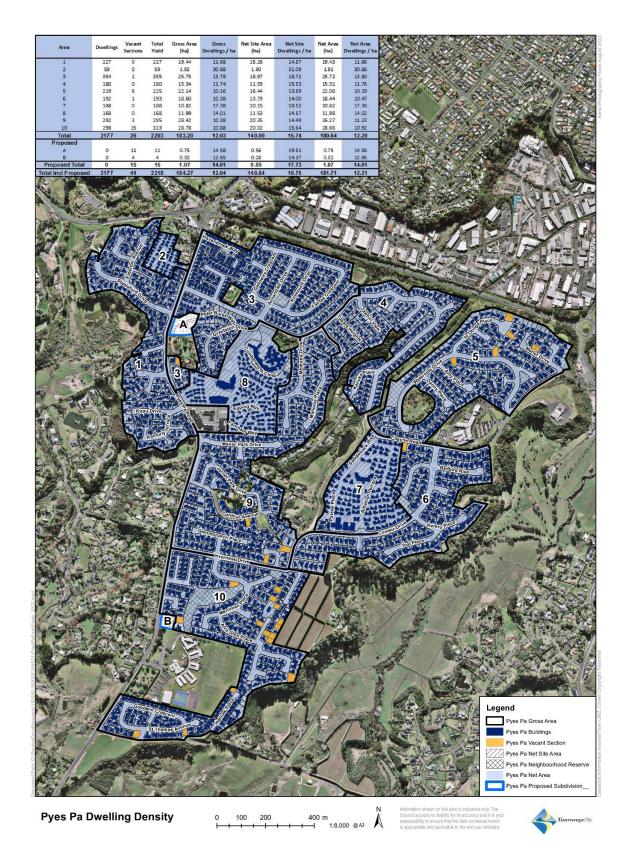
Change the divisor to get dwelling density for gross area or nett site area

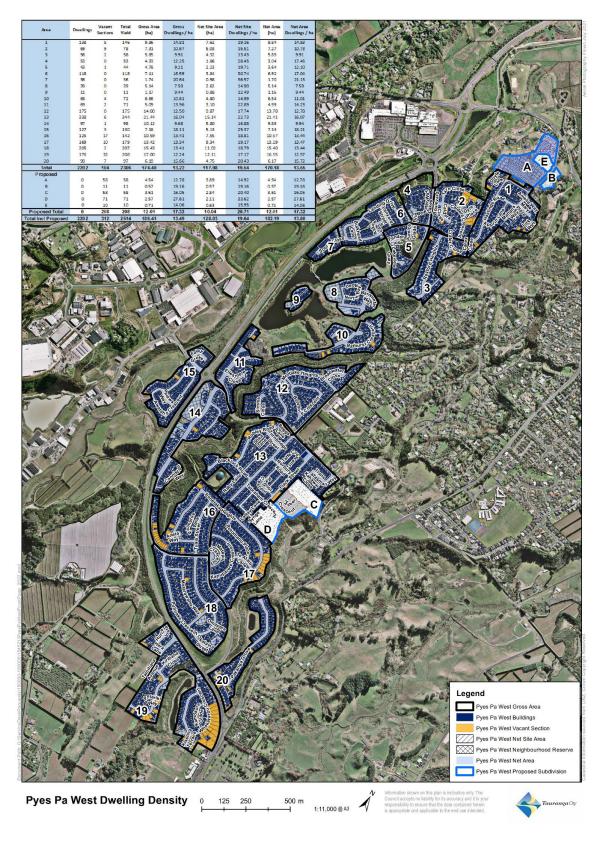
Tauranga City Density Maps

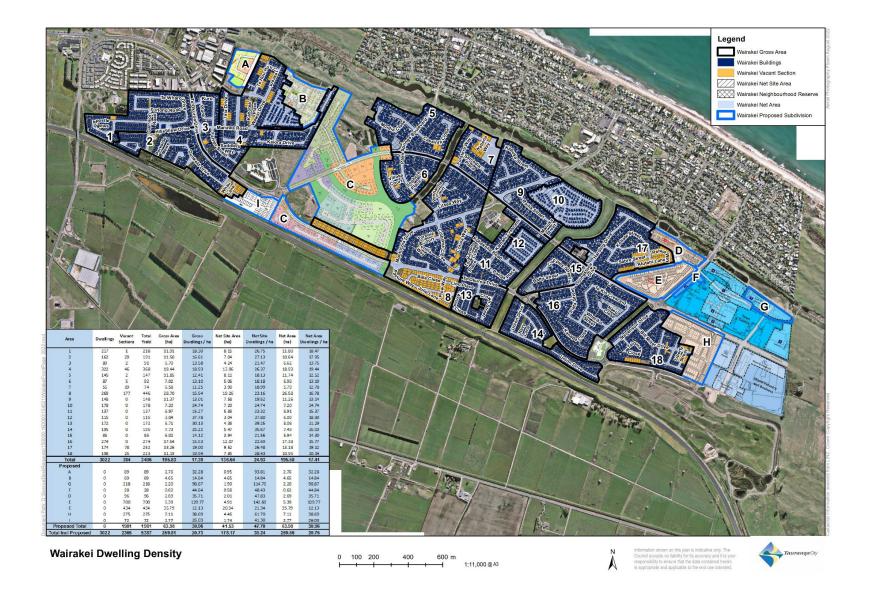
Note that net area is nett area and net site area is nett site area

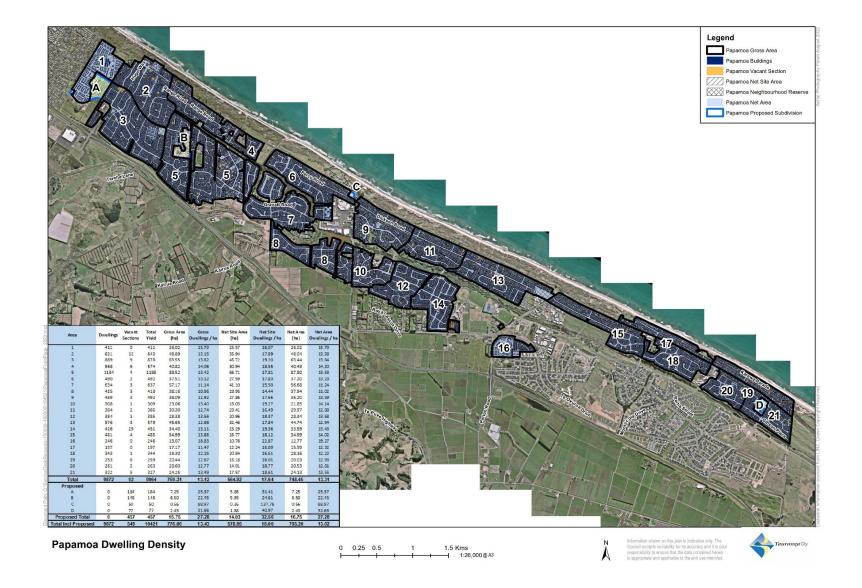


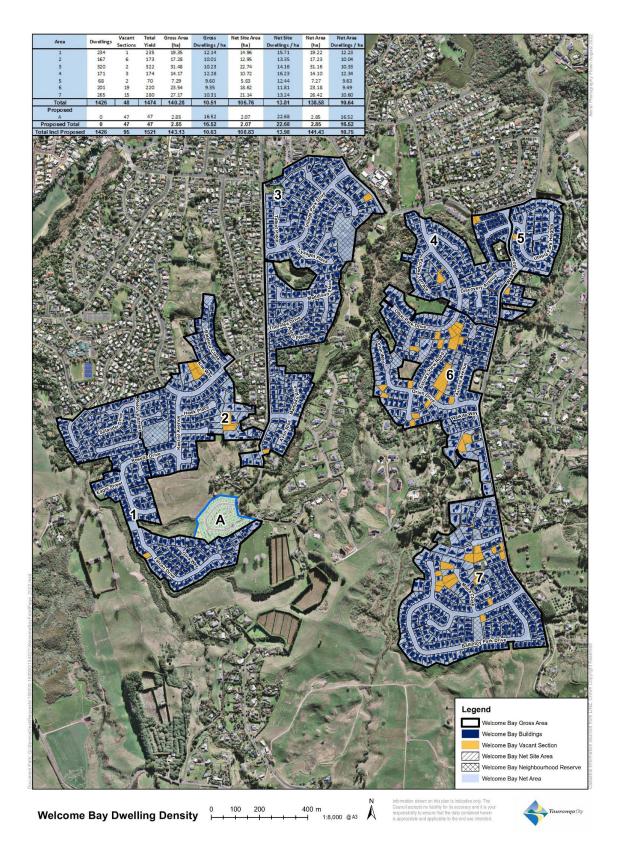












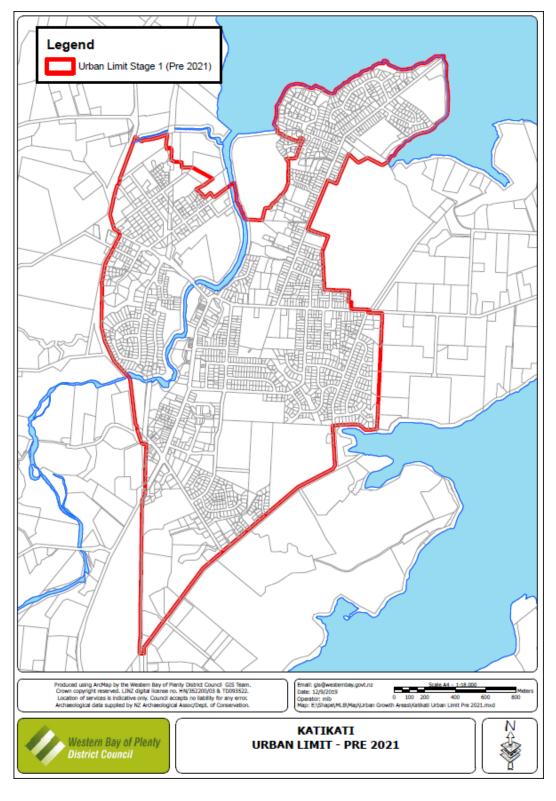
Appendix 8

Western Bay of Plenty District Stage 1 Areas for Urban Growth Area Sequencing

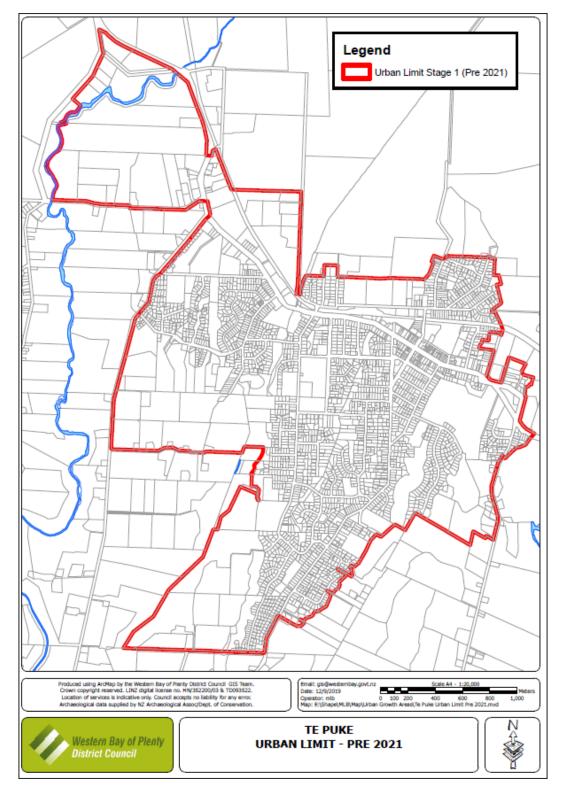
<u>Waihi Beach</u>



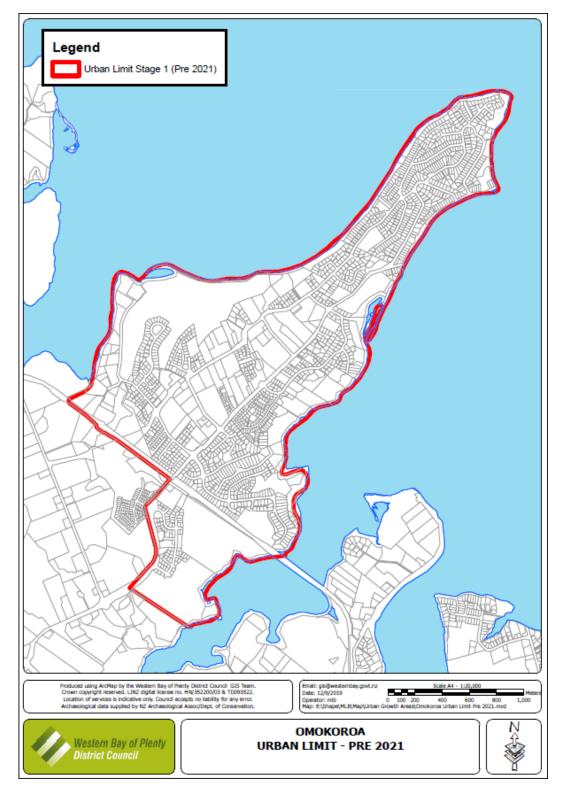
<u>Katikati</u>



<u>Te Puke</u>



<u>Omokoroa</u>





9.2 OPERATIONAL RISK AND SCORECARD REPORT QUARTERLY UPDATE ENDING MARCH 2023

File Number:A5312668Author:Tracy Harris, Executive Assistant, Infrastructure GroupAuthoriser:Gary Allis, Deputy Chief Executive & General Manager Infrastructure
Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to present the Scorecard report for the 3rd quarter ending 31 March 2023, and to advise on current capital projects, operational issues, property proposals, and trending across the Council activities.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Executive Assistant, Infrastructure Group's report, dated 16 May 2023, titled 'Operational Risk and Scorecard Report Quarterly Update Ending March 2023' be received.

BACKGROUND

SCORECARD REPORT

The Scorecard report for the 9 months to 31 March 2023 is attached. The executive summary of that report notes trends and provides commentary. The first section of the Scorecard provides growth monitoring statistics and additional lots. Part two provides a summary on progress with the work programme. Note this Scorecard Report does not include financial information as that is being reported to the Audit and Risk Committee.

We are interested in feedback on the format of the Scorecard report and the information that it contains to make changes to provide the level and type of performance reporting that the Committee requires. We note that improved detail is required in the narrative in each section and this will be improved in the next iteration.

OPERATIONAL RISK AND STATUS TABLE

The operational risk table has been developed to show:

- Project or activity;
- Brief description of the risk and why it has arisen;
- Type of risk (e.g., timing, financial, service delivery);
- Project or topic status update;
- Items that the Committee needs to be aware of; and
- Traffic light system:

Green: Operational item, for information;

Orange: Potential to escalate, Council needs to be aware; and

Red: High risk, Council direction may be required.

This is an up-to-date status and forward-looking report and may supersede the comments in the Scorecard Report.

Additional information and topics may be provided at the meeting.

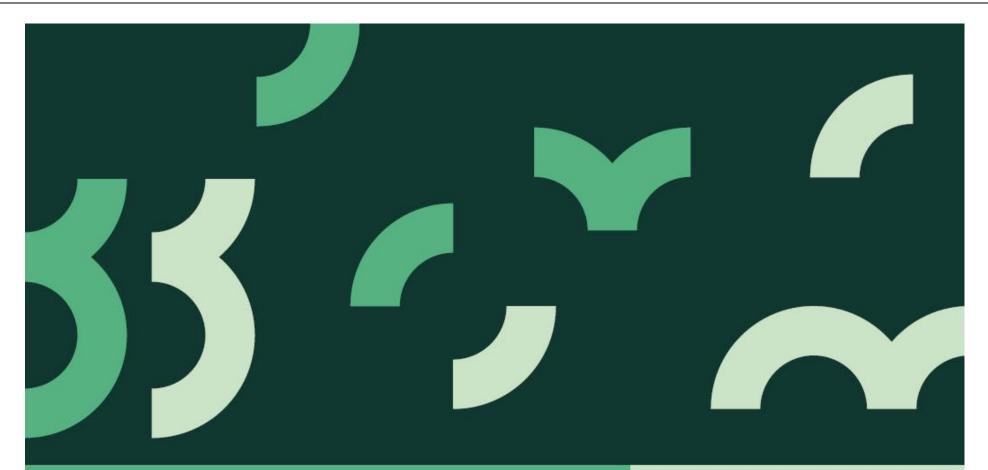
TOPIC AND DESCRIPTION	RISK TYPE	RISK LEVEL
Storm Damage		
The storm damage repairs, and reinstatement programme is reported	Financial	
in a separate report within the agenda. The programme is expected	Reputational	
to occur over the next two financial years.	Timing	
Emergency Management		
The current weather event of 30 April and 1 May and 9/10 May is being	Reputational	
monitored by our Emergency Management team and they will	Health	
escalate to an IMT if required.	& Safety	
	Weather	
2 Mile Creek Bank Protection		
The project has been let to Beach Contractors. Based on the tender	Timing	
price the total project cost will be in the vicinity of \$2.5M which is well within budget. The next steps for the team will be to submit	Weather	
environmental plans to BOPRC and the aim is to begin physical works		
before the Fish Passage season begins 1st August and all works must		
stop till 30 November.		
No.4 Road Bridge		
The temporary Bailey bridge was procured, installed, and opened for	Financial	
public use on 15 March 2023.	Timing	
Professional services work has commenced on the planning and		
investigations for a permanent bridge replacement. This work is expected to include options around location, bridge form and cost		
estimates.		
Te Puna Station Road Closure		
Te Puna Station Road has been closed due to both over and under slips	Traffic flows	
occurring in the Anniversary Weekend storm event. The under-slips	Financial	
occurred in an event last year and slipped further this event. An	Community	
assessment is being made of the options to either reinstate a one lane section or to close the road to vehicular traffic while retaining the	implications	
cycleway. There are different financial, community and traffic		
implications for each option.		

Works will be undertaken during May to make the site safer for pedestrians and cyclists, and to prevent unauthorised vehicular access. These include:		
 Installation of concrete barriers at extents of road closure. 		
Clearance of slip spoil from carriageway.		
 Installation of fence around under-slips. 		
• Hydroseeding of slip faces (to prevent further erosion).		
Capital Expenditure		
A review of all the capital projects has been undertaken to assess the	Weather	
likely performance for the year. At this stage the assessment is that the capex will be around 80% of the full year target however this is	Financial	
continually impacted by the significant periods of rain. The expenditure includes budgeted items, additional expenditure approved by Council and projects with unbudgeted external funding.	Weather related contract claims	
The wet weather to date in the construction season is having an impact on the roading programme. Road pavements cannot be constructed in the wet, and they need several fine days to dry before sealing. To date a significant portion of the construction season has been lost. The storm event and clear up has diverted design and construction resources.		
Roading Maintenance		
The storm event has required the routine maintenance roading crews to be used on event response and clean up. This means that the routine road maintenance is behind, and the Operational Performance measures are not expected to be met for April and May. The priority for the crews is safety items and the busiest roads.	Reputation Customer satisfaction	
The Committee will be workshopping the LOS and contract performance		
Grass Mowing and Vegetation		
The favourable seasonal growing conditions meant that the mowing crews were unable to keep up with the grass growth and maintain the agreed levels of service. This affects both roading and reserves.	Customer satisfaction	
The priority sites were agreed with the contractors. Priorities are active reserves and higher use sites.	Reputational	
The cooler weather that slows grass growth has not yet happened and the grass growth and ability to mow is still an issue.		
Elder Housing		
The site at Heron Cres has been cleared. 4 units were demolished and 7 have been removed and stored for future use. Civil works on the site has commenced. Council has endorsed the initial concept design for replacement	Timing Financial	

units, with some conditions subject to a successful funding application from	
Ministry of Housing and Urban Developments Affordable Housing Fund.	
An onsite information session will be held on 30 May.	

ATTACHMENTS

1. Scorecard Report Quarterly Update Period Ending March 2023 🖉 🛣



Pūrongo paetae Scorecard Report

For the nine months ended 31 March 2023



Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide a Performance and Monitoring update to the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Senior Leadership Team. This report is for the nine months ended 31st March 2023 and includes growth monitoring statistics, a combined work programme & a longterm plan activity update and lastly an internal services update.

Our growth monitoring statistics show that the combined number of dwelling consents issued this quarter is lower than the same quarter last year. Rural dwelling consents are trending down whilst residential consents are trending up. The number of additional lots proposed under s223 significantly decreased (91%) this quarter compared to the same quarter in 2022. There were 4 Additional Lots Proposed each in residential as well as rural areas in this quarter across the District. A total of 60 new lots (s224) were created across the District which is a significant increase (100%) compared to the same quarter in 2022. 50 out of the total 60 new lots were created in residential zoned areas, 25 in Te Puke & 25 in Waihī Beach.

With one more quarter left in the year, the work programme update highlighted that a lot of the work is either complete or is partially complete with just a handful of projects that have a "not met" status. Common themes for these projects highlighted that we have experienced project delays in relation to the resources available to carry out the work and a delay in presenting and approving business cases.

The long-term plan activity update highlighted that we are delivering well against our committed projects and meeting our KPI's. Further development in this area can be made through the enhancement of the commentary provided to the public. Comments are often rolled forward with little to no update.

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Part One: Growth Monitoring Statistics as of 31 March 2023

This report provides ward and district level data regarding three indicators of development in the District:

- a. Dwelling consents issued.
- b. Additional lots proposed at subdivision application stage.
- c. Subdivision Additional lots created at Section 224 approval stage.

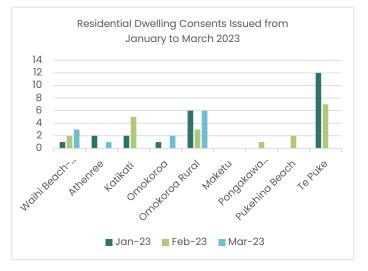
(Note: the actual number of lots created may change during the consent process).

a. Dwelling Consents Issued - By Ward

There was a total of 81 dwelling consents issued for the District for the January to March 2023 quarter. In comparison to the same quarter in 2022, there were 91 DCI's (11% decrease). Overall, for the quarter there has been an annual 14% total decrease compared to the previous 12-month period.

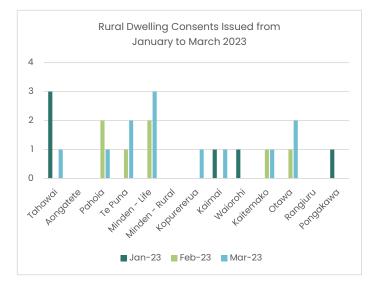
Residential Dwelling Consents:

- In residential areas there were a total of 56 DCI's issued, most of which came from Te Puke (19)
- There were none issued for Maketu



Rural Dwelling Consents:

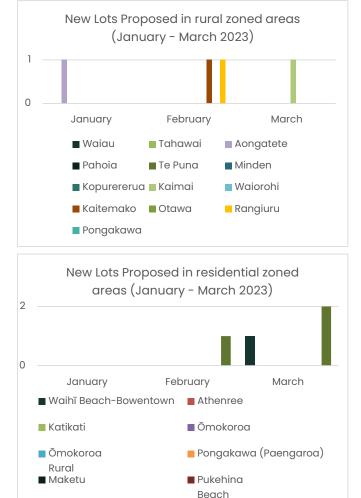
- In rural areas there were a total of 25 DCI's issued, Minden (lifestyle zone) had a total of 5 DCIs for the quarter.
- There were none issued for Aongatete, Minden (rural) and Rangiuru.



Western Bay of Plenty District Council

b. Additional Lots Proposed - By Ward

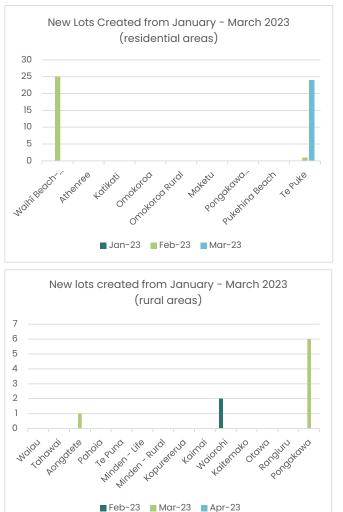
- New lots proposed in the District have been tracking slower than the same quarter in the 2021/2022 year as seen on the figures below.
- There was a total of 8 additional lots proposed compared to 92 additional lots proposed (91% decrease) in that same 2021/2022 quarter.



Western Bay of Plenty District Council

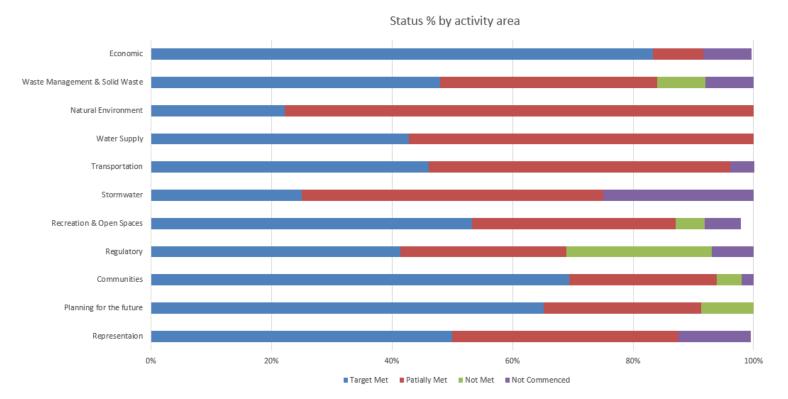
c. Additional lots created - By Ward

- There was a total of 60 new lots created in the District which resulted in a 100% increase from the January to March quarter in 2022.
- 50 of those total new lots created were in residential zoned areas. 25 (24 from North 8 – Dunlop Road subdivision) were in Te Puke, and the remaining 25 were located in Waihī Beach – Bowentown (Hanlen Ave – 49 lot staged subdivision).
- In rural areas, the remaining number were in Pongakawa (6 total, 5 from Arawa Road), 2 in Waiorohi, and 1 each in Aongatete and Pahoia.
- It is assumed that there will be more s224 applications granted in the next quarter (April to June) as it will be the end of the financial year. In comparison to the 2021/2022 year there is currently a 13% decrease for 2022/2023 YTD.



Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Part Two: Work programme & Long Term Plan update



	Representaion	Planning for the future	Communities	Regulatory	Recreation & Open Spaces	Stormwater	Transportation	Water Supply	Natural Environment	Waste Management & Solid Waste	Economic
Target Met	50%	65%	69%	41%	53%	25%	46%	43%	22%	48%	83%
Patially Met	38%	26%	24%	28%	34%	50%	50%	57%	78%	36%	8%
Not Met	0%	9%	4%	24%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%
Not Commenced	12%	0%	2%	7%	6%	25%	4%	0%	0%	8%	8%

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Representation

Projects						Processes					
Status		Time		Cost		Status	Time		Cost		
			-		_				-		
Not	1/3	Under		Too early to	1/3	Not		Under		Too early to predict	
commenced		schedule		predict		commenced		schedule			
Not met		On time	3/3	Under cost		Not met		On time	5/5	Under cost	
Partial met		Over		On cost	2/3	Partial met	3/5	Over		On cost	5/5
		schedule						schedule			
Target met	2/3			Over cost		Target met	2/5			Over cost	
•	-					•	-				

Work programme	Financial		
Key measures	Target	Result year	Narrative
		to date	
Percentage of meetings attended by Elected Members and Community			
Board members.			
- Elected Members at Council and committee meetings.	≥80%	98%	
- Community Board Members at Community Board meetings.	≥80%	90%	
Level of satisfaction with representation provided by elected members:			Survey sample was low, so it is too
- Community	≥60%	47%	early to comment on the results.
- Māori	≥60%	30%	

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Projects						Processes					
Status		Time		Cost		Status		Time		Cost	
Not commenced		Under schedule		Too early to predict	2/17	Not commenced		Under schedule		Too early to predict	
Not met	1/17	On time	14/17	Under cost	1/17	Not met	1/6	On time	6/6	Under cost	
Partial met	4/17	Over schedule	3/17	On cost	13/17	Partial met	2/6	Over schedule		On cost	6/6
Target met	12/17			Over cost	1/17	Target met	3/6			Over cost	

Work programme		Financial			
Key measures	Target	Result year to date	Narrative		
Plans, strategies, and policies are developed or reviewed in accordance with Council-approved programme.	100%		 Key updates in quarter three: Arawa Road project concept plans prepared for consultation. Possible concept plan for Beach Road in response to submissions. Tahawai concept plan process to be mapped. Stage one community engagement is due to start soon with 12 community leaders identified to lead place based engagement. This will run 22 May - 23 June. 		

			 A review of Council's Rates Relief Policies is required to occur at least every 6 years, therefore the next review will take place before June 2028, unless there are any legislative changes that impact on any of Council's Rates Relief Policies prior to this time. Continue progress on the SmartGrowth Strategy and Tangata Whenua Spatial Plan. Potential sites identified for Dog Parks in Katikati and Omokoroa. Community consultation planned as part of the LTP pre-engagement (22 May - 23 June).
Level of resident satisfaction with the impact of growth on:	No	NA	This is a two-yearly survey. Next survey is
- Range of housing choices	survey		scheduled for 2024.
- Personal Safety			
- The time taken to travel around your area			
- Employment opportunities			
- Road safety			
- Overall pleasantness of your local area			

• Project 3607 – There is a delay in this project because of the timing for formation of Independent Hearings Panel and resolution of submitter issues resulting in this project being overscheduled and only partially meeting its targets.

Communities

Projects						Processes					
Status		Time		Cost		Status		Time		Cost	
Not commenced	1/36	Under schedule		Too early to predict	6/36	Not commenced		Under schedule		Too early to predict	
Not met	2/36	On time	34/36	Under cost	3/36	Not met		On time	13/13	Under cost	
Partial met	8/36	Over schedule	2/36	On cost	26/36	Partial met	4/13	Over schedule		On cost	13/13
Target met	25/36			Over cost	1/36	Target met	9/13			Over cost	

Work programme		Financial				
Key measures	Target	Result year	Narrative			
		to date				
Number of activity performance measures achieved (Community	≥70%	NA	This result can only be calculated at			
Building, Community Facilities, Libraries & Service Centers)			year end.			
Level of resident satisfaction with Community Services based on a	No survey	NA	Next survey is scheduled for 2024.			
two-yearly survey. This includes community development, library						
services and cemeteries.						

Regulatory

Projects	Projects						Processes					
Status		Time		Cost		Status		Time		Cost		
Not commenced		Under schedule		Too early to predict	3/5	Not commenced	2/24	Under schedule		Too early to predict		
Not met	1/5	On time	3/5	Under cost	1/5	Not met	6/24	On time	24/24	Under cost		
Partial met	4/5	Over schedule	2/5	On cost	1/5	Partial met	4/24	Over schedule		On cost	24/24	
Target met				Over cost		Target met	12/24			Over cost		

Work programme	Financial				
Key measures	Target	Result year	Narrative		
		to date			
Number of successful legal challenges or mediation settlements (exclude	0	0	No successful challenges or		
weather tightness claims)			mediation settlements year to date.		
Percentage of service requests that are complaints about Council's	≤3%	0.6%	18 complaints were received out of a		
processes for:			total of 6288 Service Requests for the		
- Animal Control			last quarter.		
- Health and Licensing			15- Process Complaints		
- District Plan and Bylaw			3- Staff Complaints		
- Compliance					
- Building					
- Resource Consents Compliance and Enforcement					

- Process 2032 Building Services- Service Request target has been partially met for the quarter & 90% of the service requests were completed within the agreed timeframe.
- Process 2783, 3477 & 3478 none of them have met targets for the quarter due to the high work volumes which has contributed to a drop in compliance within statutory time frames.

Recreation and Open Spaces

Projects						Processes					
Status		Time		Cost		Status		Time		Cost	
	-		-								
Not	4/56	Under		Too early	7/56	Not		Under		Too early to predict	
commenced		schedule		to predict		commenced		schedule			
				_							
Not met	3/56	On time	46/56	Under	6/56	Not met		On time	5/5	Under cost	
				cost							
Partial met	21/56	Over	10/56	On cost	38/56	Partial met		Over		On cost	5/5
		schedule						schedule			
Target met	28/56			Over cost	5/36	Target met	5/5			Over cost	
-						-					

Work programme	Financial		
Key measures	Target	Result year	Narrative
		to date	
The percentage of recreational facilities that have an average to excellent	≥70%	NA	This result can only be
grading of equal to or less than 3 (1 excellent, 5 very poor) as identified in the			calculated at year end.
NZ Park and Recreation Asset Grading manual.			
Increasing overall resident satisfaction with recreation and open spaces	No survey	NA	Next survey is scheduled for
facilities and amenities.			2024

Narrative

- Projects 3576
 - Tukotahi Whare Building: Improvements to be considered through engagement depending on plans for future use.
 - Otaiparia Site: Awaiting an Arch Authority from Heritage NZ before completing any other site work. Phase one of paving will include a new car park and access to the rear of the building.

- Site Water: The water collection tank is the building's current water source. The foundation is not suitable for the long term.
- Site Wastewater- Plans will be created to tie in new ablutions block to the effluent system.
- Drain- Regional Council is working with the dairy farmer on the adjacent property. Their drainage and planting team will batter the drain and plant 20m from the centreline of the drain.
- Tangata whenua engagement- Te Ihu o Te Waka o Te Arawa have proposed a process for engagement regarding Otaiparia.
- We are working closely with Kaupapa Maori Roopu on the engagement.

Stormwater

Projects					Processes						
Status		Time		Cost		Status		Time		Cost	
Not	3/11	Under		Too early	3/11	Not		Under		Too early to predict	
commenced		schedule		to predict		commenced		schedule			
Not met		On time	7/11	Under	1/11	Not met		On time	1/1	Under cost	
				cost							
Partial met	6/11	Over	4/11	On cost	7/11	Partial met		Over		On cost	1/1
		schedule						schedule			
Target met	2/11			Over cost		Target met	1/1			Over cost	
•	-					•	-				

Work programme	Financial		
Key measures	Target	Result year	Narrative
		to date	
The number of times per annum flooding occurs outside identified flood- prone urban areas during the one-in-50 year or less storm event.	≤3	11	Stormwater flooding inside home and stormwater flooding land only, raised 5 service requests in the CRM Datascape system for last quarter
Level of resident satisfaction with Council's stormwater system	≥65%	66%	Key reasons for dissatisfaction included better drainage, bigger pipes, and the need for more maintenance, keeping drains clean.

- Project 2266 Pond 5 construction is in its final stages and Pond 4 preliminary design is underway, target has been partially met & the project is on time and within cost.
- Project 3172 Project has not commenced yet due to the delay in design & funding issues. No work likely to be undertaken before June 2023.
- Project 3400 Target for this project has been partially met & it is too early to predict the cost with no commentary on actions.

Transportation

Projects						Processes					
Status Tim		Time	Time			Status		Time		Cost	
Not commenced	1/24	Under schedule		Too early to predict	3/24	Not commenced		Under schedule		Too early to predict	
Not met		On time	21/24	Under cost		Not met		On time	2/2	Under cost	
Partial met	13/24	Over schedule	3/24	On cost	20/24	Partial met		Over schedule		On cost	2/2
Target met	10/24			Over cost	1/24	Target met	2/2			Over cost	

Work programme	Financial	Financial		
Key measures	Target	Result year	Narrative	
		to date		
The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and		NA	Result reported at year end.	
serious injury crashes on the local road network, expressed as a number.				
- Fatal crashes	≤0			
- Serious injury crashes	≤0			
Level of satisfaction with our transportation networks (roads, cycling and	≥60%	53%	Key reasons for dissatisfaction	
walkways)			being roads needing maintenance	
			and potholes.	

- Project 2830 Project delayed due to allocation of resources to storm response.
- Project 3510 Project is expected to be overscheduled due to a delay in presenting a business case.
- Project 3552- Survey costs were not previously budgeted & the work has been delayed due to inadequate resources & there has been a change in the scope of the project.

Water	Sup	ply
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Projects						Processes					
Status		Time		Cost		Status		Time		Cost	
Not commenced		Under schedule		Too early to predict	3/18	Not commenced		Under schedule		Too early to predict	
Not met		On time	15/18	Under cost	1/18	Not met		On time	3/3	Under cost	
Partial met	11/18	Over schedule	3/18	On cost	13/18	Partial met	1/3	Over schedule		On cost	3/3
Target met	7/18			Over cost	1/18	Target met	2/3			Over cost	

Work programme	Financial			
Key measures	Target	Result year	Narrative	
		to date		
For the three supply zones the percentage of Council's treated water supply				
with a Ministry of Health grading as per the New Zealand Drinking Water				
Standards 2005 (revised 2018).				
- B or better for treatment	100%	100%		
- B or better for distribution	100%	99%		
Level of resident satisfaction with the quality of Council's water supply	≥80%	73%	Key reasons for dissatisfaction	
			include staining caused by silica,	
			minerals and level of chemicals in	
			water. Taste and smell are also a	
			factor.	

- Project 243031 Bore rehabilitation project to commence 1/05/23 when water demand decreases. Budget will be spent during this period of resourcing and equipment. Prediction on cost is too early to predict.
- Project 243335 There have been delays due to designating reservoir site and landowner consultation.
- Project 287112- The physical works on this are underway but there has been a delay in purchasing the land.

Projects	Projects					Processes				
Status		Time		Cost		Status		Time	Cost	
Not commenced		Under schedule		Too early to predict	1/9	Not commenced		Under schedule	Too early to prec	lict
Not met		On time	8/9	Under cost		Not met		On time	Under cost	
Partial met	7/9	Over schedule	1/9	On cost	8/9	Partial met		Over schedule	On cost	
Target met	2/9			Over cost		Target met			Over cost	

Natural Environment and Sustainable Living

Work programme	Financial	Financial		
Key measures	Target	Result year	Narrative	
		to date		
Percentage of projects funded through Community Matching Fund that are	≥90%	N/A	Will be reported at the end of the	
completed.			year.	
The percentage of residents who perceive the environment attributes	≥75%	N/A	Results available at the end of	
monitored have improved or are being maintained.			the year.	
- Quality of streams and rivers				
- The quality of harbors and estuaries				
- The protection of historic places				
- The general level of cleanliness in your area				
- The amount and quality of native plants and animals				

- Project 3579- Complete review of the strategy has been completed and there will be a distribution of funds accordingly by July 2023.
- Project 3522- There has been no fund allocated yet but there is ongoing progress to complete the reporting which is due in July 2023.
- Project 2523 Term 1 and 2 of 2023 will include a similar format to term 3 and 4 of 2022 however will cover different topics and as such, provide different opportunities for field trips and collaboration. Reports due July 2023.

Wastewater

Projects					Processes						
Status		Time		Cost		Status		Time		Cost	
Not commenced	2/11	Under schedule		Too early to predict	3/11	Not commenced		Under schedule		Too early to predict	
Not met	1/11	On time	6/11	Under cost	4/11	Not met		On time	4/4	Under cost	
Partial met	8/11	Over schedule	5/11	On cost	2/11	Partial met	1/4	Over schedule		On cost	4/4
Target met				Over cost	2/11	Target met	3/4			Over cost	

Work programme	Financial	Financial		
Key measures	Target	Result year	Narrative	
		to date		
Compliance with resource consents for each wastewater scheme:			Maketu irrigation field bore	
			monitoring non-compliant results	
- Katikati	≥90%	97%	have been a known ongoing issue.	
- Maketu/Little Waihi	≥96%	89%		
- Te Puke	≥90%	100%		
- Waihi Beach	≥97%	99%		
- Ongare Point	≥95%	99%		
- Level of resident satisfaction with Councils reticulated wastewater	≥90%	87%	Only 4% were dissatisfied out of	
disposal system			the sample surveyed	

- Projects 2298 This project has partially met its targets & the funds allocated have been underspent.
- Project 3173 This project is expected to be delayed until 2023/2024 due to business case studies.

Solid Waste

Projects	Projects					Processes					
Status		Time		Cost		Status	Status			Cost	
	r				1						r
Not		Under		Too early		Not		Under		Too early to predict	
commenced		schedule		to predict		commenced		schedule			
				,							
Not met	1/6	On time	6/6	Under		Not met		On time	4/4	Under cost	
				cost							
Partial met		Over		On cost	6/6	Partial met		Over		On cost	4/4
		schedule						schedule			
Target met	5/6			Over cost		Target met	4/4			Over cost	

Work programme		Financial	Financial		
Key measures	Target	Result year	Narrative		
Percentage of waste recycled or recovered as estimated by solid waste two	No audit	to date	In the year-te-date kerbeide		
yearly audit. The audit will be undertaken as per the Solid Waste Analysis protocol issued by Ministry of the Environment.			In the year-to-date kerbside collection has diverted from landfill: Glass 482 tonnes Food 152 tonnes Recycling 507 tonnes (plastic & fiber)		
Percentage level of customer satisfaction with household rubbish disposal methods.	≥80%	76%	The sample surveyed did show an increase in the satisfaction levels of the service provided compared to last quarter		

Econe	omic	Devel	opment
	•••••		

Projects	rojects				Processes						
Status		Time		Cost		Status		Time		Cost	
Not commenced	1/12	Under schedule		Too early to predict		Not commenced		Under schedule		Too early to predict	
Not met		On time	11/12	Under cost	1/12	Not met		On time		Under cost	
Partial met	1/12	Over schedule	1/12	On cost	11/12	Partial met		Over schedule		On cost	
Target met	10/12			Over cost		Target met				Over cost	

Work programme	Financial		
Key measures	Target	Result year	Narrative
		to date	
Percentage of economic contracts where key contract requirements have	≥90%	NA	Results will be available at the year end.
been achieved. Key service delivery contracts held by Priority One, Tourism			
BOP, Te Puke Economic Development Group, EPIC Te Puke, Katch Katikati and			
Waihi Beach Events & Promotions			
Level of resident satisfaction with our role in promoting employment and	≥65%	49%	The sample surveyed did not comment
business opportunities within the sub-region.			on nonsatisfaction with promoting
			employment and business opportunities.

Part Three: Internal Services – Strategic Priorities

Projects				Processes							
Status		Time		Cost		Status		Time		Cost	
Not commenced	2/33	Under schedule		Too early to predict	6/33	Not commenced		Under schedule		Too early to predict	
Not met	1/33	On time	29/33	Under cost	3/33	Not met	5/51	On time	51/51	Under cost	
Partial met	4/33	Over schedule	4/33	On cost	22/33	Partial met	17/51	Over schedule		On cost	51/51
Target met	26/33			Over cost	2/33	Target met	29/51			Over cost	

Internal Services

Narrative

- Project 3604 Draft business case on this project is complete. The final will be presented to SLT on 1st of May 2023.
- Project 3598 The Risk Management- Internal Audit Program is still in its early stage & the cost involved is too early to predict. Meetings with SLT and Third tier Managers are in progress to collate & populate extreme/high risk activities within each business group.
- Project 3548 This project has gone over the cost because of the price increases from inflation and additionally there has been a change in scope of the project.
- Project 353301 An integration is underway between Ozone animal service requests and DataScape CRM. The project is over schedule and the projection is for CRM to fully functional by end of financial year.

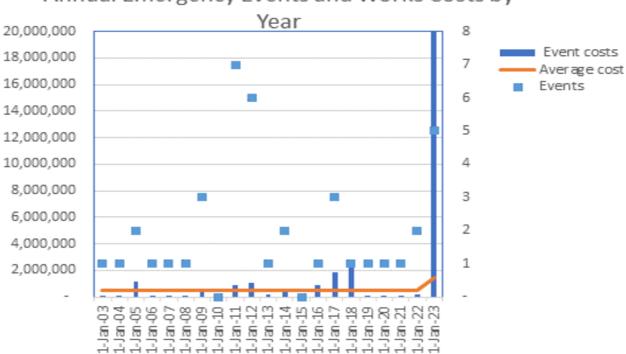
10 INFORMATION FOR RECEIPT

10.1 STORM DAMAGE ACROSS THE DISTRICT UPDATE

File Number:	A5314431
Author:	Jim Paterson, Transportation Manager
Authoriser:	Gary Allis, Deputy Chief Executive & General Manager Infrastructure Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year's most recent storm events have estimated remedial costs totalling \$20M.



Annual Emergency Events and Works Costs by

The 10-year average annual roading cost for storm response activities cost is \$605,000. The current financial year 2022/2023 is an exception to this and is already estimated to cost more than \$20M.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Transportation Manager's report, dated 16 May 2023, titled 'Storm Damage Across the District Update' be received.

BACKGROUND

In the current 2022/2023 financial year, the District has experienced four significant storm events, the most recent occurring during the Auckland Anniversary weekend (January) and a week later from Cyclone Gabrielle.

These storm events affecting the roading network and property access have resulted in high rainfall and/or wind events producing flooding, washouts, under and over land slips, tree falls blocking roads and downing power lines.

Council's roading service providers (WestLink) have responded to roading incidents initially to make the sites safe and then to assess the works required to reinstate access and the roads normal level of service.

Costs for this extra ordinary activity fall on Council and Waka Kotahi under the current roading contract conditions. Council's default co-funding of 51% increases to 71% when the annual costs increase above 10% of the roading programme.

The Government has recently committed to fund initial emergency works response activity to 91% up to June 2023 due to the cyclone's impact on the upper North Island's local roading network.

Examples of the recent network damage include the loss of bridge 83 on No. 4 Road, under slips on Rocky Cutting Road, Wairoa Road washout, bridge approach scour on Washer Road, Te Puna Station Road river erosion as well as ongoing over slips, large land movement on Lund Road and increased maintenance requirements i.e., blocked culverts.

Some of the most significant responses have been:

- The upgrading of the private access roadway for No. 4 Road residents and businesses.
- The procurement and installation of a temporary Waka Kotahi Bailey bridge on No. 4 Road.
- Repairs to the Washer Road bridge approach scour while the East Coast Main Trunk Railway was closed due to the train derailment on Anniversary weekend.
- Reopening Oropi Road after the permanent repairs to reinstate the carriageway damage and,
- Reopening Wairoa Road and Lund Road once the temporary works were completed.

The list of the network's current emergency work sites, the date of the event and the estimated costs is attached for information.

GOING FORWARD

The remaining under slip sites that meet the qualifying Waka Kotahi funding criteria will be investigated, designed, and constructed over the coming year.

Council have procured planning and investigation services for the optioneering for the Bridge 83 replacement.

BRIDGE PROGRAMME

Four Months April - June 2023:

Investigations are likely to include Tangata Whenua consultation and community input over the bridge location and type, planning questions, preliminary consent discussion on levels, discussion with WaKa Kotahi on single or two-lane bridge, MCA on options, preliminary estimate, perhaps high-level early contractor involvement.

Two months - December or February 2024:

Decision report to be submitted to Council on options.

Six Months March – August 2024:

Consenting, specimen design, ECI, procurement.

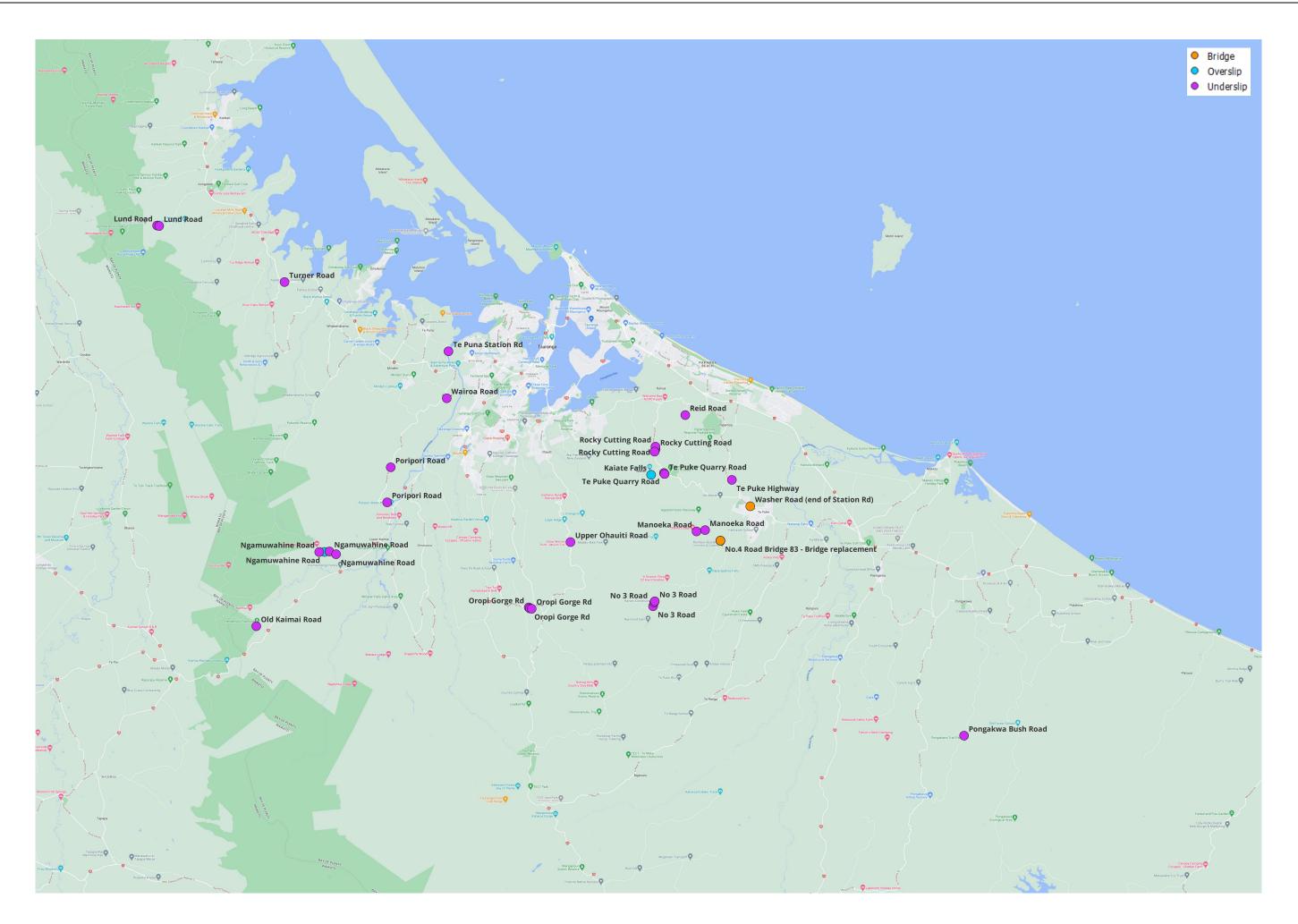
Twelve Months - September 2025:

Construction – timing might be around kiwifruit harvest and whether the Bailey Bridge can stay operational during construction.

Overall, the best-case scenario is two years from the bridge being washed out to the completion of a new bridge.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Storm Event Sites in the District Map 🖉 🛣
- 2. Storm Event Sites in the District Data 🗓 🛣



Agenda

Site	RP(m)	Damage Type	Proposed Treatment	Current Cost	Current Status	Next Steps	Construction
				Estimate			Program Target
Oropi Gorge Rd	4180	Underslip	TBC	\$175,000	Survey	Investigations	2023/24
Oropi Gorge Rd	4285	Underslip	TBC	\$175,000	Survey	Investigations	2023/24
Oropi Gorge Rd	4530	Underslip	TBC	\$175,000	Survey	Investigations	2023/24
Reid Road	1050	Underslip	TBC	\$505,000	Optioneering	Geometric design	2023/24
Rocky Cutting	3417	Worsened – slip	Extension of existing	\$795,000	Design	Construction	July/August 23
Road		encroaches into lane	gabion basket wall		_		
Te Puke Quarry Road	7485	Underslip	Centreline realignment. Re-route stormwater	\$263,000	Construction	Construction	April-2023
Te Puna Station Rd	1200	River scour has undermined road	ТВС	TBC	Road closed	Consultation and decisions	TBC
Kaiate Falls	1050	Overslip	Reinforce slope with soil nails	\$375,000	Hydroseeding completed	Awaiting funding confirmation from WK	2023/24
Lund Road	4766	Tension cracks and land subsidence	TBC - pending landslide study	\$300,000	Land entry	Site visit by geologists	2023/24
Lund Road	4617	Tension cracks and land subsidence	TBC - pending landslide study	\$25,000	Land entry	Site visit by geologists	2023/24
Manoeka Road	4500	Underslip threatening road	Backfill with rock	\$20,000	TBC	Construction	May-2023
Manoeka Road	5100	Stream flooding scouring road	Reinstate carriageway with existing rock material	\$12,500	Completed	Completed	Completed
Ngamuwahine Road	2338	Large Overslip blocking watercourse and affecting drainage	Repair culvert with rock outlet	\$60,000	Complete	Completed	Completed
Ngamuwahine Road	2820	Underslip threatening lane	ТВС	\$35,000	Design	Review data	2023/24
Ngamuwahine Road	2000	Underslip threatening 2 x lanes within 20m	ТВС	\$35,000	Design	Review data	2023/24
Ngamuwahine Road	1442	Underslip threating lane	ТВС	\$405,000	Design	Review data	2023/24

Site	RP(m)	Damage Type	Proposed Treatment	Current Cost Estimate	Current Status	Next Steps	Construction Program Target
No 3 Road	12000	Underslip approaching into lane	ТВС	\$1,060,000	Scoping	Geotechnical Investigation	2023/24
No 3 Road	12334	Underslip approaching into Iane	ТВС	\$10,000	Scoping	Geotechnical Investigation	2023/24
No 3 Road	12420	Underslip approaching into lane	ТВС	\$10,000	Scoping	Geotechnical Investigation	2023/24
No.4 Road Bridge 83 - Bailey bridge	700	Bridge Failure – Bailey Bridge	Bailey Bridge including supply, install, monthly hire, removal	\$1,200,000	Installed and monthly hire applies	Ongoing monthly hire	Completed
No.4 Road Bridge 83 - Detour route	700	Bridge failure - Temporary Access	Temporary roadway through private property (a.k.a No.5 Rd) excl. Kirikiri Stream Bridge upgrade	\$600,000	Works on-hold for kiwi fruit harvest	complete repairs to sealed section of Riva's driveway	June-2023
No.4 Road Bridge 83 - Bridge replacement	700	Bridge Failure – Permanent Replacement	New bridge	\$8,000,000	Professional services phase in progress	Specimen design	2023/24
Old Kaimai Road	3595	Underslip encroaching into Iane	Repair embankment with granular fill	\$90,000	Completed		Completed
Oropi Gorge Rd	(multiple sites)	Overslips	Clear over slips	\$	Completed		Completed
Pongakwa Bush Road	9000	Underslip behind guardrail	Reinstate carriageway	\$55,000	Scope repairs	Construction	May-2023
Poripori Road	3850	Underslip threatening lane	Repair embankment with granular fill	\$355,000	Design	Construction	July/August 23
Poripori Road	600	Underslip threatening lane	ТВС	\$330,000	Investigations requiring abseil access	Design	2023/24
Rocky Cutting Road	3242	Underslip undermining kerb and channel	MSE Wall	\$70,000	Design	Construction	July/August 23

Agenda

Site	RP(m)	Damage Type	Proposed Treatment	Current Cost	Current Status	Next Steps	Construction
				Estimate			Program Target
Rocky Cutting	3595	Underslip encroaching into	Granular fill	\$585,000	Design	Construction	July/August 2023
Road		lane					
Te Puke	6700	Overland flooding causing	Reinstate road	\$165,000	Design	Construction	July/August 2023
Highway		shoulder scour	shoulder/embankment				
		undermining road					
Te Puke Quarry	7400	Underslip	TBC	\$1,040,000	Scoping	Design &	2023/24
Road						construction	
Turner Road	187	Underslip threatening road	TBC	\$62,000	Design	construction	July/August 2023
Upper Ohauiti	11541	Underslip encroaching into	TBC	\$170,000	Site scoping by	Design	July/August 2023
Road		lane			Geotech		
Various sites	0	Slip and vegetation	Network wide minor	\$350,000	ongoing	finish over slip	Ongoing
across network		clearances across network	over slips, tree fall,			clean-ups and	
(initial			drainage, TM, etc. initial			scour repairs	
response)			response				
Wairoa Road	2450	Underslip encroaching into	Repair embankment	\$1,170,471	Design	Physical works	July/August 2023
		lane	with granular fill with			procurement,	
			shear key			construction	
Washer Road	0	Bridge scour	Rock riprap	\$400,000	Retrospective		Completed
(end of Station					consent in		
Rd)	1				progress		
Total				\$19,077,971			

10.2 SOLID WASTE UPDATE

File Number:	A5326410
Author:	Kerrie Little, Operations Manager
Authoriser:	Gary Allis, Deputy Chief Executive & General Manager Infrastructure Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To provide an update on kerbside collection and the solid waste activity.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Operations Manager's presentation dated 16 May 2023, titled 'Solid Waste Update' be received and the information noted.

BACKGROUND

Council has requested an update on the solid waste activity with an emphasis on kerbside. This will take the form of a presentation with time for questions.

The presentation will include the following:

- Increase in Service
- Additional Roads added to the Service
- Mixed Recycling Contamination
- Bin Presentation Rates
- Performance and Operational Updates
- Service Delivery days
- Recycling Education
- Kerbside Bin checks.
- New PAYT Tags.
- Community-Led Resource Recovery
- Recycle Centre statistics.

11 RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

RECOMMENDATION

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

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

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
11.1 - Infrastructure	s7(2)(i) - the withholding of	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public
Operational Risk Report May	the information is necessary	conduct of the relevant part
2023 - Confidential	to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7