

MEETING – AGENDA –

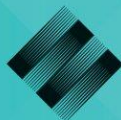
Ngā Take



POLICY COMMITTEE

Komiti Kaupapa Here

PP21-3
Tuesday, 6 July 2021
Council Chambers
Barkes Corner, Tauranga
9.00am



*Western Bay of Plenty
District Council*

Policy Committee

Membership

Chairperson	Mayor Garry Webber
Deputy Chairperson	Cr Monique Gray
Members	Cr Grant Dally Cr Mark Dean Cr James Denyer Cr Murray Grainger Cr Anne Henry Cr Kevin Marsh Cr Margaret Murray-Benge Deputy Mayor John Scrimgeour Cr Allan Sole Cr Don Thwaites
Quorum	6
Frequency	Six weekly

Role:

- To develop and review strategies, policies, plans and bylaws to advance the strategic direction of Council and its communities.
- To ensure an integrated approach to land development (including land for housing), land use and transportation to enable, support and shape sustainable, vibrant and safe communities.
- To ensure there is sufficient and appropriate housing supply and choice in existing and new urban areas to meet current and future needs.

Scope:

- Development and review of bylaws in accordance with legislation including determination of the nature and extent of community engagement approaches to be employed.
- Development, review and approval of strategies and plans in accordance with legislation including determination of the nature and extent of community engagement approaches to be employed.
- Subject to compliance with legislation and the Long Term Plan, to resolve all matters of strategic policy outside of the Long Term Plan process which does not require, under the Local Government Act 2002, a resolution of Council.
- Development of District Plan changes up to the point of public notification under the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Development of the Future Development Strategy and urban settlement plan.
- Consider and approve changes to service delivery arrangements arising from service delivery reviews required under the Local Government Act 2002 (provided that where a service delivery proposal requires an amendment to the Long Term Plan, it shall thereafter be progressed by the Annual Plan and Long Term Plan Committee).
- To report to Council on financial implications of policies and recommend any changes or variations to allocated budgets.
- Listen to and receive the presentation of views by people and engage in spoken interaction with people pursuant to section 83(1)(d) of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to any processes Council undertakes to consult on under the special consultative procedure as required by the Local Government Act 2002 or any other Act.

- Oversee the development of strategies relating to sub-regional parks and sub-regional community facilities for the enhancement of the social and cultural wellbeing of the Western Bay of Plenty District communities, for recommendation to Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council.
- Develop the draft Statement of Intent for any Council Council-Controlled organisation (CCO) and review, assess and make recommendations to Council on any modifications to CCO or other entities' accountability documents (i.e. Letter of Expectation, Statement of Intent) or governance arrangements.
- Approve Council submissions to central government, councils and other organisations, including submissions on proposed plan changes or policy statements.
- Receive and make decisions and recommendations to Council and its Committees, as appropriate, on reports, recommendations and minutes of the following:
 - SmartGrowth Leadership Group
 - Regional Land Transport Committee
 - Any other Joint Committee, Forum or Working Group, as directed by Council.
- Receive and make decisions on, as appropriate, any matters of a policy or planning nature from the following:
 - Waihi Beach, Katikati, Ōmokoroa, Te Puke and Maketu Community Boards,
 - Maketu-Te Puke Ward Forum
 - Kaimai Community Ward Forum
 - Katikati- Waihi Beach Ward Forum

Power to Act:

- To make all decisions necessary to fulfil the role and scope of the Committee subject to the limitations imposed.

Power to Recommend:

- 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 within its delegations and provided that any such sub-delegation includes a statement of purpose and specification of task.

Notice is hereby given that a Policy Committee Meeting will be held in the Council Chambers, Barks Corner, Tauranga on:
Tuesday, 6 July 2021 at 9.00am

Order Of Business

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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 ŌMOKOROA PLAN CHANGE UPDATE

File Number: A4094406

Author: Tracey Miller, Senior Policy Analyst Resource Management

Authoriser: Rachael Davie, Group Manager Policy Planning And Regulatory Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Council proposes to apply to the Minister for the Environment to use the Streamlined Planning Process for the Ōmokoroa Plan Change. The Plan Change includes an updated Structure Plan for an area commonly known as Stage 3 as well as residential rules to support the necessary growth and development on the Peninsula. The residential rules apply to the entire Ōmokoroa area and seek to ensure that positive amenity outcomes can be achieved alongside the necessary increase in housing density.
2. The peninsula will eventually have a population of approximately 12,000 people. It is important that high quality, connected, liveable neighbourhoods are enabled. Alongside the proposed residential rules, a Residential Design Outcomes document has been prepared to guide developers as well as consenting staff on achieving a high-quality design environment.
3. The Streamlined Planning Process (SPP) offers more efficiency and flexibility by enabling a tailored planning process. It is proposed that the SPP removes further submissions and appeal rights. It is anticipated that the Plan Change would therefore be operative sooner when compared to the usual Schedule 1 Plan Change process through the Resource Management Act.
4. A key component to the Structure Plan has been the location of a large active reserve. As a result of community consultation, Option 1, which adjoins Ōmokoroa Road and runs between the Francis Road re-alignment and Prole Road, has been selected because of its greater placemaking opportunities over Option 2.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Senior Policy Analyst's report dated 6 July 2021, titled 'Ōmokoroa Plan Change Update', 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 Council applies to the Minister for the Environment to use the Streamlined Planning Process in accordance with Section 80C of the Resource Management Act to process and adopt the structure plan and associated rules.
4. That for the purpose of notifying the Structure Plan the Active Reserves, Option 1, adjoining Ōmokoroa Road is included on the Structure Plan as the preferred option for Active Reserve.

BACKGROUND

5. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) requires Council to ensure adequate supply of land for residential and commercial purposes and requires appropriate provisions are in place to support good quality high density housing.
6. The Ōmokoroa Plan Change has been in progress for a number of years. Ōmokoroa has long been identified as a growth area within the Western Bay of Plenty sub region.
7. The final round of informal consultation (prior to notification) was completed on 24 June. This comprised of two public engagement sessions as well as one session specifically for

landowners within Stage 3 of Ōmokoroa. The online Have Your Say portal was also open for two weeks from 10 to 24 June. The online portal provided all the information that was available at the engagement sessions. The purpose of the consultation was to seek feedback on the draft structure plan, draft residential rules as well as two separate options for active reserves. The events were well attended with 157 people attending the open days. A summary of the feedback will be provided separately.

8. Council proposes to use the Streamline Planning Process on the basis that it will implement a national direction. An application to use the SPP requires detailed information upfront in the application stage. The level of information required is proportionate to the complexity of the planning issue being considered. The Minister may require further information to enable a direction to be issued. Once a direction has been issued, Council will need to adhere to the direction and timeframes outlined in the gazette notice.
9. The SPP provides the ability to tailor the plan change process in such a way that reflects the complexity of a particular planning issue. For example, a slightly shortened consultation process is considered appropriate given the amount of consultation that has already occurred on the Ōmokoroa Structure Plan. The following steps are proposed:
- 10.

#	Process Step	Description	Timeframe	Dates
1.	Consultation with affected parties on the proposed planning instrument	3 rounds of public engagement will have been completed prior to lodging the application with the Minister. This has also included specific targeted engagement with key stakeholders, landowners and tangata whenua.	Period of informal stakeholder consultation will end on 24 June 2021.	
2	Council Approval	Approval to lodge SPP with Minister		6 July
3	Ministerial Approval	Minister approves SPP application (Assumption only)	22 working days (Assumption only)	6 August
4.	Public notification of Ōmokoroa Structure Plan in accordance with clause 5 (other than clause 5(3)), or limited notification under clause 5A	Publicly notify proposed Ōmokoroa Structure Plan for written submissions in accordance with clause 5 of Schedule 1 of the RMA. A period of 20 working days for submissions to be specified in the public notice.	Public notification proposed once WBOPDC receives approval to use SPP and process is gazetted. Within 10 working days of Ministers Direction being gazetted.	Open 21 August
5.	An opportunity for written submissions under clause 6 or 6A.	An opportunity for written submissions under clause 6 or 6A of the RMA.	Public submissions to be received no later than 20 working days after public notification.	Close 17 September

6.	The preparation of reports and documents required by clause 83(1) (a) to (g).			
7.	Draft s42A report	Planning report to the Hearings Panel	30 working days	22 October
8.	Pre-hearing dispute resolution (if required)	Pre-hearing dispute resolution with any willing submitters to seek resolution of any matters prior to the hearing if feasible in accordance with clause 8AA of Schedule 1 of the RMA	10 working days	5 November
9.	Finalise s42A		10 working days	19 November
10.	Public hearing	Conduct a public hearing under clause 8B of Schedule 1 of the RMA. The hearing panel may permit cross examination.	Within 10 working days of s42A report being sent to submitters	3 December
11.	Hearing Panel drafts report on recommended changes to Structure Plan / Plan Change (if any).	Hearing Panel to prepare a draft report showing how submissions have been considered and the changes (if any) recommended to the proposed Structure Plan / Plan Change. This report must include how the Hearing Panel gave particular regard to the section 32 evaluation report and any additional report prepared under section 32AA (as may be relevant).	This Step to be completed no later than 20 working days after commencement of the public hearing (Step 10).	28 January
12.	Technical Review	Hearing panel draft decision be sent to submitters for comment on technical drafting matters only	10 days	11 February

13.	Hearing Panel final decision	Decision finalised in response to technical comments received.	10 days	25 February
14.	Report to the Minister for decision.	Provide for the Minister for the Environment's consideration of the written reports and documents required by clause 83(1) of Schedule 1 of the RMA.	20 working days	25 March
Total timeframe		All steps to be completed within 159 working days (from Minister approval – step 3 until report provided to Minister – step 14). This period includes 12 public holidays.		

11. The SPP that is proposed varies from the RMA Schedule 1 process by not having a “further submission” round, and not providing for appeals to the Environment Court. To ensure fairness and to seek a quality outcome, two additional steps are inserted being a mediation step prior to the s42 Planning Report being finalised, and an opportunity for submitters to comment on the Hearing Panel’s draft decision on technical matters relating to rules.
12. A draft SPP application was provided to the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) in May for their feedback, which has been incorporated into a final application. The application to use the SPP needs to be approved by the Minister and there is no set timeframe for this. The Minister may ask for further information and may also decline the application. In working with MfE, staff are confident that a robust and thorough application to the Minister has been prepared and there are strong grounds for the Minister to support and approve the application.

Active Reserves

13. To support the growing Ōmokoroa community, it is important that sufficient land is secured in strategic locations for recreational facilities to meet the community’s needs. In addition to sportsfields, there is an identified need for aquatic and indoor multi-use sports facilities / events space to serve a fully developed Ōmokoroa and the wider catchment area. Due to higher density housing proposed within Stage 3, it is important that sufficient levels of open space are provided for. An area (approximately 10ha in size) of active reserve is proposed.
14. Various locations for the active reserve have been considered within Stage 3. The options were narrowed down to two sites. One being on the corner of Ōmokoroa Road and Prole Road and the other located off Francis Road. Refer to **Attachment 2**. These were put to the community at the final round of informal consultation between 10-24 June for their feedback.
15. Option 1 (corner of Ōmokoroa Road and Prole Road) has emerged as the preferred option for the following reasons:
 - Place making opportunities as well as adjoining the primary and secondary school site
 - Council owns 2.6ha
 - Good access from adjoining roads without going through residential streets
 - Provides a prominent entranceway into the peninsula with views north out to the Kaimai ranges
 - Able to ‘share’ carparking with park and ride facility
 - Relatively flat land
 - Good rectangular shape

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 making this formal assessment there is no intention to assess the importance of this item to individuals, groups, or agencies within the community and it is acknowledged that all reports have a high degree of importance to those affected by Council decisions.

The Policy requires Council and its communities to identify the degree of significance attached to particular issues, proposals, assets, decisions, and activities.

17. In terms of the Significance and Engagement Policy this decision is considered to be of **low** significance because the growth of Ōmokoroa and associated RMA Plan Change process has been widely known for some time by landowners and the community. The Plan Change process to adopt the Stage 3 Structure Plan and associated rules requires pre-consultation (which has occurred) and formal consultation through the Resource Management Act.

ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Interested/Affected Parties	Completed/Planned Engagement/Consultation/Communication		
Name of interested parties/groups	Extensive consultation has occurred over the last three years with developers, BOPRC, TCC, NZTA, and MoE. This has included three rounds of public engagement as well as targeted workshops.	Planned	Completed
Tangata Whenua	Ongoing consultation with Pirirakau and Ngati Taka throughout the process. A cultural Overlay was commissioned from Pirirakau.		
General Public	Three rounds of public engagement have been held over the last three years with landowners and the wider community. Note that there is further opportunity for input for all parties through the formal notification, submission, and hearing process under the RMA.		

ISSUES AND OPTIONS ASSESSMENT

18. There are two sets of options that are interrelated. The first relates to the use of the Streamlined Planning Process (Option A), and the second to the selection of the location of the active reserve (Option B).

Option A1 (Use the Streamlined Planning Process to progress the Plan Change)	
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faster process - Certainty of timing Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of appeal rights might be a negative to some.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs).	All within the budget. Cost is less than Option A2 because of deleting the further submission process and appeals to the Environment Court.
Other implications and any assumptions that relate to this option (Optional – if you want to include any information not covered above).	
Option A2 (Use RMA Schedule 1)	
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allows for appeals to the Environment Court Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slower process, particularly if appeals are lodged. - Less certainty about timing.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs).	Costs will be greater than Option A1, particularly with regard to appeals to the Environment Court.
Other implications and any assumptions that relate to this option (Optional – if you want to include any information not covered above).	

Option B1 (Structure Plan based on Active reserve Option 1)	
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council owns approximately 2.6ha of this land. - This site provides a prominent entranceway into Ōmokoroa with views to the north including the Kaimai ranges. - Good access from existing and proposed road network (Prole and Francis re-alignment). - High profile site adjoining school site and in close proximity to town centre. - Good visibility from Ōmokoroa Road for way finding. - Adjoins proposed park and ride facility giving opportunity for complementary sharing of parking areas. - Adjoins higher density housing developments and open space connection with the gully network to allow for walking and cycling to the reserve. - Relatively flat land. - Good rectangular shape without constraint of adjoining gully network / sloping land. Site could provide 4 sportsfields, cricket oval, baseball outfield, bowls pavilion, building / ablutions x 1 and car parking. <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requires more landowners than option 2 to purchase land from (5 in total). - Removal of buildings needs to be taken into consideration. - Towards the northeast of the site (Prole Road end) the land slopes away with a 6m fall (approximately). The lower portion of the site may be suitable for an indoor sports centre or could be used for carparking. Extent of drop would be reduced with contouring of the upper level.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs).	Funded through financial contributions.
Other implications and any assumptions that relate to this option (Optional – if you want to include any information not covered above).	

Or

Option B2 (Structure Plan based on Active Reserve Option 2)	
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable access can be provided from future Prole / Francis link road. This road is to be funded through financial contributions. - Is in close proximity to medium/high density residential housing however it is separated by the gully network. - Walking and cycling connections through gully (same as option 1). - Site could provide 4 sportsfields, cricket oval, baseball outfield, bowls pavilion, building / ablutions x 1 and car parking (same as option 1). Site may need additional ablutions / change facilities being split by a road. - Requires less landowners than option 1 to purchase land from (2 in total). - Removal of kiwifruit orchard during development phase likely to be less cost than development phase for option 1, which has a number of buildings to remove. <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access is indirect; users will put more pressure on local roads. - Not in close proximity to the school site or town centre - Does not provide prominent entrance way into Ōmokoroa. - Site is flat to the north of the Prole / Francis connection road however is sloping down towards Francis Road over a large area. Will require significant re-contouring and shaping. - Site is constrained by adjoining gully network, the shape of the land available is restricted due to the gully and this impacts on sportsfields layout. - Link road splits the reserve. Affects flexibility of use, and potential safety hazard for reserve users. - Duplication of car park and facilities on both sides of the road. - Land is all in high producing kiwifruit orchards which will impact on purchase price.

Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs).	Funded through financial contributions.
Other implications and any assumptions that relate to this option (Optional – if you want to include any information not covered above).	

STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

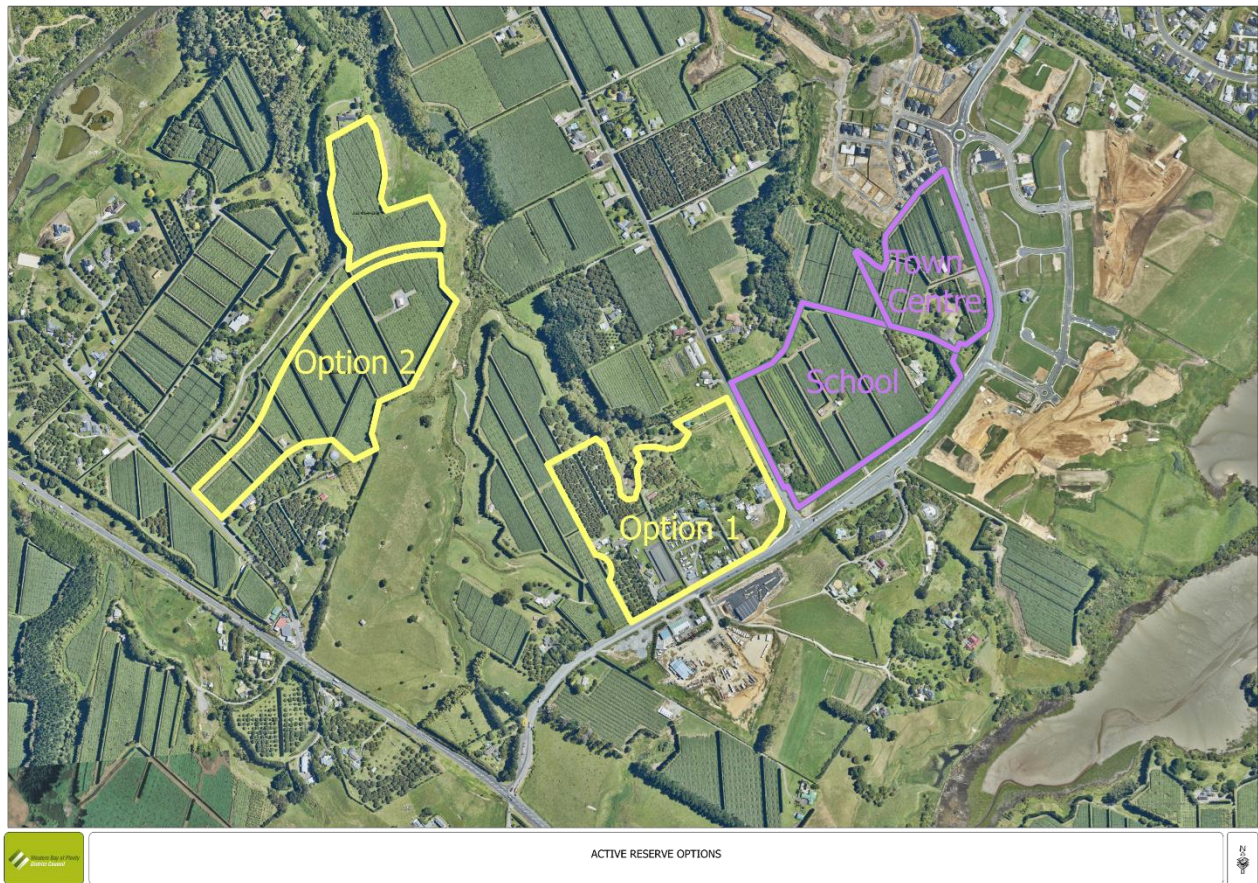
19. The Recommendations are in accordance with the Resource Management Act.

FUNDING/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Budget Funding Information	Relevant Detail
Budgeted	The Plan Change process is funded from the Resource Management Budget.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Map - Active Reserves for Sports Fields Option 1 and 2 - Ariel View [!\[\]\(97faa0168e491544be255cfcab218e9b_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(b2166b76608b8499cffc130bf1b1fe60_img.jpg\)](#)



9.2 DRAFT CCTV MANAGEMENT PLAN

File Number: A4094777

Author: Tom Rutherford, Policy Analyst

Authoriser: Rachael Davie, Group Manager Policy Planning And Regulatory Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Committee is asked to consider the adoption of the CCTV Management Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Policy Analyst's report dated 6 July 2021 titled 'CCTV Management Plan' be received.
2. That the report relates to an issue that is considered to be of **medium** significance in terms of Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
3. That the Policy Committee adopts the CCTV Management Plan set out in Attachment One, to be effective from 7 July 2021.

BACKGROUND

Currently, the Western Bay of Plenty District has 48 CCTV cameras installed in public spaces (excluding TECT Park), including in Te Puke, Maketu, Ōmokoroa, Katikati, and Pukehina, most of which are monitored 24-7 by our District CCTV Provider, and several more which are recorded but not monitored. Almost all of these are located within urban areas. Footage from these cameras is linked to a centralised monitoring system in Te Puke.

Council's surveillance system does not prevent criminal activity. However, the network is expected to act as a *deterrent* to criminal activity, and to aid policing matters by *collecting visual evidence* of criminal activities.

For clarity, information collected by the surveillance system can include the following:

- Video and still footage
- Number plates (from Automatic Number Plate Recognition cameras)
- Time and date
- A catalogue of notable events in recorded footage (summary of event, location, date and time)
- Traffic statistics

The development of a CCTV Policy is on the Policy Committee's work programme. The Committee previously endorsed the use of the Privacy Commissioner's guidelines for CCTV policy development. This sets out a three stage process for policy development:

1. Evaluate whether CCTV is needed
2. Develop a business/management plan, which sets out the CCTV strategy (outcomes, system to be used etc.)
3. Develop a CCTV policy which outlines how the system will be operated and the rules which staff will abide by when using the system

The Committee endorsed that the purpose of CCTV cameras is to provide a safer environment for the community and to protect Council's assets and infrastructure by:

- Monitoring identified trouble spots, as a deterrent to criminal activity and antisocial behaviour;
- Monitoring council assets.

In February 2021, the Committee adopted the draft CCTV Management Plan and that the Plan be considered as 'More Information' and referenced in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Consultation Document, to support Council's key proposal to include a budget of \$50,000 per annum for the next three years for new CCTV cameras requested by the community.

In May 2021, the Long Term Plan Committee resolved that budget of \$50,000 per annum be provided for the next three years for new CCTV cameras requested by the community. The Committee also resolved to approve a budget for operational costs to monitor the new CCTV cameras that will be approved and installed utilising the new \$50,000 budget. The costs for operations will be \$10,000 in year 1, \$20,000 in year 2 and \$30,000 in year 3, to support the monitoring of new cameras purchased.

The proposed final CCTV Management Plan (Attachment One to this report) has been updated to reflect the matters arising from Long Term Plan deliberations.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

1. 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 making this formal assessment there is no intention to assess the importance of this item to individuals, groups, or agencies within the community and it is acknowledged that all reports have a high degree of importance to those affected by Council decisions.

The Policy requires Council and its communities to identify the degree of significance attached to particular issues, proposals, assets, decisions, and activities.

2. In terms of the Significance and Engagement Policy this decision is considered to be of medium significance because of the level of financial implications, level of community interest in CCTV provision, community engagement undertaken to date and the District already having a CCTV and surveillance network which is currently operational.

ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

1. In 2020 and 2021, Council has engaged with the community on CCTV through its Long Term Plan 2021–2031 process. The Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Consultation Document sought feedback on two options:
 - (a) Council does not increase the CCTV Security Cameras budget.
 - (b) Council approves a budget of \$50,000 per annum for the next three years for new CCTV
2. Council received 428 pieces of feedback on the CCTV – security cameras key proposal.
 - 111 (26%) supported the option that Council maintain the status quo, with no additional investment in CCTV security cameras.
 - 307 (72%) supported the option that Council increase funding for new CCTV cameras (total funding of \$50,000 per annum, for the next three years).
 - 2% of submissions received stated that Council should increase funding for CCTV – security cameras beyond the proposed \$50,000 per annum for the next three years.
3. Overall, 74% supported an increase in funding for CCTV – security cameras.

Interested/Affected Parties	Completed engagement, planned consultation
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General Public	Formal consultation through the LTP 2021-2031 Phase 3 engagement (special consultative procedure).	Planned	Completed
General Public and Stakeholder Engagement	Formal consultation through the LTP 2021-2031 Phase 3 engagement (special consultative procedure).		

ISSUES AND OPTIONS ASSESSMENT

1. Council has already resolved its preferred funding option and has included that in the final Long Term Plan 2021-2031.
2. If Council chooses not to adopt the final CCTV Management Plan, the approved funding for CCTV – security cameras through the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan will still proceed. However, there may be areas of inconsistency between the funding approach set through the Long Term Plan deliberations and the content of the CCTV Management Plan.

Option A Adopt final CCTV Management Plan	
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	<p>The final Long Term Plan includes a budget of \$50,000 per annum for the next three years for new CCTV cameras, and an approved budget for operational costs to monitor the new CCTV cameras. This funding will be used if there are any requests from the community or through community boards for new cameras, where those requests meet the criteria outlined in the management plan.</p> <p>Provision has been made for operational funding for existing cameras previously initiated by Community Boards.</p> <p>Assessment of these advantages and disadvantages was included in the Long Term Plan deliberations where the final decision was made.</p>
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs).	<p>There are no additional direct costs associated with adopting the final CCTV Management Plan.</p> <p>The decision Council made through the Long Term Plan deliberations will have costs. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital costs – for the purchase of new and replacement cameras. • Ongoing operational costs - for monitoring, electricity, and telecommunications.
Other implications and any assumptions that relate to this option.	<p>The CCTV Management Plan supports the development of an operational CCTV policy. This will outline how the system will be operated and the rules, which staff will abide by when using the system.</p>

Option B Do not adopt the final CCTV Management Plan	
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	The draft CCTV Management Plan informed the key proposal for CCTV security cameras included in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031. The updated final plan reflects subsequent decisions made through the Long Term Plan deliberations. If the final plan is not adopted, there may be inconsistencies between the funding approach and the management plan.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs).	There are no direct additional costs of not adopting the CCTV Management Plan.
Other implications and any assumptions that relate to this option.	The implications are that the final CCTV Management Plan is not consistent with the funding approach set in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031.

STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

- The two principle Acts applicable to CCTV and the CCTV Management Plan are the Privacy Act 2020 and the Search and Surveillance Act 2012. The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 also applies in relation to requesting information. The CCTV Management Plan has been developed to give effect to these legislative requirements.

FUNDING/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Budget Funding Information	Relevant Detail
2021 – 2031 LTP	Funding for the capital and operational approach set out in the CCTV Management Plan has been included in the Long Term Plan.

ATTACHMENTS

- CCTV Management Plan [!\[\]\(97faa0168e491544be255cfcab218e9b_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(b2166b76608b8499cffc130bf1b1fe60_img.jpg\)](#)



*Western Bay of Plenty
District Council*

CCTV Management Plan

July 2021



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1. About this plan

This management plan sets out how Council's surveillance system ("CCTV") will be managed to fulfil the purpose and expected outcomes outlined in Section 3 below.

This management plan follows the guidance of the Privacy Commissioner's "Privacy and CCTV" document (October 2009), and complies with the principles of the Privacy Act 2020.

Council's CCTV Policy focusses on the handling of information in terms of compliance with the Privacy Act, such as footage, reporting, resourcing, operational procedures, complaints and audits.

Council has included budget through the 2021 – 2031 Long Term Plan, to provide for the purchasing of new CCTV cameras in the Western Bay of Plenty District. Alongside this is an operational budget to support the monitoring of the new cameras installed.

2. Definitions

Authorised person – an employee of a Council Facilities CCTV provider or an employee of the Western Bay of Plenty District Council with delegation to access CCTV footage in accordance with the Privacy Act 2020. Authorisation is only given by either the Chief Executive or the CCTV Asset Manager. NZ Police are considered Authorised Persons when requesting information in accordance with the Search and Surveillance Act 2012.

CCTV Asset Manager – Council's Strategic Property Manager, who carries out the roles and responsibilities set out in section 11.2 of this Management Plan.

Council Facilities CCTV network – Cameras located on and within council buildings (such as the Barks Corner Office, service centres/libraries and utilities).
Note: this is a different network of cameras to the District CCTV network.

Council Facilities CCTV Provider – the organisation that Council has entered into a contractual arrangement for the purposes of monitoring the Council Facilities CCTV network.

District CCTV network – the network of cameras installed in public spaces throughout the Western Bay of Plenty district (excluding TECT Park), monitored by the District CCTV Provider.

District CCTV Provider – the organisation that Council has entered into a contractual arrangement for the purposes of monitoring the District CCTV network.

3. Purpose and expected outcomes

Purpose

The purpose of CCTV cameras is to provide a safer environment for the community and to protect Council's assets and infrastructure by:

- Monitoring identified trouble spots, as a deterrent to criminal activity and antisocial behaviour

- Monitoring council assets

Council's surveillance system does not prevent criminal activity. However, the network is expected to act as a deterrent to criminal activity, and to aid policing matters by collecting visual evidence of criminal activities.

Information collected

For clarity, information collected by the surveillance system could include the following:

- Video and still footage
- Number plates (from Automatic Number Plate Recognition cameras)
- Time and date
- A catalogue of notable events in recorded footage (summary of event, location, date and time)
- Traffic statistics

4. Legislative context

The two principle Acts applicable to CCTV are the Privacy Act 2020 and the Search and Surveillance Act 2012. The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 also applies in relation to requesting information.

4.1. Privacy Act 2020

The Privacy Act 2020 provides a framework to protect New Zealanders' privacy rights. One critical part of the Privacy Act 2020 is the requirement for mandatory breach reporting in certain circumstances. If organisations experience a privacy breach that could cause serious harm, they must notify the Privacy Commissioner and anyone affected by the breach.

The Privacy Act 2020 outlines clear guidelines around the use of CCTV for businesses, agencies and organisations. In summary, these are:

1. Deciding whether CCTV is right for you
2. Have a clear plan
3. Selecting and positioning cameras
4. Make people aware of the CCTV
5. Collecting only necessary images
6. Using the CCTV images
7. Storage and retention of images
8. Controlling who can see the images
9. Audit and evaluation

Alongside the guidelines for the use of CCTV, the information privacy principles of the Privacy Act 2020 must also be adhered to. In summary, these are:

1. Organisations must only collect personal information if it is for a lawful purpose connected with their functions or activities, and the information is necessary for that purpose.
2. Information to be sourced directly from the individual concerned.

3. Individuals need to be aware of the information being collected, the purpose of collection, intended recipients of information, who the collector of information is, the rights to access and collect personal information.
4. No unlawful, unreasonable or unfair collection.
5. Information to be protected from loss, modification, unwanted access or other misuse.
6. Individuals shall be entitled to access information on themselves.
7. Individuals may request correction to information.
8. Information collected is checked for accuracy before use.
9. Information not to be kept for longer than necessary.
10. Information only to be used for the purpose collected, unless it's public information, not unfair, not unreasonable, authorised by the individual concerned, or necessary for law enforcement.
11. The organisation may only disclose personal information in limited circumstances.
12. Information may only be disclosed to organisations in other countries where there are similar protections. Otherwise, they must agree to sufficiently protect the information.
13. Unique identifiers can only be used when necessary. The unique identifier shall not be the same as one given by another agency.

4.2. Search and Surveillance Act 2012

The Search and Surveillance Act covers police powers, enforcement agency powers (which includes local government), warrants, seizing property, retention and disposal of surveillance data, and covert surveillance. Under this Act, Council's surveillance system must not include covert surveillance unless a warrant is first obtained.

5. Existing District CCTV network

As at November 2020, there are 48 CCTV cameras installed in public spaces throughout the Western Bay of Plenty district (excluding TECT Park), including in Te Puke, Maketu, Ōmokoroa, Katikati, and Pukehina, most of which have been installed by the District CCTV Provider. Almost all of these are located within urban areas. Footage from these cameras is linked to a centralised monitoring system in Te Puke.

Cameras located along the State Highway network in the district are owned by Waka Kotahi and operated by Tauranga City Council, and therefore are not included in the scope of Council's CCTV Management Plan. While Waka Kotahi do have cameras along the highway network, the only entities which fund cameras in public spaces are Council and our security contractor.

Cameras located on and within council buildings (such as the Barks Corner Office, service centres/libraries and utilities), have been installed by the Council Facilities CCTV Provider, with footage recorded to a local Network Video Recorder (NVR) and does not link to the same network monitored by the District CCTV Provider. Most footage from those cameras is linked to a centralised NVR, located at Council head office (Barks Corner). Footage from cameras within TECT Park is stored on site and monitored by TECT Park rangers.

6. Indicative costs, funding and Community Boards

6.1. Approximate capital and operational costs

As at November 2020, surveillance cameras generally cost in the range of \$4,000 to \$8,000 to install, depending on the type of camera used and location in relation to services (including power and data transmission services). This means that the installation of cameras in rural areas is often more expensive.

The average cost of a camera (including installation costs) to date is approximately \$5,800. Some locations may also require on-site power (such as solar panels) and additional telemetry relays for data transmissions, which add to this cost. All cameras are a depreciating asset.

The following figures can be used to approximate the monthly costs of each camera in Council's surveillance network, noting these are indicative figures:

- **Monitoring (per camera):** \$135 per month (average)
- **Electricity costs (mains available):** \$10 per month
- **Telecommunication costs:** \$0 (via telemetry, otherwise \$100 per month via broadband)
- **New Camera (including installation):** \$5000
- **Replacement Camera:** \$3,000

The life of a Camera is generally between 3 and 8 years. The total average operational costs per camera (when including depreciation over a minimum 3-year period, and for telemetry based communications) is approximately \$3,673 per year.

6.2. Funding

Budget for the surveillance infrastructure was included in Council's Long Term Plan 2021-2031. Through its Long Term Plan, Council determined an annual budget for new CCTV cameras and the operational costs associated with these new cameras. This budget will be used to allocate funding to approve new cameras requested by the community through the Annual CCTV Request Process. Camera requests will need to meet the purpose and criteria set out in this management plan. CCTV cameras required for Council assets will be funded by the relevant activity.

6.3. Community Boards

Community Boards can apply each year to the CCTV – Provision of Operational Funding for Community Board Cameras. Council has an annual budget provision set aside for operational costs associated with Community Boards public safety stock of CCTV cameras.

From the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan, Council has introduced an additional budget for years to 2022 to 2031 to be provided for operational costs associated with an average of two cameras purchased annually between 2022 and 2028. The purchasing cost associated with the new CCTV security cameras is to be funded either through the Annual CCTV Request Process or through the respective Community Boards budget.

7. Maintenance and renewals

Cameras are to be maintained to a level necessary such that footage is clear enough to meet the expected outcomes (per Section 3). That is, footage must be able to be used to aid Police in identifying persons involved in criminal activity, which compromises community safety or damages Council assets.

7.1. Annual reviews

Annual reviews must consider both the quality and necessity of each camera.

Quality

The output quality and general performance of each camera within Council's surveillance is to be reviewed annually by the CCTV Asset Manager. If the output or performance of a camera is deemed to be substandard (in terms of its ability to meet the expected outcomes), the following considerations should be made:

- Camera position (can the position of the camera be modified to increase the quality and/or performance of a new camera at that location)?
- Technological upgrades (is it appropriate, and within budget, to upgrade the existing camera? The new camera needs to meet the purpose while also being compliant with the principles of the Privacy Act 2020)
- Financing (is there sufficient budget to allow for the replacement of the camera and to pay for the ongoing operational costs)

Necessity

Cameras which no longer meet the purpose of the surveillance network need to be removed, in line with the Privacy Act 2020. Ongoing operational costs will also be saved by removing unnecessary cameras.

As such, in addition to quality and performance, the *necessity* for each camera must be reviewed regularly. That is, each camera is to be reviewed with respect to that camera being required to meet the purpose (per Section 3). If a camera is deemed unnecessary, it will be decommissioned by the end of that financial year.

The method of decommissioning is at the discretion of the CCTV Asset Manager. Any proceeds from decommissioning a camera should be deposited into an asset replacement fund. This will support the purchasing and operational costs of new cameras in the future.

7.2. Service provider reviews

The security monitoring contract will be reviewed by the Asset Manager every three years (or in accordance with the service provider contract), and be subject to Council's procurement guidelines. This is to coincide with the Long Term Plan development process and should include an in-depth review of current service delivery contracts, the necessity of cameras, long-term budgets, compliance with the Privacy Act, and levels of service, among other matters.

8. Criteria for additional surveillance cameras in the District CCTV network

Additional cameras to the surveillance network must meet the following criteria prior to installation and operation:

- The camera meets the purpose of this management plan (and will not operate outside of the purpose); and
- The Privacy Act 2020 must be adhered to at all times; and
- The location and position of the camera does not view private spaces (unless the camera is equipped to use Privacy Enhancing Technology to block the view of those areas, and the owners of those spaces must be consulted prior to installation); and
- Justification on whether the footage from the proposed camera should be live monitored, or recorded for access when required¹.
- Installation costs of the camera are considered reasonable and can be met by the existing budget and meet Council's procurement guidelines; and
- Operational costs of the camera can reasonably be met by the existing budget; and
- The installation of the camera does not have a negative impact on the wider surveillance network in any way; and
- The type of camera is appropriate for the location and to meet the purpose of this management plan (see Section 9.1).

Areas of high criminal activity can be defined using policedata.nz, with data available at meshblock level or in discussion with New Zealand Police staff.

Additional considerations:

- Where multiple cameras have been requested, installations should be prioritised by the amount of criminal activity in that area.
- Existing cameras may be moved from one location to another to improve operational efficiency, and do not need to meet the above criteria.
- Cameras should be monitored on a live 24-7 basis in areas of high criminal activity or in sensitive areas (such as high value assets).
- NZ Police should be consulted on the final position of new cameras, where these are being installed for community safety purposes.

All new cameras require approval from Council through the Annual CCTV Request Process outlined in Section 12.

9. Deployment strategy

It's acknowledged that over time technology will advance and new types of cameras may become available that will supersede the below. The types of cameras will be reviewed over time.

At the time of preparing this management plan the following specifications are considered fit for purpose.

¹ Note: Council's general approach for cameras for community safety purposes: urban cameras should be live monitored, and rural cameras should be recorded. A decision will be made by Council on the type of surveillance as part of the Annual CCTV Request Process outlined in section 12.

9.1. Types of cameras

Standard cameras:

For most camera locations, a standard camera should be capable of at least 2 megapixel imagery and be either fixed or include Pan, Tilt and Zoom capability ("PTZ"), and have infrared capability (for night time surveillance).

ANPR (Automatic number-plate recognition) cameras:

ANPR may be used in addition to, or instead of, a standard camera in any location, provided installation and ongoing operational costs can be met. While ANPR cameras can also operate as a standard camera in terms of collecting footage during the day, they are not appropriate for regular night footage (the contrast levels required for capturing number plates at night essentially render other imagery as unviewable).

ANPR cameras would usually be utilised for areas of particular high traffic inflow. Areas such as, entrances and exits into suburbs/towns, should be prioritised for ANPR cameras.

Mobile cameras:

Mobile cameras can be utilised for a variety of reasons and seasons. Fundamentally, mobile cameras should be installed when they are needed for a specific period of time. If an area becomes a hotspot during a particular season and needs additional monitoring for a set period of time, this would allow for mobile cameras to be set up. The criteria outlined in Section 8 must be met by the mobile camera at all times.

Should a mobile camera be necessary, signage must be placed near that camera so that public are aware of the operation, and the list of locations updated whenever the camera is moved. The CCTV Asset Manager will be responsible for authorising new cameras, including the location, installation, and de-installation of mobile cameras.

9.2. Networking

"CCTV" stands for Closed Circuit Television; it is a term which the general public is familiar with. The surveillance network acts as a "closed circuit" to the extent that data transmission from the cameras, either via telemetry, mobile network, broadband or fibre, is only accessible by one network. However, the technology does allow the "circuit" to be opened if needed, for example footage can be shared in real-time with an Authorised person.

The majority of the network is linked to Council's District CCTV Provider, who are based in Te Puke. The network is linked via telemetry, with some linked via mobile network and some via broadband.

Cameras that do not link to the CCTV provider in Te Puke do not have a wider network than their immediate vicinity (see Section 10.3 below for where that information is stored).

9.3. Minimising impacts on privacy

Cameras are to be positioned such that they cannot film private spaces. Where a camera placement cannot avoid private spaces, Privacy Enhancing Technologies (PET) are to be employed to digitally screen out those areas.

Authorised persons are to be trained to proactively monitor activities only within the scope of the purpose of surveillance. Authorised persons will be vetted and trained not to divulge information unless required for law enforcement purposes. Council's District CCTV Provider which monitors live camera footage, also records the actions of their staff in the monitoring room.

10. Operation of surveillance network

10.1. Monitoring

Camera footage which is stored by Council's CCTV provider will be monitored by authorised persons in real-time on a 24 hour, 7-day basis, including public holidays. Criminal incidents which may impact on community safety will be reported directly to police via radio, at the discretion of authorised persons (based on their trained judgement), or otherwise simply recorded for reference or future investigations. The actions of the District CCTV Provider authorised persons are also recorded.

Use of footage

In line with the Privacy Act 2020, information collected by the CCTV cameras will only be used for the purpose for which it was collected. Information collected by the CCTV cameras will be used for:

- Detection of criminal offences or other activity which may pose a risk to community safety, or which may damage/disrupt Council assets, which occur in view of the cameras.
- In the case of a criminal offence, footage may be given directly to the police either in real time or delayed, or described via audio (such as via police radio), in accordance with Principles 10 and 11 of the Privacy Act 2020.
- Monitoring of Council assets and facilities to support asset management and to inform decision-making by monitoring use and demand.
- Other matters, with prior approval given by the CCTV Asset Manager, provided the matter complies with legislation.

10.2. Access to information

Access to live camera footage and stored information by the District CCTV Provider and Council Facilities CCTV Provider is limited to:

- Security personnel from either the District CCTV Provider or the Council Facilities CCTV Provider (who have been vetted by Police)
- Western Bay of Plenty District Council staff (who have delegated authority to do so)
- New Zealand Police
- People approved by the CCTV Asset Manager who have a valid interest in live and stored information that meets current legislative thresholds.

Access to live camera footage and stored information which is not held by Council's CCTV provider is limited to authorised persons.

In accordance with Principle 6 of the Privacy Act 2020, any individual may request footage of themselves. Proof of identity is required to ensure that the request is indeed from the individual concerned. The Local Government Official Information and

Meetings Act 1987 allows Council the right to charge for the time incurred to retrieve the information for requests which take considerable time to complete.

Authorised persons

Any authorised persons that have access to live camera footage and stored information, must adhere to the principles of the Privacy Act 2020 at all times.

Western Bay of Plenty District Council staff must have authorisation by either the Chief Executive or the CCTV Asset Manager.

A log will be maintained by the CCTV Asset Manager of all access to the CCTV data. The log will record the name of the person who accessed the data, the purpose of the access, the day and time of access, the duration of access and the outcome of/or action taken because of accessing data.

10.3. Storage of information

Information collected through the surveillance network will be stored securely by Council's CCTV provider, except for the following locations:

- TECT Park
- Council head office (Barkes Corner)
- Pātuki Manawa - Katikati library and service centre
- Arts Junction
- Te Puke library and service centre
- Waihi Beach library and service centre
- Kiwicamp facilities
- Other locations determined by the CCTV Asset Manager

Information stored by Council's CCTV provider is stored at the contractor's headquarters; footage is held for a period of up to 60 days.

Information not stored by Council's CCTV provider is stored on site at those locations. Footage is generally held for up to 30 days.

10.4. Signage and public awareness on Council-owned land

Signage advising of CCTV installation will be installed on the main entrance doors and at reception where installed inside buildings. For CCTV surveillance outside, members of the public should be able to view a sign advising of camera operation before moving into coverage area. Where portable cameras are installed and shifted around at intervals, Council will need to ensure that signage for cameras is also moved. The erection and maintenance of the signs is the responsibility of the Council.

11. Responsibilities

11.1. Authorised persons

Authorised persons must at all times comply with the Privacy Act 2020 and be vetted by NZ Police. NZ Police may also monitor CCTV footage. Monitors (screens displaying footage) shall, as far as possible, not be located in such a position that would enable them to be viewed or accessed by any other staff or members of the public.

Any confirmed breach of access to the Council's CCTV footage will be treated as non-compliance with the Council's workplace standards and subject to disciplinary action.

11.2. CCTV Asset Manager

Council will at all times have a staff member assigned to the role of CCTV Asset Manager. The CCTV Asset Manager will be the person who holds Council's role of Strategic Property Manager.

The CCTV Asset Manager is responsible for the following:

- The purchase of new and replacement cameras, to give effect to Council decision making.
- Authorising which Council staff can view CCTV footage (except for staff of District CCTV Provider and Council Facilities CCTV Provider), ensuring new installations meet the expectations of this management plan, annual reviews, and triennial reviews of the CCTV network.
- Facilitating an annual process with elected members to allocate the CCTV budget through the Annual CCTV Request Process as outlined in Section 12.
- Organising and facilitating the annual Community Board CCTV Camera procurement process as outlined in Section 6.3. This includes advertising and facilitating the application process.
- Keeping an up to date list of surveillance cameras across the district on Council's public website.
- Maintaining a log of all access to the CCTV data. The log will record the name of the person who accessed the data, the purpose of the access, the day and time of access, the duration of access and the outcome of/or action taken because of accessing data.
- Responding to questions as proposed by elected members, community boards, ward forums and district residents.
- Managing of the district and facilities networks. Any cameras that have been procured for asset protection services are the responsibility of the relevant activity manager.

12. Annual CCTV Request Process

The CCTV Asset Manager will organise each year for the Annual CCTV Request Process to take place and will advertise the available budget to be spent on new CCTV cameras in the District. The CCTV Asset Manager will be responsible for facilitating and processing applications made to the Annual CCTV Request Process, and presenting the applications for decision by Council.

Community boards, ward forums and district residents may make applications for the purchase and installation of new CCTV cameras through the Annual CCTV Request Process.

Each applicant must ensure that their application has been fully completed, meets all the criteria set out in Section 8 and is submitted by the closing date specified in the advertisement.

An assessment panel will rank each application against the criteria outlined in Section 8 of this Management Plan.

A decision on the successful applicants will be made by elected members through the relevant Council committee.

The CCTV Asset Manager will be responsible for notifying successful and unsuccessful applicants following Council's decisions, and the procurement of cameras in accordance with Council's decisions.

13. Community Boards

As at June 2021, Council currently maintains 21 cameras that have historically been installed through Community Board funding.

Through the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Council has made provision of the operational costs of these existing cameras, plus provision for an average of two cameras each year across all five Community Board areas. Where these cameras are initiated by the Community Boards with the capital costs component being contributed to by the Community Boards.

Community Boards can make applications for the purchase and installation of new CCTV cameras through the Annual CCTV Request Process, outlined in Section 12.

If Community Boards are unsuccessful with their application in the Annual CCTV Request Process or if they wish to fund the capital spending costs associated with the purchase of new CCTV security cameras, then they can fund this purchase through their own Community Board budgets.

Community Boards cannot own assets, and as such any camera sought by a Community Board becomes an asset of Council in its District CCTV network. Therefore, Council approval must be obtained prior to any procurement of new cameras. If approval is not agreed to by Council for new CCTV security cameras, then Community Boards cannot authorise.

1. Apply to Annual CCTV Request Process	If approved, capital and operational funding is provided by Council	All requests and applications must include assessment against the CCTV Management Plan criteria. Camera becomes part of the District CCTV Network
2. Request new camera and contribute the capital funding	If approved, Community Board funds capital costs and Council funds the operational costs	
3. Request new camera and contribute capital AND operational costs for the life of the camera	If approved, Community Board funds both capital and operational costs	
If camera is not approved by Council then the Community Board cannot procure as they may not own assets		

9.3 SUBMISSIONS ON BEHALF OF COUNCIL

File Number: A4104134

Author: Barbara Clarke, Senior Governance Advisor

Authoriser: Jan Pedersen, Group Manager People And Customer Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY





This report provides submissions made by Mayor Webber on behalf of Western Bay of Plenty District Council on the following matters, for the information of the Policy Committee:

1. He Pou a Rangi – Climate Change Commission Draft Advice to Government, dated 26 March 2021.
2. Submission on the Tauranga City Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031, dated 4 June 2021.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Senior Governance Advisor's report dated 6 July 2021 titled 'Submissions on Behalf of Council' be received.
2. That the following two submissions, as attached, are received by the Policy Committee and the information is noted:
 - a) He Pou a Rangi – Climate Change Commission Draft Advice to Government [dated 26 March 2021] - (**Attachment 1**); and
 - b) Submission on the Tauranga City Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031 [dated 4 June 2021] – (**Attachment 2**).

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Submission - He Pou a Rangi - Climate Change Commission - 26 March 2021**  
2. **Submission - Tauranga City Council, Long Term Plan 2021 - 31 - 4 June 2021**  



**Western Bay of Plenty
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26 March 2021

Climate Change Commission
PO Box 24448
Wellington 6142

Dear Sir/Madam

He Pou a Rangi – Climate Change Commission Draft Advice to Government

Please find attached Western Bay of Plenty District Council's submission on He Pou a Rangi's draft advice to government.

We would welcome further opportunities to engage with the Commission, in particular on the role of local government in meeting the climate change budgets and the implications of this for local government.

Yours faithfully

Garry Webber
Mayor
Western Bay of Plenty District Council

A4031391



Submission to Climate Change Commission Draft Advice to Government**Western Bay of Plenty District Council****26 March 2021**

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the draft advice of the Climate Change Commission, to support establishment of the emissions budgets needed to meet the domestic emissions targets for 2030 and 2050.

As a local authority we have supported the local government sector position that has since 2015 been calling for responsive leadership and a holistic approach to climate change.

Part of this call to action has been supporting development of an ambitious transition plan toward a low carbon and resilient New Zealand.

The draft advice of the Commission is a step in that direction. In general we support the path set out in the commission's draft advice.

There are some areas where we wish to highlight a need for further detail and consideration to support government decision making.

1. Central and Local Government Partnership

Reference: *Enabling Recommendation 4 – Central and Local Government working in Partnership, Page 42*

We support the recommendation that legislation and policy need to be aligned to enable local government to make effective decisions for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and that funding and financing mechanisms are required.

However, it is not clear in the draft advice how this will be carried out. A progress indicator that the government should, by June 2022, "outline its progress on developing partnerships" seems insufficient.

The government has already set in place an ambitious programme of reform that has significant impacts on local government. These include the reform of the Resource Management Act, fresh water reforms, and the three waters reform.

We submit that the advice from the climate change commission clearly identifies where the emissions budgets will sit in the hierarchy of reforms being undertaken. It appears the budget would best fit above all these reforms, so that it is a foundation that can be embedded into the reforms.

We submit that including a recommendation to this effect is key to establishing effective partnerships with local government. The 'bottom lines' for climate emissions reduction need to first be firmly embedded in central government policy documents. The real work then begins on how these will be resourced to flow through to local government. It is at this point that strong partnerships are needed.

We submit that the Commission includes a stronger recommendation for cross-organisational partnerships within central government that include as foundation members the two key local government sector organisations – Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) and Taituara.

2. Consultation, engagement and public participation

Reference: *Enabling recommendation 5 – Establish processes for incorporating the views of all New Zealanders*

As a Council we have strong and effective relationships with our communities, and good processes for engaging with them. WBOPDC operates under the principle of empowering communities, supporting local communities to achieve their own aspirations. This includes taking action for climate change mitigation and decision making for adaptation.

We are, by our nature, closer to our communities than central government. We can provide connections and insights that central government does not have.

A key part of this is recognising that it's not only about engaging on what Councils (or central government) want to do. It's about learning from each other and establishing partnerships that are mutually beneficial. In particular sharing knowledge about science on the one hand, while finding out about the community's and industry's experiences and what they are seeing 'on the ground' will lead to better policy outcomes and actions that are far more sustainable.

There are already excellent examples of this approach in practice, particularly through the National Science Challenges. We note there is no reference to the National Science Challenges in the draft advice. The frameworks and methods used by the National Science Challenges hold partnerships with community and tangata whenua as key to their programme delivery.

We would like to see a stronger alignment to the National Science Challenges. The networks and engagement work that has been achieved through all the National Science Challenges creates invaluable connections between tangata whenua, scientists, and industry. A stronger recognition and connection with them for local and central government organisations could lead to better participation by local communities.

It's important to recognise that communities need to be engaged in the science, and need to buy into that, to better effect local change. The power of citizen science and matauranga Maori shouldn't be underestimated. It also adds significant value to scientific research, which can miss the 'on the ground' knowledge that's vital to understanding what is actually happening. This also creates a better basis for understanding of Matauranga Maori, and developing frameworks based on Te Ao Maori from the local level.

We would also like to point out that at present there is no one hub, or point for information about climate change within central government. This would be useful and could include resources and tools for local action.

Western Bay of Plenty District Council Submission to He Pou a Rangi

We submit that central government works with territorial local authorities on ways to fund local community action networks that are carrying out education, advocacy and engagement on climate change.

We submit that it be recommended that government approach the National Science Challenges (in particular the Deep South Challenge) to discuss establishment of:

- A shared platform for climate information that acts as the one 'hub' for climate change information.
- A communications and engagement plan that includes actions to support behaviour change, along with clear actions and identification of the funding needed for implementation.

3. Genuine, active and enduring partnership with iwi / Maori

Reference: *Genuine, active and enduring partnership with iwi / Maori*

As with our communities, we have strong and effective relationships with tangata whenua in our area. Relationships will be critical to ensuring a just transition, particularly as it has been noted that some Maori communities may be disadvantaged in moving to a low carbon economy.

Genuine relationships and partnerships take years to establish. They require a strong commitment from the parties involved, and in particular they require specific resourcing from the parties to ensure the partnerships are enduring.

A key aspect here is recognising the need to resource Maori communities so they can participate effectively. Our communities are capable. Resourcing is required so they have the capacity to enter into, and maintain effective partnerships. There are some good examples of local capacity building initiatives that have been invested in by central government, councils, and tangata whenua. This has usually been with Te Puni Kokiri at the table.

We submit that along with a plan to partner with iwi / Maori and local government to implement emissions reducing pathways, the commission also recommends that central government develop a pathway for resourcing local Maori communities so they can participate effectively in developing plans for emissions reducing pathways.

4. Connection with industry and business

It is our experience that local industries and businesses are uniquely placed to respond to and adapt to the challenges ahead. There are many large organisations that are leading the way in transforming the economy. If a public forum is to be established (as suggested in the draft advice), we would like to see a strong connection to businesses and industry as part of this forum.

We submit that the draft advice, in recommending processes for incorporating the views of all New Zealanders, includes specific references to business and industry, and to their engagement in both national and local planning.

5. Equitable Transition Planning

Reference: *Time-critical Necessary Action 1 – An equitable, inclusive and well-planned climate transition.*

We support the draft advice including recommendations for an equitable transition. It's essential that central government form a good picture of where and how the impacts of the transition will affect local communities. The engagement, participation and partnerships addressed earlier in this submission will be important for work.

The areas of focus

In general we support the direction of the draft advice. Of most relevance to WBOPDC is the areas of:

- Transport
- Urban Form
- Agriculture
- Energy (Buildings and independent generation for remote and Maori communities)
- Forestry
- Waste

6. Urban Form

Reference: *Necessary Action 10 – Reduce Emissions from Urban Form (page 117).*

We note the overall aim is to have towns and cities with an integrated urban form and transport network, to result in reducing emissions from urban form. We note references to the compact urban form necessary to achieve good alternative transport links (walkways, cycleways, effective public transport).

The National Science Challenge Building Better Homes, Towns and Cities contains a wealth of research, information and resources that can support work on understanding the long term emissions impacts of urban development decisions.

We also want to point out the reforms for the Resource Management Act into three separate pieces of legislation should provide the platform to achieve Action10(b) (page 117), that ongoing legislative reform should ensure a coordinated approach to decision making across government agencies and local councils.

A challenge that we have experienced as a Council is to get central government 'to the table.' Often, the data sets central government hold are not readily available to local authorities, or collected at a granularity that is meaningful for local authorities. And, it often appears the decisions made for communities do not reference the local context, or local information. In short, central and local government do not always work from a shared evidence base, and do not have good processes for jointly agreeing priorities for investment.

In order to achieve the outcomes being sought, central government agencies need to be at the table, and they need to be responsive to what the local context for decision making is.

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Within the Western Bay sub-region there are mechanisms in place for this coordination, via the SmartGrowth partnership. We suggest this could be enhanced through a legislative requirement for central government agencies to partner with local communities. We note this is envisaged in the proposed Strategic Planning Act.

We submit that the draft advice recommends to central government that they establish clear mechanisms for central government agencies to engage in local land use planning, master planning and urban regeneration as a partner with local authorities, local communities and tangata whenua. This could be through the establishment of the frameworks that will sit within the proposed Strategic Planning Act.

We submit that action 10(b) be amended to read:

"Ensure a coordinated approach to decision making is used across Government agencies and local councils to embed a strong relationship between urban planning, design, and transport so that communities are well designed, supported by integrated, accessible transport systems, which incentivise (or makes preferable) the use of safe cycle and walkways between home, work and education."

8. Agriculture

Reference: Necessary Action 11: Create options for alternative farming systems and practices (page 120).

We would like to see a stronger emphasis on the kiwifruit and avocado sectors. This is particularly relevant for the Western Bay of Plenty, as we are one of the largest horticultural regions of New Zealand and the main producer of kiwifruit. We note the draft advice includes a recommendation to convert dairy land into horticulture land. We request that further work is done on this potential, and that this work includes identification of the carbon sequestration potential of kiwifruit and avocado plantings, as they also sequester greenhouse gases.

We submit that Necessary Action 11 be amended to include a recommendation that further work is done on the potential for land use conversion to horticulture at a local level. We submit that this work should also include identification of the carbon sequestration potential of kiwifruit and avocado plantings.

9. Transport

Reference: Necessary action 2 – develop an integrated national transport network to reduce travel by private motor vehicle and increase walking, cycling, low emissions public and shared transport (page 106).

In general we support the direction for the transport network, and in particular the advice to increase the share of central government funding available for investment in walking, cycling, and public transport (2(b), page 106).

An ongoing challenge for local government has been 'selling' to communities the benefits of alternative modes of transport. Part of the challenge has been that traditional cost/benefit analyses do not stack up for many of these initiatives. It is challenging for local councils to 'monetise' the value of emissions reduction, for example, when it is not our field of expertise and tools do not seem to be readily

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available to support doing this on local level projects. Dedicated, sustained investment from central government is therefore critical to getting these projects delivered.

We therefore support recommendation 2(a) (page 106). However, we believe a holistic financial calculation needs to be undertaken when identifying the reduction of emissions in the transport sector.

With regards to recommendation 2(d) regarding first and last travel kilometre solutions, we consider these are critical infrastructure. The recommendation should not therefore be that councils "are encouraged to implement them." They should instead form part of any planned projects, and should be part of the increased share of central government funding available for investment.

We also support the submission of Taituara relating to road pricing (recommendation 3(f)), as follows (Excerpt from Taituara Submission to the He Pou a Rangi Climate Change Commission 2021 Draft Advice for Consultation, Page 12.):

Recommendations: Road Pricing

6. *That the Commission agree that the following be progressed as a time-critical action:*
 - *final decisions on the technological approach for road pricing*
 - *development of the legislation to support road pricing*
 - *updating the research on the environmental and social costs of road use, and*
 - *identification of the next regulatory and practical steps to support road pricing in practice and that these steps be incorporated into the development of the integrated transport strategy and the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport Funding.*
10. *That the Commission recommend that section 46 of the Land Transport Management Act be amended to permit tolling of existing road use subject to consultation with the public.*

With regards to accelerating light EV uptake (page 108), we support development of a charging infrastructure plan (action 2(d)). However, the recommendation should include engagement with the electricity industry to ensure the infrastructure is provided and funded by industry, just as the petroleum industry does for petrol and diesel infrastructure. It is not a local government role to either provide or fund this infrastructure.

While national guidance exists for public EV charging infrastructure, it does not yet seem to be imbedded in national engineering roading standards. To date it's not included in our Council's infrastructure development code. We would need stronger national direction to do this.

It is also not clear from the draft advice whether the EV charging infrastructure also extends to infrastructure for charging e-bikes. The significant uptake in the use of e-bikes and scooters seems to provide a good opportunity for increasing cycling and scootering. Councils would benefit from having better guidance and

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standards on the incorporation of e-bike charging infrastructure into cycleway construction.

We submit that necessary action 2(d) be strengthened to state – ensure central government investment in walking, cycling, low powered vehicles (e-bikes etc) and public transport includes direct investment in first and last kilometre travel solutions as part of the critical infrastructure required for these networks to be successful.

We submit that it be recommended that development of a charging infrastructure plan includes development of standards that are integrated into national roading standards, and development of advice for incorporation of these into Council's infrastructure development codes.

We submit that the draft advice be made more specific that the charging infrastructure plan will also include e-bike and other low-powered vehicle charging infrastructure, and identification of the mechanisms need to incorporate this charging infrastructure into local projects.

8. Transport – Freight

Reference: *3.8.1 Transport (page 59)*

The draft advice includes an assumption that 4% of freight tonne-kilometres can switch from road to rail and coastal shipping by 2030.

It is Council's view that this level of change requires an overhaul of the financial investment model for freight, so that rail is incentivised over roading. The current drivers and investment by Kiwirail are too narrow to support a switch. Kiwirail have a profit requirement which is driving freight from rail to road. This is counterproductive when additional roads are required, and truck emissions will increase.

The evidence report Chapter 4B :Reducing emissions – opportunities and challenges across sectors *Transport, buildings and urban form* on page 21 sets out some of the challenges, including managing freight movements over short distances and additional handling costs. These are areas that require further investigation and funding to resolve, so that an integrated rail to shipping freight network can be designed.

We note however that the draft advice does not include any specific recommendations to central government to undertake this work. There is no mention of Kiwirail in the draft advice. As a State Owned Enterprise, all of Kiwirail's shares are held by Shareholding Ministers of the Crown. There is therefore significant scope for the government to set the direction for Kiwirail and ensure a clear investment path that will achieve the desired switch of freight from road to rail / shipping is implemented.

We also cannot understand why the cost of shipping sawn logs from Kawerau to Tauranga is more expensive than shipping raw logs per tonne. Again, a holistic financial calculation is required. Additionally, raw logs require methyl bromide treatment at the port. This contributes to greenhouse gas emissions.

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We submit that in Section 6.1.1 – Transport (page 105) the draft advice be amended to include a specific sub-point on reducing emissions from freight, and includes a recommendation to the effect *that in the first budget period, the government directs Kiwirail to develop an investment plan for switching freight to rail, including analysis of the costs to establish an integrated rail to shipping network and the funding mechanisms needed to deliver that.*

9. Energy – electricity distribution networks

Reference: *Necessary Action 5(e) – enable more independent generation and distributed generation, especially for remote rural and Maori communities, and ensure access to capital for this purpose.*

We support this action. In the Western Bay there are several remote Maori communities that could explore options for independent electricity generation. This is particularly relevant where the local Marae also acts as the main civil defence centre in an emergency. Marae have approached both Council and the Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management seeking funding for electricity generation – usually requesting generators.

Marae and Maori communities would need significant project management and funding support for implementation. This action could achieve many outcomes for those communities.

10. Energy –energy efficient buildings

Reference: *Necessary action 9: increase energy efficiency in buildings.*

In general we support continuing improvement in energy efficiency standards for all buildings, coupled with expanded assistance for low income households.

For assistance for low income households to be effective, much more than just funding for insulation and efficient heating sources is needed.

We can give a detailed local example to demonstrate this.

As a Council we are a funding partner in an initiative known as Twenty Degrees – Regional Healthy Housing Programme. The programme is funded by Tauranga Energy Consumer Trust, BayTrust, Rotorua Energy Trust, WBOPDC, the Bay of Plenty District Health Board and Te Puni Kokiri (TPK funding is targeted to Maori communities). The purpose of the programme is to improve the sub-standard housing stock in the Bay of Plenty, to achieve healthier homes that are also far more energy efficient.

We know through this programme that funding targeted solely at insulation and efficient heating sources is insufficient. The kind of housing we are working with requires serious repairs – re-roofing, re-wiring, plumbing work, and recladding are all often required. Where these homes are on multiply-owned Maori land, or owned by Maori land trusts, it is very difficult for the occupier to access funding to carry out this work. The Twenty Degrees programme provides funding for major repairs. The major funder in this area is Te Puni Kokiri through their critical home repairs fund. But their resources are limited.

Estimates undertaken for the Twenty Degrees programme have identified around 29,000 homes in the Bay of Plenty that require some level of intervention to improve the health and energy efficiency of the home. Not all of these require major repairs, but a significant portion do.

These are also often households that are still using standalone gas heaters. Installing insulation and efficient heating does not necessarily mean that household will use it in a way that supports a healthy home and energy efficiency. So along with essential repairs and installing insulation and heating sources, the programme undertakes education and DIY workshops with the household so they know how to run their home so that it is healthy and also more energy efficient.

If this housing stock were improved, it could lead to significant reductions in emissions. It would be good for further analysis on this to be undertaken.

With regards to Necessary Action 9(b) – introducing mandatory measures to improve the operational energy performance of commercial and public buildings, this action will have cost implications for Council's public building programmes. For WBOPDC, this includes our planned new libraries and swimming pool complexes. For smaller Councils, absorbing any additional upfront capital costs (rather than whole of life costs) is not easy, as we have a far smaller revenue base to draw from.

We submit that the draft advice at 9(a) (page 117), should add two new necessary actions as follows:

Undertake analysis of the amount of sub-standard housing in New Zealand, and set up dedicated funding to support low income homeowners to undertake essential home repairs, so that the homes are fit for purpose for the installation of energy efficient measures such as insulation and heating.

Continue to fund community-based education initiatives that support households and whanau with understanding how to manage their homes so they are healthy and energy efficient.

We submit that the draft advice at necessary action 9(b) is amended to include the need to consider funding support for implementation of mandatory measures for energy performance. This could also include a focus on capability building for the sector, to understand how to deliver projects that will meet these measures.

11. Waste

Reference: *Necessary Action 13 – Reduce emissions from waste.*

We support initiatives that will lead to a reduction in waste overall, including improvements to collection and processing infrastructure and the collection of better data. We support inclusion of targets in the New Zealand Waste Strategy for waste reduction, resource recovery and landfill gas capture.

WBOPDC is just about to introduce a rates funded kerbside rubbish, recycling and food waste collection. The service was initially identified in Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) which sets a target to increase the amount of waste diverted from landfill by 80%. This means increasing the amount

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of diverted material from 234kg per household, to 764 kg per households. It is an ambitious target. The introduction of the rates-funded kerbside collection is critical to achieving the target.

In introducing the service, we have faced challenges with getting accurate data about our waste stream, and some community backlash regarding the change.

We support the recommendation 13(d), requiring coordinated data collection across the waste industry.

To support with the sort of behaviour change needed to reduce waste, we see value in a national level public education programme. This could allow people to see how much waste is created per person in New Zealand, where it is easiest to reduce that waste, and how to go about doing that. A good example is the Love Food Hate Waste initiative. An expanded campaign would be useful. Direct public funding is needed for this.

We note necessary action 13(c) – Measuring and increasing the circularity of the economy by 2025. This seems a bit vague and may be difficult to the government to action.

In terms of transitioning to a circular economy, we are investigating establishment of community reuse centres. There are several good models around the country. The impediment to establishment is the funding and revenue model that is needed for their success.

We submit that under Necessary Action 13 (page 125), an additional action be included that the government develop and fund a nationwide public education campaign and resources for waste reduction. This could include providing open data on the amount of waste produced and ways to reduce that waste.

We submit that the draft advice should include a recommendation that investment of the Ministry for the Environment's component of the waste levy revenue should directly target development of community reuse centres and provide funding support for the operation of them.

We submit that necessary action 13(c) measuring and increasing the circularity of the economy by 2025, be included as a sub-part to action 13(a) setting ambitious targets in the New Zealand Waste Strategy. We suggest an amendment as follows:

Setting ambitious targets and a robust monitoring and measuring framework in the New Zealand Waste Strategy that will drive the transition to a low carbon circular economy through waste reduction, resource recovery and landfill gas capture, and reduce waste emissions in Aotearoa by at least 15% by 2035.

12. Forestry

Reference: *Necessary Action 12: Manage forests to provide a long-term carbon sink.*

We note the draft advice requires planting at least 16,000 ha of new native forest per year, by 2025, and increasing to 25,000 ha per year by 2030.

We understand that the planting of native forests will require almost 100% public funding. We also note the references to managing existing forests, including through pest control.

We would like to see more work done on the ability to use native forests for productive purposes, through selective harvesting practices.

A particular challenge in the Western Bay is funding for pest control, in particular plant pests. The Regional Pest Management Plan (prepared under the Biosecurity Act) identifies plants that require immediate action. But there are several that do not meet the threshold – and therefore there is limited funding to manage them. The cost benefit analysis undertaken as part of the Regional Pest Management Plan development appears fairly limited in scope. Council uses the Regional Pest Management Plan to set the level of pest control that is undertaken on Council land. If the cost benefit analysis were broadened so that more pests met the threshold for management, and additional funding were available, more could be managed.

We believe that Council land may provide an opportunity for small block native forest planting. For example, areas set aside for wastewater management, water supply and recreation are sometimes managed as plantation forest, but could be transitioned to native forest. We have not carried out any analysis of what the potential for this might be. The tools to do this, and funding support to carry this out, could be useful.

We submit that Necessary action 12(b) (page 123) be strengthened to include a review of the Biosecurity Act so that regional pest management plans include a broader range of pests, and associated additional funding support for management of those pests.

We submit that Necessary action 12(c) be strengthened to include identification of the potential for small block development (or conversion from plantation forest) and funding avenues explored and implemented.

We submit that the commission advises the government to carry out further work on the potential productive use of native forests, through selective harvesting practices.



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4 June 2021

Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Tauranga City Council
Private Bag 12002
Tauranga 3143

Name: Commission Chair Anne Tolley
Organisation: Western Bay of Plenty District Council
Postal Address: Private Bag 12803, TAURANGA 3143
Daytime telephone: 0800 926 732
Email address: tom.rutherford@westernbay.govt.nz

Council wishes to speak to the submission at the hearing.

Dear Commission Chair Anne Tolley,

Submission on the Tauranga City Council Long Term Plan 2021-31

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the Tauranga City Council Long Term Plan 2021-31.

The Western Bay of Plenty District Council values the ongoing collaboration and cooperation between our Councils and looks forward to continuing to work together over the coming years.

The Western Bay of Plenty District Council supports Tauranga City Council with the difficult decisions that need to be made, particularly around balancing the need to pay for growth and the community's ability to pay.

The Western Bay of Plenty District Council wishes to provide comment on the following key issues as per your consultation document.

UFTI – planning for growth in the city

WBOPDC supports the substantial funds that have been included to progress the Priority Development Areas identified in UFTI, notably the intensification of the Te Papa Peninsula, and the new greenfield areas of Te Tumu and Tauriko West. Included are critical transportation projects to enable these areas to progress, plus the necessary community facilities to support the expected increases in population.

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SmartGrowth

Council strongly supports the collaborative work between TCC and WBOPDC and the other partners to deliver the SmartGrowth strategy. The strategy, along with its governance and implementation framework, is an example of how local authorities can work collaboratively for the benefit of their communities. This will be further enhanced through the preparation of the joint spatial plan currently being undertaken.

Sub-regional park network

Council values its relationship with Tauranga City Council and the partnership approach taken to date regarding our sub-regional parks including TECT Park and Huharua Park. We look forward to continuing this approach in the review of the respective Reserve Management Plans.

Wairoa River Strategy

Council looks forward to continuing to work alongside Tauranga City Council, Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Tangata Whenua on the further development of a sustainable management approach for the Wairoa River.

Spaces and Places Strategy

Council enjoys working collaboratively with Sport Bay of Plenty, Sport New Zealand and local councils, including Tauranga City Council, on the Bay of Plenty Spaces and Places Strategy which provides a high level strategic framework for regional sport and recreation spaces and places. Council strongly encourages Tauranga City Council to keep this strategy and the joint network approach front of mind when considering development of its community spaces and places including aquatic facilities, sports halls and sports fields in Tauranga.

Cycleway network connections

We are continuing to develop a number of combined walking and cycling routes throughout the District to provide connectivity and amenities for our communities. We recommend that Tauranga City Council think beyond their own city boundaries while improving walking and cycling connections in its transport plan to ensure these routes interconnect with existing walking and cycling networks in the Western Bay of Plenty District. Our Walking and Cycling Action Plan sets out our anticipated programme for the Long Term Plan, with funding committed to progress this.

Te Ranga Reserve development

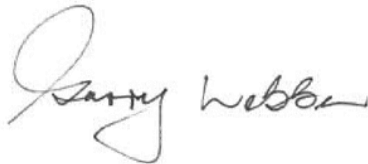
The Te Ranga Reserve project is important for both Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council. The reserve is a significant historical site in the history of Tauranga and nationally important in the context the New Zealand Land Wars. We have made provision of \$150,000 (spread across 2023-2025) in our Long Term Plan 2021-31 for this project and we would encourage Tauranga City Council to make appropriate provision in its Long Term Plan also.

Omanawa Falls

Council supports investment into this site by Tauranga City Council and encourages it to continue its partnership work with Ngāti Hangarau and Tourism Bay of Plenty to create safe access to the site while protecting its significant ecological features. Council does accept that improvements are required, however, we are uncomfortable with the current solution that has been recommended by Tauranga City Council. We request a review of other viable options, particularly those raised by local Omanawa residents.

Once again thank you for the opportunity to comment on Tauranga City Council's Long Term Plan 2021-2031. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Garry Webber', with a stylized, flowing script.

Garry Webber

Mayor – Western Bay of Plenty District Council

10 INFORMATION FOR RECEIPT