



Projects and Services Committee

Te Komiti Hinonga me te Hangatanga

Thursday, 2 April 2026

Rāpare, 2 Paengawhāwhā 2026

Tōtara Room, Whakatāne District Council
14 Commerce Street, Whakatāne
Commencing at 9:00 am

Chief Executive: Steven Perdia | Publication Date: 27 March 2026

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A Membership - *Mematanga*

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Deputy Mayor Julie Jukes

Councillor Andrew Iles - Chairperson

Councillor Wilson James - Deputy Chairperson

Councillor Toni Boynton

Councillor Gavin Dennis

Councillor Lesley Immink

Councillor Jesse Morgan-Ranui

Councillor Tu O'Brien

Councillor Malcolm Whitaker

Councillor Carolyn Hamill

B Delegations to the Projects and Services Committee - *He Komiti Hinonga me te Hangatanga***B Delegations to the Projects and Services Committee - *He Komiti Hinonga me te Hangatanga*****1. Purpose**

To oversee the implementation of Council's Infrastructure Strategy, capital works programme and operational service delivery.

To oversee the implementation of Council's community wellbeing strategies, policies and services, and facilities and programmes that enhance and support community health and wellbeing.

2. General Delegations

1. Approve the transfer of expenditure to other estimates within the same activity;
2. Receive correspondence and reports;
3. Make decisions that have the effect of furthering investigations or obtaining information that will assist or enable the Committee to decide on a substantive course of action at a later date;
4. Appoint a sub-committee.

3. Specific Functions and Delegations

- a. To oversee the implementation of projects in Council's capital works programme and operational service delivery.
- b. Recommend to Council budget requirements for the implementation of capital works and operational delivery.
- c. Oversee and review the development of proposals and options related to implementation of associated capital and operational activities.
- d. Approval of tenders and contracts that exceed the level of staff delegations.
- e. Approve Council submissions to Central Government, Councils and other organisations including submissions to any plan changes or policy statements.
- f. Develop and review bylaws (Note: the Council cannot delegate to a Committee to "make" (adopt) a bylaw).
- g. Consideration of proposals to change the status or revoke the status of a reserve as defined in the Reserves Act 1977 (including the hearing of submissions and recommendations to Council).

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1 Meeting Notices - *Ngā Pānui o te hui*

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1. Live Streaming

The Whakatāne District Council livestreams Council and Standing Committee meetings held in Tōtara Room, within the Council building. The webcast will live stream directly to Council's YouTube channel in real time. The purpose of streaming meetings live is to encourage transparency of Council meetings.

Welcome to members of the public who have joined online and to those within the public gallery.

By remaining in the public gallery, it is understood your consent has been given if your presence is inadvertently broadcast. Please be aware the microphones in Tōtara Room are sensitive to noise, and we ask that you set your mobile devices to silent mode.

2. Health and Safety

In case of an emergency, please follow the building wardens or make your way to the nearest exit. The meeting point is located at Peace Park on Boon Street.

Bathroom facilities are located opposite the Chambers Foyer entrance (the entrance off Margaret Mahy Court).

2 Apologies - *Te hunga kāore i tae*

No apologies have been received at the time of compiling the agenda.

3 Acknowledgements / Tributes - *Ngā Mihimihi*

An opportunity for members to recognise achievements, to notify of events, or to pay tribute to an occasion of importance.

4 Conflicts of Interest - *Ngākau kōnatunatu*

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The Elected Member Register of Interest is available on the Whakatāne District Council website. If you wish to view the information, please click this [Register link](#).

Members are reminded of the need to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected member and any private or other external interests they might have. Elected Members are also reminded to update their register of interests when changes occur.

Financial Conflict

- Members present must declare any direct or indirect financial interest that they hold in any matter being discussed at the meeting, other than an interest that they hold in common with the public.
- Members cannot take part in the discussion, nor can they vote on any matter in which they have a direct or indirect financial interest, unless with an approved exception.
- Members with a financial interest should physically withdraw themselves from the table. If the meeting is public excluded, members should leave the room.

Non-Financial Conflict

- If a member considers that they have a non-financial conflict of interest in a matter they must not take part in the discussions about that matter or any subsequent vote.
- Members with a non-financial interest must leave the table when the matter is considered but are not required to leave the room.

5 Public Participation- *Wānanga Tūmatanui***5 Public Participation- *Wānanga Tūmatanui*****5.1 Public Forum - *Wānanga Tūmatanui***

The Committee has set aside 30 minutes for members of the public to speak in the public forum at the commencement of each meeting. Each speaker during the forum may speak for five minutes. Permission of the Chairperson is required for any person wishing to speak during the public forum.

With the permission of the Chairperson, Elected members may ask questions of speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by a speaker.

5.2 Deputations - *Nga Whakapuaki Whaitake*

A deputation enables a person, group or organisation to make a presentation to Committee on a matter or matters covered by their terms of reference. Deputations should be approved by the Chairperson, or an official with delegated authority, five working days before the meeting. Deputations may be heard at the commencement of the meeting or at the time that the relevant agenda item is being considered. No more than two speakers can speak on behalf of an organisation's deputation. Speakers can speak for up to 5 minutes, or with the permission of the Chairperson, a longer timeframe may be allocated.

With the permission of the Chairperson, Elected members may ask questions of speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the deputation.

6 Confirmation of Minutes - *Te whakaaetanga o ngā meneti o te hui*

6 Confirmation of Minutes - *Te whakaaetanga o ngā meneti o te hui*

The minutes from the Council meeting held on Thursday, 19 February 2026, can be viewed via the Council website.

Click on the link below in order to view the 'unconfirmed minutes'.

- [Unconfirmed Projects and Services Committee Minutes](#)- 19 February 2026

7 Reports - *Ngā Pūrongo*

7 Reports - *Ngā Pūrongo*

7.1 Matatā Wastewater Project Update - April 2026



To: **Project and Services Committee**

Date: **Thursday, 2 April 2026**

Author: **N Woodley / Manager Policy Planning and Consents
J Joyce / Project Manager**

Authoriser: **D Bewley / GM Planning, Regulatory and Transportation**

Reference: **A3078605**

1. Reason for the report - *Te Take mō tēnei rīpoata*

The purpose of this report is to update the Projects and Services Committee on the Matatā Wastewater Project.

2. Recommendation - *Tohutohu akiaki*

THAT the Projects and Services Committee **receive** the Matatā Wastewater Project Update April 2026 report.

3. Background - *He tirohanga whakamuri*

Matatā currently does not have a reticulated wastewater scheme, which means that individual landowners are reliant on their existing on-site septic tank system arrangements. The Council, supported by the Ministry of Health and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, has a long history of attempts to implement a reticulated wastewater system. The community is currently serviced by individual septic tanks, which are causing a number of issues

Since 2021, a co-design led project has been underway, supported by Te Niaotanga ō Mataatua ō Te Arawa Co-design Group and a project technical team, tasked with determining a recommended solution for issues associated with the current wastewater system (septic tanks).

Through the Council's 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP) and 2024-24 LTP, Council has committed to a project to deliver a wastewater solution for Matatā as a matter of priority and implementing the solution as soon as practicably feasible, recognising community, legislative and funding requirements.

4. Discussion – *Kōrerorero*

4.1. Project – Current Status

- Preferred option endorsed by Council on 4 September 2025.

7.1 Matatā Wastewater Project Update - April 2026(Cont.)

- Further technical work undertaken on Tahi Hill Farm to support preferred option. This included soil testing, bore installation.
- Eight bores constructed at Tahi Hill Farm, for ongoing environmental monitoring.
- Recommended project components for consent development endorsed by the co-design group 2 April 2026.

4.2. Phase 3 Technical Work

All Project Phase 3 technical workstreams are now complete. Supporting technical reports and data are being finalised to inform the resource consent process.

These include:

1. Cultural Narrative (complete);
2. Wastewater System Options Analysis Report (complete);
3. Environmental Monitoring Programme - Groundwater (complete) and surface water (complete) quality reports;
4. Land Option Analysis (being finalised); and
5. Environmental Assessment of Effects Report (being finalised).

One further ecological survey is being undertaken on Tahi Hill Farm to determine any areas of bat or lizard habitat within one minor area of the farm. This will be complete by the end of March 2026.

4.3. Te Niaotanga ō Mataatua ō Te Arawa Co-Design Group

A planning hui was held with the Co-design Group in Matatā on Monday, 2 March 2026 where the technical team took co-design members through the updated technical work, including how best to operate and manage Tahi Hill Farm. This was an interactive face to face hui, with lots of questions, discussion and direction.

The Co-design members agreed the following elements for the consent application process, which is fully aligned with the preferred option agreed by Council in September 2025.

Reticulation

- Conveyance pipe from Matatā township to Tahi Hill Farm.
- Pumps and associated infrastructure and system requirements (including individual household connections).

Treatment

- Recirculating packed-bed reactor, with:
 - Two-stages, to enhance nitrogen removal.
 - Coagulant (chemical) dosing, to enhance phosphorous removal.
 - Ultra-violet (UV) disinfection, to reduce *E. coli* and pathogens.

Irrigation

7.1 Matatā Wastewater Project Update - April 2026(Cont.)

- Solid set irrigation (above ground).
- Subsurface drainage at 1.5m depth and 15 – 20m spacing.

4.4. Tahi Hill Farm Masterplan

To support planning as well as community engagement, a draft masterplan is being prepared for Tahi Hill Farm. This will outline:

- Stage 1 area.
- Stage 2 area.
- Preferred location for the treatment plant and treated wastewater storage facility.

4.5. Tahi Hill Farm Irrigation Method

Technical work undertaken on the preferred option has determined the appropriate irrigation method. Two options, one below ground, and one above ground were further investigated.

Subsurface (below ground) dripline irrigation would require to be placed at a depth of approximately 600mm to allow for management of the farm i.e. aeration and cultivation to manage soil health and drainage. Due to groundwater levels being high across many parts of the farm, and requirements under the new wastewater standards in regard to depth to groundwater, this option was not technically feasible

Therefore, above ground fixed solid set irrigation is the technically determined irrigation method on Tahi Hill Farm. Above-ground irrigation is considered compatible with the general rural character of the area. This option was endorsed by the Co-Design Group at their hui on 2 March.

4.6. Consenting Strategy

With all project elements now determined, the consenting strategy has moved into the application development stage. This involves a comprehensive approach to all relevant and legislative requirements for the project.

This will also include a high-level outline in regard to private property connections, however more detailed individual property connections will occur in the design phase of the project. This would include how each property would connect and the relevant infrastructure and access requirements. The project team will undertake further targeted work on this, including with Councils property team, to support the consenting strategy process. Work undertaken through the previous project showing possible private property connections is being used as a base for this work.

4.7. Updated Project Costings

Now that all project elements are determined, updated costings are being undertaken from the original \$2025 option. This will support, future sessions with elected members on the funding and financing tools and approaches, future co-investment opportunities with key partners, and the completion of the business case.

4.8. Community Engagement

Community engagement is underway and will continue throughout March – May 2026. The main objective is to share the preferred option including what this means, at a high level, for Matatā township, the conveyance pipe from the township to Tahi Hill Farm and operations of the farm itself.

7.1 Matatā Wastewater Project Update - April 2026(Cont.)

Engagement to include (but not limited to):

- Iwi/hapū specific hui.
- Community drop in sessions i.e. Matatā Rugby Club, Awakaponga Hall.
- Resident Association and Community Board meetings.
- Markets and possibly organised community events.
- Neighbours (of Tahi Hill Farm) opportunities for smaller engagement.
- Social media including local Facebook page(s).

Engagement materials will be a mix of presentations, corflute boards, FAQs, engagement documents, fact sheets, and social media posts. Members of the project team and co-design group will support these engagements.

5. Next Steps – *E whai ake nei*

Workstream	Next Steps
Land Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete land analysis report.
Environment Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE).
Resource consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commence development of the resource consent application for the project. • Commence meetings with Regional Council staff in regard to the consent application process.
Funding and Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake further detailed costing on the preferred option to support future Long Term Plan and Infrastructure Strategy decision making and development. • Work with elected members on the different tools and levers that could be used to fund and finance the project over time to ensure delivery and affordability principles are appropriate. • A submission is being drafted from the co-design group to the BoP Regional Council draft Annual Plan 2026/27 seeking support and commitment for the Project, including commitment to a co-investment approach. This will be aligned with WDC’s submission and key points.
Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following updated costings, and funding and financing sessions with elected members, update the Business Case to reflect current project.
Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake community engagement on the preferred option during March – May 2026.

7.1 Matatā Wastewater Project Update - April 2026(Cont.)

6. Significance and Engagement Assessment - *Aromatawai Pāhekoheko*

6.1. Assessment of Significance

The decisions and matters of this specific report are assessed to be of medium significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. However, this report is part of a broader process that is, or may be in future, assessed to be of high significance.

The following criteria are of particular relevance in determining the future level of significance.

- **Level of community interest:** the expected level of community interest, opposition or controversy involved. Medium for most Whakatāne ratepayers because of the impact on the equalised rating model, but High within the Matatā community.
- **Level of impact on current and future wellbeing:** the expected level of adverse impact on the current and future wellbeing of our communities or District Medium - The project is intended to have a positive impact on resident's wellbeing through environmental improvement, growth opportunities and certainty around this project. Potential negative impacts relate to the degree of change that a wastewater scheme may elicit.
- **Rating impact:** the expected costs to the community, or sectors within the community, in terms of rates. Medium to High.
- **Financial impact:** the expected financial impact on Council, including on budgets, reserves, debt levels, overall rates, and limits within the Council's Financial Strategy. Medium to High.
- **Consistency:** the extent to which a proposal or decision is consistent with the Council's strategic direction, policies and significant decisions already made. Low, in the sense that this project is consistent with Councils strategic direction and policies having been on the books for many years now.
- **Reversibility:** the expected level of difficulty to reverse the proposal or decision, once committed to. Low, the recommendations in this report do not prevent a future Council from reversing its decision.
- **Impact on Māori:** the expected level of impact on Māori, taking into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga. Medium – the recommended decision is consistent with the co-design teams direction, which included iwi representation.
- **Impact on levels of service:** the expected degree to which the Council's levels of service will be impacted. Medium – not affected by a decision in this report, but the delivery of a wastewater scheme would increase levels of service for the Matatā.
- **Impact on strategic assets:** the expected impact on the performance or intended performance of Council's Strategic Assets, for the purpose for which they are held. Low.

6.2. Engagement and Community Views

Community engagement with residents and wider stakeholders will continue on the project, following Council direction on next steps, including with direct neighbours of Tahī Hill Farm.

7.1 Matatā Wastewater Project Update - April 2026(Cont.)

7. Considerations - *Whai Whakaaro*

7.1. Strategic Alignment

Providing a wastewater solution for the Matatā Community has been identified as a key strategic project for Council.

The Council has initiated a project to align several workstreams in a Local Growth Strategy. This will also start to implement the direction laid out in the EBOP Spatial Plan but also align work underway on a waters strategy and transport planning. The funding and financing tools associated with delivering the required infrastructure to support growth will be planned, for inclusion in future LTPs.

No inconsistencies with any of the Council's policies or plans have been identified in relation to this report.

7.2. Legal

Meeting the Resource Management Act requirements for the Matatā Wastewater Project is a legal requirement.

The service delivery of our waters (through the Local Waters Done Well project) may also influence the delivery of this project.

7.3. Financial/Budget Considerations

Project costs are being funded out of the budget for the Matatā Wastewater Project and are included in the 2024-34 LTP.

There are no budget considerations associated with the recommendations of this report.

7.4. Climate Change Assessment

There are no significant or notable impacts associated with the matters of this report.

7.5. Risks

Risk	Description and/or Mitigation
Project costs have been estimated by Council staff based on a stand-alone wastewater treatment plant discharging to land.	Cost estimates will continue to be refined, using expert technical advice, as options are further developed.
Obtaining the necessary resource consents.	The most effective way of mitigating that risk is through the co-design and partnership approach process with iwi and hapū that is being implemented as part of this project. Ongoing communications and engagement with affected neighbours and the community forms part of the Phase 3 workstreams.

7.1 Matatā Wastewater Project Update - April 2026(Cont.)

8. Next Steps – *E whai ake nei*

Take into account any relevant direction from national and local legislation and strategy.

Continue to support the Co-design Group on the collaborative co-design approach for the Project.

Continue wider community engagement, in partnership with the Co-design Group.

Attached to this Report:

- There are no attachments to this report.

7.2 Three Waters Consent Replacement Programme Update - April 2026(Cont.)

7.2 Three Waters Consent Replacement Programme Update - April 2026



To: **Projects and Services Committee**

Date: **Thursday, 2 April 2026**

Author: **J Sinclair / Senior Water Consents Project Planner**

Authoriser: **D Bewley / General Manager Planning, Regulatory and Transportation**

Reference: **A3089015**

1. Reason for the report - *Te Take mō tēnei rīpoata*

The purpose of this report is to provide the Projects and Services Committee with an update on the Three Waters Consent Replacement Programme (“**the Programme**”), including its purpose and scope, progress to date, the status of key wastewater consent replacement projects, and the work currently underway to support future consent applications.

2. Recommendation - *Tohutohu akiaki*

THAT the Projects and Services Committee **receive** the Three Waters Consent Replacement Programme report.

3. Background - *He tirohanga whakamuri*

Whakatāne District Council (“**the Council**”) is responsible for providing and maintaining three waters infrastructure across the Whakatāne district, including drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services. These services play a critical role in safeguarding public health, protecting the environment, supporting community wellbeing, and enabling economic development and growth.

The operation of municipal water and wastewater infrastructure requires resource consents under the Resource Management Act 1991 (“**RMA**”) to authorise activities such as water abstraction and the discharge of treated wastewater to land, water, and air. Many of the Council’s existing consents for both water takes and wastewater discharges were originally granted prior to the introduction of the RMA in 1991, under earlier legislation such as the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967. While these authorisations were subsequently transitioned into the RMA framework and later replaced with resource consents, they were often developed under a very different regulatory and environmental context. As part of this transition, the RMA deemed many existing water permits and discharge rights to expire 35 years after the Act came into force.

As such, many of the Council’s key three waters consents are now approaching expiry, with many of the municipal water supply consents expiring on 1 October 2026. Wastewater discharge consents were subsequently extended through legislative amendments, resulting in a number of these consents expiring on 26 August 2028. In order to secure section 124 continuation rights under the RMA, replacement consent applications must be lodged at least six months prior to the expiry date (or

7.2 Three Waters Consent Replacement Programme Update - April 2026(Cont.)

three months at the discretion of the regional council). Section 124 allows the continued lawful operation of activities under the existing consent conditions, while the replacement consent application is being processed.

In response, the Council established the Programme to coordinate the work required to replace these consents and separate it from business as usual activities to ensure statutory deadlines are met. The Programme includes the technical investigations, environmental monitoring, planning assessments, and engagement required to support replacement consent applications and identify any infrastructure upgrades required through the consenting process.

The Programme Project Plan and Programme Communications and Engagement Strategy were endorsed by the former Whakatāne District Infrastructure and Planning Committee (“**IPC**”) on 24 July 2025. A summary of the key elements of those documents is provided below for reference and for the benefit of newly elected councillors.

3.1. Programme Governance and Structure

In the previous triennium, governance of the Programme was supported by a Programme Steering Group (“**PSG**”). With the revised committee structure, the Programme will now be reported directly to the Projects and Services Committee.

Operational delivery of the Programme sits with Council staff, supported by technical consultants undertaking engineering, environmental, and planning assessments required to support future consent applications.

For wastewater projects, project-specific co-design groups will be established with iwi partners. The structure and membership of these groups will be determined in partnership with iwi and may vary between rohe depending on how tangata whenua wish to participate, including the involvement of hapū where appropriate.

These groups work collaboratively with Council staff to consider technical information, cultural values, community outcomes, and affordability through an options assessment process against a set of objectives. The co-design groups may recommend a preferred option for Council’s consideration; however, final decision-making authority remains with the Council.

7.2 Three Waters Consent Replacement Programme Update - April 2026(Cont.)

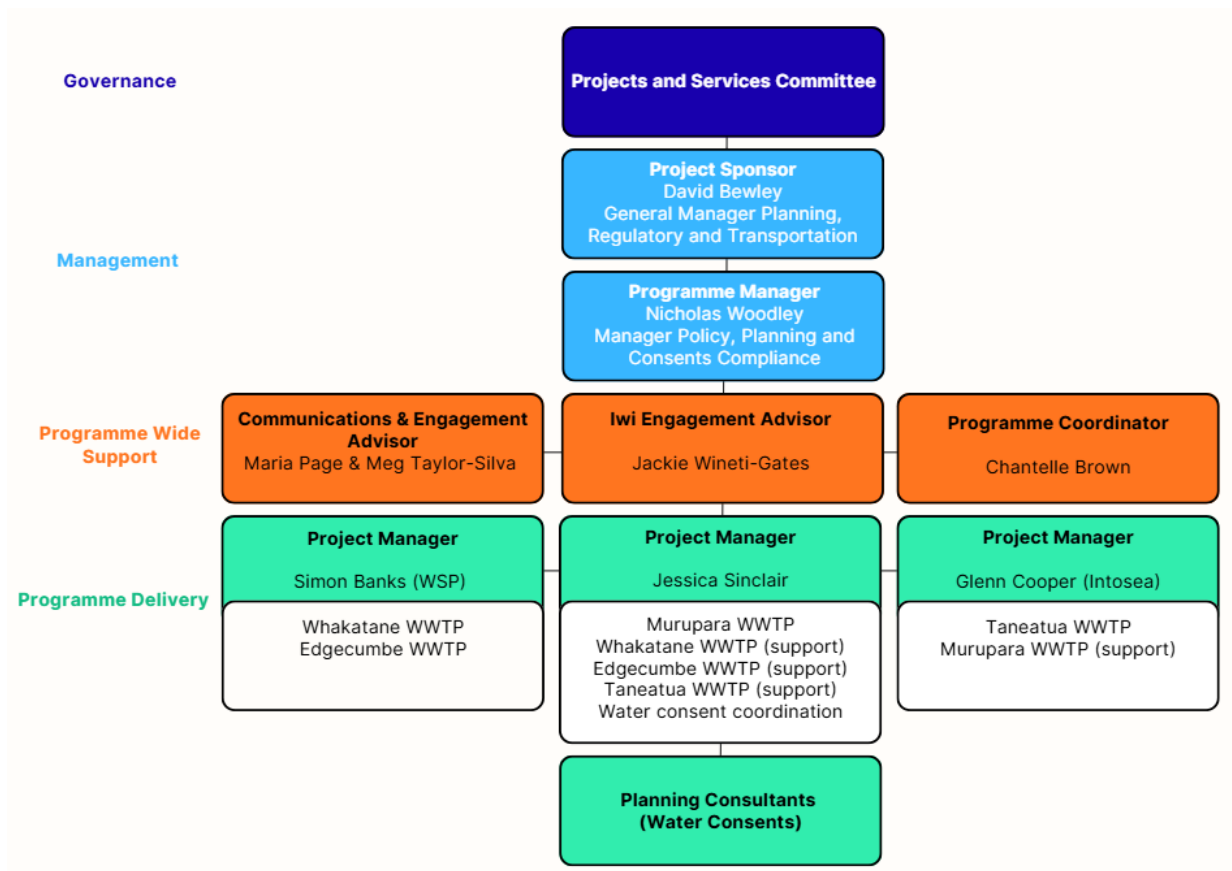


Figure 1: Overview of Programme structure and key supporting roles.

3.2. Programme Purpose

The programme purpose was developed by the former PSG and subsequently endorsed by IPC as part of the Programme Project Plan.

Healthy People – Healthy Communities

To determine and consent, fit for purpose and affordable water and wastewater solutions, that meet statutory requirements, safeguard public health, improve environmental and cultural outcomes, provide for growth, and build community resilience.

3.3. Programme Objectives

The following principles were developed by the former PSG to guide delivery of the Programme. In undertaking the Programme, the Council and supporting project teams will endeavour to:

- a. *Put people, the environment and affordability at the forefront of decision-making.*
- b. *Determine and address adverse effects from the existing and future wastewater and water schemes while meeting statutory requirements and balancing delivery of the four well-beings (cultural, social, environmental, and economic).*
- c. *Work collaboratively with tangata whenua on the replacement of relevant wastewater and water consents located within their rohe.*
- d. *Recognise and plan for growth over the long-term (as per Whakatāne's Local Growth Plan).*

7.2 Three Waters Consent Replacement Programme Update - April 2026(Cont.)

- e. Support delivery of the Local Water Done Well 30-year implementation plan that supports balancing the funding and phasing of upgrades against affordability principles.*
- f. Identify preferred options, in a manner that appropriately considers agreed project objectives, the four well-being's, and relevant legislative frameworks.*
- g. Develop resource consent applications and any other necessary approvals, to implement the preferred options identified.*

3.4. Co-design and Engagement Approach

The Council recognises the importance of embedding a clear engagement process with tangata whenua and the community as part of consent replacement projects. In addition to acting in good faith as Treaty partners, this approach supports the Council in recognising and providing for matters of national importance under section 6 of the RMA, including section 6(e), which recognises the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga. This approach also aligns with the Council's strategic priority in the Long-Term Plan 2024-34 to strengthen relationships with iwi, hapū and whānau.

Embedding engagement early in the project also reflects lessons from the Environment Court decision in *Sustainable Matatā v Bay of Plenty Regional Council* [2015] NZEnvC 90, which highlighted the importance of recognising Māori relationships with ancestral land and carefully considering Māori interests where infrastructure proposals may affect those relationships.

For wastewater projects, this will be achieved through a co-design approach with iwi and/or hapū as appropriate to each rohe. The structure of the co-design groups will be determined with iwi and may vary between rohe. Co-design provides a forum for Council staff and iwi representatives to work through the project as it progresses. Rather than presenting a predetermined solution, the process focuses on identifying issues, setting objectives, and exploring wastewater management options and mitigations before a preferred approach is identified.

In practice, this involves regular hui and workshops with iwi representatives, Council staff, and technical advisors. These sessions enable information sharing, discussion of options, and consideration of cultural values and local knowledge alongside technical assessments.

While tangata whenua contribute perspectives, advice, and recommendations through the co-design process, the Council retains responsibility for final decisions and for lodging any resource consent applications.

3.5. Scope

The Programme covers the replacement of resource consents associated with the Council's municipal drinking water abstractions and wastewater discharges across the district.

Managing these projects as a programme enables the Council to coordinate technical investigations, environmental monitoring, planning assessments, and engagement processes across projects, while ensuring statutory timeframes are met.

3.5.1. Wastewater Consents

For wastewater, the Programme includes the replacement of discharge consents (air and water) for the Whakatāne, Edgumbe, Tāneatua, and Murupara wastewater treatment plants. These projects require a range of technical, environmental, and planning assessments to support future consent applications, along with engagement with iwi, stakeholders, and the community.

7.2 Three Waters Consent Replacement Programme Update - April 2026(Cont.)

The consent replacement process will consider treatment and disposal options, receiving environments, environmental and cultural effects, monitoring requirements, and the cost and affordability of potential solutions. It may also identify infrastructure upgrades required to meet regulatory and environmental expectations.

3.5.2. Water Consents

The Programme also includes the replacement of key municipal water take consents associated with the Council's drinking water supply schemes (Table 1).

Water consent replacements relate to the abstraction and use of water, rather than the treatment or distribution of drinking water. Key matters typically considered include:

- the quantity of water authorised to be taken.
- the location and method of abstraction.
- the effects of the take on the source water body.
- monitoring and reporting requirements.
- engagement with affected parties and iwi authorities.

Water consent replacements do not address drinking water treatment or reticulation, which are regulated through separate frameworks. As such, the consent replacement process itself is not expected to drive significant upgrades to water treatment or supply infrastructure.

Table 1: Existing Water Take Consents to be Addressed Through the Programme

Consent Number	Scheme	Purpose	Location	Granted Date	Expiry Date
20094	Rangitāiki Plains	Take and use water for the purpose of water supply to Edgecumbe Township and Rangitāiki Plains.	Braemar Spring Rangitāiki Plains and Edgecumbe Township	5/04/1973	1/10/2026
20114	Murupara	Take and use water from an underground stream for public water supply purposes.	An underground stream adjacent to the Rangitāiki River is situated in State Forest No.1.	6/09/1973	1/10/2026
20198	Whakatāne /Ōhope	Take and use water from the Whakatāne River for a municipal water supply and also a right to discharge process water to the river.	Adjacent to the Whakatāne Water Treatment Plant	3/07/1975	1/10/2026
20223	Rugby Park	Take water from a bore for irrigation	Bore Rugby Park Whakatāne	4/12/1975	1/10/2026

7.2 Three Waters Consent Replacement Programme Update - April 2026(Cont.)

Consent Number	Scheme	Purpose	Location	Granted Date	Expiry Date
20280	Matatā	Take water from a spring at Awakaponga for community water supplies	Spring, Manawahe Road, Awakaponga Matatā Township	2/12/1976	1/10/2026
20283	Waimana	Take water from a well for the Waimana water supply	Well, on the Grantee's Property, Hodges Road, Waimana	2/12/1976	1/10/2026
21044	Tāneatua	Take water from bores adjacent to the Waimana River for Tāneatua Town water supply	Tāneatua community water supply	2/12/1982	1/10/2026
62627	Rūātoki	Take water from a bore for community water supply	Rūātoki	14/06/2004	Continuing under Section 124 of the RMA

4. Discussion – *Kōrerorero*

4.1. Water Consent Progress

All water consent applications are on track to be lodged by the statutory deadline. All applications are in draft and going through the engagement process, with the exception of Whakatāne water take due to being a dual application for water abstraction and discharge of solids that are removed during the treatment process. This requires more technical information to support the application and is currently being worked through.

Key

- Complete
- In Progress
- Not Started

Water Scheme	Consent No.	Project Setup	Technical Work	Engagement	Application Prepared	Lodgement	Consent Granted	Next Steps
Whakatāne / Ōhope (Whakatāne River)	20198	●	●	●	●	○	○	Technical investigations and monitoring are underway to inform the consent application.
Rangitāiki Plains (Braemar)	20094	●	●	●	●	○	○	Application is in draft. Awaiting final cultural input before lodging the consent application.
Matatā (Jennings Spring)	20280	●	●	●	●	○	○	Application is in draft. Awaiting final cultural input before lodging the consent application.
Tāneatua Water	21044	●	●	●	●	●	●	Consent granted and operational.
Murupara Water	20114	●	●	●	●	○	○	Application is in draft. Engagement underway with iwi and stakeholders.
Waimana Water	20283	●	●	●	●	●	○	Consent lodged March 2026 and is being processed by BOPRC.
Rugby Park Irrigation	20223	●	●	●	●	○	○	Water use data is being collected to support the consent application.
Rūātoki Water	62627	●	●	●	●	●	●	Consent lodged and draft consent conditions received.

4.2. Wastewater Project Framework and Progress

Wastewater consent replacement projects are delivered through a consistent staged project framework. This framework ensures projects are appropriately planned, supported by technical investigations and engagement processes, and progressed in a structured way toward the preparation and lodgement of resource consent applications. The key phases and high level outputs are outlined below:

Initiate – Whakaara

This phase establishes the foundations for the project. Key tasks include developing the initial project plan, identifying key workstreams and milestones, resourcing, and undertaking stakeholder and iwi mapping.

During this phase, the structure for any co-design or partnership approach with iwi and hapū is also established, including the development of Terms of Reference. Where a co-design group is established, its role is to provide advice and recommendations to Council on preferred wastewater management options, with final decisions remaining with Council.

Plan – Whakamahere

During the planning phase the project plan is developed in greater detail to guide delivery of the project. This includes confirming workstreams, project leads, timeframes, and budget allocations.

External technical specialists are procured during this phase, and a communications and engagement plan is developed to guide engagement with iwi, stakeholders, and the community. Each of the workstream leads (environmental, cultural, planning and wastewater system options) develop a plan on a page document which sets out the key milestones and timeframes for their respective workstreams.

Deliver – Kōkiritanga

This phase involves undertaking the technical investigations and engagement activities required to support the consent replacement. Work typically includes reviewing the existing wastewater system, investigating treatment and disposal options, undertaking environmental and planning assessments, undertaking detailed costings and working with iwi and stakeholders to explore potential approaches.

Where a co-design group has been established, it works alongside the project team to consider options and provide recommendations to Council on preferred approaches. The outputs of this phase, once approved by Council, inform the preparation of the resource consent application and supporting technical reports.

Close – Tutukitanga

This phase occurs once the consent application process has been completed. It includes final project close-out and, where the consent requires infrastructure upgrades, a handover to the capital projects team for implementation.

4.3. Murupara Wastewater Project

The Murupara Wastewater Project is currently progressing through the delivery phase of the project. The key outputs of this phase will be the development of wastewater system options, including potential treatment and disposal approaches, and the identification of a short list of viable options for further investigation. These options will then be assessed in greater detail to enable the project team and co-design group to develop recommended option(s) for Council to consider.

A co-design group has been established with representatives from Ngāti Manawa, with Councillor Morgan-Ranui also participating in the group. The group is supported by a technical project team made up of Council staff and specialist advisors where required. The technical team is responsible for carrying out the investigations and analysis needed to support the project, while the co-design group provides a forum to share information, discuss project objectives, and consider potential wastewater management approaches. The co-design group does not make decisions on behalf of Council but provides advice and recommendations on potential options, with final decisions remaining with Council.

The existing wastewater treatment plant serves approximately 1,600 residents and discharges treated wastewater to the Rangitāiki River. The current system is ageing and located on land that is susceptible to flooding, which raises challenges for the long-term resilience of the infrastructure. The site is also recognised as culturally significant, and the current discharge to freshwater has been identified by tangata whenua as culturally inappropriate.

A long list of potential wastewater management options is being developed and assessed. This includes a range of treatment and disposal approaches, including potential land-based discharge options. Through technical investigations and discussions with the co-design group, options that are not feasible or appropriate will be progressively removed through a fatal flaws assessment, allowing a short list of viable options to be identified.

The short-listed options will then be assessed in greater detail to inform the development of recommended option(s). These recommendations will be presented to Council for consideration and approval before progressing to the preparation and lodgement of a future resource consent application.

4.4. Whakatāne and Edgecumbe Wastewater Projects

The Whakatāne and Edgecumbe wastewater consent replacement projects are currently in the Initiate phase of the programme. This is partly due to earlier investigations with the Fonterra Edgecumbe site into a potential combined wastewater treatment approach. Following those discussions, it was agreed that Council would progress the consent replacement projects independently.

An external project manager, Simon Banks (WSP), has since been engaged through an open market tender process to support delivery of this work.

Work at this stage is focused on establishing the foundations of the project. This includes confirming resourcing requirements, the structure of any co-design process, developing an initial project plan, and identifying key milestones.

Initial discussions have taken place with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa regarding the potential involvement of iwi representatives or hapū in a co-design process for these projects. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa (TRONA) staff have indicated that the project be brought to a forthcoming board meeting. Council staff are continuing to work with TRONA to established agreed ways of working. Similar conversations with iwi who's rohe encompasses Edgecumbe are also planned.

While the structure of these groups is agreed, technical work is being progressed where possible without a co-design group. This includes building a better understanding of the current state of the existing systems, including matters such as natural hazard resilience and potential mitigation measures, as well as the feasibility of some options, such as land-based discharge. The purpose of this technical work is to ensure that, once formed, the co-design group is able to be informed by a full understanding of the constraints and opportunities for wastewater management in these locations.

To support efficiency across the programme, a number of the core project documents developed for the Murupara Wastewater Project, such as the project plan, procurement plan and communications and engagement plan will be adapted and used where appropriate.

Once this set-up work is complete, the projects will move into the Plan phase, where the existing wastewater systems will be reviewed in more detail and potential options for future treatment and disposal will begin to be identified.

4.5. Tāneatua Wastewater Project

The Tāneatua wastewater consent replacement project is also currently in the Initiate phase of the programme.

Work is focused on establishing the project foundations, including confirming resourcing requirements, developing an initial project plan, and identifying key milestones.

Initial discussions have taken place with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa and Tūhoe Te Uru Taumatua regarding potential involvement in the project, including how a co-design process could operate for the Tāneatua community.

As with the other wastewater projects in the programme, opportunities are being taken to adapt the core project documents developed through the Murupara Wastewater Project to support a consistent and efficient approach across the programme.

Once engagement arrangements are confirmed, the project will move into the Plan phase, where the existing wastewater system will be reviewed and options for future wastewater treatment and disposal will begin to be identified.

5. Options Analysis - Ngā Kōwhiringa

There are no options as this is an information report.

6. Significance and Engagement Assessment - *Aromatawai Pāhekoheko*

6.1. Assessment of Significance

The decisions and matters of this specific report are assessed to be of low significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. However, this report is part of a broader process that is, or may be in future, assessed to be of high significance.

6.2. Engagement and Community Views

Engagement on this matter is not being undertaken in accordance with Section 6.0 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, as the decision sought is only for the Committee to receive the report, and the matter is considered to be of low significance.

The report provides a programme-level update on the Programme and does not seek decisions on project options, funding commitments, or changes to levels of service.

Engagement with communities, iwi, hapū and other stakeholders will occur as part of the individual project processes within the programme. For example, projects such as the Murupara Wastewater Project are being progressed through co-design processes with tangata whenua and will involve targeted engagement with affected communities as project options are developed.

Future reports to Council may include engagement requirements where decisions are sought on specific projects or infrastructure options.

7. Considerations - *Whai Whakaaro*

7.1. Strategic Alignment

No inconsistencies with any of the Council's policies or plans have been identified in relation to this report.

7.2. Legal

The operation of the Council's water and wastewater infrastructure requires resource consents under the RMA to authorise activities such as water abstraction and the discharge of treated wastewater to land, water, and air.

Many of the Council's existing water and wastewater consents are approaching expiry and must be replaced to enable the continued lawful operation of critical infrastructure, including reliance on section 124 continuation rights where applicable.

The Council also has statutory responsibilities under the Local Government Act 2002 to provide and maintain essential infrastructure services in a way that promotes the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities.

7.3. Financial / Budget Considerations

There are no immediate budget decisions required as part of this report. Programme delivery is currently being undertaken within existing budgets approved through the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan processes.

7.4. Climate Change Assessment

There are no significant or notable impacts associated with the matters of this report. The report itself does not create new climate change impacts but relates to infrastructure planning that will consider climate resilience and emissions through individual project processes.

7.5. Risks

Risks associated with the Programme are identified and managed through the programme risk register, which is regularly reviewed and updated as the programme progresses.

Key programme risks include potential delays to consent processes, regulatory risks associated with complex discharge environments, and stakeholder or community concerns relating to wastewater management options. These risks are being managed through early technical investigations, regulatory engagement, and project-specific engagement processes.

No additional risks are identified in relation to the recommendation to receive this report.

8. Next Steps – *E whai ake nei*

Work will continue across the Programme to progress the technical investigations, planning assessments, and stakeholder engagement required to support future resource consent applications.

In the coming months, this will include progressing option development and technical workstreams for key wastewater projects, including environmental assessments, engineering investigations, and cultural engagement processes where applicable. Programme coordination will also continue to ensure opportunities for efficiencies and shared technical work across projects are identified where appropriate.

Further updates will be provided to the Projects and Services Committee as the programme progresses, including when decisions are required such as infrastructure upgrades, consent strategies, or funding implications.

Attached to this Report:

- There are no attachments to this report.

7.3 Buddle Street Wastewater Pump Station Project

7.3 Buddle Street Wastewater Pump Station Project



To: **Project and Services Committee**

Date: **Thursday, 2 April 2026**

Author: **A Thumath / Project Manager Three Waters**

Authoriser: **N Johansson / Transition Director Three Waters**

Reference: **A3083528**

1. Reason for the report - *Te Take mō tēnei rīpoata*

This report provides background and an update on the Buddle Street wastewater pump station project. The purpose is to inform the Council/Committee of the current status and key developments to date.

2. Recommendation/s - *Tohutohu akiaki*

THAT the Projects and Services Committee **receives** the Buddle Street Wastewater Pump Station Project report.

3. Background - *He tirohanga whakamuri*

Whakatāne District Council's Three Waters Capital Projects team are progressing with a major upgrade to the district's wastewater system, with the construction of a new pump station on Buddle Street. The Buddle Street Wastewater Pump Station will form a key part of a staged upgrade. The key drivers for the new pump station are focused on improving network resilience and increasing overall system capacity.

The existing network is heavily dependent on the McAlister pump station, with no alternative conveyance route for wastewater from the Pohutu, City South, Hillcrest, and CBD catchments in the event of a failure. This represents a critical single point of risk. As Whakatāne's primary terminal pump station, McAlister pump station transfers wastewater from a large catchment to the treatment plant via a rising main under the Whakatāne River. Constructed in the 1950s, the station now requires significant maintenance and upgrades. The proposed Buddle Street pump station will enable McAlister pump station to be taken offline during upgrade works improving safety and constructability.

The Pohutu and City South catchments are also vulnerable to wet weather overflows, especially at low-lying manholes, creating environmental, compliance, and public health risks. The new Buddle Street pump station will help mitigate these risks, increasing system capacity by an estimated 80%, supporting future growth and ensuring the network can reliably accommodate rising demand.

The project includes the construction of a new pump station and associated civil and electrical works, as well as the installation of a new rising main connecting to the existing rising main servicing the McAlister Street wastewater pump station.

7.3 Buddle Street Wastewater Pump Station Project(Cont.)

The pump station will be located within our busy CBD at the corner of Buddle Street and Kakahoroa Drive, within the road reserve and adjacent to the New World car park boundary. The service lane to the south of the site and behind The Strand is frequently used by New World delivery vehicles, requiring access to be maintained throughout construction.

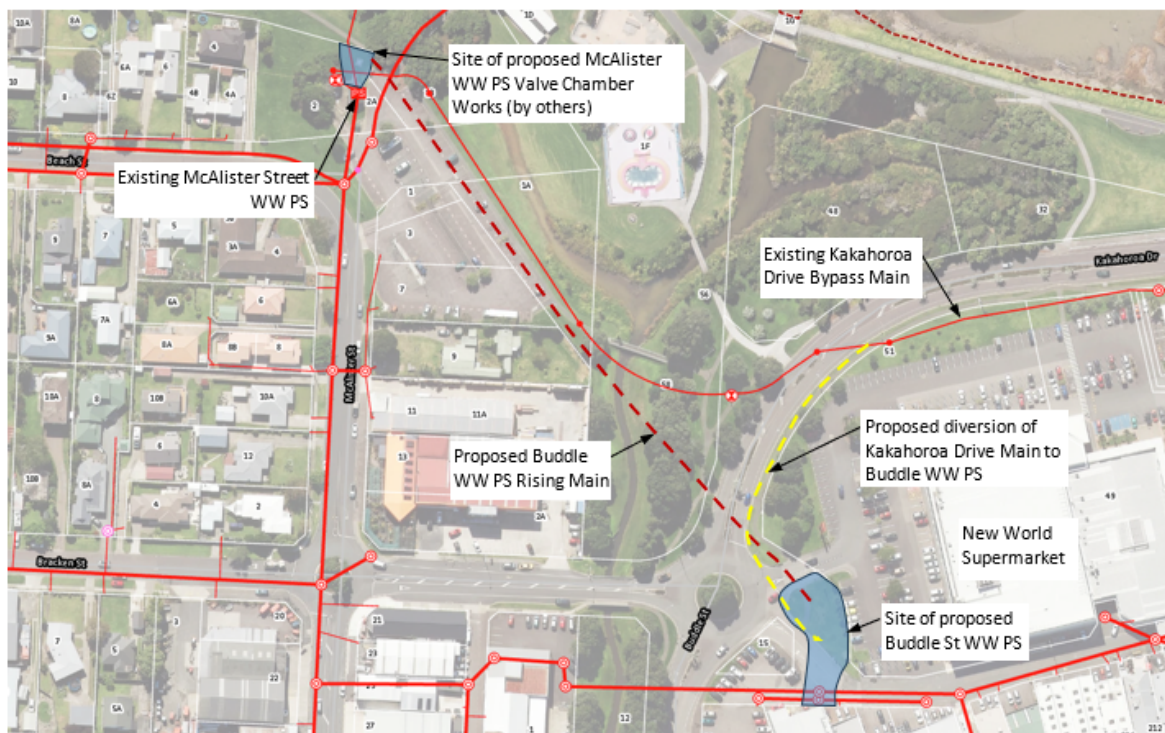


Figure 1: Location Map

The contract was publicly advertised on the Government Electronic Tender Service (GETS) on 16 January 2026 and closed on 20 February 2026. It attracted reasonable interest from the three waters sector, with four conforming tenders received from suitably qualified companies.

The evaluation was conducted using the Weighted Attribute method combined with Value-Add Price Analysis, enabling the panel to assess value-added elements in the proposals relative to price. Through this process, GT Civil Limited was identified as the preferred contractor. Their proposal included an innovative delivery approach, using a single drill shot to construct the rising main, which reduced the need for multiple excavation pits, sheet piling, and dewatering along the pipe alignment.

GT Civil's project team has extensive experience, having delivered projects of comparable size and complexity. Their nominated subcontracted drilling company is a sister company, with both teams having a well-established working relationship and a proven track record of successful collaboration, including the recently completed Otumahi Reservoir Pipeline, which was delivered on time and under budget.

The overall project has an approved budget of \$3.47 million, which includes the procurement of pumps, the wetwell package, and the precast concrete valve chamber. The Engineer's Estimate for construction (excluding principal-supplied items and mechanical/valve chamber installation) was \$2,127,060.

7.3 Buddle Street Wastewater Pump Station Project(Cont.)

GT Civil Limited's tendered price is 12.09% below the Engineer's Estimate and within the approved project budget. Based on their relevant experience and competitive pricing, the Tender Evaluation Team is confident that GT Civil Limited has the capability to successfully deliver the project. Approval has now been granted and the contract has been awarded to GT Civil Limited.

4. Discussion – *Kōrerorero*

Construction is scheduled to commence in early April, with completion anticipated in early August 2026. The works will involve excavation to a depth of approximately 9 metres within a busy public space. Excavation of this scale, in close proximity to businesses, and traffic, presents potential safety risks to both construction personnel and the public.

Sheet piling will be installed using a vibratory piling system similar to a Movax unit. Unlike traditional impact hammer systems, the equipment vibrates the sheet piles into the ground rather than hammering them. This method reduces noise and vibration effects, lowering the potential impact on nearby buildings and infrastructure.

GT Civil Limited will confirm the final temporary works and sheet piling design prior to construction. This may include a stepped sheet pile approach rather than full-length sheets, or the installation of an additional internal perimeter of sheet piles to further manage excavation stability.

Monitoring and Protection of Adjacent Buildings

Due to the pump station's location near businesses along The Strand and adjacent to New World, monitoring will be implemented to manage potential vibration, settlement, and dewatering effects during construction.

GT Civil Limited will establish a grid of monitoring points surrounding the works to track any ground movement. These points will be surveyed weekly throughout construction to monitor settlement associated with vibration and dewatering activities.

A comprehensive baseline condition and photographic survey of nearby properties will be undertaken before construction begins, covering internal, external, and foundation areas. This dilapidation survey will be repeated after construction to assess any potential damage related to vibration, settlement, or dewatering. The report will include photographs taken from consistent locations by a suitably qualified engineer, and will be provided to Council upon completion. In addition, a level survey will be conducted along building edges, with readings recorded at building corners or approximately every 10 metres where walls are continuous.

The survey area is expected to include 7 properties along The Strand and the New World building.

Site Security and Noise Mitigation

Given the high pedestrian activity within the CBD, robust site security measures will be implemented. Construction fencing will utilise fixed timber or plywood boardings rather than standard mesh security fencing with scrim. This approach improves site security and provides additional noise barrier for surrounding businesses and the public. CCTV surveillance systems are also being explored to enable remote monitoring outside of business hours.

Insurance and Risk Management

7.3 Buddle Street Wastewater Pump Station Project(Cont.)

The Special Conditions of Contract require the contractor to maintain public liability insurance that specifically covers liability arising from vibration-related damage. Advice was sought from Council's insurance broker, Aon, who recommended a minimum coverage level of \$5 million. This requirement has been incorporated into the contract documentation.

Traffic Management and Business Access

The construction site is located near New World and adjacent businesses along The Strand, requiring careful traffic management to maintain access and minimise disruption.

Council has begun discussions with New World and intends to conduct trial traffic management before construction starts. The trial will assess delivery truck movements and identify potential operational impacts, with feedback from the New World team informing any necessary adjustments to traffic management arrangements. This approach aims to minimise disruption to business operations during construction.

Community Engagement and Communication

Construction activities are expected to generate some temporary impacts, including noise, traffic management changes, and potential vibration impacts. We are committed to working with affected businesses and the wider community to minimise these impacts where possible.

An initial letter drop has already been undertaken to inform affected businesses along The Strand about the upcoming works. Further updates will be provided throughout the project to ensure the community remains informed and aware of construction activities and timelines.

5. Options Analysis - *Ngā Kōwhiringa*

There are no options as this is an information report.

6. Significance and Engagement Assessment - *Aromatawai Pāhekoheko***6.1. Assessment of Significance**

The decisions and matters of this report are assessed to be of low significance, in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

The Buddle Street Wastewater Pump Station project is funded through Council's Long-Term Plan and forms part of the planned improvement of the wastewater network. While the project relates to a Council strategic asset (wastewater reticulation and treatment systems), the works are intended to enhance the performance, capacity, and resilience of the existing network.

Construction-related risks, including potential vibration and settlement impacts, are managed through contractual requirements placed on the contractor. These include appropriate monitoring controls and contractor-arranged public liability insurance with specific coverage for vibration-related risks.

7.3 Buddle Street Wastewater Pump Station Project(Cont.)

6.2. Engagement and Community Views

Engagement on this matter has not been undertaken in accordance with Section 6.0 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, which states that consultation is not required where the matter has already been addressed through Council policies or plans that have previously been subject to consultation.

However, the community will be kept informed as the project progresses, particularly regarding the construction programme and any activities that may result in temporary impacts such as noise, vibration, or traffic management changes.

7. Considerations - *Whai Whakaaro*

7.1. Strategic Alignment

No inconsistencies with any of the Council's policies or plans have been identified in relation to this report.

7.2. Legal

A planning assessment has confirmed that resource consent from both Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Whakatāne District Council is not required for the project works. Earthworks within the road reserve are a permitted activity, with volume thresholds not applicable to utility operators. Above-ground structures must not exceed 50 m² in surface area. Dewatering is limited to 80 L/s, which is not expected to be exceeded; if higher flows occur, dewatering can be directed to the McAlister wastewater network to maintain compliance.

7.3. Financial/Budget Considerations

There is no budget considerations associated with the recommendations of this report.

7.4. Climate Change Assessment

There are no significant or notable impacts associated with the matters of this report.

7.5. Risks

Risk	Description and/or Mitigation
Damage to adjacent buildings	<p>Due to proximity to businesses along The Strand and New World, there is a risk of vibration or settlement affecting buildings.</p> <p>Mitigation: The contractor will set up a grid of monitoring points around the construction site, with weekly surveys conducted to track ground movement. A comprehensive dilapidation report, including baseline and post-construction photographic surveys of nearby properties, will be prepared. Level surveys along building edges will also be carried out to monitor any settlement.</p>

7.3 Buddle Street Wastewater Pump Station Project(Cont.)

Risk	Description and/or Mitigation
Site security and public safety	<p>High pedestrian activity within the CBD increases the risk of unauthorized site access or injury.</p> <p>Mitigation: Use of solid timber/plywood fencing rather than mesh, potential CCTV monitoring for after-hours surveillance. Fencing also provides additional noise reduction.</p>

Risk	Description and/or Mitigation
Public Liability Claims	<p>Risk of claims arising from vibration damage to nearby properties.</p> <p>Mitigation: Contractor required to hold public liability insurance with a minimum coverage of \$5 million specifically covering vibration-related damage.</p>
Traffic disruption and business access	<p>Traffic management such as lane closures and detours could disrupt deliveries, parking, or traffic flow.</p> <p>Mitigation: Trial traffic management plan to assess delivery movements and operational impacts, with feedback from New World and businesses used to adjust arrangements before construction.</p>
Community and business impacts	<p>Noise, temporary road changes, and construction activities may impact local businesses and pedestrians.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ongoing communication with affected businesses, initial letter drop, and regular updates to ensure the community is informed about construction activities and timelines.</p>

8. Next Steps – *E whai ake nei*

There are no next steps as this is an informative report.

7.3 Buddle Street Wastewater Pump Station Project(Cont.)

Attached to this Report:

- There are no appendices attached to this report.

7.4 Proposal: Implementation of Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) System

7.4 Proposal: Implementation of Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) System



To: **Projects and Services Committee**

Date: **Thursday, 2 April 2026**

Author: **N Elliott / Manager Community Regulation**

Authoriser: **D Bewley / General Manager Planning, Regulatory and Transportation**

Reference: **A3086334**

1. Reason for the report - *Te Take mō tēnei rīpoata*

The purpose of this paper is to seek Council's approval, through the Annual Plan 2026/27 process, to budget for the implementation of a Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) system in an existing Council vehicle. The intention is to improve the safety of our Parking Enforcement Officers, create a more consistent and efficient approach to parking management, and support the delivery of a fair and reliable service to the community.

2. Recommendations - *Tohutohu akiaki*

1. THAT the Projects and Services Committee **receive** the report Proposal: Implementation of Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) System; and
2. THAT the Projects and Services Committee **approve** for inclusion and consideration during the 2026/2027 Annual Plan development, the purchase of License Plate Recognition (LPR) equipment for installation into a Council vehicle in order to automate the parking enforcement function.

3. Background - *He tirohanga whakamuri*

The Council undertakes parking enforcement in order to maintain a flow of traffic through the town centre enabling a regular turnover and availability of parking spaces near the commercial centre of town. This is intended to support businesses.

Officers manually monitor stationary vehicles by walking the streets and chalking tyres. Two officers (1.8 FTE's) regularly patrol the Whakatāne town centre, and less frequently in Kopeopeo and around the hospital. No other townships in the district have patrols.

The officers can enforce timebound parking restrictions, vehicle registration and warrants of fitness for stationary vehicles. They can also judge the worthiness of vehicles to be on the road. They also respond to other traffic related Bylaws issues as required, and undertake general Bylaws enforcement work (abandoned vehicles, littering, other traffic related Bylaws).

A review of how parking enforcement occurs has not been undertaken for many years. Retail and other commercial businesses in the Whakatāne town centre see benefit in the current parking enforcement service and it forms part of the current (if outdated) Car Parking Strategy.

7.4 Proposal: Implementation of Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) System(Cont.)

From a management perspective:

- The health and safety of our staff is paramount.
- Gaining efficiencies and consistency in how we deliver a parking enforcement service is important.
- The service should be delivered so it is at least cost neutral.

4. Discussion – *Kōrerorero*

Parking Enforcement Officers are experiencing increasing levels of verbal and physical abuse from members of the public while carrying out their duties. This presents an escalating health and safety risk that needs to be addressed to ensure staff can carry out their roles safely and without undue exposure to harm.

These officers also have competing responsibilities as Bylaws Enforcement Officers. The time required to complete on foot patrols across the Whakatāne town centre and surrounding areas, while also managing other Bylaw related duties, can affect the frequency and consistency of patrols.

As seen in other councils, these challenges can be mitigated through the use of modern technology. An LPR system can reduce staff exposure to confrontational situations, limit the need for on foot patrolling in high-risk areas, and support safer, more consistent service delivery. This approach also enables Parking Officers to focus on a broader range of bylaw compliance duties, enhancing overall effectiveness.

4.1. Health and Safety of Parking Wardens

The primary driver for consideration of a LPR system is the health and safety of our parking wardens. Over the last few years, there has been a noticeable increase in verbal and physical abuse when interactions with the public officer's ticket vehicles, exposing staff to ongoing health and safety risk particularly in high-traffic or roadside areas.

Over the last year, a total of 12 staff-related incidents were recorded in Vault – our Health and Safety software system. These incidents are categorised as follows:

- 10 cases of customer conflict.
- Two instances of psychological harm.
- One personal safety concern.

The worst of these incidents were reported to the Police.

In addition to these formal reports, staff - particularly parking wardens - continue to face daily challenges during community interactions. These include:

- Accusations of vehicle vandalism related to tyre chalking practices.
- Negative and slanderous commentary on social media platforms, notably Facebook.

Staff have been trained in conflict resolution and situational awareness training and are encouraged to walk away from situations that start to escalate. The officers wear body cameras to record incidents. Despite these best efforts to minimise risk, there is still a noticeable increase in the level of aggression being shown towards staff. These ongoing issues highlight the need for continued support, clear communication strategies, and potential review of frontline engagement protocols.

7.4 Proposal: Implementation of Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) System(Cont.)

4.2. Trial of the LPR Vehicle

A trial of an LPR-equipped vehicle demonstrated the potential health and safety benefits of moving to a more technology-supported model. Operating the system from within a vehicle greatly reduced the need for staff to work on foot in close proximity to moving traffic and lowered the frequency of direct interactions with the public - two key contributors to safety risk.

During the trial period, the average daily number of potential infringements were 100 tickets per day. These were all from overparked vehicles. The highest recorded day was 225 overparked infringement fines that could have been issued in a six-hour period. During the trial period, no actual tickets were issued.

The trial also showed that officers could complete their work without being placed in the same high-risk situations that on-foot patrols often present. By enabling most enforcement activity to be conducted from a vehicle, the LPR system provides a safer working environment and reduces the likelihood of conflict-heavy encounters. It also supports a more sustainable approach to staff wellbeing, by easing the daily physical and psychological pressures associated with traditional enforcement methods. Finally, the less time taken to physically move around the town centre means staff would also be able to undertake other monitoring and compliance work providing a more diverse and interesting job role.

4.3. Benefits

- Health and Safety: Reduces on-foot patrol exposure and associated risks.
- Operational Efficiency: Automated plate recognition enables continuous enforcement coverage.
- Revenue Protection: Consistent and accurate infringement detection maximises compliance.
- Data Insights: Real-time parking analytics to support strategic planning.
- Public Fairness: Objective, technology-driven enforcement increases transparency and community trust.

5. Options Analysis - *Ngā Kōwhiringa*

5.1. Option 1 – Licence Plate Recognition Vehicle. Recommended option

Utilise a Licensing Plate Recognition system - within this option, there are three solutions. There are vendors offering a LPR system that the Council could purchase, lease or subscribe to a service. While due diligence will be completed on all three solutions, the best system appears to be a subscription-based service, where the Council simply pays a monthly subscription which provides the equipment and use on an “as needed” basis. The three solutions that have been investigated to date are:

Option	Upfront Cost	Monthly Cost	Renewal (3 yrs)	Three-Year Total Cost
Option 1A Purchase Outright / Subscription	\$82,325	\$3,545	3 years	\$209,945

7.4 Proposal: Implementation of Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) System(Cont.)

Option	Upfront Cost	Monthly Cost	Renewal (3 yrs)	Three-Year Total Cost
Option 1B Lease / Subscription	\$11,612	\$6,061	3 years	\$229,808
Option 1C Subscription Only	\$1,750.00 Bronze level	\$1,750.00 Bronze level for 6 months as a trial	\$2,250.00 Silver Monthly No fixed contract / no renewal	\$78,000

Of these options, Option 1C is the preferred option.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly improves health and safety for parking enforcement officers reducing exposure to abuse, and confrontational situations. More consistent, efficient and frequent patrol coverage, reducing the time required for foot patrols. Supports cost neutral delivery of the activity overtime. Creates capacity for staff to focus on other duties such as Bylaw compliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing cost through subscription fees. Potential increase in infringement volumes. Community perception concerns: fears of increased enforcement. Shift in staff responsibilities, will require retraining.

5.2. Option 2 - Alternative technology

Option 2 – Use alternative technology to gain efficiencies, such as installing parking meters. This option is not favoured because of the initial capital cost of installing meters and associated administration around doing so. The maintenance of this equipment will also be an ongoing cost. While staff have not quantified this option, it is a large upfront capital investment. This option may prove to be more effective as an option for off street parking areas such as Kakahoroa Drive carpark.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a transparent parking management system where time limits and charges are displayed. Reducing ambiguity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High upfront cost for purchasing and installation. Does not address current health and safety concerns as staff still tied to manual patrols.

7.4 Proposal: Implementation of Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) System(Cont.)

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces the need for manual time monitoring, removing the need for tyre chalking. • Reduces some Health and Safety Risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for vandalism and ongoing repair costs.

5.3. Option 3 - Current Delivery model

Option 3 – Continue with current delivery model (do nothing option). This option will not reduce the risk of abuse to our Parking Wardens and would rely on further investment in training programmes. Staff currently attend Situational Awareness training every two years, with opportunities to attend as required after incidents. This option could see additional support, such as security guards, attending along with parking enforcement officers when carrying out their duties. Staff and Management are not confident the status quo is enough to manage what appears to be an escalating level of verbal abuse and threatening behaviour.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change to current operations. Delivery remains the same with exiting processes, systems and staffing remains in place. • No immediate implementation or procurement requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff remain in firing line of abuse and health and safety risks. • Relies on ongoing de-escalation training for staff. • Does not improve efficiencies or consistency on patrol coverage. • Maintain a model that management has low confidence in.

5.4. Online ticketing system

In addition to the potential implementation of a LPR system, the administration of ticketing has also been reviewed. ADR (Arthur D Riley & Co Ltd) currently manage our online ticketing system currently with technology to support the processing of parking tickets. They provide the Council with a device that prints out the infringements to place on vehicles.

They could also provide staff with background support with the LPR system. There is a two-option approach:

Option #1 Ticketor2 (what we currently use)

This option would see us continuing operating as we do now. Current integration with the Councils finance system will continue without any significant modification, and existing ticket lifecycle processes remain unchanged. We process all tickets in-house. The likely additional number of infringements we could see through as LPR system may result in the need for additional administrative staff if this option is chosen.

Option #2 Ticketor2 Enterprise Platform

7.4 Proposal: Implementation of Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) System(Cont.)

This operating model significantly reduces the administrative workload currently handled by the parking team. Although it introduces additional platform costs, the automation and streamlined workflows would eliminate the need for any additional resource to manage the potential increased volume of infringements generated by LPR technology. As a result, the additional expense is offset by the efficiency gains and the avoided cost of additional FTEs, while also improving consistency, accuracy, and service delivery.

Options	Initial set up cost	Monthly cost	Cloud Storage
Option #1	\$3,520	\$250	\$1 per infringement
Option #2	\$4,960	\$1,850	\$1 per infringement

In summary, it is recommended that Option 2 be further investigated with the intent of implementing this option if an LPR system is implemented. That equates to an additional cost of \$22,200 per year, after the initial set up cost has been met.

6. Significance and Engagement Assessment - Aromatawai Pāhekoheko

6.1. Assessment of Significance

Significance Criteria	Comments	Impact Assessment
Level of community interest: Expected level of community interest, opposition or controversy involved.	The change will be visible to the public and could prompt concern about increased enforcement; managed through communications emphasising fairness and access.	Moderate
Level of impact on current and future wellbeing: Expected level of adverse impact on the current and future wellbeing of our communities or District.	Primary driver is staff health and safety; LPR reduces exposure to roadside risks and supports business access.	High
Rating impact: Expected costs to the community, or sectors of the community, in terms of rates.	No direct rates funding change: subscription model keeps capital low; expected increased revenue lowers impact on rates.	Low
Financial impact: Expected financial impact on the Council, including on budgets, reserves, debt levels, overall rates, and limits in the Financial Strategy.	Material for the activity; different cost models; subscription minimises upfront cost; automation offsets staffing.	Moderate

7.4 Proposal: Implementation of Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) System(Cont.)

Significance Criteria	Comments	Impact Assessment
Consistency: Extent to which a proposal or decision is consistent with the Council's strategic direction, policies and significant decisions already made.	Consistent with priorities: staff safety, efficiency, cost-neutral delivery; modernised service delivery.	High
Reversibility: Expected level of difficulty to reverse the proposal or decision, once committed to.	Subscription model limits sunk cost and is reasonably reversible; main unwind cost is training/integration.	Low
Impact on Māori: Expected level of impact on Māori, considering the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.	Operational change only; no direct impacts on taonga or sites anticipated.	Low
Impact on levels of service: Expected degree to which the Council's levels of service will be impacted.	Enables consistent coverage; reduces manual error; significant potential throughput shown in trial.	High
Impact on strategic assets: Expected impact on the performance or intended performance of the Council's Strategic Assets, for the purpose for which they are held.	Uses existing vehicle; no effect on strategic assets.	Low

6.2. Engagement and Community Views

This matter is operational in nature and is primarily driven by the need to address significant health and safety risks faced by Parking Enforcement Officers.

Engagement on this matter is not being undertaken in accordance with Section 6.0 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. This states that the Council will not consult when the matter is not of a nature or significance that requires public engagement (low significance).

In saying that, if the Council's decision is to progress with an LPR system, there would be a communications plan developed to inform the public of the change. There is no change to the amount of the charge for an infringement being issued as these charges are set by legislation.

7. Considerations - *Whai Whakaaro***7.1. Strategic Alignment**

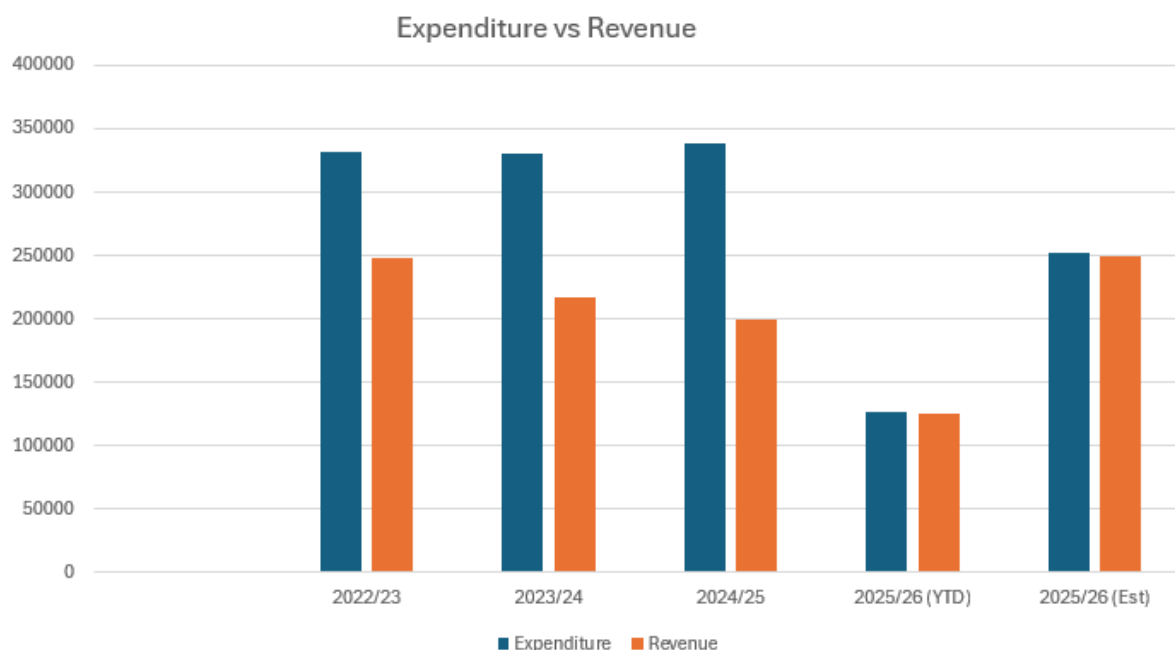
No inconsistencies with any of the Council's policies or plans have been identified in relation to this report.

7.4 Proposal: Implementation of Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) System(Cont.)

7.2. Financial / Budget Considerations

7.2.1. Current Budget Position

The Parking Enforcement Activity has operated with an increasing deficit each year for the last three years (\$140k loss last year between actuals) with a larger deficit against budget. The current year is looking at being cost neutral based on the year-to-date figures to December 2025. This is summarised below:



The Revenue and Financing Policy indicates that 100% of the cost of this activity should be received from Fees and Charges. The splits above indicate that the ratio is below this target and has reduced from 75% in 2022/23 to only 59% in 2024/25 based on actual expenditure and revenue. It is a more positive outlook for this current year, mainly due to reduced expenditure.

7.2.2. Financial Investment

In summary, if the Council choose Option 1C for the LPR system and Option #2 for the management of infringement tickets, the additional cost for the 2026/27 Annual Plan is \$48,200. The expectations around revenue will be that the activity will be at least cost neutral, but the trial period suggested revenue could be significantly higher. That expectation needs to be tempered by likely behavioural change is how people manage where they park and for how long. On this basis, the Community Regulation staff will continue to work with finance staff to ensure revenue is reflected in the Annual Plan to meet the Revenue and Finance Policy (100% recovery).

7.3. Climate Change Assessment

The vehicle currently utilised by the Parking and Bylaws team is a hybrid, and as a result, the climate related impacts associated with this initiative are expected to be minimal.

7.4 Proposal: Implementation of Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) System(Cont.)

Goal	Matters to consider	Comments	Impact Assessment
1	The likely impacts (flood, drought, storms, sea level rise, etc.) of climate change in the Eastern Bay of Plenty on the matters of this report.		<i>Low</i>
	The matters of this report's reduction on the effect of climate related impacts (flood, drought, storm, sea level etc.).		<i>Low</i>
2	Options for lowering greenhouse gas emissions have been specifically considered in relation to the matters of the report, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency / renewable energy, • Resource usage, • Waste/Whole of Life, and • Fossil fuel usage. 		<i>Low</i>
	Key emission sources, and (if possible) calculation of the greenhouse gas emissions for matters of report/project.		<i>Low</i>
	Opportunities to address inequities or disadvantages due to climate change considered in relation to the matters of the report.		
3	Impacts upon the district's biodiversity.		<i>Low</i>
	Matters that increase resilience to climate change for Council and/or our communities.		<i>Low</i>
<p>Overall Analysis: The decisions and matters in this report are assessed for their impact on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change effects, which are categorised as low.</p>			

7.4. Risks

A thorough understanding of the potential risks is essential to ensure that the transition to an LPR enables parking management system is both effective and well managed.

Risk	Description and/or Mitigation
Privacy and data management concerns.	Strict compliance with privacy legislation and secure data hosting protocols.

7.4 Proposal: Implementation of Licence Plate Recognition (LPR) System(Cont.)

Risk	Description and/or Mitigation
Technical reliability and downtime.	Vendor support and regular maintenance included in service plan.
Community perception of increased enforcement.	Public communication plan emphasising fairness and improved access.

8. Next Steps – *E whai ake nei*

If the preferred option is agreed, then the next steps would be to:

1. Recommend through the Annual Plan 2026/2027, the implementation of Option 1C and Option #2 with budget amendments to reflect that decision.
2. Proceed with vendor procurement and implementation planning.
3. Undertake staff training and system integration.
4. Monitor and report quarterly on financial, safety and compliance outcomes.

The introduction of an LPR vehicle represents a significant opportunity to modernise the Council’s parking management operations. It will deliver measurable improvements in safety, efficiency, and financial performance, while supporting the Council’s broader objectives for fair, consistent, and technology-enabled service delivery.

Attached to this Report:

- There are no attachments to this report.

7.5 Event Road Closures: Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Graduation Hiko

7.5 Event Road Closures: Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Graduation Hiko



To: **Projects and Services Committee**

Date: **Thursday, 2 April 2026**

Author: **W Bryenton / Technical Administrator Transportation**

Authoriser: **D Bewley / GM Planning, Regulatory and Transportation**

Reference: **A3082632**

1. Reason for the report - *Te Take mō tēnei rīpoata*

To request approval for the temporary road closure, enabling the safe and successful operation of the Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Graduation Hiko.

2. Recommendations - *Tohutohu akiaki*

1. THAT the Projects and Services Committee **receives** the report Event Road Closures: Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Graduation Hiko; and
2. THAT the Projects and Services Committee **recommend** to the Whakatāne District Council to **approve** the temporary road closure for the event detailed below:

Event number 1:	Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Graduation Hiko
Road Closure Location:	Rolling closure departing from Mitchell Park to Richardson Street, through to The Strand and along The Strand to Mataatua Street. Full closure on Mataatua Street.
Date:	Friday, 1 May 2026
Time:	6:00am to 2:00pm Mataatua Street 9.30am onwards, rolling closure on Richardson Street and The Strand

3. Background - *He tirohanga whakamuri*

Under Schedule 10, Clause 11(e) of the Local Government Act 1974, Council approval is required for temporary road closures for events. The Council may impose conditions and must consult with the Police and the NZ Transport Agency.

The temporary road closure sought in this paper has been assessed by the Transportation Team as unlikely to impede traffic unreasonably for the duration of the events.

7.5 Event Road Closures: Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Graduation Hikoi(Cont.)

4. Discussion – *Kōrerorero*

4.1. **Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Graduation Hikoi**

Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi has made an application for a Temporary Road Closure on Mataatua Street with a rolling closure for the hikoi starting from Mitchell Park through to Mataatua Street on Friday, 1 May 2026. Every year, whānau, friends and representatives of the wider community of Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi all come together to acknowledge the achievements of their graduates by proudly parading through the streets of Whakatāne, recognising that their qualification is not the end, but only the beginning of their journey.

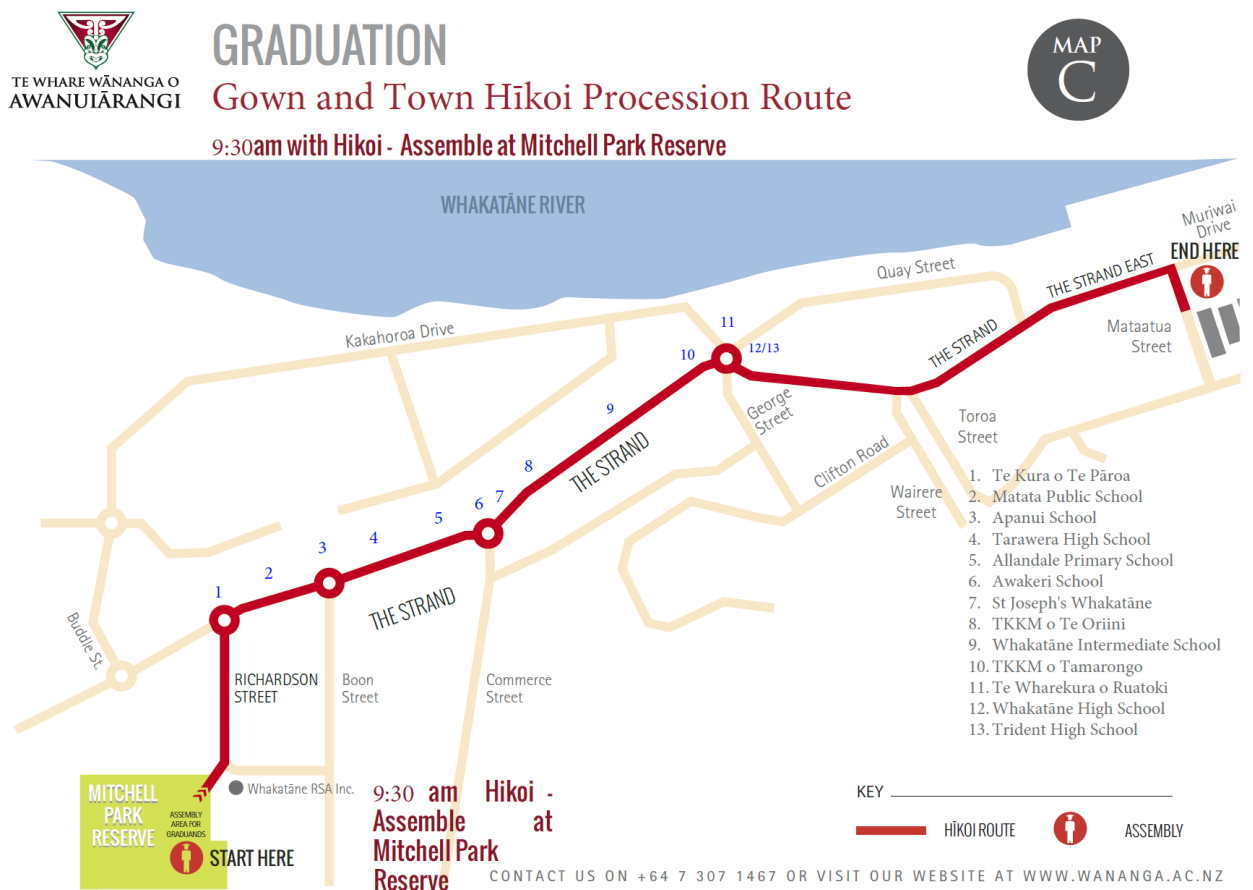
The route for the parade is:

- Starting location to be Mitchell Park,
- Mitchell Park through to Richardson Street,
- Richardson Street through to The Strand,
- The Strand through to Mataatua Street.

4.2. **Event Map**

The event will have appropriate traffic management in place to advise road users of the road closure restricting all public access to the closure area.

The temporary road closures and traffic routes are shown on the map below.



7.5 Event Road Closures: Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Graduation Hikoi(Cont.)

5. Options Analysis - *Ngā Kōwhiringa*

There are two options available:

5.1. Option 1: Approve the proposed temporary road closure – Recommended option

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allows all the event to proceed.• The event typically has high levels of attendance.• Brings vibrancy to the district.• Celebrates achievement and encourages further event and tertiary education considerations in our district.• The closure has been assessed as unlikely to unreasonably impede traffic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Temporarily restricts traffic movements on these sections of road for the duration of the event.• Temporary inconvenience to road users and residents.

5.2. Option 2: Do not approve the temporary road closure

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does not inconvenience road users and residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The event will not be permitted to proceed as planned.• Deters other event organisers from holding events in our district.• Loss of vibrancy and celebration.• A risk to Council's reputation and public dissatisfaction.

6. Significance and Engagement Assessment - *Aromatawai Pāhekoheko*

6.1. Assessment of Significance

The decisions and matters of this report are assessed to be of low significance, in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

6.2. Engagement and Community Views

Public notices are placed advertising road closures and the public are encouraged to make submissions. Legislation requires public submissions to be open until 28 days prior to the event, which falls after this Council's recommendation has been made. In the unlikely event we receive a justifiable submission that cannot be resolved directly with the event organiser, a further report will be presented to Council to confirm the decision for the event road closure.

7.5 Event Road Closures: Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Graduation Hikoi(Cont.)

Council staff have consulted with local Police and New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) regarding the proposed road closure for the event. It is likely we will receive their feedback after the Committee meeting.

6.3. Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Graduation Hikoi

Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Graduation organisers work closely with the residents located within the road closure to ensure they are aware of the details of the hikoi. They also actively advertise the hikoi and ceremony on social media platforms. Previous events have indicated the hikoi as a successful occasion with minimal disruption, a milestone of great pride for the graduates to celebrate alongside their whānau and friends.

This event has strong support from the community.

7. Considerations - *Whai Whakaaro***7.1. Strategic Alignment**

Approving these temporary road closures, to allow the safe and successful operation of these events, is consistent with Council's Strategic Priority: Enhancing the safety, wellbeing and vibrancy of communities.

7.2. Legal

The power to temporarily close roads for events is provided for in Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 1974 which states:

Clause 11 – The council may, subject to such conditions as it thinks fit (including the imposition of a reasonable bond), and after consultation with the Police and the NZ Transport Agency, close any road or part of a road to all traffic or any specified type of traffic (including pedestrian traffic) –

(e) for a period or periods not exceeding in aggregate 31 days in any year for any exhibition, fair, show, market, concert, filmmaking, race or other sporting event, or public function:

provided that no road may be closed for any purpose specified in paragraph (e) if that closure would, in the opinion of the council, be likely to impede traffic unreasonably.

7.3. Financial / Budget Considerations

There is no budget considerations associated with the recommendations of this report. All advertising costs associated with this event, including the publishing of Public Notices, is borne by the event organisers.

7.4. Climate Change Assessment

There are no significant or notable impacts associated with the matters of this report.

7.5. Risks

There are no significant or notable risks associated with the matters of this report.

7.5 Event Road Closures: Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Graduation Hikoi(Cont.)

8. Next Steps – *E whai ake nei*

If an approval recommendation is received from the Projects and Services Committee, this recommendation will then be passed on to the Council for formal approval.

If formal approval for the Temporary Road Closures is received from the Council for these events, the Transportation Team will work with the event organisers to ensure an appropriate traffic management plan is approved, and necessary public notification is undertaken.

Attached to this Report:

- There are no appendices attached to this report.

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review



To: **Projects and Services Committee**

Date: **Thursday, 2 April 2026**

Author: **S Kearney / Solid Waste Operations Officer
T Thompson / Solid Waste Minimisation Coordinator**

Authoriser: **H Patrick / Kaihautū Māori Partnerships & GM Commercial**

Reference: **A3091824**

1. Reason for the report - *Te Take mō tēnei rīpoata*

This report outlines the findings of the one-year trial for the implementation of charges at the Murupara Resource Recovery Centre (MRRC). It also provides options and recommendations for on-going charges.

2. Recommendations - *Tohutohu akiaki*

1. THAT the Project and Services Committee **receive** the Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review report; and
2. THAT the Projects and Services Committee **considers** the proposal, and **recommend** to Council, to remove the current Murupara Resource and Recovery Centre fee exemption, with the relevant fees to apply in accordance with Council's Fees and Charges Schedule, effective immediately.

3. Background - *He tirohanga whakamuri*

The Murupara Resource Recovery Centre (MRRC) has been a service provided to the local community in some form for decades, with the existing site known to be operational in 1989 when the Murupara Borough Council merged with Whakatāne District Council. To the best knowledge of staff, the MRRC has never historically had a charging system in place.

In 2024, Council approved the implementation of charges at the MRRC on a one-year trial basis as part of the 2024 LTP process.

At a Council Briefing on 30 April 2025, Council further discussed the trial and how this would be measured, which included:

- Changes in amount of waste sent to landfill
- Changes in amounts of waste recycled
- Changes in the amount of kerbside refuse
- Amount of revenue from fees
- Expenditure for implementation of fees

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review(Cont.)

- Operational costs
- Changes in illegal dumping.

The trial has now been completed and these measures are analysed in the discussion section below.

4. Discussion – Kōrerorero

Prior to February 2025, there were no charges applied at the Murupara Refuse Transfer Station (now transitioned into the MRRC). Apart from the Chatham Islands, there are no other sites in New Zealand that accepts residual waste from a community of this size without charges. Waste implications of no charges can include a perception that there was no financial or environmental consequences of waste, supported a 'buy-use-throw away' linear model, and acted against the principles of waste minimisation.

The introduction of charges commenced on 1 February 2025 and aligned with those at the Whakatāne Resource Recovery Centre (WRRC). These are currently:

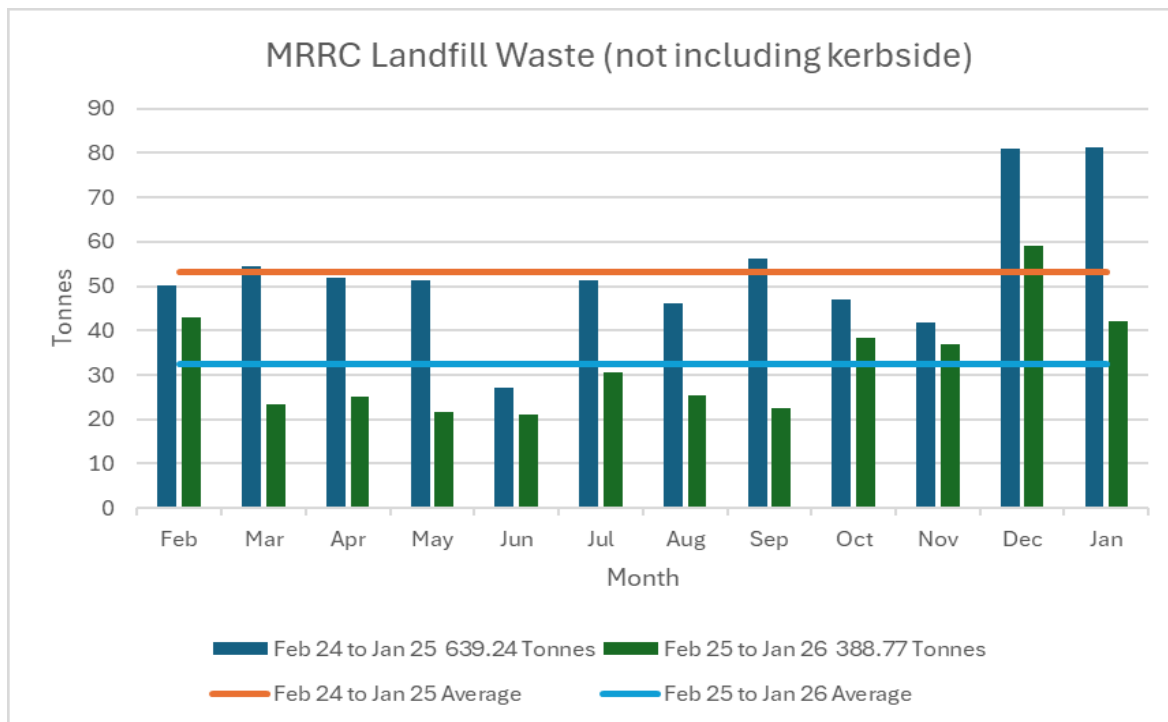
- Refuse Bag \$5.65
- Car or Station Wagon of refuse \$43.00
- Ute, Van or Trailer of refuse \$59.00
- Car or Station Wagon of Greenwaste \$15.40
- Ute, Van or Trailer of Greenwaste \$27.00
- Degassing of fridges/freezers \$26.00

All recycling, tyres, household hazardous substances and use of offal holes are free.

4.1. Changes in amount of waste sent to landfill

The graph below represents the amount of waste (not including kerbside waste) that was dumped at MRRC and sent to landfill. Between February 2024 and January 2025 - when there were no charges applied - 639.24 tonnes was disposed of compared to 388.77 tonnes between February 2025 and January 2026 when charges were applied (representing a 250.47 – nearly 40% - decrease). The graph clearly indicates that less landfill waste is being dumped at MRRC since the implementation of fees.

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review(Cont.)



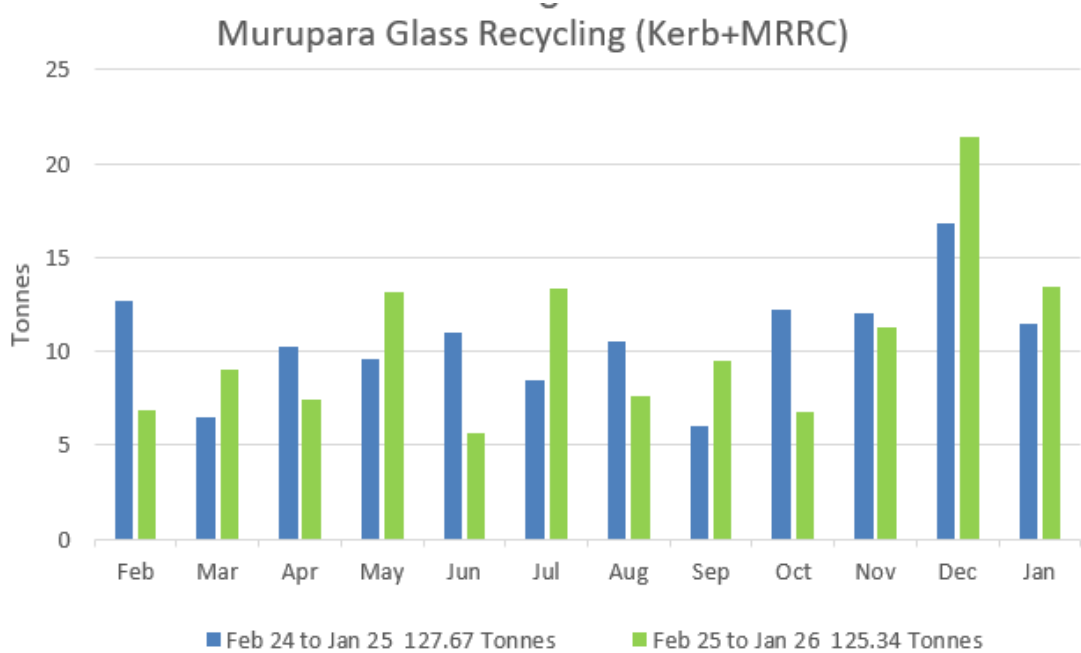
Waste disposal in December 2024 and January 2025, prior to the implementation of charges, was more than double for the same period the year prior. This may have had a knock-on effect with less refuse being dumped in the following months and less revenue received based on previous waste disposal volumes.

N.B. Tonnages can vary monthly depending on when the large skip bins at MRRC are serviced.

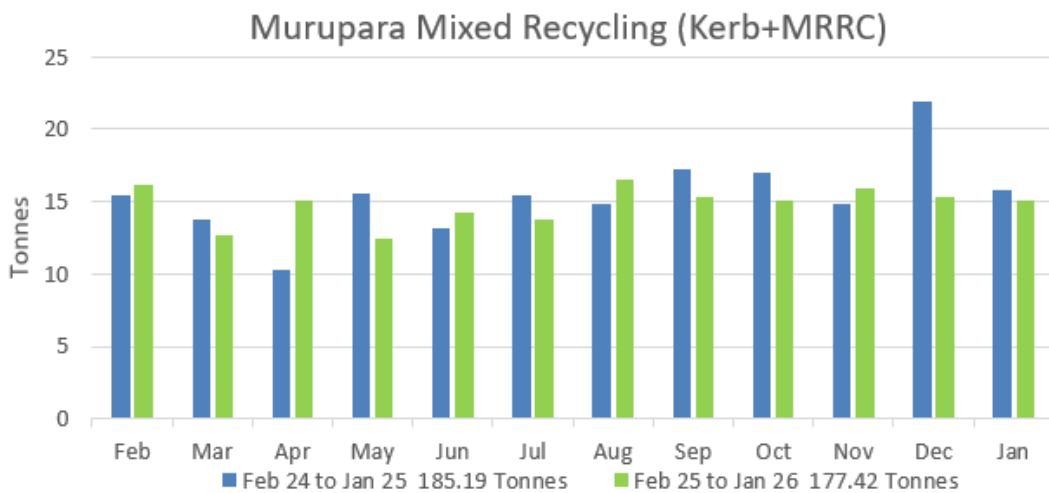
4.2. Changes in amounts of waste recycled

The graphs below represent the total amount of glass and mixed recycling collected from MRRC and Murupara kerbside mixed recycling collections (yellow lid bins).

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review(Cont.)



The amount of glass recycled in the year prior to charges being applied was 127.67 tonnes, compared to 125.34 tonnes in the year following charges being applied – representing a negligible change.



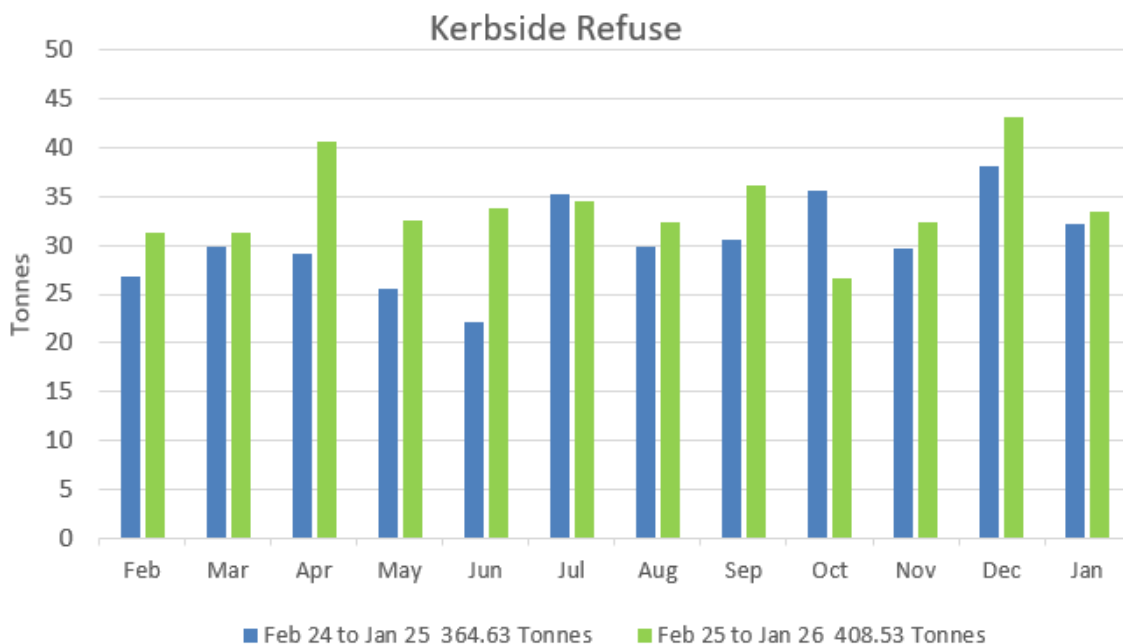
The total amount of mixed recycling collected in the year prior to charges being applied was 185.19 tonnes compared to 177.42 tonnes in the same period with charges applied – representing a decrease of 7.77 tonnes.

N.B. The amounts of kerbside recycling collected can vary monthly due to the number of collections in the month. Some months will have two collections while others can have three.

4.3. Changes in the amount of kerbside refuse

The graph below represents the amount of kerbside refuse collected in the Murupara area and sent to landfill.

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review(Cont.)



The total amount of kerbside refuse collected in the year prior to charges being applied was 364.63 tonnes, compared to 408.53 tonnes in the year charges were applied – representing a 43.09 tonne increase. The graph indicates that the community are utilising their kerbside bins instead of taking it to the MRRC.

N.B. The amounts of kerbside refuse can vary monthly due to the number of collections in the month. Some months will have 4 collections while others can have 5.

4.4. Amount of revenue from fees

The table below outlines the amount of revenue (including GST) collected from fees at the MRRC from February 2025 to January 2026.

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review(Cont.)

Revenue	Inc GST	Exc GST
Feb-25	\$ 4,756.50	\$ 4,136.09
Mar-25	\$ 5,585.00	\$ 4,856.52
Apr-25	\$ 4,417.00	\$ 3,840.87
May-25	\$ 5,308.00	\$ 4,615.65
Jun-25	\$ 4,348.00	\$ 3,780.87
Jul-25	\$ 4,916.65	\$ 4,275.35
Aug-25	\$ 4,995.45	\$ 4,343.87
Sept-25	\$ 3,456.30	\$ 3,005.48
Oct-25	\$ 5,413.36	\$ 4,707.27
Nov-25	\$ 6,522.50	\$ 5,671.74
Dec-25	\$ 7,741.95	\$ 6,732.13
Jan-26	\$ 7,808.50	\$ 6,790.00
Total	\$ 65,269.21	\$ 56,755.83

Revenue received has been relatively consistent since implementation and the expectation is that this will continue.

As there is no weighbridge or internet connection at MRRC, charges are allocated per vehicle or item(s) as determined by sight by staff (revenue may be more if loads were charged by weight).

4.5. Expenditure for implementation of fees

There have been two new operational costs associated with the implementation of fees at the MRRC:

- EFTPOS costs of \$133 per month
- One extra hour each day for staff on site to tidy up waste dropped off. This would usually be done throughout the day but is no longer possible due to staff handling payments. The cost of this is \$1961 per month.

Therefore, the total operational costs associated with the implementation of fees at MRRC are \$25,128 per annum.

4.6. Operational costs

MRRC Operational Costs Feb 25 to Jan 26	Per tonne	Tonnes	Cost
Contractor Operation Costs			\$219,324.00
Landfill Transport	\$57.75	797.30	\$46,044.06
Landfill dumping	\$23.02	797.30	\$18,353.85
Waste Levy Charges	\$65.00	797.30	\$51,824.50
Emission Trading Scheme (estimate)	\$40.00	797.30	\$31,892.00
Greenwaste (estimate)	\$60.00	150.00	\$9,000.00
Haz Waste (estimate)			\$1,000.00
Total			\$377,438.41

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review(Cont.)

*Excludes extra hour costs outlined in 4.5 above.

The above costs do not include CPI increases, Capex, site maintenance and overheads. Most waste and recycling from MRRC also passes through the Whakatāne Refuse Transfer Station (WRTS) and as such also contributes to the operational costs at Whakatāne.

Operational costs per tonne at MRRC are generally higher than those at WRRRC due to economies of scale related to lower waste volumes and the remoteness of the facility.

4.7. Changes in illegal dumping behaviour

One of the main concerns about implementing fees at MRRC would be that it would increase the occurrences of illegal dumping. Council only holds data for illegal dumping instances that are reported. In the year prior to the implementation of fees there were no reported cases of illegal dumping in the Murupara area. In the year following the implementation of fees there were no reported cases of illegal dumping in the Murupara area. This shows that the introduction of fees has not caused any significant increase in illegal dumping. However, there may be illegal dumping going on that is on private property which under the Litter Act (1979) is not a responsibility of Council, and therefore is not recorded or removed by Council.

Illegal dumping is fundamentally a national and international behavioural problem, driven by factors such as the perceived low risk of being caught and a misunderstanding of the wider environmental and economic costs.

5. Options Analysis - Ngā Kōwhiringa

5.1. Option 1: Remove the exemption of fees and charges at MRRC on a continuous basis – Recommended option

Recommended option is to continue to charge fees at MRRC. Advantages/disadvantages are outlined below:

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An equal charging system across the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current charging system does not cover the operational costs of MRRC.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A ‘user-pays’ approach for covering waste costs, reducing the burden on general rates in a rates capping environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are extra costs associated with charging system as outlined in section 4.5 above.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents outside of the Murupara area no longer subsidise the costs of waste in Murupara. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no internet or IT systems at MRRC which result in more admin work for council staff.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removes the impression that there are no financial or environmental consequences of dealing with waste and meets Council’s responsibility to ensure effective and efficient waste management and minimisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of revenue received is not as high as expected, due to lower waste volumes received vs predicted and lack of a weighbridge.

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review(Cont.)

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents are more aware of the need to recycle and minimise their waste. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removes the impression that WDC is 'behind the times' by providing free dumping and more align operations with waste minimisation principles. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aids council to meet its legal obligations for waste data reporting. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially addresses the increasing costs in managing waste. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charging is now more accepted by the community. 	

5.2. Option 2: Continue the exemption of fees and charges at MRRC on a continuous basis.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There would be a reduction in operational costs and admin work associated with charging fees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This would result in an unequal charging system across the district.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some financial reprieve for an under resourced community in a time of high cost of living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This would not represent a 'user-pays' approach for covering waste costs and would increase the burden on general rates.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents outside of the Murupara area would be subsidising the costs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would give the impression that there are no financial or environmental consequences of dealing with waste.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents may be less inclined to recycle and minimise their waste.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council would have less data to meet its legal reporting obligations.

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review(Cont.)

5.3. Option 3: Remove the exemption of fees and charges at MRRC on a continuous basis BUT increase the fees and charges at MRRC to a level where approximately 50% of cost is recovered

Advantages	Disadvantages
<i>In addition to Option 1:</i>	
All advantages of Option 1 would be experienced to a greater degree	MRRC users will be paying higher fees than users of the WRRC. Charges at the WRRC may need to be reviewed for consistency in approach across the district.

5.4. Option 4: Remove the exemption of fees and charges at MRRC on a continuous basis BUT decrease the fees and charges at MRRC to a level where approximately 30% of cost is recovered

Advantages	Disadvantages
<i>In addition to Option 1:</i>	
All advantages of Option 1 would be experienced albeit to a lesser degree	MRRC users will have lower fees than the WRRC users. This will raise questions about equity across the district.
It can be assumed that households are now in the habit of using their Council kerbside rubbish collection more than previously; and so the impact on this part of the service is likely to be maintained (i.e. transfer of rubbish from MRRC management to kerbside management)	MRRC users may be more resistant to charges being increased again at some stage in the future; making it more difficult to reflect increased costs in providing the service resulting from e.g. fuel cost rises, additional waste disposal levy increases, landfill disposal fee increases, etc.

6. Significance and Engagement Assessment - Aromatawai Pāhekoheko

6.1. Assessment of Significance

The decisions and matters of this specific report are assessed to be of moderate significance in accordance with the Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy.

Significance Criteria	Comments	Impact Assessment
Level of community interest: Expected level of community interest, opposition or controversy involved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The introduction of charges at MRRC created much interest and opposition in local communities.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Moderate</i>

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review(Cont.)

Significance Criteria	Comments	Impact Assessment
<p>Level of impact on current and future wellbeing: Expected level of adverse impact on the current and future wellbeing of our communities or district.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste disposal services will continue to be provided at MRRC whether council decides to continue charging or not. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low
<p>Rating impact: Expected costs to the community, or sectors of the community, in terms of rates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The costs of services at MRRC are currently met by both general rates and current fees. Removing the dumping fees will increase the general rate amount. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate
<p>Financial impact: Expected financial impact on the Council, including on budgets, reserves, debt levels, overall rates, and limits in the Financial Strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the amount of revenue from fees is relatively low (to overall operational budgets) the financial impact on budgets is also low. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low
<p>Consistency: Extent to which a proposal or decision is consistent with the Council's strategic direction, policies and significant decisions already made.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fees at MRRC align strongly with those at WRRC showing consistency in charging throughout the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium
<p>Reversibility: Expected level of difficulty to reverse the proposal or decision, once committed to.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should council decide to cancel fees at MRRC it would be difficult to reintroduce them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium
<p>Impact on Māori: Expected level of impact on Māori, considering the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngāti Manawa were consulted with prior to the introduction of fees. Fees support waste minimisation principles and Kaitiakitanga. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review(Cont.)

Significance Criteria	Comments	Impact Assessment
<p>Impact on levels of service: Expected degree to which the Council’s levels of service will be impacted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste disposal services will continue to be provided at MRRC whether council decides to continue charging or not. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low
<p>Impact on strategic assets: Expected impact on the performance or intended performance of the Council’s Strategic Assets, for the purpose for which they are held.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste disposal services will continue to be provided at MRRC whether council decides to continue charging or not. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low

6.2. Engagement and Community Views

Engagement on the introduction of fees at MRRC took place as part of the 2024 LTP engagement process. As expected, there was some opposition to the introduction of fees from local communities but there was some support from the wider district.

It is not intended to undertake further consultation for the purpose of this report.

7. Considerations - Whai Whakaaro

7.1. Strategic Alignment

No inconsistencies with any of the Council’s policies or plans have been identified in relation to this report, although it is noted that reducing or removing fees at the MRRC will result in less alignment to Council’s WMMP and the wider strategic context for waste management and minimisation.

7.2. Financial/Budget Considerations

Based on the tonnages of landfill waste previously received at MRRC and the tonnage charge at WRRRC, it was expected that income from fees at MRRC would be approximately \$200,000 per annum. As outlined in section 4 above, there has been a significant decrease in waste dumped at MRRC as a result of the fees implementation and the related income is much less than expected.

However, as there has been a decrease in landfill waste, the costs of handling, transporting, dumping, Waste Levy and related Emission Trading Scheme Charges are also less. The charges related to MRRC landfill waste for the year prior to fees implementation were approximately \$243,550. The related charges for the year after fees implementation were \$148,121.37.

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review(Cont.)**7.3. Climate Change Assessment**

Goal	Matters to consider	Comments	Impact Assessment
1	The likely impacts (flood, drought, storms, sea level rise, etc.) of climate change in the Eastern Bay of Plenty on the matters of this report.	None	
	The matters of this report's reduction on the effect of climate related impacts (flood, drought, storm, sea level etc.).	None	
2	Options for lowering greenhouse gas emissions have been specifically considered in relation to the matters of the report, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency / renewable energy, • Resource usage, • Waste/Whole of Life, and • Fossil fuel usage. 	The reduction in waste sent to landfill from MRRC since the implementation of fees will continue to result in a related reduction in transport and landfill emissions.	<i>Medium</i>
	Key emission sources, and (if possible) calculation of the greenhouse gas emissions for matters of report/project.	Since the implementation of fees at MRRC we have seen an annual reduction of 250.47 - see 4.1 tonnes of waste to landfill. This results in a related reduction in transport and landfill emissions.	<i>Medium</i>
	Opportunities to address inequities or disadvantages due to climate change considered in relation to the matters of the report.	None	
3	Impacts upon the district's biodiversity.	None	
	Matters that increase resilience to climate change for Council and/or our communities.	None	
<p>Summary:</p> <p>Fees implementation at MRRC has resulted in less dumped landfill waste and related carbon emissions.</p> <p>Overall Analysis:</p> <p>The decisions and matters in this report are assessed for their impact on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change effects, which are categorised as moderate.</p>			

7.6 Murupara Resource Recovery Centre Charges Review(Cont.)

7.4. Risks

There are no significant or notable risks associated with the matters of this report.

8. Next Steps – E whai ake nei

If council decide to continue charging fees at MRRC they will be reviewed annually as part of the Fees and Charges Review.

If council decide to stop charging fees at MRRC, relevant processes will cease, and signage removed.

Any decision will be communicated to the local community through communications with Ngāti Manawa, WDC platforms, and the Murupara Community Board.

Attached to this Report:

- There are no appendices attached to this report.

7.7 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Phase 1 Project Progress Update

7.7 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Phase 1 Project Progress Update



To: **Project and Services Committee**

Date: **Thursday 2 April 2026**

Author: **K Hogg / Project Manager Open Spaces**

Authoriser: **A Pickles / GM Community Experience**

Reference: **A3091265**

1. Reason for the report - *Te Take mō tēnei rīpoata*

This report is provided to update the Project & Services committee on the Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment (Phase 1) project.

2. Recommendation - *Tohutohu akiaki*

THAT the Project and Services Committee **receive** the Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Project Progress Update report.

3. Background - *He tirohanga whakamuri*

3.1. Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub

The Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub (RMRH) is a 17-hectare multi-purpose sport and recreation precinct located in central Whakatāne. Historically known as the Whakatāne Domain, the area has evolved over decades to include a range of community facilities such as:

- Rugby Park
- The Aquatic Centre
- The Whakatāne War Memorial Hall
- Rex Morpeth Park
- The Art House facility

Collectively, these spaces function as the primary sport and recreation precinct for Whakatāne and the wider Eastern Bay of Plenty, serving schools, sports clubs, user groups, community events, performing arts, and general recreation.

3.2. Key issues

The RMRH precinct is currently challenged by two interconnected issues:

- a. **Historical under-investment and a significant renewals backlog**

7.7 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Phase 1 Project Progress Update(Cont.)

The lack of sustained investment now means that some facilities are no longer fit for purpose. This is particularly evident in the Whakatāne War Memorial Hall (WWMH), where renewals have been deferred for 20+ years. The scale of investment now required to address asset deterioration, functional limitations, health and safety issues, accessibility issues, and general condition issues, is substantial.

a. Insufficient capacity and flexibility to meet growing demand

A number of existing facilities within the RMRH lack the space, versatility, and design necessary to adequately support current community use — let alone cater for future growth in sport, recreation, events, arts, and cultural activity. The precinct's ability to accommodate changing participation trends, multi-use formats, and peak-time demand is increasingly constrained, limiting community access and reducing the overall effectiveness of the asset.

This is particularly evident in the stadium and the provision of indoor court space, as well as future-proofing car-parking volume and configuration.

3.3. A long-held Investment need

Over the past two decades, multiple attempts to progress significant investment in the War Memorial Hall and wider Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub have been constrained by affordability and/or competing priorities. However, a clear regulatory mandate for action remains: recreational facilities are recognised as core council services, the Local Government Act 2002 requires proactive planning for community wellbeing, and the Building Act 2004 obliges councils to maintain facilities in a safe and sanitary condition. As a result, some existing assets—such as the War Memorial Hall—while technically compliant at the time of construction, now fall well short of modern safety, accessibility, and amenity expectations, reinforcing the need for timely reinvestment.

3.4. Long-Term Plan 2024 Council direction

A commitment to upgrade the Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub (RMRH) was established in the 2021–31 Long-Term Plan. In September 2022, Council commissioned the development of a Masterplan, with the preferred option presented through the Long-Term Plan 2024 proposing a \$100 million investment to “Optimise Now and for the Future”.

While public consultation confirmed strong support for Rex Morpeth as core social infrastructure, concerns were raised about affordability, with an appetite to address urgent issues first and pursuing a more cost-effective redevelopment supported by external funding.

In response, Council approved an initial Phase 1 budget of \$7.72 million to:

- i. deliver functional upgrades focused on health and safety, watertightness, and improved usability;
- ii. develop a revised Masterplan (Concept Plan); and
- iii. prepare an external funding plan ahead of the next LTP.

A decision on the wider redevelopment (Phase 2), informed by the Concept Plan and Funding Plan, is scheduled for consideration through the Long-Term Plan 2037, with progress across all three Phase 1 project workstreams forming the basis of this report.

7.7 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Phase 1 Project Progress Update(Cont.)

4. Discussion – Kōrerorero

4.1. Functional Upgrades

Building on the detailed condition and functionality assessments undertaken, and as previously reported to Council on 4 December 2025, the Whakatāne War Memorial Hall (WWMH) has been confirmed as the highest priority for Phase 1 Functional Upgrades investment. It presents the most significant concentration of health and safety risks, accessibility barriers, and operational constraints, while also being the most highly utilised, in-scope facility within the Hub. Focusing investment here will deliver the greatest immediate community benefit.

An overall scope of functional upgrade works has been approved by Council's Executive Leadership Team, with a primary focus on restoring the WWMH to a safe, accessible, and fit-for-purpose standard. A substantial portion of these works required to restore the War Memorial Hall can be delivered within the existing Phase 1 Functional Upgrades budget. The balance of identified improvements will be considered by Elected Members as part of the Phase 2 wider redevelopment proposal.

4.1.1. *Whakatāne War Memorial Hall Functional Upgrades Scope – to be delivered within the current LTP budget*

Safety and sanitary works

- Little Theatre theatrical systems and infrastructure safety improvements
- Upgrade of outdated fire protection systems
- Upgrade of end-of-life electrical infrastructure
- Replacement of end-of-life heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems
- Stadium balustrade replacement

Targeted weathertightness works

- Reception Lounge roof cladding replacement
- Comprehensive roof-cladding sealing work to fix leaks in the stadium

Accessibility upgrades

- Addition of accessible toilets throughout
- Addition of accessible change space in the Stadium
- Access improvements throughout

Upgrades to improve function and overall experience

- Functional improvements in the Little Theatre
- Foyer refurbishment, including reconfiguration to improve circulation
- Reception Lounge refurbishment
- Bathroom upgrades in the foyer and reception lounge
- A refresh of the façade
- New basketball hoops in the Stadium

7.7 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Phase 1 Project Progress Update(Cont.)

The delivery scope and timing will continue to be refined as design, consenting, procurement and cost estimates progress. Therefore, the final works delivered may differ from the scope outlined above.

The balance of identified improvements will be considered by Elected Members as part of the Phase 2 wider redevelopment proposal. These broadly include additional targeted weathertightness works and further upgrades to improve function and overall experience.

4.1.2. *Functional Upgrades programming*

The works are being delivered in two distinct tranches between now and June 2027.

Tranche 1: These works comprise of targeted works that can be delivered without full facility closure and require minimal design, consenting, and procurement. These works focus on addressing immediate risks and preventing further asset degradation, while delivering early improvements to safety, condition, and user experience.

Works include:

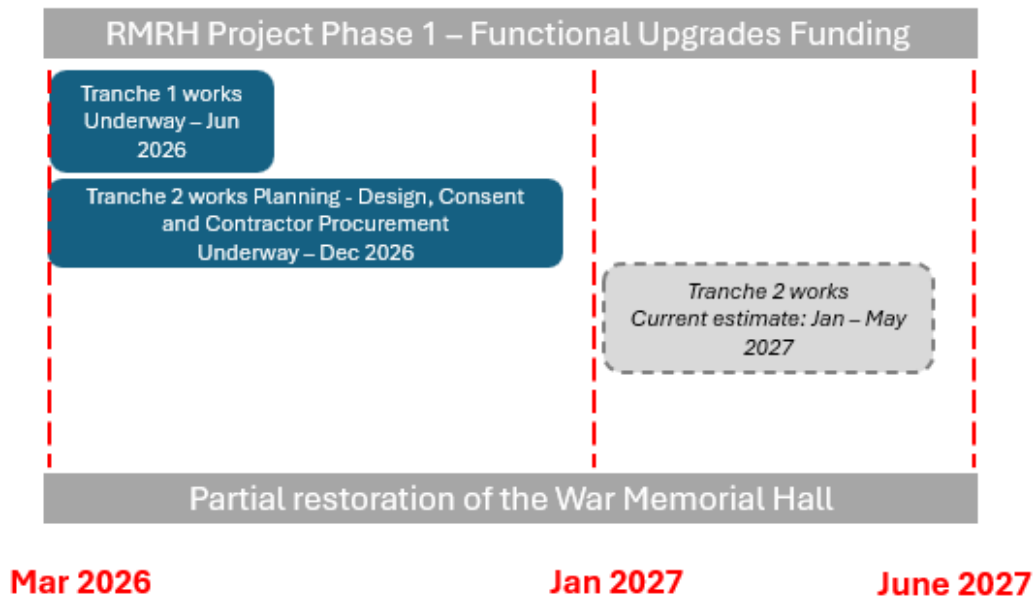
- Reception lounge roof cladding replacement
- Stadium roof cladding sealing
- Little Theatre theatrical systems and infrastructure safety improvements
- Installation of new basketball hoops in the Stadium

These works are being delivered with minimal disruption, with any short-term closures localised and communicated in advance.

Tranche 2: The bulk of the works, however, require detailed planning, design, consenting and procurement before construction can begin. Also, delivering these works as one package will support a more efficient construction programme.

These works will require a temporary closure of the Hall, currently anticipated from early 2027 for an indicative period of approximately six months. Timing and duration remain subject to change as design, costing, and construction planning are further developed.

7.7 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Phase 1 Project Progress Update(Cont.)



4.1.3. Functional Upgrades Status Update

Tranche 1 works – Plan/Deliver phase

- Reception Lounge roof cladding replacement in progress.
- Little Theatre theatrical systems and infrastructure safety improvements in progress. Most physical works have been completed. The notable remaining task is to review and update H&S procedures associated with use of the theatrical systems.

Tranche 2 works – Plan phase

- Concept Design complete
- Preliminary Design in progress
- Delivery model scoping in progress term
- Communications and Engagement in progress: Engagement with WWMH user groups has commenced and will continue throughout this phase. This includes face-to-face discussions with highly impacted users to provide more detail about plans and service disruption, as well as identifying forward opportunities to input into design and functional requirements where appropriate. While key users are aware of the potential for closure, timeframes remain indicative at this stage.

4.1.4. Functional Upgrades – Current & Indicative future plans

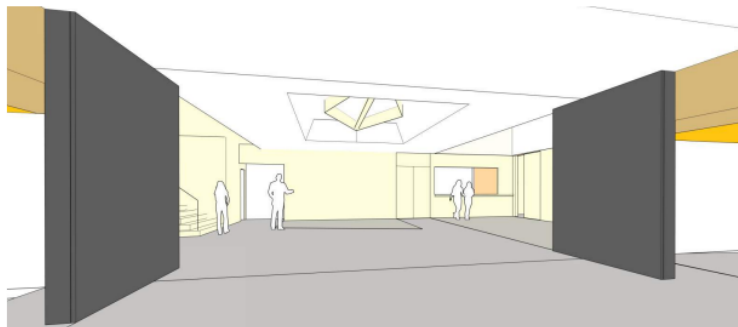
The images below illustrate the current state of the War Memorial Hall facilities alongside their indicative future state following Functional Upgrades investment. These concepts are at a high-level design stage and will be further developed through preliminary design, incorporating insights from key user engagement, detailed costings, and finalised works packaging.

7.7 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Phase 1 Project Progress Update(Cont.)

EXTERNAL

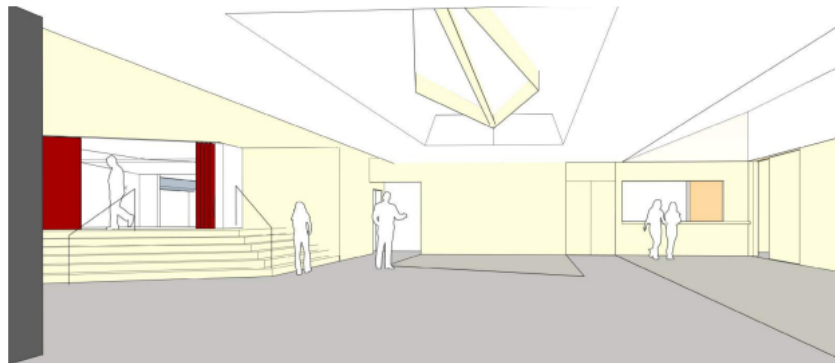


ENTRY

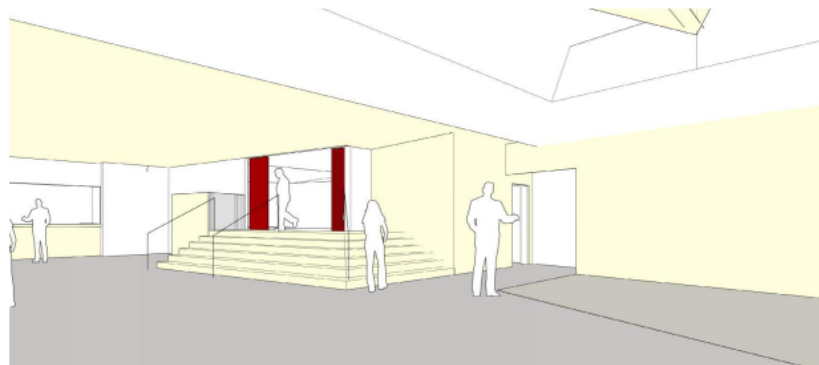


7.7 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Phase 1 Project Progress Update(Cont.)

FOYER

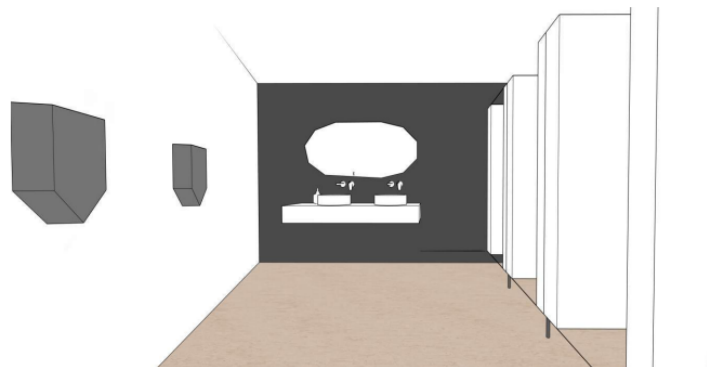


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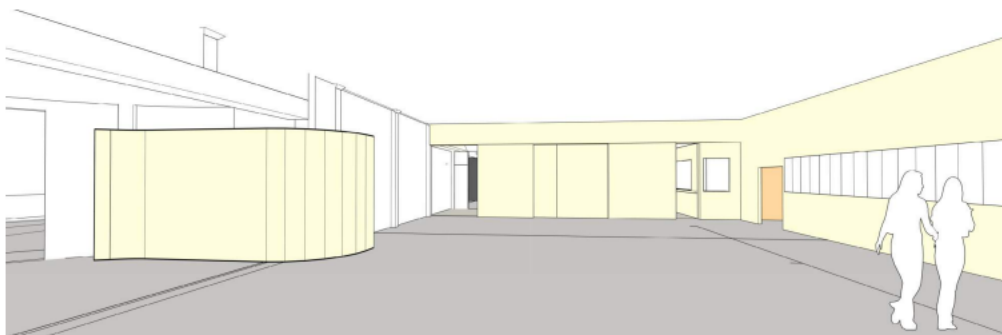


7.7 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Phase 1 Project Progress Update(Cont.)

PUBLIC TOILETS



RECEPTION LOUNGE



4.1.5. Next Steps

Key next steps for this workstream include:

7.7 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Phase 1 Project Progress Update(Cont.)

- progressing design development, cost refinement, and delivery model planning
- confirming staging, packaging, and timing of works
- continuing targeted engagement with key user groups and interested parties
- identifying and delivering broader community engagement

4.2. Concept Plan development

The Concept Plan underpinning the Phase 2 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub investment proposal for the Long-Term Plan 2027–37 is progressing well. Led by RSL Consultants, this work will establish a long-term, agreed vision for the Hub’s development—identifying the key investments required to address current challenges and ensure the facility continues to perform as a core piece of community infrastructure, now and into the future.

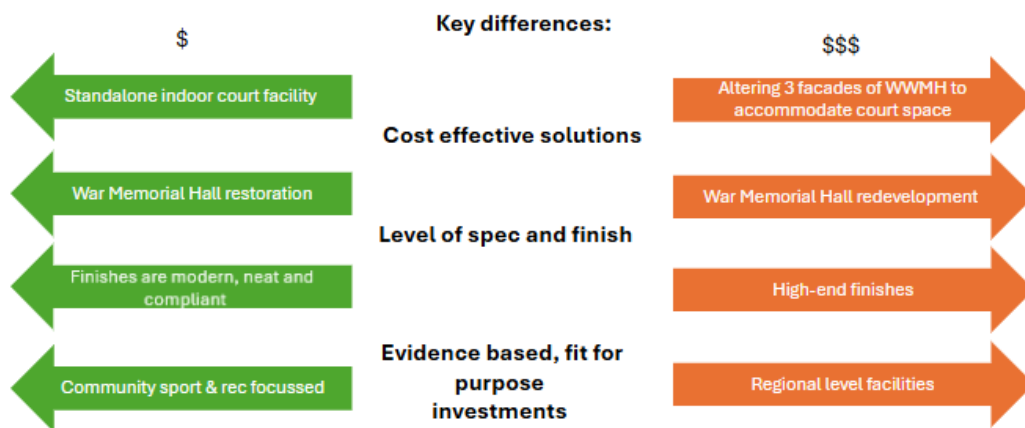
The Concept Plan draws together a comprehensive evidence base, including identified issues and opportunities, community aspirations and expectations, asset condition, national provision benchmarks, and the wider recreational facility network. This is overlaid with current, latent, and projected demand to shape a value-for-money, fit-for-purpose future state for the Hub.

4.2.1. Concept Plan - Revised approach

While the previous RMRH Masterplan was developed in a different economic context and sought to capture the full range of investment aspirations, the current approach is more targeted. It focuses on addressing the most pressing issues facing the Hub, while identifying opportunities to enhance outcomes and leverage external funding partnerships.

In practical terms, this involves prioritising core asset renewals alongside targeted capacity expansion where supported by evidence of need, while also capturing user experience improvements and future-proofing opportunities where these can be delivered efficiently and cost-effectively. Proposed interventions will meet current standards and functional expectations and incorporate staging and scalability to enable delivery over time, while ensuring future development opportunities are not constrained by initial investments.

Early estimates show that the key challenges at the Hub could be addressed for under \$50m. This is half the cost of the 2024 proposed Masterplan ‘Optimising Now and for the Future’, with savings achieved through key differences in approach and base assumptions:



7.7 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Phase 1 Project Progress Update(Cont.)

4.2.2. Concept Plan Progress & Next Steps

A draft Concept Plan has now been developed and will be subject to internal testing over the coming months through the project's governance structure. This process includes:

- A Project Steering Group workshop to gather expert advice and insights
- Executive Leadership Team consideration and approval to proceed to key user engagement

Following this, targeted engagement with key user groups will be undertaken to test the proposed functionality against user requirements. This input will also help refine the scale and staging of proposed investments and ensure the Concept Plan is fit for purpose before it is workshopped with Elected Members ahead of the Long-Term Plan 2027-37 investment proposal intake.

4.3. Phase 1 Funding Plan / Investment Strategy

As part of the Long-Term-Plan 2024–34, Elected Members directed that a Funding Plan be developed as a core Phase 1 workstream to support the Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub redevelopment. This reflected an expectation that external funding would play a significant role in enabling the project, with LTP 2024-34 budget allocations assuming approximately 50% of total costs could be met through external contributions to moderate the impact on ratepayers.

Since adoption of the LTP, the external funding environment has shifted materially. The availability of large-scale central government funding programmes has reduced, and competition for remaining grants and subsidies has increased. The funding landscape is now more constrained and uncertain than previously assumed.

An external funding scan was commissioned to assess the realistic scale, sources, and mix of funding available in the current climate. Initial findings indicate that achieving a 50% external funding contribution is unlikely under current conditions. However, funding environments can change, and it remains important that the project is positioned to respond to future opportunities.

4.3.1. Revised approach

In response, this workstream is being broadened from a Funding Plan into a more comprehensive Investment Strategy, considering the full range of funding and financing tools available to Council. This includes:

- internal Council funding and financing levers (e.g. debt, general/targeted rates, development contributions)
- external grants and subsidies
- corporate partnerships, sponsorship, and philanthropic contributions
- community-led funding initiatives

Case studies indicate that corporate, philanthropic, and community contributions can form a meaningful component of funding for comparable community infrastructure projects.

4.3.2. External Funding attraction sequencing

This broader approach also shifts how funding is sequenced. Many of these funding sources require a higher degree of project certainty and co-investment. It is therefore likely that a base case investment will need to be identified for Council consideration through the Long-Term Plan 2027–37, representing a committed and deliverable scope addressing core investment drivers.

7.7 Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Redevelopment - Phase 1 Project Progress Update(Cont.)

Alongside this, a suite of modular enhancements will be identified within the Concept Plan, aligned to both external funder priorities and wider investment drivers and able to be progressed as additional funding is secured. This approach supports affordability while retaining flexibility to leverage external opportunities over time.

This workstream will continue to progress alongside the Concept Plan to ensure investment decisions are grounded in a realistic funding outlook while maintaining future optionality.

4.3.3. Funding Plan/Investment strategy next steps

- Engage funding specialist to support external funding attraction
- Progress analysis and modelling of full range of internal Council funding levers
- Identify Concept Plan components suitable for external funding attraction
- Consider timing and approach for any community fundraising campaigns

5. Options Analysis - Ngā Kōwhiringa

There are no options as this is an information report.

6. Next Steps – E whai ake nei

The forward view of project updates and presentations to Council/Project & Services Committee are as follows:

- Project Progress updates:
 - Project & Services Committee – 4 June 2026
 - Project & Services Committee – 6 August 2026
- Council workshop - Hub Concept Plan workshop: September 2026
- Council meeting - Council endorsement of Hub Concept Plan for LTP consultation and Investment Case overview: October 2026
- LTP Public Consultation: ~April 2027
- Council Phase 2 Hub Investment decision: June 2027

Attached to this Report:

- There are no appendices attached to this report.

7.8 Approval of Whakatāne District Council submission to Bay of Plenty Regional Council

7.8 Approval of Whakatāne District Council submission to Bay of Plenty Regional Council



To: **Projects and Services Committee**

Date: **Thursday, 2 April 2026**

Author: **W Vullings / Senior Advisor Strategy and Growth**

Authoriser: **S Stewart / Manager Strategy and Performance**

Reference: **A3091234**

1. Reason for the report - *Te Take mō tēnei rīpoata*

The purpose of this report is to seek approval from the Committee for a submission to Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) on their Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long Term Plan Amendment. The [Consultation Document](#) covers three key questions, each of which will have implications for Whakatāne District. The Consultation Document also invites submissions on any other matters related to BOPRC. Submissions close at 4pm on 2 April 2026.

2. Recommendations - *Tohutohu akiaki*

1. THAT the Committee **receives** the 'Approval of Submission to Bay of Plenty Regional Council' report; and
2. THAT the Committee **approves** the attached submission to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council consultation on their Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long Term Plan Amendment.

3. Discussion – *Kōrero*

BOPRC is concurrently consulting on its Annual Plan 2026/27 and a proposed Long Term Plan Amendment 2024–2034. The [Consultation Document](#) covers three key questions, each of which will have implications for Whakatāne District. The Consultation Document also invites submissions on any other matters related to BOPRC.

A draft submission is attached to the report for review and approval by the Committee. The development of the submission has been informed by Council workshop on these matters on 25 March 2026. Prior to that, a BOPRC deputation presented the consultation topics to the Finance and Performance Committee of Council on 26 February 2026.

The consultation topics are summarised as follows:

Topic 1 - Optimising regional benefits from Council investments: This topic outlines a proposal to restructure the Regional Council's more than \$3 billion investment portfolio. The aim is to ensure that returns from these investments better serve the people and environment of the Bay of Plenty. Four structural options are put forward for consideration and feedback. Any restructure would take time to progress with any returns for regional investment not available until at least 2027/28 financial year.

7.8 Approval of Whakatāne District Council submission to Bay of Plenty Regional Council(Cont.)

Topic 2 - Investing in regional benefit: This topic explores how the Regional Council can support requests from other councils and organisations to help fund infrastructure that benefits all Bay of Plenty residents and ratepayers. This could release up to \$20M for regional projects in the coming 2026-27 financial year to meet immediate funding needs ahead of the longer term restructure explored in topic 1.

Topic 3 - Investing in indigenous biodiversity: This topic explores the level of support that BOPRC currently provides towards protecting and enhancing indigenous biodiversity. At this time BOPRC are developing a Biodiversity Strategy for the region, and Feedback from this question will not influence budgets for the coming year but will help to inform finalisation of their Biodiversity Strategy and budgets under the next Long Term Plan.

General - Other policies for consultation and general feedback: Alongside the Annual Plan 2026/27 consultation, BOPRC are reviewing some fees and charges. Submissions are also invited on anything else that the Regional Council does or funds.

4. Options Analysis - *Ngā Kōwhiringa*

It is recommended that the Committee approves the attached submission. If minor adjustments are required to the submission, the Committee may resolve to approve the submissions 'subject to any final changes agreed at the Committee meeting'.

It remains an option of the Committee not to approve the attached submission. This option reduces the opportunity for Whakatāne District Council to influence Bay of Plenty Regional Council proposals that will have implications on the Whakatāne District Council and the Whakatāne District.

5. Significance and Engagement Assessment - *Aromatawai Pāhekoheko***5.1. Assessment of Significance**

The decision to approve submissions to Central Government is assessed to be of low significance, in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

5.2. Engagement and Community Views

Engagement on this matter is not being undertaken in accordance with Section 6.1 (a), (d) and (g) of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Specifically, the decision is of low significance, costs of engagement would outweigh the benefits, and engagement is impractical within tight submission timeframes. It is noted that the public are also able/invited to make submissions to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

6. Considerations - *Whai Whakaaro***6.1. Strategic Alignment**

No inconsistencies with any of the Council's policies or plans have been identified in relation to the recommendations of this report.

7.8.1 Appendix A - WDC submission to BOPRC Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long Term Plan Amendment.pdf

6.2. Legal

No specific legal implications have been identified in relation to the recommendations of this report.

6.3. Financial/Budget Considerations

There is no budget considerations associated with the recommendations of this report.

6.4. Climate Change Assessment

There are no significant or notable climate change considerations associated with the recommendations of this report.

6.5. Risks

There are no significant or notable risks associated with the recommendations of this report.

7. Next Steps – *E whai ake nei*

Subject to Committee approval, the next steps will involve:

- Provision of the submission to Bay of Plenty Regional Council within the required deadline.
- Option to attend a hearing to present the WDC submission.
- Preparing for a potential funding opportunity expected after the proposals are considered and decided by BOPRC.

Attached to this Report:

- Appendix A - WDC submission to BOPRC Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long Term Plan Amendment

7.8.1 Appendix A - WDC submission to BOPRC Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long Term Plan Amendment.pdf

7.8.1 Appendix A - WDC submission to BOPRC Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long Term Plan Amendment.pdf(Cont.)



2 April 2026

Matemoana McDonald, Chairperson
Fiona McTavish, Chief Executive
Bay of Plenty Regional Council
[Via submission portal]

Tēnā koe,

Whakatāne District Council submission to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long Term Plan Amendment

Thank you for the opportunity to submit to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long-Term-Plan Amendment. Whakatāne District Council (WDC) wishes to make the submission points set out in the attachment to this letter and looks forward to an opportunity to attend a hearing on these matters.

We preface our submission by acknowledging and valuing the close working relationships that our organisation's share at many levels as we continue to promote and support the wellbeing of our diverse rohe and all its communities including those in the Eastern Bay of Plenty. In particular, we make this point within the context of an uncertain and changing future local government landscape that we continue to navigate together.

For enquiries related to the submission please contact Wouter Vullings, Senior Advisor Strategy and Growth at Whakatāne District Council - p.07 306 0500 or e.wouter.vullings@whakatane.govt.nz

Nā mātou noa nā,

Nándor Tánczos – Mayor, Koromatua

WHAKATĀNE DISTRICT COUNCIL

7.8.1 Appendix A - WDC submission to BOPRC Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long Term Plan Amendment.pdf(Cont.)

Submission to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long Term Plan Amendment
Whakatāne District Council (WDC) Submission
02 April 2026

TOPIC 1 - Long Term Plan Amendment: Optimising regional benefits from Council investments

1. WDC proposes three core principles underpinning its submission.
 - The protection and growth of the established \$3b fund
 - The creation of a structure that supports expert and independent management and growth of the investment across all funds
 - Established and agreed objectives and principles for the distribution of funds across the region with a level of independent governance to ensure the maximum regional benefit is achieved.
2. WDC acknowledges BOPRC's prudent stewardship of its \$3 billion investment portfolio and the significant contribution that Quayside Holdings' returns make to regional wellbeing.
3. WDC strongly supports the intention to restructure Quayside holdings in such a way as to safeguard this highly significant resource for the benefit of the Bay of Plenty region and future generations
4. WDC is generally supportive the three intended "Purposes" of what the proposal is aiming to achieve (as stated on page 18 of the CD).
5. WDC expects that ongoing reform of the local government sector (particularly structural reform under the Simplifying Local Government proposal) will stand to have further implications that will need to be considered in time. An example is the distribution of dividends to "Purpose 1" which would need to be reconsidered within an alternative or amalgamated local government structure. WDC requests to remain involved in any ongoing or further Quayside review and restructure processes as this evolves.
6. Regardless of structure, WDC supports the baseline principle that dividends should not erode the capital invested so that the value of our investments "at least keep up with inflation" to provide continued benefit for generations to come. Ideally this resource will continue to be managed to 'grow' over time in order to provide greater benefit for future generations.
7. WDC supports the establishment of an ongoing regional infrastructure fund including through both direct grant funding and through recycling of capital. Greater certainty of investment alongside WDC commitment is expected to be a significant enabler of infrastructure projects that may not otherwise be possible, particularly under an impending rates-capping legislative context.
8. WDC strongly supports a clear separation of investment decisions by qualified experts regardless of the final structure. This would operate under an agreed Statement of Investment Principles and Objectives (SIPO). This allows independent and expert managed investments across the portfolio of both Port and Non-Port investments. Further to this, WDC supports that any asset recycling returns

7.8.1 Appendix A - WDC submission to BOPRC Annual Plan 202627 and Long Term Plan Amendment.pdf(Cont.)

be managed within this structure in accordance with the SIPO in order to deliver the greatest return to the region.

9. WDC suggests that BOPRC may want to allow flexibility in terms of the balance of dividends to Purpose 1 and Purpose 2. WDC is generally supportive of the principle that the first \$50M surplus is for 'Purpose 1' with further surplus above \$50M supporting 'Purpose 2'. This said, there may need to be flexibility from time to time to enable responsiveness in years where these purposes may need to move outside this financial policy limit to address economic contextual pressures and crises. A policy and criteria may wish to be developed to support this intention and guide application of flexibility.
10. WDC supports legislative ring fencing to protect the fund in the future and not just rely on the entity structure. This would formalise independent governance and enable a statutory obligation to maintain or increase the real value of capital. This is consistent with the New Plymouth Investment Fund and the Bill progressing for the Auckland Future Fund.
11. WDC supports the BOPRC preferred option (Option 3: Hybrid Model) with some modification. WDC endorses the approach of having an independent entity to manage the Port and Non-Port assets but submits that the proceeds of asset recycling should also be governed through this approach. This allows for the protection of wealth and the growth of the overall investment fund. Decisions on the distribution of returns for regional and community outcomes should be separated from investment decisions.
12. WDC supports the separation of Special Purpose Assets (supporting Purpose 3) however this should be within the overall investment governance to maximise returns for the investment. WDC does support specific bespoke entity structures where required for significant projects but within the context of the governance of the overall investment portfolio.
13. WDC also supports the establishment of a governance structure led by BOPRC with some independence to support maximising the distribution of returns to the region and its community. This would be in accordance with established and agreed objective and principles. Such principles are discussed in the following section on topic 2.
14. WDC does not provide any comment on the appropriate form of legal entity structure as this needs to be considered in light of taxation and other legislation.
15. In summary, this approach would separate the structures to focus on protecting, maximising and growing the existing \$3b investment and at the same time creating a robust mechanism for the distribution of the returns across the region for this fund. For clarity the WDC recommended approach is to ensure investment decisions are separated and governed through experts in this field. The decisions on the spending of any returns from these investments should be made through elected members supported by experts to ensure that these distributions maximise the regional benefit.

7.8.1 Appendix A - WDC submission to BOPRC Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long Term Plan Amendment.pdf(Cont.)**TOPIC 2 - Investing in regional benefit**

16. WDC supports the release of \$20M surplus in the 2026-27 year for “immediate need” that “bridges the timing gap” ahead of development of an ongoing regional benefit fund.
17. WDC requests that any funding mechanism include a clear structure, objectives, and reporting (transparency) to support how the funds are distributed across the region.
18. WDC is generally supportive of the high-level intentions of fund distribution as stated in the consultation document as –
 - 1. supporting large-scale infrastructure projects
 - 2. aligning with our (BOPRC) community outcomes and
 - 3. providing regional benefit.

WDC would request a fourth intention being ‘Supporting Regional Equity’. WDC acknowledges this principle is embedded in the BOPRC Community Outcomes but requests this specifically be included as a funding principle for release of funds in 2026/27 and any future release of funds.

19. Whichever model is finally pursued (in relation to Topic 1 above), WDC holds a strong expectation for regional equity in the distribution of benefits achieved through Quayside dividends/resources. This submission point seeks to support distribution of funds equitably around the region, acknowledging that ‘large scale’ and ‘regional benefit’ can be subjectively interpreted and could tend to favour areas of higher population and with greater growth pressures.
20. WDC notes that wastewater funding is excluded from regional benefit funding “until a new Water Quality Funding Support Policy was able to be developed and approved by the Regional Council”. WDC continues to await this Policy, and seeks partnership on the Matatā Wastewater Project (discussed later in this submission).
21. Should the fund proceed both in terms of the immediate release in 2026-27 year, as well as future regional benefit funding, WDC may expect to seek co-investment partnership for a range of priorities. While WDC will need to consider and prioritise potential projects once a funding process and criteria is in place, important themes may include:
 - Flood resilience projects
 - Infrastructure resilience projects
 - Catchment protection projects
 - Waste water projects for growth
 - Projects for regional benefit
 - Projects for regional equity
22. Specifically in relation to the ‘immediate fund’, should this proceed WDC will have a number of potential candidate projects to put forward. We would look forward to clarification of process and criteria once these have been finalised, and to invitation from BOPRC

7.8.1 Appendix A - WDC submission to BOPRC Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long Term Plan Amendment.pdf(Cont.)

23. With regards to any establishment of a 2026/27 fund, while WDC would expect to have our own local share commitment associated with any funding applications, we would request that a dollar-for-dollar model may not be suitable. Such an approach could limit potential applications noting the restrictive financial environment that we operate in.
24. WDC suggests possible consideration of an alternative application of the \$20M surplus for the coming 2026-27 year - that this could be used to further offset regional rates. WDC is not necessarily suggesting this as a preferred option but considers it may have merit in recognition of the current financial context with the expectation for substantial inflation driven by rising fuel costs.

TOPIC 3 - Investing in indigenous biodiversity

25. WDC provides in-principle support for increased investment in biodiversity.
26. This position notes the background that both regionally and nationally biodiversity is in decline; that BOPRC investment into biodiversity has impact; and that the RMA reform takes a minimal stance towards biodiversity enhancement and restoration.
27. WDC notes there is currently little detail in the proposal. For example, there are no signal on key focus of increased investment, how it will be funded, what the rating implications might be, or what the opportunity cost is within a constrained rating environment. We acknowledge that there are no budget implications for the coming financial year and therefore ask that this proposal be re-tested when the Biodiversity Strategy is finalised and when more detail is able to be shared.

TOPIC 4 – Other policies and general comments***Matatā Wastewater Project***

28. WDC continues to seek a funding commitment from BOPRC for the establishment of a fund to support the Matatā Wastewater Project. A submission to the BOPRC Annual Plan will forthcoming from the from the Matatā Codesign Group (Te Niaotanga o Mataatua o Te Arawa).
29. WDC is fully supportive of that submission. The key points of the submission are:
 - That the BOPRC Annual Plan recognises and clearly articulates its intended approach towards a wastewater management solution in Matatā.
 - That BOPRC notes that with the change in growth assumptions for Matata, through the adopted Our Places - Eastern Bay Spatial Plan, a more moderate modular scale project has been developed, at considerable less cost than the previous large scale option.
 - That BOPRC acknowledge that the development of a 'Water Quality Funding Support Policy' was communicated as the key reason for not supporting the Co-Design Group's Long Term Plan submission for funding support in 2024 and seek certainty of timing for policy delivery.

7.8.1 Appendix A - WDC submission to BOPRC Annual Plan 2026/27 and Long Term Plan Amendment.pdf(Cont.)

- That BOPRC acknowledge that the Whakatāne District Council (“the Council”) will soon request co-funding support to develop an integrated wastewater system in Matatā.
- That BOPRC include a commitment to co-funding of the Matatā Wastewater Project, within their Annual Plan 2026/27 (and subsequent Long Term Plan 2027-37) to support the projects' progression.

Public Transport

30. WDC requests that BOPRC explore options for improved public transport in the Whakatāne District. This is requested within a context of increasing fuel costs and of generally high inflation impacting mobility and accessibility. In particular, WDC would request exploration and trial of alternative public transport opportunities that may benefit rural communities such as on-demand services.

BOPRC general rates and revenue allocation

31. WDC supports the reduction in general rates increase from 8.2% to 4%.
32. WDC continues to observe that rates are significantly higher for Whakatāne (and Ōpōtiki) than for other parts of the region - driven by urban river scheme costs which are recovered through targeted rate. At the same time, these are parts of our region (Whakatāne and Ōpōtiki) face elevated socio-economic challenges compared to other parts of the region. WDC requests maximising the application of “general funds” within the Revenue and Financing Policy limits which would enable up to 20% of river scheme costs to be met by general funds. If this is already at the maximum allocation WDC requests that BOPRC explores opportunities to address this rating equity imbalance through review of its Revenue and Financing Policy alongside the development of the next LTP.

8 Resolution to Exclude the Public - *Whakataunga kia awere te marea*

8 Resolution to Exclude the Public - *Whakataunga kia awere te marea*

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Projects and Services Committee **agree** to exclude the public from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

1. Edgecumbe to Thornton Cycleway – Better Off Funding

Item number and General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for excluding the public	Plain English reason for passing this resolution
<p>Item 1: Edgecumbe to Thornton Cycleway – Better Off Funding</p>	<p>7(2)(a) Protect the privacy of natural persons (staff), including that of deceased natural persons</p> <p>7(2)(i) Enable any Council holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</p> <p>7(2)(c)(i) - Protect information subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where making available the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied</p>	<p>s48(1)(a) The public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7</p>	<p>The report is presented in the Public Excluded section as it includes details of sensitive negotiations with private landowners. Withholding these details is necessary to protect the privacy of individuals, and prevent commercially sensitive information becoming public. A communications and engagement plan will be required prior to public disclosure.</p>

8 Resolution to Exclude the Public - *Whakataunga kia awere te marea*(Cont.)

1 Reports - *Ngā Pūrongo*

1 Reports - *Ngā Pūrongo*

1.1 Edgecumbe to Thornton Cycleway – Better Off Funding