



AGENDA

RĀRANGI TAKE

NOTICE OF AN ORDINARY MEETING OF

COUNCIL

to be held on **Thursday 28 May 2020** commencing at **1.00 pm**
via Zoom

Chairperson: His Worship the Mayor

Members: Cr Carruthers (Deputy)
Cr Hart
Cr Kennedy
Cr Martin
Kw Tumahai

Cr Davidson
Cr Hartshorne
Cr Keogan
Cr Neale
Kw Madgwick



In accordance with clause 25B of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, members will attend the meeting by audio or audiovisual link.

Council Vision:

We work with the people of Westland to grow and protect our communities, our economy and our unique natural environment.

Purpose:

The Council is required to give effect to the purpose of local government as prescribed by section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. That purpose is:

- (a) To enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
- (b) To promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

1. KARAKIA TĪMATANGA OPENING KARAKIA

Kia hora te marino
Kia whakapapa pounamu te moana
Hei hurahai mā tātou
I te rangi nei
Aroha atu, aroha mai
Tātou i a tātou katoa
Hui e! Tāiki e!

May peace be widespread
May the sea be like greenstone
A pathway for us all this day
Give love receive love
Let us show respect for each other
Bind us all together!

2. NGĀ WHAKAPAAHA APOLOGIES

3. WHAKAPUAKITANGA WHAIPĀNGA DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members need to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as a Member of the Council and any private or other external interest they might have. This note is provided as a reminder to Members to review the matters

on the agenda and assess and identify where they may have a pecuniary or other conflict of interest, or where there may be a perception of a conflict of interest.

If a member feels they do have a conflict of interest, they should publicly declare that at the start of the meeting or of the relevant item of business and refrain from participating in the discussion or voting on that item. If a member thinks they may have a conflict of interest, they can seek advice from the Chief Executive or the Group Manager: Corporate Services (preferably before the meeting). It is noted that while members can seek advice the final decision as to whether a conflict exists rests with the member.

4. NGĀ TAKE WHAWHATI TATA KĀORE I TE RĀRANGI TAKE URGENT ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Section 46A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 states:

- (7) An item that is not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at the meeting if –
- (a) the local authority by resolution so decides, and
 - (b) the presiding member explains at the meeting at a time when it is open to the public, –
 - (i) the reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
 - (ii) the reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.
- (7A) Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting, –
- (a) that item may be discussed at the meeting if –
 - (i) that item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and
 - (ii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but
 - (b) No resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion.

5. NGĀ MENETI O TE HUI KAUNIHĒRA MINUTES OF MEETINGS

Minutes circulated separately

- 23.04.2020 Council Meeting Minutes
- 04.05.2020 Extraordinary Council Minutes

6. ACTION LIST (Pages 5 – 6)

7. PŪRONGO KAIMAHI STAFF REPORTS

- Chief Executive Quarterly Report (Pages 7 – 21)
- Financial Report April 2020 (Pages 22 – 36)
- Request to become a Guarantor Council with LGFA (Pages 37 - 45)

- Marks Road Reserve Fund (Pages 46 – 48)
- Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Environmental Scan (Pages 49 – 153)
- Community Outcomes Engagement (Pages 154 - 189)

8. KA MATATAPU TE WHAKATAUNGA I TE TŪMATANUI RESOLUTION TO GO INTO PUBLIC EXCLUDED

(to consider and adopt confidential items)

Resolutions to exclude the public: Section 48, Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

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

Item No.	General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
1.	Confidential Minutes – 23 April 2020	Good reason to withhold exist under Section 7	That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason or withholding exists. Section 48(1)(a)
2.	Westland Holdings Limited Report	Good reason to withhold exist under Section 7	That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason or withholding exists. Section 48(1)(a)

**DATE OF NEXT ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING – 25 JUNE 2020
COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 36 WELD STREET, HOKITIKA**

Council Meetings - Action List

Date of Meeting	Item	Action	Completion Date/Target Date	Officer	Status
28.06.18	Kaniere School Students – Cycle trail	Council staff to get back to the Kaniere School Students regarding the proposal.	April 2020	DA	Council Engineers are working on a solution for road crossing near the Kaniere School. Transportation Manager has discussed the proposal to the Head Master of the school and has received support to proceed. Awaiting final pricing. Have been in contact with sign supplier and they have been delayed in all their pricing due to Covid Shutdown. This is currently still under action.
04.04.19	Speed Limits	Extension of some limits and open conversation with road users on suitable speed limits.	June 2020	DA	Council agreed to carry out a formal review on speed limits within the Westland District road network. This will involve full formal public consultation (in accordance with the timelines set in item 5.3 of the Report to Council) and the receipt and hearing of submissions prior to formally adopting any speed limit changes into the revised bylaw. Consultation to start in May 2020. Need to work with Communications advisor further on this.
18.04.19	Transfer of Pensioner Housing to Destination Westland	Strategy Document to be developed with a working group.	May 2020	CE	Working with CE of DW on future pensioner housing strategy. Consultant scope received for the work. DW Board has requested their CEO seek further consultant proposals to ensure due diligence
27.06.19	Manatu Whakaaetanga Partnership Agreement	Agreement has been signed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae.	Mar 2020	Mayor	Agreement to be signed by the Chair of Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio.
27.06.19	Cass Square	Working Group have met and overall concept discussed. District Assets to provide layout concept for further consideration with the Working Group.	June 2020	DA	An overarching plan is required for Cass Square. Sits within the Community work program. Any concept must now be taken into account around the future use of the Racecourse Reserve. Fiona Scadden leading Racecourse Reserve master planning program.

Date of Meeting	Item	Action	Completion Date/Target Date	Officer	Status
25.07.19	Haast Civil Defence and Community Development	Council resolved to release funds from the Marks Road Reserve Fund for Stage One – Purchase of Civil Defence Equipment for the Haast Community.	Completed	CE	Resource Consent from John Cowan now received which meets the requirements of the Marks RD Sale & Purchase agreement. Based on this funds can be released to cover the community projects
25.07.19	Carnegie Building Project	The CE to seek additional external funding to minimise or eliminate the Council additional funding commitment.	On going	CE	Applications lodged with Lotteries and Regional Culture and Heritage Fund completed. A report to the Capital Projects and Tenders committee on 12 May 2020 resolved to hold any further works until funding application decisions.
22.08.19	Fox Landfill	Council support staff in progressing their investigations into the engineering methodology, financial implications and funding mechanisms of the long-term options.	March 2020	GM DA	Golders have been contracted to complete a site assessment in partnership with MfE & WDC. Golders have completed their site assessment and are compiling a report. Awaiting MfE next recommendations.
28.11.19	Marks Road – Sale of Land for FENZ	Special Consultative Procedure.	Completed	Community Development Advisor	FENZ have identified another parcel of land for Haast that does not require Marks RD Reserve land.
28.11.19	Iwi representation around the Council table	Mayor to write to the Minister of Local Government seeking advice.	In progress	Mayor & CE	Response received from DIA. Further discussions to be completed on next steps.

Report



DATE: 28 May 2020
TO: Mayor and Councillors
FROM: Chief Executive

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S QUARTERLY REPORT

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to:
 - 1.1.1 Provide an update on the positive aspects that are happening in the Westland District.
 - 1.1.2 Updates on any Matters of Significance & Priority.
- 1.2 Council seeks to meet its obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 and the achievement of the District Vision adopted by the Council in May 2018, which are set out in the Long Term Plan 2018-28.
- 1.3 This report concludes by recommending that Council receive the Chief Executive's report dated 28 May 2020.

2 MATTERS OF SIGNIFICANCE & PRIORITY LIST

2.1 COVID-19 Response

Since the last Chief Executive report there has been significant changes in the way we operate and function as a council due to the impacts of COVID-19. We transitioned from Alert Level 1 to Alert Level 4 within weeks of the country going into lockdown. Thankfully our IT team did a great job in preparing for working remotely.

Our Regulatory Services Manager Te Aroha Cook took the lead to develop a WDC Pandemic Plan without a lot of external guidance and put in control measures to ensure everyone's safety.

The pandemic has severely impacted on a lot of council services and interaction with the general public. This has also impacted on our CCO's

particularly in regards to Destination Westland with the heavily reliance on the tourism sector for their income. From all of their management activities only the pensioner housing was left unaffected.

A significant outcome that will impact on future years is the decision of council to have a zero rates increase for the 2020-21 Annual Plan. This puts council under pressure to meet its levels of services for the coming year and to absorb any cost increases due to inflation or other external factors impacting on cost.

2.2 Westland Racecourse

With the successful procurement of the Westland Racing Club property we are in the process of defining a master plan for the available land which will be incorporated into the LTP process.

A lease agreement is being developed for the Riders for the Disabled to construct their new indoor facility with the funding support from the MDI fund.

2.3 Franz Josef Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)



Aeration operational on the new pond No.1

In late March the new pond and treated effluent disposal field was signed of and is now fully operational.

The treatment ponds system has noticeably improved due to the increased treatment capacity of the new ponds. There is now a significant reduction

in the hydraulic and biological loading on the two existing maturation ponds.

The rapid infiltration disposal field is operating well with infiltration rates far exceeding the previous problematic single infiltration trench disposal field. Another noticeable improvement is the reduction of odour due to the increased treatment capacity including mechanical aeration

Subsequent to the ponds upgrade project, the installation of new water and wastewater pipelines from the state highway to the ponds are progressing are now operational.

2.4 Fox Water Treatment Plant (WTP)

The scope of works is to install a new water treatment plant at Fox Glacier due to the constraints of the existing plant and considering future tourism growth. Total estimated project cost is \$767,000 and \$468,000 was approved from TIF for this project.

Project scope:

- Upgrade the access to the water intake
- A new treatment plant to meet NZ Drinking Water Standards
- Backup components
- Seismic rated building for the WTP and seismic protection of the reservoirs
- A seismic rated new shed to house a generator
- A back-up generator

Since the original Tender evaluation, further equipment was purchased and information was obtained as required, it includes the following:

- Purchase of a 50kVa generator for the new plant
- Seismic evaluation of the existing building revealed a low risk as it is above 100% NBS (IL3)
- Three months' worth of data available for Turbidity, UVT and the rain gauge as well as 3 raw water samples analysed
- Approved Resource Consent for the take the water stipulating the requirement for a new intake structure (part of the scope)

The four technically compliant Tenderers from the original Tender Evaluation, received this information for review of their Tenders, before a Contract will be awarded, the due date is 22nd May 2020.

The result of the evaluation and recommendation will be presented at the July Council meeting.

The new pipeline between the treatment plant and township was successfully completed.

2.5 Arahura Water Supply

The scope of works is to install a new water treatment plant at Arahura for the township with a connection to the Marae due to the constraints of the existing plant. Total estimated project cost is \$347,000. Project scope:

- Pipeline from the WTP to the existing water storage reservoirs
- A new treatment plant to meet NZ Drinking Water Standards
- Backup components
- Seismic rated building for the WTP and seismic protection of the reservoirs
- A seismic rated new shed to house a generator
- A back-up generator

A resource Consent was granted for the new bore, further raw water samples obtained and the documentation is currently on GETS, due date 22nd May. There has been good interest from potential Tenderers throughout this period.

The result of the evaluation and recommendation will be presented at the July Council meeting.

2.6 Tourism Infrastructure Funding (TIF) applications

Sunset Point

The construction contract has been let to complete the new car parking, kerb, channelling, and access road. Local construction companies continue to add clean fill to help contour the site with a large amount of fill being dumped the week of 18th May. Staff continue to monitor the fill going into the site. Fill will continue to be received at the point under our resource consent filling out the basic dune shaping. Survey work has been completed and base geometry of the car park layout now confirmed. Council staff and contractors are now able to sort through levels and proceed with shaping. Access to sunset point will be blocked off this week to keep the public out of the construction zone.

Haast toilets

The Haast toilets have been completed and are operating. The MBIE claim has been completed and received. There are a few small issues to deal with and these will be addressed in conjunction with the roading team as resources are available.

Ross, Whataroa and Kumara Toilets

Ross, Whataroa and Kumara toilets have been completed and are operating. The MBIE claim has been completed and received.



2.7 Haast Water Storage

To purchase, replace and install a new water reservoir at Haast for the town water supply. The current tank is well past its serviceable life span and is leaking. This will provide potable water for the township.

The physical works are currently underway. The work shall be completed end May 2020, weather dependant, so that the Tank can be erected on top of that. The photo below shows the start of the excavation work (13/05/2020).



2.8 Hokitika & Franz Josef Campervan Dump Station Upgrades

Funding has been approved to install a new campervan dump station at Franz Josef and upgrade the dump station facility at Hokitika. The total budget for the projects is \$169,000 of which \$102,000 has been funded. This has the support from NZMCA who are contributing \$5,000 towards the project.

Also approved in the last round of funding is the upgrade to the Franz Josef wastewater pumping station to meet the needs of tourism growth. Project budget is \$195,000 of which \$128,000 is MBIE funded.

Both projects are in the planning phase.

2.9 West Coast Wilderness Trail - Enhancements.

Lake Kaniere off-road stage 1 construction has been completed to the end of zone 2. Additional funding has now been provided by MBIE to progress this trail through zone 3 to link to Kaniere Rd.

Remedial maintenance work required from the December '19 flood event have been progressing well. Council received 100% funding to restore and improve the three sections hit hardest by the weather event. Hurunui Jacks, Cowboy Paradise and Kawhaka pass are now nearly complete.



Before



After

2.10 Carnegie Building

A tender was drafted for the construction work of the earthquake strengthening of the building as well as including upgrades to the climate control and lighting inside the building to museum standards. Tenders were put on GETS and the Tender was awarded end of 2019 to start physical works was intended to get underway early 2020.

The Contract has been finalised working through a number of Tags that had been excluded in the original proposal. This unfortunately meant that the total project cost is well above the original budgeted amount, a shortfall of nearly \$800,000. This concern was put to the Capital Projects and Tenders Committee mid-May with the resolution to re-evaluate the scope and total project commitment of funds if no external funding can be obtained. Currently three applications for the shortfall amount have been submitted, these include:

- Lotteries
- Regional Culture and Heritage Fund
- Crown Infrastructure Fund (Shovel Ready)

In the meantime, the Carnegie Building has been emptied and all collection pieces safety stored.

The Building Consent has been applied for and is also progressing, this will be ready when physical works are to start.

2.11 Hokitika Beachfront

As part of the Sunset Point fill works, material is being placed along the beach street walkway south of the toilets. This will form the continuation of the landscaping works along Beach Street as contractors continue to source

fill material. Council receives the benefit of free material and placement to complete another part of the project.

This will establish the basic shaping of the area south of the existing public toilets. Two additional streetlight poles have been installed in Weld Lane linking the walkway to Beach Street extending the length of the Weld lane far lights.

Way finding Kiosks are under construction. The sign maker printed proofs of the sign this week and printing an adjusted size to work with the timber beam pole.

2.12 Ross Water Intake and Plant Upgrade

The design of the new Ross Water Intake has been reviewed and commented on by various experts within DOC, the current design is being finalised. The deadline for completion of the design has been set for the end of May after which the intake componentry can be purchased for installation. It is critical that fish passage is guaranteed while taking a considerable amount of water for the treatment plant.

In addition to a new intake structure, the Ross WTP was also upgraded with two new flowmeters to ensure compliance and ease of measuring incoming and outgoing water volumes.

While the flowmeters were installed, a new seismic valve was installed on the distribution line exiting the reservoir, commissioning is planned for 21st May. This will ensure that the reservoir, and thus water supply to the township, is protected from potential damage during a seismic event. All reservoirs will be fitted with seismic valves in the upcoming months.

2.13 Roading Activities

Annual Reseal program completed just prior to Lockdown with only 4 minor short sections of road omitted. These will be picked up in the new season.

Work on the development of the improved Combined West Coast Transportation AMP is progressing well with only some minor delays in data collection experienced during the lockdown. Level 2 has allowed this to proceed again and we are still tracking on target for completion later this year.

Projects we intend to round out the year with are a footpath extension on Airport Drive to link the end of the current footpath with the Airport itself. Pricing has been obtained and this is about to be awarded.

Chipsealing of the footpath in Kaniere between the School and the Hotel with construction of a cyclist and pedestrian signs at a new crossing near Westroads Yard.

2.14 Fox Landfill

Following the March 19 floodwater event and subsequent release of waste material to the Fox River and downstream WDC is currently evaluating long term management of the closed landfill. To support a feasibility assessment for the landfill mining WDC commissioned Golders to undertake an intrusive investigation report. Golders are in the final compilation stage of the report for the Ministry for the Environment. The report will give options and assessments of what is able to happen next guided by central government.

Once this is available we will enter into discussions with the MfE on funding streams, what is the best plan going forward and how this will effect or impact on the Westland District Council. The Golders report is being finalised and will be presented to MFE



3 OTHER ACTIVITIES

3.1 Building, Planning and Environment

Building

During this Quarter (Jan – Mar) the Building Control Authority (BCA) continued to focus on Councils legislative requirements in respect to Earthquake Prone Buildings with letters sent to further building owners identified as having potentially earthquake prone buildings. As Earthquake Prone Building Assessments are received from building owners, Council BCA personnel review each report to determine compliance against defined earthquake prone building assessment criteria. No further buildings were added to the Earthquake Prone Building register during this period.

In the lead up to Alert Level 4, appropriate systems were put in place to enable the Building Control Team to continue with the processing of Building Consents already lodged, and those that may be lodged during the lockdown period. All construction/trade owner/operators were informed that all inspections would be suspended during Alert Level 4, and that Council would review the ability to reinstate inspections when New Zealand returned to Alert Level 3. This would be governed by any restrictions put in place by Government.

Animal Control

There has been no classifications of menacing or dangerous dogs during this period.

In preparation for Alert Level 4, appropriate response procedures and coverage were put in place to ensure a continued response to any serious incidents that may occur during the lockdown period. Reports of wandering dogs would also be responded to, however, to minimise interaction animal control personnel with members of the public at the Council Pound, where possible, owners were be identified, and the dog returned to their care.

There were no serious incidents reported during the first phase of Lockdown (24th – 31st March 2020) and no reports received of wandering dogs. This was attributed to families being at home and maintaining an awareness of where their dogs were and what they were doing. There was an increase in reports of people walking dogs that were not on leads, and failing to pick up their dogs deposits. An article in Westland Matters and posts on Council's Facebook Pages were used to remind people of their

responsibilities under Council's Dog Control Bylaw, Policy, and the Dog Control Act.

Planning

Franz Josef Master Planning:

At a meeting on 12th March the Planning and Regulatory Services Committee approved a draft plan, budget and timetable for developing the Franz Josef Master strategy in consultation with the Franz Josef/Waiiau community. This plan includes the topics to be covered in the strategy and a consultation plan with directly affected property owners and the wider community. The first steps in that plan are around consultation with directly affected parties on key issues, with a view to producing a discussion document for general community input during July, being the quieter winter season. Of course since that time, the country has had to respond to Covid-19. The Planning Manager and our contractor Lynda Murchison were already in discussion about how to manage this project given the likely impact on the Franz Josef/Waiiau community from the decline in tourism likely to result from self-isolation requirements for international travellers, when the country went into Alert Level 4. Obviously, this move has prevented progress with the approved consultation plan.

Currently our contractor is working on material for the discussion document, to the extent she can with the current information available. Once we have a decision from the government about when the country can move to Alert Level 2, the Planning Manager and contractor will bring a revised project plan to the Planning and Regulatory Services Committee. In continuing this work, Council will need to be cognisant of the sensitive balance between the absolute need to address this issue and the ongoing stressors on the Franz Josef/Waiiau community and the wider region from the disruption to tourism.

3.2 Corporate Services

Finance

The Finance team have been busy preparing the Draft Annual Plan, which due to the changing situation with COVID-19 has required several re-writes before being adopted by Council for consultation.

At the same time the rates officer has been very busy working with Westland District residents, providing advice on payment plans and any remissions that ratepayers may be able to claim.

While the draft plan is out for consultation, Finance has now turned attention onto the Interim audit due to commence mid-June and the subsequent Annual Report process which will follow.

Strategy and Communications

The strategy and communications advisor has been working alongside Finance to prepare a consultation document to go out with the Annual Plan for community consultation. Some submissions have already started to be received which are being collated for when the hearings take place in June. The strategy and communications advisor is also busy leading the Long Term Plan project team and Councillors through preliminary work towards the Long Term Plan in the next financial year.

There have been more external communications required over the last few months due to COVID-19 and the strategy and communications advisor has been instrumental in providing quality and timely information to our district throughout, our communications have been well received and we have received very positive feedback.

Information Services

The information services team have been commended for the quick response to enabling staff to quickly revert to working from home during the COVID lockdown, with very few IT issues that were dealt with very quickly, most staff were in a position to be very productive whilst working from home. The return to work for some staff has also been a smooth process.

During the lockdown period, the IT staff very quickly enabled Council to live stream Council and Committee meetings, which will continue to be available once meetings continue in the Council chambers.

Business Analysis

The business analyst continues to spend 50% of his time on the implementation of the electronic Document Management System (eDRMS). This significant project to manage Council information and reduce risk has been delayed due to COVID, however with some changes to the plan, the implementation is continuing.

Library

During COVID Alert Levels 3 & 4 the Library has been closed, however during that time, staff were able to assist library users to take advantage of

the digital services available, staff also promoted the use of skinny jump to enable those users that did not have internet access to access the internet. The library staff also took this opportunity to phone library users to gauge the uptake of providing a click (or call) and collect service once in Alert Level 2. This service was welcomed by many library users, and the library opened in Alert Level 2 to provide this service while they make changes to the library shelving, to allow for social distancing once the library reopens. For the foreseeable future most programmes will not be run in the library, however book a librarian and printing will be rolled out shortly.

3.3 District Assets

Asset Management

Work on Activity Management Plans is continuing, with the Drinking Water AMP nearly ready to send to the external peer reviewer. Pipeline and service connection renewals have been calculated for all Three Waters areas for the next 80 years.

Major capital projects for the 10 years 2021-2031 have been scoped and budgeted across all activities.

Levels of Service reviews have been completed.

At present, the following items are being worked through:

- Draft 10-year operational budgets
- Documentation of risks for all areas using risk matrix, as well as risk mitigation strategies
- Documentation of key assumptions and uncertainties made when preparing AMPs
- Documentation of concessions, easements, resource consents and land designations
- Stocktake of Council's relevant policies, bylaws and strategies related to infrastructure areas and identification of gaps
- Grade data accuracy and confidence
- Inclusion of maps, graphs, tables and charts in written AMP documents to enhance readability and make technical information easier to digest and understand
- AssetFinda database cleansing being undertaken by District Assets

4 STAFFING UPDATE

4.1 There have been only a few changes to staff over the 1st quarter of 2020.

New comers to the team are:

Louis Sparks – our new Group Manager District Assets. Louis was the Engineering Manager for Cleanaway in Western Australia and comes with a good background in Waste Management, asset management, Civil engineering and project management. Louis started on the 3 February.

Prabath Jayawardana joined us in February as our new Finance Manager. Prabath has previously worked at Gisborne District Council in a similar role and has also worked at Audit NZ, so will bring experience from both sides when it comes to our reporting. He specialises in Financial Reporting and is very strong technically around Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards (PBE IPSAS).

Aayushi Puri has joined us in May as our new Records Officer.

Michaela Fagan joined us in March as our new Customer Services Officer.

Rebecca Davis joined the Council team in March in the role of Office Assistant. Rebecca is in her final year at Westland High School and will be a great addition to the team.

Unfortunately we have received a resignation of our Capital Projects Manager – Dominique Tharandt. She is heading to Timaru to pick up a new role. Her enthusiastic and energetic personality will be sorely missed and we wish her well in her new career path.

5. LGOIMA UPDATE

5.1 Year to date, (01 July 2019 – 20 May 2020) 99 LGOIMA requests have been received. 35 of these requests are from media outlets.

LGOIMA Number of days for completion year to date	
5 Days and under	36
>6 – 10 Days	16
>11 – 15 Days	16
>16 – 20 Days	11
20 Days and over	10
Withdrawn	5
Transferred	2
Pending	3

6. RECOMMENDATION

- A) **THAT** the Quarterly Report from the Chief Executive dated 28 May 2020 be received.

Simon Bastion
Chief Executive

Report



DATE: 28 May 2020
TO: Mayor and Councillors
FROM: Accountant

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: APRIL 2020

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an indication of Council's financial performance for ten months to 30 April 2020.
- 1.2 This issue arises from a requirement for sound financial governance and stewardship with regards to the financial performance and sustainability of a local authority.
- 1.3 Council seeks to meet its obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 and the achievement of the District Vision adopted by Council as part of the Long Term Plan 2018-28.
- 1.4 This report concludes by recommending that the Council receive the financial performance report to 30 April 2020, attached as **Appendix 1**.

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Council receives monthly financial reporting so that it has current knowledge of its financial performance and position against targets and objectives adopted in the Long Term Plan 2018-28.

3 CURRENT SITUATION

- 3.1 The Financial Performance Report has had some changes made to the format and the actual data presented.
- 3.2 The information in the report is now of a more summarised nature, with only permanent variances over \$25,000 having comments. Temporary differences which are mainly budget phasing are not now commented as these will either approximate budget by the end of the financial year, or become a permanent variance which will be noted.
- 3.3 A more detailed financial report is being provided to the Audit and Risk Committee on a quarterly basis.
- 3.4 With the inclusion of the sustainability report, it is not now necessary to include such detail to Council in the financial report, as the key business indicators are included in the sustainability report.
- 3.5 The Financial Performance Report to 30 April 2020 is attached as **Appendix 1** and contains the following elements:
 - 3.5.1 Sustainability Report
 - 3.5.2 Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense
 - 3.5.3 Notes to the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense
 - 3.5.4 Statement of Financial Position
 - 3.5.5 Revenue and Expenditure Graphs
 - 3.5.6 Debtors
 - 3.5.7 Debt Position
 - 3.5.8 Capital Expenditure

4 OPTIONS

- 4.1 The Council can decide to receive or not receive the report.

5 SIGNIFICANCE AND CONSULTATION

5.1 This report is for information only and, while feedback is invited from Council in order for staff to continuously improve the quality of information provided, no assessment of significance or consultation and no options analysis is required.

6 ASSESSMENT OF OPTIONS (INCLUDING FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS)

6.1 The report is for information only, the report is to inform the Council on the monthly financial position, therefore financial implications are discussed within the body of the report itself.

7 RECOMMENDATION

A) **THAT** the Council receive the Financial Performance Report to 30 April 2020

John Kagagi
Accountant

Appendix 1: Financial Performance to April 2020

Appendix 1



Financial Performance Year to April 2020

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Sustainability Report

Total revenue	Total expenditure	Total surplus/(deficit)
\$21.84M	\$20.73M	\$1.11M
Is 10.2% more than the total budget of \$19.82M	Is 9.03% more than the total budget of \$19.01M	Is 37.92% more than the total budget of \$0.81M

SUSTAINABILITY

Rates to operating revenue **61.21%**

Rates Revenue	\$13.37M

Operating Revenue	\$21.84M

61.21% of operating revenue is derived from rates revenue. Rates revenue includes penalties, water supply by meter and is gross of remissions. Operating revenue excludes vested assets, and asset revaluation gains.

Balanced budget ratio **105.36%**

Operating revenue	\$21.84M

Operating expenditure	\$20.73M

Operating revenue should be equal or more than operating expenditure. Operating revenue excludes vested assets and asset revaluation gains. Operating expenditure includes depreciation and excludes landfill liability and loss on asset revaluations. Year to date revenue is 105.36% of operating expenditure.

Interest to rates revenue (LGFA Cov.) **3.91%**

Net interest and finance costs	\$0.52M

Rates Revenue	\$13.37M

3.91% of rates revenue is paid in interest. Our set limit is 25% of rates revenue. Net interest is interest paid less interest received. Rates revenue includes penalties, water supply by meter and gross of remissions.

Interest to operating revenue **2.39%**

Net Interest and finance costs	\$0.52M

Operating revenue	\$21.84M

2.39% of operating revenue is paid in interest. Our set limit is 10% of operating revenue. Net interest is interest paid less interest received.

Liquidity Risk (LGFA Cov.) **142.30%**

Gross debt	\$19.62M
Undrawn committed facilities	\$3.98M
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4.32M

The liquidity risk policy requires us to maintain a minimum ratio of 110% which is also an LGFA covenant. Our current liquidity risk is 142.30%

Essential services ratio **109.61%**

Capital expenditure	\$4.91M
Depreciation	\$4.48M

Capital expenditure should be equal or more than depreciation for essential services, for year to date capex is 109.61% of depreciation. Essential Services are Water Supply, Wastewater, Stormwater and Roading.

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the period ended April 2020

	Notes	Full Year Forecast (\$000)	Full Year Budget (\$000)	YTD Budget (\$000)	Actual YTD (\$000)	Variance YTD (\$000)	Var/Bud %
Revenue							
Rates	01	16,208	16,437	13,477	13,369	(108)	-0.8%
Grants and subsidies	02	6,013	4,162	3,585	5,436	1,851	51.7%
Interest Revenue	03	53	82	68	28	(40)	-58.1%
Fees and Charges	04	1,846	1,951	1,622	1,531	(91)	-5.6%
Other revenue	05	1,921	1,419	1,067	1,477	409	38.4%
Total operating revenue		26,042	24,049	19,819	21,841	2,022	10.2%
Expenditure							
Employee Benefit expenses	06	3,986	4,090	3,402	3,288	(114)	-3.3%
Finance Costs	07	704	740	617	562	(54)	-8.8%
Depreciation	08	6,868	6,316	5,263	5,713	450	8.5%
Other expenses	09	13,279	11,836	9,730	11,165	1,435	14.8%
Total operating expenditure		24,837	22,982	19,013	20,729	1,716	9.0%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		1,205	1,068	806	1,113	306	38.0%

Notes to the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

Comments were provided on permanent variances over \$25,000 only.

01 Rates

Actual rates income is lower than budgeted mainly due to an unbudgeted Rates remission granted to Glenfern Villas as a result of changing their ownership structure.

02 Grants and subsidies

The variance is mainly due to unbudgeted grants received during the year for following projects;

- \$500k for Carnegie Building strengthening project.
- \$234k for Responsible Camping project.
- \$364k for WCWT Cowboy Paradise March flood repairs and cycleway maintenance
- \$449k TIF funding for Franz campervan waste disposal
- \$327k Haast Conveniences construction

03 Interest revenue

Interest revenue is lower than planned due to declining interest rates in the market.

04 Fees and charges

This is mainly due to lower than expected refuse fees received from Hokitika (\$221k under) partially offset by higher than planned refuse fees received from Franz Josef collections (\$195k over) as it was used as an alternative transfer station to Fox Glacier during the flood event. Trade waste charges are also lower than planned by \$37k due to operational reasons.

05 Other revenue

This is mainly due to \$250k funding received from Westland Racing Club as part of their asset transfer to the Council and \$50k funds received for Mayoral flood fund from NEMA both of which were not budgeted for.

06 Employee benefit expenses

Mainly due to vacancies in Finance and Animal Control.

07 Finance costs

This variance is mainly due to lower than expected interest rate prevailing in the market and efficient liquidity management.

08 Depreciation and amortisation

Current year actual depreciation is calculated using last year's revalued assets, which were not available when depreciation budgets were set up for 2019/2020 Annual plan.

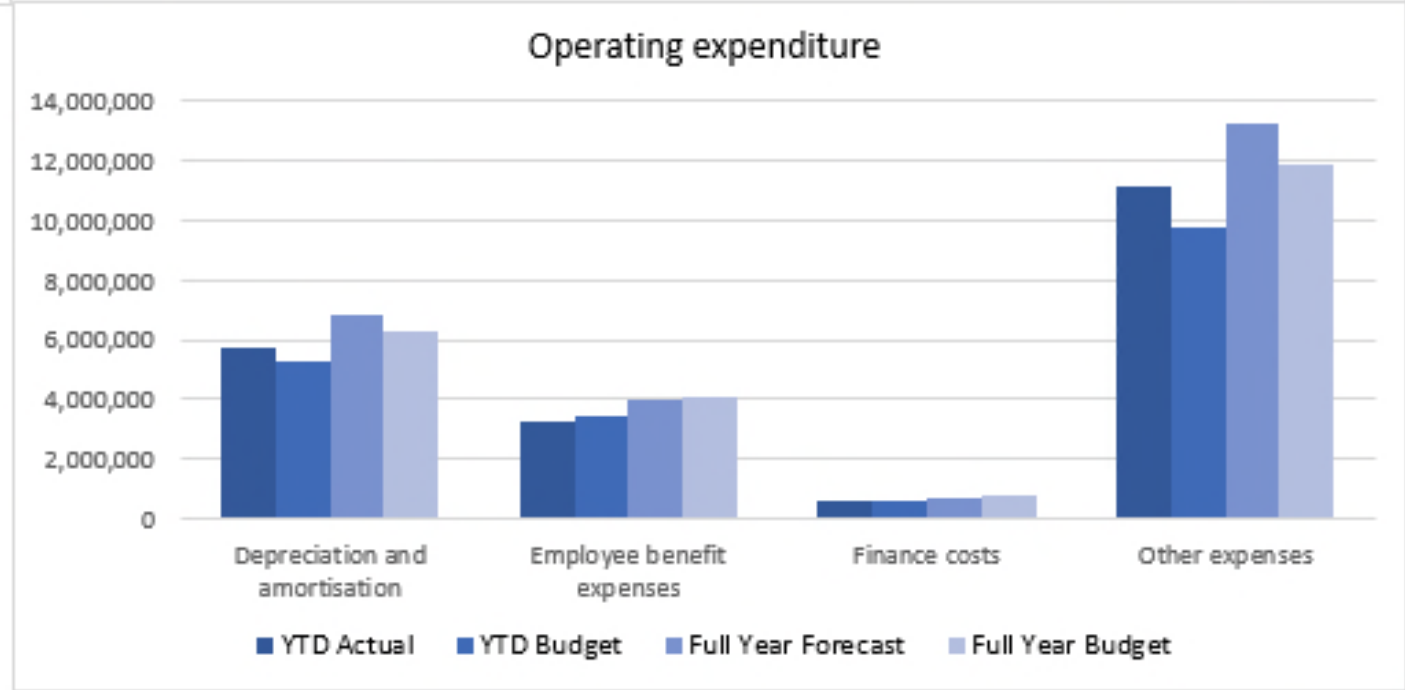
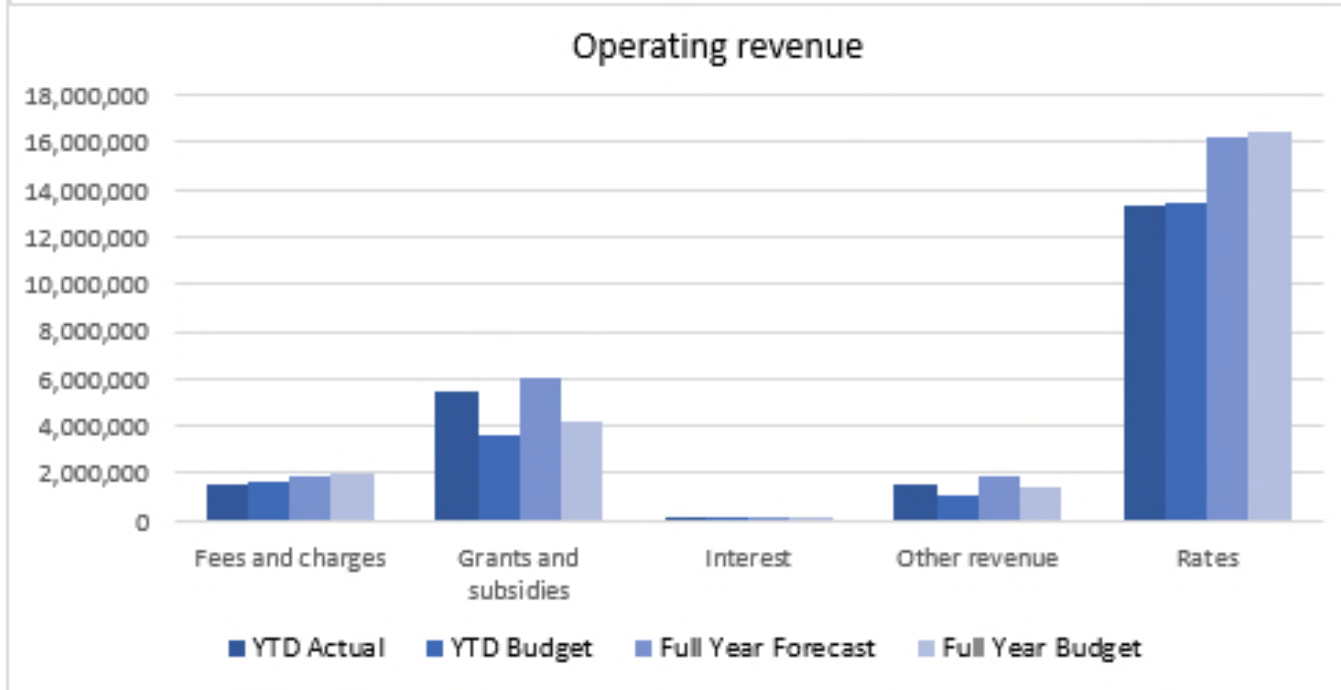
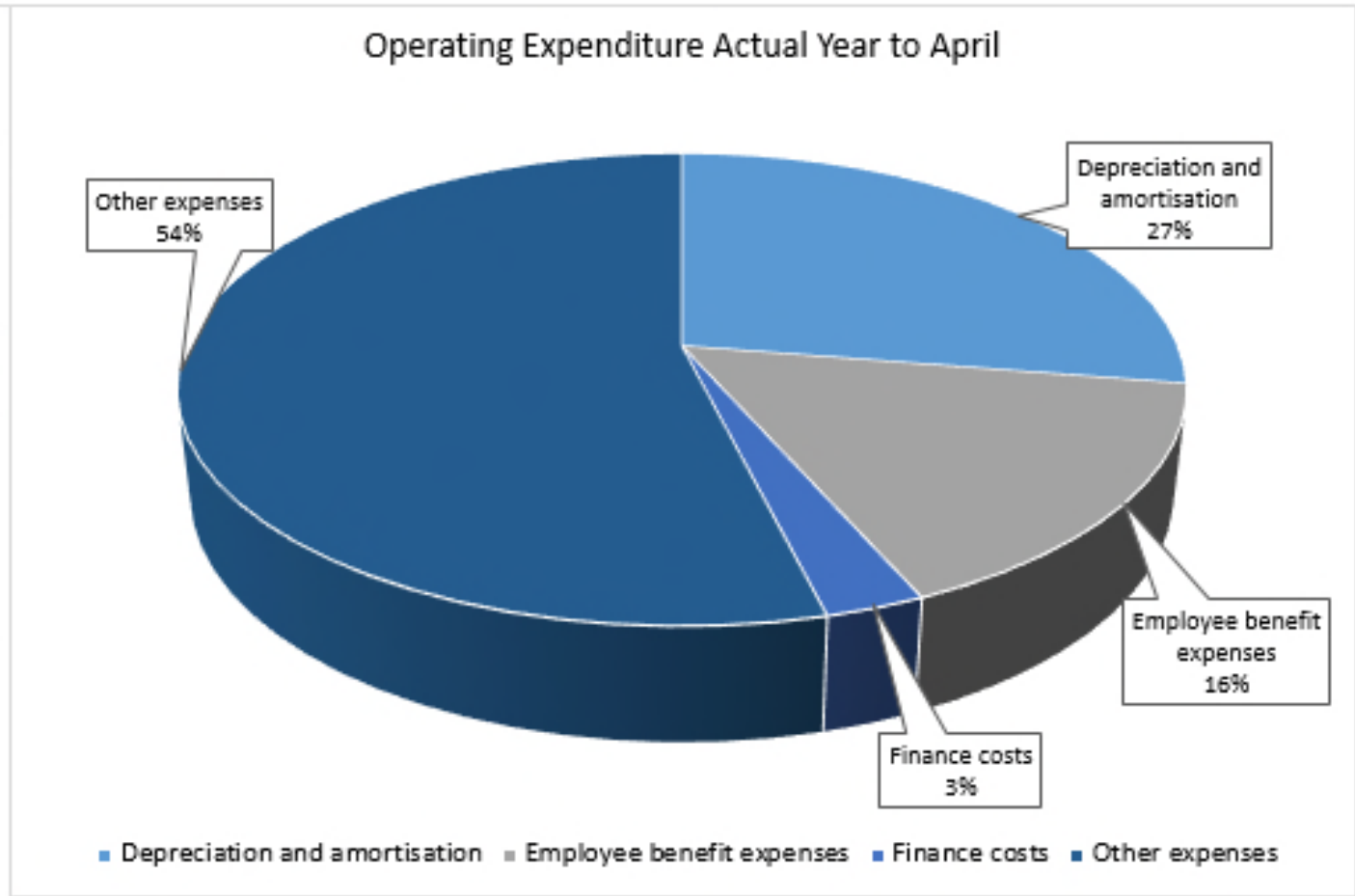
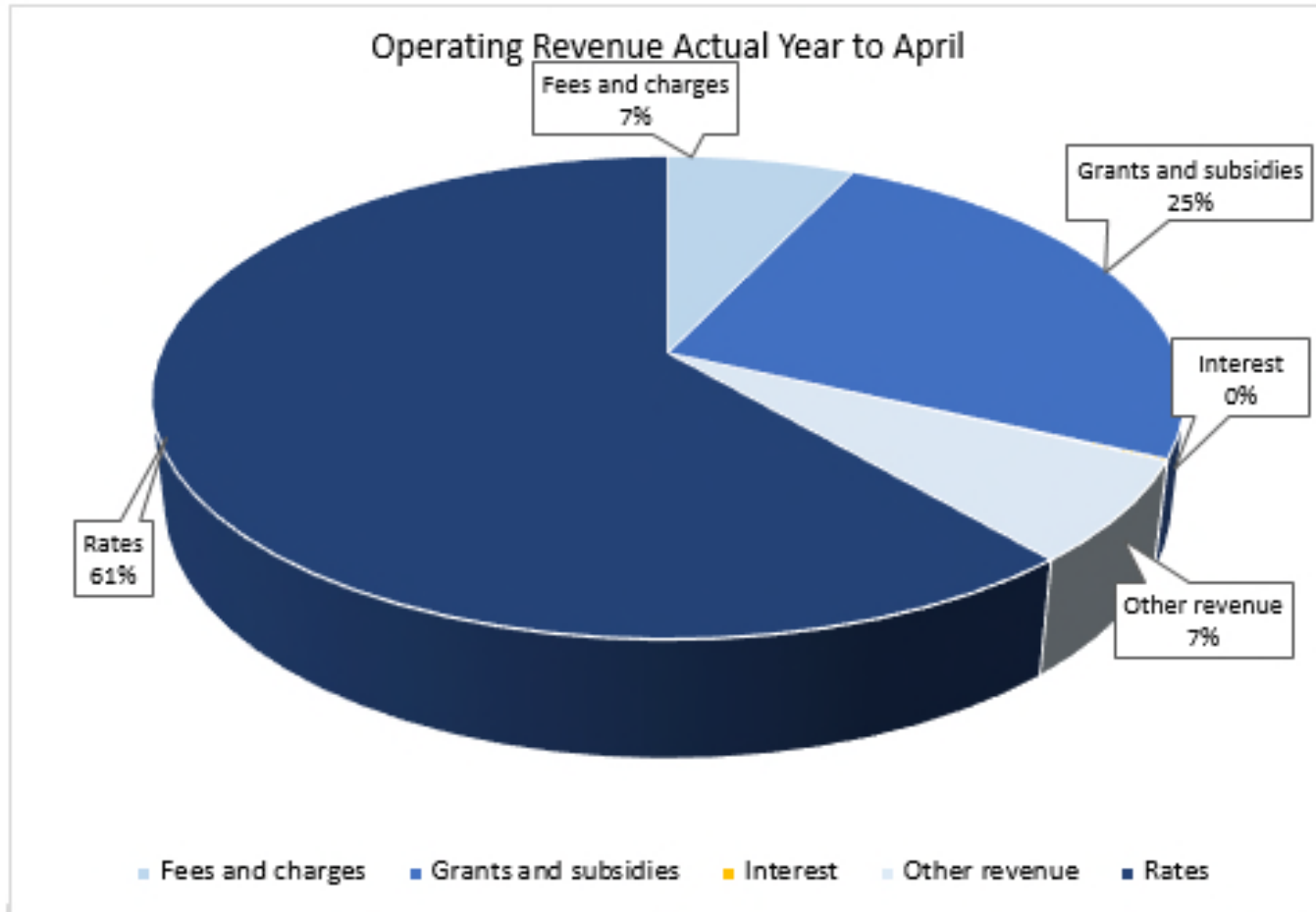
09 Other expenses

This is mainly due to increased insurance premiums, unbudgeted \$150k Three mile grant payment to Hokitika Lions for Lazar Park, \$124k unbudgeted provisions for doubtful debt due to impacts from COVID-19 and unbudgeted contractor cost incurred on following projects;

- Asset management plan.
- Civil defence work due to December flood event.

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Financial Position For the period ended April 2020				
	April YTD (\$'000)	March YTD (\$'000)	2019/20 Annual Plan	2018/19 Actual
Current Assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	4,299	2,188	2,570	2,589
Debtors & other receivables	3,880	3,486	1,919	4,676
Assets held for sale		-		
Other financial assets		-		
Total Current Assets	8,179	5,674	4,489	7,265
Non-current Assets				
Council Controlled Organisation	8,695	8,695	8,695	8,695
Intangible assets	82	86	80	117
Assets Under Construction	11,672	11,022	1,309	4,458
Other Financial Assets	366	366	69	368
Property, Plant and Equipment	395,554	396,120	463,166	401,260
Total Non-current assets	416,369	416,289	473,319	414,898
Total Assets	424,548	421,964	477,808	422,163
Current Liabilities				
Creditors & other payables	3,073	892	2,453	2,845
Employee benefit liabilities	387	338	205	368
Tax payable	3	3	3	3
Borrowings	1,000	-	-	-
Other	211	949	377	415
Total Current Liabilities	4,674	2,183	3,038	3,631
Non-current Liabilities				
Borrowings	18,618	18,618	24,339	18,618
Employee benefit liabilities	39	38	35	36
Provisions	2,480	2,480	2,089	2,480
Derivative financial instruments	1,108	1,052	800	882
Other Non-current liabilities	32	32	28	32
Total Non-Current Liabilities	22,277	22,220	27,291	22,048
Total Liabilities	26,951	24,403	30,329	25,679
Net Assets	397,596	397,560	447,479	396,484
Equity				
Retained earnings	148,647	148,611	144,742	147,535
Restricted Reserves	9,164	9,164	10,582	9,164
Revaluation reserves	239,721	239,721	292,091	239,721
Other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve	64	64	64	64
Total Equity	397,596	397,560	447,479	396,484



Debtors as at 30 April 2020

Type	Over 90 Days	60-90 Days	30-60 Days	Current	Total (\$)
Building Consents	12,379	3,780	10,489	2,042	28,691
Building Warrants	1,185	92	-	403	874
Resource Consents	29,278	13	-	931	28,361
Sundry Debtors	119,836	22,259	79,219	94,157	315,471
Grand Total	162,679	26,144	89,708	94,865	373,396

Rates Debtors as at 30 April 2020

Rates Debtors at 31 March 2020		508,705
Rates instalment		3,749,837
Less payments received	-	456,731
Paid in advance change	-	738,021
Previous years write off's	-	570
Write off's	-	2,997
Penalties	-	827
Discounts	-	85
		2,550,606
Total Rates Debtors at 30 April 2020		3,059,312
Arrears included above at 30 April 2020		3,059,312
Arrears at 30 April 2019		3,276,937
Increase/(decrease) in arrears		-217,625

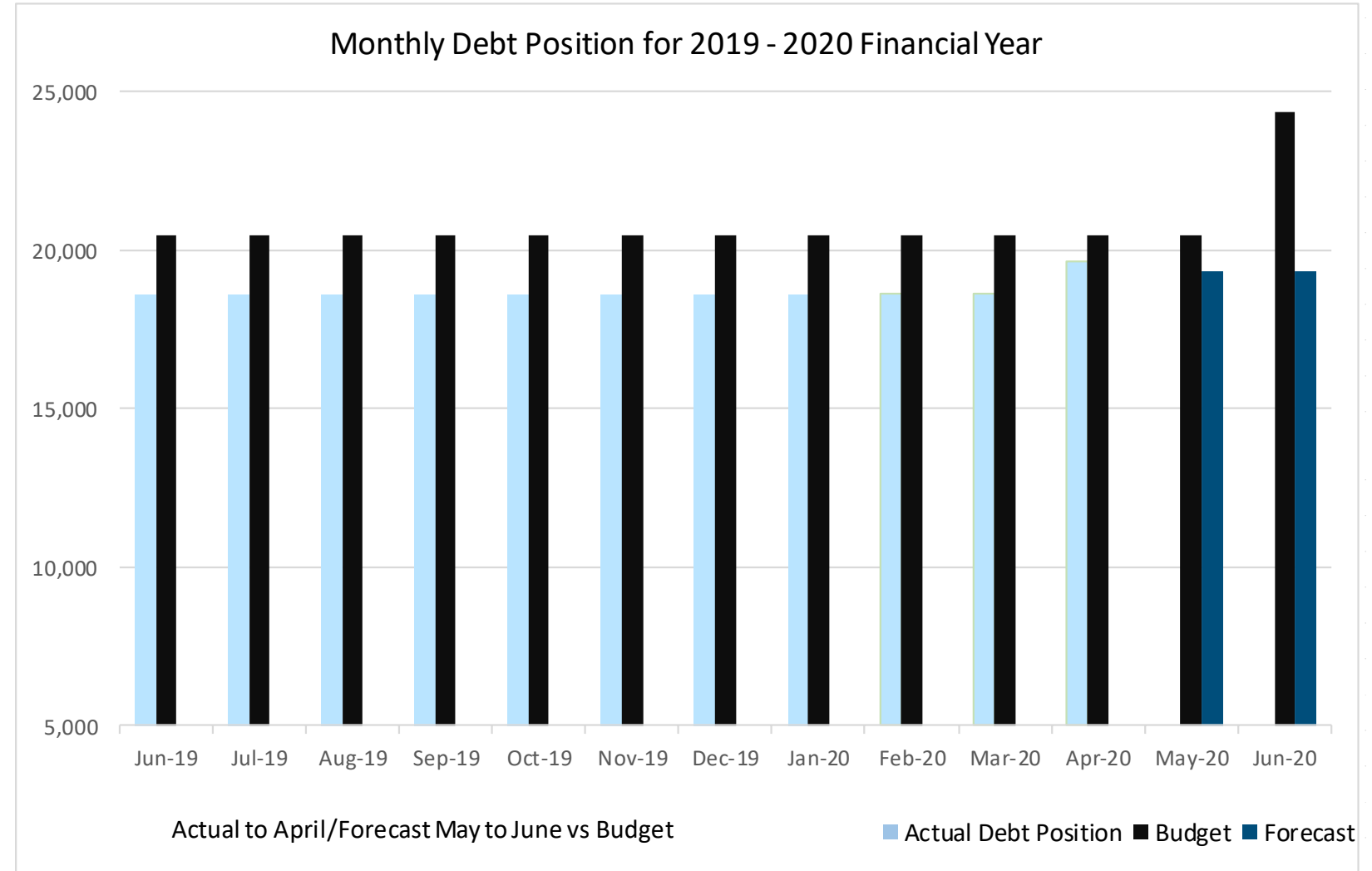
Debt Position

Debt Position 2019/2020 (\$000)

	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20
Actual Debt Position	18,618	18,618	18,618	18,618	18,618	18,618	18,618	18,618	18,618	18,618	19,618		
Forecast												19,348	19,348
Budget	20,446	20,446	20,446	20,446	20,446	20,446	20,446	20,446	20,446	20,446	20,446	20,446	24,339

Forecast Debt Position for 2019-2020 Financial Year

Forecast as at	Apr-20
Opening Balance	18,618
Loan funded capex forecast	5,976
Forecast repayments 2019-20	-1,618
Forecast balance June 2020	22,976



Capital Expenditure

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 2019-2020				
	Full Year Annual Plan (AP)	YTD Actual Expenditure	YTD Spent as a % of AP	Notes
Community Services	10,250	-	0%	Band room project is on hold at the moment however it is expected to be completed before the end of the financial year.
Leadership	344,475	94,569	27%	Mainly due to delays in Information management DMS project and Chambers refurbishment project. IT renewals project is also lower than planned however forecasting to catch up over the coming months through to the end of the financial year.
Leisure Services & Facilities	649,118	261,043	40%	This is mainly due to delays in Civil Defence - EOC project.
Solid Waste	254,200	26,950	11%	This is mainly due to delay in the Butlers intermediate capping project.
Stormwater	1,840,125	43,851	2%	Except for the Hokitika - Mains upgrade programme, none of the projects have been started yet. This includes Hokitika Pump upgrade for Bealey, Tancred, Rolleston, Hoffman, Livingstone and Weld projects. That is the reason for the lower capital spending compared to the annual plan. Some of the pump upgrade projects are unlikely to go ahead as planned in this year as indicated by the managers.
Transportation	2,765,448	1,623,173	59%	Although the YTD spending is low compared to the annual plan, managers have indicated that most of the capital projects will be completed before the year end. Some of the projects that have minimal capital expenditure compared to annual plan are Structures Component Replace project, Sealed Road Pavement Rehabilitation project, Local and SPR Low Cost Low Risk projects.
Wastewater	3,510,827	1,727,229	49%	Mainly due to delays in Hokitika - Outfall structure project and WWTP upgrade projects for Hokitika & Fox Glacier.
Water Supply	1,782,466	122,774	7%	YTD actual spending is lower than planned due to various operational reasons. However managers are expecting that most of the projects will be completed over the next few months through to the end of the financial year. Some of the low spending projects are Ross, Hari Hari and Franz Josef Mains upgrade programme and Fox Glacier Plant upgrade project.
Total Capital Expenditure	11,156,909	3,899,589	35%	

Capital Expenditure - Carryovers

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE- 2019-2020 CARRYOVERS				
	Full Year Annual Plan (AP)	YTD Actual Expenditure	YTD Spent as a % of AP	Notes
Community Services	115,000	-	0%	Franz Josef Urban Revitalisation Plan is on hold.
Leadership	108,857	78,285	72%	Council Headquarters refurbishment work is ongoing and is expected to finish majority of the work by the end of the financial year.
Leisure Services & Facilities	2,338,676	1,587,821	68%	Haast conveniences, Sunset point and waterfront projects are ongoing and majority of the work is expected to be completed by end of this year.
Solid Waste	48,740	33,407	69%	Haast cell capping and new cell preparation has started and is expected to be completed in this financial year.
Stormwater	260,000	46,454	18%	Mainly work on Jollie St extension which is being re-scoped, Managers are expecting a delay with this project .
Transportation	125,000	-	0%	Footpaths work is expected to begin in the next financial year.
Wastewater	1,017,574	166,841	16%	Only Fox Glacier and Hokitika WWTP has started. Most projects are expected to be carried over into the next financial year due to capacity limitations.
Water Supply	744,232	428,705	58%	All the WTP projects have begun and are ongoing but unlikely to be completed within this financial year due to operational reasons. Some of the low spending projects are Franz Josef and Ross mains upgrade projects and the Arahura water treatment plant project.
Total Carryover Capital Expenditure	4,758,079	2,341,513	49%	
Total Unbudgeted Capital Expenditure	1,524,630	832,048	55%	
Total Capital Expenditure	17,439,618	7,073,150	41%	

Report



DATE: 28 May 2020

TO: Mayor and Councillors

FROM: Group Manager: Corporate Services

REQUEST TO BECOME A GUARANTOR COUNCIL WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING AGENCY

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is for Council to resolve for Westland District Council (WDC) to become a guarantor Council with the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA).
- 1.2 This issue arises as Council's borrowings is forecast to be nearly \$20 million at the end of the 2019-2020 Financial year end.
- 1.3 Council seeks to meet its obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 and the achievement of the District Vision adopted by Council as part of the Long Term Plan 2018-28.
- 1.4 This report concludes by recommending that Council resolves to apply to become a Guarantor Council with the LGFA and request staff to start that process.

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 WDC joined the LGFA in 2018 as a borrower only, this was because Council debt was under \$20 million.
- 2.2 Once Council debt is greater than \$20 million, Council will need to either borrow from a bank at a higher pricing or become a Guarantor Council with LGFA.

3 CURRENT SITUATION

- 3.1 Intergenerational debt is used to fund capital expenditure for new assets. The forecast debt at the end of the financial year 2019-20 is \$19,347,809.
- 3.2 As the forecast balance will be nearly \$20 million Councils treasury advisors have advised that we should continue the process to become a guarantor council. Otherwise Council will need to either fund the balance by bank debt which generally attracts higher pricing than the LGFA.
- 3.3 This would allow WDC full funding access to LGFA, given the uncertainties arising from the Covid-19 environment and the impact this may have on ongoing liquidity and debt requirements.
- 3.4 The steps to become a guarantor council have been provided by Councils Treasury advisors PwC, attached as **Appendix 1**.
- 3.5 Being a guarantor council has a benefit of further preferential pricing than Council already obtains, however there is a potential risk to being a guarantor which Council need to understand and be comfortable with.
- 3.6 Under the guarantee and indemnity, Council guarantees a proportion of the indebtedness of the LGFA.
- 3.7 The risk to Council is deemed very low because of the factors and safeguards that have been built in to reduce the risk of default.
- 3.8 The risk to Council is that all guarantor councils would share the contingent liability on a pro-rata basis based on the annual rates revenue.
- 3.9 LGFA have never had to call on guarantor councils for any indebtedness.
- 3.10 The LGFA continue to be an attractive investment for investors, with credit ratings of AA+ being maintained by Fitch and the same from S&P.
- 3.11 Currently 66 councils have joined the LGFA with 54 of those councils as guarantor councils. (March 2020).

4 OPTIONS

- 4.1 Option 1: Do nothing

- 4.2 Option 2: Request staff to start the process to apply to become a guarantor council with the Local Government Funding Agency.

5 SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

- 5.1 In accordance with Council's policy on Significance and Engagement the decision to become a guarantor council is administrative and does not require consultation.

6 ASSESSMENT OF OPTIONS (INCLUDING FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS)

- 6.1 Option 1: Do Nothing, Council will still be in a position to obtain debt through the current MOCL facility in place with Councils bank Westpac up to \$4 million. There is an option to increase this facility if required.
Bank facilities are generally shorter term which means WDC would not have access to longer term debt which it has access to with the LGFA. Longer term intergenerational debt matches closer with infrastructure expenditure which generally has a longer life.
- 6.2 Option 2: Request staff to start the process to apply to become a guarantor council with the Local Government Funding Agency.
Council debt will be increasing rather than decreasing, short term debt may also be required if Council adopt the Annual Plan 2020-2021 with a zero rate increase. As a guarantor, Council will have access to debt over longer terms that available with banks and generally attract a lower margin than banks.
The financial implications of this option would be upfront legal costs in order to become a guarantor.
Council could decide not to continue before signing the Guarantee and Indemnity and the Equity Commitment Deed at only the cost of legal fees, funded from the legal fees budget.

7 PREFERRED OPTION AND REASONS

- 7.1 The preferred Option is 2: The LGFA is in a strong position and was set up specifically to allow for Local Authorities to have access to funds that they would not have access to by themselves by way of the Local Government Act 2002.
With debt increasing and the possibility of Council also needing to fund operating costs occasionally over at least the next 12 months, access to longer term debt and potential lower cost of that debt is necessary to reduce the burden on ratepayers.

8 RECOMMENDATION

- A) **THAT** Council request staff to start the process to apply to become a guarantor council with the Local Government Funding Agency.

Lesley Crichton
Group Manager: Corporate Services

Appendix 1: Westland District Council – LGFA memo



Westland District Council

To:	Lesley Crichton
From:	Brett Johanson and Sarah Houston-Eastergaard
Date:	17 March 2020
Subject:	Becoming a Guaranteeing member of the Local Government Funding Agency

Background

We understand that by 30 June 2021, Westland District Council (Council) will have external debt with the Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA) exceeding \$20 million. Once an LGFA member passes through the threshold of \$20 million of LGFA debt on issue, they are required to step up to being a guaranteeing member. This requires some additional administration and signing up to two additional documents which will need to be signed off by Council after a legal review. Below we provide some background information about those documents and also outline the steps that Council will need to complete to become a guaranteeing member borrower.

What new document will Council become a party to?

There are two new documents that must be acceded to in order to become a guarantor under the LGFA scheme. These are:

- 1 The Guarantee and Indemnity; and
- 2 The Equity Commitment Deed.

The Guarantee and Indemnity document sets out the conditions under which Council guarantees the indebtedness of the LGFA. We note that being party to the Guarantee is mandatory when borrowing more than \$20 million from the LGFA.

The Equity Commitment Deed details the mechanisms under which Council can be called upon under certain circumstances to subscribe for shares in the LGFA (and thus increasing the LGFA's capital).

It is important that Council read and understand these agreements before entering into them, as the obligations under these agreements are binding. There exists some comfort from 'safety in numbers' (65 member councils as at October 2019), and that other local authorities have had legal advice before entering into these agreements. However, we would note that the circumstances of each council are unique, and Council should review these documents with their independent legal counsel with its individual circumstances in mind. Please note that the LGFA's legal advisers are Russell McVeagh, so different legal advisers are recommended.



Guarantee and Indemnity:

Under the Guarantee and Indemnity, a local authority guarantees a proportion of the indebtedness of the LGFA. The Guarantee and Indemnity should be considered carefully before being entered into as it creates a contingent liability for Council. Clauses 2 and 3.1 set out the principal obligations.

There are, however, a number of factors that reduce the risk created by this contingent liability with the LGFA scheme having a number of safeguards built in, to reduce the risk of default and the Guarantee and Indemnity being called upon.

Clauses 3.4 to 3.5 of the Guarantee and Indemnity establish a system under which local authorities share this contingent liability on a pro-rata basis based on their annual rates income.

Under clause 10, the local authority grants a power of attorney to the Security Trustee. This approval should be considered based on Council specific approval procedures required for the granting of powers of attorney.

Clause 15 sets out the mechanics for exiting the Guarantee and Indemnity. Council should note, in particular, that after exiting the Guarantee and Indemnity, a local authority continues to have a contingent liability for indebtedness of the LGFA incurred up to the date of exit. All Council's outstanding debt would have been repaid upon exit.

Clause 2.3 contains an indemnity that should be considered if Council have any specific approvals that need to be obtained or completed to grant such accommodations.

Equity Commitment Deed:

Under the Equity Commitment Deed, local authorities may be required to subscribe for Commitment Shares to top up the capital of the LGFA. Clause 4 sets out the conditions under which this option can be exercised.

Clause 6.1 sets out warranties that each local authority must provide. Council should check that these warranties are able to be made.

Clause 9.5 contains an indemnity that should be considered in terms of the specific approvals or procedures that are needed to grant such dispensations.

The steps required to become a guaranteeing member of the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA)

The following steps need to be completed in order to become a guarantor under clause 12.4 of the Guarantee and Indemnity and clause 9.2 of the Equity Commitment Deed:

- Council must complete and sign a deed under which it accedes to the **Guarantee and Indemnity** (titled Guarantor Accession Deed). The form of this deed is attached as schedule 4 to the Guarantee and Indemnity. The LGFA will draft this document on Council's behalf.
- Complete and sign a deed under which Council accedes to the **Equity Commitment Deed**. The form of this deed is attached as schedule 5 to the Equity Commitment Deed. The LGFA will draft this document on Council's behalf.
- Issue Security Stock to the Security Trustee to meet the Council's obligations under the Guarantee and Indemnity and provide the Security Trustee with a Security Stock Certificate to evidence the issuance of that Security Stock. Security Stock is issued under Council's Debenture Trust Deed and the form of Security Stock Certificate will be set out in a schedule to the Debenture Trust Deed.
- Issue Security Stock to the LGFA to secure Council's obligations to it under the Equity Commitment Deed and provide the LGFA with a Security Stock Certificate to evidence the issuance of that Security Stock.
- Although not strictly required, Council should also provide the Security Trustee and the LGFA (as applicable) with a copy of the Stock Issuance Certificate under the Debenture Trust Deed in conjunction with the issuance of the Security Stock.
- The Security Stock Certificate and the Stock Issuance Certificate are also required for entry into the Guarantee.
- Send the LGFA a legal opinion from Council's legal counsel (in a form agreed between the LGFA and legal counsel) relating to the entry into the Full Guarantor Accession Documents.
- Send the Security Trustee a legal opinion from Council (in a form agreed between the Security Trustee and legal counsel) relating to the entry into the Guarantor Accession Documents.
- Notify the Security Trustee and the LGFA of the Annual Rates Income in the Financial Statements of Council for the most recent year.
- Provide the LGFA with any evidence or documentation it may require to satisfy it that it can issue securities to Council without having to comply with the Securities Act 1978 (if this has not previously been provided).



As with the documentation required to becoming a borrowing member of the LGFA, in practice this documentation suite will be drafted in part by the LGFA's lawyers and partly by Council's own legal counsel.

Please note that once the above documentation has been prepared (which satisfies both borrower and guarantor requirements), it will need to be signed under seal by two councillors (in the case of all Deeds) and by the Chief Executive (in the case of documents which are not Deeds).



Disclaimer

This memo is subject to the engagement letter dated 8 March 2013 and the following restrictions. It is a memo addressed to you, Westland District Council.

This memo should not be reproduced or supplied to any other party without first obtaining our (PwC New Zealand) written consent. We accept no responsibility for any reliance that may be placed on our memo should it be used for any purpose other than that set out above and in any event we will accept no liability to any party other than you in respect of its contents. In the course of our work, we have not verified any of the information provided to us by you, nor have we carried out anything in the nature of an audit. Accordingly, we express no opinion on the reliability, accuracy or completeness of the information provided to us and upon which we have relied. The statements and opinions contained in this memo are based on data obtained from the financial markets and are so contained in good faith and in the belief that such statements, opinions and data are not false or misleading. In preparing this memo, we have relied upon information which we believe to be reliable and accurate. We reserve the right (but will be under no obligation) to review our assessment and if we consider it necessary, to revise our opinion in the light of any information existing at the date of this memo which becomes known to us after that date. This memo must be read in its entirety. Individual sections of this memo could be misleading if considered in isolation from each other.

Report



DATE: 28 May 2020

TO: Mayor and Councillors

FROM: Community Development Advisor

MARKS ROAD RESERVE FUND – HAAST COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise Council that the Haast Community through the Haast Promotions Group would like to utilise funds from the Marks Road Reserve Fund.
- 1.2 This issue arises from a request from the Haast Community indicating they would like to use a portion of the Marks Road Reserve Fund allocated to Community Development.
- 1.3 Council seeks to meet its obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 and the achievement of the District Vision adopted by the Council in May 2018, which are set out in the Long Term Plan 2018-28. These are stated on Page 2 of this agenda.
- 1.4 This report concludes by recommending that Council release the funds for the completion of the Dennis Track Project from the Marks Road Reserve Fund allocated to Community Development.

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Proceeds from the sale of a portion of the Marks Road Local Purpose Reserve in Haast were allocated fifty percent for Civil Defence and fifty per cent into Haast Community Projects.
- 2.2 The total amount of funds being held from the sale of the portion of the Marks Road Local Purpose Reserve after legal fees: \$187,000.00. The Community Projects portion is \$93,500.00 and this will be the first request to utilise funds for a Haast Community Project.

3 CURRENT SITUATION

- 3.1 The Haast Community had an advertised Public Meeting Tuesday 19 November 2019 minuted by the Haast Promotions Group. The meeting discussed, identified and approved three Community Projects to be funded by the Community Development portion of the Marks Road Reserve Fund.
- 3.2 Project 2: Dennis Road Track. The Haast Community are requesting \$22,608.14 for the completion of the Dennis Road Track. This covers weed killer and the final payment to contractor. The Dennis Road Track has been a \$220,000 project managed by the Haast Community.
- 3.3. The requirements of the Sale and Purchase Agreement have been met by John Cowan and requests can be made to the Marks Road Reserve Fund.

4 OPTIONS

- 4.1 Option 1: Approve the release of funds from the Marks Road Reserve Fund for the completion of the Dennis Road Track Project, Haast.
- 4.2 Option 2: Do not approve the release of funds to the Haast community for the completion of the Dennis Road Track Project.

5 SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

- 5.1 This is of low level significance, with the Haast Community having an open minuted Community Meeting, making their requests through the Haast Promotions Group to Council, for the release of funds from the Marks Road Reserve Fund for the completion of the Dennis Road Track Project.
- 5.2 The Haast Community agreed at a Community Meeting Tuesday 19 November 2019, to make a request to the Mark Road Reserve fund to complete payment of the Dennis Road Track Project.

6 ASSESSMENT OF OPTIONS (INCLUDING FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS)

- 6.1 Assessment of Option 1: The advantage of approving the release of funds from the Marks Road Reserve Fund supports community development in our small townships. Financial implications are low as these funds have been set aside for the purpose of community development in the Haast community.

6.2 Assessment of Option 2: the advantage of not approving the release of funds from the Marks Road Reserve Fund is that the Community portion of this fund remains intact and the Haast community can apply to utilise these funds at another time.

7. PREFERRED OPTION(S) AND REASONS

7.1 The preferred option is Option 1, to approve the release of funds from the Marks Road Reserve Fund, for the completion of the Dennis Road Track Project.

8 RECOMMENDATION(S)

A) **THAT** funds be released from the Marks Road Reserve fund (\$22,608.14) for the completion of the Dennis Road Track Project in the Haast Community.

Sarah Brown
Community Development Advisor

Report



DATE: 28 May 2020
TO: Mayor and Councillors
FROM: Strategy and Communications Advisor

LONG TERM PLAN 2021-31 ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide Council with the Long Term Plan 2021 – 31 Environmental Scan (ES).
- 1.2 This issue arises from the need to establish thorough statistical data of the state of the Westland District over a period of time to assist Council to make decisions for the District going forward. The information contained in the ES will inform Council's 2021 – 31 Financial Strategy, 2021 – 51 Infrastructure Strategy, Asset Management plans, Assumptions and Levels of Service, which are integral parts of the Long Term Plan (LTP).
- 1.3 Council seeks to meet its obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 and the achievement of the District Vision adopted by the Council in May 2018, which are set out in the Long Term Plan 2018-28. These are stated on Page 2 of this agenda.
- 1.4 This report concludes by recommending that Council receive the content of the Environmental Scan attached as **Appendix 1** and instruct staff to make the final summary document attached as **Appendix 2** available on Council's website.

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The purpose of an LTP is to describe Council's activities and Community Outcomes and provide:
 - A long-term focus for Council's decisions and activities.
 - Integrated decision-making and coordination of Council's resources.
 - A basis for accountability to the community.

- An opportunity for participation by the public in Council’s decision-making processes.
- 2.2 The LTP is a complex document with a number of legislative requirements. It covers all activities of Council, financial policies, major strategic documents, audit requirements and a strong emphasis on community consultation. The LTP must be adopted before 30 June 2021.
- 2.3 The ES is undertaken to assist staff to understand the Westland environment through the themes of world mega trends, social, economic, physical environment (including natural hazards and climate change), and legal. A review of information and data about Westland (or the West Coast where there is no Westland specific data available) was done to analyse the themes and draw conclusions on the implications the past trends might have on Westland District in the future.
- 2.4 Staff made efforts to use the most robust and up-to-date data available. In some cases this data is historic trend data, sometimes it is current at the time the ES was completed, and in some cases data and trends have been used to prepare future forecasts.

3 CURRENT SITUATION

- 3.1 The ES was done pre-Covid-19. Some of the conclusions drawn from the information available might now be inaccurate. While the ES will not be updated over time, it is expected that any forecasting assumptions in the LTP will be updated until the point of its adoption.
- 3.2 Trends identified in the scan are subjective and forecasts over long periods of time should not be considered to be definitive. Appendix 1 draws on a large number of resources to form subjective analysis and conclusions. Appendix 2 presents these conclusions and major pieces of data in summary form.

4 OPTIONS

- 4.1 **Option 1:** Receive the report and content of the Environmental Scan and instruct staff to make the final summary document attached as Appendix 2 available on Council’s website.
- 4.2 **Option 2:** Do not receive the report and content of the Environmental Scan and do not make the information available on Council’s website.

5 SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

- 5.1 The report and content of the Appendix 1 and 2 are administrative and no public consultation is necessary. There are no direct financial implications arising from the report.

6 ASSESSMENT OF OPTIONS (INCLUDING FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS)

- 6.1 The information provided in the Environmental Scan is to assist staff and Council to understand the environment of the district and provide information to make consistent and sound decisions for long term planning, and asset and infrastructure management planning. The summary information will provide public insight into the district and provide understanding around decisions made in the long term planning processes. There are no immediate financial implications for this option.
- 6.2 Option 2 would mean that staff and councillors will not be making decisions on long term planning with a full and statistically based understanding of the state of the district and the impact that the plans might have on the people who live in the district. There are no financial implications for this option.

7 PREFERRED OPTION(S) AND REASONS

- 7.1 Option 1: That Council receives the report and content of the Environmental Scan and makes the final summary document attached as Appendix 2 available on Council's website. The information will guide staff and Council in developing the Long Term Plan by providing them with background information to make consistent decisions across Council activities that will support the long-term wellbeing of the community. Council can use the information to ensure that the appropriate levels of service are undertaken through thorough understanding of the issues facing the district.

8 RECOMMENDATION(S)

- A) **THAT** Council receive the content of the Environmental Scan attached as Appendix 1 and instruct staff to make the final summary document attached as Appendix 2 available on Council's website.

Emma Rae

Strategy and Communications Advisor

Appendix 1: Westland District Council Environmental Scan 2019/20: The state of our District – information for planning the LTP 2021-31

Appendix 2: Summary Westland District Council Environmental Scan 2019/2020: The state of our District – information for planning the LTP 2021-31

Westland District Council Environmental Scan 2019/20

THE STATE OF OUR DISTRICT – INFORMATION FOR PLANNING
THE LTP 2021 - 31

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DRAFT

Westland District Council Environmental Scan 2019/20

Introduction

This document is a fact based overview of the environment in which Council operates. The Environmental Scan gathers information about the social, economic, physical, and legal environmental landscape.

Trends identified in the scan are subjective and forecasts over long periods of time should not be considered to be definitive. The full Environmental Scan is itself a summary of a large number of resources and analysis.

Purpose

The purpose of an environmental scan is to provide Westland District Council activity managers with context and information to assist with developing Council's Long Term Plan and asset and infrastructure management planning. An environmental scan promotes consistency across council activities and provides good information on future trends to support good decision making. Information contained in the document is an overview and some projects and decisions may require further research.

Themes

The information is divided into the following themes: mega trends, social, economic, physical environment (including natural hazards and climate change), and legal. Each section provides commentary on possible implications for Westland District Council.

Mega Trends

Megatrends look at what is happening on a global scale and include some of society's biggest challenges. They are factual and can be backed up by verifiable data.

There is a large body of work discussing mega trends and their implications. The trends and discussion continue to evolve. The following are two examples from this large body of work.

Table 1: Five Megatrends, PwC

Trend	Description
Shift in global economic power	Rebalancing of global economies. Traditional centre of labour economies are transitioning to consumption oriented economies
Demographic shifts	Different demographic trajectories leading to shifts in economic power to resource scarcity to changes in societal norms.
Accelerating urbanisation	Rise in mega-cities, including in developing economies. Population expansion will affect the quality of and spending on infrastructure.
Rise of technology	Development of new industries. Increasing productive potential and opening new investment opportunities.
Climate change and resource scarcity	Competing needs of sustainable solutions to combat climate change and the need for resources to fuel growth and feed populations.

PwC has identified five megatrends that their public and private sector clients have been studying.¹

Table 2: Primary Forces and Megatrends, EY

Primary Force	Description
Human augmentation	Technology taking an active role alongside humans and working on our behalf, including AI, augmented reality, virtual reality, sensors and blockchain.
Populism	Anti-globalisation and populism have been on the rise since 2016 driven by strained social contracts and economic inequality.
Engaged Aging	By 2020 the world's population of people aged over 65 will outnumber the population of children aged under five. New technologies could be used to allow people to age in place benefiting societies and individuals.
Megatrends	Description
Industry redefined	Traditional industry hierarchies are giving way to 'nodes' with new fields that do not fit into the traditional industry categories forming.
Future of work	When machines become workers, what is the human role? How will new technologies impact human work and impact on consumers and regulation.

¹ Five Megatrends and their implications for Global Defense & Security, PwC, 2016, <https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/government-public-services/assets/five-megatrends-implications.pdf>

Super consumer	Consumers who embrace new technologies to create smarter and more powerful extensions of themselves in all aspects of their lives using augmented technology.
Behavioural design	Designing products, features, interfaces and messaging that account for the cognitive biases that human augmentation technologies are likely to trigger.
Adaptive regulation	Collaborative regulation utilising technology and big data to conduct regulation in a new way. Open, real-time and dynamic approaches to regulation.
Remapping urbanization	Climate change and evolving population demographics will create major shifts, much as mass transit and cars did in an earlier era.
Innovating communities	Limits to growth of megacities may lead to the opportunity for smaller cities to grow and create a more distributed and resilient global cityscape.
Health reimaged	New ways to manage health bringing together people and technology, creating insights into diseases and products and services for users.
Food by design	Current methods of food production and distribution are major contributors to climate change making them increasingly untenable. Increasingly research is happening in innovative food production and what people eat.
Molecular economy	Physical, digital and biologic systems converge to create clean, efficient and distributed production processes. Nanotechnology (using individual atoms and molecules) is developing new ways to build and manufacture.

Three primary forces and ten megatrends have been identified by EY as part of their ongoing work into megatrends.² Primary forces are the root cause of disruption, the interaction of which engenders new megatrends.

Urbanisation

The world is experiencing rapid urbanisation with a greater number of people moving from rural to urban areas. The UN reports³ 55% of the world's population lives in urban areas and this is expected to increase to 68% by 2050, a 2% higher increase than forecast in 2016.

New Zealand is already highly urbanised; at least 86% of the population live in an urban area.⁴ This means that this trend will be focussed in specific areas of New Zealand such as Auckland and the central / upper North Island and parts of Canterbury / Otago in the South Island.⁵

² What's after what's next? The upside of disruption, Megatrends shaping 2018 and beyond, EY, 2018, https://assets.ey.com/content/dam/ey-sites/ey-com/en_gl/topics/disruption/ey-megatrends-final-onscreen.pdf

³ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/2018-revision-of-world-urbanization-prospects.html>

⁴ The most recent statistics available are based on the 2006 census: http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/internal-migration/urban-rural-migration.aspx

⁵ http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/projections-overview/subnat-pop-proj.aspx

New Zealand's continued reliance on a primary economy will also slow down further urbanisation as people will still need to live and work where these industries are based. Changes in technology and innovation will allow people to live and work in a different way.

Urbanisation remains a limitation to population growth in the Westland District. New Zealand now experiences lower birth rates and the preference of many migrants is to settle in the urban centres where they can be connected to members of their own communities.

In Westland, the assets that can help to reduce some impacts of urbanisation by encouraging people to remain or choose to move to the District are:

- Primary industries and production.
- Accessibility infrastructure, including airport and heliports, roading and transport options.
- Tourism activities and related businesses.
- Good quality education facilities.
- Quality facilities for ageing population, including retirement accommodation.
- 5G infrastructure.

Westland District Council, with an ageing population and likely population decline, will need to ensure that spending priorities are targeted to the right place. This will require careful consideration of what Council can provide the district. The impacts of urbanisation could be reduced by highlighting the benefits of the district such as the natural beauty and heritage, lifestyle and opportunities for alternative business ventures.

Liveability

People increasingly seek to live in areas that meet their needs for liveability. These can include quality environment (communities and natural environment), amenities and experiences, safety, and concern for the environment.

Large urban centres offer a different type of liveability than the smaller regions. Areas such as Westland have much to offer and can attract those of the population seeking to migrate to areas offering the lifestyle they desire.

Westland has much to offer in terms of liveability potential. The airport with connection to Christchurch is a gateway to the rest of New Zealand and some international airports, the growing tourism sector and new technology creating opportunities for people to live anywhere and work anywhere. If Westland infrastructure supports this there is the potential to attract highly skilled workers in the 30 – 45 year age group who are seeking a lifestyle change, along with their families.

Global economy

The global economy is being rebalanced with a move away from Western dominance and the growth of developing and previously insular nations. Economies such as Brazil, Russia, India and China, are transitioning to consumption economies from labour and production economies. This effect can be seen in New Zealand through the dominance of Asia as a trading partner and supplier of tourists⁶ and international students. The relationship developed between Westland District High School and

⁶ https://westcoast.co.nz/documents/142/Tourism-West-CoastFact-Book-_2018-compressed.pdf

Huanggang Middle School and Wen Yiduo Middle School is an example of this and offers opportunities for students of both cultures.

Trade and investment flows are growing much faster in emerging markets than the traditional developed-to-emerging to developed-to-developed countries. As a result, mature markets may become less attractive for business development and greater competition will emerge.

Figure 1: GDP of G7 and E7 countries (US\$)



Source: PwC analysis

Technology

Technology changes rapidly in today's environment, which makes it difficult to predict what the implications and applications for regions, society, and the economy will be. With the advance in cloud storage, big data, social media and cloud storage there is a demand for anytime, anywhere access to information that is causing disruption and innovation in traditional business and how people live and work.

New Zealand is already impacted by these changes and how to regulate for things such as ride-sharing mobility, e-scooters and Uber, which are changing transportation in cities. New technology can have implications for smaller regions:

- **Information and communication:** Advances in communication technology and information access is affecting the way businesses interact with customers and customer expectations.
- **Human Augmentation:** Reliance on new technologies such as AI and drones is changing the way people live their lives. New industries are being created in the world of manufacturing, high-tech sectors and science innovation.

- **Biotechnology:** as applied to the primary production sector is shown to be increasing productions, increasing environmental sustainability and reducing loss due to pests, drought and disease.⁷
- **New energies and fuels:** transition to sustainable energies such as solar, wind, hydro, electric and biofuels, and away from fossil fuels for homes and transport.
- **Nanotechnology:** Understanding of what happens at the molecular level and how to manipulate it is increasing. What is made and how it is made will challenge existing manufacturing practices.

Implications for Westland District Council

Assumption	Implications
Where we fit in the global economy	With the transition to consumption-oriented economies new export and tourism markets are beginning to emerge. Westland might need to market to new tourism markets and continue to adapt to new attitudes towards travel and tourism. New export markets for primary goods might develop.
Growing and developing the region	Rising cost of living in urban areas and development of new technology and improved infrastructure presents opportunities for the district to encourage working age people to choose Westland as a place to live and work. Encouraging sustainable and diverse economic growth through Council's legislative mechanisms.
Transport	Continued support for improved transport services from air, land and sea to improve connections for people and goods as the global economy widens. Opportunity to look at port improvements and work with NZTA and other local Councils to improve road quality and resilience.
Infrastructure	Council will need asset management plans that are robust with good strategies to support increased urbanisation and tourism and improve district resilience by using new technologies in an affordable way.
Digital / technology infrastructure	It is critical that the region has high quality digital infrastructure and connectivity for communities, visitors and businesses due to the increasing trend for technology that impacts the economy, society and the environment. Digital infrastructure must be resilient due to the district's vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change.

⁷ <https://foodinsight.org/the-impacts-of-biotechnology-a-close-look-at-the-latest-study-infographic/>

Social

Introduction

The population in New Zealand was previously forecast to grow to over five million people by 2023 and be just under six million by 2043. Recent forecasts predict that New Zealand will have 5 million people by 2020.⁸ Of those people just under 9000 are expected to live in the Westland District in 2023 and have dropped to 8500 by 2043.⁹ Lower birth rates and net migration will see the population increase slow down by around 2033 from three hundred thousand to two hundred thousand people per year. The New Zealand population will continue to grow through migration and live births, however the population in Westland is predicted to fall while at the same time increasing in average age and remaining largely European.

Ethnic makeup in New Zealand as a whole is projected to change significantly. New Zealanders who identify as Asian are projected to overtake Maori New Zealanders by 1% to make up 21% of the population by 2038, a 71% change on 2013. New Zealanders who identify as Maori or Pacifica will make up 31% of the population, while European New Zealanders and other minority nationalities will make up 66%. Westland is likely to remain predominantly pakeha, but other ethnic groups will continue to grow.

Life expectancy continues to increase for all New Zealand ethnicities with the projected lifespan for men 85 years and women 88 years by 2038 (although this is a little lower for Maori and Pacific people), however birth rates are projected to decline in all ethnic groups along with lower net migration. New Zealanders generally consider themselves to be in good health with lower use of tobacco but increasing use of drugs and alcohol. The Westland population will likely reflect national trends in this area.

School demographics will change with the increase of migrants into New Zealand and enrolments will likely reduce as the population ages with the number of young people not growing at the same rate. As the population in Westland ages and declines school rolls will decrease. The ethnic makeup of students will change with migrants moving to the area.

Crime rates across the country have remained at a fairly consistent rate with a peak in December 2016 of 357,265 with a dip to 278,145 in April 2018. Since then rates have risen again to 335,528 November 2019.¹⁰ Across Westland reported crime rates have not shown a significant increase or decrease. New Zealand Police have actively recruited more officers for the West Coast region.

Figure 2: Digital Inclusion in New Zealand

⁸ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/are-we-there-yet-heading-for-a-population-of-5-million>

⁹ Unless otherwise noted, population projections are taken from [Statistics NZ](#). Demographic projections are not predictions, they are assumptions formulated from latest demographic trends and patterns. Mid-range projections which convey the broad features of likely future dynamics and patterns are given.

¹⁰ <https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/statistics-and-publications/data-and-statistics/demand-and-activity>

Digital Inclusion Dimension	Challenges for people in rural communities
Motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecting with friends and family • Access to online entertainment services • Managing rural businesses
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable access to the internet
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to develop digital skills

There is a growing inequality across New Zealand whereby people are digitally excluded due to issues such as access and proficiency with digital devices.¹¹ This leads to diminished wellbeing and opportunity, and other forms of deprivation. Westland does not have good telecommunications access in isolated parts of the district, contributing to inequality in the technology space.

Population and Demographics

Figure 3 below provides the High, Medium and Low scenarios produced by Statistics New Zealand's population projections. Medium scenarios are accepted for policy making as the most likely scenario for projecting population. The following commentary is based on the medium scenario.

Population growth is an indicator of how attractive a district is to live and work in.

Figure 3: Westland projected population 30 June 2013 – 30 June 2043



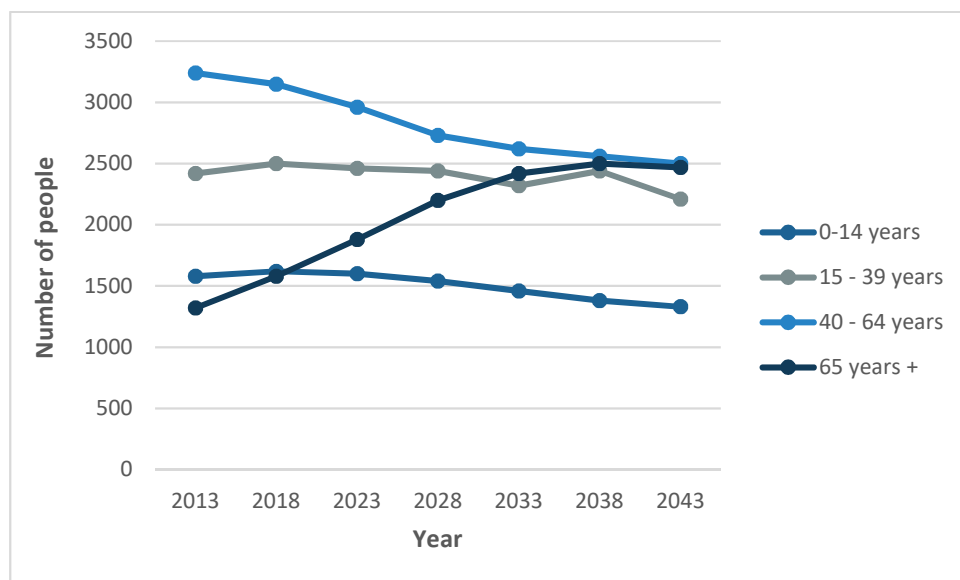
Statistics New Zealand 2018 Census showed 8640 people as usually resident in the district when the data was released in September 2019. This is about 200 less than projected for the year ending 30 June 2018 in Statistics NZ population projections¹² and a 0.8% increase in resident population since the 2013 census. Figure 3, Statistics NZ projected population model, predicts medium population growth of approximately 0.7% for the ten years between 2018 and 2028, followed by a decline of approximately 4.6% by 2043, reducing the population below the 2013 level. These changes are made

¹¹ Digital New Zealanders: The Pulse of our Nation, a report to MBIE and DIA, May 2017, *Digital inclusion research group*, p 4.

¹² Population projections given are the medium projection. Statistics New Zealand provides High, Medium and Low projections. Typically medium projections are accepted for use in long-term planning documents.

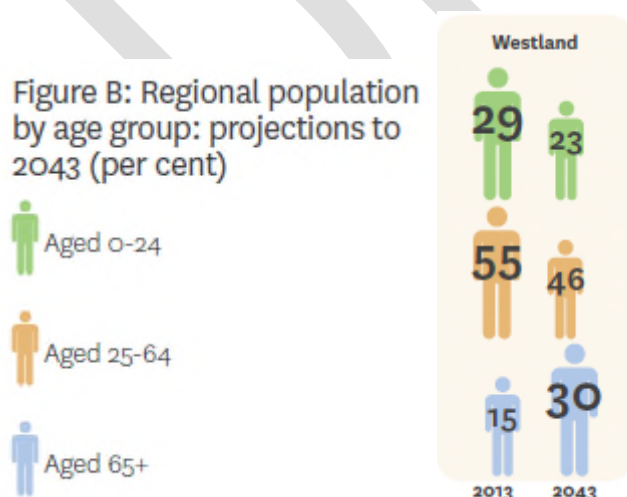
up of a decrease in the total fertility rate, a decrease in net migration and an increase in life expectancy. By 2043 deaths will outnumber live births and net migration is predicted to reduce.

Figure 4: Westland region projected population by broad age group 30 June 2013 – 30 June 2043



Not only is the population is predicted to decrease but a change in the demographics of the population will occur, Figure 4. After experiencing a slight increase between 2013 and 2018, the number of young people (0 – 14 years and 15 – 39 years) in the district is predicted to decrease, the number of middle aged people steadily decrease and the number of older people aged 65+ increases. By 2033 people aged 65+ could comprise about 27% of the Westland District population.

Figure 5: Regional population projections by age group¹³



¹³ The 2050 challenge: future proofing our communities, a discussion paper, LGNZ July 2016. page 43.

Table 3: Percent change in population by age group 2018 - 2024

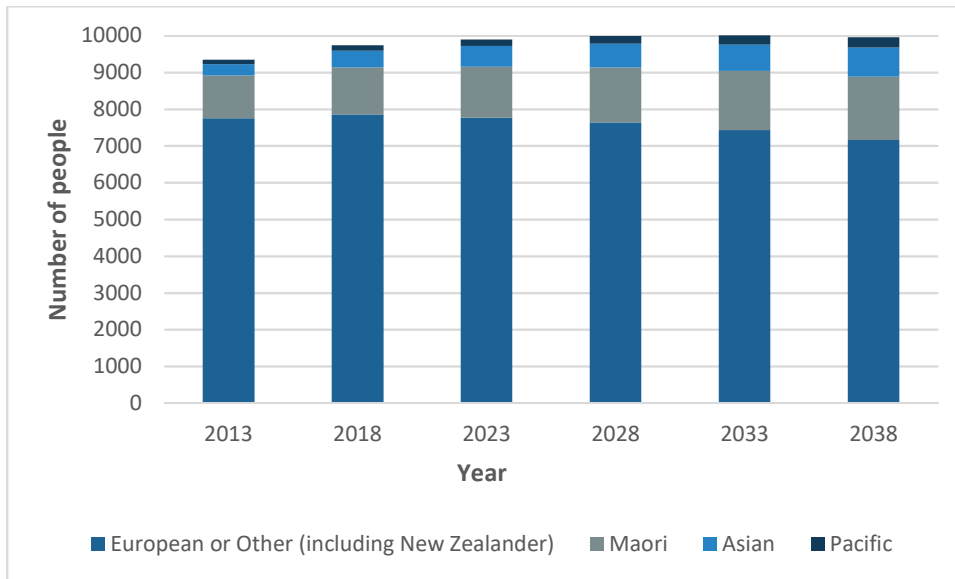
Age group	Percentage change 2018 - 2043
0 – 14	-17.9%
15 – 39	-11.6%
40 – 64	-20.63
65+	+56.3%

Figure 6: Westland District population projects, characteristics 2013 (base) - 2043

Projection		Medium					
Measure		Births (live) - 5 years ended 30 June	Deaths - 5 years ended 30 June	Natural increase - 5 years ended 30 June	Net migration - 5 years ended 30 June	Population at 30 June	Median age (years) at 30 June
Area	Year at 30 June						
Westland district	2013	..	..	..	..	8570	42.3
	2018	500	320	180	100	8850	42.9
	2023	490	330	160	-100	8910	43.8
	2028	460	360	100	-100	8910	44.6
	2033	430	410	20	-100	8820	45.4
	2038	410	450	-40	-100	8680	46.5
	2043	410	480	-80	-100	8500	47.4

Ethnic Makeup

Figure 7: Subnational ethnic population projection, by age and sex, 2013 (base) - 2038

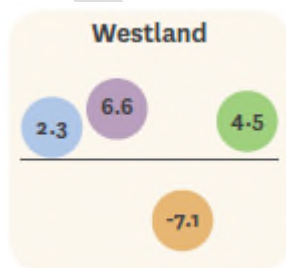


While the population who identify as European / other, will remain predominant in the Westland region, populations of other ethnicities are predicted to increase between 2018 and 2038. Figure 7 shows the ethnic population projection to 2038. Between 2013 and the 2018 census the Maori population grew by 225 people, a 19% increase.

Figure 8: Projected changes in ethnic composition (Westland) 2038 v 2013 (percent)¹⁴

Figure C: Projected changes in ethnic composition by territorial authority: 2038 vs 2013 (per cent)

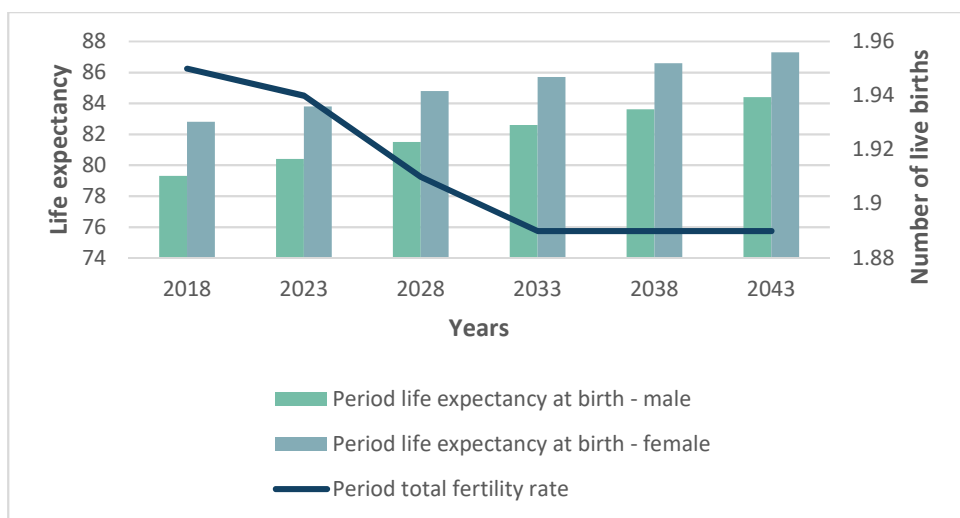
Pacific Māori European or other Asian



¹⁴ The 2050 challenge: future proofing our communities, a discussion paper, LGNZ July 2016., page 45.

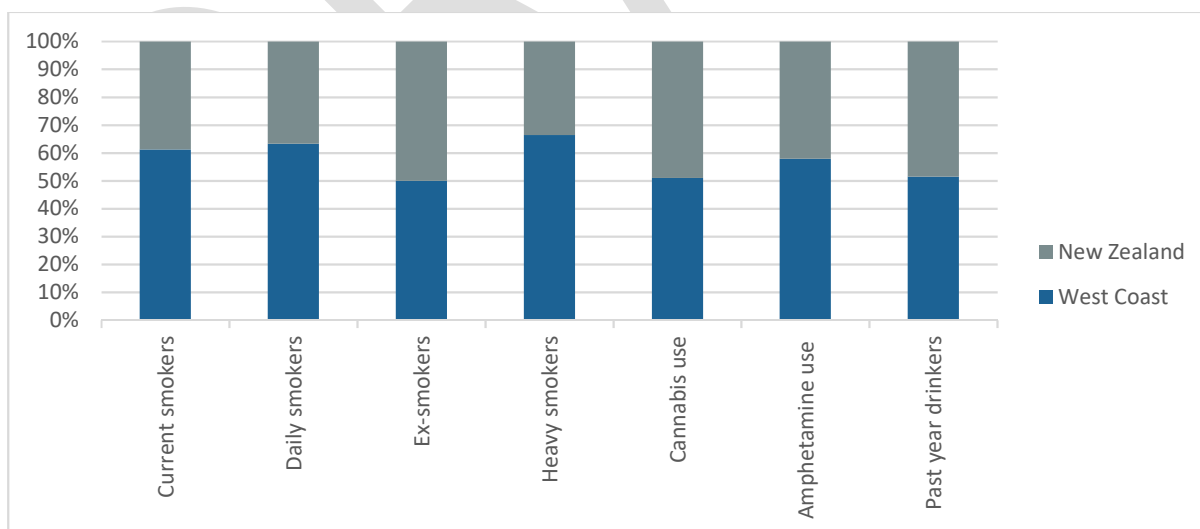
Health

Figure 9: Westland District population projections, projection assumptions 2013 (base) – 2043 update



Life expectancy is increasing for all ethnicities in New Zealand, while at the same time birth rates are dropping. In Westland the average life expectancy for women is projected to be 87.3 years and 84.4 for men, with a live birth rate of 1.89 by 2043. Residents will be living longer and families will have fewer children.

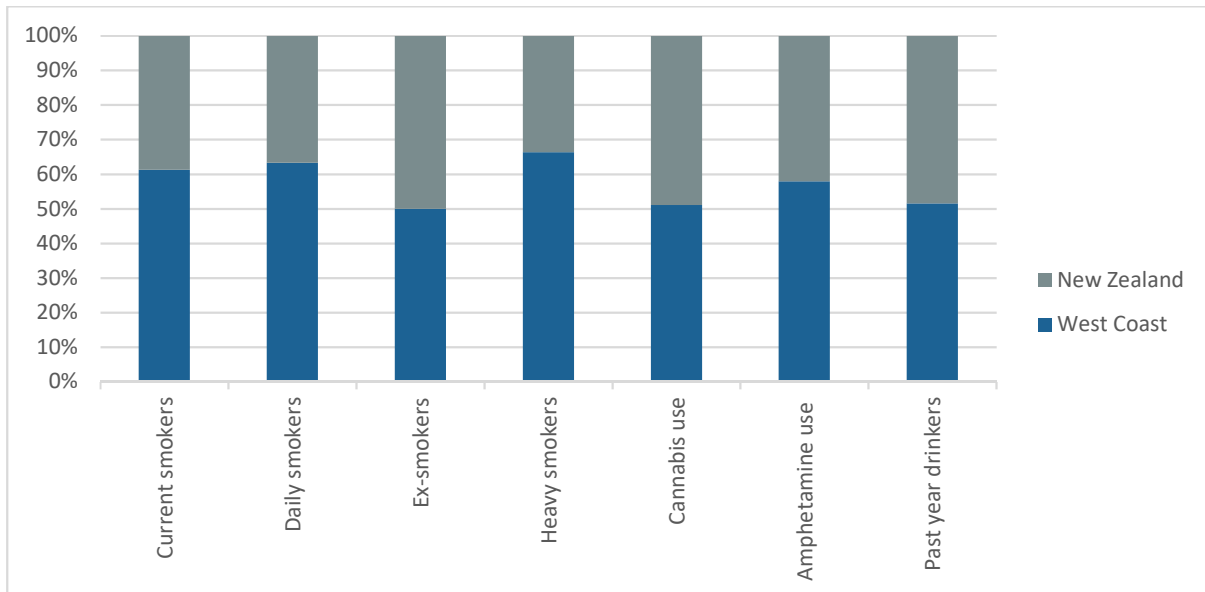
Figure 10: Regional Results 2014–2017: New Zealand Health Survey - Adults, aged 15 and over, Self Rated Health¹⁵



Adults, aged 15 years and over, who live in the West Coast region generally rate their health to be excellent - good at a similar rate to the New Zealand average.

¹⁵ Unless otherwise noted, health statistics are from Ministry of Health. 2018. Regional Data Explorer 2014–17: New Zealand Health Survey [Data File]. <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2014-17-regional-update>

Figure 11: Regional Results 2014–2017: New Zealand Health Survey - Adults, aged 15 and over, tobacco use, illicit drug use and alcohol use



As can be seen in Figure 11, in comparison to the New Zealand average there are still a high number of current smokers, along with high use of illegal drugs. However heavy alcohol use is lower than the New Zealand average.

Workplace accidents

Figures 12: Injury statistics – work related claims: 2018 – provisional tables for 2018

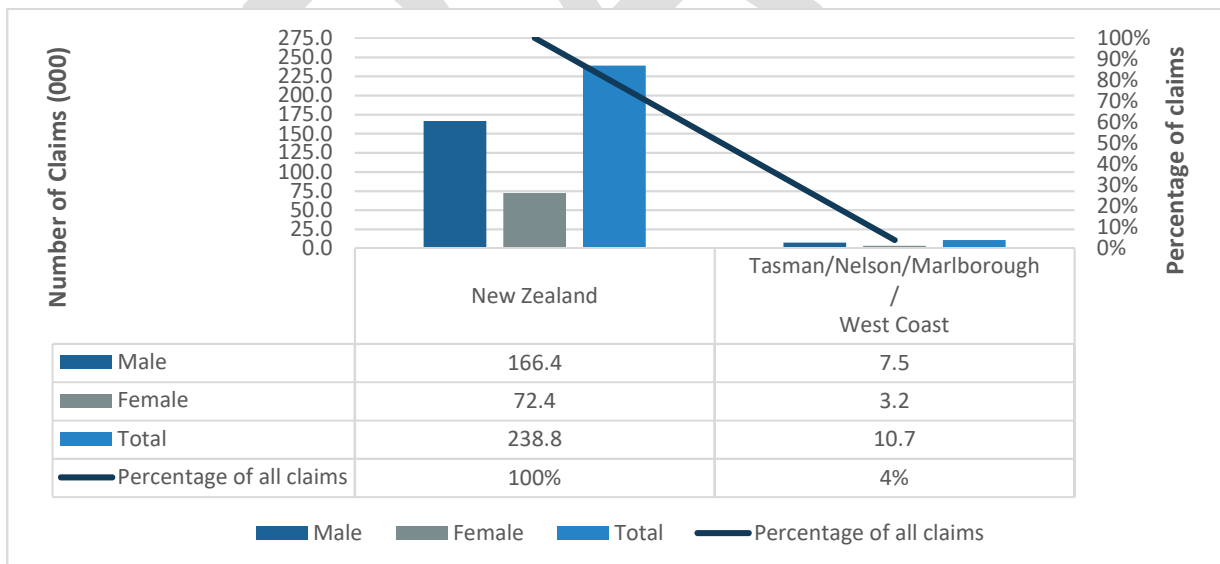
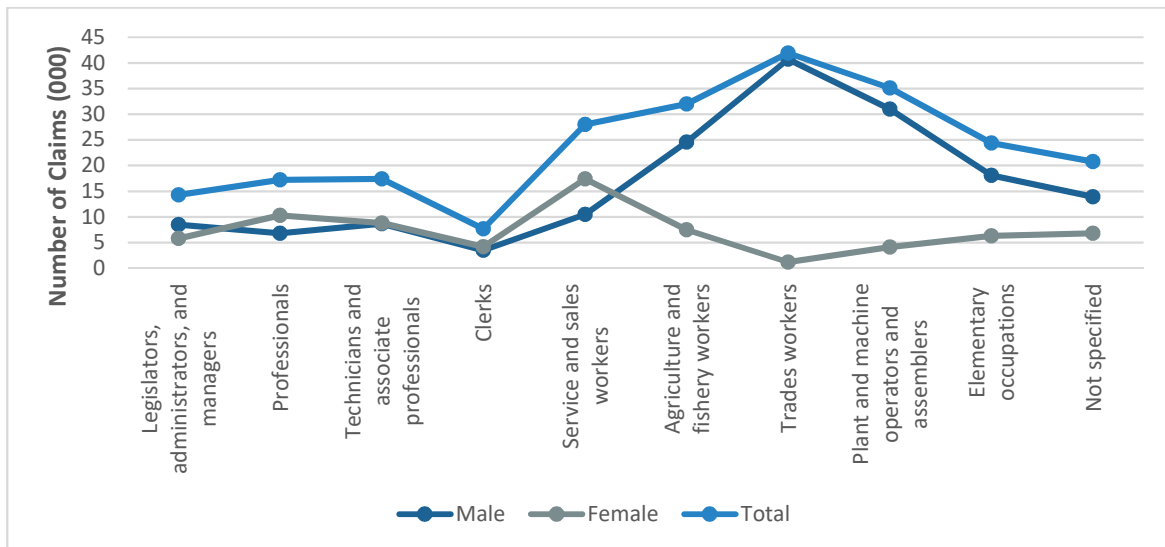


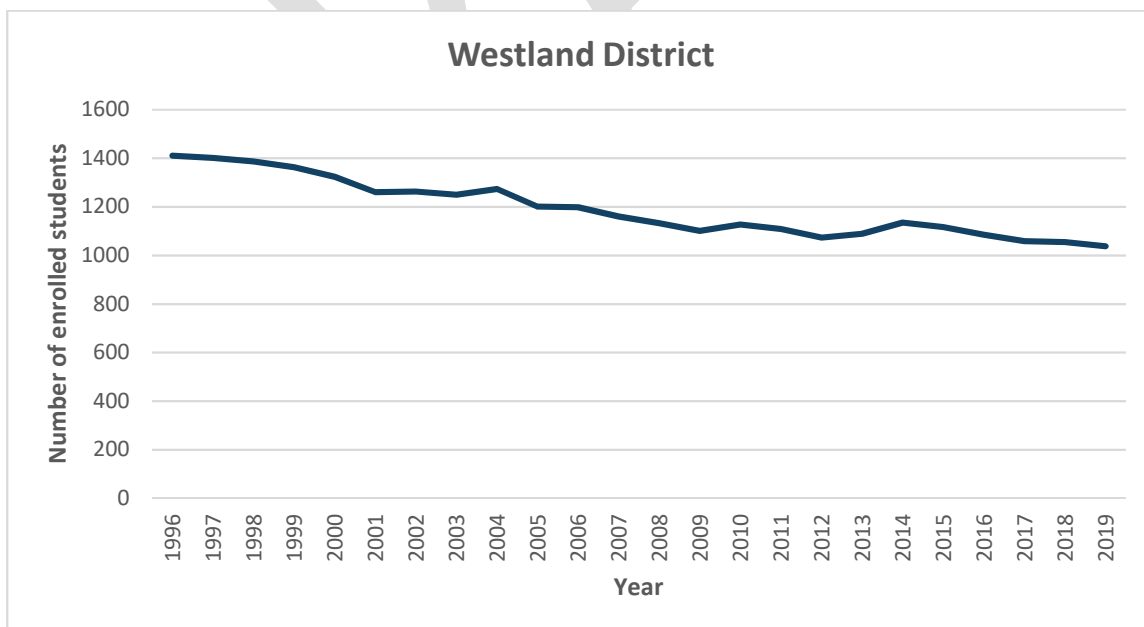
Figure 13: Injury statistics – work related claims: 2018 – provisional tables for 2018



Agriculture, forestry and the fishing industry had the highest incidence rate of work related injury claims in 2018. Trade workers had the highest number of claims by occupation. The Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman/West Coast districts accounted for 4% of all workplace injury claims. This is consistent with primary industries being a large part of the areas' economies.¹⁶

Education

Figure 14: Student roll by territorial authority 1996 – 2019



¹⁶ ACC data for the year ending 31 December 2018, reported by 14 May 2019.
<https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/injury-statistics-work-related-claims-2018>

Figure 15: Roll numbers per Westland District School, 2010 - 2019¹⁷

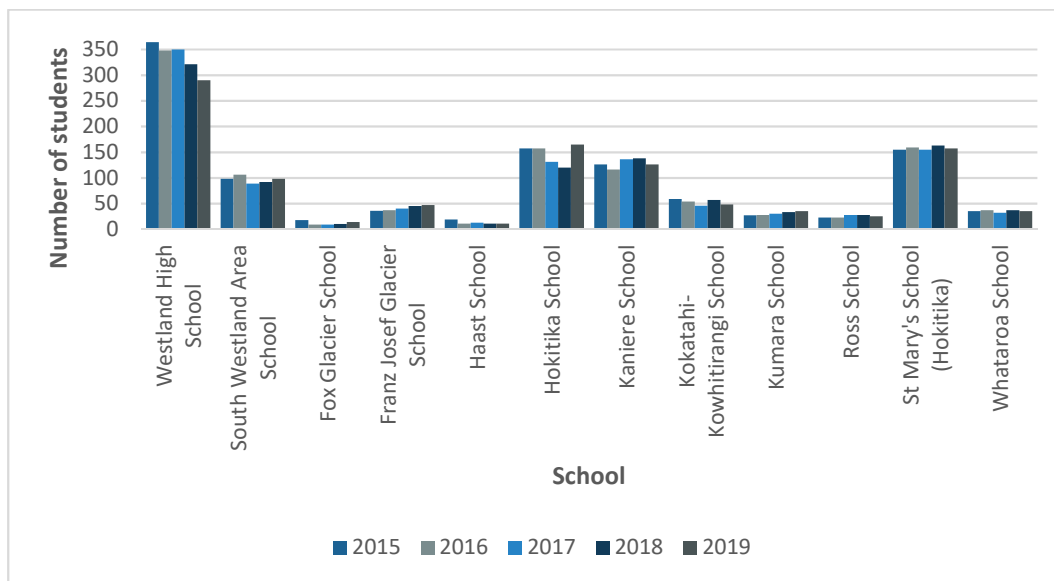
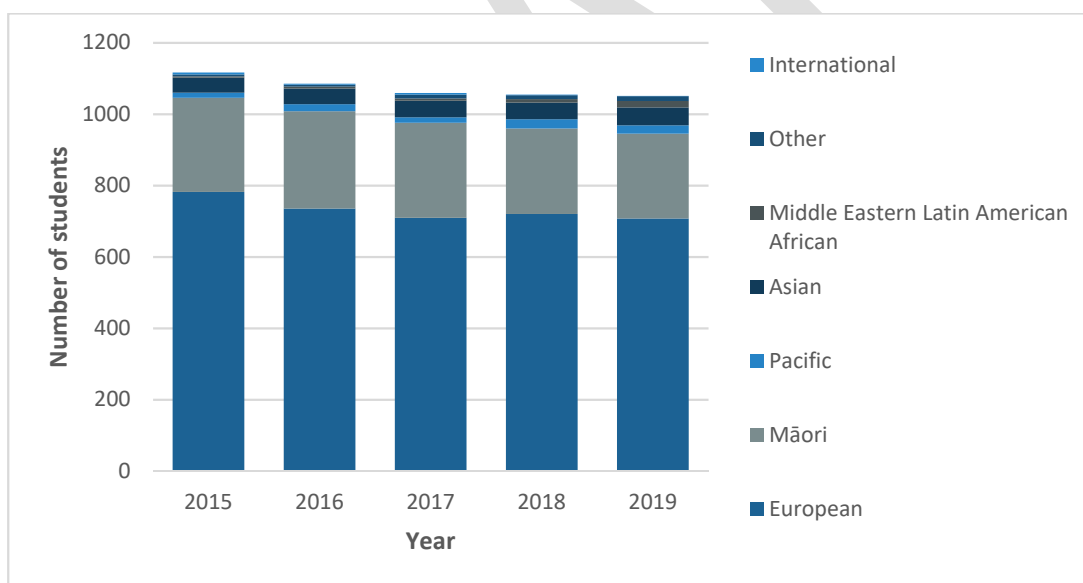


Figure 16: Ethnicities of Students in the Westland District 2015 – 2019¹⁸



From Kumara to Haast Westland has 12 schools for primary to secondary age students. These schools range from decile 5 to decile 10 on the Ministry of Education’s decile rating. With a few exceptions, school rolls have steadily decreased over the last 20 years¹⁹. With the projected decrease in live births and residents below the age of 65+ living in the district, this trend is likely to continue. However, there is a trend in the Westland District for rolls in the smaller schools outside of the Hokitika area to grow

¹⁷ As at 1 July, Ministry of Education: <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/schooling/student-numbers/6028>

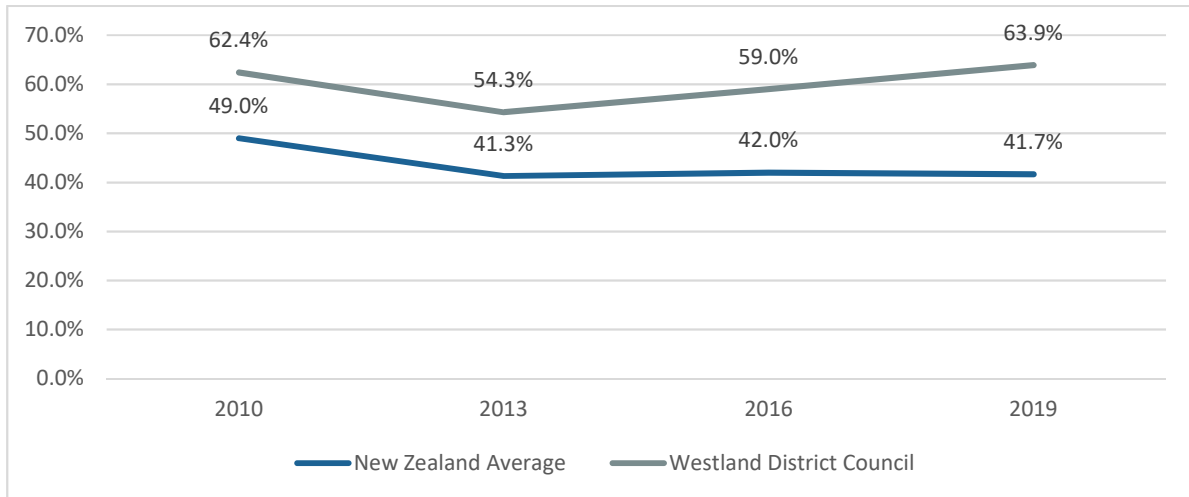
¹⁸ As at 1 July, Ministry of Education: <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/data-services/directories/list-of-nz-schools> and : <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/schooling/student-numbers/6028>

¹⁹ As at 1 July, Ministry of Education: <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/schooling/student-numbers/6028>

marginally, while some schools in the Hokitika area are experiencing a reduction in numbers (Figure 15). The ethnic makeup of students is also changing as outlined in Figure 16.

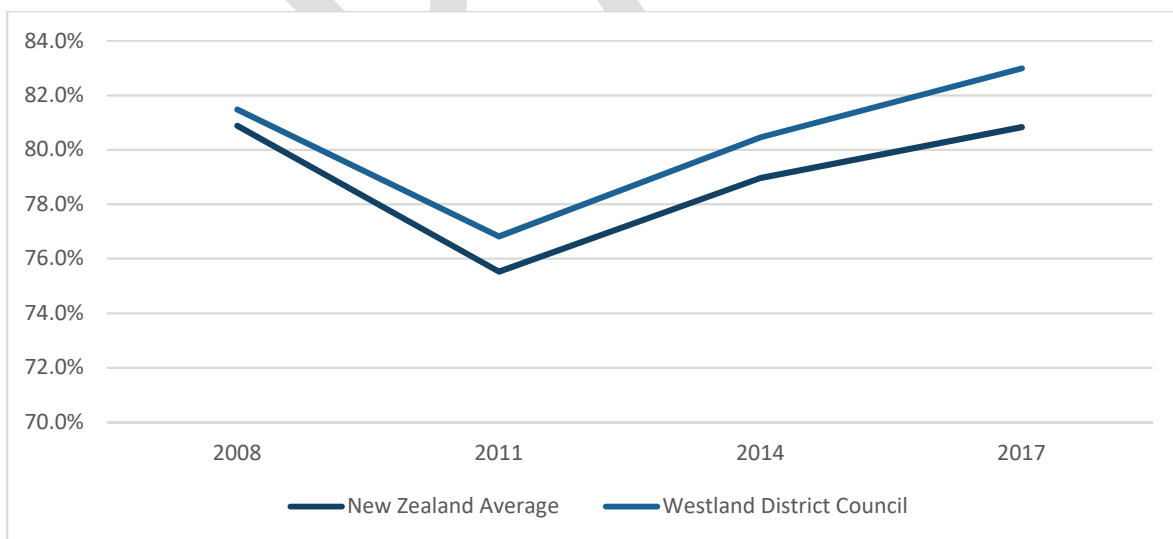
Voter turnout

Figure 17: Voter turnout Local Government elections 2010 – 2019



The citizens of Westland are highly engaged in the political process. Westland has consistently had one of the highest voter turnouts in the country for local government elections over the past four election cycles.²⁰

Figure 18: Voter turnout National elections 2008 - 2017



Voter turnout in the West Coast – Tasman District is also generally more engaged at a national level with slightly higher turnout than the national average.²¹

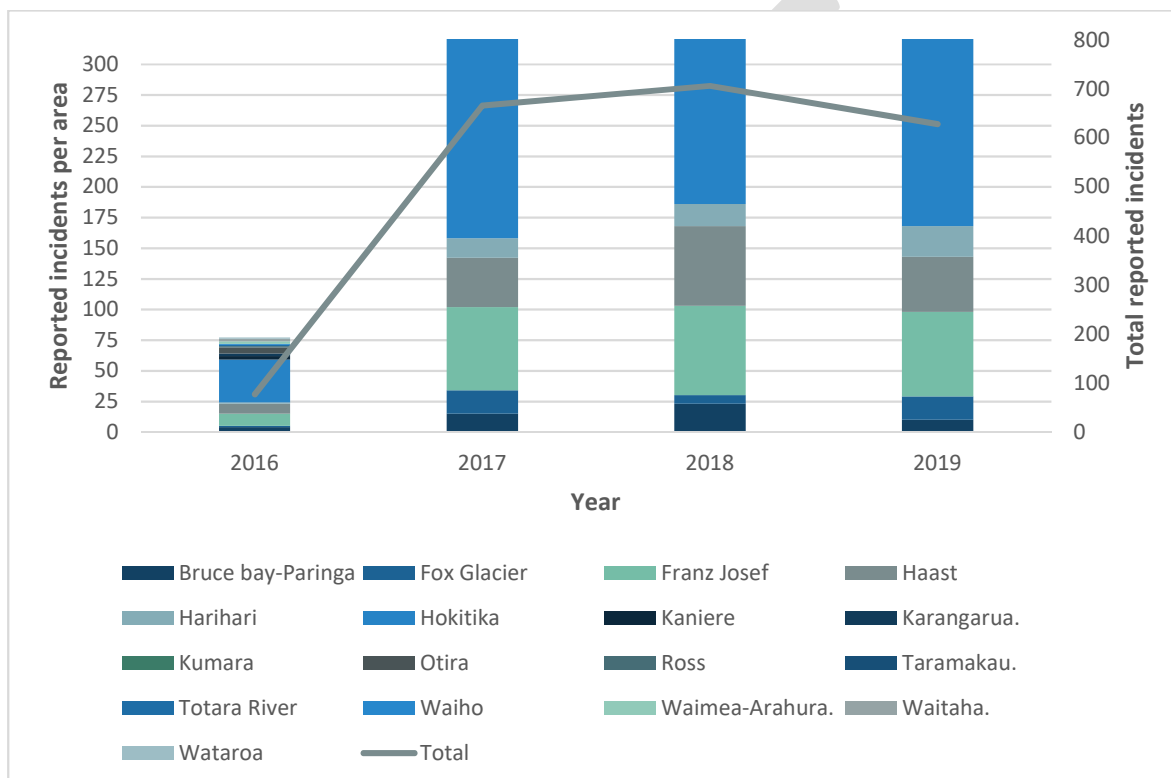
²⁰ <https://www.lgnz.co.nz/vote2019/voters/final-voter-turnout-2019/>

²¹ <https://electionresults.org.nz/>

Crime

The crime rate has remained fairly steady from 2016 through to 2019. Traffic related crime occurrences are the most reported crime statistic across the region. This is to be expected with a high tourist area as the statistic covers all types of traffic related offences. Other commonly reported offences around the region include theft and related offences, unlawful entry with intent / burglary, break and enter, and property damage and environmental pollution.

Figure 19: Reported / Recorded Occurrence of Crime Westland District - December 2016 to November 2019²²



Technology

Westland is still not well connected to internet and cellular phone services²³. Figure 20 shows current Wireless and ADSL coverage for the district. Fibre and VDSL coverage is shown in Figure 21. Lack of access to internet and cellular services limit people's ability to connect with the modern world and reduce learning opportunities for the outlying parts of the district. This impacts their lives as more services move online. These communities, which are already isolated through reduced technology coverage, become extremely isolated during emergency events.

²² <https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/statistics-and-publications/data-and-statistics/demand-and-activity>

²³ <https://broadbandmap.nz/>

Figure 20 – Wireless and ADSL coverage Westland District

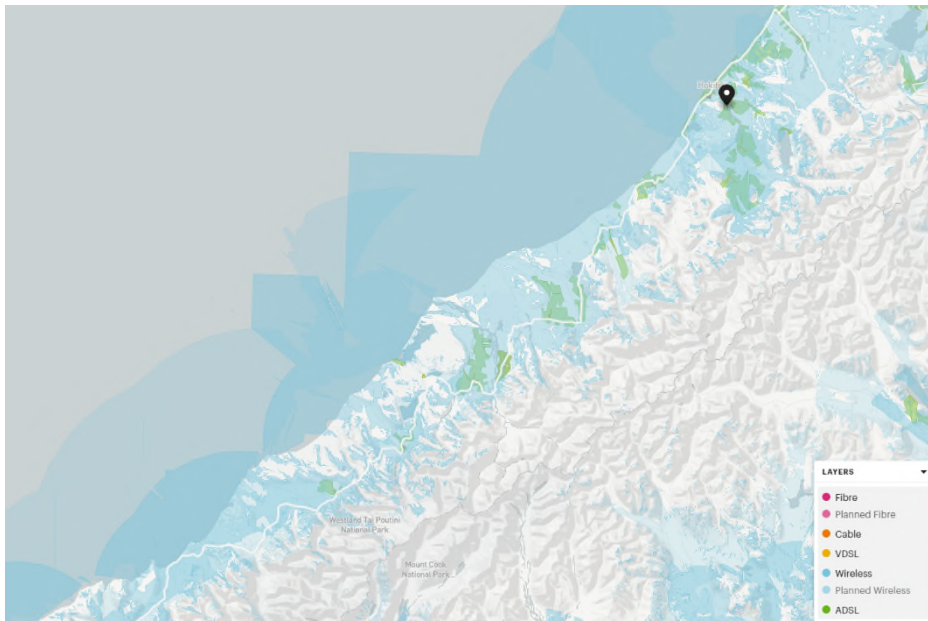
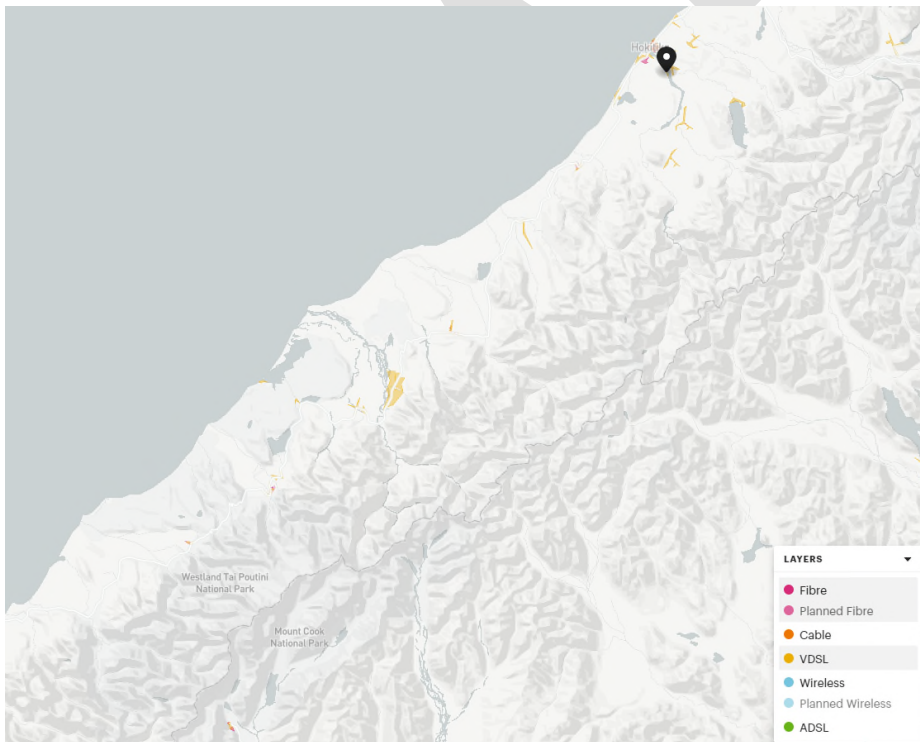


Figure 21 – Fibre and VDSL coverage Westland District



Implications for Westland District Council

Assumption	Implications
Aged Care Services	With the projected increase in population over the age of 65, there will be an increased demand for medical services, subsidised pensioner housing, retirement accommodation and nursing home facilities.
Mobility / Accessibility	Accessibility is currently contained within the major township of Hokitika. As private vehicle use declines there will be more demand for transport services for outlying areas to assist in access to major centres for aged care services. Maintaining footpaths that are suitable for mobility scooters and pushchairs in all areas would also be a consideration.
Recreational Facilities	Recreational facilities in the region should cater to all ages, however ensuring that there are more recreational and social facilities available for older citizens needs to be considered.
Investment in Council assets	The need to invest in Council assets has been identified through the previous Long Term Plan and the changing regulatory environment for 3 waters. With an ageing population with static incomes and the projected decrease in population the ability to gain significant rate increases to pay for this investment becomes more unlikely.
Access to technology	Encouraging improvements in access to technology will reduce isolation in the wider district and give people more opportunities to ensure that they can participate in the modern world.
Preventing population decline	Living in this district is a lifestyle choice for many people. Providing facilities that enhance their lifestyle could reverse the trend for population decline and address issues around Council's ability to rate appropriately for investment.

Economic

In 2019 the economy grew 2.4 percent on an annual average basis. New Zealand's economic growth has been declining on an annual average basis over the past year.

In the September quarter, local authority rates and payments rose by 4.9 percent. Stats NZ reported that beneficiary, super annuitant and low income households faced the largest increase in household living costs over the year ended September 2019. Higher housing rental costs adversely affected beneficiary and low income households, while an increase in property rates was a significant factor behind higher household costs for super annuitant households.

New Zealand's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.2 percent in the September 2019 quarter, up 0.3 percentage points from the previous quarter. There were 115,000 people unemployed in the quarter according to Stats NZ (seasonally adjusted).

The unemployment rate has been generally trending downward since a post-global financial crisis peak of 6.7 percent in the September 2012 quarter where 156,000 people were unemployed.

House prices rose by 3.3 percent over the year to November according to QV's *House Price Index*. QV confirmed that a fresh upswing in house prices was underway, assisted by lower mortgage rates. Nationally average house prices rose above \$700,000.

The Reserve Bank has forecast annual inflation to briefly rise above two percent in the year ended March 2020 followed by an easing to a range between 1.7 – 1.9 percent over 2020-21. Annual inflation is then forecast to reach two percent in the December 2021 quarter. NZIER has annual inflation reaching two percent in 2020 due to the lagged effects from a lower New Zealand dollar on import prices.²⁴

Coronavirus (Covid 19)

There is currently a lot of uncertainty surrounding the long-term effect of the Covid 19 virus. Many countries are restricting traveller entry and movements and imposing quarantine regulations. World financial markets have become unstable and the tourism, student, fishing, timber, export and manufacturing markets to and from China have reduced.

The Economic Advisory Group, led by Treasury has forecast three potential scenarios for the New Zealand Economy:²⁵

1. temporary global demand shock where we experience a temporary but significant impact on the New Zealand economy across the first half of 2020, before growth rebounds in the second half as exports return to normal.
2. based on a longer lasting shock to the domestic economy, as the global impact feeds through to the economy for a period of time, and where there are cases in New Zealand, and,
3. planning for how to respond to a global downturn if the worst case plays out around the world, and we have a global pandemic.

²⁴ Parliament New Zealand, Monthly Economic Review, December 2019, https://www.parliament.nz/en/pb/library-research-papers/monthly-economic-review/monthly-economic-review-december-2019/#_Toc26869509

²⁵ <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/speech/nz-economy-strong-position-respond-coronavirus>

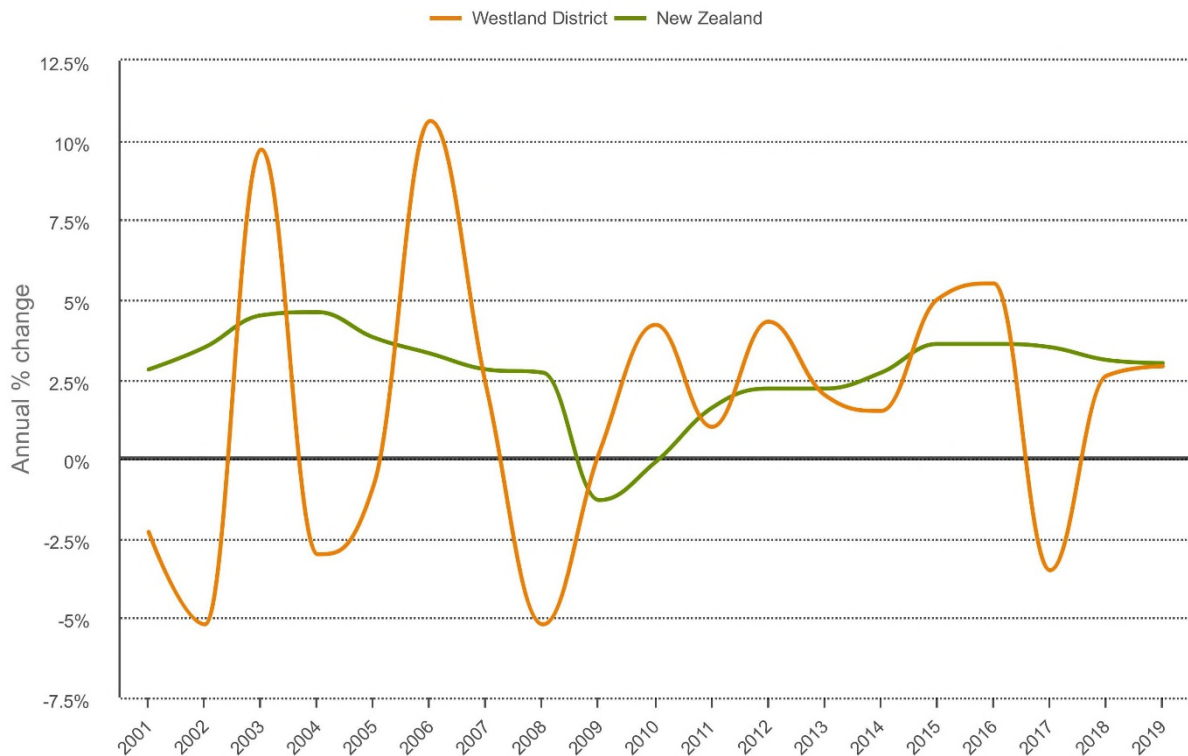
The current impacts for the Westland District are reduced tourism as visitor numbers from China are reduced, timber and fisheries as the export market to China has been cut off.

Maintaining capacity and capability, consumption activity and protecting jobs, is largely dependent on the actions of central government and financial institutions. Central government implemented fiscal policies that maintained levels of employment and incomes for many in the short-term during the lockdown period when many businesses were unable to generate revenue. The long-term effects of these policies are yet to be known. Along with carefully constructed fiscal policy, monetary policy will need to be responsive to a downturn in consumption and the major changes to the tourism industry to support jobs and disposable incomes in the domestic economy.

Local Economy

A strong local economy, with plentiful job opportunities will help the district retain its population and attract new residents from other districts and abroad.

Figure 22: Annual GDP Growth 2001 - 2019



Westland District's GDP grew by 3.4 percent over between 2014 and 2019. Economic growth averaged 2.07 per cent over the 10 years to 2019, slightly less as the New Zealand economy at 2.41 percent.²⁶

²⁶ Statistics and tables in this section come from Infometrics, Westland District Economic Profile, <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Westland%20District>, unless otherwise noted.

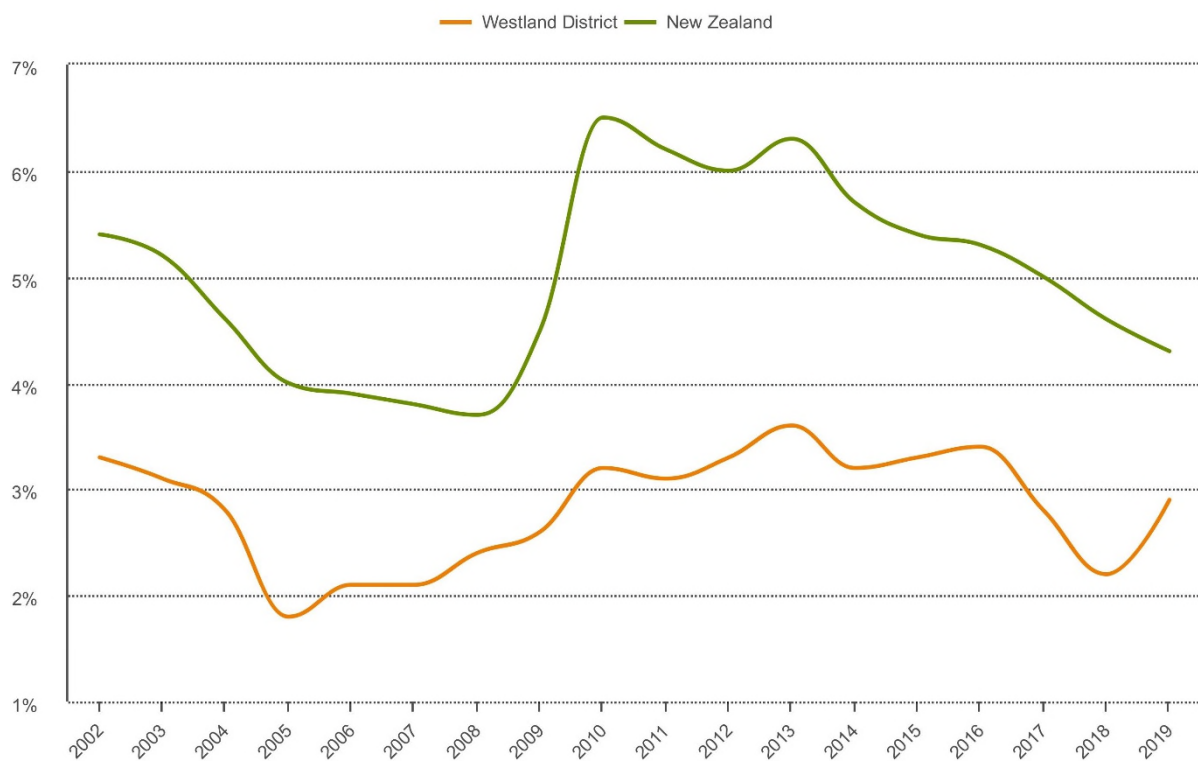
Figure 23: Biggest Contributors to economic growth, 2009 – 2019 in Westland District

Biggest contributors to economic growth, 2009-2019

Manufacturing	\$24m
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	\$18m
Accommodation and Food Services	\$15m
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	\$11m
Construction	\$10m
All other industries	\$41m
Total increase in GDP	\$120m

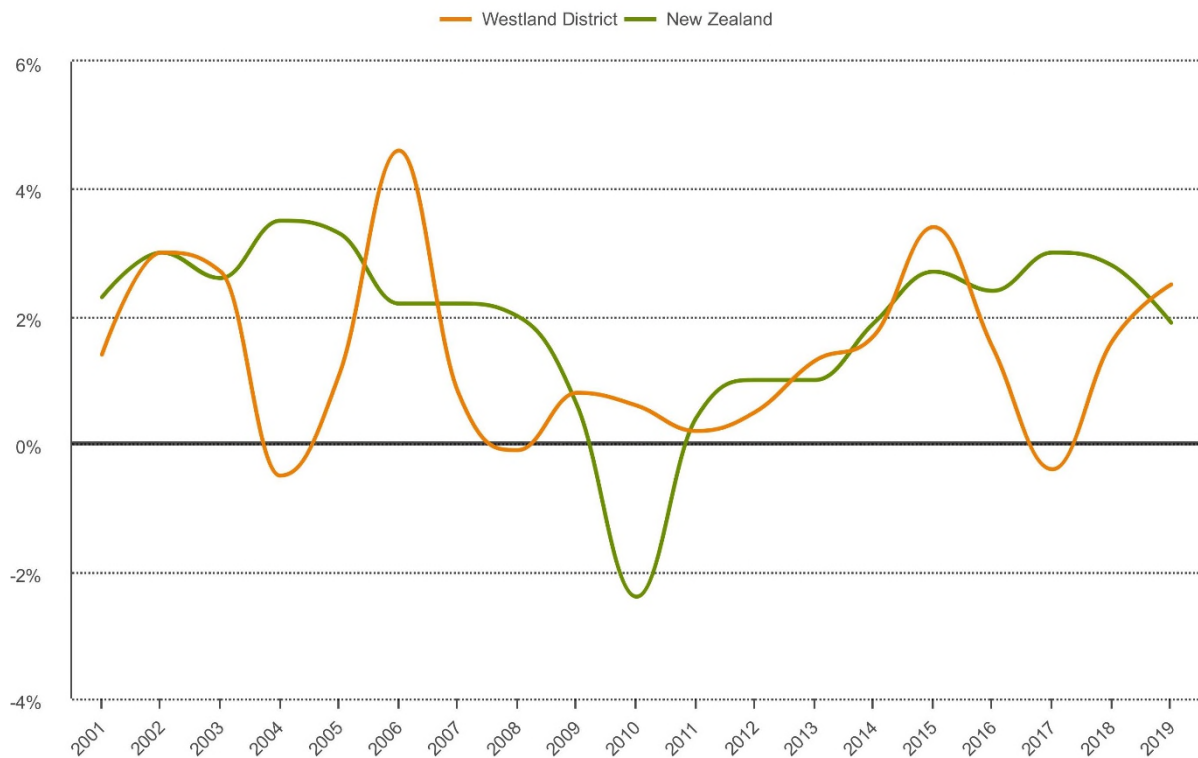
Employment

Figure 24: Unemployment Rate 2002 – 2019



New Zealand is experiencing a period of low unemployment. Westland District stands out with lower unemployment than the national average at 5% over the ten years from 2002 – 2018, compared to 9% nationally.

Figure 25: Employment Growth 2001 – 19



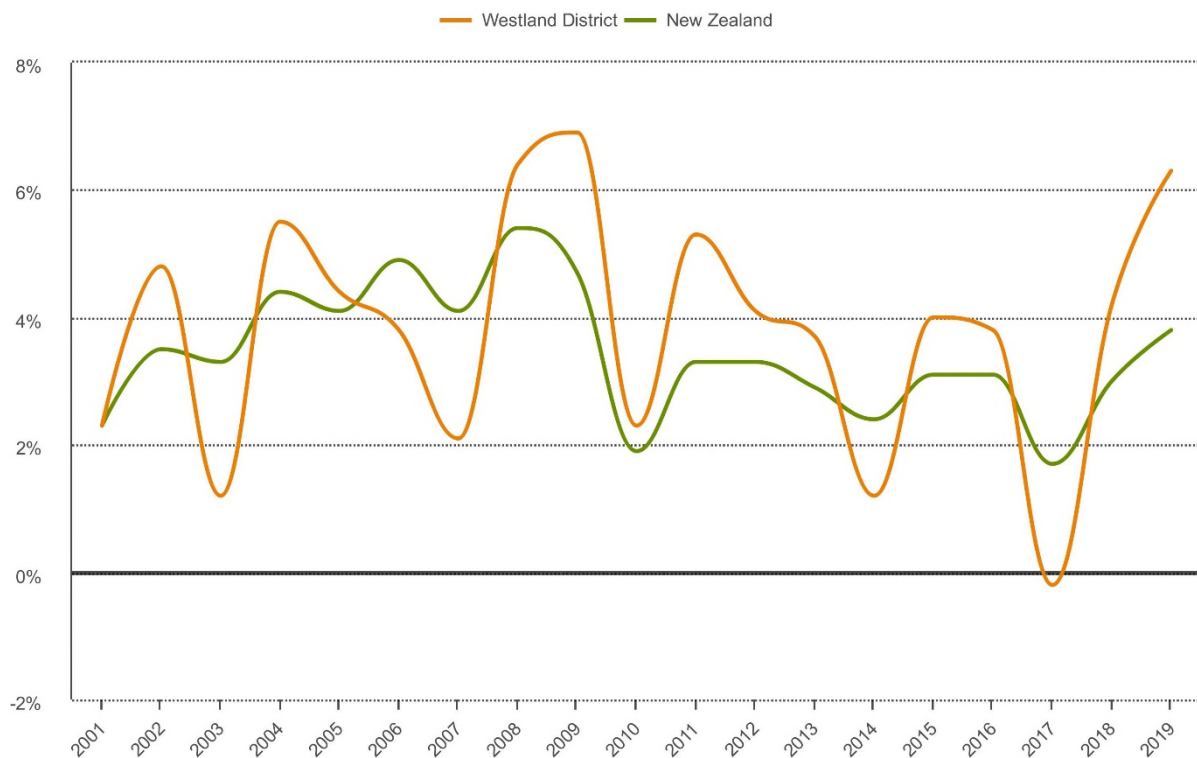
Job opportunities in the district began increasing in 2018 after experiencing a decline in 2016 and 2017.

Figure 26: Industries which created the most jobs 2008 – 2019 in the Westland District

Industries which created most jobs, 2009-2019

Manufacturing	235
Accommodation and Food Services	119
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	97
Construction	63
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	54
All other industries	-7
Total increase in employment	561

Figure 27: Mean earnings growth, 2001 - 2019



Despite the low unemployment rate, according to the most recent data available the average income remains low at \$55,564 per annum, reflecting the lower wages of primary and secondary industries. In comparison in Wellington City, which is predominantly tertiary and a high wage district, the average income was \$78,716.

Housing

Home ownership

Westland District remains an affordable place to purchase a home, but is the least affordable on the West Coast. While current median²⁷ NZ house prices are over \$600,000, in Westland the median prices was \$345,000 in December 2019²⁸ (compared to \$190,000 for the West Coast Region).

²⁷ There are technical reasons why the median provides a more accurate picture of what is happening to the prices of houses rather than the “average”. The median is the price of the middle house sold in a range, which more accurately reflects what the majority of houses sold for.

REINZ uses medians to provide a more accurate measure of the “mid-point” of house prices that reflects what most people are going to be buying and selling houses for. <https://www.reinz.co.nz/statistics>

²⁸ This is a 25% increase on the median price of \$276,000 in December 2018, and 43.75% increase on the median price of \$240,000 in November 2019. REINZ Residential Statistics Report for December 2019, <https://www.reinz.co.nz/residential-property-data-gallery>

Figure 28: West Coast Region Median House Price past 5 years

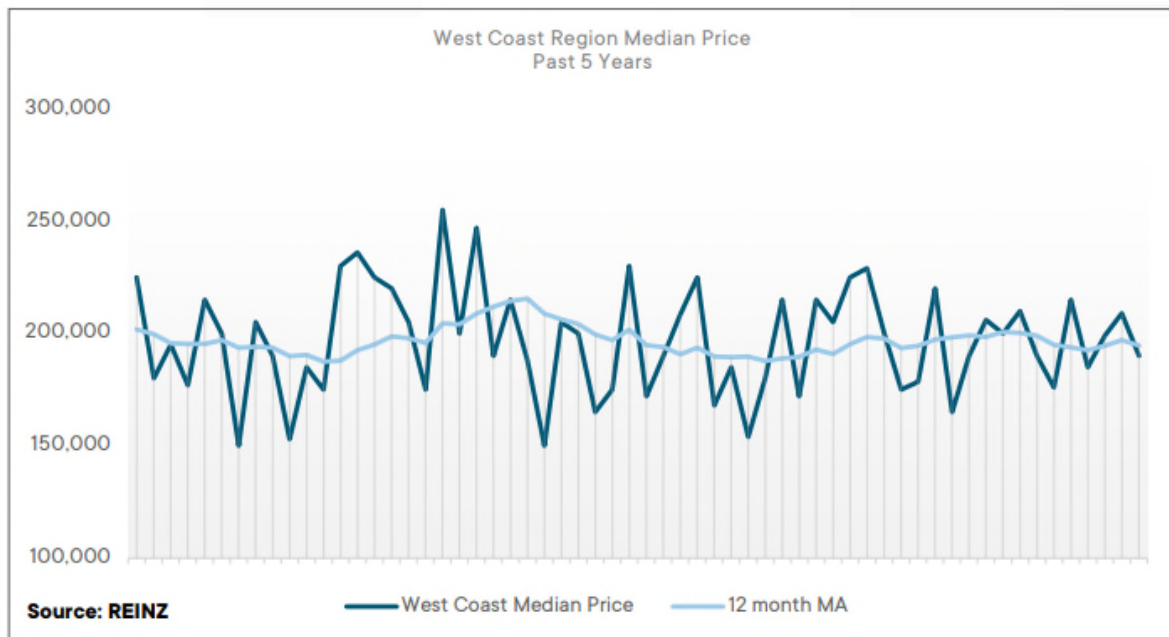
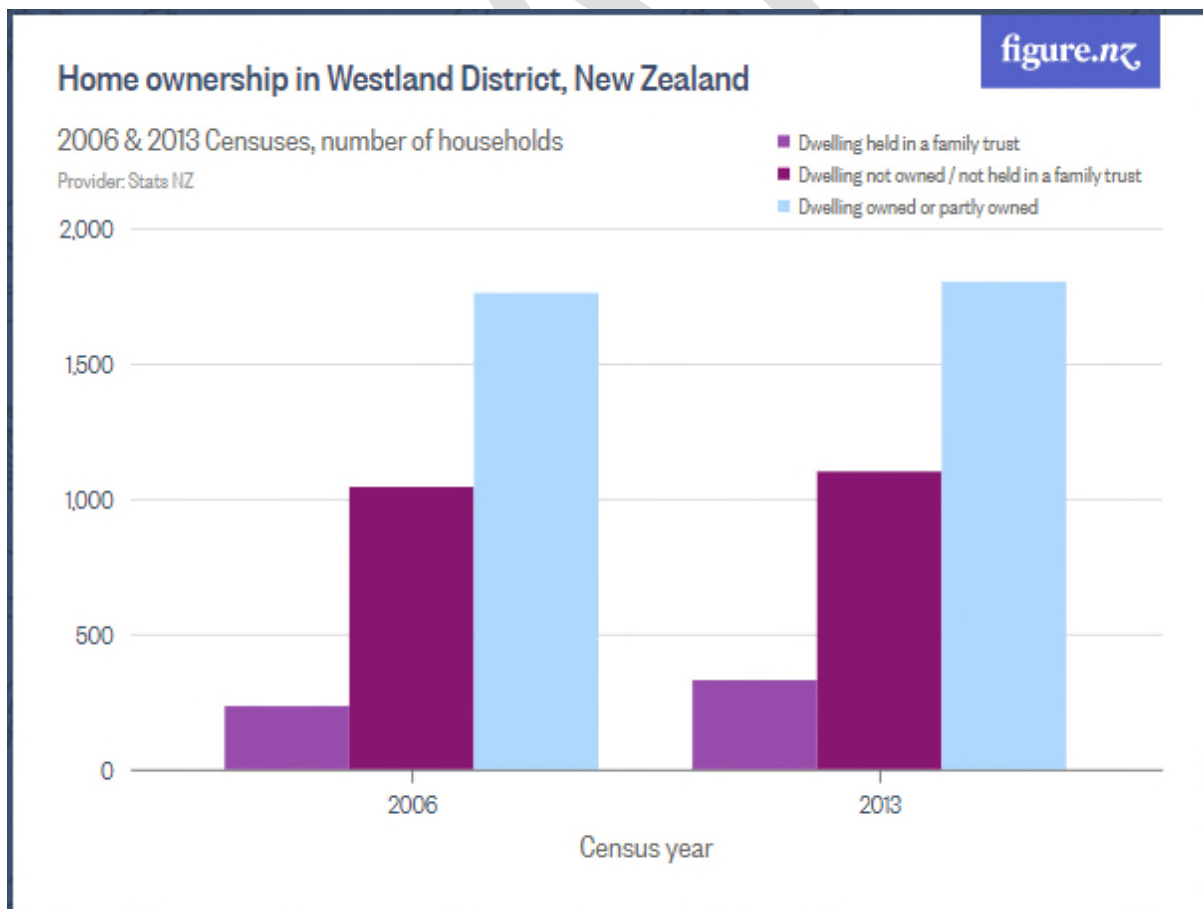
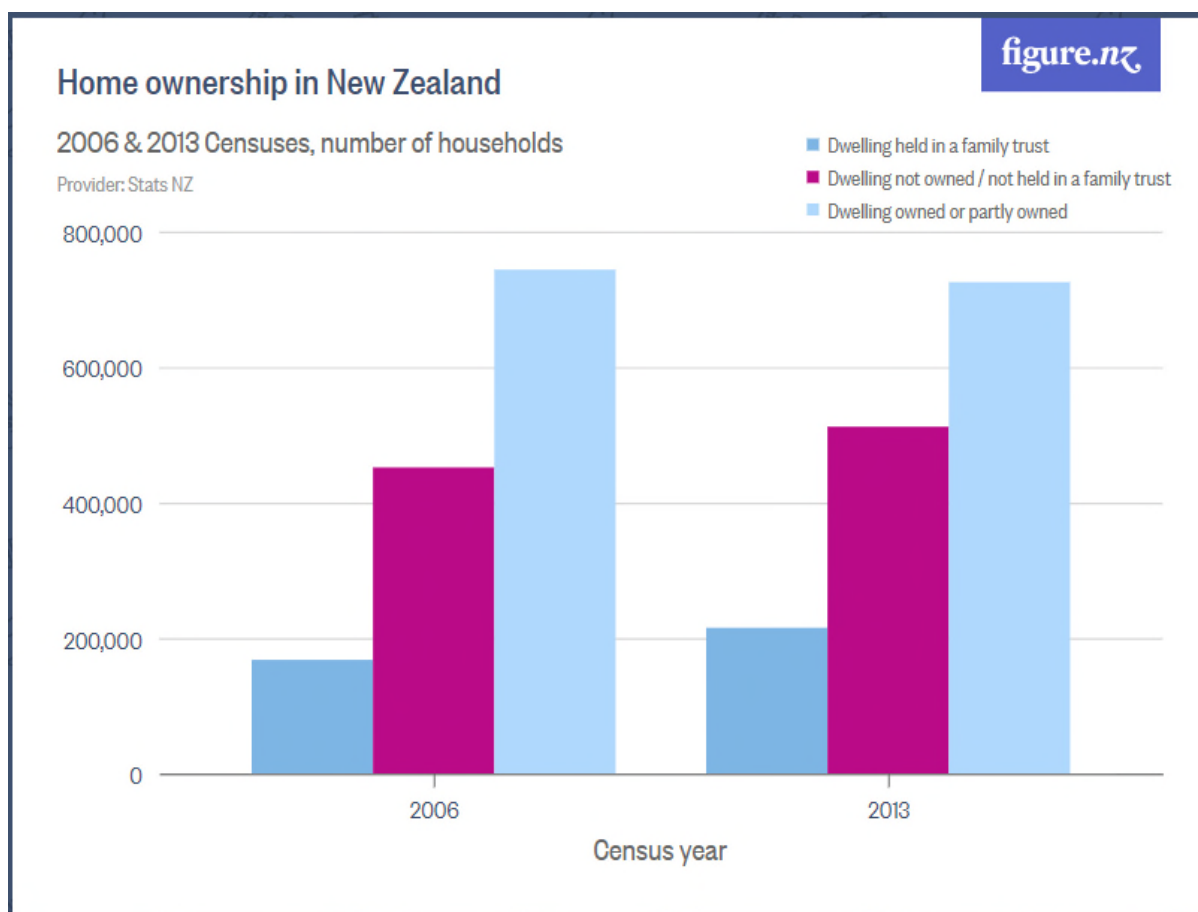


Figure 29: Home ownership in Westland District, number of households 2006 and 2013 census²⁹



²⁹ <https://figure.nz/chart/3molw8j6xQcEpl4U-IRU6TIHh6opJHUJh>

Figure 30: Home ownership in New Zealand, number of households 2006 and 2013 census³⁰



Westland District trends show a high level of ownership compared to the number of renters.³¹ According to the most recent data available (2013 census) just over one third more properties are lived in by owner-occupiers / family trust owned than are lived in by renters (Figure 29). This has remained fairly steady since the comparison data in 2006. Home ownership rates in Westland are slightly better than New Zealand as a whole (Figure 30), and homes are more likely to be lived in by owner-occupiers than owned by a family trust.³² Rental rates are also shown to be similar.

There are 7322 properties listed on the Westland District Council ratings database (this includes all types of property, not just residential housing). A search shows that 1978 of these property owners have a postal address outside of the district, suggesting that 27 percent of property owners are not resident in the district.³³

Rental

Mean rental prices in the district have generally shown a steady increase over the last 10 years from \$214 in June 2009 to \$310 in June 2019, a percentage change of 45 percent.³⁴

³⁰ <https://figure.nz/chart/3molw8j6xQcEpl4U-iB17SohkkDQnQEbQ>

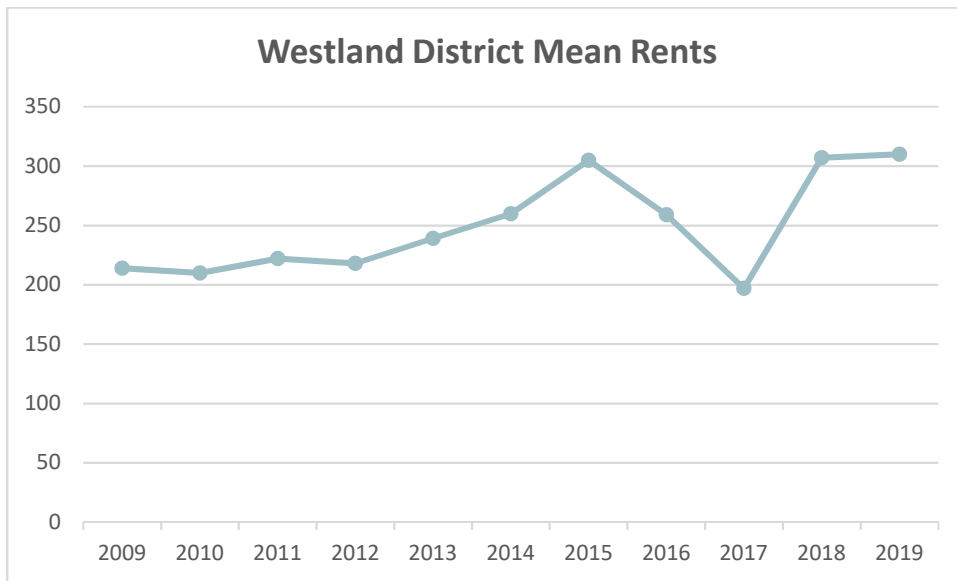
³¹ Due to the fact that this data is over five years old it should not be relied on to give an accurate picture of the current state of home ownership and rental accommodation in the district.

³² 2006 and 2013 census data, <https://figure.nz/chart/3molw8j6xQcEpl4U-iB17SohkkDQnQEbQ>

³³ Westland District Council Magiq database, January 2020.

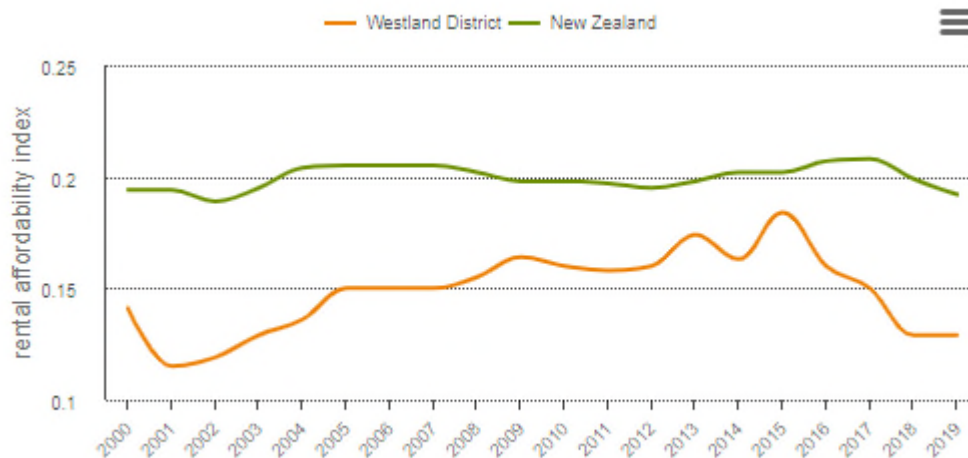
³⁴ The data is sourced from lodging of private bonds with MBIE. 'Private' means private sector landlords.

Figure 31: Westland District mean rents 1 June 2009 – 1 June 2019



Rental affordability within Westland is significantly more affordable than the average New Zealand rent, particularly over the past few years. The 2019 data shows that Westland has a score of 1.29 compared to 1.92 for New Zealand.

Figure 32: Rental affordability 2000 – 2019³⁵



New building resource consents

Over the past 10 years there has been fluctuations in the number of new building consents for all building types issued in the Westland District.³⁶

This data comes from the MBIE tenancy bond database, which records all new rental bonds that are lodged with MBIE each month. Median data is not available.

<https://www.mbie.govt.nz/building-and-energy/tenancy-and-housing/rental-bond-data/>

³⁵ Infometrics: <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Westland%20District/StandardOfLiving/RentalAffordability>

³⁶ SOLGM Wellbeing Dashboard, dataset from Statistics NZ: Building Consents

Figure 33: New Building Resource Consents Issued and Figure 34 Type of Building Consents Issued (Residential Buildings) January 2010 – August 2019 – Westland District

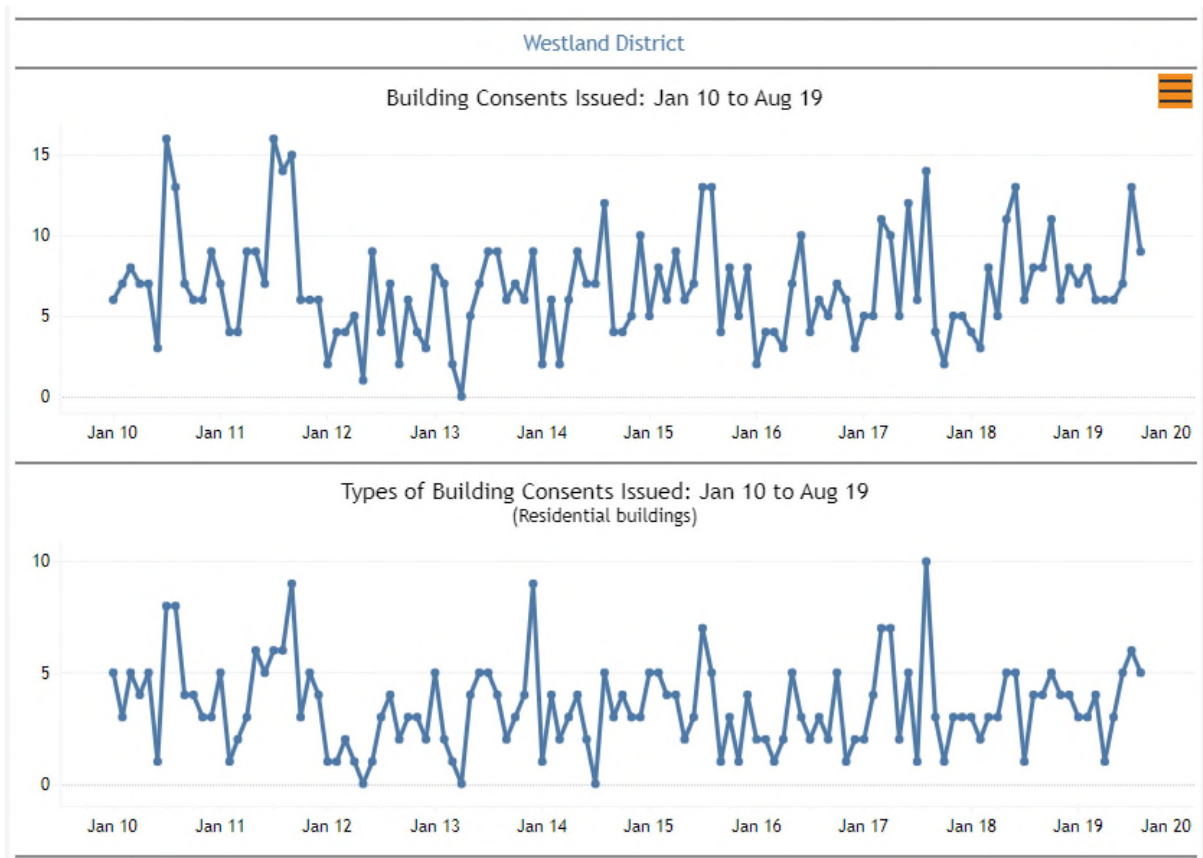
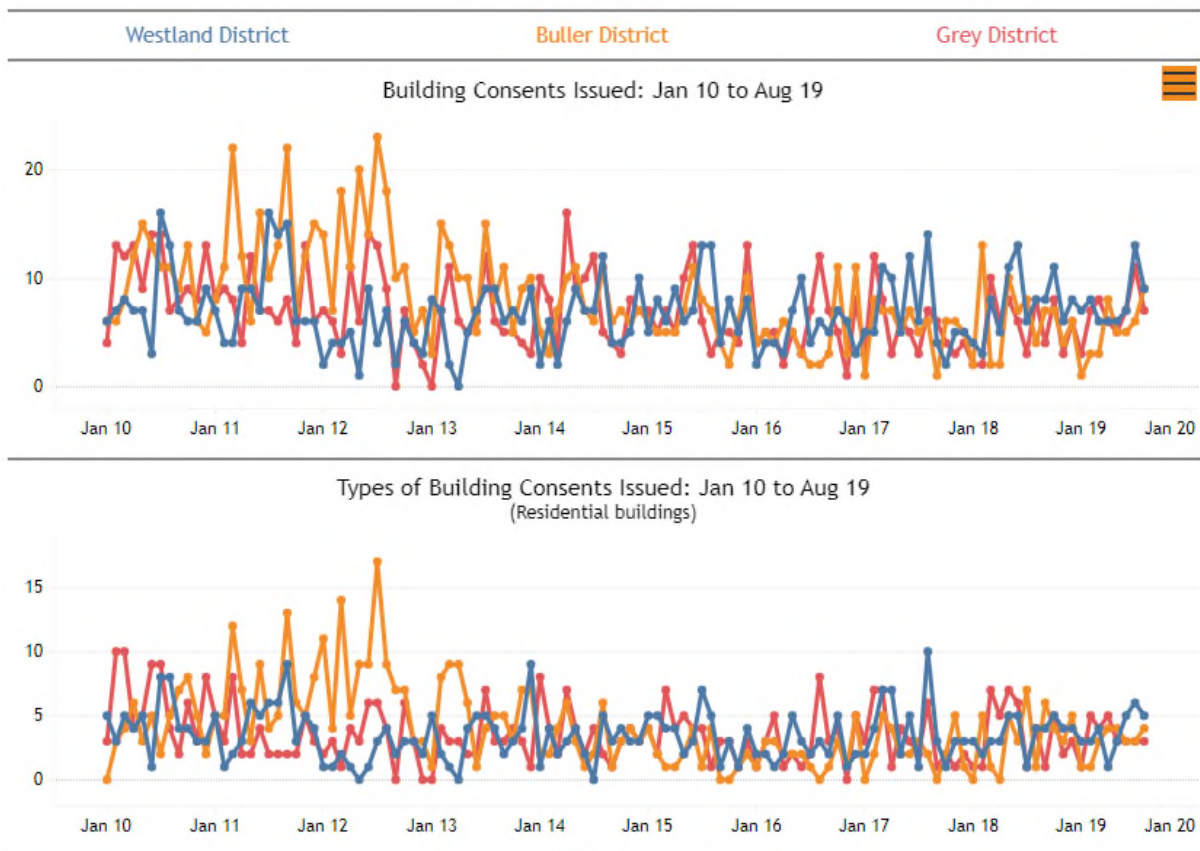


Figure 33 shows peaks in July 2010 and 2011 and August 2017 of 16 and 14 consents respectively. A general drop in consents issued can be observed from 2012 to 2016. For the month of July between 2010 and 2019 an average of 7.41 new building consents were issued.

During this period the bulk of consents for new buildings have been for residential buildings. As shown in Figure 34, consents peaked in September 2011 and December 2013 with nine consents issued in each period and 10 consents issued in August 2017. No new consents were issued in May 2012, April 2013 and July 2014. For the month of July between 2010 and 2019 an average of 3.5 new residential building consents were issued. There is a slow and steady demand for new residential building in the district as current housing stock ages and renters position themselves to purchase homes.

Figure 35: New Building Resource Consents Issued and Figure 36: Type of Building Consents Issued (Residential Buildings) January 2010 – August 2019 – Westland District, Buller District and Grey District.



Similar trends are reflected in Grey District, with Buller District showing strong growth between 2011 – 2012, dropping away by 2013 (Figure 35)

Tourism

Visitor arrivals to New Zealand are expected to grow 4.0 per cent a year, reaching 5.1 million visitors in 2025 — from 3.9 million in 2018. Total international spend is expected to reach \$15.0 billion in 2025, up 34 per cent from 2018.³⁷

Figure 37: Guest Nights January 2010 – July 2019

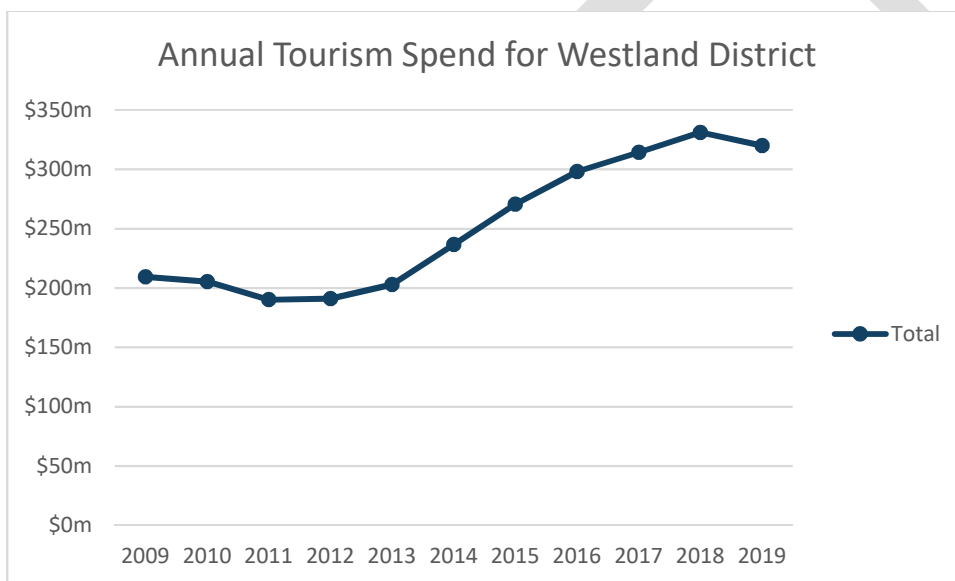


³⁷ <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/immigration-and-tourism/tourism-research-and-data/international-tourism-forecasts/2019-2025-international-tourism-forecasts/>

The number of guest nights increased slightly since January 2015 and has seasonal peaks and troughs (Figure 37). The effects of the storm in March 2019 reduced the number of bed nights in the district by 13,472 compared to March 2018.³⁸

A search of overnight rental accommodation providers in the Westland District for show 218 non-commercial properties listed on Air BnB, 47 listed on bookabatch and 13 on holiday houses, or about 3.8% of the total properties in Westland.³⁹ This indicates that these properties are not available to residents looking for long-term accommodation, however the use of these properties for overnight stays increases revenue from tourism and encourages visitors to stay in the region.

Figure 38: Annual Tourism Spend for Westland District



Tourists who visit Westland spend money, particularly among international tourists where Westland ranked 8th in 2019 behind the main centres, Rotorua, Dunedin and Taupo.⁴⁰ Tourists spent \$320 million dollars in Westland in 2019, \$11 million less than peak spending in 2018 (Figure 38)⁴¹. This again could be attributed to the severe weather events experienced in the region over that time.

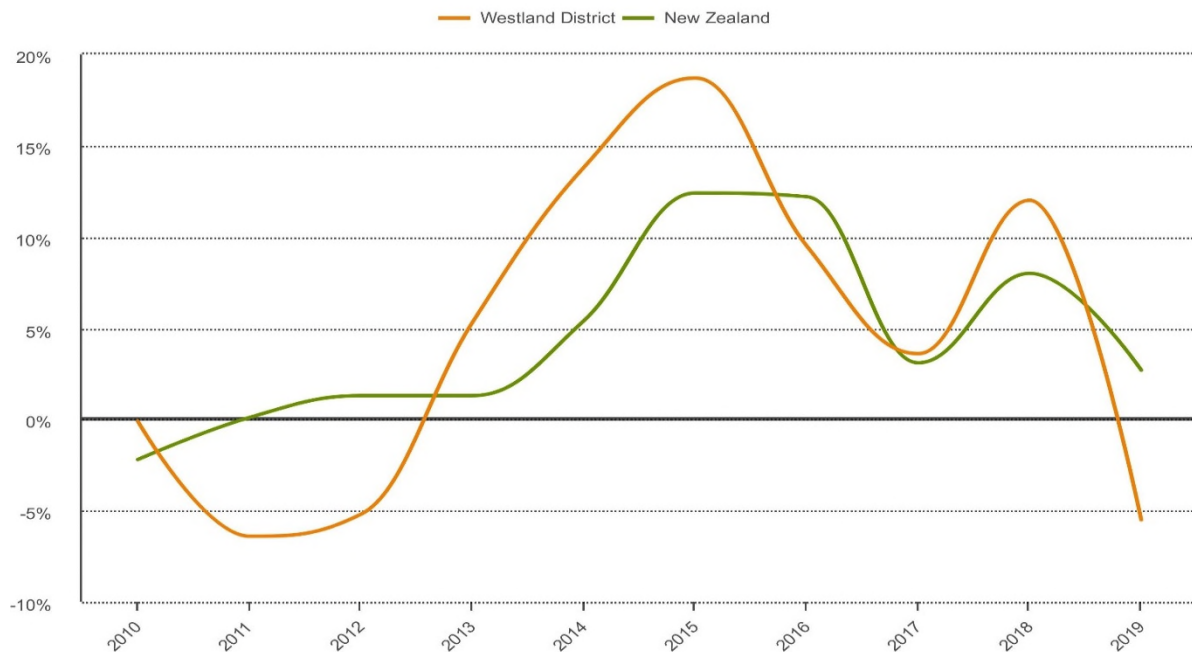
³⁸ Statistics NZ: Accommodation Survey – Territorial Authority by variable (Monthly), <http://datainfoplus.stats.govt.nz/item/nz.govt.stats/38574cd6-b696-41a5-b311-41bfa5611a99/78/>.

³⁹ The search using Google is not comprehensive and data is approximate only. The percentage of properties used for overnight rental has been calculated with the figure for all rateable properties in Westland, not just rateable residential properties.

⁴⁰ MBIE October 2019 Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates, <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/immigration-and-tourism/tourism-research-and-data/tourism-data-releases/monthly-regional-tourism-estimates/latest-update/annual-tourism-spend-grouped-by-ta-region-country-of-origin-and-product-category/>

⁴¹ Data Source: Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates (MRTE), Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/immigration-and-tourism/tourism-research-and-data/tourism-data-releases/monthly-regional-tourism-estimates/>

Figure 39: Total Tourism Spending Growth, 2010 – 2019⁴²



Tourism spending in New Zealand grew from -2.2 percent in 2010 to 2.7 percent in 2019. Over that same time tourism spending in Westland fluctuated from -0.1 percent in 2010, peaking at 18.7 percent in 2015 and dropping to -5.5 percent in 2019.

Obstacles to economic growth and stability

Transportation network

Westland is 350km long and serviced by only one major road, SH6. This leaves the district vulnerable in the event of road closures. The road is heavily used by tourists travelling through the district, as well as milk tankers and other logistical transportation businesses.

⁴² <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Westland%20District/Tourism/TourismSpend>

Figure 40: State Highway 6 unplanned road closures greater than 10 hours, south of Hokitika, 2010 – 2020⁴³

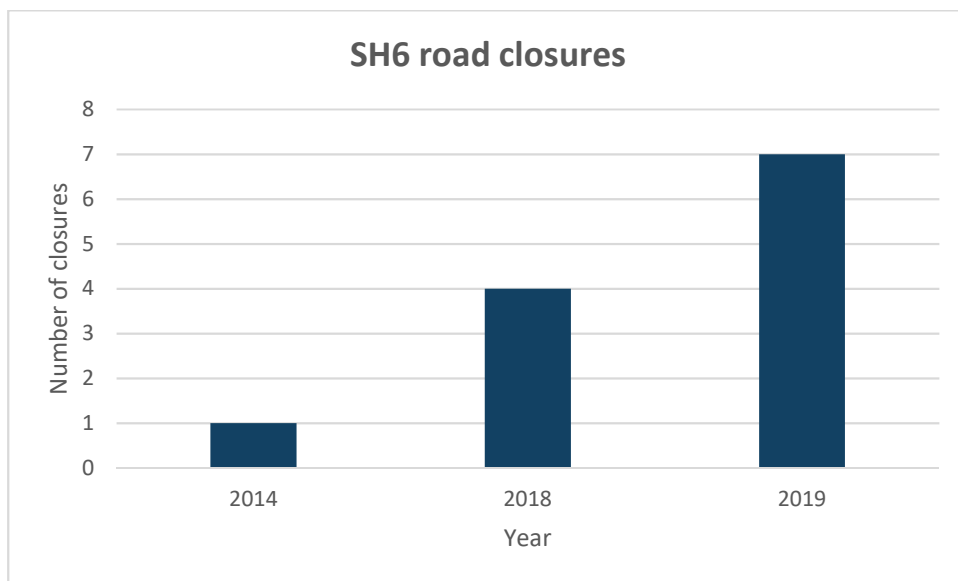


Table 4: Details of State Highway 6 unplanned road closures greater than 10 hours, south of Hokitika, 2010 – 2020⁴⁴

Date	Location	Reason	Hours closed
17/04/2014	Whataroa to Fox	Strong Winds	20
1/02/2018	Whataroa to Haast	Slip	48
11/02/2018	Fox Hills	Slip	20
20/02/2018	Ross to Haast	Strong winds	17
8/11/2018	Ross to Haast	Surface flooding	28
8/11/2018	Hokitika to Fox	Slips and washouts	26
8/11/2018	Harihari to Franz	Slips and washouts	15
26/03/2019	Franz to Fox Glacier	Waiho Bridge	800
26/03/2019	Hokitika to Franz	Flooding and slips	24

⁴³ 10 year closures SH6, NZTA, West Coast Maintenance Contract Manager

⁴⁴ 10 year closures SH6, NZTA, West Coast Maintenance Contract Manager

26/03/2019	Fox to Haast	Slips and flooding	24
26/03/2019	Haast Pass	Slips and flooding	24
10/04/2019	Diana Falls	Washout	17
12/08/2019	Haast Pass	Rockfall	45
3/12/2019	Inangahua	Flooding	23
5/12/2019	Fox to Haast	Storm Damage	73
6/12/2019	Haast Pass	Clarke Bluff	42
7/12/2019	Franz to Fox	Storm Damage	88
7/12/2019	Harihari to Whataroa	Storm Damage	295
7/12/2019	Whataroa to Franz	Storm Damage	63
7/12/2019	Hokitika to Harihari	Storm Damage	55

Road closures have a significant impact on businesses in the district as tourists may become trapped, or are unlikely to travel to or through the district, and farmers are unable to transport milk. Road closures due to severe weather events have become more common in the past few years.

If the Alpine Fault ruptures, already isolated communities will become even more isolated and potentially residents and visitors will be unable to travel for up to six months. Evacuations are likely to be necessary.⁴⁵

The rest of the district has a local roading network, which requires maintenance and some upgrades from gravelled to sealed roads. Residents, visitors and logistical transportation use the local road network. This network is vulnerable to the same issues as the State Highway network, as the loss of Dorothy Falls Road for an extended period of time in 2019 shows.

⁴⁵ Robinson, Tom, 2018/05/21, *Road impacts from the 2016 Kaikōura earthquake: an analogue for a future Alpine Fault earthquake?*, New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics, p 14

Figure 41: South Island Railway Lines (2006)



The rail network does not service the majority of Westland. There is a branch line to Hokitika, which Westland Milk Products uses for transport. As was seen at the end of 2019, after the slumping at Omoto closed the road and railway track for a number of weeks, the rail infrastructure in the West Coast region cannot always be relied on. It is vulnerable to weather events in the same way as the road network.

The port at Jackson Bay is under-utilised and improving the port facilities and roading infrastructure could allow commercial fisheries to grow their businesses in this part of the district.

Communications and power

As discussed above, the communications network in the Westland District is not consistently distributed throughout the District and many townships are left without telephone or internet services in the event of a natural hazard event. Many townships also suffer from unreliable power networks as most of the power transmission network is located outside of Westland. These towns are reliant on diesel generators when the power supply is cut.

Labour

Impediments to increased growth of the labour market in Westland District are the ageing population, lack of relevant training institutions in Westland District resulting in disengagement from education, valuable young people moving out of the district for further education and not returning due to perceived lack of appropriate employment, uncertainty about the reputation and future of training institutions in the West Coast region.

Opportunity for economic development

The West Coast Regional Development Strategy 2018 – 2015 identified the following opportunities for economic development:⁴⁶

Table 5: Opportunities for economic development in Westland District



Westland District
• NZ Pounamu Centre & Westland Museum
• Geo Thermal- Hot water extraction - low cost heat source
• Finalise solution for Franz Josef infrastructure
• Salmon Farming
• Tech space - Technology, Innovation & Enterprise Hub
• Westland Heritage & Cultural Tourism Development Project
• Civil Aviation Training Hub - helicopters
• Garnet Mining
• Hokitika Airport Runway Extension
• Upgrade rail from Westport/Greymouth to Hokitika
• Retirement Village
• Pensioner Housing
• New Westland Tourist Ventures
• West Coast Wilderness Trail extension
• Haast & Jackson Bay as Iconic Destination
• Strategic Case for the Haast to Hollyford Road

A number of these are now in the process of being developed further. These initiatives will widen the base of industries in Westland and provide additional jobs and cater for the ageing population.

⁴⁶

https://www.dwc.org.nz/images/01.HOME_PAGE/05.RESOURCEINFORMATION/West_Coast_Economic_Development_Strategy_2018-2025.pdf, p 75.

Implications for Westland District Council

Assumption	Implications
Housing and accommodation	<p>While housing and rental in Westland is more affordable than other parts of the country, lack of supply or suitable housing may discourage people to remain or move to the district. The increase in people over the age of 65 needing suitable housing or nursing home care is a consideration that needs to be addressed to ensure the right facilities are available for the people of the district.</p> <p>Tourism and the growth of housing being used for short-term accommodation is putting pressure of the housing and rental market and needs to be further addressed.</p>
Supporting Rural Communities	<p>As the district ages Council will need to find ways to continue to provide and improve services for rural areas and small towns. Encouraging these communities to flourish will help to improve socio-economic outcomes, continue to maintain the appeal for tourists and help to maintain adequate numbers of residents.</p>
Transport Infrastructure	<p>The region's economic development is dependent on reliable transport infrastructure to connect people, goods and services with the region. Roads, airport, rail and the port need to increase connections and capacity to grow the region economically as primary industries remain important to the district's economy.</p>
Digital / technological infrastructure	<p>It is vital in the modern world that the district has sound and reliable digital and technological infrastructure. Ensuring that infrastructure meets the needs of businesses, visitors and residents is important for allowing businesses to grow, residents to be able to connect to banking, education and government, and encouraging visitors travelling in the region.</p>

Physical environment

Sustainably managing the natural environment and reducing the impacts of climate change are the challenges facing New Zealand. Central government has been undertaking reforms to manage the physical environment and climate change. These are discussed in the next topic.

Over 80 percent of the 400km of land in Westland District is under Department of Conservation stewardship, which limits the activities that can be undertaken but also provides protection for the natural environment. However, this limits the rateable land in the district and puts the burden of rates onto the small number of landowners in the district.

Climate Change

It is internationally acknowledged that climate is changing. Impacts such as increases in extreme weather and rising sea levels will affect the Westland District.⁴⁷ Other physical environment challenges of concern are the district's vulnerability to natural hazards, such as the potential for the alpine fault to rupture and the impact that this will have on the district's communities.

Climate change projections for the West Coast⁴⁸

These projections depend on future greenhouse gas emissions, which are uncertain. There are four main global emissions scenarios ranging from low to high greenhouse gas concentrations.

Table 6: Predicted Seasonal temperature and rainfall by 2090

By 2090, seasonally the region could expect*:

Season	Changes
Spring	0.6°C to 2.5°C temperature rise 4 to 9 per cent more rainfall in Hokitika
Summer	0.6°C to 3.2°C temperature rise 2 to 4 per cent more rainfall in Hokitika
Autumn	0.7°C to 3.1°C temperature rise 2 to 5 per cent more rainfall in Hokitika
Winter	0.7°C to 3.1°C temperature rise 8 to 29 per cent more rainfall in Hokitika

*Projected changes are relative to 1995 levels. The values provided capture the range across all scenarios. They are based on scenario estimates and should not be taken as definitive. For more information, see the full report on climate projections.

Temperature

Compared to 1995, temperatures are likely to be 0.7°C to 1.0°C warmer by 2040 and 0.6°C to 3.0°C warmer by 2090.

⁴⁷ Ministry for the Environment 2018. *Climate Change Projections for New Zealand: Atmosphere Projections Based on Simulations from the IPCC Fifth Assessment, 2nd Edition*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

⁴⁸ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/likely-impacts-of-climate-change/how-could-climate-change-affect-my-region/west-coast>

By 2090, the West Coast is projected to have up to 30 extra days per year where maximum temperatures exceed 25°C. The number of frosts could decrease by around 7 to 18 days per year.

Rainfall

Rainfall will vary locally within the region. The largest changes will be for particular seasons rather than annually.

The West Coast is expected to become wetter, particularly in winter and spring. Winter rainfall in Hokitika is projected to increase by 8 to 29 per cent by 2090.

According to the most recent projections, extreme rainy days are likely to become more frequent throughout the West Coast region by 2090 under the highest emissions scenario.

Wind

The frequency of extremely windy days in the West Coast by 2090 is likely to increase by between 2 and 5 per cent. Changes in wind direction may lead to an increase in the frequency of westerly winds over the South Island, particularly in winter and spring.

Storms

Future changes in the frequency of storms are likely to be small compared to natural inter-annual variability. Some increase in storm intensity, local wind extremes and thunderstorms is likely to occur.

Snowfall

The West Coast region is likely to experience significant decreases in seasonal snow. By the end of the century, the number of snow days experienced annually could decrease by as much as 30-40 days in some parts of the region. The duration of snow cover is also likely to decrease, particularly at lower elevations.

Less winter snowfall and an earlier spring melt may cause marked changes in the annual cycle of river flow in the region. Places that currently receive snow are likely to see a shift towards increasing rainfall instead of snowfall as snowlines rise to higher elevations due to rising temperatures. So for rivers where the winter precipitation currently falls mainly as snow and is stored until the snowmelt season, there is the possibility for larger winter floods.

Glaciers

Overall glacier ice mass has decreased by 25 per cent over the last 60 years in New Zealand, and is expected to continue to do so into the future. Some of our most iconic glaciers (such as Franz Josef) have advanced in recent times. This is a result of more precipitation falling at their glacier heads. Whether these glaciers continue to advance into the future will depend on the balance between increased melting due to warmer temperatures and increased precipitation in the mountains. For example, one climate modelling study suggests the Franz Josef glacier may retreat approximately 5 km and lose around 38 per cent of its mass by 2100.

Sea-level rise

New Zealand tide records show an average rise in relative mean sea level of 1.7 mm per year over the 20th century. Globally, the rate of rise has increased, and further rise is expected in the future. The two main drivers of global rise in sea level are:⁴⁹

- Rising temperatures, which warm ocean waters and make them expand.
- More water being added to the oceans from melting of land-based ice in glaciers and ice-sheets, as well as increased runoff of fresh water.

What we do to adapt to sea-level rise needs to be based on what will happen in New Zealand – not the global average rate. For New Zealand, that means using sea-level rise projections for the south-west Pacific (which indicate about an additional 0.05 metres above the global average by the 2090s), plus any local uplift or subsidence of the land, which can be measured by continuous GPS recorders.

Table 7: Planning for sea level rise

Current guidance for planning around sea level rise indicates:

Land use	Guidance
Coastal subdivision, greenfield developments and major new infrastructure	Consider 1.9m to avoid risk
Changes in land use and redevelopment (intensification)	Adapt to hazards by conducting a risk assessment using the range of scenarios and using the pathways approach.
Land-use planning controls for existing coastal development and assets planning.	1.0 m
Non-habitable short-lived assets with a functional need to be at the coast, and either low-consequences or readily adaptable (including services)	0.65 m (relative to 2000 levels)

Natural Hazards

Alongside sea-level rise, coastal environments will be affected by changes in weather-related coastal-hazard drivers, such as storm surges, waves, winds and the frequency and intensity of storms.

Westland is seriously affected by natural disasters and the townships are very vulnerable to extreme weather events and the potential damage when the alpine fault ruptures.

More heavy rainfall will increase the risk of flooding, erosion and landslides, which is already high in many parts of the region. Many West Coast communities are located along narrow coastal and river strips beneath mountain ranges, leaving them exposed to increased risks of storms, flooding and landslides.

Some weather events which have caused significant damage to infrastructure and affected the district's economy.

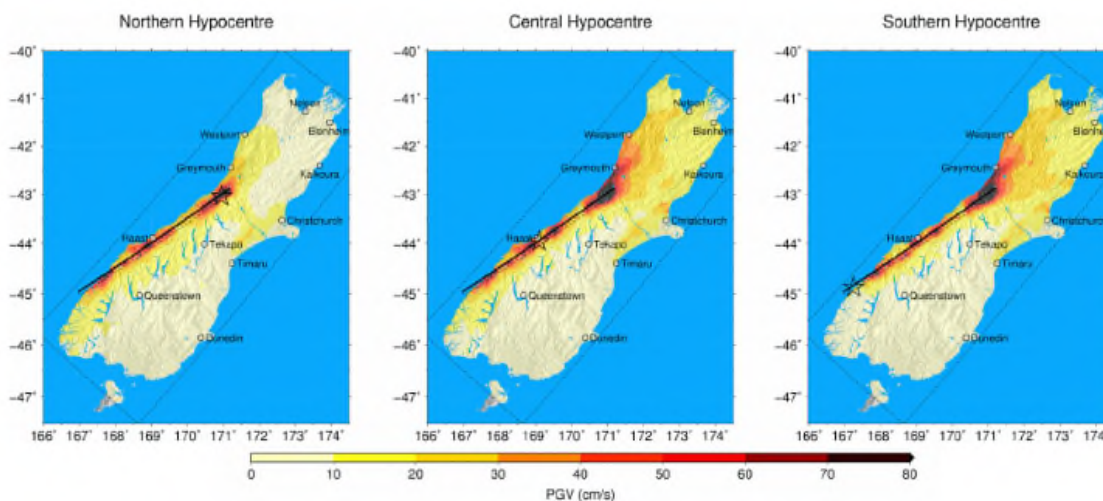
⁴⁹ https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/MFE_Coastal_Fact%20Sheet%207.pdf

Table 8: Cost to the insurance industry of extreme weather events 2015 -2019

Event	Dates	Cost ⁵⁰
Flooding and Storm North and South Islands	6 – 7 March 2015	\$1.3 million nationally
Flooding and Storm South Island West Coast	19 – 22 June 2015	\$8.6 million (inflation adjusted)
Flooding	23 – 24 March 2016	Nationally \$30.9 (inflation adjusted)
Cyclone Fehi	28 Jan – 30 Jan 2018	Nationally \$45.9 million
Ex-Tropical Cyclone Gita	3 Feb – 19 Feb 2018	Nationally \$35.6 million
West Coast wind and flooding	26 March 2019	\$4.09 million
Extreme rainfall	6 – 7 December 2019	Not yet available

Table 8 demonstrates that extreme weather events have become more frequent and more severe over the past few years, with increasing costs to households and businesses.

Figure 42: Intensity models for three Alpine Fault rupture scenarios on Alpine F2 K, (left) northern hypocentre with north to south directivity; (middle) central hypocentre with bi-lateral directivity, and (right) southern hypocentre with south to north directivity⁵¹



The Alpine fault, which has a high probability (estimated 30 percent) of rupturing in the next 50 years,⁵² is predicted to cause extensive damage throughout Westland. An earthquake scenario developed by Otago University Department of Geology suggests that a 400km rupture along the West Coast would break the earth surface, could cause avalanches, rockfalls and landslides. Strong ground shaking would affect properties and destroy bridges.⁵³ With these severe consequences Westland

⁵⁰ Costs listed here are the cost to the insurance industry in paying claims for damage resulting from these events. Loss of business and reputation cost may not be included. <https://www.icnz.org.nz/natural-disasters/cost-of-natural-disasters/>

⁵¹ Orchiston, Caroline & Wilson, Tom & Johnston, David & Becker, Julia & Davies, Alistair. (2018). *Project AF8: developing a coordinated, multi-agency response plan for a future great Alpine Fault earthquake*. New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics. 10.1080/00288306.2018.1455716.

⁵² <https://www.gns.cri.nz/Home/Learning/Science-Topics/Earthquakes/Major-Faults-in-New-Zealand/Alpine-Fault>

⁵³ <https://www.otago.ac.nz/geology/research/structural-geology/earthquakes/400alpine.html>

could become isolated for a long period of time with roads and communications networks cut off and disruption to power and water services.

Table 9: Areas of Westland exposed to tsunami risk

Area	Model
Kumara Junction to Hokitika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the 18km of road and railway is likely to be inundated
Hokitika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particularly vulnerable with all the CBD and the town west of SH 6 potentially flooded by up to 4m from both the beach and the river. • Extensive building damage would compound inundation and both service stations and the telephone exchange could be affected. • Oxidation ponds could be flooded and stopbanks overtopped probably as far inland as the diary factory. • The Hokitika Bridge abutments are at risk together with services on it.
Hokitika to Ruatapu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could have sections of SH 6 flooded • Power lines might be affected by scour at poles which would also impact on the fibre-optic cable. The power line and cable are exposed along much of the way between Ruatapu and Bold Head
Okarito	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probably would be severely affected with the loss of power and telephone lines and damage to roads.
Bruce Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 1km of SH 6 on the beachline is vulnerable to scour and possibly complete destruction, with a further 4km within the inundation zone. • The power line is similarly exposed.
Haast area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of SH 6 totalling 6km would be inundated, as would large parts of the road between Haast and Jackson Bay. • Power lines would be lost and some bridges are also vulnerable. • The wharf at Jackson Bay would be destroyed.

No detailed tsunami inundation modelling has been made for the West Coast as yet. A simplified estimate scenario modelling has been done for coastal urban areas assuming the beach ridge extends the full length of the coast with a height of 6 m (except at river mouths).⁵⁴

⁵⁴ *Improving Resilience to Natural Disasters West Coast Lifelines Vulnerability and Interdependency Assessment, Main Report and Supplement 4: Tsunami*, prepared for the West Coast Emergency Management Group, August 2017

Implications for Westland District Council

Assumption	Implications
Coastal protection	Consideration of managed retreat for parts of the district that lie on or just above sea-level may be the most sustainable long-term approach. However, these communities are likely to prefer new or enhanced coastal protection works to protect both public and private property. Funding of these works will be up to the ratepayer unless central government steps in.
Flood management	Increases in storm intensity and frequency of storms with increased rainfall will reduce the effectiveness of current flood protection infrastructure and require increased works to maintain levels of service. Managed retreat in these areas may also need to be considered.
Emergency Management	Emergency management plans must be robust with a strong base of knowledgeable staff and volunteers able to ensure the district keeps running in the event of increasing severe weather events and the potential alpine fault rupture. Townships should be equipped to deal with long periods of isolation.
Stormwater / drainage infrastructure	Increases in frequency of storms with increased intensity and higher intense rain will reduce the effectiveness of current storm / drainage infrastructure.
Climate change implications	Some of the implications are discussed above. Other implications include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing frequency and intensity of flooding / sea level rise puts community safety at risk. • Increasing frequency and intensity of flooding / sea level rise reduces the effectiveness of infrastructure around closed landfills. • Impact on tourism which relies on the natural environment that is being affected by climate change.
Growth limited to urbanised areas	Further growth of the district will happen in areas that are already urbanised and may see smaller townships in the district struggle to maintain services and their economy due to restrictions on land use due to natural hazards and climate change.

Legal

Local government is bound by many Acts and Regulations. Central government has been working on a wide spectrum of legislative and policy changes that what local government does and how it is done. The following provides information on topics that may affect Westland District Council now and into the future.

Three waters review

The Three Waters Review⁵⁵ for drinking water, wastewater and stormwater was established in mid-2017 by central government, alongside the Havelock North Drinking Water Inquiry, as a cross-agency initiative led by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) to look into the challenges facing our three waters system; and to develop recommendations for system-wide performance improvements.

The review seeks the following outcomes:

- Safe, acceptable (taste, colour and smell) and reliable drinking water.
- Better environmental performance from our water services.
- Efficient, sustainable, resilient and accountable water services.
- Achieving these aims in ways our communities can afford.

The Three Waters Review is separate from but related to the Ministry for the Environment's Essential Freshwater programme.

Taumata Arowai—the Water Services Regulator Bill

This Bill is the first step in the Three Waters Review and implements the Government's decision to create a new regulatory body to oversee, administer, and enforce the drinking water regulatory system. The Bill establishes Taumata Arowai—the Water Services Regulator (Taumata Arowai) as a new Crown agent and provides for its objectives, functions, operating principles, and governance arrangements.

Currently the Bill is at Select Committee stage and submissions close on 4 March 2020.

Three waters service delivery and funding arrangements

With the constructive input of local government and the wider water sector, the Three Waters Review Team has been considering responses to the wider affordability and capability challenges facing the three waters sector. This includes supporting councils to investigate collaborative approaches to water service delivery.

To support such collaborative initiatives, the Government has agreed to provide, on a case-by-case basis, financial assistance to eligible regions that are investigating financially sustainable changes to their water service delivery arrangements. Expressions of interest are now being taken.

⁵⁵ [https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/Files/Three-waters-documents/\\$file/Three-Waters-Review-High-Level-Outline-Mar-2019.pdf](https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/Files/Three-waters-documents/$file/Three-Waters-Review-High-Level-Outline-Mar-2019.pdf)

Tai Poutini One District Plan

Under the Resource Management Act (RMA), every territorial authority (TA) must prepare a district plan. The purpose of the plan is to assist the TA to carry out their functions in order to achieve the sustainable management purpose of the RMA. District plans must give effect to National Policy Statements (NPS) and regional policy statements and must not be inconsistent with regional plans and any applicable water conservation orders.

Background to Te Tai o Poutini Plan⁵⁶

In 2015 members of the West Coast community asked the Local Government Commission to consider options for streamlining the local councils. The Commission ran a collaborative process with the four West Coast councils, looking at their current systems and options to improve them.

In 2018 the Local Government Commission released its proposal for local government reorganisation on the West Coast. The Local Government Commission recommended:

- Transferring the statutory obligations for preparing District Plans from the three West Coast district councils to the West Coast Regional Council.
- Delegating these obligations to a joint committee comprising all four councils and local iwi, with an independent chair.

This means that, rather than each of the three District Councils preparing individual plans, Te Tai o Poutini Plan Committee is now responsible for preparing and approving a new combined District Plan covering the whole of the West Coast.

Membership of Tai Poutini Plan Committee

Te Tai o Poutini Plan Committee is a joint committee made up of the four West Coast councils and local iwi. It is comprised of the Mayor or Chair and one other Councillor from each council and one representative each from Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio. It is chaired by an independent chairperson.

The Committee has full decision-making powers, and the make-up of the Committee ensures each district has equal input and voting rights on what goes in the Plan.

Funding, resources and support

The reorganisation scheme requires the West Coast Regional Council to rate for the operation of Te Tai o Poutini Plan Committee. The Regional Council will also provide corporate and administrative support services.

Moving forward, the West Coast Regional Council will consult Te Tai o Poutini Plan Committee before setting the annual budget for the committee.

Plan Objectives

The objective of a district plan is to promote the purpose of local government. A Te Tai o Poutini Plan covering the whole of the West Coast needs to:

⁵⁶ <https://tppp.nz/about-the-plan/>

1. Support democratic local decision-making;
2. Enable action to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure and local public services; and,
3. Ensure performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most efficient, appropriate and cost-effective for households and businesses.

How Te Tai o Poutini Plan will meet these objectives

1. Each district and rūnanga has representatives on the decision making Te Tai o Poutini Plan Committee, the Technical Advisory Team and the Steering Group, to ensure local issues are considered in the decisions.
2. The district plans are due for assessment to meet Central Government requirements. Updating the plan now provides the opportunity to better plan for current and future community needs.
3. All of the West Coast district plans require updating to meet current national policy and standards.
4. Rather than re-writing and paying for three plans, it will save time and money writing one combined plan.
5. Te Tai o Poutini Plan will also provide consistency for things like development rules and natural hazard management across the region.
6. Standardising policies, rules and consenting processes will make the plan easier for the community to use, and will reduce the need to submit on multiple plans.

Resource Management Act

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is New Zealand's main piece of legislation that sets out how we should manage our environment.⁵⁷ The RMA is based on the principle of sustainable management which involves considering effects of activities on the environment now and in the future when making resource management decisions.

As well as managing air, soil, fresh water and coastal marine areas, the RMA regulates land use and the provision of infrastructure which are integral components of New Zealand's planning system.

The RMA has brought a number of benefits. Importantly, New Zealand's natural and physical resources are now managed in a sustainable framework, with a raft of environmental bottom-lines.

While the RMA provides an overarching guide on what's best for our environment, with national direction on significant issues, it allows communities to make decisions on how their own environment is managed through regional and district resource management plans. Decisions on resource consents are made with consideration to these plans, national direction and the objectives in the RMA.

This framework means that most decisions on resource management are made by local government who also have a wider planning role in transport, infrastructure and economic development. The RMA also recognises the Treaty of Waitangi in decision making.

Regulations under the Act

There are 16 regulations under the RMA covering a broad range of activities, including:

⁵⁷ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/about-rma>

- requiring authority approvals
- heritage protection authority approvals
- forms, fees and procedure
- marine pollution
- metering of water takes
- national environmental standards for contaminants in soil, drinking water, electricity transmission, air quality, air pollutants, and plantation forestry
- dissolution of the Waitaki Water Allocation Board.

Amending the RMA

The Government is proposing several specific changes to the RMA through the Resource Management Amendment Bill (the Bill).⁵⁸

The Bill includes a new freshwater planning process which will support implementation of the upcoming National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020.

The Bill also addresses issues with:

- resource consenting
- enforcement
- Environment Court provisions within the RMA.

Public submissions will be called for when the Bill is referred to a select committee.

RMA review

The Government is undertaking a comprehensive review of the resource management system with a focus on the RMA.⁵⁹

This is an opportunity to design a system that delivers better outcomes for the environment, people and the economy. To be successful, we need to design a resource management system that responds to our distinct environmental, social and cultural context.

This includes:

- New Zealand's physical characteristics and unique biodiversity
- the Treaty and the relationship between iwi/Māori and the Crown
- the significant ways we all value and connect with the environment.

The Resource Management Review Panel is leading the review.

⁵⁸ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/improving-our-resource-management-system>

⁵⁹ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rmreview>

Emissions Trading Scheme

The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) is the Government's main tool for meeting domestic and international climate change targets.⁶⁰ The scheme aims to encourage people to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The NZ ETS puts a price on greenhouse gas emissions.

It creates a financial incentive for:

- businesses to reduce their emissions
- landowners to earn money by planting forests that absorb carbon dioxide as the trees grow.

The government plans to improve the current scheme by introducing a 'cap' on emissions covered by the scheme. The cap will reduce over time and help set Aotearoa New Zealand on a trajectory towards meeting our emissions reduction targets. Consultation on this reform was undertaken from late 2019 until the end of February 2020.

Zero Carbon legislation

The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019⁶¹ provides a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that:

- contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels
- allow New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change.

The changes do four key things:

- set a new domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for New Zealand to:
 - reduce net emissions of all greenhouse gases (except biogenic methane) to zero by 2050
 - reduce emissions of biogenic methane to 24–47 per cent below 2017 levels by 2050, including to 10 per cent below 2017 levels by 2030
- establish a system of emissions budgets to act as stepping stones towards the long-term target
- require the Government to develop and implement policies for climate change adaptation and mitigation
- establish a new, independent Climate Change Commission to provide expert advice and monitoring to help keep successive governments on track to meeting long-term goals.

The original proposal was for a separate piece of legislation called the Zero Carbon Bill to be passed into law. In May 2019, the Government decided to introduce it as an amendment to the Climate Change Response Act 2002. The objective was to ensure that all key climate legislation is within one Act. The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill received royal assent on 13 November 2019.

⁶⁰ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/new-zealand-emissions-trading-scheme/about-nz-ets>

⁶¹ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/zero-carbon-amendment-act>

Draft National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity

In November 2019, the Ministry for the Environment published a draft National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (draft NPS – Biodiversity) ⁶², which sets out objectives, policies and implementation requirements to manage natural and physical resources to maintain indigenous biological diversity (indigenous biodiversity) under the Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act).

The draft NPS – Biodiversity uses Hutia Te Rito as the framework to achieve an integrated and holistic approach to maintaining indigenous biodiversity. This framework recognises that the health and wellbeing of our terrestrial environment, its ecosystems and unique indigenous vegetation and fauna, are vital for the health and wellbeing of the wider environment and communities.

This draft NPS – Biodiversity ensures as many of our remaining species, habitats and ecosystems as possible persevere. This places value not only on the pristine, but also on the modified and degraded habitats and ecosystems that make an important contribution to maintaining indigenous biodiversity. Through the Significant Natural Area (SNA) criteria, this draft NPS – Biodiversity recognises the importance of species and ecosystems that are locally rare but nationally abundant, as well as those that are locally abundant but nationally rare. Similarly, the objective ‘to maintain indigenous biodiversity’ will require management and protection of species across their natural range.

While it is important to identify and protect SNAs, it is also important to understand that informed and sympathetic management is required of all New Zealanders across the terrestrial environment – not just in defined SNAs.

Local authorities have statutory functions under the Act to maintain biodiversity. This is underpinned by Part 2 principles of the Act including the need to:

- safeguard the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems
- protect significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna
- provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their taonga
- have particular regard to kaitiakitanga and the ethic of stewardship, and • take into account the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

This draft NPS – Biodiversity states objectives, policies and implementation requirements for those matters of national significance and acknowledges the role that Māori have as kaitiaki in all aspects of indigenous biodiversity management.

While this draft NPS – Biodiversity supports local authorities’ existing good practice, it seeks a step change in management, recognising the opportunity before us to better protect indigenous biodiversity and support New Zealand’s identify for generations to come.

Draft National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

In September 2019, the government issued the Draft National Policy Statement (draft NPS - FM) for Freshwater Management for public consultation. The draft of the proposed new National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM). It sets out the objectives and policies for

⁶² <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Biodiversity/draft-npsib.pdf>

freshwater management under the Resource Management Act 1991. Submissions closed in October 2019.

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (NPS-FM), which was amended in 2017, is currently the main source of national direction about how regional councils should manage freshwater.⁶³

The draft NPS-FM is proposed as a full replacement of the NPS-FM 2014 (as amended 2017). It is part of a package of proposed freshwater regulations set out in Action for healthy waterways: a discussion document on national direction for our essential freshwater.⁶⁴

The objective of the NPS - Freshwater is to ensure that resources are managed in a way that prioritises:

- a) first, the health and wellbeing of waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems; and
- b) second, the essential health needs of people; and
- c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, now and in the future⁶⁵

Crown Minerals Act

The Crown Minerals Act 1991 (CMA)⁶⁶ sets out the broad legislative framework for the issuing of permits to prospect, explore and mine Crown-owned minerals within New Zealand.

Crown-owned minerals include petroleum, gold, silver and uranium, and all minerals on or under Crown land.

In some cases the Crown also has rights to certain minerals in some private land. There are also some cases of private mineral ownership on or under Crown land.

The Crown Minerals Act provides for:

- a) the issuing of minerals programmes for the allocation of rights to prospect, explore or mine Crown-owned mineral resources
- b) the financial return the Crown receives in exchange for those rights
- c) conditions on permits to encourage responsible resource development in line with good practice
- d) the collection of information on the mineral estate by the Crown, to promote efficient management of resources, and to promote informed investment decisions
- e) rules for entry onto land to prospect, explore or mine the Crown's minerals, including limitations on entry to areas of special importance to Māori and to areas of particular conservation value.

⁶³ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/action-for-healthy-waterways.pdf>

⁶⁴ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/fresh-water/draft-national-policy-statement-freshwater-management>

⁶⁵ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/action-for-healthy-waterways.pdf>

⁶⁶ <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/building-and-energy/energy-and-natural-resources/energy-generation-and-markets/liquid-fuel-market/crown-minerals-act-regime/>

In November 2019 the government began consultation on a review of the CMA.⁶⁷

New Zealand is embarking on the largest economic transformation in decades as the country transitions towards a carbon neutral economy by 2050 in response to climate change. Central government aims to build an economy that is productive, sustainable and inclusive. The CMA is being reviewed to ensure it can best support these objectives, as well as being fit for the purposes of iwi/hapū, industry, our communities, and Government.

The objectives for this review are to ensure:

- New Zealand’s minerals and petroleum resources sector contributes to the country’s “productive, sustainable and inclusive economy”
- risks and downsides associated with the sector can be appropriately managed, and
- the sector is governed by a regulatory regime that is clear, coherent and fair.

The review is underpinned by the following principles:

- Support New Zealand’s wellbeing – changes will be made that benefit the long-term wellbeing of New Zealanders.
- Fairness – we want to make sure the legislative settings are fair for all affected parties.
- Future-proofing – the review seeks to make sure the legislative regime is able to accommodate new regulatory challenges as they arise.
- Responsible regulation – the review seeks to make sure the CMA regime is clear, predictable and coherent.

Waste Disposal Levy

The levy encourages New Zealanders to start taking responsibility for the waste they produce and to find more effective and efficient ways to reduce, reuse, recycle or reprocess waste.⁶⁸

It also creates funding opportunities for waste minimisation initiatives.

Half of the levy money goes to territorial authorities (city and district councils) to spend on promoting or achieving the waste minimisation activities set out in their waste management and minimisation plans (WMMPs).

The remaining levy money (minus administration costs) is put into the Waste Minimisation Fund. The fund is for waste minimisation activities in New Zealand.

The levy is \$10 per tonne (excluding GST) on all waste sent to landfill. The levy was introduced under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Disposal facility operators must pay the levy based on the weight of material disposed of at their facility. However, they may pass this cost on to the waste producer such as households and businesses.

⁶⁷ <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/7320-discussion-document-review-of-the-crown-minerals-act-1991>

⁶⁸ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/waste-guidance-and-technical-information/waste-disposal-levy/about-levy>

A conservative approach was taken to setting the levy amount so it:

- is less likely to result in behaviour such as illegal dumping
- reduces the impact on businesses and households
- reduces the risk of inefficient spending of the revenue
- allows the effects, both positive and negative, resulting from the levy to be assessed.

Reducing Waste: A more effective landfill levy

In November 2019, the government began consultation on a more effective landfill levy. Consultation closed on 3 February 2020 and final policy decisions are scheduled to take effect from mid-2020.⁶⁹

Figure 43: Proposed changes to Waste Disposal Levy and improved waste data

Proposed changes to levy rate and coverage	Proposals for improved waste data
<p>Increase the levy for landfills that take household waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ We propose increasing the levy rate in stages from the existing \$10 per tonne to \$50 or \$60 per tonne by 2023. <p>Apply the levy to more landfills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ We propose applying the levy to all landfills, except cleanfills or farm dumps. ▶ This includes landfills taking construction and demolition waste, industrial waste, and those that take largely inert materials like rubble and soils. For these landfill types, the levy would be either \$10 or \$20 per tonne of waste disposed. <p>The proposed changes would be phased in so businesses, councils and the Government have time to get ready for them. The table opposite shows four options for levy rates and phasing.</p>	<p>Proposals to improve the data collected and provided to government include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ establishing a central record of landfills, cleanfills and transfer stations ▶ collecting data on materials disposed of at landfills, cleanfills and transfer stations; including overall waste quantities, the amount of material diverted away from landfill, and the source of materials landfilled and diverted ▶ requiring councils to report how they spend levy revenue they receive, and their performance in achieving waste minimisation.

The Government is proposing to increase the landfill levy and apply it to more types of waste.

Increasing the levy will better reflect the full environmental, social and economic costs of waste disposal and encourage materials to be reused and recycled rather than sent to landfill. This will help make our economy more efficient and help create jobs. The Government is also proposing to collect better data about waste.

It is proposed to develop a levy investment plan that will become an update to the New Zealand Waste Strategy.

The levy investment plan will guide government investment decisions on the WMF, and on other waste minimisation projects and activities (eg, those funded by other government agencies). It is also

⁶⁹ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/consultations/landfill-levy>

intended that the levy investment plan will inform territorial authorities' waste management and minimisation plans, which guide how territorial authorities spend their share of levy revenue.

Freedom Camping

The Freedom Camping Act 2011 received Royal assent on 29 August 2011, and is administered jointly by the Department of Internal Affairs and the Department of Conservation.

This Act gives local authorities and the Department of Conservation the flexibility to decide where freedom camping is prohibited or restricted. It has also set up a nationally consistent infringement regime that gives local authorities and the Department of Conservation the ability to issue on-the-spot infringement notices of \$200 to people or vehicles for freedom camping offences.⁷⁰

Westland District Council adopted a Freedom Camping Bylaw in November 2018, which sets out prohibited and restricted areas. Freedom camping is permitted in any area unless it is a restricted or prohibited area in accordance with the Bylaw or another enactment. Designated Responsible Camping sites are provided in Schedule 3 of the Bylaw.

⁷⁰ http://www.localcouncils.govt.nz/lqip.nsf/wpg_url/Policy-Local-Government-Legislation-Freedom-Camping-Act?OpenDocument

Implications for Westland District Council

Legislation	Implications
Three Waters review	New regulatory scheme that may reduce Council's autonomy over water services and require further investment in improving infrastructure. Potential of additional operating costs from increased monitoring, compliance requirements (oversight of private schemes) and increased auditing.
Tai Poutini One District Plan	Staff resource savings over the long-term and a consistent approach to planning across the West Coast
Resource Management Act review	This will determine any changes required to the way Council currently manages Resource Consent Activities. In the short term any change will result in cost to Council while processes are adapted to fit parliamentary changes.
Emissions Trading Scheme	The emissions trading scheme is now at the maximum level. Due to variables in market prices and the impacts of new Zero Carbon Legislation future costs are difficult to establish. This scheme impacts local businesses as well as Council.
Zero Carbon Legislation	Council needs to consider ways to reduce carbon emissions and work with the community to assist and educate in reducing emissions.
Draft National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity	The cost of this process will be carried by West Coast Regional Council who will be required to rate for it across the District. Identification of Significant Natural Areas is a process that WDC agreed to complete within three years back in 2002 and has not completed. There is concern regarding the interpretation of the significance criteria and what this would mean for Westland as it is too ambiguous to forecast the impact. We are requesting financial assistance through every step of this process and MFE have indicated that they are willing to consider this. The potential unknown cost to Council is the potential for litigation due to the ambiguous identification criteria.
Draft National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	There are potential unintended impacts for our South Westland sheep and beef farmers who currently and have historically run low levels of stock in large river valleys. These activities have been in place for 150 years in some valleys and the legislation would require that the stock are fenced out of all waterways. There is no exception to the type of stock or how large or small the waterway is. In this instance they are braided systems which are not feasible to fence and on DOC land.
Crown Minerals Act	This does not affect Council directly although it would affect the amount of licences to mine road reserve (managed by Destination Westland) and would affect our mining community. It would be a catch all that would unfortunately impact even the small scale black sand miners.
Waste Disposal Levy	If the Waste disposal levy is increased, Council will have to pay higher levies, which will in turn be passed onto residents and ratepayers. The 3 west regions have jointly supplied a submission overviewing the impacts the additional financial burden will have on residents. There may be increased revenue returned to Council under the scheme in order to implement strategies under the Waste Minimisation Policy
Freedom Camping	There are no implications for Council under the current legislative regime and bylaw.

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Summary Westland District Council Environmental Scan 2019/2020

THE STATE OF OUR DISTRICT – INFORMATION FOR PLANNING
THE LTP 2021 - 31

WESTLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL |



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Summary Westland District Council Environmental Scan 2019/2020

Introduction

This document is a summarised version of the Westland District Council Environmental Scan 2019/2020 (Environmental Scan) which provides a fact based overview of the environment in which Council operates. The Environmental Scan gathers information about the social, economic, physical, and legal environmental landscape.

Trends identified in the scan are subjective and forecasts over long periods of time should not be considered to be definitive. The full Environmental Scan is itself a summary of a large number of resources and analysis.

Purpose

The purpose of the Summary Environmental Scan is to provide the public with a sample of the information Westland District Council activity managers and Councillors have received to assist with developing Council's Long Term Plan and asset and infrastructure management planning. An environmental scan promotes consistency across council activities and provides good information on future trends to support good decision making. Information contained in the document is a general overview.

Themes

The information is divided into the following themes: mega trends, social, economic, physical environment (including natural hazards and climate change), and legal. Each section provides commentary on possible implications for Westland District Council.

Mega Trends

Introduction

Megatrends look at what is happening on a global scale and include some of society's biggest challenges. They are factual and can be backed up by verifiable data.

There is a large body of work discussing mega trends and their implications. The trends and discussion continue to evolve. The following is an example from this large body of work.

Table 1: Five Megatrends, PwC

Trend	Description
Shift in global economic power	Rebalancing of global economies. Traditional centre of labour economies are transitioning to consumption oriented economies
Demographic shifts	Different demographic trajectories leading to shifts in economic power to resource scarcity to changes in societal norms.
Accelerating urbanisation	Rise in mega-cities, including in developing economies. Population expansion will affect the quality of and spending on infrastructure.
Rise of technology	Development of new industries. Increasing productive potential and opening new investment opportunities.
Climate change and resource scarcity	Competing needs of sustainable solutions to combat climate change and the need for resources to fuel growth and feed populations.

PwC has identified five megatrends that their public and private sector clients have been studying.¹

Urbanisation

The world is experiencing rapid urbanisation with a greater number of people moving from rural to urban areas. New Zealand is already highly urbanised; at least 86% of the population live in an urban area.²

New Zealand's continued reliance on a primary economy will likely slow down further urbanisation as people will still need to live and work where these industries are based. Changes in technology and innovation will allow people to live and work in a different way and may allow people to choose to live and work in less urban centres.

In Westland, the assets that could help to reduce some impacts of urbanisation by encouraging people to remain or choose to move to the District are:

- Primary industries and production.
- Accessibility infrastructure, including airport and heliports, roading and transport options.
- Tourism activities and related businesses.
- Good quality education facilities.
- Quality facilities for ageing population, including retirement accommodation.
- 5G infrastructure.

Westland District Council, with an ageing population and likely population decline, will need to ensure that spending priorities are targeted to the right place. This will require careful consideration of what Council can

¹ Five Megatrends and their implications for Global Defense & Security, PwC, 2016, <https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/government-public-services/assets/five-megatrends-implications.pdf>

² The most recent statistics available are based on the 2006 census: http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/internal-migration/urban-rural-migration.aspx

provide the district. The impacts of urbanisation could be reduced by highlighting the benefits of the district such as the natural beauty and heritage, lifestyle and opportunities for alternative business ventures.

Liveability

People increasingly seek to live in areas that meet their needs for liveability. These can include quality environment (communities and natural environment), amenities and experiences, safety, and concern for the environment.

Westland has much to offer in terms of liveability potential. The airport with connection to Christchurch is a gateway to the rest of New Zealand and some international airports, the growing tourism sector and new technology creating opportunities for people to live anywhere and work anywhere. If Westland infrastructure supports this there is the potential to attract highly skilled workers in the 30 – 45-year age group who are seeking a lifestyle change, along with their families. Retaining this population will require good education facilities and quality employment prospects.

Global economy

The global economy is being rebalanced with a move away from Western dominance and the growth of developing and previously insular nations. This effect can be seen in New Zealand through the dominance of Asia as a trading partner and supplier of tourists³ and international students.

Westland is a popular destination for tourists of all nationalities and caters well for Asian tourists. The relationship developed between Westland District High School and Huanggang Middle School and Wen Yiduo Middle School offers opportunities for students of both cultures.

Technology

Technology changes rapidly in today's environment, which makes it difficult to predict what the implications and applications for regions, society, and the economy will be. With the advance in cloud storage, big data, social media and cloud storage there is a demand for anytime, anywhere access to information that is causing disruption and innovation in traditional business and how people live and work.

New Zealand is already impacted by these changes and how to regulate for things such as ride-sharing mobility, e-scooters and Uber, which are changing transportation in cities. Westland might be impacted by these changes in the future, but basic technology access for the district will need to improve first.

³ https://westcoast.co.nz/documents/142/Tourism-West-CoastFact-Book-_2018-compressed.pdf

Implications for Westland District Council

Assumption	Implications
Where we fit in the global economy	With the transition to consumption-oriented economies new export and tourism markets are beginning to emerge. Westland might need to market to new tourism markets and continue to adapt to new attitudes towards travel and tourism. New export markets for primary goods might develop.
Growing and developing the region	Rising cost of living in urban areas and development of new technology and improved infrastructure presents opportunities for the district to encourage working age people to choose Westland as a place to live and work. Encouraging sustainable and diverse economic growth through Council's legislative mechanisms.
Transport	Continued support for improved transport services from air, land and sea to improve connections for people and goods as the global economy widens. Opportunity to look at port improvements and work with NZTA and other local Councils to improve road quality and resilience.
Infrastructure	Council will need asset management plans that are robust with good strategies to support increased urbanisation and tourism and improve district resilience by using new technologies in an affordable way.
Digital / infrastructure technology	It is critical that the region has high quality digital infrastructure and connectivity for communities, visitors and businesses due to the increasing trend for technology that impacts the economy, society and the environment. Digital infrastructure must be resilient due to the district's vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change.

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Social

Introduction

The population in New Zealand was previously forecast to grow to over five million people by 2023 and be just under six million by 2043. Recent forecasts predict that New Zealand will have 5 million people by 2020.⁴ Of those people just under 9000 are expected to live in the Westland District in 2023 and have dropped to 8500 by 2043.⁵ Lower birth rates and net migration will see the population increase slow down by around 2033. The New Zealand population will continue to grow through migration and live births, however the population in Westland is predicted to fall, increase in average age and remaining largely European.

While ethnic makeup in New Zealand as a whole is projected to change significantly, Westland district is likely to remain predominantly pakeha. Other ethnic groups will continue to grow slowly.

Life expectancy continues to increase for all New Zealand ethnicities. New Zealanders generally consider themselves to be in good health with lower use of tobacco but increasing use of drugs and alcohol. The Westland population will likely reflect national trends in this area.

School demographics will change with the increase of migrants into New Zealand and enrolments will likely reduce as the population ages. As the population in Westland ages and declines school rolls will decrease.

Crime rates across the country have remained fairly consistent with a peak in December 2016 of 357,265. Across Westland reported crime rates have not shown a significant increase or decrease. New Zealand Police have actively recruited more officers for the West Coast region.

Figure 1: Digital Inclusion in New Zealand

Digital Inclusion Dimension	Challenges for people in rural communities
Motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecting with friends and family • Access to online entertainment services • Managing rural businesses
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable access to the internet
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to develop digital skills

There is a growing inequality across New Zealand whereby people are digitally excluded due to issues such as access and proficiency with digital devices.⁶ This leads to diminished wellbeing and opportunity, and other forms of deprivation. Westland does not have good telecommunications access in isolated parts of the district, contributing to inequality in the technology space.

⁴ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/are-we-there-yet-heading-for-a-population-of-5-million>

⁵ Unless otherwise noted, population projections are taken from [Statistics NZ](#). Demographic projections are not predictions, they are assumptions formulated from latest demographic trends and patterns. Mid-range projections which convey the broad features of likely future dynamics and patterns are given.

⁶ Digital New Zealanders: The Pulse of our Nation, a report to MBIE and DIA, May 2017, *Digital inclusion research group*, p 4.

Population and Demographics

Figure 2: Westland projected population 30 June 2013 – 30 June 2043

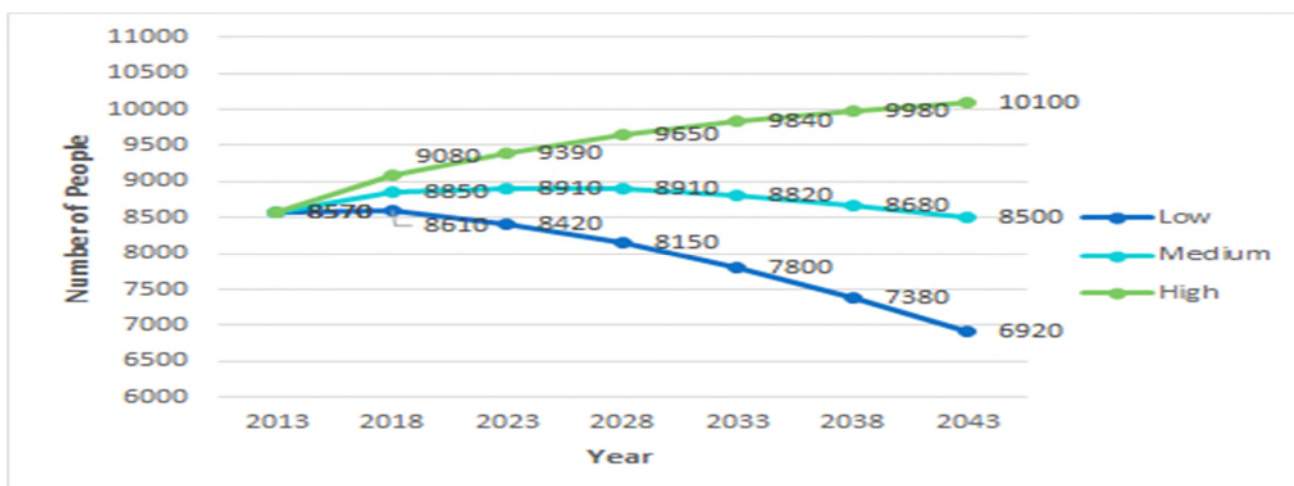


Figure 2 provides the High, Medium and Low scenarios produced by Statistics New Zealand’s population projections. Medium scenarios are accepted for policy making as the most likely scenario for projecting population. The following commentary is based on the medium scenario.

Figure 3: Westland District population projections, characteristics 2013 (base) - 2043

Projection		Medium					
Measure		Births (live) - 5 years ended 30 June	Deaths - 5 years ended 30 June	Natural increase - 5 years ended 30 June	Net migration - 5 years ended 30 June	Population at 30 June	Median age (years) at 30 June
Area	Year at 30 June						
Westland district	2013	..	..	..	..	8570	42.3
	2018	500	320	180	100	8850	42.9
	2023	490	330	160	-100	8910	43.8
	2028	460	360	100	-100	8910	44.6
	2033	430	410	20	-100	8820	45.4
	2038	410	450	-40	-100	8680	46.5
	2043	410	480	-80	-100	8500	47.4

Statistics New Zealand 2018 Census found 8640 people as usually resident in the district. Figure 3, predicts medium population growth of approximately 0.7% for the ten years between 2018 and 2028, followed by a decline of approximately 4.6% by 2043. These changes are made up of a decrease in the total fertility rate, a decrease in net migration and an increase in life expectancy. By 2043 deaths will outnumber live births and net migration is predicted to reduce (Figure 4).

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Figure 4: Westland region projected population by broad age group 30 June 2013 – 30 June 2043

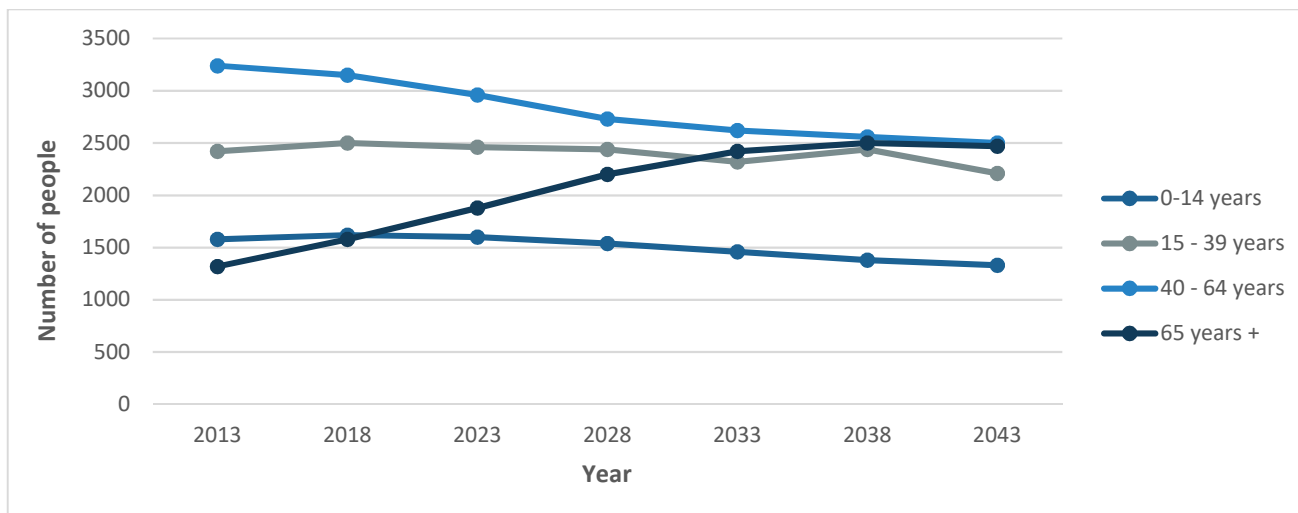


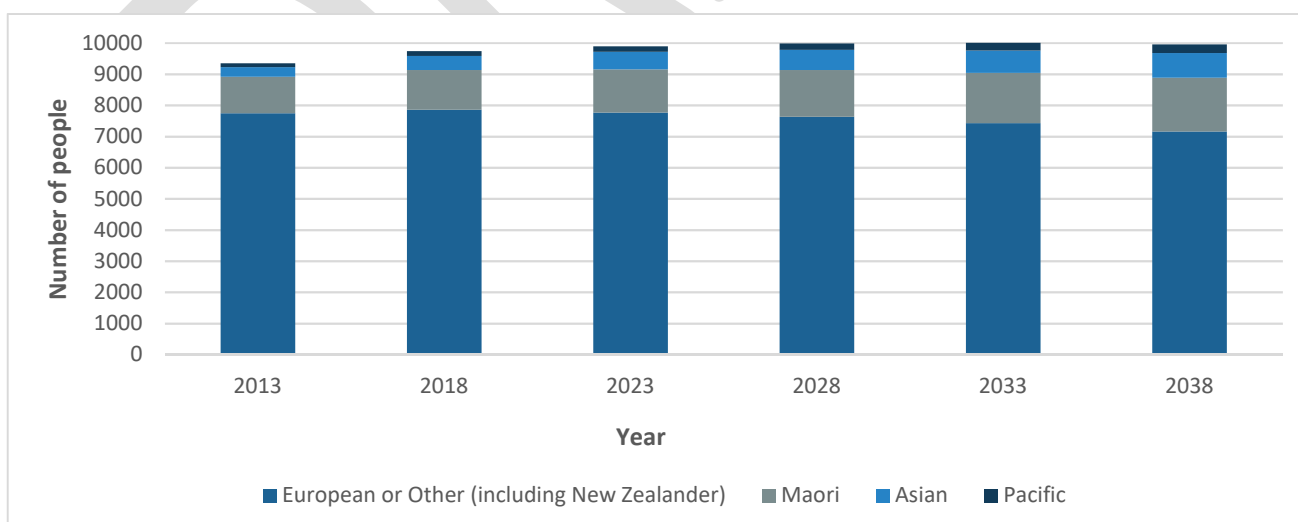
Table 2: Percent change in population by age group 2018 - 2024

Age group	Percentage change 2018 - 2043
0 – 14	-17.9%
15 – 39	-11.6%
40 – 64	-20.63
65+	+56.3%

A change in the demographics of the population will also occur, Figure 4 and Table 2. The number of young people (0 – 14 years and 15 – 39 years) in the district is predicted to decrease, the number of middle aged people steadily decrease and the number of older people aged 65+ increases. By 2033 people aged 65+ could comprise about 27% of the Westland District population.

Population growth is one indicator of how attractive a district is to live and work in.

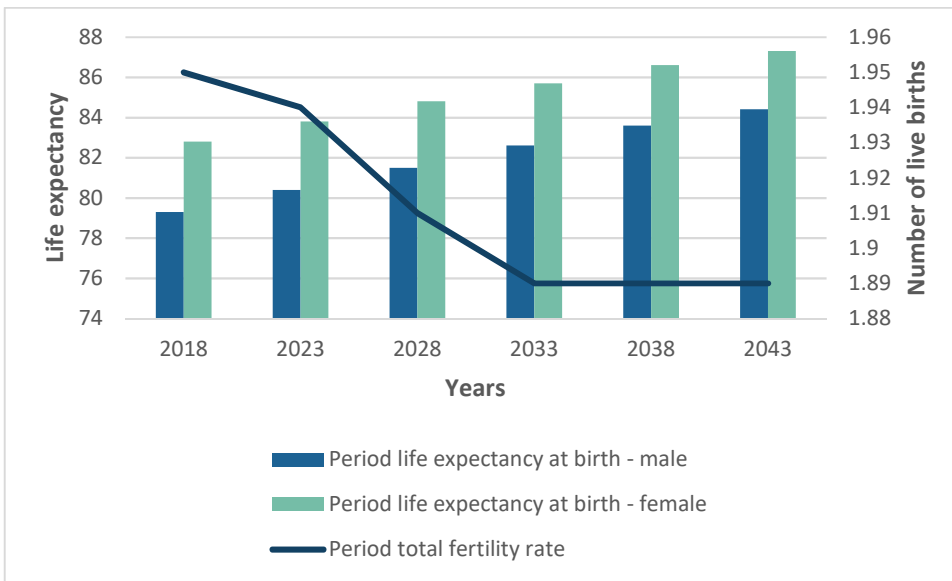
Figure 5: Subnational ethnic population projection, by age and sex, 2013 (base) - 2038



While the population who identify as European / other, will remain predominant in the Westland region, populations of other ethnicities are predicted to increase between 2018 and 2038 (Figure 5). Between 2013 and the 2018 census’ the Maori population grew by 225 people, a 19% increase.

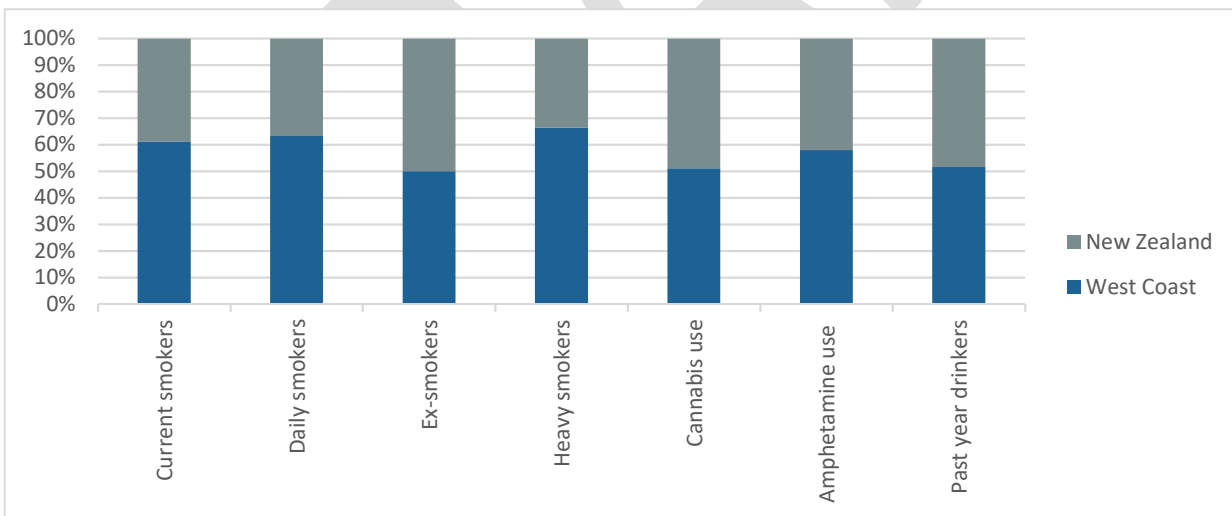
Health

Figure 6: Westland District population projections, projection assumptions 2013 (base) – 2043 update



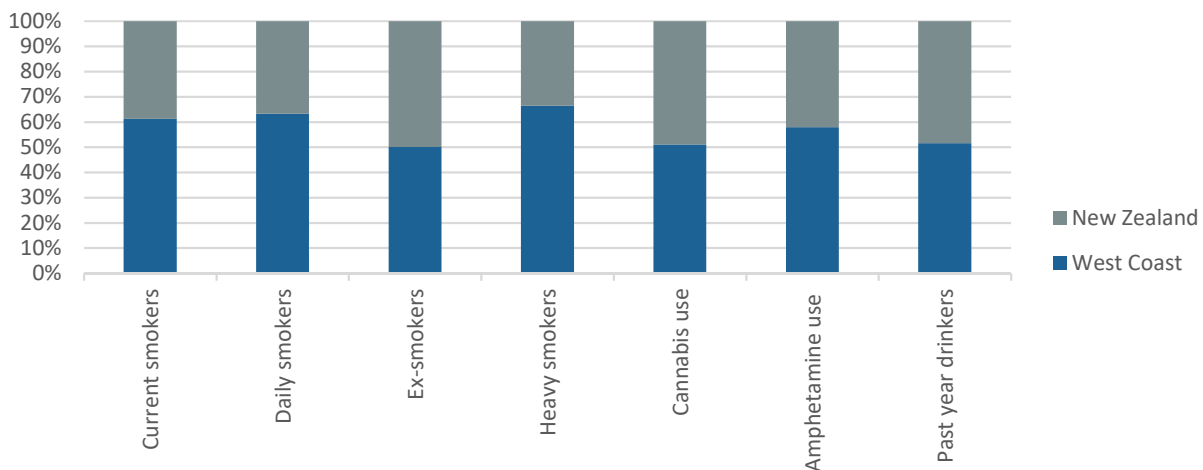
All ethnicities in New Zealand are projected to be living longer and families will have fewer children. In Westland the average life expectancy for women is projected to be 87.3 years and 84.4 for men, with and live birth rate of 1.89 by 2043 (Figure 6).

Figure 7: Regional Results 2014–2017: New Zealand Health Survey - Adults, aged 15 and over, Self Rated Health⁷



⁷ Unless otherwise noted, health statistics are from Ministry of Health. 2018. Regional Data Explorer 2014–17: New Zealand Health Survey [Data File]. <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2014-17-regional-update>

Figure 8: Regional Results 2014–2017: New Zealand Health Survey - Adults, aged 15 and over, tobacco use, illicit drug use and alcohol use

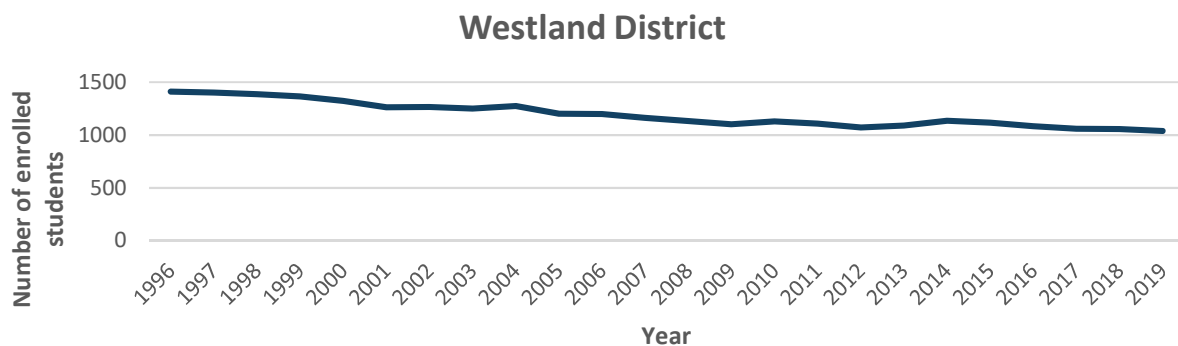


Adults, aged 15 years and over, who live in the West Coast region generally rate their health to be excellent - good at a similar rate to the New Zealand average (Figure 7).

Figure 8 shows that in comparison to the New Zealand average on the West Coast there are still a high number of current smokers, along with high use of illegal drugs. However heavy alcohol use is lower than the New Zealand average.

Education

Figure 9: Student roll by territorial authority 1996 – 2019

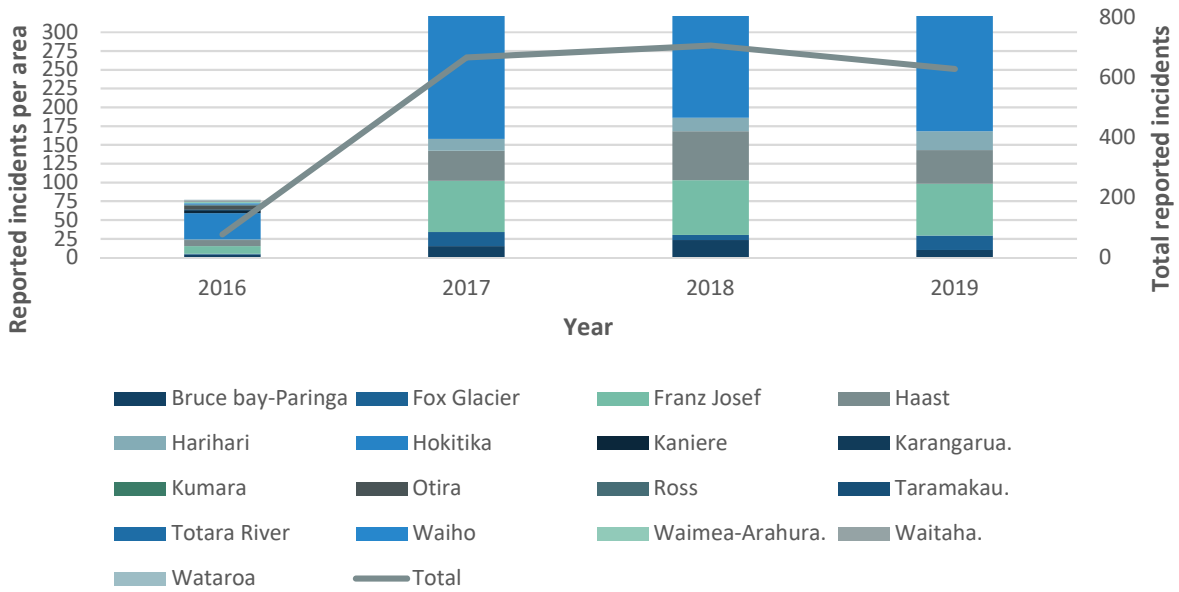


From Kumara to Haast Westland has 12 schools for primary to secondary age students. School rolls have steadily decreased over the last 20 years⁸. With the projected decrease in live births and residents below the age of 65+ living in the district, this trend is likely to continue.

⁸ As at 1 July 2019, Ministry of Education: <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/schooling/student-numbers/6028>

Crime

Figure 10: Reported / Recorded Occurrence of Crime Westland District - December 2016 to November 2019⁹



The Westland District crime rate has remained fairly steady from 2016 through to 2019. Traffic related crime occurrences are the most reported crime statistic across the region. This is to be expected with a high tourist area as the statistic covers all types of traffic related offences. Other commonly reported offences around the region include theft and related offences, unlawful entry with intent / burglary, break and enter, and property damage and environmental pollution.

Technology

Figure 11 – Wireless and ADSL coverage Westland District

⁹ <https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/statistics-and-publications/data-and-statistics/demand-and-activity>

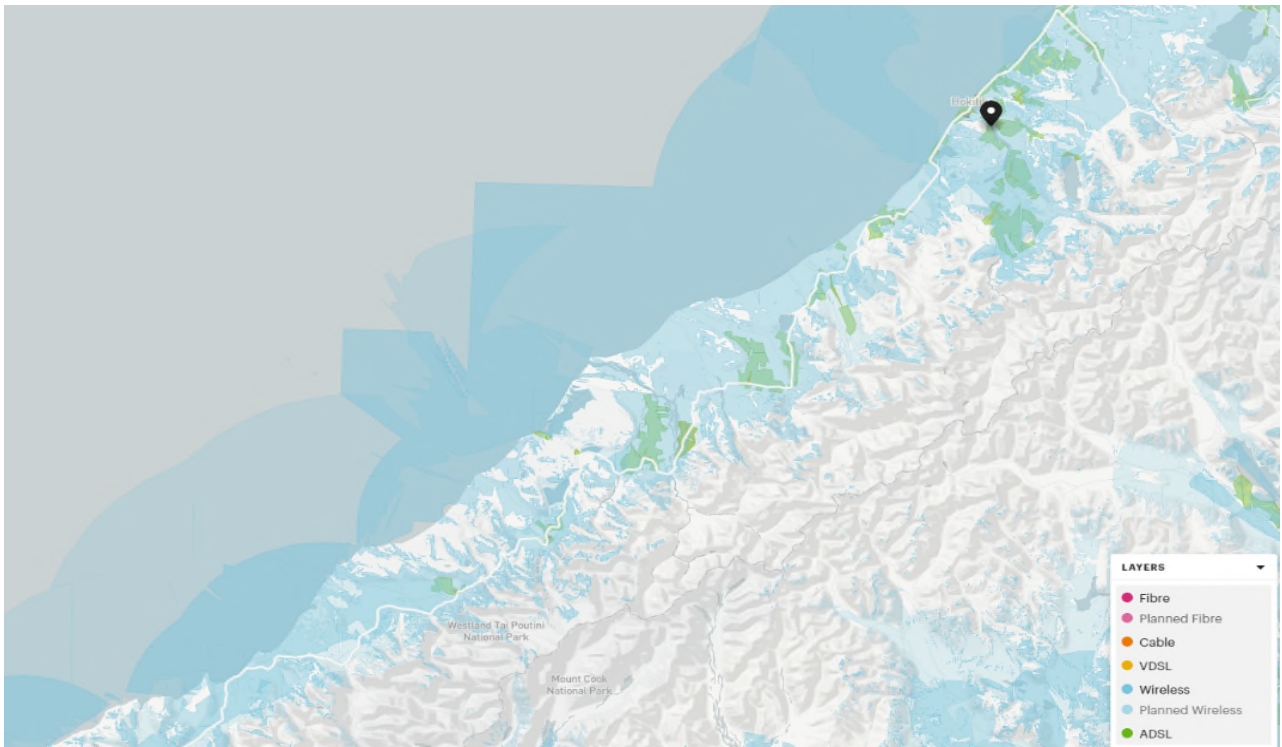
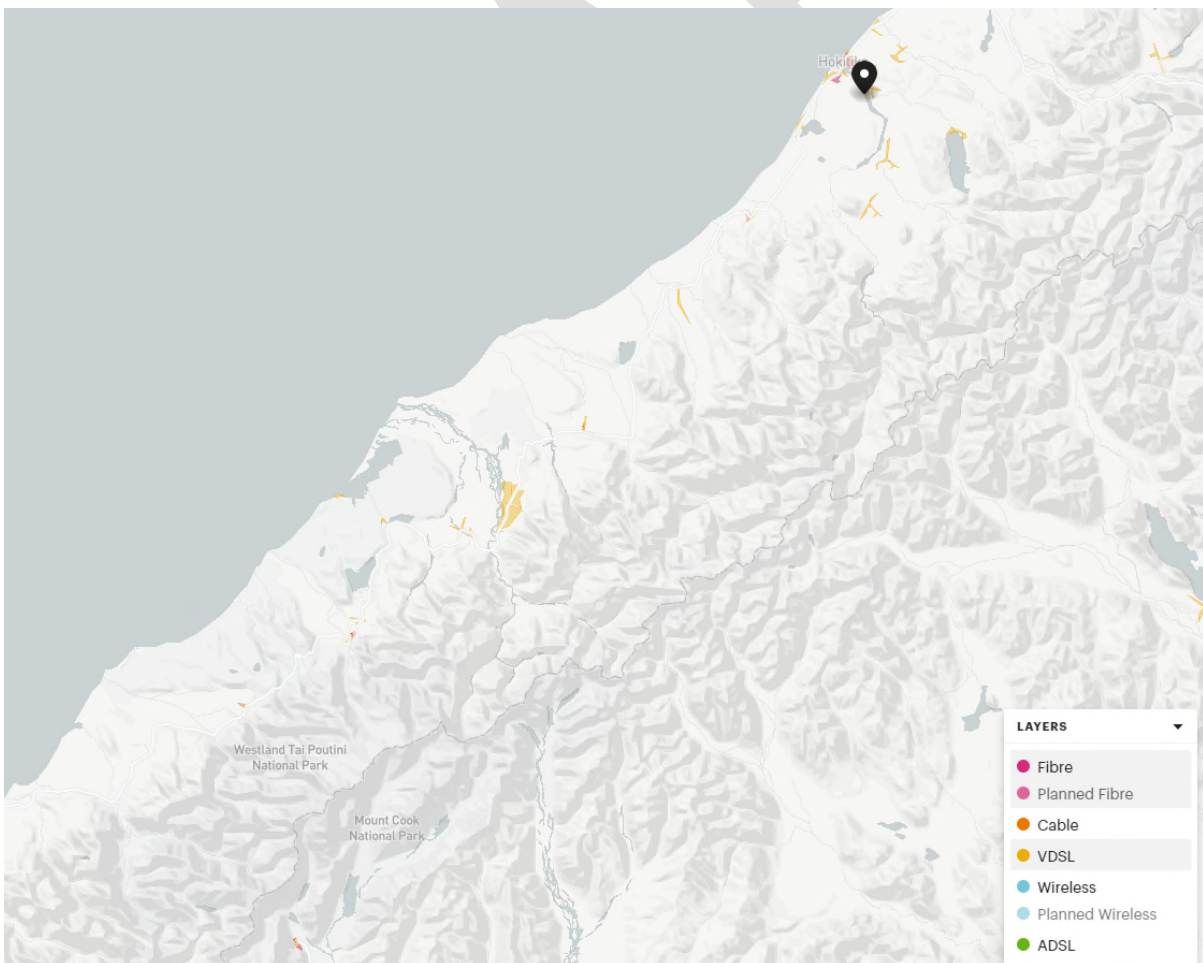


Figure 12 – Fibre and VDSL coverage Westland District



Westland is not well connected to internet and cellular phone services¹⁰. Figure 20 shows current Wireless and ADSL coverage for the district. Fibre and VDSL coverage is shown in Figure 21. Lack of access to internet and cellular services limit people's ability to connect with the modern world and reduce learning opportunities for the outlying parts of the district. This impacts their lives as more services move online. These communities, which are already isolated through reduced technology coverage, become extremely isolated during emergency events.

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¹⁰ <https://broadbandmap.nz/>

Implications for Westland District Council

Assumption	Implications
Aged Care Services	With the projected increase in population over the age of 65, there will be an increased demand for medical services, subsidised pensioner housing, retirement accommodation and nursing home facilities.
Mobility / Accessibility	Accessibility is currently contained within the major township of Hokitika. As private vehicle use declines there will be more demand for transport services for outlying areas to assist in access to major centres for aged care services. Maintaining footpaths that are suitable for mobility scooters and pushchairs in all areas would also be a consideration.
Recreational Facilities	Recreational facilities in the region should cater to all ages, however ensuring that there are more recreational and social facilities available for older citizens needs to be considered.
Investment in Council assets	The need to invest in Council assets has been identified through the previous Long Term Plan and the changing regulatory environment for 3 waters. With an ageing population with static incomes and the projected decrease in population the ability to gain significant rate increases to pay for this investment becomes more unlikely.
Access to technology	Encouraging improvements in access to technology will reduce isolation in the wider district and give people more opportunities to ensure that they can participate in the modern world.
Preventing population decline	Living in this district is a lifestyle choice for many people. Providing facilities that enhance their lifestyle could reverse the trend for population decline and address issues around Council's ability to rate appropriately for investment.

Economic

In 2019 the economy grew 2.4 percent on an annual average basis. New Zealand's economic growth has been declining on an annual average basis over the past year.

Stats NZ reported that beneficiary, super annuitant and low income households faced the largest increase in household living costs over the year ended September 2019. Higher housing rental costs adversely affected beneficiary and low income households, while an increase in property rates was a significant factor behind higher household costs for super annuitant households.

New Zealand's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.2 percent in the September 2019 quarter. The unemployment rate has been generally trending downward since a post-global financial crisis peak of 6.7 percent in the September 2012 quarter where 156,000 people were unemployed.

House prices rose by 3.3 percent over the year to November according to QV's House Price Index. Nationally average house prices rose above \$700,000.

The Reserve Bank has forecast annual inflation to briefly rise above two percent in the year ended March 2020 followed by an easing to a range between 1.7 – 1.9 percent over 2020-21. Annual inflation is then forecast to reach two percent in the December 2021 quarter.

Coronavirus (Covid-19)

The long-term effects of the Covid-19 virus are uncertain. Many countries are restricting traveller entry and movements and imposing quarantine regulations. World financial markets have become unstable and the tourism, student, fishing, timber, export and manufacturing markets to and from China have reduced.

The Economic Advisory Group, led by Treasury forecast three potential scenarios for the New Zealand Economy in March 2020:¹¹

1. temporary global demand shock where we experience a temporary but significant impact on the New Zealand economy across the first half of 2020, before growth rebounds in the second half as exports return to normal.
2. based on a longer lasting shock to the domestic economy, as the global impact feeds through to the economy for a period of time, and where there are cases in New Zealand, and,
3. planning for how to respond to a global downturn if the worst case plays out around the world, and we have a global pandemic.

The current impacts for the Westland District in March 2020 are reduced tourism as international and domestic tourists are restricted in movement, timber and fisheries as the export market to China has been cut off.

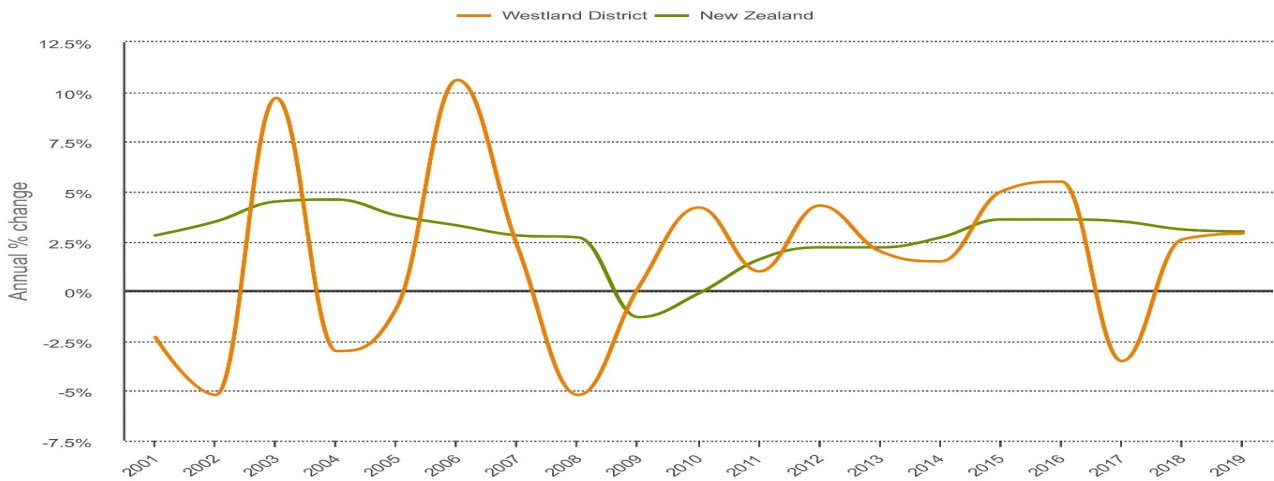
Maintaining capacity and capability, consumption activity and protecting jobs, is largely dependent on the actions of central government and financial institutions. Central government implemented fiscal policies that maintained levels of employment and incomes for many in the short-term during the lockdown period when many businesses were unable to generate revenue. The long-term effects of these policies are yet to be known. Along with carefully constructed fiscal policy, monetary policy will need to be responsive to a downturn in consumption and the major changes to the tourism industry to support jobs and disposable incomes in the domestic economy.

Local Economy

A strong local economy, with plentiful job opportunities will help the district retain its population and could attract new residents from other districts and abroad.

¹¹ <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/speech/nz-economy-strong-position-respond-coronavirus>

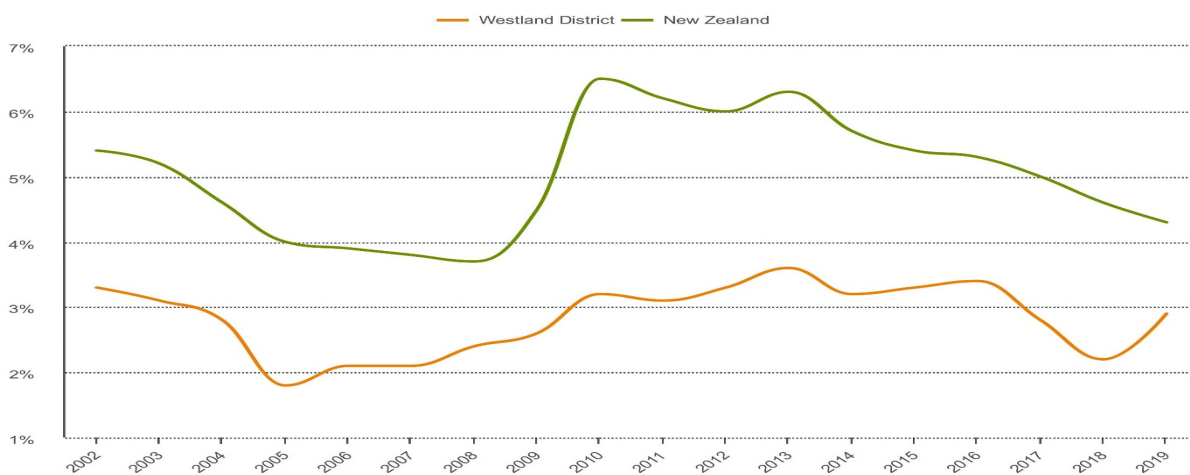
Figure 13: Annual GDP Growth 2001 - 2019



Westland District’s GDP grew by 3.4 percent over between 2014 and 2019. Economic growth averaged 2.07 per cent over the 10 years to 2019, slightly less as the New Zealand economy at 2.41 percent.¹² Over this period, the biggest contributors to economic growth were Manufacturing, Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services, and Accommodation and Food Services.¹³

Employment

Figure 14: Unemployment Rate 2002 – 2019

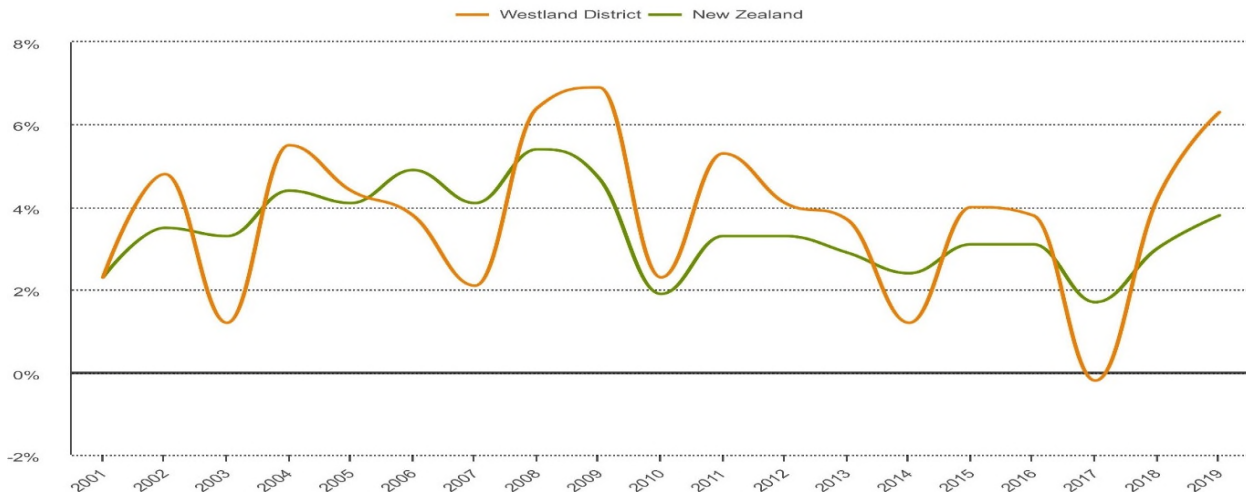


New Zealand is experiencing a period of low unemployment. Westland District stands out with lower unemployment than the national average at 5% over the ten years from 2002 – 2018, compared to 9% nationally. Jobs in Manufacturing, and Accommodation and Food Services created the most jobs for the district between 2008 – 2019.

¹² Statistics and tables in this section come from Infometrics, Westland District Economic Profile, <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Westland%20District>, unless otherwise noted.

¹³ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Westland%20District>

Figure 15: Mean earnings growth, 2001 - 2019

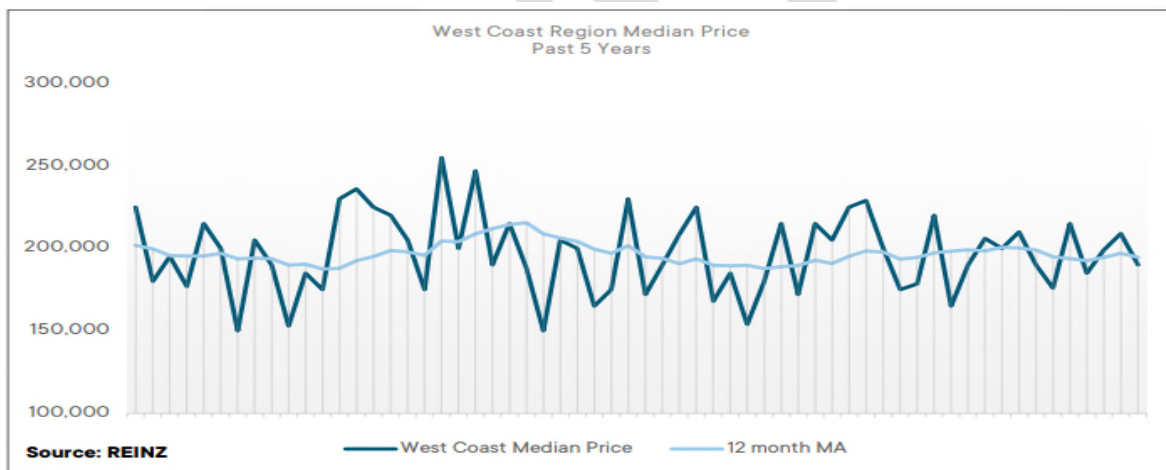


According to the most recent data available the average income in Westland remains low at \$55,564 per annum, reflecting the lower wages of primary and secondary industries.

Housing

Home ownership

Figure 16: West Coast Region Median House Price past 5 years



Westland District remains an affordable place to purchase a home, but is the least affordable on the West Coast. While current median¹⁴ NZ house prices are over \$600,000, in Westland the median prices was \$345,000 in December 2019¹⁵ (compared to \$190,000 for the West Coast Region).

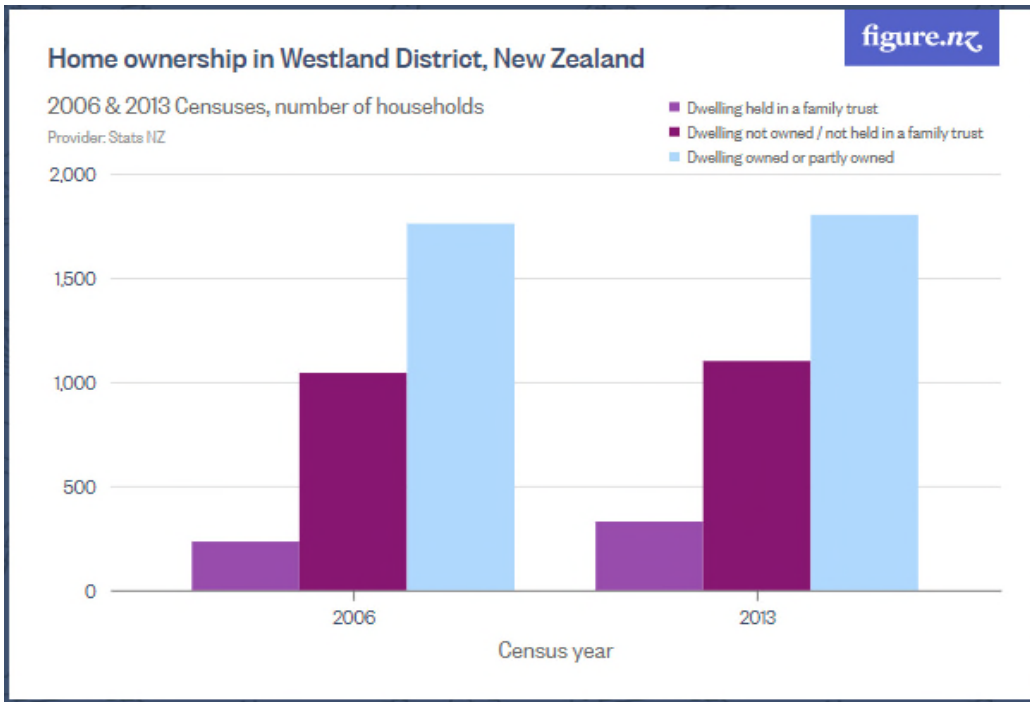
Figure 17: Home ownership in Westland District, number of households 2006 and 2013 census¹⁶

¹⁴ There are technical reasons why the median provides a more accurate picture of what is happening to the prices of houses rather than the “average”. The median is the price of the middle house sold in a range, which more accurately reflects what the majority of houses sold for.

REINZ uses medians to provide a more accurate measure of the “mid-point” of house prices that reflects what most people are going to be buying and selling houses for. <https://www.reinz.co.nz/statistics>

¹⁵ This is a 25% increase on the median price of \$276,000 in December 2018, and 43.75% increase on the median price of \$240,000 in November 2019. REINZ Residential Statistics Report for December 2019, <https://www.reinz.co.nz/residential-property-data-gallery>

¹⁶ <https://figure.nz/chart/3molw8j6xQcEpl4U-IRU6TIHh6opJHJh>

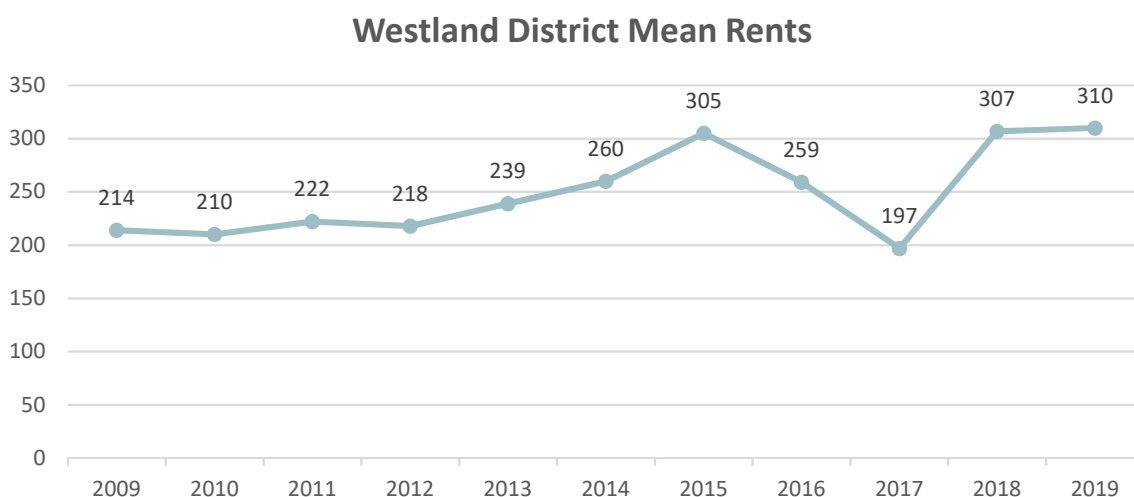


Westland District trends show a high level of ownership.¹⁷ Home ownership rates in Westland are slightly better than New Zealand as a whole, and homes are more likely to be lived in by owner-occupiers than owned by a family trust.¹⁸

There are 7322 properties listed on the Westland District Council ratings database (this includes all types of property, not just residential housing). A search shows that 1978 of these property owners have a postal address is outside of the district, suggesting that 27 percent of property owners are not resident in the district.¹⁹

Rental

Figure 18: Westland District mean rents 1 June 2009 – 1 June 2019



¹⁷ Due to the fact that this data is over five years old it should not be relied on to give an accurate picture of the current state of home ownership and rental accommodation in the district.

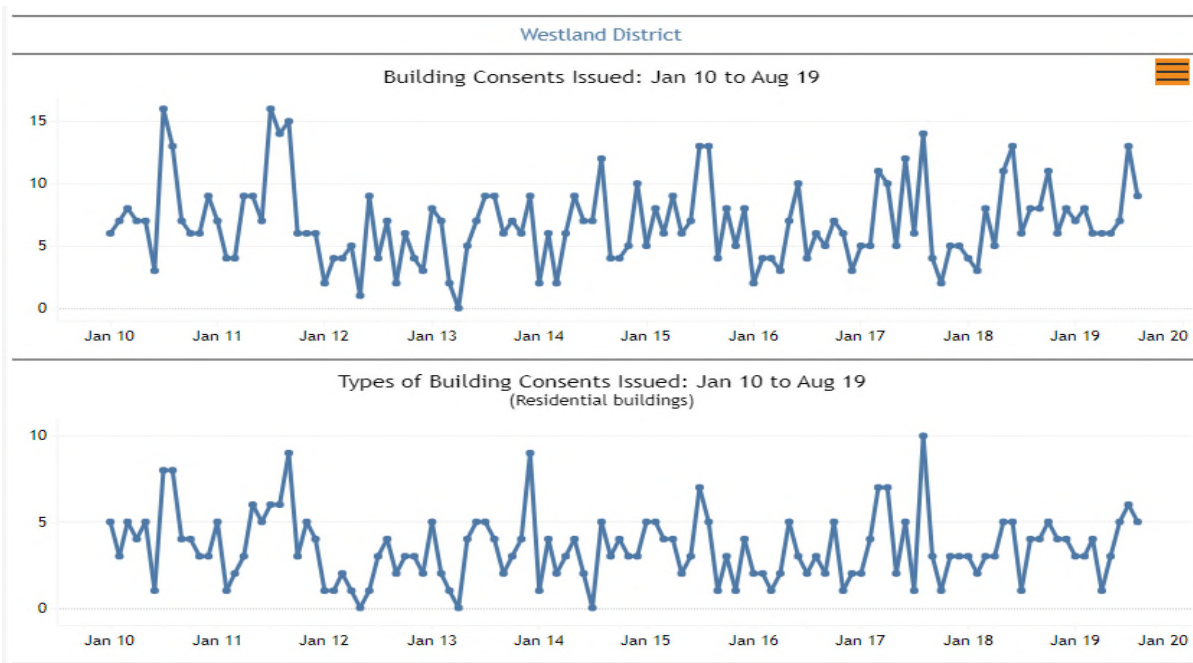
¹⁸ 2006 and 2013 census data, <https://figure.nz/chart/3molw8j6xQcEpl4U-iB17SohkkDQnQEbQ>

¹⁹ Westland District Council Magiq database, January 2020.

Mean rental prices in the district have generally shown a steady increase over the last 10 years from \$214 in June 2009 to \$310 in June 2019, a percentage change of 45 percent.²⁰

New building resource consents

Figure 19: New Building Resource Consents Issued and Figure 20 Type of Building Consents Issued (Residential Buildings) January 2010 – August 2019 – Westland District²¹

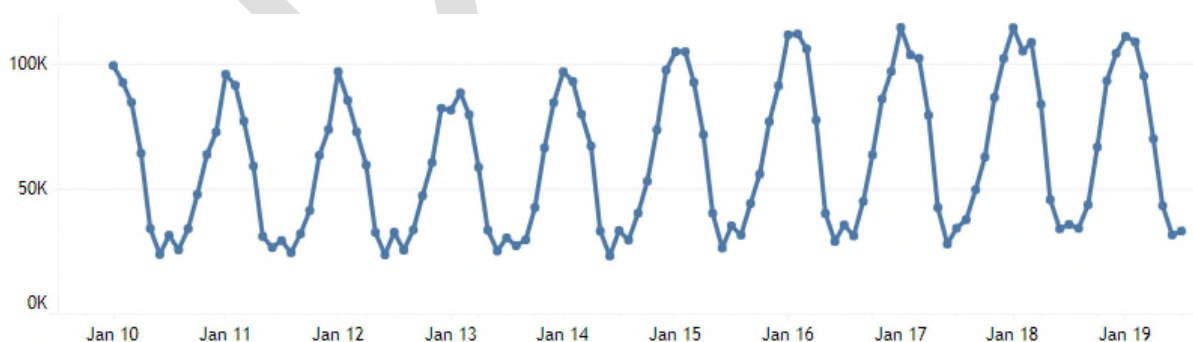


Over the past 10 years there has been fluctuations in the number of new building consents for all building types issued in the Westland District. For the month of July between 2010 and 2019 an average of 7.41 new building consents were issued.

During this period the bulk of consents for new buildings have been for residential buildings. There is a slow and steady demand for new residential building in the district as current housing stock ages and renters position themselves to purchase homes.

Tourism

Figure 21: Westland District Guest Nights January 2010 – July 2019



²⁰ The data is sourced from lodging of private bonds with MBIE. 'Private' means private sector landlords. This data comes from the MBIE tenancy bond database, which records all new rental bonds that are lodged with MBIE each month. Median data is not available.

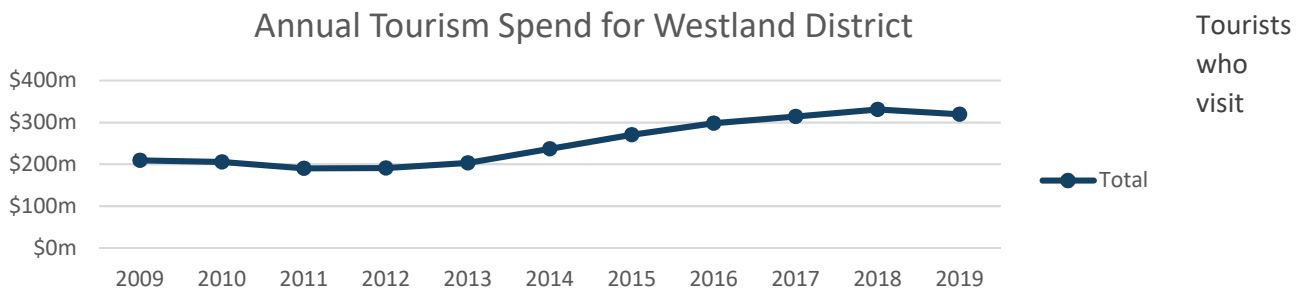
<https://www.mbie.govt.nz/building-and-energy/tenancy-and-housing/rental-bond-data/>

²¹ SOLGM Wellbeing Dashboard, dataset from Statistics NZ: Building Consents

Visitor arrivals to New Zealand are expected to grow 4.0 per cent a year, reaching 5.1 million visitors in 2025.²² The number of guest nights in Westland District has seasonal peaks and troughs (Figure 37). The effects of the storm in March 2019 reduced the number of bed nights in the district by 13,472 compared to March 2018.²³

A search of overnight rental accommodation providers in the Westland District for shows about 3.8% of the total properties in Westland listed on short-term accommodation rental websites.²⁴ This indicates that these properties are not available to residents looking for long-term accommodation, however the use of these properties for overnight stays increases revenue from tourism and encourages visitors to stay in the region.

Figure 22: Annual Tourism Spend for Westland District



Westland spend money, particularly among international tourists. Tourists spent \$320 million dollars in Westland in 2019, \$11 million less than peak spending in 2018 (Figure 38)²⁵. This again could be attributed to the severe weather events experienced in the region over that time.

Obstacles to economic growth and stability

Transportation network

Westland is 350km long and serviced by only one major road, SH6. This leaves the district vulnerable in the event of road closures. The road is heavily used by tourists travelling through the district, as well as milk tankers and other logistical transportation businesses.

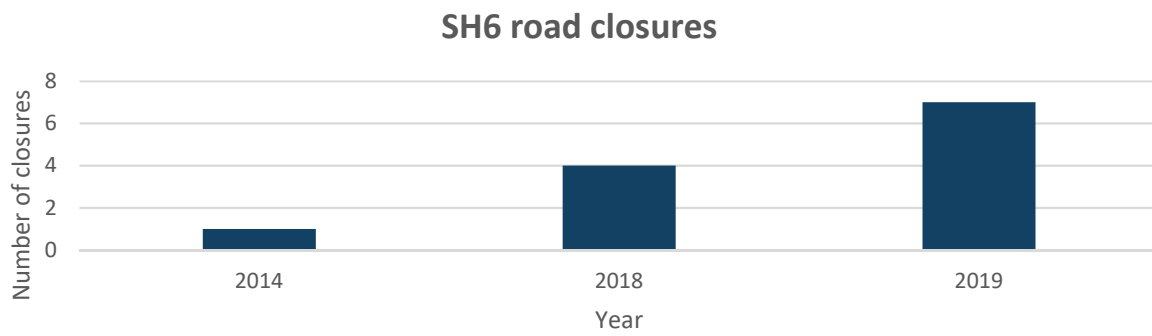
²² <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/immigration-and-tourism/tourism-research-and-data/international-tourism-forecasts/2019-2025-international-tourism-forecasts/>

²³ Statistics NZ: Accommodation Survey – Territorial Authority by variable (Monthly), <http://datainfolplus.stats.govt.nz/item/nz.govt.stats/38574cd6-b696-41a5-b311-41bfa5611a99/78/>.

²⁴ The search using Google is not comprehensive and data is approximate only. The percentage of properties used for overnight rental has been calculated with the figure for all rateable properties in Westland, not just rateable residential properties.

²⁵ Data Source: Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates (MRTE), Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/immigration-and-tourism/tourism-research-and-data/tourism-data-releases/monthly-regional-tourism-estimates/>

Figure 23: State Highway 6 unplanned road closures greater than 10 hours, south of Hokitika, 2010 – 2020²⁶



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²⁶ 10 year closures SH6, NZTA, West Coast Maintenance Contract Manager

Road closures have a significant impact on businesses in the district as tourists may become trapped, or are unlikely to travel to or through the district, and farmers are unable to transport milk. Road closures due to severe weather events have become more common in the past few years.

The rest of the district has a local roading network, which requires maintenance and some upgrades from gravelled to sealed roads. Residents, visitors and logistical transportation use the local road network. This network is vulnerable to the same issues as the State Highway network, as the loss of Dorothy Falls Road for an extended period of time in 2019 shows.

The port at Jackson Bay is under-utilised and improving the port facilities and roading infrastructure could allow commercial fisheries to grow their businesses in this part of the district.

Communications and power

As discussed in previous sections, the communications network in the Westland District is not consistently distributed throughout the District and many townships are left without telephone or internet services in the event of a natural hazard event. Many townships also suffer from unreliable power networks as most of the power transmission network is located outside of Westland. These towns are reliant on diesel generators when the power supply is cut.

Labour

Impediments to increased growth of the labour market in Westland District are the ageing population, lack of relevant training institutions in Westland District resulting in disengagement from education, valuable young people moving out of the district for further education and not returning due to perceived lack of appropriate employment, uncertainty about the reputation and future of training institutions in the West Coast region.

Opportunity for economic development

The West Coast Regional Development Strategy 2018 – 2015 identified the following opportunities for economic development:²⁷

Figure 24: Opportunities for economic development in Westland District



A number of these are now in the process of being developed further. These initiatives will widen the base of industries in Westland and provide additional jobs and cater for the ageing population.

²⁷

[https://www.dwc.org.nz/images/01.HOME_PAGE/05.RESOURCEINFORMATION/West Coast Economic Development Strategy 2018-2025.pdf](https://www.dwc.org.nz/images/01.HOME_PAGE/05.RESOURCEINFORMATION/West_Coast_Economic_Development_Strategy_2018-2025.pdf), p 75.

Assumption	Implications
Housing and accommodation	<p>While housing and rental in Westland is more affordable than other parts of the country, lack of supply or suitable housing may discourage people to remain or move to the district. The increase in people over the age of 65 needing suitable housing or nursing home care is a consideration that needs to be addressed to ensure the right facilities are available for the people of the district.</p> <p>Tourism and the growth of housing being used for short-term accommodation is putting pressure of the housing and rental market and needs to be further addressed.</p>
Supporting Rural Communities	<p>As the district ages Council will need to find ways to continue to provide and improve services for rural areas and small towns. Encouraging these communities to flourish will help to improve socio-economic outcomes, continue to maintain the appeal for tourists and help to maintain adequate numbers of residents.</p>
Transport Infrastructure	<p>The region's economic development is dependent on reliable transport infrastructure to connect people, goods and services with the region. Roads, airport, rail and the port need to increase connections and capacity to grow the region economically as primary industries remain important to the district's economy.</p>
Digital / technological infrastructure	<p>It is vital in the modern world that the district has sound and reliable digital and technological infrastructure. Ensuring that infrastructure meets the needs of businesses, visitors and residents is important for allowing businesses to grow, residents to be able to connect to banking, education and government, and encouraging visitors travelling in the region.</p>

Physical environment

Sustainably managing the natural environment and reducing the impacts of climate change are challenges facing New Zealand. Central government has been undertaking reforms to manage the physical environment and climate change. These are discussed in the next topic.

With over 80 percent of the 400km of land in Westland District under Department of Conservation stewardship, the activities that can be undertaken are limited but the natural environment receives protection. However, this reduces the rateable land in the district and puts the burden of rates onto the small number of landowners in the district.

Climate Change

It is internationally acknowledged that climate is changing. Impacts such as increases in extreme weather and rising sea levels will affect the Westland District.²⁸ Other physical environment challenges of concern are the district's vulnerability to natural hazards, such as the potential for the alpine fault to rupture and the impact that this will have on the district's communities.

Climate change projections for the West Coast

These projections depend on future greenhouse gas emissions, which are uncertain²⁹.

Table 3: Predicted Seasonal temperature and rainfall by 2090

By 2090, seasonally the region could expect*:

Season	Changes
Spring	0.6°C to 2.5°C temperature rise 4 to 9 per cent more rainfall in Hokitika
Summer	0.6°C to 3.2°C temperature rise 2 to 4 per cent more rainfall in Hokitika
Autumn	0.7°C to 3.1°C temperature rise 2 to 5 per cent more rainfall in Hokitika
Winter	0.7°C to 3.1°C temperature rise 8 to 29 per cent more rainfall in Hokitika

*Projected changes are relative to 1995 levels. The values provided capture the range across all scenarios. They are based on scenario estimates and should not be taken as definitive. For more information, see the full report on climate projections.

For detailed information about the following conditions, refer to <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/likely-impacts-of-climate-change/how-could-climate-change-affect-my-region/west-coast>

Temperature

Compared to 1995, temperatures are likely to be 0.7°C to 1.0°C warmer by 2040 and 0.6°C to 3.0°C warmer by 2090.

Rainfall

The West Coast is expected to become wetter, particularly in winter and spring. Winter rainfall in Hokitika is projected to increase by 8 to 29 per cent by 2090.

²⁸ Ministry for the Environment 2018. *Climate Change Projections for New Zealand: Atmosphere Projections Based on Simulations from the IPCC Fifth Assessment, 2nd Edition*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

²⁹ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/likely-impacts-of-climate-change/how-could-climate-change-affect-my-region/west-coast>

Wind

The frequency of extremely windy days in the West Coast by 2090 is likely to increase by between 2 and 5 per cent.

Storms

Future changes in the frequency of storms are likely to be small compared to natural inter-annual variability. Some increase in storm intensity, local wind extremes and thunderstorms is likely to occur.

Snowfall

The West Coast region is likely to experience significant decreases in seasonal snow. Less winter snowfall and an earlier spring melt may cause marked changes in the annual cycle of river flow in the region. So there is the possibility for larger winter floods.

Glaciers

Overall glacier ice mass has decreased by 25 per cent over the last 60 years in New Zealand, and is expected to continue to do so into the future. One climate modelling study suggests the Franz Josef glacier may retreat approximately 5 km and lose around 38 per cent of its mass by 2100.

Sea-level rise

New Zealand tide records show an average rise in relative mean sea level of 1.7 mm per year over the 20th century. The two main drivers of global rise in sea level are:³⁰

- Rising temperatures, which warm ocean waters and make them expand.
- More water being added to the oceans from melting of land-based ice in glaciers and ice-sheets, as well as increased runoff of fresh water.

Table 4: Planning for sea level rise

Current guidance for planning around sea level rise indicates:

Land use	Guidance
Coastal subdivision, greenfield developments and major new infrastructure	Consider 1.9m to avoid risk
Changes in land use and redevelopment (intensification)	Adapt to hazards by conducting a risk assessment using the range of scenarios and using the pathways approach.
Land-use planning controls for existing coastal development and assets planning.	1.0 m
Non-habitable short-lived assets with a functional need to be at the coast, and either low-consequences or readily adaptable (including services)	0.65 m (relative to 2000 levels)

Natural Hazards

Alongside sea-level rise, coastal environments will be affected by changes in weather-related coastal-hazard drivers, such as storm surges, waves, winds and the frequency and intensity of storms.

Westland is seriously affected by natural disasters and the townships are very vulnerable to extreme weather events and the potential damage when the alpine fault ruptures.

More heavy rainfall will increase the risk of flooding, erosion and landslides, which is already high in many parts of the region. Many Westland communities are located along narrow coastal and river strips beneath mountain ranges, leaving them exposed to increased risks of storms, flooding and landslides.

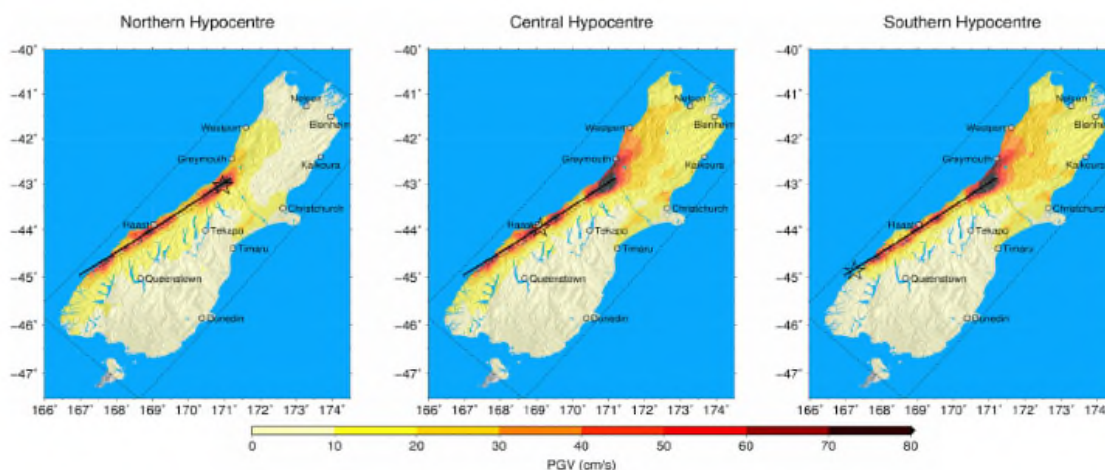
³⁰ https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/MFE_Coastal_Fact%20Sheet%207.pdf

Table 5: Cost to the insurance industry of extreme weather events 2015 -2019

Event	Dates	Cost ³¹
Flooding and Storm North and South Islands	6 – 7 March 2015	\$1.3 million nationally
Flooding and Storm South Island West Coast	19 – 22 June 2015	\$8.6 million (inflation adjusted)
Flooding	23 – 24 March 2016	Nationally \$30.9 (inflation adjusted)
Cyclone Fehi	28 Jan – 30 Jan 2018	Nationally \$45.9 million
Ex-Tropical Cyclone Gita	3 Feb – 19 Feb 2018	Nationally \$35.6 million
West Coast wind and flooding	26 March 2019	\$4.09 million
Extreme rainfall	6 – 7 December 2019	Not yet available

Table 8 demonstrates that extreme weather events have become more frequent and more severe over the past few years, with increasing costs to households and businesses.

Figure 25: Intensity models for three Alpine Fault rupture scenarios on Alpine F2³²



The Alpine fault, which has a high probability (estimated 30 percent) of rupturing in the next 50 years,³³ is predicted to cause extensive damage throughout Westland. An earthquake scenario developed by Otago University Department of Geology suggests that a 400km rupture along the West Coast would break the earth surface, could cause avalanches, rockfalls and landslides. Strong ground shaking would affect properties and destroy bridges.³⁴ With these severe consequences Westland could become isolated for a long period of time with roads and communications networks cut off and disruption to power and water services.

No detailed tsunami inundation modelling has been done for the West Coast. Below is a simplified estimate scenario modelling for coastal urban areas, assuming the beach ridge extends the full length of the coast with a height of 6 m (except at river mouths).³⁵

³¹ Costs listed here are the cost to the insurance industry in paying claims for damage resulting from these events. Loss of business and reputation cost may not be included. <https://www.icnz.org.nz/natural-disasters/cost-of-natural-disasters/>

³² Orchiston, Caroline & Wilson, Tom & Johnston, David & Becker, Julia & Davies, Alistair. (2018). *Project AF8: developing a coordinated, multi-agency response plan for a future great Alpine Fault earthquake*. New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics. 10.1080/00288306.2018.1455716.

³³ <https://www.gns.cri.nz/Home/Learning/Science-Topics/Earthquakes/Major-Faults-in-New-Zealand/Alpine-Fault>

³⁴ <https://www.otago.ac.nz/geology/research/structural-geology/earthquakes/400alpine.html>

³⁵ *Improving Resilience to Natural Disasters West Coast Lifelines Vulnerability and Interdependency Assessment*, Main Report and Supplement 4: Tsunami, prepared for the West Coast Emergency Management Group, August 2017

Table 6: Areas of Westland exposed to tsunami risk

Area	Model
Kumara Junction to Hokitika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the 18km of road and railway is likely to be inundated
Hokitika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particularly vulnerable with all the CBD and the town west of SH 6 potentially flooded by up to 4m from both the beach and the river. • Extensive building damage would compound inundation and both service stations and the telephone exchange could be affected. • Oxidation ponds could be flooded and stopbanks overtopped probably as far inland as the diary factory. • The Hokitika Bridge abutments are at risk together with services on it.
Hokitika to Ruatapu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could have sections of SH 6 flooded • Power lines might be affected by scour at poles which would also impact on the fibre-optic cable. The power line and cable are exposed along much of the way between Ruatapu and Bold Head
Okarito	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probably would be severely affected with the loss of power and telephone lines and damage to roads.
Bruce Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 1km of SH 6 on the beachline is vulnerable to scour and possibly complete destruction, with a further 4km within the inundation zone. • The power line is similarly exposed.
Haast area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of SH 6 totalling 6km would be inundated, as would large parts of the road between Haast and Jackson Bay. • Power lines would be lost and some bridges are also vulnerable. • The wharf at Jackson Bay would be destroyed.

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Assumption	Implications
Coastal protection	Consideration of managed retreat for parts of the district that lie on or just above sea-level may be the most sustainable long-term approach. However, these communities are likely to prefer new or enhanced coastal protection works to protect both public and private property. Funding of these works will be up to the ratepayer unless central government steps in.
Flood management	Increases in storm intensity and frequency of storms with increased rainfall will reduce the effectiveness of current flood protection infrastructure and require increased works to maintain levels of service. Managed retreat in these areas may also need to be considered.
Emergency Management	Emergency management plans must be robust with a strong base of knowledgeable staff and volunteers able to ensure the district keeps running in the event of increasing severe weather events and the potential alpine fault rupture. Townships should be equipped to deal with long periods of isolation.
Stormwater / drainage infrastructure	Increases in frequency of storms with increased intensity and higher intense rain will reduce the effectiveness of current storm / drainage infrastructure.
Climate change implications	<p>Some of the implications are discussed above. Other implications include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing frequency and intensity of flooding / sea level rise puts community safety at risk. • Increasing frequency and intensity of flooding / sea level rise reduces the effectiveness of infrastructure around closed landfills. • Impact on tourism which relies on the natural environment that is being affected by climate change.
Growth limited to urbanised areas	Further growth of the district will happen in areas that are already urbanised and may see smaller townships in the district struggle to maintain services and their economy due to restrictions on land use due to natural hazards and climate change.

Legal

Local government is bound by many Acts and Regulations. Central government has been working on a wide spectrum of legislative and policy changes that affect what local government does and how it is done. The following provides information on topics that may affect Westland District Council now and into the future.

Three waters review

The Three Waters Review³⁶ for drinking water, wastewater and stormwater was established in mid-2017 by central government, alongside the Havelock North Drinking Water Inquiry, as a cross-agency initiative led by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) to look into the challenges facing our three waters system; and to develop recommendations for system-wide performance improvements.

The review seeks the following outcomes:

- Safe, acceptable (taste, colour and smell) and reliable drinking water.
- Better environmental performance from our water services.
- Efficient, sustainable, resilient and accountable water services.
- Achieving these aims in ways our communities can afford.

Taumata Arowai—the Water Services Regulator Bill

This Bill is the first step in the Three Waters Review and implements the Government's decision to create a new regulatory body to oversee, administer, and enforce the drinking water regulatory system.

Three waters service delivery and funding arrangements

The Three Waters Review Team has been considering responses to the wider affordability and capability challenges facing the three waters sector. This includes supporting councils to investigate collaborative approaches to water service delivery.

To support such collaborative initiatives, the Government has agreed to provide, on a case-by-case basis, financial assistance to eligible regions that are investigating financially sustainable changes to their water service delivery arrangements.

Tai Poutini One District Plan

Under the Resource Management Act (RMA), every territorial authority (TA) must prepare a district plan. District plans must give effect to National Policy Statements (NPS) and regional policy statements and must not be inconsistent with regional plans and any applicable water conservation orders.

Background to Te Tai o Poutini Plan

In 2015 members of the West Coast community asked the Local Government Commission to consider local government reorganisation on the West Coast. The Commission ran a collaborative process with the four West Coast councils, looking at their current systems and options to improve them.

In 2018 the Local Government Commission released its proposal. The Local Government Commission recommended:

- Transferring the statutory obligations for preparing District Plans from the three West Coast district councils to the West Coast Regional Council.
- Delegating these obligations to a joint committee comprising all four councils and local iwi, with an independent chair.

³⁶ [https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/Files/Three-waters-documents/\\$file/Three-Waters-Review-High-Level-Outline-Mar-2019.pdf](https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/Files/Three-waters-documents/$file/Three-Waters-Review-High-Level-Outline-Mar-2019.pdf)

Rather than each of the three District Councils preparing individual plans, Te Tai o Poutini Plan Committee is responsible for preparing and approving a new combined District Plan covering the whole of the West Coast.³⁷

Membership of Tai Poutini Plan Committee

Membership is comprised of the Mayor or Chair and one other Councillor from each council and one representative each from Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae and Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio. It is chaired by an independent chairperson.

The Committee has full decision-making powers, and the make-up of the Committee ensures each district has equal input and voting rights on what goes in the Plan.

Funding, resources and support

The reorganisation scheme requires the West Coast Regional Council to rate for the operation of Te Tai o Poutini Plan Committee. The Regional Council also provides corporate and administrative support services.

Plan Objectives

The objective of a district plan is to promote the purpose of local government. A Te Tai o Poutini Plan covering the whole of the West Coast needs to:

1. Support democratic local decision-making;
2. Enable action to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure and local public services; and,
3. Ensure performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most efficient, appropriate and cost-effective for households and businesses.

How Te Tai o Poutini Plan will meet these objectives

1. Each district and rūnanga has representatives on the decision making Te Tai o Poutini Plan Committee, the Technical Advisory Team and the Steering Group, to ensure local issues are considered in the decisions.
2. The district plans are due for assessment to meet Central Government requirements. Updating the plan now provides the opportunity to better plan for current and future community needs.
3. All of the West Coast district plans require updating to meet current national policy and standards.
4. Rather than re-writing and paying for three plans, it will save time and money writing one combined plan.
5. Te Tai o Poutini Plan will also provide consistency for things like development rules and natural hazard management across the region.
6. Standardising policies, rules and consenting processes will make the plan easier for the community to use, and will reduce the need to submit on multiple plans.

Resource Management Act

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is New Zealand's main piece of legislation that sets out how we should manage our environment³⁸. The RMA is based on the principle of sustainable management..

As well as managing air, soil, fresh water and coastal marine areas, the RMA regulates land use and the provision of infrastructure which are integral components of New Zealand's planning system.

The RMA has brought a number of benefits. Importantly, New Zealand's natural and physical resources are now managed in a sustainable framework, with a raft of environmental bottom-lines.

³⁷ <https://tppp.nz/about-the-plan/>

³⁸ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/about-rma>

While the RMA provides an overarching guide on what's best for our environment, with national direction on significant issues, it allows communities to make decisions on how their own environment is managed through regional and district resource management plans.

This framework means that most decisions on resource management are made by local government.

Regulations under the Act

There are 16 regulations under the RMA covering a broad range of activities, including:

- requiring authority approvals
- heritage protection authority approvals
- marine pollution
- metering of water takes
- national environmental standards

RMA review

The Government is undertaking a comprehensive review of the resource management system with a focus on the RMA.³⁹

This is an opportunity to design a system that delivers better outcomes for the environment, people and the economy.

This includes:

- New Zealand's physical characteristics and unique biodiversity
- the Treaty and the relationship between iwi/Māori and the Crown
- the significant ways we all value and connect with the environment.

The Resource Management Review Panel is leading the review.

Amending the RMA

The Government is proposing several specific changes to the RMA through the Resource Management Amendment Bill (the Bill).⁴⁰

The Bill includes a new freshwater planning process which will support implementation of the upcoming National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020.

The Bill also addresses issues with:

- resource consenting
- enforcement
- Environment Court provisions within the RMA.

Public submissions will be called for when the Bill is referred to a select committee.

Emissions Trading Scheme

The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS)⁴¹ is the Government's main tool for meeting domestic and international climate change targets. The scheme aims to encourage people to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The government plans to improve the current scheme by introducing a 'cap' on emissions covered by the scheme. Consultation on this reform was undertaken from late 2019 until the end of February 2020.

³⁹ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rmreview>

⁴⁰ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/improving-our-resource-management-system>

⁴¹ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/new-zealand-emissions-trading-scheme/about-nz-ets>

Zero Carbon legislation

The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019⁴² provides a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies.

The changes do four key things:

- set a new domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for New Zealand.
- establish a system of emissions budgets to act as stepping stones towards the long-term target
- require the Government to develop and implement policies for climate change adaptation and mitigation
- establish a new, independent Climate Change Commission to provide expert advice and monitoring to help keep successive governments on track to meeting long-term goals.

The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill received royal assent on 13 November 2019.

Draft National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity

In November 2019, the Ministry for the Environment published a draft National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (draft NPS – Biodiversity),⁴³ which sets out objectives, policies and implementation requirements to manage natural and physical resources to maintain indigenous biological diversity (indigenous biodiversity) under the Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act).

This draft NPS – Biodiversity ensures as many of our remaining species, habitats and ecosystems as possible persevere. This places value not only on the pristine, but also on the modified and degraded habitats and ecosystems that make an important contribution to maintaining indigenous biodiversity.

This draft NPS – Biodiversity states objectives, policies and implementation requirements for those matters of national significance and acknowledges the role that Māori have as kaitiaki in all aspects of indigenous biodiversity management.

While this draft NPS – Biodiversity supports local authorities' existing good practice, it seeks a step change in management, recognising the opportunity before us to better protect indigenous biodiversity and support New Zealand's identity for generations to come.

Draft National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

In September 2019, the government issued the Draft National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (draft NPS - FM) for public consultation.⁴⁴ It sets out the objectives and policies for freshwater management under the Resource Management Act 1991.

The draft NPS-FM is proposed as a full replacement of the NPS-FM 2014⁴⁵ (as amended 2017). It is part of a package of proposed freshwater regulations set out in Action for healthy waterways: a discussion document on national direction for our essential freshwater.

The objective of the NPS - Freshwater is to ensure that resources are managed in a way that prioritises:

- a) first, the health and wellbeing of waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems; and
- b) second, the essential health needs of people; and
- c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, now and in the future.

⁴² <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/zero-carbon-amendment-act>

⁴³ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Biodiversity/draft-npsib.pdf>

⁴⁴ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/fresh-water/draft-national-policy-statement-freshwater-management>

⁴⁵ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/action-for-healthy-waterways.pdf>

Crown Minerals Act

The Crown Minerals Act 1991 (CMA) sets out the broad legislative framework for the issuing of permits to prospect, explore and mine Crown-owned minerals within New Zealand.⁴⁶

Crown-owned minerals include petroleum, gold, silver and uranium, and all minerals on or under Crown land.

In some cases the Crown also has rights to certain minerals in some private land. There are also some cases of private mineral ownership on or under Crown land.

*Reasons for reviewing the Crown Minerals Act 1991*⁴⁷

In November 2019 the government began consultation on a review of the CMA.

Central government aims to build an economy that is productive, sustainable and inclusive. The CMA is being reviewed to ensure it can best support these objectives, as well as being fit for the purposes of iwi/hapū, industry, our communities, and Government.

Waste Disposal Levy

The Waste Disposal Levy⁴⁸ encourages New Zealanders to start taking responsibility for the waste they produce and to find more effective and efficient ways to reduce, reuse, recycle or reprocess waste.

It also creates funding opportunities for waste minimisation initiatives.

Half of the levy money goes to territorial authorities (city and district councils) to spend on promoting or achieving the waste minimisation activities set out in their waste management and minimisation plans (WMMPs).

The remaining levy money (minus administration costs) is put into the Waste Minimisation Fund.

A conservative approach was taken to setting the levy amount so it:

- is less likely to result in behaviour such as illegal dumping
- reduces the impact on businesses and households
- reduces the risk of inefficient spending of the revenue
- allows the effects, both positive and negative, resulting from the levy to be assessed.

Reducing Waste: A more effective landfill levy

In November 2019, the government began consultation on a more effective landfill levy. Final policy decisions are scheduled to take effect from mid-2020.⁴⁹

The Government is proposing to increase the landfill levy and apply it to more types of waste.

Increasing the levy will better reflect the full environmental, social and economic costs of waste disposal and encourage materials to be reused and recycled rather than sent to landfill.

⁴⁶ <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/building-and-energy/energy-and-natural-resources/energy-generation-and-markets/liquid-fuel-market/crown-minerals-act-regime/>

⁴⁷ <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/7320-discussion-document-review-of-the-crown-minerals-act-1991>

⁴⁸ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/waste/waste-guidance-and-technical-information/waste-disposal-levy/about-levy>

⁴⁹ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/consultations/landfill-levy>

Figure 26: Proposed changes to Waste Disposal Levy and improved waste data

Proposed changes to levy rate and coverage	Proposals for improved waste data
<p>Increase the levy for landfills that take household waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ We propose increasing the levy rate in stages from the existing \$10 per tonne to \$50 or \$60 per tonne by 2023. <p>Apply the levy to more landfills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ We propose applying the levy to all landfills, except cleanfills or farm dumps. ▶ This includes landfills taking construction and demolition waste, industrial waste, and those that take largely inert materials like rubble and soils. For these landfill types, the levy would be either \$10 or \$20 per tonne of waste disposed. <p>The proposed changes would be phased in so businesses, councils and the Government have time to get ready for them. The table opposite shows four options for levy rates and phasing.</p>	<p>Proposals to improve the data collected and provided to government include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ establishing a central record of landfills, cleanfills and transfer stations ▶ collecting data on materials disposed of at landfills, cleanfills and transfer stations; including overall waste quantities, the amount of material diverted away from landfill, and the source of materials landfilled and diverted ▶ requiring councils to report how they spend levy revenue they receive, and their performance in achieving waste minimisation.

The Levy Investment Plan (LIP) will guide government investment decisions on the Waste Management Fund, and on other waste minimisation projects and activities (eg, those funded by other government agencies). It is also intended that the LIP will inform territorial authorities' waste management and minimisation plans, which guide how territorial authorities spend their share of levy revenue.

Freedom Camping

The Freedom Camping Act 2011 received Royal assent on 29 August 2011, and is administered jointly by the Department of Internal Affairs and the Department of Conservation.

Westland District Council adopted a Freedom Camping Bylaw in November 2018, which sets out prohibited and restricted areas. Freedom camping is permitted in any area unless it is a restricted or prohibited area in accordance with the Bylaw or another enactment. Designated Responsible Camping sites are provided in Schedule 3 of the Bylaw.

Implications for Westland District Council

Legislation	Implications
Three Waters review	New regulatory scheme that may reduce Council's autonomy over water services and require further investment in improving infrastructure. Potential of additional operating costs from increased monitoring, compliance requirements (oversight of private schemes) and increased auditing.
Tai Poutini One District Plan	Staff resource savings over the long-term and a consistent approach to planning across the West Coast
Resource Management Act review	This will determine any changes required to the way Council currently manages Resource Consent Activities. In the short term any change will result in cost to Council while processes are adapted to fit parliamentary changes.
Emissions Trading Scheme	The emissions trading scheme is now at the maximum level. Due to variables in market prices and the impacts of new Zero Carbon Legislation future costs are difficult to establish. This scheme impacts local businesses as well as Council.
Zero Carbon Legislation	Council needs to consider ways to reduce carbon emissions and work with the community to assist and educate in reducing emissions.
Draft National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity	The cost of this process will be carried by West Coast Regional Council who will be required to rate for it across the District. Identification of Significant Natural Areas is a process that WDC agreed to complete within three years back in 2002 and has not completed. There is concern regarding the interpretation of the significance criteria and what this would mean for Westland as it is too ambiguous to forecast the impact. We are requesting financial assistance through every step of this process and MFE have indicated that they are willing to consider this. The potential unknown cost to Council is the potential for litigation due to the ambiguous identification criteria.
Draft National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	There are potential unintended impacts for our South Westland sheep and beef farmers who currently and have historically run low levels of stock in large river valleys. These activities have been in place for 150 years in some valleys and the legislation would require that the stock are fenced out of all waterways. There is no exception to the type of stock or how large or small the waterway is. In this instance they are braided systems which are not feasible to fence and on DOC land.
Crown Minerals Act	This does not affect Council directly although it would affect the amount of licences to mine road reserve (managed by Destination Westland) and would affect our mining community. It would be a catch all that would unfortunately impact even the small scale black sand miners.
Waste Disposal Levy	If the Waste disposal levy is increased, Council will have to pay higher levies, which will in turn be passed onto residents and ratepayers. The 3 west regions have jointly supplied a submission over viewing the impacts the additional financial burden will have on residents. There may be increased revenue returned to Council under the scheme in order to implement strategies under the Waste Minimisation Policy
Freedom Camping	There are no implications for Council under the current legislative regime and bylaw.

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Westland District Council Magiq database, January 2020.

Report



DATE: 28 May 2020

TO: Mayor and Councillors

FROM: Strategy and Communications Advisor

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES ENGAGEMENT – RESULTS AND INCORPORATION INTO LONG TERM PLAN 2021-31

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the results of the Community Outcomes engagement and adopt the preferred Outcomes and strategy to be included in the 2021 – 31 Long Term Plan (LTP).
- 1.2 This issue arises from engagement conducted with the community to establish preferred options for Community Outcomes and strategy, which are required to be incorporated into a council's LTP.
- 1.3 Council seeks to meet its obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 and the achievement of the District Vision adopted by the Council in May 2018, which are set out in the Long Term Plan 2018-28. These are stated on Page 2 of this agenda.
- 1.4 This report concludes by recommending that Council:
 - 1.4.1 Receive the Report and Appendices.
 - 1.4.2 Adopt the Community Outcomes and related strategies outlined in Appendix 2.
 - 1.4.3 Direct staff to refer to these Community Outcomes and associated strategies when developing the Long Term Plan 2021-31 and include them within the plan.
 - 1.4.4 Make publicly available on Westland District Council's website the results of the community engagement exercise.

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Council is required to have Community Outcomes within the Long Term Plan under Schedule 10, Part 1(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). With the reintroduction of the four well-beings into the Act in 2019, staff decided that it was a good opportunity to review the Community Outcomes with the Community to ensure that Council understands the community's aspirations within the well-being framework.
- 2.2 In late 2019, staff developed a framework of proposed Community Outcomes, descriptors and measures under the headings 'Economy', 'Environment' and 'Social / Cultural' (Appendix 1). This framework was workshopped with Councillors at the end of January 2020 and it was agreed to engage with the public.
- 2.3 During February and March staff conducted face-to-face engagement sessions, one each at Arahura Marae, Haast, Fox Glacier, Franz Josef, Hari Hari, the Whataroa A&P show, and Kumara. Three sessions were held in Hokitika at different times and days. The public were also able to give their opinion through the production of an online survey, with one outcome and associated material available for a period of two weeks over a six-week period. Council staff were also invited to take part with the information available for them to provide their opinions over a number of weeks.
- 2.4 At each engagement session, staff provided the community with the outcomes, descriptors and measures along with sticky dots and asked them to place sticky dots beside the suggestions that reflected their aspirations under each heading. The community was also invited to provide alternative suggestions for each item. These suggestions demonstrated themes to the communities' aspirations and were incorporated into the information in Appendix 2.
- 2.5 Levels of attendance at each engagement session varied. There was a higher level of face-to-face engagement South of Hokitika. Online engagement numbers also varied for each topic. The results are attached as Appendix 3.
- 2.6 After each engagement session, staff ranked each item with 1 being the most favoured. The rankings from each session were then added together and averaged with a final ranking given to each item.
- 2.7 In late March another workshop was held with Councillors and the executive team to discuss the results of the community engagement. Staff advised Council of the preferred aspirations from the community, along with the themes, levels of service information for each community, and areas

communities would like Council to advocate for them. The full information is available in Appendices 4 and 5.

3 CURRENT SITUATION

3.1 As a result of the community engagement and workshops with Council, staff developed the Westland District Strategic Overview document (Appendix 2). This document outlines Council's vision, Council's commitment to working with Mana Whenua, the proposed Community Outcomes, descriptors and measures, and the staff values for Council. The section on strategic priorities will be developed through decisions made in forming the LTP.

3.2 The full results of the engagement sessions are attached as Appendix 4. Staff propose the following Community Outcomes, based on analysis of the results:

3.2.1 Economic Outcome: *Diverse Economy*.

3.2.1.1 This was the preferred option following community engagement. The themes from the community engagement reflected the descriptors that ranked the highest: sustainable growth, diversity, innovation, resilience and collaboration with all stakeholders. This informed the suggested descriptors and measures.

3.2.2 Environmental Outcome: *Sustainably Managed Environment*.

3.2.2.1 The community indicated that 'Protects the Unique Natural Environment' was the preferred choice. However, key themes from the community were around better waste management, sustaining, protecting and enhancing the environment and balancing the environment with economics. Given these themes and Council's adopted vision "We work with the people of Westland to grow and protect...and our unique natural environment" staff propose that the second choice, sustainably managed environment is the better outcome. This outcome is then supported by the descriptors and measures.

3.2.3 Social / Cultural Outcome: *Resilient Communities*.

3.2.3.1 This option was the definite preferred option from the communities. It is also supported by Council's current direction through the Annual Plan 2020/21 process. The themes identified by the community were resilience of the infrastructure that supports communities, quality recreational facilities,

engagement and collaboration, and care and planning for an ageing population. This informed the suggested descriptors and measures.

4 OPTIONS

- 4.1 **Option 1:** Council receive the report appendices, adopts the Community Outcomes and related strategies in Appendix 2, directs staff to refer to these Community Outcomes and associated strategies when developing the Long Term Plan 2021-31 and include them within the plan, and makes publicly available on Westland District Council's website the results of the community engagement exercise.
- 4.2 **Option 2:** Council does not receive the report appendices, does not adopt the Community Outcomes and related strategies in Appendix 1, does not direct staff to refer to these Community Outcomes and associated strategies when developing the Long Term Plan 2021-31 and include them within the plan, and does not make publicly available on Westland District Council's website the results of the community engagement exercise.

5 SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

- 5.1 Council has already engaged on the Community Outcomes with the community as outlined above. The report and actions are administrative in nature and no further engagement is necessary.

6 ASSESSMENT OF OPTIONS (INCLUDING FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS)

- 6.1 By agreeing to option 1, Council will demonstrate that conducting the engagement sessions with the public has been a valuable exercise to inform the 2021-31 LTP process. The public can be confident that their opinions have been understood and Council is using the information gathered to create a LTP that is relevant to the community's long-term aspirations. Sharing the results with the community shows Council's transparency and openness. There are no current financial implications to option 1. There may be financial implications if levels of service need to be adjusted in the LTP to meet the aspirations expressed in the Community Outcomes.
- 6.2 If Council chooses option 2 and does not agree to the Community Outcomes and their use the public may perceive that the exercise was not valuable and be less likely to participate in further engagement and consultation opportunities. This was a concern noted by the community during this engagement process. Staff will have less direction for long-term planning, and may have to engage in further community engagement to gain community

direction for the LTP. This would be a cost in staff time and potentially travel and accommodation. Council will not be meeting the most current requirements of the legislation for the LTP.

7 PREFERRED OPTION(S) AND REASONS

7.1 The preferred option is option 1. The community has participated in the public engagement exercise and has provided Council with direction as to the aspirations that the community has for their well-being that can be demonstrated through the Community Outcomes. These outcomes and the associated strategies will provide guidance to staff as the 2021-31 LTP is developed and ensure that Council's strategies reflect what the community wants. The more information Council can share with the community the more trust Council builds with the community, which encourages further participation in engagement and consultation opportunities.

8 RECOMMENDATION(S)

- A) **THAT** Council receives the report and Appendices.
- B) **THAT** Council adopts the Community Outcomes and related strategies outlined in Appendix 2.
- C) **THAT** Council directs staff to refer to these Community Outcomes and associated strategies when developing the Long Term Plan 2021-31 and include them within the plan.
- D) **THAT** Council makes publicly available on Westland District Council's website the results of the community engagement exercise.

Emma Rae
Strategy and Communications Advisor

- Appendix 1:** Community Engagement resources
- Appendix 2:** Westland District Strategy Overview
- Appendix 3:** Community Outcomes Online responses
- Appendix 4:** Analysis of Community Outcomes Engagement
- Appendix 5:** Community Outcomes Engagement – Levels of Service and Advocacy

Economic Outcome

Westland is / has a...

Sustainable economic growth

Diverse economy

Economic innovation

All of the above

Economic

Council activities that support economic well-being:

- Planning
- Building
- District Assets
- Corporate Services
- Westland Holdings Ltd
- Destination Westland
- Westroads
- Council support of:
 - Interested parties within the region

What does this outcome mean?

Example Descriptors:

- Finding sustainable, diversified and resilient options for encouraging economic growth.
- Desirable place for people, businesses and investment.
- Working with Mana Whenua to develop economic growth opportunities.
- Economic growth has minor / reduced impact on the natural environment.
- Partnership with Mana Whenua is meaningful and effective

How do we know when we have achieved this?

Example Indicators

- Equitable economy creating broad-based prosperity for all.
- Observable broad-base of business and investment.
- Retention of residents in the district with housing and employment opportunities for all life stages.
- Population growth.
- Growing GDP.
- Increased house prices.
- Positive relationships with Mana Whenua.



Environmental Outcome

Westland is / has a...

Sustainably managed environment

Healthy environment

Enhanced environment

Protects the unique natural environment

All of the above

Environmental

Council activities that support environmental well-being:

- Planning
- Building
- District Assets
- Parks and Reserves
- Leisure services
- Westroads
- Civil Defence



What does this outcome mean?

Example Descriptors:

- Working with other stakeholders, including Mana Whenua, with an interest in the environment.
- Supporting sustainable environmental practices.
- Supporting strategies to enhance and protect the districts ecosystems.
- Planning for resilience and recovery of the district from severe weather events and natural disasters.
- The district is involved in sustainable waste management practices.

How do we know when we have achieved this?

Example Indicators

- Involved and committed stakeholders.
- Recycling increases and waste to landfill reduces.
- Meeting central government environmental targets including in 3 waters and carbon.
- Communities are prepared for severe weather events and natural disasters.



Social / Cultural Outcomes

Westland is / has a...

Resilient Communities

Safe Communities

Vibrant Communities

Inclusive Communities

Enabled Communities

All of the above

Social / Cultural Outcome

Council activities that support social / cultural well-being:

- Township and community groups
- Grants and funding
- Animal control
- Leisure services
- Planning
- Leadership & corporate services
- Heritage
- Safer Communities
- Civil Defence
- Regulatory services and compliance
- Destination Westland



What does this outcome mean?

Example Descriptors:

- A community that cares for all members at all life stages to reduce isolation and promote inclusion.
- Homes that match needs.
- Communities are less vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change.
- Mahi Ngatahi – working together with Mana Whenua is meaningful and effective.
- All areas of the district have access to quality recreational and cultural facilities.

How do we know when we have achieved this?

Example Indicators

- Reduced crime and harm
- Social inclusion
- Reduced social isolation
- Community participates in engagement and consultation opportunities.

Westland District Council Vision: “We work with the people of Westland to grow and protect our communities, our economy and our unique natural environment.”

Commitment to working with Mana Whenua

Westland District Council is committed to Maori contribution to decision-making processes with special regard to the views of mana whenua of the Westland District; namely Poutini Ngāi Tahu (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae. This is set out in our Long Term Plan.

Westland District... is / has...

Diverse Economy	Sustainably Managed Environment	Resilient Communities
<i>This means...</i>	<i>This means...</i>	<i>This means...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We work to find sustainable, diverse and resilient options for encouraging economic growth. • Innovation supports diversity from traditional district industries and sustainable economic growth. • We collaborate with other stakeholders to achieve common outcomes. • Economic growth has a minor / reduced impact on the natural environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district is involved in sustainable waste management practices • We support sustainable environmental practices. • We support strategies to enhance and protect the district’s ecosystems. • Development is sustainable, meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas of the district have access to quality recreational and cultural facilities. • A community that cares for all members at all life stages to reduce isolation and promote inclusion. • Communities less vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change. • All voices are enabled and heard, power is more evenly distributed and the community can share its strengths.
<i>This is measured by...</i>	<i>This is measured by...</i>	<i>This is measured by...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention of residents in the district. • Housing and employment for all life stages. • Growth in small businesses. • Growth in businesses outside of traditional Westland industries, i.e. technology based. • Fewer tourists who stay longer for high value activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling increases and waste to landfill decreases. • Council meets central government environmental targets including 3 waters and carbon. • Zero tolerance for unsustainable and polluting practices. • Proactive planning around climate change. • Communities prepared for severe weather events and natural disasters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More opportunities for walking and cycling, connecting our communities safely and healthily. • Community participates in engagement and consultation opportunities. • Reduced social isolation. • Reduced crime and harm. • Community sees definitive action from local and central government after participating in engagement and consultation opportunities.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with iwi, participation, partnership and protection.
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Council's Staff Values:

- Integrity
- Accountability
- Active Collaboration
- Commitment to Innovation and Improvement
- Westland well-being

Strategic Priorities – *indicated as a result of decisions made in developing the LTP*

Economic Community Outcomes

15
Responses

44:26
Average time to complete

Active
Status

1. Which of these statements reflects your aspirations for the Westland District

- Sustainable Economic Growth 7
- Diverse Economy 5
- Economic Innovation 1
- None of these reflect my aspir... 2



2. Can you give any further statements that reflect your economic aspirations for the community?

10
Responses

Latest Responses

"Economic growth which derived from the ecosystem services provided..."

"Adequate income so that everyone lives comfortably without poverty ..."

ID	Start time	Completion time	Email	Name	Which of these statements reflect your economic aspirations for the community?	Can you give any further statements that reflect your economic aspirations for the community?
1	2/3/20 16:44:35	2/3/20 16:45:34	anonymous		Diverse Economy	Let's not solely rely on tourism, we have gold, coal, moss etc lets invest in business not rely on tourists
2	2/3/20 17:26:49	2/3/20 17:29:14	anonymous		Diverse Economy	An economy that is sufficiently diverse to survive road/railway closure.
3	2/3/20 17:42:58	2/3/20 17:48:43	anonymous		Diverse Economy	Diversity is less vulnerable to market whims etc. All activities, economic and other, should be environmentally sustainable. I would like to see the potential for tourism better realised, not in terms of numbers necessarily but quality of experiences, more time spent here, and for more of the year. I don't buy into the "economic growth" mentality.
4	2/4/20 19:02:39	2/4/20 19:02:56	anonymous		Diverse Economy	
5	2/7/20 13:40:30	2/7/20 13:47:25	anonymous		Sustainable Economic Growth	Sustainable economic growth, by definition will also be diverse. I believe we need to make sure all our eggs aren't in one basket. This diversity will be both within sectors, and in a wider sense. For example, tourism needs to be across high end and low end. It needs to be both adventure and cultural. But our economy mustn't just rely on tourism. It also needs farming, and again this needs to show diversity - horticultural, dairy,... Alongside diversity there should be value added to products wherever possible, to promote more employment locally. Having a spread of ventures will also stand us in better stead if/when we become isolated due to weather events, earthquakes etc. All ventures should be undertaken with high regard to the environment - and this can be a strong selling point - in food, arts, tourism.
6	2/7/20 14:25:09	2/7/20 14:29:13	anonymous		Economic Innovation	I think we need to encourage innovation as a way to help support both economic diversity and sustainable economic growth. Innovation will enable us to adapt faster to our changing environment (both climatic and economic). We need to be able to see and respond to new opportunities and not rely on what we have always done before.
7	2/7/20 14:00:14	2/7/20 14:36:12	anonymous		Sustainable Economic Growth	Council need to have a consultation process in place to communicate and also listen to the general public of Westland so that everyone buys in and works together to move forward in wise decision making for the betterment of our area.
8	2/7/20 15:03:29	2/7/20 15:13:48	anonymous		Sustainable Economic Growth	Sustainable Economic Growth through technological innovation. Given our remoteness we should position ourselves to attract more Service industries. The IT industry output is Service based so our remote location is not a hindrance to productivity or prosperity.
9	2/9/20 13:18:14	2/9/20 13:32:59	anonymous		Sustainable Economic Growth	
10	2/9/20 15:55:57	2/9/20 15:56:11	anonymous		Sustainable Economic Growth	
11	2/10/20 9:33:54	2/10/20 9:34:19	anonymous		Diverse Economy	
12	2/10/20 12:06:00	2/10/20 12:10:26	anonymous		None of these reflect my economic growth	All communities should have water that is drinkable, no tainted or discoloured water, sewerage systems that are up to date and decent rubbish collection . Infrastructure needs to be upgraded and future proofed before too much

				Adequate income so that everyone lives comfortably without poverty and with income generated without adverse effect on the environment. Any economic development is conducted without depletion of natural resources so that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations
13	2/10/20 9:04:55	2/10/20 18:39:55	anonymous	None of these reflect my to meet their own needs.
14	2/11/20 21:19:54	2/11/20 21:22:51	anonymous	Economic growth which derived from the ecosystem services provided by our
15	2/15/20 15:49:20	2/15/20 15:51:21	anonymous	Sustainable Economic Gr extensive intact natural environments
				Sustainable Economic Growth

Environmental Community Outcomes

14
Responses

09:45
Average time to complete

Active
Status

1. Which of these statements reflects your aspirations for the Westland District? Westland has a / is

- Sustainably managed environ... 3
- Healthy environment 3
- Enhanced environment 2
- Protects the unique natural en... 2
- None of the above 4



2. Can you give any further statements that reflect your environmental aspirations for the community?

13
Responses

Latest Responses

"I would like to see the Council retain the equine recreational area at t...

"Recognise the economic value in intact ecosystems instead of seeing ...

"I want a community that is sustainable for people, the biodiversity an...

ID	Start time	Completion time	Email	Name	Which of these statements reflects your aspirations for the Westland District?	Can you give any further statements that reflect your environmental aspirations for the Westland District?
1	2/17/20 17:49:24	2/17/20 17:54:32	anonymous		None of the above	I think you mean environmental aspirations? Environmental degradation needs to stop! Zero tolerance for unsustainable and polluting practises. Stop poisoning the environment with glyphosate, 1080 and other poisons. Stop development of wetlands and clearing/poisoning of native vegetation.
2	2/17/20 18:20:31	2/17/20 18:23:57	anonymous		Protects the unique natural environment	As long as economic aspirations don't come at the cost of the unique environment we have here on the coast then growth should be supported. There are so many businesses that can support economic growth without degrading our environment further. Note: The second question is worded in a way that suggests the first question is about economic growth? Not sure if there is a question missing or not?
3	2/18/20 16:54:35	2/18/20 16:58:28	anonymous		Sustainably managed environment	There has to be a balance between supporting the 93 % of the Westland province that is set aside in Government hands mostly in conservation estates and conserving the lives and livelihoods of the residents
4	2/18/20 23:04:51	2/18/20 23:08:29	anonymous		None of the above	It needs to be all of the above, however, the sustainably managed environment should refer to fisheries and our impact on the land long term but not mining. No new mines there is no need for them.
5	2/20/20 13:35:08	2/20/20 13:47:48	anonymous		Healthy environment	A healthy environment means healthy for all species not just humans. It will protect the natural environment but it also recognizes that much of our environment has been altered and is impacted upon by humans and this all requires management. A healthy environment will be a sustainable one and we have a special opportunity in Westland to protect, manage, enjoy and celebrate our unique, precious rugged, natural environment.
6	2/21/20 9:37:09	2/21/20 9:40:13	anonymous		Sustainably managed environment	The environment underlies the health, well-being and success of any community. Westland needs a healthy environment and must protect unique natural areas while striving for sustainable development, which "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."
7	2/21/20 12:44:05	2/21/20 12:54:49	anonymous		None of the above	The council need to have a strategic plan for how the towns in its district develop detailing where industrial development goes - is it appropriate to have an industrial subdivision at the entrance to Hokitika, if it is appropriate then how should the development take place. Development of Franz Josef needs to be planned rather than dictated by the developers. Hazards in the region need to be assessed and planned for - Franz fault exclusion zone needs to be re-introduced. Okarito has formed on old lagoon deposits and is a potentially highly likely to liquefy in a seismic event, this needs to be taken into consideration as it is likely that septic tanks will pop out of the ground houses will move, the road will be destroyed. Is that a suitable place to allow to develop?
8	2/21/20 14:47:52	2/21/20 14:48:54	anonymous		None of the above	
9	2/24/20 15:33:34	2/24/20 15:35:19	anonymous		Enhanced environment	I put enhanced environment as that is what all of these options except none should be.

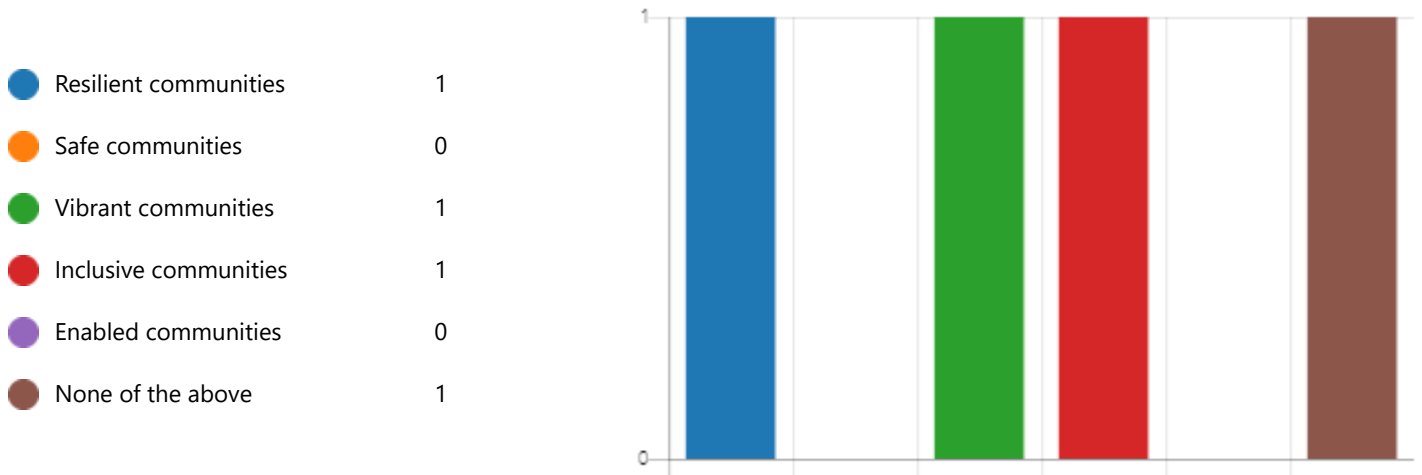
Social / Cultural Community Outcomes

4
Responses

12:21
Average time to complete

Active
Status

1. Which of these statements reflects your aspirations for the Westland District? Westland has a / is



2. Can you give any further statements that reflect your social / cultural aspirations for the community?

4
Responses

Latest Responses

"By working to include all groups in a community and ensuring that e...

"From a resilience perspective, and with the increase in frequency of w...

"One comment e.g. resilience, is not enough. Although I hope that resil...

ID	Start time	Completion time	Email	Name	Which of these statements do you think best describes the Westland District's social / cultural aspirations for the community?	Column1
1	3/2/20 9:42:48	3/2/20 9:45:00	anonymous		None of the above	Seems silly that I can't select more than one answer. Pretty sure everyone would want our community to be all of those things. I have a hard time believing the results for these questions are going to be very insightful or of practical use.
2	3/3/20 10:21:01	3/3/20 10:27:27	anonymous		Resilient communities	<p>One comment e.g. resilience, is not enough. Although I hope that resilience will incorporate a safe & inclusive community. Care & consideration for the elderly & less physically able in our community is very important. It must not be just about tourism & bike riders. The region's natural attributes must continue to be protected but as that acreage is so huge there should be room for a modest hydro scheme. Would like to see the railway being upheld & expanded here.</p> <p>Continued from 4G</p> <p>Measuring our resilience and preparedness eg surveying the levels of emergency water stored by households (among other things), can directly result in identification of a problem (not enough stored/storage problems), actions to remediate this (projects within the community to overcome barriers) and then a direct increase in this resilience and preparedness. This would certainly result in an increase in the level of community well being, as well as being protective of mental health in an event. Research shows that if a significant emergency happens, those who have taken steps to help prevent harm in preparation, have less negative mental health effects from the event.</p> <p>From a resilience perspective, and with the increase in frequency of weather events, and also the new knowledge about AF8 risk I think we should start measuring our Household emergency preparedness in the Westland District, each year as a way of measuring and tracking resilience.</p> <p>A household survey, and possibly of businesses and other orgs would be incredibly useful. Robust statistics are a great way of proving need and gaining further funding from larger central government entities and other groups too. There has been no research regarding west coast community preparedness for many years, and times have changed. Our local preparedness needs and preparation levels are also very different to those in larger population centres. Statistics are an important way of checking if we are resilient, and if not, showing areas to target to improve this. Emergency resilience is incredibly important for the well being of our community. Research from NZ overall shows that preparedness has dropped back to pre sep 2011 Chch earthquake levels. My interaction with Westland district locals suggests that only about 6 percent have 3 days worth of supplies. Civil Defence and AF8 Scientists suggest that we need to be prepared for longer than this. - and certainly at a rate higher than this. Unfortunately Civil Defence have very limited resources here on the coast, and have been quite busy lately with our rainfall events. Showing our need should help us gain further CD funding, as well as aid local groups in getting grants for local resilience projects.</p> <p>I would love to elaborate, discuss this further and point you towards some references.</p> <p>My name is Tracey Twaddle and I am starting a community group called Kit Me helping build household emergency resilience by targeting their barriers to preparedness.</p> <p>Unfortunately I was unable to come to the Hokitika meeting recently.</p> <p>My contact details are: Withheld under s9(2)(a) Privacy Act</p> <p>Kind regards, Tracey Twaddle</p>
3	3/6/20 19:48:08	3/6/20 20:17:36	anonymous		Vibrant communities	
4	3/11/20 9:31:20	3/11/20 9:42:39	anonymous		Inclusive communities	By working to include all groups in a community and ensuring that even the quietest voice is heard and enabled, power is more evenly distributed and the community can share its strengths. It will be a safer, more resilient community and by its diverse nature, vibrant.

					I should like to see more enhancements for the Hokitika Swimming Pool. This venue and staff work incredibly hard to make swimmers have a wonderful experience whilst keeping fit. The staff deserve support as they put a lot of effort into protecting us whilst we swim and keep us fit with innovative programmes that keep us up to date with exercise and fitness standards. I should like to see the men's change rooms come up to a better standard of comfort for male swimmers. It has been brought to my attention that there are no privacy screens in between shower heads. That there are no privacy curtains between showers and the open view of the actual change rooms. That there are no stalls for private change facility in the gents as there is in the ladies change facility. I feel in today's modern society there should be equality for the sexes and that this should also include the male change area in our Hokitika Swimming Pool. I feel strongly resources should be found to support this request in order to support all men who use the facilities as men require privacy as well as women in changing rooms.
10	2/28/20 14:11:07	2/28/20 15:15:39	anonymous	Healthy environment	
11	2/28/20 16:18:13	2/28/20 16:19:40	anonymous	Healthy environment	Would love to see more areas for younger children for play and learning
12	2/28/20 21:17:00	2/28/20 21:19:12	anonymous	Sustainably managed environment	I want a community that is sustainable for people, the biodiversity and the natural environment.
13	2/29/20 9:41:49	2/29/20 9:45:38	anonymous	Protects the unique natural environment	Recognise the economic value in intact ecosystems instead of seeing a place that needs flattening to make money.
					<p>I would like to see the Council retain the equine recreational area at the Hokitika RaceCourse. This area is of special interest to the community, it holds a link with the past. Preservation of the Historical Tote building and an upgrade to the facility including paddock management, care taker and events co-ordinator would see the area remain a great amenity for the community.</p> <p>Expansion of the West Coast RDA facility. The WCRDA continues to help benefit members of our community that have difficulties ranging from behavior to social interaction to disabilities and special needs.</p> <p>A purpose built retirement village facility and hospital on airport land that can be used as a base for a state of emergency.</p> <p>A formal display for the plane that was on display at the Hokitika Airport. Sprinklers in the car rental building and a direct link from the airport fire siren to the Hokitika Fire Station.</p> <p>Restoration and upgrade to the Carnegie Library building for our museum collection, Seddon House and the former DoC buildings - there is the one in Hokitika and one in Franz Joseph that have been abandoned.</p> <p>A power box on Beach Street in Hokitika by the stairs and Driftwood sign for the food trailers to plug in to. Locked box with Key access. Generators for back up use only.</p> <p>Thanks for considering the above. Bobbie</p>
14	2/29/20 18:10:59	2/29/20 18:30:17	anonymous	Enhanced environment	

Economic Outcome

	Councillors	Staff	Online poll	Marae	Hoki evening	Hoki morning	Haast	Fox Glacier	Franz Josef	Hari Hari	Library	SW A&P	Kumara	Ross	Community Average	Rank
Sustainable economic growth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	1.54	2
Diverse economy	3	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1.38	1
Economic innovation	2	0	3	3	3	0	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	2.31	3

Economic Descriptors

	Marae	staff	Hoki evening	Hoki morning	Haast	Fox Glacier	Franz Josef	Hari Hari	Library	SW A&P	Kumara	Ross	Community Average	Rank
<i>Finding sustainable, diversified and resilient options for encouraging economic growth.</i>	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0.92	2
<i>Desirable place for people, businesses and investment.</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	3	1	0.83	1
<i>Working with Mana Whenua to develop economic growth opportunities.</i>	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	1.17	4
<i>Economic growth has minor / reduced impact on the natural environment.</i>	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	0.92	2
<i>Partnership with Mana Whenua is meaningful and effective.</i>	2	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	3	4	3	1.50	5

Infrastructure is able to support sustainable economic growth.

Collaboration with other stakeholders to achieve common outcomes.

District is open to new economic opportunities, not just traditional ones.

Simplified processes and planned approach to investment.

Encourage financial investment into the area.

Identify and explore potential opportunities.

Encourage investment in infrastructure.

Investment in the digital economy and alternative business opportunities.

Plans in place for delivery of housing.

Economy is sufficiently diverse to survive road / railway closure.

Investment in a wide range of business, not just relying on tourism.

Tourism growth at high end and low end.

A spread of ventures in different areas of the economy.

Economic growth undertaken with high regard for the environment.

Innovation supports diversity and sustainable economic growth.

See and respond to new opportunities and not rely on what we have always done.

IT service industries attracted to the region because our location is not a hindrance.

Income is generated without adverse effects on environment

Economic Indicators

	Marae	staff	Hoki eveni	Hoki morn	Haast	Fox Glacier	Franz Josef	Hari Hari	Library	SW A&P	Kumara	Ross	Community Average	Rank
<i>Equitable economy creating broad-based prosperity for all.</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	0.83	2
<i>Observable broad-base of business and investment.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	4	5	1.33	5
<i>Retention of residents in the district with housing and employment opportunities for all life stages.</i>	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0.75	1
<i>Population growth.</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	7	4	1	1.42	6
<i>Growing GDP.</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	2	3	0.92	3
<i>Increased house prices</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0.83	2
<i>Positive relationships with Mana Whenua.</i>	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	5	1.25	4

Funding opportunitis optimised

Appropriate resourcing of activities

Infrastructure is resilient

Securing funding to allow innovation

Attracting investment and utilising research outcomes

Community supports business and investment

Each company gains 1 FTE by 2025

Communities receive clear communication

Council able to support an Economic Development Officer

Partnerships work together to achieve economic opportunity and growth

Resilience

Self-sufficiency

Affordable public transport

Small business start-up offered for glass and plastic reuse and recycling

Better medical services, more than 1 doctor for the community

Improved and various senior and retirement housing options available in Hokitika

Activities are environmentally sustainable

Fewer tourists who stay longer and spend more on quality experiences

Greater employment through value added products

Growth through technological innovation.

Increase in service industries.

Everyone has an adequate income

Economic development is conducted without depletion of natural resources so that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Resilient Roads

Growth in small businesses

Affordable, healthy, sustainable housing

Large retail chains set up in Westland, ie Bunnings, Kmart

Population maintenance

Environmental Outcome

	Councillors	Staff	Online poll	Marae	Hoki eveni	Hoki mornin	Haast	Fox Glacier	Franz Josef	Hari Hari	Library	SW A&P	Kumara	Ross	Average	Rank
Sustainably managed environment	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	1.85	2
Healthy environment	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	2.08	3
Enhanced environment	4	4	3	4	4	1	4	4	1	2	4	2	3	2	3.23	4
Protects the unique natural environment	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	1.54	1

Westland is a nice place to live

More resilient community

Environmental Descriptors

	Marae	staff	Hoki evening	Hoki morning	Haast	Fox Glacier	Franz Josef	Hari Hari	Library	SW A&P	Kumara	Ross	Community Average	Rank
<i>Working with other stakeholders, including Mana Whenua, with an interest in the environment.</i>	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	5	5	5	1.92	5
<i>Supporting sustainable environmental practices.</i>	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0.92	3
<i>Supporting strategies to enhance and protect the district's ecosystems.</i>	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0.75	2
<i>Planning for resilience and recovery of the district from severe weather events and natural disasters.</i>	3	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	1	3	2	1.33	4
<i>The district is involved in sustainable waste management practices.</i>	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0.67	1

Future certainty around environmental protection

Partnership with DOC, Iwi, and other agencies

Stakeholder input

Recognising economic impacts

Recognising tourism impacts on local environment

Reduced waste targets and encouragement of recycling

Prepared environmentally and materially to respond to / minimise the effect of natural disasters / weather and geological events

1

Collaboration between Council and DoC

Change attitude / approach to the environment. Learn to treasure and nurture the environment. Learn how to live in it rather than try to change it / fight it.

Visitor experiences are resilient to climate change

Environment is the essential factor to underly all that we do and aspire to.

Better waste management and use of resources

A healthy environment for all species living in it

Protect, manage, enjoy and celebrate our unique, precious, rugged, natural environment.

Sustainable development, which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The environment is sustainable for people, biodiversity and the natural environment.

Recognise the economic value in intact ecosystems instead of seeing a place that needs flattening to make money.

Key focus on restoration

Environmental Indicators

	Marae	staff	Hoki eveni	Hoki morn	Haast	Fox Glacie	Franz Josef	Hari Hari	Library	SW A&P	Kumara	Ross	Community Average	Rank
<i>Involved and committed stakeholders.</i>	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	1.17	4
<i>Recycling increases and waste to landfill reduces.</i>	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0.58	1
<i>Meeting central government environmental targets including in 3 waters and carbon.</i>	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0.75	2
<i>Communities are prepared for severe weather events and natural disasters.</i>	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0.83	3

Proactive planning around climate

Protection of natural habitats

Waitaha Power Scheme approved

Sustainable energy

All infrastructure upgrades the environment

Reduced outputs

Rivers are clean

Clean environment

Places animals live are healthy

Less generation of waste, more recycling and minimal landfill.

Increased composting of organic waste.

Support for a recycling micro-business

Drinking water is safe

State of the art recycling programme

Safe and secure river protection

Focus on recycling, reducing waste

There is zero tolerance for unsustainable and polluting practises.

Economic growth is not at the cost of the unique environment

Balance between the environment and conserving the lives and livelihoods of residents

Recreational reserves and cycle ways are enhanced

Social-Cultural Outcomes

	Councillors	Staff	online	Marae	Hoki eveni	Hoki morni	Haast	Fox Glacier	Franz Josef	Hari Hari	Library	SW A&P	Kumara	Ross	Community Average	Rank
Resilient Communities	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1.54	1
Safe Communities	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	1.92	2
Vibrant Communities	4	4	1	3	4	1	2	4	1	5	1	4	2	3	3.00	5
Inclusive Communities	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	1.92	2
Enabled Communities	5	0	1	3	4	0	2	5	1	3	3	5	1	3	2.77	4

Strong communities

Social-Cultural Descriptors

	Marae	staff	Hoki eveni	Hoki morn	Haast	Fox Glacier	Franz Josef	Hari Hari	Library	SW A&P	Kumara	Ross	Community Average	Rank
<i>A community that cares for all members at all life stages to reduce isolation and promote inclusion.</i>	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0.75	2
<i>Homes that match needs.</i>	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	2	4	1.33	4
<i>Communities are less vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change.</i>	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	3	3	1.17	3
<i>Mahi Ngatahi – working together with Mana Whenua is meaningful and effective.</i>	3	0	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	1.58	5
<i>All areas of the district have access to quality recreational and cultural facilities.</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0.67	1

Enabling and encouraging communities to cope

Supporting Civil Defence requirements in our own communities

Planning and encouraging age diverse facilities and support services

Input from community is easily accessible and valued

Recreational well-being

All areas of the district have access to quality recreational and cultural facilities and education (formal and informal).

Reduce delay in police response time to minor crime.

Communities are empowered to make their own decisions

Resilience of roading, power and communications infrastructure

Safe and inclusive community

Care and consideration for the elderly and less physically able

All voices are enabled and heard, power more evenly distributed and community can share it's strengths.

Social-Cultural Indicators

	Marae	staff	Hoki eveni	Hoki morn	Haast	Fox Glacier	Franz Josef	Hari Hari	Library	SW A&P	Kumara	Ross	Community Average	Rank
<i>Reduced crime and harm</i>	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	1.00	3
<i>Social inclusion</i>	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	1.17	4
<i>Reduced social isolation</i>	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0.67	2
<i>Community participates in engagement and consultation opportunities.</i>	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0.58	1

Good quality amenities

Good quality schools and medical facilities

Infrastructure compliance

Engagement with council is meaningful

Diversity in community is recognised

Support for cultural and social events

Local community response plans are in place for all communities

Low crime rates

Towns are attractive and clean

People are happy and healthy

Decisions of community are supported by Council

Council / Councillors proactive approach

Engagement with iwi, participation, partnership, protection

People are happy

Respect for things that live here

Mana whenua are engaged

Treaty of Waitangi is honoured through partnership, protection and participation

Safer cycle / walking areas on Council roads.

Safer speed limits where families are able to feel safe while using roads

Greater collaboration between partners and joint projects encouraged

Community groups have easier access to community money

Access - More opportunities for walking and cycling, connecting our communities safely and healthily.

Green spaces, linking urban and green space, community gardens

Community sees definitive action from local and central government after participating in consultation and engagement opportunities.

Measure household resilience through a household survey of emergency preparedness.

Westland wide	Hokitika	Haast	Fox Glacier	Franz Josef	Harihari	Whataroa	Kumara	Ross
Greater funding for Destination Hokitika	Provision of a dog park	Options for wet weather recreation activities eg squash court, badminton, pool	town generator - CD	Alternative family friendly activities: Skate park, bike trails, swimming pool, motocross track, mini golf /	Promotional assistance	drop-in centre for youth / elderly	another or larger septic tank at the community sports ground.	Improve maintenance of footpaths
Youth represented on Council	More rubbish bins	Evening visitor attractions	sign for the toilets	Park / green space / sports field	Culverts cleaned, better footpaths for safety of children and elderly	evening dining options		Greater Council interest in the Waitaha Hall
Twice yearly free 'dump' day so that people can dump things for free.	Public recycling bins emptied to recycling, not mixed with waste	Jackson Bay wharf - Requirement to be maintained for commercial use and use in event of CD emergency	marked parking spaces	dog park / walking facility	Rubbish collection			
Improve control of fly tipping in rural areas.	Fence around the Cass square playground for safer area for children and parents	Informal learning opportunities eg, Te Reo, composting / gardening, art classes	indoor activities for residents and tourists	Bike 'pump' track for children	battery back up for the radio in town there is none if the power is off- CD issue			
Greater funding for CACTUS	The i-SITE is an important community asset and must be retained	Completion of reserve park area for kids of Pauaretu Road Haast	signs for no freedom camping	better and more affordable use of town hall	judder bars for the toilet carpark to reduce speed into the carpark			
More areas for younger children play and learning.	swimming pool: Improve the privacy of the men's changing rooms by providing curtains and screens in the showers.	Track up Mt Mark for tourists / locals - Haast	greater support for civil defence infrastructure, generator at community centre, water, power	heritage information boards both sides of main street and Cron Street, Museum	clear the drains around the local park			
Access for other cultures to material in their own language	Retain equine recreation area at the Hokitika racecourse	Council should provide facilities for hunting and shooting - a rifle range	waste management - services adequate for the whole community	off road bike trails				
Further support for a wider / more frequent culture-fest	Preservation of the Historical Tote building and an upgrade to the facility including paddock management, care taker and events co-ordinator would see the area remain a great amenity for the community.	Clean up the creek in Marks Road Reserve	remove the old landfill	reserves contribution from Franz subdivisions returned to Franz, approx \$150K				
All communities safe and secure drinking water	Expansion of RDA	3 waters system not equipped to cope with out of town motels dumping. Needs better infrastructure	improved water quality	Disability playground equipment and disability car-parking				

Ensure sewerage systems are up-to-date	A purpose built retirement village facility and hospital on airport land that can be used as a base for a state of emergency.
Decent rubbish collection	Formal display for the Fox Moth
Fine tune rubbish systems in rural areas	Sprinklers in the car rental building and a direct link from the airport fire siren to the Hokitika Fire Station.
Upgrade and future-proof infrastructure	Restoration and upgrade to the Carnegie Library building for our museum collection, Seddon House and the former DoC buildings
More regular grading or planing of gravel roads	A power box on Beach Street in Hokitika by the stairs and Driftwood sign for the food trailers to plug in to. Locked box with Key access. Generators for back up use only.
Improve footpaths for mobility scooters, provide parking for them	Petting zoo
Westroads use time more efficiently	
Pensioner flats South of Ross	
Up to date emergency plans	
Extend cycleway South of Ross	

increased capacity for vehicle parking in the centre of the township	CDEM plan
permanent generators	connect Cron street to SH6, Stoney Creek Mapourika
	Construct stop bank from end of heloport bank paralell to 50km corner bank to avoid water flowing into town
	Rezone of land for natural movement North
	Clearer understanding of zoned areas so that residents understand zones and effect on properties. Information in LIMs.
	permanent generators
	Street lights at Cowan Steet and Graham Place
	footpath maintenance, wheelchair friendly access
	Footpaths need maintenance and more west side of main street from churches (arrow) exisiting Douglas Drive out to the school.
	Infrastructure town water and sewerage having durable and reliable services.

Waste and recycling to assist South Westland to ensure recycling actually takes place
Strategic plan for development of towns in the district.
Where does recycling go?
WDC App - news, alerts, feedback, forms
Measure household emergency preparedness through a household survey.

Beautify the town, maintenance and landscaping
permanent satellite connection for cell phones when the power goes out
widen Cron street outside the hot pools
limit parking on main road, subsidize the big tourist car park that is often empty.
Assistance to provide affordable housing for businesses staff and more options for affordable housing for families.
covered areas / walkways
work with / in conjunction with large corporate companies , eg, Ngai Tahu to develop community facilities eg swimming pool.
FJ - Town Plan
- Definite plan for future of town
- Moving major assets to safer locations eg water supply and treatment, sewerage ponds.
- A defined community accepted template for future generations.
- Forward planning to secure land for future development like parks and reserves, working with DOC.
- Zoning development avoiding conflicts of interest
what is happening with old DoC site and Scenic site?
Increased town development funding - more help for the community CDO role to help do more for